

1950  
NEW ZEALAND

# DEPARTMENT OF MAORI AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MAORI AFFAIRS AND OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF MAORI AFFAIRS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1950

*Presented to Both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave*

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword by Minister of Maori Affairs .. .. .	1
Land Development .. .. .	3
Housing and Building .. .. .	7
Training of Maori Youths .. .. .	9
Maori Welfare .. .. .	10
Maori Trustee .. .. .	12
East Coast Trust Lands .. .. .	13
Maori Land Boards .. .. .	13
Rehabilitation of Maori Ex-servicemen .. .. .	13
Legislation .. .. .	14
Maori Claims .. .. .	14
Consolidation of Titles .. .. .	15
Maori Interpreters' Board of Examiners .. .. .	15
Staff .. .. .	16
Finances .. .. .	16
Subsidies .. .. .	17
Tables .. .. .	18

## FOREWORD BY MINISTER OF MAORI AFFAIRS

1. It gives me much pleasure to present the report of the Board of Maori Affairs and of the Under-Secretary, Department of Maori Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1950.

### *Land Development*

2. It is estimated that there are 750,000 acres of Maori-owned lands not now in use and fully used that could be farmed successfully, and it is the intention to go ahead with the development of these lands as speedily as possible. The title position of the greater part of these lands makes it impossible to attract private finance investment, and without Government assistance, based on long-term plans, these lands would remain in their undeveloped state.

3. There is a double purpose behind this development. The most important is the establishment of the owners on their lands as independent self-supporting occupiers. The other, a more national outlook, is the continuation of the development of the country's assets, with its effect on national economy.

4. Success calls for reciprocal understanding between the Administration and the people, and it is pleasing to see the keenness displayed by the Maori people in their endeavours to accept the responsibility of citizenship.

5. Development and settlement has proceeded during the year in all parts of the country to the limit allowed by the supply of material and labour. A further 38 individual occupiers were settled on sections, bringing the total to 1,781, of whom 435 have satisfactory permanent occupational rights in the form of ownership or long-term leases.

6. Work has been continued in the development for dairy purposes of the Pouakani Block, near Maraetai Hydro Works. Work commenced in the spring of 1948 and 5,300 acres are now in grass, and another 3,764 acres are being broken in. Further new development has been commenced on a large area near Tokaanu, and some 3,000 acres have been sown.

7. The total in grass in all development schemes is now 278,808 acres. There is a reduction of pasture in two districts due mainly to reclassification of reverted pasture and to release of some pasture land from control of the Board.

8. Special attention will be devoted in the future to the training, especially in modern dairy-farming methods, of selected prospective settlers. They will then be better fitted to obtain the best returns from their farm holdings. In the past much has been achieved by instruction and advice given on the farm itself, but a new system will be put into operation when training farms are established. One training establishment will be commenced near Tauranga, and a second will be situated on the Pouakani Block when preparations have been completed.

9. The question of tenure has called for attention. Without satisfactory tenure, an occupier of land suffers from a feeling of insecurity. Realizing this, and in order to provide the greatest possible incentive to occupiers, action has been taken towards the granting of secure tenure to qualified settlers.

10. Much remains to be done in the consolidation of titles to the lands under development, as the present condition of titles is proving a handicap in the granting of tenures. During the year, consolidation work, commenced years ago and interrupted by the war, has been brought to the forefront and special staff has been allocated for this work.

11. Production continues to increase, and the returns at 31st March, 1950, again reflect an increase over those of the previous year.

12. The Ahuwhenua Trophy was won this year by Mr. G. Thompson, of Otorohanga. This settler has had practically no supervision and has relied on his own initiative. Second place was filled by Mr. P. Toroa, of Ruatoria. The competition revealed a high standard of farming and continues to fulfill the purpose of its originator. The Board, of which I am Chairman, congratulates these two successful Maori farmers, and hopes that the other competitors will continue to strive for success.

### *Housing and Building*

13. Progress continues to be made in the provision of decent housing for the Maori people, and the rate of production has been accelerated. New houses erected in the year totalled 398, against 310 completed in the previous year. In addition to this, existing houses have been repaired and renovated, and farm buildings such as cow-sheds, store-sheds, and wool-sheds have been erected by the building organization for the properties farmed under the Maori land development schemes.

14. The departmental organization has continued to assist with the provision of school buildings in isolated rural areas, and work was completed at Te Kaha and Ruatoki, in the Bay of Plenty district, and at Tikitiki, Tokomaru Bay, Waiorongomai, Ruatoria, and Te Araroa, in the East Coast district. Work is proceeding with the erection of a Maori district high school at Manutahi, in the Taranaki District, and other facilities at Hiruharama and Ruatoria, on the East Coast.

15. Designs have been improved in keeping with the demands of modern housing conditions, and the plans now available for the selection of home-builders provide for better ventilation by the provision of more window space.

16. Further allocations of rental houses have been made to Maori tenants in State housing areas, and local tribal organizations have assisted with the selection of tenants. The Maori occupiers have proved to be good tenants, and the Department's Welfare Officers take a keen interest in them.

17. During the year the building organization has been strengthened, with good results in increased output.

18. The training of Maori youth still receives the special attention warranted, and individual training is given in carpentry, joinery, and plumbing under apprenticeship conditions in the building organization's works centres at Rotorua and Gisborne.

19. Progress in the departmental operations is dealt with more fully in the report attached, and I express appreciation of the co-operation and enthusiasm of the Under-Secretary, Mr. Ropiha, and the officers of the Department of Maori Affairs in the administration of the policy and directions of this and the previous Government in all matters affecting the well-being of the Maori people.



Minister of Maori Affairs,  
Chairman of the Board of Maori Affairs.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT

1. It is estimated that there are now some 4,000,000 acres of Maori land in New Zealand, of which 2,500,000 acres are considered to be capable of being reasonably successfully farmed.

2. Approximately 700,000 acres of this land is leased to Europeans, and a further 400,000 acres are controlled but not all entirely farmed by the East Coast Commission, the Maori Trustee, and the Maori Land Boards. As shown in Table 1, 657,237 acres are under the Maori land development schemes.

3. Of the remaining 750,000-odd acres of worth-while Maori land, substantial areas lie idle. As existing leases fall in, this area will increase unless steps are taken for proper utilization. Proposals have been formulated to develop additional lands as speedily as possible.

4. The 657,237 acres of gazetted land is classified as follows :—

	Schemes.	Units.
Gazetted .. .. .	424,098	233,139
Not suitable for development .. .. .	141,459	32,403
Under cultivation .. .. .	4,817	4,189
Permanent grass .. .. .	129,819	148,989
Awaiting and being developed .. .. .	148,003	47,558

5. Individual settlement of self-supporting and self-reliant settlers on their own farms is the ultimate aim of Maori land development where the areas are suitable for subdivision.

