

1931.

NEW ZEALAND.

NATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT.

STATEMENT BY THE HON. SIR APIRANA T. NGATA, NATIVE MINISTER.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.

THE following statement covers the period from September, 1929, to the 31st August, 1931. Schedules are appended giving details of lands comprised in the various schemes, and the expenditure, analysed under various headings, on each scheme. Plans also are attached to illustrate as far as possible the comprehensive nature of the undertakings. The report is submitted for the information of Parliament on an aspect of land-settlement that should be better understood and which deserves sympathetic consideration.

PRELIMINARY.

At the very beginning of the consideration of the settlement of Native lands that branch of the subject may be eliminated which deals with the making available of such lands for European settlement. This statement is concerned only with the efficient occupation of lands by the Maori. It is necessary to include with Native lands—the remnants of the ancestral territory—lands that have come into the possession or occupation of Maoris, in respect of which the same demand for effective utilization exists.

COMMUNAL TITLE.

The first difficulty, and for long considered to be supreme, if not insuperable, was the nature of the Native title where it comprised a number of individuals or a community. Such a title, if it existed in a British community, was provided with a method of escape which was a commonplace with the pakeha: it was either held in trust or disposed of.

The communal title is in fact based upon the findings of a special tribunal, the Native Land Court, which was constituted to give effect to the guarantee given by the Crown in the Treaty of Waitangi to respect the customs and usages of the Maori in regard to his land—a guarantee safeguarded by the Native Rights Act, 1862, which declared not only his right to British citizenship, but also his right to have the titles to his lands determined according to his customs and usages. The Court was constituted in 1865 to carry out that policy. There resulted from the play of judicial interpretation on Native custom the reduction of ascertained tribal tradition and genealogical descent to the following facts, which were recorded in orders of the Court:—

- (1) *The names of individuals then living who for various reasons were declared to be beneficial owners.*

As a preliminary to the minute definition of persons entitled to be included in the declaration of ownership, the Court would announce interim findings as between tribes or subtribes, or as between ancestors through whom claims were set up. In effect the Court would decide in favour of ancestors, and accept into the title, with or without condition as to occupation, all persons tracing descent from such ancestors.

- (2) *The relative interests or shares of the various individuals. These might be expressed in various ways, but all resulted in a basis on which, if an individual or family cut off its share, the equivalent area might be calculated, subject in recent times to such considerations as access and value.*

- (3) *Details as to sex, age, or disability, and guardianship.*

Under a system based on awards in accordance with the rights and occupations of ancestors it will be readily understood that a people, having such a highly specialized knowledge of genealogy as the Maori branch of the Polynesian race, would revel in following out the ancestral descendants, subject only to the factor of occupation at a recent period or, as the Maori would put it, “subject to the fires of occupation being warm.” The last consideration in such a system would be the handiness of the title for the new cult of settlement and commercial utilization of land.

In the course of time succession and intermarriage have further congested the titles. But it is not intended to pursue further the handicaps of the communal title.

If to those which are inherent in the Native usages on which the title is based are added restrictions imposed by oscillations of State policy, which sometimes emphasized the need for restricting the Native owners' powers of alienation and sometimes emphasized the policy of placing them on a footing with their European fellow-citizens it may be readily appreciated how serious the Native problem became.

In the main the Native-land legislation of the Dominion has centred round the fabric of a communal title without, until recently, devising ways of circumventing or escaping from its toils. A method suggested by English experience was to subdivide or to partition the land among the individual members owning it. The indiscriminate pursuit of that method may be found at the root of many of the difficulties in the settlement of Native lands. Except where the normal proceedings were intercepted by alienation of the land, they have in many cases resulted in over-subdivision and chaos.

In the interests of settlement drastic methods were adopted by Parliament from time to time—namely, the vesting of large areas in the Public Trustee or special Boards, such as the East Coast Trust Lands Board, or, later, in Maori Land Boards or the Native Trustee, for administration. In none of these was the settlement of the Maori upon land a feature of the schemes, and they were not supported by the good will of the communities interested.

The solutions offered for this fundamental difficulty have been made in the last twenty-five years, and have been based on the experience of one district, the East Coast District of Poverty Bay. They may be summarized as follows in the order in which they appeared in practice, corresponding with the order in which they were adopted by legislation:—

DEVICES TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES OF THE COMMUNAL TITLE.

(a) *Incorporation of Owners.*

Briefly, this meant that the owners of any area or contiguous areas, subsequently extended to areas not necessarily contiguous but having elements of common ownership, were, with the consent of a majority in value, incorporated. A body corporate was created, which acted through a committee of management, having complete power to raise funds on the security of the land and to carry out farming operations.

