**He Kupu Whakatairanga, Te Huihuinga o ngā Tumuaki ā-Iwi:**

**Ahorangi Whatarangi Winiata, Ngāti Raukawa**

**12 Whiringa-ā-rangi/Nōema, 2021, Taupō**

I whai a Whatarangi i te mātauranga i te Whare Wānanga o Wikitōria i mua i tāna whakaoti i tana tohu kairangi, me tana whakaako i Amerika ki te raki. I hoki mai rāua ko tana wahine a Frances Maata Te Tai Awatea o Ngāti Whakaue me ā rāua tamariki tokowhā ki Aotearoa i te tau 1974.

Nō te tau 1975 ka kōkiritia e ia he kaupapa whakapakari iwi e mōhiotia nei ko Whakatupuranga Rua Mano – Generation 2000, hei whakaharatau i te Kotahitanga o Te Āti Awa, o Ngāti Raukawa me Ngāti Toa Rangatira (ART) mō te rau tau rua tekau mā tahi. Ko Whatarangi te kaitārei i Te Wānanga o Raukawa, me kī, he kānoi nō Whakatupuranga Rua Mano.

I roto i ngā tau 50 ka taha ake nei, ka noho a Whatarangi hei kaimahi pono mō tōna iwi, mō te ao Māori, me tana mahi mō te Rōpū Kaitiaki o Ōtaki me Porirua, koia hoki te heamana mō te toru tekau tau, ā, i nohia hoki e ia ētehi tūranga i te Hāhi Mihingare o Aotearoa me te wāhanga Māori o Te Hāhi, Te Pīhopatanga o Aotearoa.

Ko Whatarangi tētehi o te tira Māori nā rātou i kōkiri te hātepe whakarite i te Ture Whakatau Take Tauranga Ika i raro i te Tiriti o Waitangi i te tau 1992. He mema ia nō te Kaunihera Māori o Aotearoa, me te Rōpū Whakakotahi, arā, Māori Congress. He māngai hoki a Whatarangi mō ngā take Tiriti pēnei i ngā Hinonga Rawa Karauna, te ao pāho reo, te aratūātea (ngā aratuku), ngā rerewē, me ngā tauranga ika. Ko Whatarangi te tumuaki tuatahi o te Pāti Māori, mai o 2004.

Ka arahina e Whatarangi tētehi kaupapa rangahau nui mō ngā tātai kōrero tuku iho ā-waha, taketake hoki nō te iwi, mō te hātepe tāpae take Tiriti a Ngāti Raukawa, i tautokona ai ētehi wehenga rangahau ā-hapū rua tekau hei whakatakoto pūrongo whai tikanga mō ngā whānau, ngā iwi, me ngā hapū o Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga, nā rātou anō i rangahau, i tuhi, mō rātou anō.

E ai ki a Ahorangi Tā Hirini Moko Mead mō Whatarangi, he “tangata mōhio ki te whakaaro, kei te aroākapa o tērā momo hunga, i te ao Māori, i te ao Pākehā anō hoki. He tangata ia i tahuri ki te whakapiki i te ora o te iwi Māori o tēnei whenua, ki te whakarahi i te ao kia pai ai te noho o te tangata Māori hei Māori, ki te wewete i ngā taimahatanga o te tāmitanga i te Maori e tauiwi, kia kaha te hāpai i te kauae ako i ngā āhuatanga o tō tātou ao Māori, e pai ai tō tātou tū rangatira hei kirirarau Māori mō tō tātou whenua. Me kī, ko te mea nui, kia āhei te Māori kia whakahaere i āna mahi ā ngā rā e tū mai nei, ko tātou anō hei kaiwhakahaere mō ngā āhuatanga katoa, kāore he whakapōraruraru mai i waho.”

Nā te mōhiotanga, ngā pūkenga, nā tōna tapatahi, otirā nā āna mahi, kua hāpainga te tini o ngā whānau, o ngā hapū me ngā iwi, kāpā kei te kotahitanga anake o Ātiawa, o Ngāti Raukawa me Ngāti Toarangatira, engari kei te motu katoa.

**National Iwi Chairs Forum Te Whare Pūkenga Citation:**

**Emeritus Professor Whatarangi Winiata, Ngāti Raukawa**

**12 November 2021, Taupo**

Whatarangi studied at Victoria University before completing his PhD and teaching in North America. With his wife Frances Aratema of Ngāti Whakaue and their four children, he returned to Aotearoa in 1974.

In 1975 he initiated an iwi development programme known as Whakatupuranga Rua Mano – Generation 2000, to prepare the ART Confederation (Āti Awa, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Toa Rangatira) for the 21st century. Whatarangi was the architect of the programme’s offspring Te Wānanga o Raukawa.

Over the last 50 years Whatarangi has been an active contributor to his iwi and to Te Ao Māori, chairing the Ōtaki and Porirua Trusts Board for three decades, and holding various positions within the Anglican Church and with the Māori arm of the Church, Te Pīhopatanga o Aotearoa.

Whatarangi was part of the Māori team who negotiated the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act in 1992. He is a former member of the New Zealand Māori Council and the Māori Congress. He has been a negotiator on such Treaty issues as state-owned enterprises, broadcasting, radio spectrum, railway lands and fisheries. He served as the inaugural president of the Māori Party from 2004.

As part of the Ngāti Raukawa Treaty claims process, Whatarangi led a substantial oral and traditional history research project supporting 20 hapū research units to produce a significant report for, by and of the hapū and iwi of Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga.

Prof. Sir Hirini Moko Mead describes Whatarangi as “a leading thinker of the Māori world, and of te ao Pākehā as well. Someone who set out to improve the wellbeing of Māori in this country, to enlarge the spaces where Māori can be Māori, to decolonise our people and work towards being culturally competent and confident as Māori citizens of our country. Most of all, it was to enable Māori to manage our future ourselves and to run our own affairs without the interference of others.”

Whatarangi's knowledge, skills, dedication and actions have had a significant influence on whānau, hapū and iwi not just within the takiwā of the confederation of Ātiawa, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Toarangatira, but across the nation.