6. The number of individual farmers under control at 31st March, 1950, was 1,781, and details are as follows:—

Shown in the 1949 report, with necessary adjustment	..	1,796
Less—		
Settlers released from control to handle their own affairs	.. .. .	39
Farms amalgamated	.. .. .	14
		— 53
		1,743
Plus new settlers	.. .. .	38
Total settlers now on books	.. .. .	1,781

### *Butterfat*

7. An increase in production of 176,849 lb. butterfat from 38,944 cows was recorded over the previous season by Maori dairy-farmers, the total production being 6,291,058 lb., equivalent to 3,370 tons of butter.

8. These figures are the highest achieved to date, the increase being all the more pleasing when it is remembered that the large producing district of Northland suffered a severe drought which seriously retarded production. The average per cow of 162 lb. of butterfat was slightly in excess of the previous year, and in view of the seasonal difficulties and the fact that many Maori farmers are dairying on land which is of poor to average quality, the return is not altogether unsatisfactory.

9. The average herd in Maori land development is approximately 22 cows, many of the farms being small and consequently not set up so efficiently as the full-scale dairy-farm. The average for all North Island herds of that size is approximately 45 lb. per cow better.

10. If, however, the average were nearer the North Island average, the benefit of the extra production, both to the farmer and to the national economy, would be considerable.

11. Means to bridge the gap are under consideration whereby farming efficiency can be improved together with the quality of the herds. These include special supervision of backward unit settlers, intensified instruction, budgeting and planning of the individual settler's programme, more herd-testing, and seeking out and, where necessary, training suitable young Maoris to replace those who have proved unsuitable as farmers.

### *Live-stock*

12. On suitable lands it is the policy of the Department to breed its own stock requirements, and the aim is to sell as many surplus stock possible as fats where conditions allow. Where fattening is not possible on a property it is customary to arrange, at market rates, transfers of store sheep and cattle to properties where fattening is carried on. In the area under development, 717 more dairy cows, 1,640 more run cattle, and 3,949 more sheep were carried than the previous year. Including those under East Coast Commissioner control, the stock depasturing on all properties total 521,170 sheep, 60,469 run cattle, and 63,559 dairy stock.

### *Wool*

13. Wool from development schemes at 6,832 bales shows a slight decrease on last year, but this is explained by the fact that now that Board of Trade regulations permit of heavier standard weights in bales, heavier packing is practised. The net poundage would no doubt show an increase. The season 1949-50 was marked by a phenomenal level of prices, and although there were the usual fluctuations, values for cross-bred wools were the highest ever recorded.

14. Wool from properties administered by the Maori Trustee totalled 1,485 bales and stations under the control of Maori Land Boards produced 1,007 bales.

15. The effort to improve "get-up" of departmental clips continues, and it is pleasing to record favourable comments on departmental clips by buying sections of the trade.

### *Horticulture*

16. An increased interest has been shown by the Maori people in the utilization of areas suitable for small cropping and considerable quantities of kumaras are grown, the value of this crop alone now reaching nearly £50,000 annually. In addition, maize, water-melons, tree tomatoes, raspberries, asparagus, tomatoes, and many other vegetables and flowers are successfully produced. At Tauranga, poultry-farming has been introduced with success.

17. New districts are now accepting the idea of growing produce for the market, and useful and remunerative employment is thus found for many Maori men and women whose lands would, in many cases, otherwise lie idle.

18. The four departmental horticulturists are fully employed in instructing prospective growers and in assisting in the marketing of the grown crops. In addition, their influence has been noticeable in the increased home growing of citrus and other fruits, which, with a greater variety of vegetables, must tend towards a better diet and a higher standard of living.

19. The nursery at Tauranga continues to grow and supply citrus and other fruit trees to Maori people desirous of establishing their own orchards for family needs.

20. At Rotorua over a million exotic and other trees are in stock, ranging from the seedling to the planting-out stage. Nearly half a million trees are distributed annually for shelter and various other purposes on development lands and lands under the control of other Departments throughout the North Island.

### *New Development*

21. Recognizing the need for greater production from the land and the desirability of establishing more Maoris as fully qualified settlers with satisfactory tenure, plans have been developed to bring in up to 20,000 acres of new land a year for the next ten years. It is estimated that there are 750,000 acres awaiting development. Experience has shown that much of the land which has previously been lying idle can be successfully farmed once it has been broken in, sown with a mixture of good-quality permanent grass-seed, heavily manured in the first two years, and consolidated.

22. The development of Pouakani Block, near Mangakino, commenced in the spring of 1948, has been pushed ahead and at date 5,300 acres have been grassed, while development continues on a further 3,764 acres of the property. Other work completed on this scheme includes 936 acres sown in swedes, 730 chains of permanent fencing, 1,060 chains of roading, installation of water-supply, erection of 15 manure-sheds, and the planting of 17,500 shelter-trees.

23. This land, which is owned by Wairarapa Maoris (having been granted them in 1897 in lieu of certain reserves at Lake Wairarapa), is destined for closer settlement, and it is intended to commence dairy-farm training next year. The block will be devoted to dairying, with a few sheep for ragwort control.

24. Another notable effort in new development has been embarked upon in the Tuwharetoa lands, near Tokaanu. Here 3,050 acres have already been cleared and sown and a further 650 acres are in the course of being made ready for pasture.

25. Throughout all districts, 10,344 acres of new grass have been established during the year.

26. It is encouraging to note the keen interest that is being taken by the Maori owners in the development of these lands through their advisory committees, and in the main they are supplying the labour necessary to bring these two large blocks into production.

27. In addition to the above large blocks, development of many other small areas is proceeding as speedily as the supply conditions allow. Contractors with completely mechanized plant are carrying out the work from breaking to sowing.

28. Other idle areas are contiguous to or amidst land already efficiently farmed, and these areas constitute a liability to the local bodies for rates and a danger to neighbouring farms on account of noxious weeds. The attention of departmental officers is being focused on reporting on such areas, investigating the titles, and approaching the owners with a view to better use of such land.

### *Training of Settlers*

29. Development of land to-day for settlement involves costs in excess of the debt which can be carried by the land on 1942 basis of valuation. To ensure that only worthwhile settlers obtain the benefit of this development, grading will take place, and to obtain the qualifications necessary, training facilities will be made available to selected settlers.

30. This training in some cases is being obtained in farm training establishments which have been, and are being, established in different parts of the North Island. Notable success has been obtained in this respect at Huramua, near Wairoa, where for five years ex-servicemen have been trained in dairying, sheep husbandry, and horticulture.