It was deemed to be a temporary measure to overcome the handicaps of the communal title, to organize the land resources of the community, and to secure the selection of its best and most efficient members to conduct the work and business of farming. So far as it related to farming it was practically confined to the district between Gisborne and Hicks Bay, where it bridged a gap and enabled a large area to be brought into cultivation. It had the valuable features of assuring finance and the good will of the community, which was in personal touch with the administration of the land.

It is probable that this system will be retained in most districts where a family carries on farming and is not willing to dispose of the land to any one member of it.

(b) *Consolidation of Interests.*

Briefly, this is a scheme to gather together into one location if possible, or into as few locations as possible, the interests of individuals or families scattered over counties or provinces by virtue of their genealogical relationships. The basis is the net value of the interests of an individual in the lands included in a consolidation scheme, after assessment of encumbrances, including outstanding title fees, survey charges, and local rates. The opportunity is seized to make the new holdings conform to modern requirements, practicable fencing boundaries, access, water-supply, aspect, and so forth; also to adjust the roading of the area; and, with the consent of the Crown and of private owners, to effect exchanges of mutual benefit. The Crown has benefited by the consolidation of undivided interests purchased by it, and private owners have succeeded in improving their boundaries or in collecting round their holdings isolated Native interests purchased by them.

Commencing in 1911 with the Waipiro Blocks, on the East Coast of the North Island, the principle of the consolidation of titles has been expanded until it now applies to Native-owned lands in five counties on the East Coast and in the Bay of Plenty, five in the King-country, and to practically the whole of the Native lands north of Auckland.

It is now a stupendous undertaking. It has had to overcome considerable conservatism in the ranks of the Native Land Court as well as among the tribes whose lands have been subjected to it; but wherever it has been applied the Maori communities have been insistent that it should be carried out with speed and vigour. It is doubtful whether any movement ever aimed at the solution of the Native-land problem is so deserving of the encouragement and assistance of Parliament.

It may be added that consolidation further enables a complete stocktaking to be made of the Native-land titles within the scope of a scheme; also their classification for purposes of local taxation; and finally organizes the title in such a way that it is available for any purpose the owners may elect to adopt.

While the incorporation of owners was deemed to be the readiest means of organizing a communal title for purposes of finance and effective farm-management, it does not satisfy the demand instilled into the individual Maori or family by close contact with the highly individualistic system of the pakeha. Consolidation is the most comprehensive method of approximating the goal of individual or, at least, compact family ownership.

(c) *Vesting in Statutory Bodies to administer as Farms.*

Concurrently with the methods of incorporation and consolidation lands held communally were vested in statutory bodies with powers to administer as farms for the Native beneficiaries. A system of leasing to selected Native owners was also put into operation with limited success.

The former system, while it brought valuable areas under cultivation, did not promote to any great extent the education of Maori communities in the farming of land.

The accumulated effect of the application of these devices, in conjunction with education and other factors in the impact of western civilization on the culture of the Maori people, has been to break down the wall of conservatism and to force a resignation to methods which appeared drastic, but emphasized the value of the lands as against the niceties of title.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MAORI FARMING.

Until the second decade of the present century the attempts to assist Maoris to farm their lands were sporadic and hesitating. Where the individual had been fortunate enough to obtain a freehold title to valuable land he was permitted to raise money upon mortgage, a very costly proceeding because of the safeguards and restrictions imposed by the Legislature, which regarded less the needs of the would-be Maori farmer than the supposed machinations of the designing money-lender. The mortgage was suspected as another device to wrest his land from the Maori. After the advances-to-settlers legislation came into operation its resources were theoretically available to Maori landowners, but in practice, so great was the prejudice against the Native title, very few were able to secure assistance from that source. Still, there was a hesitating recognition by the Legislature and financial institutions of individual cases worthy of assistance.

On the other hand, the fear of losing more of their lands deterred many Maori communities from involving themselves with mortgages, and such as made substantial progress in the utilization of their lands were assisted thereto in various ways by private individuals, stock-agents, or storekeepers without hypothecating their lands.

In 1903 Farm-management Committees of incorporated blocks were authorized to raise Funds by way of mortgage over stock and chattels. In 1906 this authority was extended to the mortgage of land, but only from a lending Department of the Government. When the whole of the then existing enactments relating to Native lands were consolidated in 1909 the provisions relating to farming incorporated lands were revised and extended, and the borrowing-powers of the body corporate clearly defined, but in regard to the land security the limitation to State lending Departments was continued, and was not until 1912 extended to private lenders.

These provisions, which aimed at the utilization by the owners of lands held communally by them, were paralleled by enactments which gave the Native Minister power to deal with areas not properly occupied by the Maori owners, but were suitable for settlement by Maoris. These were vested in Maori Land Boards, who were empowered to lease to Maoris only, with preference to nominated owners. No lease could be assigned to any person, other than a Maori, without the consent of the Native Minister. This system, which was introduced in 1906, was extended a year later, and is now governed by Part XVI of the Native Land Act, 1909. Except in a few cases, it did not meet with much success, but served its purpose in advancing thought regarding the settlement of Maoris upon land.

