

The Best of e-Tangata

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'STORIES HELP US MAKE SENSE OF WHO
WE ARE AND WHO WE WANT TO BE'

BWB Texts

stories are quite harrowing, like that of Gilbert Enoka, who was raised in a series of homes after his father abandoned his disabled mother

Others, like that of Naida Glavish, are almost beyond belief today. Glavish—real first name Rangimarie—was threatened with the sack from the Post office in the 1980s for answering the phone with 'kia ora'.

Others verge on the surreal, like the story of Ngapuhi kaumatua Kingi Taura, who was told by his school teacher to choose a Pākeha name and decided to name himself Albert, after the family rooster.

Eliota Fuimaono-Saolu talks about his attempt to rectify what he considers to be the distortion of Pacific history in New Zealand schools by producing

a DVD that told a very different story about the peoples of the great ocean.

Of great interest, too, is the interview with former Prime Minister Jim Bolger, who talks about the Treaty and settlement issues and concludes that the lesson he had learned from working with Māori on the Treaty process was that the important issue was 'getting it right'.—*Dr PHILIP CASS is reviews editor of Pacific Journalism Review.*

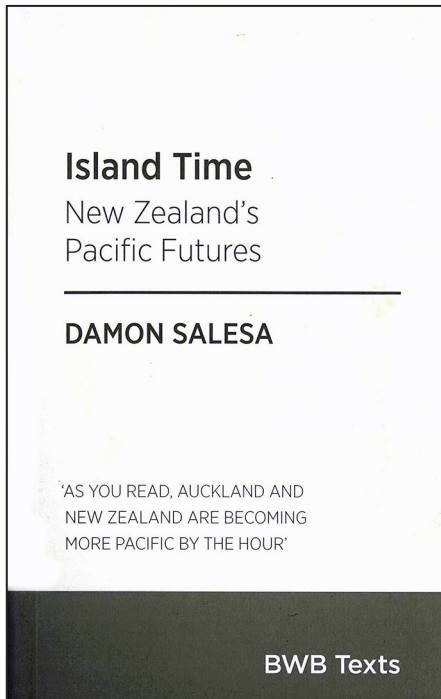
New Zealand's future is Pacific

Island Time: New Zealand's Pacific Futures,
by Damon Salesa. Wellington: Bridget Williams,
2017. 256 pages. ISBN978-1-9885-3353-7G.

PEOPLE occasionally claim that Auckland has the largest Islander population in the world. While that claim is manifestly untrue—Port Moresby clearly takes that crown—Auckland's demographics are changing. As Toeolesulusulu Damon Salesa points out in this fascinating book, Pasifika are the wave of the future.

Political parties have begun to recognise the potential of Pasifika voters and there is a lengthy section on the growth of Pasifika people as a political force and he argues that forcing political parties to pay attention to them has actually made New Zealand politics better.

Pasifika voters have usually supported Labour and he traces the attempts of other parties to woo them away, including a disastrous attempt by the Māori Party to run Pasifika candidates against



sitting Labour Pasifika politicians (including his wife Jenny in Manuka East).

Life for many Pasifika families in New Zealand is tough. As he points out, they are more likely to live in worse housing than Pākehā, are even more unlikely to be able to buy a home and live in what he calls a city within a city, a concentration of suburbs that are in many ways cut off from the rest of Auckland.

The future, however, is likely to be different and indeed he argues that those differences are already emerging.

In a series of detailed chapters, he sets out to show how Pasifika are living now and what the future is likely to hold: 'The Pacific will, or most New Zealanders, not be at the margins, but will instead be one of a number of centres in a multi-centred New Zealand.'

To make the future work, however, will require what Salea calls 'a new vision of nationhood...[in which]... Pacific people, communities and cultures will—if they are empowered—to be one of the great resources.'—*Dr Philip Cass is reviews editor of Pacific Journalism Review.*

Journalism an ever more dangerous profession

World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the University of Oxford. 2018. 200 pages. ISBN 978-92-3-100242-7

TRENDS of violence against journalists remain extremely alarming, admits UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay in the foreword to the 2018 edition of this annual survey. However, the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity offers hope.

'There is a fresh momentum for mechanisms to monitor, prevent, present, protect, and strengthen justice for crimes against journalists,' she says. 'This momentum must be encouraged' (p. 11).

Perhaps this development is the most significant since this volume made its debut in 2014. This was certainly the impression I got while attending the week-long UNESCO World Press Freedom Day conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, in May 2017.

While the deaths of foreign correspondents attracts the most global publicity, it is overwhelmingly local