31. A number of these men are settled on new holdings under the Department and elsewhere. Having served its purpose, this training establishment will close when the present trainees have completed their courses. A training farm is about to be established at Maungarangi, near Tauranga, and dairy-farm training will commence there as soon as facilities are provided. Preparations for a similar farm at Pouakani, near Mangakino, are also in hand. The training afforded by these means should ensure that future settlement will be effected by trained personnel capable from the outset of handling their farming problems with confidence and ability. In addition, it will be a matter of policy to give these settlers a definite and reasonable tenure, which should provide them with a sense of security and it is believed, a greater incentive to succeed.

### *Tenure*

32. It is obvious that to have satisfactory settlement, agreement with the owners will be necessary for the granting of long-term leases carrying substantial compensation rights. In the past, unit occupiers have been greatly handicapped by the indeterminate nature of their occupation, which has militated against best results. Action has been taken towards defining the position of every occupier and, where possible, to grant secure tenure to qualified settlers. At present the settlers enjoying satisfactory permanent occupational rights are as follows:—

(a) Sole ownerships	..	..	..	..	285
(b) Long-term leases	..	..	..	..	150

33. Statistical data is shown in Table 1.

## HOUSING AND BUILDING

34. Loans under the Maori Housing Act may be authorized up to £2,000, and the provisions for granting suspensory loans in cases where construction commenced after 1st December, 1949, has also been made available.

35. These factors will impart considerable stimulus to provide home-building and should enable the Department to provide larger houses without the sacrifice to design and finish.

36. The suspensory loan will amount in each case to 10 per cent. of the completed cost of the house, provided it does not exceed £2,000, and will, subject to continued occupation by the mortgagor, be written off after seven years.

37. The Department has increased its rate of new house-building by 26 per cent. over last year's total, whilst houses in the course of construction show an increase over the previous year of 13 per cent. Details are shown in Table 3.

38. In the areas where the supervisory staff has been strengthened the percentage increase has been most encouraging. For instance, in the Ikaroa District a total of 55 new houses were built, as against 24 for the previous year.

39. During the year the departmental building organization supervised the renovation of the historic "Rangiata" Church at Otaki. This work involved extensive repairs and the Government contributed £1,250 towards the cost, which was estimated at £2,250.

40. The year's activities may be summarized as follows (the figures in parentheses indicate the position for the corresponding classes during the previous year) :—

*Works completed—*

## (a) New houses—

Maori Housing Act .. .. .	252	
Special Housing Fund .. .. .	25	
Rehabilitation .. .. .	60	
Land development .. .. .	48	
	385	(310)
Maori Land Boards and Maori Trustee .. .. .	13	(5)
Totals .. .. .	398	(315)

## (b) Other building work (renovations and erection of farm buildings)—

Maori Housing Act .. .. .	43	
Special Housing Fund .. .. .	25	
Rehabilitation .. .. .	6	
Land development .. .. .	105	
	179	(147)
Maori Land Boards and Maori Trustee .. .. .	37	(13)
Totals .. .. .	216	(160)

## (c) On behalf of the Education Department—

Te Kaha Maori School: Erection class-room block, erection teacher's residence.	
Ruatoki Maori School: Erection class-room block, erection teacher's residence, moving teacher's residence.	
Tikitiki Maori School: Erection dental clinic, addition to cottage, erection prefabricated class-room.	
Tokomaru Bay Maori School: Erection prefabricated class-room, installation of drainage.	
Waiorongomai Maori School: Erection additional class-room.	
Ruatoria Maori School: Erection milk-room.	
Te Araroa Maori School: Erection prefabricated class-room.	

*Works completed—continued*

(d) Maori Land Board project: Tea-kiosk, Rotoiti.

(e) Miscellaneous—

Departmental store, office, and timber yard, Wairoa.

Rangiatea Church, Otaki.

*Works in Progress—*

(a) New houses .. .. . 218 (187)

(b) Other building-work .. .. . 93 (50)

(c) On behalf of Education Department—

Residence and garage at Hiruharama.

Class-room at Ruatoria.

Manutahi Maori District High School at Ruatoria.

41. The above summary of work undertaken shows the widening scope of the departmental organization, and whilst school work, for instance, impedes the progress of house-building to some extent, it is felt that the ultimate benefit to the Maori generally will offset any delay in meeting the very pressing need for better living conditions.

*Building Organization*

42. A move has been made to strengthen the field staff of the Department, and, as has been mentioned previously, more progress has been made in the areas where additional supervisors have been appointed. In addition, steps have been taken to co-ordinate the field activities for better organization on both a district and national basis. In this direction, District Building Supervisors have been appointed whose main function is the co-ordination of building-works. A Director of Maori Housing will be appointed, and it is anticipated that this appointment will give the impetus and drive necessary to meet the increasingly heavy demand for homes.

43. Since the end of the war the Department has suffered from shortages of building-materials, but probably the most serious factor to be faced is the virtual absence of skilled workmen in the scattered rural areas where most Maori house-building is carried out. Private contractors are not easily attracted to isolated areas, and it has been necessary to give special attention to the employment and training of local labour. This has proved worth while, for the twofold reason that, in addition to building homes, the Department has, at the same time, provided regular employment in a sound industry for men who otherwise would be wholly dependent on seasonal and casual work. Many of these men have reached a stage of proficiency where they are employed on co-operative contracts.

44. The departmental organization cannot meet the full demand for houses, and applicants are encouraged to seek the services of private contractors wherever it is possible to carry out work in this way. Difficulty is found in getting private builders to undertake country work, but knowledge of general conditions in any area makes it possible to give suitable advice to applicants where there is a chance of getting them settled quicker than the operations of the official organization will allow.

*Works Centres*

45. In order to facilitate regular supplies of materials and joinery, bulk stores and works centres have continued to receive attention during the year. It is hoped to expand this phase of our organization as requirements and opportunity permits.

46. The works centre at Rotorua has continued the production of concrete roofing-tiles, concrete blocks, fibrous-plaster sheets, and joinery, whilst timber is treated and dressed in the timber-yard.

47. The Gisborne centre is concentrating on the production of joinery and plumbing and it has been found that the plumbing-shop is providing Maori youths with experience in a very useful trade.



### Plan Service

48. The "standard" plan service has been completely revised and sets of plans have been issued to the field staff for selection by applicants. These amended plans embody modern standards of planning and design, and the Board of Maori Affairs will require persons building to their own design to provide plans of at least an equivalent standard.

### Rental Housing

49. Based on surveys carried out by the Welfare Officers, a further 30 rental houses have been allocated to Maoris in the industrial areas. Allocations are made by a committee representing the State Advances Corporation, the Department of Maori Affairs, and the local Tribal Executive and Tribal Committee.

50. It is pleasing to note that Maori tenants who have been housed under the rental scheme are reacting well to their improved environment.