NATIVE TRUST OFFICE.

No appreciable advance was made in the legislation whereby Maori farmers could be financially assisted between 1909 and 1920. There had, however, been accumulating in the Public Trustee's Account moneys in respect of Native reserves, or moneys invested therein by Maori Land Boards, being undisbursed rents or proceeds of the sale of Native lands, or moneys belonging to minors and other Maoris under disability. The Native Trust Office was established by the Native Trustee Act, 1920, and took over certain powers relating to Native reserves and Native estates hitherto vested in the Public Trustee, together with the accumulated Native funds mentioned. The position of these funds at the 31st March, 1920, was as follows:—

Native Estates held by the Public Trust Office at 31st March, 1920.

	Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Native reserves	67	0	7	43,919	11	6
Native Land Act, 1909, section 185	50	11	11	124,786	11	7
Native Accounts, miscellaneous	2	15	1	13,007	5	9
West Coast Settlement Reserves	310	7	11	80,828	0	6
	<u>£430</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>£262,541</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>

In addition, the various Maori Land Boards had the following funds, most of which were invested in the Common Fund of the Public Trust Office:—

Board.	Deposited with Public Trustee.			At Bank.			Invested in War Funds.	Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Aotea	126,142	0	3	18,573	4	4	..	144,715	4	7
Ikaroa	49,593	1	3	5,106	5	7	1,900	56,599	7	0
South Island	2,750	4	4	1,601	0	11	..	4,351	5	3
Tairāwhiti	50,000	0	0	7,894	18	7	13,000	70,894	18	7
Tōkerāu	59,281	9	9	2,956	1	8	..	62,237	11	5
Waiariki	57,269	14	11	19,074	17	10	..	76,344	12	9
Waikato-Maniapoto	142,385	8	10	36,227	1	9	..	178,612	10	7
Totals	487,421	19	6	91,433	10	8	14,900	593,755	10	2

The Native Trustee Act was passed on the 6th October, 1920, but did not come into operation until the 1st April, 1921. On taking over from the Public Trust Office in the latter month the Native Trustee received securities to the amount of about £798,477 (including £195,000 worth of local-body debentures), £25,000 only in cash, and a payment on behalf of the Native Trustee of £20,868 due to the various Maori Land Boards—a total of £844,345.

What is of interest in this review of the legislation and policy relating to financial assistance to Maoris to farm their lands is the provision that the Native Trust Board may invest money in advances secured by mortgage of any freehold or leasehold interest in any Native freehold land, or in any Native land vested in or administered by any Maori Land Board, or in any Native freehold land vested in incorporated owners, not exceeding three-fifths of the value as approved by the Board. Subsequent amendments extended the provision to freehold or leasehold interest in Native land vested in or administered by the Native Trustee, or to any co-operative dairy company or other company of which a majority of the shareholders are Natives.

Parliament in this legislation rendered the Maori race useful service by organizing the accumulated funds which belonged to various sections of it for assisting, among others, those Maoris or Maori Committees who had sufficient securities to offer. The total amount lent by the Native Trustee on mortgage to Natives, Native institutions, corporate bodies, and individual farmers at the 31st March, 1931, was £546,241. The number of such mortgages was 505.

It should be noted that these funds are the property of and are held in trust for Native beneficiaries.

MAORI LAND BOARDS.

Until 1922 there was no definite provision enabling Maori Land Boards, which in regard to almost every other aspect of the Native-land problem determined the disposition, administration, and management of Native lands, to advance moneys upon mortgage. Yet the bulk of the funds formerly held in the Public Trustee's Account, and later transferred to the Native Trustee, were investments by the Maori Land Boards of funds held in trust by them for Maori beneficiaries. In 1922 a Maori Land Board was authorized, with the consent of the Native Minister, "to advance moneys upon mortgage either for itself or on behalf of Natives." Although not specifically limited to advances to Natives, and although considerable advances were made to European occupiers of Native lands, in practice the Boards gradually confined their advances to individual Maori farmers or to management committees of incorporated blocks. For the purpose the Boards used funds in their accounts or drew on their deposits with the Native Trustee.

THE POSITION IN 1926.

Up to 1926 no Native land was available as security for an advance until the title was complete or in a position to be completed by survey, and the discharge of liabilities thereon, or unless the land was vested in or administered by such an authority as could give the lender a valid mortgage.

The census taken in 1925 had drawn attention to the steady but unmistakable increase in the Maori population, and interested visitors to Maori gatherings up and down the country observed the sturdy youth of both sexes, and speculated on their place in the future life of the Dominion. The problem for statesmen was to provide not for a declining race, but for one reinvigorated and multiplying in numbers. The racial heritage of land had been sadly depleted; in some districts the new generation was practically landless. New Zealand had then almost reached the end of its pioneering period, in which Maori workmen had helped to clear the forest, drain the swamps, make the roads and railways, and prepare the lands for rich, productive pastures. In such enterprises the able-bodied men of the race could take their part well enough under pakeha direction. But with these completed they realized to a greater extent than heretofore in the history of their people the stress of modern life and how ill-prepared they were to meet it. The kauri-gum industry, the flax industry, and the timber industry, which had hitherto supported a considerable number of them, had fallen on evil days. A considerable Maori population, which had had practical training in almost every operation relating to the development of land, was thus thrown on its own resources.

The time was critical, but opportune in other respects. The older generation had almost passed away, removing thence the conservative influence which had retarded the expansion of the farming movement. Young leaders were emerging among most tribes, men and women who realized the difficult position of their race, and who saw in the cultivation of land the chief hope for its respectable existence. The undertaking of consolidation schemes in every district where considerable areas of land still remained to the tribes, the extension of the lending operations of the Native Trustee and Maori Land Boards, combined to attract the Maori youth to the land.

It became clear that existing methods were not adequate to meet the urgent requirements of the Maori people. Consolidation of titles, while the most effective and enduring method as a solution of Native-land difficulties, was in its nature—involving as it did extensive preparation of data, agreements, and adjustments among thousands of owners on a tribal scale, and expensive surveys—too slow to keep pace with the demand that lands should be brought into use. It was necessary to resort to a more speedy and elastic method which would promote settlement of desirable areas pending the permanent adjustment of titles.

In 1926 the case was put to the Government and to Parliament that in practice the title to any area of Native land was put in the hand of the Government, which could protect the interests of State lending institutions. With the insistent demands of local bodies for rates, the outcry against idle, undeveloped lands, and the delay in the completion of titles, some temporary measure should be

devised to promote settlement in the meantime. It was urged that moneys might be advanced on the security of a Native block to develop it from the funds of a Maori Land Board and secured by a charge, which the Board was in a unique position to protect. No alienation of the land could be made without prior confirmation by a Board, which could thus insist on the discharge of the debt due to it. As soon as the title was available for mortgage purposes any Board could secure its advance in the orthodox manner.

Section 8 of the Native Land Act of 1926 was the result, and marked a distinct advance in the attitude of Parliament towards the problem of Native-land development and settlement. It is sufficiently important to justify an extensive quotation:—

“Section 8.—(1) Subject to the approval of the Native Minister, given either generally or with respect to any particular Native freehold land, a Maori Land Board may from time to time advance out of its account moneys for any of the following purposes:—

“(a) For the purpose of any agricultural or pastoral business carried on by it:

“(b) For the payment of any debts or liabilities of any body corporate constituted under the principal Act:

“(c) For the discharge of any charge, encumbrance, rates, or taxes affecting any Native freehold land:

“(d) For the farming, improvement, or settlement of any Native freehold land, &c.

“(2) Any moneys so advanced shall become a charge upon the land, and shall bear interest at such rate as the Board shall from time to time decide.”

[Then followed provisions regarding the execution and registration of a memorandum of charge upon the land.]

Thus, under pressure, a further device was found to overcome the delays and difficulties inevitably associated with the Native title. In the circumstances the expedient needed to be applied with great care, and it ultimately compelled the exercise of strict supervision. For the purposes of this review, the importance of the provision was that Parliament had come to recognize the predominant need to proceed with the cultivation of Native lands, allowing titles to be adjusted in due course.

In 1928 it was suggested from the Gisborne district that a number of deserving cases could not come within the scope of the legislation of 1926. Some machinery was required to bring areas under the administration of an authority with resources and the will to bring the same into production. The Native Land Court therefore was empowered to authorize a Maori Land Board to administer an area on behalf of and for the benefit of the owners, and to expend its funds for the purpose.

LOANS BY MAORI LAND BOARDS.

A summary may be given here of the loans made by Maori Land Boards to Maori farmers up to the 31st March, 1931, as follows:—

Loans to Maoris by Boards to 31st March, 1931.