51. Houses have been allocated to tenants at Auckland, Wellington, Te Kuiti, Christchurch, Wanganui, Hamilton, and Whangarei, and it is expected that during the coming year houses will be available in other centres.

52. Special provision has been made to rehouse resident owners and *bona fide* residents at Orakei so that the Crown's proposals to acquire and beautify the present pa area may be facilitated. It is hoped that this long-standing problem will be solved during the coming year.

### TRAINING OF MAORI YOUTHS

53. With the great increase in the number of the youths of the Maori race, now estimated at 2,000 males per annum, reaching working age it has been found necessary to consider plans for their absorption in the industrial, commercial, and professional life of the country. To this end, the Maori Education and Employment Committee, comprising representatives of the Education Department, Labour and Employment Department, Rehabilitation Department, Department of Industries and Commerce, and the Department of Maori Affairs, has been set up to formulate ways and means of—

- (a) Training boys in some worth-while skilled trade.
- (b) Increasing the tempo of home building for the Maori people.
- (c) The employment of youths generally.

54. Following recommendations by this Committee, the Minister of Maori Affairs has approved a scheme of trade training which basically follows broadly the lines of the scheme operating in respect of the training of ex-servicemen by the Rehabilitation Department. At the outset, training will be confined to the carpentry trade.

55. It is proposed to commence on a limited basis and develop it gradually. The number of trainees will be restricted, as nearly as possible, to requirements under general apprenticeship orders—*i.e.*, one apprentice to three journeymen.

56. Provision is also being made for youths already employed by the Department to be brought under the training scheme, due allowance being made for training already received.

57. Generally a prerequisite to the acceptance of trainees should be a minimum of two years' secondary education, although this requirement can be waived under special circumstances in terms of the Public Service Commission's conditions of apprenticeship.

58. It is proposed to give all trainees at least six months' extensive workshop training and then to divert them to jobs where they will be engaged in actual house-building. In this way trainees will feel that they are being usefully employed during their term of training and their efforts will also in general benefit the house-building programme for the Maori people.

59. Close liaison with the Rehabilitation Department will be maintained to gain the benefit of the experience of that Department in its training operations.

60. Some progress has been made with the scheme in the Gisborne and Rotorua districts, where up to 20 boys are in training for carpentry, joinery, and plumbing.

61. For other trades such as painting, paperhanging, and plastering it is proposed to investigate the possibility of the Rehabilitation Department taking selected youths for training in company with ex-servicemen.

62. The question of suitable living accommodation for youths drafted to the training centres is being fully investigated, and the Government has approved the establishment of hostels for Maori boys at Auckland, Rotorua, and Wellington.

## MAORI WELFARE

### *Tribal Executives and Committees*

63. There are now 72 Tribal Executives and 430 Tribal Committees operating throughout New Zealand. This increase of 9 Tribal Executives and 49 Tribal Committees on last year's figures is due mainly to the Waikato tribes organizing under the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act, 1945. With the formation of Executives and Committees in this area a complete coverage of the country has been attained.

64. The Tribal Executives and Committees now have a better appreciation of their responsibilities and are functioning soundly. Co-operation with Government Departments is coming into evidence, and it is anticipated that in the near future some of the more advanced Executives and Committees will be self-reliant bodies able to solve their problems on the spot as they arise.

65. Besides co-operation with Government Departments, the Executives work in with local bodies (this is particularly so in one case where the Chairman of the Executive is also Chairman of the County Council). In some cases Executives have been entrusted with the collection of rates levied on Maori land, and this has proved very successful—an increase of 29 per cent. in rates collected in one county bears testimony to this. Hospital Boards sometimes seek the aid of Executives in securing staff for the hospitals.

66. Tribal Executives and Committees can achieve much for the people of New Zealand generally if organizations are aware of their existence and wish to co-operate. Meetings between Executives and outside organizations will lead to a better understanding and many apparent problems will disappear. However, to accomplish this the Executives and Committees must be regarded as competent bodies and not be treated as innovations of a very temporary nature.

67. At present most of the Executives and Committees are directing their energies to the more tangible things such as installation of water-supplies, marae improvements, hygiene and sanitation of Maori villages, and arts and crafts rather than the more abstract functions such as education. It will not be long before the tangible objectives have been attained, and work will then turn to the abstract—this is already evident in a few cases. Meanwhile, achievements are inculcating a greater pride in race in the Maori people, and this must have a beneficial influence.

68. Some of the Executives need assistance in the early stages, and it has been impressed upon them that, rather than embrace all the functions set out in section 12 of the Act, it would be better for them to concentrate on a few. The emphasized functions are housing, permanent employment, health, and education.

### *Wardens*

69. The job of Wardens appointed under the Act is to stamp out mischief before it develops into crime. They have fairly wide powers regarding the control of drinking and can take steps to prevent fighting and disturbances in public places. There are heavy penalties for persons, Maori or otherwise, obstructing or hindering them in the execution of their duties.

70. Thirty-two Wardens have been appointed, and a further 95 are awaiting appointment.

### *Women's Organization*

71. During the past year 180 Maori Women's Welfare Committees have been formed. These Committees are really the counterpart of the Tribal Executives and Committees and have as their aim the fostering of homecraft and mothercraft. Home life has a great influence on the life of a person, and if the benefits of a happy and comfortable home can be impressed upon the children, their future well-being will be more secure.

72. It is intended to form a dominion body of this organization comprising delegates nominated from the districts.

### *Subsidies*

73. In previous years the greater proportion of the annual appropriation has been unexpended, as the Executives and Committees were in the formative stages and were concerned more with organization than the application of funds towards the general well-being of the Maori people. Now that the organization has been completed, many projects have been undertaken and total eligible applications for subsidy for the year under review were £71,711. Of this amount, subsidies totalling £44,485 were approved and applications for £27,226 were held over for consideration later.

### *Summary of Cases Handled*

74. With the Tribal Executives and Committees functioning soundly, many problems are overcome without reference to the Maori Welfare Officers, and consequently the cases handled by them have decreased.

Accommodation .. .. .	912	Maori Land Court .. .. .	877
Child welfare .. .. .	1,185	Moral .. .. .	398
Domestic disputes .. .. .	443	Placements .. .. .	281
Education .. .. .	966	Police and Court .. .. .	833
Employment .. .. .	1,251	Rehabilitation .. .. .	938
Factory visits .. .. .	373	Social security .. .. .	1,694
Health .. .. .	1,578	Social and recreational .. .. .	897
Hospital visits .. .. .	617	Tribal matters .. .. .	380
Housing .. .. .	5,746	Vocational guidance .. .. .	133
Interviews and advice .. .. .	25,343	Miscellaneous .. .. .	14,212
Maternity .. .. .	27		
Meetings—		Total .. .. .	62,090
Tribal Committee .. .. .	1,053		
Others .. .. .	1,953		

### *Welfare Staff*

75. Additional Welfare Officers—one male and one female—were appointed during the year to cope with the increased work. It is intended to appoint District Welfare Officers at certain centres to co-ordinate the work of Welfare Officers operating in the district.