Board.	Amount advanced. £	Number of Mortgagors.
Tairawhiti	62,349*	81
Wairiki	27,073	94
South Island	4,170	8
Ikaroa	16,198	28
Waikato-Maniapoto	16,899	48
Tokerau	43,900	120
Aotea	11,710	20
	£182,299	399

The Native Trustee has been the banker for the Maori Land Boards, which have drawn from time to time on their deposits or investments with the Native Trustee for their needs. These are (1) payments to be made to Native beneficiaries, and (2) loans to Maori farmers or expenditure on lands farmed by the Board for the benefit of the Native owners. The lending operations of the Boards quickly expanded after the year 1926. The fact that in some districts instalments of consolidation schemes were being finalized, thus releasing titles as securities for loans, was reflected in the increased volume of advances. Scope for employment on breaking in land and on public works was being steadily reduced in spite of the high prices realized for farm-produce before the 1928-29 season. This reacted on the funds of the Boards in another way, through the demands of beneficiaries for rents and money held in trust for them. The drain on the Native Trustee became severer, and deposits of Board funds with him declined.

This position, however, was not appreciated, or, if known, was not taken into account when the legislation of 1929 was framed to give effect to the policy of developing Native-owned lands with State funds made available to the Native Department from the Native Land Settlement Account.

THE LEGISLATION OF 1929 AND 1930.

Thus far, although repeated and influential representations had been made, Parliament had not been moved to apply State funds to the development and utilization of lands owned or occupied by Maoris, but had been content to authorize the application to these purposes of accumulated Maori

* Includes £9,800 lent to the East Coast Commissioner.

funds through the Native Trustee or Maori Land Boards. It was apparent that these funds would soon be depleted, just when circumstances were conspiring to make the development of their lands by the Maoris and the effective occupation thereof one of the most important problems in the settlement of the lands of the Dominion.

During the 1929 session, when Parliament sanctioned a scheme for the development of unoccupied Crown lands preliminary to selection, it was decided to apply similar provisions to lands owned or occupied by Maoris. To overcome any delays or difficulties arising from the nature of the titles to the lands proposed to be developed, the Native Minister was authorized to bring such lands under the scope of a development scheme. Upon notification of the fact the owners were prevented from interfering with the work of development, and private alienation of any land within the scheme was prohibited. The funds for development were provided by the Minister of Finance through the Native Land Settlement Account. The difficulties as to title were literally stepped over, and the development and settlement of the lands made the prime consideration. The Minister was armed with the most comprehensive powers, which he could exercise directly through the Native Department or delegate to any Maori Land Board or to the Native Trustee. Amendments passed in 1930 empowered the Minister to direct a Board to use its funds for development, and instituted a system of development under the control of the Native Trustee, using the funds in his account. Power was also taken by arrangement between the Minister of Lands and the Native Minister to develop Crown lands that came within the sphere of a Native-land development scheme, thus removing a further obstacle in the way of development.

It may be added that special legislative provision has been made from time to time enabling one or other of the Maori Land Boards or the Native Trustee to undertake farming of specified blocks on behalf of the beneficial owners.

NATIVE-LAND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

The effective occupation of lands owned and held by the Maori has been urged from different angles at different periods in the history of the Dominion. When the proportion of Native lands to other lands was much greater than it is now the element of the settlement of Native owners upon the ancestral lands was a subordinate and barely appreciable consideration. Nor, in the comparative affluence of those owners from the proceeds of the lease or sale of such lands, did there appear up to the beginning of this century any ground for emphasizing the need of a policy of assisting Maoris to farm their lands. Interest centred rather round the problem of acquisition of land from the Native owners by the State or private individuals, in order that the development or settlement of it might proceed unhampered by the difficulties surrounding Native title. Policy oscillated between the prohibition of alienation to any one but the Crown and the removal of restrictions against acquisition by private individuals. In each case it was assumed that the Native landowners had more than they could possibly use, and could shift for themselves without direction or supervision or financial assistance. The story of the battle of policies is reviewed in detail in the report of the Native Land Commission (parliamentary paper G.-1c, 1907).

But in some Native districts, notably the East Coast, north of Gisborne, where conditions favoured the development of a Maori farming community, the foundations were being laid for the alternative policy, which would aim to encourage and train the Maoris to become industrious settlers. The Native Land Commission (1907-9) had noted in its visits to various districts scattered and ill-organized attempts by Maori communities in industrial and farming pursuits. For want of organization and support many of these had become half-hearted or had failed. The alternative of realizing portions of the tribal estate to meet their needs was resorted to. The general settlement of the country gained, but the problem of dealing effectively with the future of the Maori population by absorbing it into the industrial and economic life of the country was continually postponed.

The Commission already referred to found it necessary to present the case for a policy of assisting the Maori to settle his own lands. The following extract is taken from its general report (G.-1c, 1907, p. 15):—

“The Native-land question at the present juncture cannot be dissociated and considered apart from the well-being of the Maori people. It is not for us to state, but indications all point to the conclusion that for good or ill the next few years will decide the future of the race when the Legislature has determined not only how its surplus lands shall be disposed of, but how the reserves shall be secured against further encroachment, and utilized in a manner above the reproach of those who do not appreciate all the difficulties the Maori has to face in following in the wake of a rapidly advancing civilization.