## MAORI TRUSTEE

76. The functions and powers of the Maori Trustee are briefly as follows :—

- (a) To accept appointment as trustee, executor, administrator, agent, or attorney.
- (b) To act as trustee for minors.
- (c) To act as trustee for mental patients, convicts, and other persons under disability.
- (d) To accept and administer special trusts.
- (e) To control and manage lands vested in Maori Trustee for farming or otherwise.
- (f) To act as Receiver in respect of charges imposed on Maori lands.
- (g) To act as agent for absentee owners for the purpose of selling or leasing lands.
- (h) To invest moneys on mortgage with the prior approval of the Board of Maori Affairs.
- (i) To administer various Maori reserves vested in the Maori Trustee totalling some 94,309 acres.

77. The policy of decentralized administration of Maori trust work which permits of closer personal contact between the administrator and the beneficiaries is proving successful. During the year decentralization was completed by the transfer of estates in the Ikaroa and South Island districts to the Wellington district office for administration.

78. The number of private estates administered has increased by 162 over the past year, and the following table sets out the position of the estates at present being administered :—

District.	Minors.	Deceased Persons.	Convicts.	Mental Patients.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Tokerau and Waikato-Manipoto	209	82	38	140	267	736
Wairiki .. ..	215	37	6	31	1	290
Tairawhiti .. ..	103	36	8	45	21	213
Aotea .. ..	283	55	11	33	37	419
Ikaroa and South Island	317	70	11	39	135	572
Totals .. ..	1,127	280	74	288	461	2,230

79. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of Maoris entering into business ventures and activities, and it is found that many of them are turning to the Maori Trustee for finance and advice in conducting their businesses.

80. Under the West Coast Settlement Reserves Amendment Act, 1948, many leases of the reserves were cancelled to the intent that the lessees should have the right to elect to take fresh leases with rentals based upon 5 per cent. of the unimproved values according to special Government valuations. Certain properties within the reserves which extend from Waitotara to White Cliffs were, by agreement between the Lessees' Association and the Maori Trustee, selected for test valuation purposes, the idea being that the values ascribed to the selected properties would fix a standard, tested, if necessary, by way of objection to the Valuation Appeal Committee constituted under the 1948 Act, for the particular localities. Topographical surveys of these properties were made and valuations completed by the District Valuer. Because of the necessity for fixing the standards of value with precision, the valuations are being subjected to the closest investigation.

81. The total area of the seventeen stations which are being farmed under section 25 of the Maori Trustee Act, 1930, is 52,301 acres, comprising very mixed country and requiring various types of farming operations. At the 31st March there were 57,039 sheep on these areas and 7,222 cattle. During the year 1,485 bales of wool were produced and the sales of live-stock totalled £65,799.

### EAST COAST TRUST LANDS

82. The East Coast Maori Trust continues to function as provided under the Act, and, in pursuance of the authorities conferred on him by statute, the East Coast Commissioner has been responsible for administering a total area of 121,788 acres of vested lands during the past year.

83. Of this area, 6,639 acres are leased and 355 acres are occupied by owners. One thousand seven hundred and seventy acres remain undeveloped and the balance of 113,024 acres are comprised in seventeen stations, which carried last year 104,404 sheep and 13,726 cattle, the production of wool being 2,968 bales.

### MAORI LAND BOARDS

84. The administration of the large areas of Maori land vested in them for leasing, and the collection and distribution of funds derived from alienations of Maori land generally, continue to form the major part of Maori Land Board activities.

85. The Boards assist many Maori farmers with finance, and the volume of Board advances for farming and other business purposes is increasing. These advances meet a number of cases where, for various reasons, more general sources of finance are not available.

86. The Boards have continued the control and management of six large stations covering an area of 42,365 acres. In all, 1,007 bales of wool were produced on these stations during the year, and the sales of live-stock returned £33,784. The number of sheep carried at 31st March, 1950, was 42,669, and cattle, 5,251.

87. An increasing use is being made by the Maori people of the provisions of section 8 of the Maori Purposes Act, 1943, whereby the Maori Land Court may, on application, vest Maori land in a Maori Land Board on suitable trusts for the benefit of the owners. Many areas have been vested in the Maori Land Boards under these provisions for subdivision and sale or lease. In the Tokerau (North Auckland) District particularly, this has resulted in the placing on the market of large numbers of building sections and in considerable returns to the Maori owners. Several sections in Kaikohe Borough, for example, with an area of 17 acres 1 rood 16 perches, were cut up into sixty-six building sections, of which 10 were reserved for occupation by the Maori owners. Twenty-one sections have so far been sold, and 37 chains of roading is now under construction. Two areas in the Whangarei district have been cut up into eighty-one sections for leasing as seaside cottage-sites.

### REHABILITATION OF MAORI EX-SERVICEMEN

88. During the year the Maori Rehabilitation Finance Committee held seven ordinary meetings and one special meeting. Loans totalling £205,000 were authorized—an increase of £26,000 on the previous year.

89. As at 31st March, 89 Maori ex-servicemen had been granted farm loan assistance—51 through the agency of the Maori Rehabilitation Finance Committee and 38 through the Rehabilitation Loans Committee.

90. A further 100 Maori ex-servicemen are in occupation of farms under the various Maori land development schemes. A considerable number of these men are part-owners in the blocks they occupy, and there is little doubt that eventually many of them will become sole owners by exchange, purchase, or consolidation.

91. There are 204 Maori ex-servicemen graded A awaiting settlement, and 84 graded B and C to undergo training. Most of these will seek the assistance of the Department in their settlement. At present 17 properties are being developed which, it is anticipated, will establish 77 men.

92. The training farm at Huramua, near Wairoa, has done good work in fitting young men to become successful farmers under rehabilitation, and a smaller farm is to be established at Tauranga to train fully qualified men to take up farms under rehabilitation in that locality.

93. Tables 5A and 5B set out the position in detail.

## LEGISLATION

94. The only legislation dealing with Maori affairs during 1949-50 was the Maori Purposes Bill, 1949, principally comprising minor amendments to existing law and matters of local interest. An important provision, however, dealt with the rehabilitation of Maori ex-servicemen who have been placed on land under the control of the Board of Maori Affairs.

95. These ex-servicemen were given the same right as had previously been granted to other ex-servicemen to apply for a review of liabilities not earlier than three years, and not later than six years, after the date upon which the land was leased to them or sold under an agreement for sale and purchase. Provision is made for the reduction of rent or of mortgage moneys in cases where it is established that the original rent or purchase price was too high.