“To our minds, what is now the paramount consideration—what should be placed before all others when the relative values of the many elements that enter into the Native-land problem are weighed—is the encouragement and training of the Maoris to become industrious settlers. The statute-book may be searched in vain for any scheme deliberately aimed in this direction. The Legislature has always stopped short when it had outlined a scheme or method of acquiring Maori lands or rendering such available in different ways for European settlement. The necessity of assisting the Maori to settle his own lands was never properly recognized. It was assumed that because he was the owner according to custom and usage, and because the law had affirmed his right of ownership, he was at once in a position to use the land. He was expected to do so, and to bear the burdens and responsibilities incident to the ownership of land. Because he has failed to fulfil expectations and to bear his proportion of local and general taxation, he is not deemed worthy to own any

land, except the vague undefined area that should be reserved for his 'use and occupation.' But the causes that have conspired to the failure have not been investigated with a view to remedial measures. And where in spite of supreme difficulties the Maori has succeeded in making good use of his land the fact is not sufficiently recognized. The spectacle is presented to us of a people starving in the midst of plenty. If it is difficult for the European settler to acquire Maori land owing to complications of title, it is more difficult for the individual Maori owner to acquire his own land, be he ever so ambitious and capable of using it. His energy is dissipated in the Land Courts in a protracted struggle, first, to establish his own right to it, and, secondly, to detach himself from the numerous other owners to whom he is genealogically bound in the title. And when he has succeeded he is handicapped by want of capital, by lack of training—he is under the ban as one of a spendthrift, easy-going, improvident people.

"The land-settlement policy of the colony is framed in such a manner that the Waste Lands Boards undertake all the preliminary work of putting the titles to selections in order, of surveying them as far as possible with a view of practicable fencing-boundaries, road access, and homestead-sites. The selector concerns himself only with financial arrangements to effect the necessary improvements. Here again the State comes to his assistance and lends him money on easy terms. He claims such facilities and assistance as a matter of right, because he is a valuable asset to the State. Under the Land for Settlements Acts we sometimes spend as much as £13,000 for the settlement of one settler, and we suppose that the average cost of settling one settler on land under these Acts is not much less than £1,500.

"In dealing, therefore, with the lands now remaining to the Maori people we are of opinion that the settlement of the Maoris should be the first consideration. And it is because we recognize the impossibility of doing so on a comprehensive scale by the ordinary method of partition and individualization that we recommend the intervention of a body, such as the Maori Land Board, to be armed with powers sufficiently elastic to meet the exigencies of the situation."

The Native-land question could not be dissociated from the wider question of the welfare of the Maori race: a satisfactory solution of it was fundamental. The efforts to educate the youth of the race, to improve the hygienic conditions of the villages, to correct the malign influences of certain elements in European culture—all these would fail to produce enduring results unless they centred round and assisted in an industrial development based principally upon the cultivation of land.

The problem of cultural adjustment in relation to the cultivation of land is the most important in the consideration of the attempts made by the Maori to fit himself into his present environment. In this connection another parliamentary paper (G.-8, 1928) containing the report of a conference of Maori representatives held at Putiki, Whanganui, during Easter week, 1927, may be quoted:—

"The race had reached a stage in its development now when young men, not soured by past tribal grievances, must get together and gather into a coherent, conscious organization the fragmentary progressive attempts made by the Maori to fit himself into his present environment. Sir Maui Pomare and Mr. Ngata defined the present position of the Maori people and recounted the successive steps that had been adopted for its betterment. The leaven of progress had been steadily at work, and, when reviewed along all lines, the development had been remarkable. Physically there was abundant evidence of a wonderful improvement. Apart from the statistics of the last census, no visitor to any representative Maori meeting could fail to observe the health and vigour of the young generation, its poise and its self-possessed confident bearing, the full cradles, and the greater care of infant-life. The latter-day Maori is throwing off the shackles of the past, looking little, if at all, over his shoulder, and interesting himself in the activities and pastimes of his pakeha fellow-citizen. Socially he is rapidly fitting himself into the life of the country, where for a time he found himself in bewilderment. His deportment on the tennis-lawns of Rotorua and Wanganui, where good behaviour, sportsmanlike qualities, and control are part of the players' equipment, was favourably commented on by visitors from other lands. The communal Maori has become an individualist in proprietorship and in his home life. His womankind, as with other races, is speeding up the process of Europeanization in the home life and surroundings, so that the pakeha ideal of 'home' is being gradually realized in the Maori villages throughout the Dominion. And the culture complex that centres round the term 'home' (in its English significance) has with Native modification been adopted. Economically and commercially the influence of four generations of civilization could not fail to affect the Maori extensively. With the loss of the greater part of their landed inheritance, the increase in population, the increased cost of living, the raising of the standard of life, and the weakening of the protective elements of the old-time communism, the Maoris of to-day were feeling the economic pressure with progressive severity. The feature of the day was, perhaps, the desire of the young people to work for themselves rather than be casual employees of others. Much of the pioneering work in the backblocks—bushfelling, fencing, roadmaking, ~~such as~~ draining and stumping, and suchlike—had been done and was still being done by the Maoris. That stage was almost passed in the industrial development of the Dominion. The younger Maoris were reacting on the already complicated Maori-land problem, and were demanding individualization, consolidation, readjustment of occupation conditions, and financial assistance. Their attitude towards the balance of their landed inheritance was much the same as that of Europeans towards the unoccupied Crown lands and the large estates of the Dominion. They were also compelled to look beyond casual employment in unskilled trades and on public works to the skilled

trades, and, with that in mind, to regard education and training in a new light. Intellectually the attitude of the race towards education was a revelation of the accumulated effects of civilizing influences. School attendance readily became one of the stages of the life of the Maori youth. Naturally well endowed with brains, the discipline of the schools fostered with each successive generation the faculty of application, while the success of a few of their kind in the highest schools supplied fresh incentive and the motive of emulation. To-day no movement is capturing the mind of the best-thinking of the Maori youth so forcibly as that which aims, through the most suitable education, at preparing the Maori to take a fitting place in the life of the Dominion."

The conference made a recommendation which is worthy of repetition. It emphasized the need for the supervision, co-ordination, and organization of existing scattered and ill-organized Maori attempts in industrial and farming pursuits--attempts that could be found up and down the country, but which became half-hearted or failed for lack of organization and support. The conference ventured the view "that a civilization which came with a deliberate mission to convert the Maori to the ways of the pakeha should now produce an organization to link up worthy attempts to respond to its demands, to foster and assist them to the point of success."

HISTORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES.

At the moment when it was decided to introduce the legislation of 1929 the position reached was that, owing to the loss of the greater part of their lands, to the tailing-off of the pioneering work of the country, to the attainment of a higher standard of living enjoyed for a generation past in common with other sections of the community with its implications in more varied and costly needs, and, lastly, to the increase in population recorded in the recent census, the Maoris of to-day were experiencing a progressively severe economic pressure. On the other hand, the influences of education, of reforms in health and in living and social conditions, and of the ministrations of religious organizations, had brought about extensive adjustments to Western culture, so that the new generation faced the perplexing problems of civilization with fewer of the restraints of the old regime. The economic conditions compelled the Maori to regard the cultivation of land as the prime factor in his maintenance. They forced him to take stock of his land resources and to consider ways and means of re-establishing himself thereon. So that when the Government determined to make available State resources to assist the Maori landowner it seemed to be the psychological moment for a definite forward movement.

It was also a point at which Parliament could take stock of the position and balance the factors which might favour success against the weaknesses, which experience revealed, in Maori attempts at adjustment to the industrial conditions of a pakeha regime. In the words of Dr. Raymond Firth ("Primitive Economics of the New Zealand Maori," page 481), the Maori race had entered "the phase of adaptation in which on a foundation of knowledge rather than novelty the Native tries to build up his culture with a clearer understanding of the nature of the new civilization and the complexity of the issues involved."

Dr. Raymond Firth's Summary of Phases in Maori Economic History.

In the work quoted Dr. Firth has made a good study of the economic organization of the Maori in pre-European times. In Chapter XIV he briefly traces the transformation which has been effected since the coming of the white man—the period of transformation during the last hundred years, and the new Maori economy as it appears to-day. In a summary on page 472 he differentiates into four phases the economic history of the Maori since he came into contact with the European. This summary may be quoted in full, as a very fair statement from the angle of the competent European ethnologist, who brings to the study honesty of purpose and a sympathetic understanding of the Maori people:

"First came the period of initial impact, characterized by a keen demand for certain specific types of articles, and lasting from the period of the early voyagers till about 1840. During this time the Native economic structure appears to have remained practically unimpaired.

"The second phase was marked by an enthusiastic adoption of the alien material culture, coupled with the extensive use of European productive methods. In some of the most important districts agricultural products of great variety were grown by the Natives, and exchanged for a wide range of European wares. This period was marked by the introduction of a money economy, and by the sinking of Native wealth in certain specialized mechanical forms of fixed capital, such as mills, farm implements, or sailing-vessels. This period saw no diametrical alteration in the organization of productive effort or in the system of distribution. Most of the fixed capital was owned communally, by a tribe or smaller group of relatives, and controlled by the chief of the *hapu*. In his hands, also, lay much of the direction of the work of the community. This period ended soon after 1860.