96. The Act also constituted an advisory Council to consult with and assist the East Coast Commissioner in the administration of the East Coast Maori Trust lands. This will enable the beneficial owners to have a voice in the control of their lands and also to gain experience in administration preparatory to the eventual dissolution of the Trust.

## MAORI CLAIMS

97. Section 29 of the Maori Purposes Act, 1949, provided for the payment of £20,000 in settlement of claims arising out of the cession of the Kauhoroa Block to the Crown at the time of the Maori wars on the East Coast. The land, which is in the Wairoa district, was ceded to the Crown in 1867 by virtue of an agreement under which the Crown agreed to withdraw its claim to the lands of rebellious Maoris in the district in consideration of the cession of the Kauhoroa Block. A later agreement provided that the area over which the Crown had released its claims was to be awarded to loyal Maoris. This was not done, however, the land being awarded without distinction to loyalists and rebels alike. A Royal Commission of 1927 found that the loyalist section were entitled to compensation.

98. Three Royal Commissions were set up during the past year to inquire into and report upon various Maori claims. Sir Harold Johnston, K.C., was appointed a Commission to investigate a claim by Wanganui Maoris to the bed of the Wanganui River. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Myers, P.C., G.C.M.G., H. M. Christie, Esq., and Richard Ormsby, Esq., were appointed a Commission to inquire into the question of compensation for improvements affected by lessees of Maori lands vested in Maori Land Boards, and the same gentlemen were appointed a Commission to investigate several other matters which had been the subject of petitions to Parliament.

99. These claims comprised the following matters :—

- (1) The payment by the Aotea District Maori Land Board of a sum of £25,000 to the Egmont Box Co., Ltd., on the surrender of timber-cutting rights over West Taupo lands vested in the Board.
- (2) Claims arising out of the purchase of the Mohaka Block by the Crown.
- (3) Claims as between different groups of Maoris to the Tarawera and Tatarakainga Blocks, between Napier and Taupo.
- (4) Claims arising out of the purchase of the Opouturi Block in North Auckland.

100. The death of Sir Michael Myers after his appointment as Chairman of two of these Royal Commissions is recorded with deep regret. His place has been filled by the appointment of D. J. Dalglish, Esq., Deputy Judge of the Arbitration Court.

### CONSOLIDATION OF TITLES

101. It is well known that the plural ownership of Maori lands has been one of the principal factors hindering their proper use. A person who has only undivided shares in a block is naturally unwilling to spend money and work on development when there is every possibility that other owners will reap the benefit of his efforts.

102. Some years ago large-scale consolidation schemes were commenced with the intention of grouping together all of the interests of each individual or family within a specified district. Owing to changes of staff and a shortage of officers with the experience necessary for the work, little progress has been made in the past few years.

103. In an effort to speed up consolidation a conference of Judges and senior officers was held last year to discuss the difficulties encountered, and ways of overcoming them. Since then it has been possible to make provision for increased consolidation staffs. Commissioners of the Court have been appointed in the Tokerau and Waiariki Districts with the duty of co-ordinating the work of the field staff and assisting the Court with the judicial part of consolidation proceedings.

104. An examination has been made of all uncompleted schemes, and decisions have been reached as to the priority in which the various areas should be completed. Efforts will be directed towards the completion of schemes where existing land development and settlement under development or housing is affected. The most pressing need is to consolidate in those areas where there is a possibility of arranging titles in such a way as to enable development occupiers to secure a better tenure, either freehold or leasehold.

105. Apart from the larger consolidation schemes, the Maori Land Court has been making very good progress in encouraging planned successions and exchanges so that small areas of land do not pass into the ownership of a number of successors. The Department takes any suitable opportunity of helping consolidation through purchases by Maoris. Loans are made by the Board of Maori Affairs to enable such purchases to be made.

### MAORI INTERPRETERS' BOARD OF EXAMINERS

106. Thirteen candidates, all members of the Maori race, sat for the Maori Interpreters' Examination during the year. The six who qualified were officers of the Department.

107. Of the seven who did not qualify, one has qualified in all the written papers, but because of illness has not taken the oral test; three of the remainder have been granted passes in four of the five papers.

108. The Public Service Commission has recognized the Maori Interpreters' Examination, First Grade, as being the equivalent of the two optional subjects for the Public Service Senior Examination, and this is encouraging Maoris in the Service to study for the examination.

109. Since the death of Mr. Kingi R. Tahiwī, O.B.E., Mr. Waipaina M. Te Awarau, M.A., LL.B., has been sole examiner, and in that capacity he has maintained the high standard that is required to qualify as a Licensed Interpreter of the First Grade.

## STAFF

110. As at 31st March, 1950, the personnel of the Department numbered 677, compared with 627 at this time in 1949. This total does not include the Chief Judge and the six Judges of the Maori Land Court who are not officers of the Department. Details are as follows, the corresponding figure for 1949 being shown in parenthesis :—

## Clerical Staff—

Permanent	..	..	443	(409)		
Temporary	..	..	18	(24)		
			---	---	461	(433)

## Field Staff—

Permanent	..	..	163	(138)		
Temporary	..	..	53	(56)		
			---	---	216	(194)
					---	---
						677 (627)

111. The increase was made necessary by expansion of activity, particularly in the Land Settlement and Building Divisions. This has meant an increase in field staff in District Field Supervisors and District Building Supervisors, and the appointment of technical men on the building side such as Maintenance Inspectors. The clerical side, although the increase is not proportionately so great, also reflects the growth of work. Recruitment in some areas outside Wellington has been easier and a number of vacancies were filled, but it is still difficult to obtain experienced clerical staff.

112. As at 31st March, 1950, there were 196 Maori officers on the staff of the Department—*i.e.*, approximately 28·7 per cent. of the staff.

113. To help in the work of consolidating titles of Maori land, two full-time Commissioners of the Maori Land Court were appointed during the year. These Commissioners are—

Mr. N. W. Smith, formerly Deputy Maori Trustee, and now Commissioner at Rotorua; and

Mr. M. V. Bell, formerly Deputy Registrar, and now Commissioner at Auckland.

114. Mr. J. H. Watson retired from the position of Deputy Registrar, Gisborne, on 28th February, 1950.

## FINANCES

The following table summarizes the financial transactions of the Department during the year :—

	Total Payments.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Consolidated Fund—		
Civil List (Maori Purposes) .. .. .	6,279	..
Special Acts : Payments in respect of confiscated lands (Arawa, Ngaitahu, Taranaki, and Waikato-Maniapoto)	27,000	..
Vote "Maori Affairs" .. .. .	461,162	..
Recoveries from Maori Trustee, Maori Land Boards, and miscellaneous receipts	..	28,718
Court fees .. .. .	..	8,297
Sub-totals .. .. .	494,441	37,015
Land Settlement Account : Maori Land settlement, housing, and rehabilitation loans	2,053,643	1,415,486
Total, State funds .. .. .	2,548,084	1,452,501
Maori Trust and Maori Land Boards .. .. .	1,235,101	1,254,187



BRIEF ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED FUND PAYMENTS, LESS RECEIPTS		
General departmental administration, salaries, travelling-expenses,		£
purchase of equipment, &c. .. .. .	372,400	
Less—		£
Recoveries from Maori Trustee and Maori Land Boards ..	20,413	
Miscellaneous recoveries .. .. .	8,305	
Court fees .. .. .	8,297	
	<hr/>	37,015
Net cost of administration .. .. .		335,385
Protection of Maori land .. .. .		26,226
Grants for Maori purposes .. .. .		62,536
		<hr/>
		424,147
Civil List .. .. .		6,279
Special Acts .. .. .		27,000
		<hr/>
		<u>£457,426</u>

### UNEMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION, AND DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIES

Particulars of subsidies granted to unit settlers and development schemes for the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1949, were published in the G-9 report for the year ended 31st March, 1949 (pages 21-22).

The following subsidies for the same period were omitted therefrom and are irrecoverable. It is now proposed to eliminate them from the Department's books of account:—

#### A. SUBSIDIES GRANTED TO UNIT SETTLERS

	£	s.	d.
Tokerau District units .. .. .	643	4	0
Waikato-Maniapoto District units .. .. .	721	8	5
Tairawhiti District units .. .. .	309	9	8
	<hr/>		
	£1,674	2	1

#### B. DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waiariki District—						
Orete I scheme .. .. .	434	18	3			
Te Kaha scheme .. .. .	554	17	4			
Omaio scheme .. .. .	418	5	3			
Whakatohea scheme .. .. .	344	8	2			
Torere scheme .. .. .	199	6	6			
Whangaparao scheme .. .. .	30	9	0			
Bulk Purchases Account .. .. .	149	7	0			
Whakataua scheme .. .. .	3	16	0			
	<hr/>			2,135	7	6
Tairawhiti District—						
Mohaka scheme .. .. .	97	6	10			
Waiapu scheme .. .. .	110	13	6			
	<hr/>			208	0	4
				<hr/>		
				<u>£2,343</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

TABLE 1—STATISTICAL DATA ON STATE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Particulars.	Tokerau.	Waikato- Maniapoto.	Wairariki.	Tairāwhiti.	Aotearoa.	Ikarooa.	South Island.	Total.
1. Area (acres) .. .. .	126,070	67,005	236,039	93,098	118,325	13,181	3,519	657,237
2. Not suitable for development (acres) .. .. .	22,614	12,105	100,357	32,234	5,048	954	550	173,862
3. Under cultivation (acres) .. .. .	2,631	1,082	2,521	750	1,545	367	110	9,006
4. Permanent grass (acres) .. .. .	69,624	36,995	88,514	47,348	28,818	5,749	1,760	278,808
5. Awaiting and being developed (acres) .. .. .	31,201	16,823	44,647	12,766	82,914	6,111	1,099	195,561
6. Number of settlers .. .. .	840	247	364	195	93	38	4	1,781
7. Number of workers—								
(a) Permanent .. .. .	14	29	75	35	22	6	8	189
(b) Casual .. .. .	43	34	135	24	46	9	3	294
8. Dwellings .. .. .	572	214	496	281	127	63	12	1,715
9. Wood-sheds .. .. .	8	20	24	12	11	4	4	83
10. Cow-sheds .. .. .	718	189	378	158	89	40	9	1,581
11. Live-stock : (stock carried as at 31st March, 1950)—								
(a) Dairy cows (January figures) (number) .. .. .	16,664	5,875	9,331	3,324	2,572	1,091	87	38,944
(b) Other dairy stock (number) .. .. .	10,041	2,730	6,324	3,076	1,584	803	57	24,615
(c) Run cattle (number) .. .. .	4,314	4,349	14,888	5,932	3,738	703	346	34,270
(d) Sheep : Breeding-ewes (number) .. .. .	9,004	33,931	73,127	41,359	21,999	9,037	4,467	192,024
(e) Sheep : Other (number) .. .. .	7,150	15,507	57,676	22,564	16,066	4,344	1,727	125,034
12. Produce for year—								
(a) Butterfat (lb.) .. .. .	2,412,031	1,017,877	1,621,592	554,083	478,401	193,810	13,264	6,291,038
(b) Wool (bales) .. .. .	358	1,091	2,821	1,378	792	289	103	6,832
13. Net liability to date (£) .. .. .	477,927	358,401	912,488	442,168	402,894	94,018	44,733	2,732,629
14. Subsidies granted during year (£) .. .. .	933	..	4,510	517	..	..	..	5,960

TABLE 2—ANALYSIS OF FARMING RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1949-50

	Butterfat.	Wool.	Live-stock.	Sundries.	Totals.	Approximate Cash Receipts (Loan Account Assignment and Settlers' Proportions).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Districts—						
Tokerau .. .. .	96,468	19,564	44,124	12,175	172,331	391,579
Waikato-Maniapoto .. .. .	41,687	43,325	66,178	10,228	161,418	213,718
Waairaki .. .. .	77,942	104,199	267,094	20,369	469,544	580,000
Tairāwhiti .. .. .	29,574	41,201	63,988	18,294	153,057	186,035
Aotea .. .. .	26,786	16,509	49,491	9,420	102,206	130,857
Ikaroa .. .. .	10,631	8,886	29,117	4,675	44,309	55,769
South Island .. .. .	500	3,949	12,792	755	17,996	19,214
Sub-totals .. .. .	283,588	237,633	523,784	75,876	1,120,861	1,487,172
2. Maori Land Boards .. .. .	280	39,197	33,784	1,987	74,348	74,348
3. Maori Trustee .. .. .	..	50,754	70,769	1,567	123,021	123,021
Totals .. .. .	283,868	327,584	628,328	78,450	1,318,230	1,684,541

NOTE RE BUTTERFAT.—On those dairying stations which have not yet been individualized, the full amount received for butterfat is retained, the workers being paid wages. On settled schemes the policy is to accept an assignment of a percentage of the farmers' monthly cream cheque (in repayment of advances and interest due thereon), leaving the balance for farm maintenance and personal living-expenses. Butterfat receipts shown above relate to amounts received by the Department, and do not include the settlers' proportion.

TABLE 3—BUILDINGS ERECTED, RENOVATED, AND PURCHASED: MAORI HOUSING, LAND DEVELOPMENT, AND REHABILITATION

	Works Completed.			Works in Progress at 31st March, 1950.			Houses Purchased to Date.
	During Year.		Total to Date.	Erection.		House Renovations.	
	Houses.	Other Building-works.	Houses.	Houses.	Other Building-works.	Houses.	
Tokerau .. .. .	76	69	835	42	14	14	26
Waikato-Maniapoto .. .. .	56	52	415	27	5	13	41
Waairiki .. .. .	99	17	326	64	1	2	7
Tairāwhiti .. .. .	25	21	474	41	12	12	31
Aotea .. .. .	57	21	442	11	..	10	71
Ikaroa .. .. .	55	21	143	25	..	10	74
South Island .. .. .	30	15	87	8	..	..	20
Totals .. .. .	398	216	2,722	218	32	61	270

TABLE 4A—REHABILITATION OF MAORI EX-SERVICEMEN: RETURN OF LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS TO  
31ST MARCH, 1950

	Overseas.				Home Service.				Totals.				
	During 1949-50.		To Date.		During 1949-50.		To Date.		During 1949-50.		To Date.		
	Number.	Amount Authorized.	Number.	Amount Authorized.	Number.	Amount Authorized.	Number.	Amount Authorized.	Number.	Amount Authorized.	Number.	Amount Authorized.	
Settlement on small farms	1	£ 2,000	1	£ 2,000	..	..	..	..	1	£ 2,000	1	£ 2,000	
Settlement on farms ..	6	31,647	50	148,583	..	..	..	..	6	31,647	50*	148,583	
Purchase of houses ..	3	3,700	31	26,571	..	..	..	..	3	3,700	31	26,571	
Erection of houses ..	79	115,642	385	439,375	..	..	..	5	5,688	79	115,642	389	445,063
Repairs and additions to houses	2	375	17	7,042	..	..	..	..	2	375	17	7,042	
Purchase of tools of trade	..	..	31	1,281	1	10	..	..	1	10	34	1,336	
Purchase of furniture ..	104	9,780	460	42,539	3	300	13	1,242	107	10,080	473	43,781	
Business ..	17	6,323	73	31,244	1	75	4	169	18	6,398	77	31,413	
Miscellaneous ..	3	1,600	11	3,613	..	..	2	1,700	3	1,600	13	5,313	
Totals ..	215	171,067	1,059	702,248	5	385	27	8,854	220	171,452	1,086	711,102	
Supplementary loans ..	18	3,042	39	7,577	..	..	1	150	18	3,042	40	7,727	
Purchase of properties ..	2	26,496	11	129,421	..	..	..	..	2	26,496	11	129,421	
Additional expenditure on properties purchased	..	176,745	..	376,345	..	..	..	..	..	176,745	..	376,345	

\* In addition, 38 Maori ex-servicemen have been settled through the agency of the State Advances Corporation, while a further 100 are occupying land under the provisions of Part I of the Maori Land Amendment Act, 1936.

TABLE 4B.—REHABILITATION OF MAORI EX-SERVICEMEN: SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN LAND SETTLEMENT TO 31ST MARCH, 1950

	Tokerau.	Waikato-Maniapoto.	Waairiki.	Tairāwhiti.	Aotearoa.	Ikarua.	Total.
Number of Maori ex-servicemen who have been settled on farms and whose charges have been fixed	19	6	5	11	3	2	46
Total grassed area on these farms (acres) ..	2,135	883	471	2,841	139	600	7,069
Live-stock carried—							
Dairy cows ..	702	221	245	262	78	..	1,508
Other cattle ..	455	100	74	139	52	43	863
Breeding-ewes ..	..	360	50	1,326	18	841	2,595
Other sheep ..	..	57	2	331	1	785	1,176
Produce for year—							
Butterfat (lb.) ..	132,211	33,524	50,848	46,417	12,698	..	275,698
Wool (bales) ..	..	10	..	25	1	34	70
Hops (lb.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	9,000
Number of Maori ex-servicemen occupying land under the provisions of Part I of the Maori Land Amendment Act, 1936	26	4	48	15	3	4	100

TABLE 5—RETURN OF ALIENATIONS CONFIRMED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1950

Court District.	Leases.												Timber-cutting Rights.				Sales.				Mortgages.	
	New Leases.						Renewals.						To Europeans.		To Maoris.		To Europeans.		To Maoris.		No.	Area.
	To Europeans.			To Maoris.			To Europeans.			To Maoris.			No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Tokerau	2	138	4	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	338	7	459	4	20	..	..	..	..	
Waikato-Maniapoto	25	1,712	4	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	627	28	1,785	9	250	..	..	..	..	
Waiairiki	24	4,847	10	1,145	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	33,066	6	3	3	116	..	..	..	..	
Tairāwhiti	44	7,473	27	6,631	13	2,129	9	1,276	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	15	166	2	..	..	23	
Aotea	101	10,261	37	3,855	1	1	..	..	4	4	..	4	5,400	10	190	20	267	2	..	..	69	
Ikaroa	86	5,102	11	462	1	167	..	..	1	1	..	1	726	34	336	9	138	2	..	..	1	
South Island	5	1,524	5	1,031	..	..	1	7	2	2	..	2	833	4	60	3	4	..	..	..	..	
Totals	287	31,057	98	13,781	19	2,301	10	1,283	13	40,990	94	2,835	63	961	6	93	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 6—RETURN OF MAORI LAND COURT BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1950

	Totals.		Tokerau.	Waikato- Maniapoto.	Waiariki.	Tairāwhiti.	Aotea.	Ikaroa.	South Island.
	1948-49.	1949-50.							
<i>Maori Land Court</i>									
Number of sittings .. .. .	118	131	21	17	21	30	15	16	11
Number of applications received ..	12,426	16,876	1,796	2,412	3,613	4,543	1,882	2,129	501
Number of partition orders made ..	1,118	1,369	357	40	236	418	213	88	17
Number of investigations of title ..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of succession orders made ..	6,497	6,998	683	509	1,292	2,293	1,354	559	308
Number of exchange orders made ..	897	354	219	22	22	81	6	3	1
Number of rating orders made ..	299	1,254	..	..	..	828	44	382	..
Number of vesting orders made ..	513	564	290	14	118	87	26	23	6
Number of other orders made ..	2,662	1,865	222	133	641	395	200	244	30
<i>Maori Appellate Court</i>									
Number of sittings .. .. .	4	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Number of cases notified .. .. .	8	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Maori Land Court decisions varied ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maori Land Court decisions affirmed ..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Maori Land Court decisions referred back to Maori Land Court ..	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Maori Land Court decisions annulled ..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Appeals dismissed or withdrawn ..	3	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Appeals adjourned <i>sine die</i> .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Court and Board fees collected ..	7,757	8,399	1,185	1,118	1,550	1,490	1,634	1,092	230

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (1,639 copies), £78.

By Authority: R. E. OWEN, Government Printer, Wellington.—1950.

Price 9d.]