"The next phase was one of stagnation and reaction, due primarily to social friction and land troubles, precipitated by war between the European and a section of the Native race. It was characterized by the withdrawal of a large number of Natives from active contact with the white man, by dejection and apathy in regard to constructive effort and the economic prospects for the future. The older people, especially, showed a lack of incentive and interest in life. Little change in economic structure appears to have manifested itself in this period which, including the years of war, lasted approximately from 1860 till 1880.

"The fourth phase, of which the tendencies are revealing, perhaps, an increased impetus in the last few years, is one of renewed productive effort. Heralded by a conciliatory policy, it has been stimulated by the opening-up of large areas of land to European settlement. The Native has shown a revived interest in all forms of commercial enterprise, and has displayed a conscious desire for the adoption of European economic methods. The former Maori material culture has been largely replaced by that of the white man, and the old economic structure has given way in corresponding fashion. Assisted by the deliberate policy of individualizing the shares in tribal land, the former-communal system has been gradually abandoned, as no longer suited to the new social environment."

It is in regard to Dr. Firth's statement of the characteristics of the fourth phase that some qualifications may be made—could, indeed, have been made by himself if his study had penetrated the psychological strata of Maori life and thought. The material culture of a race may almost completely change its appearance; the social conditions are bound to be profoundly influenced by the juxtaposition of those of Western culture; while the code of morality must be adjusted to a civilization based on Christian ethics. But beneath the surface Native characteristics may persist and racial influences continue their sway over the mind and spirit of the people to a greater extent than European investigators can appreciate. The materials and form of habitations have so completely changed, that, except in parts of Waikato and of the Urewera country, the reed-thatched *whare* has disappeared; education has inculcated a desire for separate, individual homes, in which the educated young mother seeks to reproduce something of the social life of the pakeha—the flower-garden, the cottage piano, the gramophone, or radio set, and the tennis-court. The young husband may have his dairy-farm or be employed in the industry of the neighbourhood, and so secure the food, the clothing, the services and amenities of the civilization he is born in. All amusements in which he and his wife may indulge are those of the pakeha—football, tennis, dancing, cinemas, horse-racing, and the like. His religious life is ordered by the observances of one or other of the European Churches or of a sect of his own making, centred round some personality, who makes a psychological appeal based more or less on the Bible.

Yet, withal, close observation reveals the hold of the tribal organization and of Native social custom over the lives of the people. The stratifications of the tribal system have been little disturbed by the incursion of Western ideas, and although social advancement may have been attained by the acquisition of wealth, as the modern world regards it, or by education or intermarriage, the *rangatira* families continue to receive the deference due to their rank and ancient prestige and to exercise in ceremonial the privileges of their position. The yea or nay of influential men or women of erstwhile ruling families, even in the things that the new laws may have appropriated to individuals, is a vital factor in the success or failure of an undertaking. The wise administrator is he who recognizes the existence and vitality of this element in Maori society and adjusts his policy accordingly. If to this element are harnessed the advantages of education and experience of the economy of modern society and personal qualities, which are apt to recur in individuals of the in-bred chieftain lines, the result may be quite remarkable. There is abundant evidence that representatives of these lines are revealing under different and more difficult conditions than prevailed in the hey-day of their family history those qualities of energetic leadership, of wise diplomacy and judgment, which made the chieftains and priests of old such powerful and formidable men. And they are demanding that the resources of the tribe, including education and training acquired from the pakeha, shall be organized towards its welfare and development. They are in their persons and by virtue of the traditions surrounding their families calling anew to long-dormant tribal sentiment and allegiance.

It is true that "the former Maori material culture has been largely replaced by that of the white man," but the change is in form, in externals. Thus in agriculture there has been an adjustment, the steel axe replacing the stone axe and fire for clearing scrub and forest; the spade and plough, discs, drills, and other implements displacing the *ko* and *kaheru*; while domesticated animals or tractors draw the modern contrivances for the various operations in husbandry. The aim is, as of old, the cultivation of the land for the production of food.

Dr. Firth himself in the earlier chapters of the work from which the summary has been quoted describes in great detail the economic system of the old-time Maori and the social organization to which that system was related. He emphasizes the mechanical ability of the race, its arts and crafts, the status of the carvers, of the house-builders, of the canoe-builders and navigators in the economy of the tribes, and the political and administrative capacity displayed by chiefs and leaders.

MECHANICAL ABILITY.

In a modest way it may be claimed that the Maori of old showed a mechanical genius in his constructive work, his superior houses, his war-canoes, and fortifications. The concomitants were a talent for organization and an artistic ability that finished his handiwork to satisfy his æsthetic sense. The mechanical ability of the Maori has been applied to the constructive work necessitated by the immigrant civilization, which has discovered in him a high average efficiency. From the felling of trees to the building of houses, from the clearing of fern and scrub to the laying-down of permanent pastures, in the operations of road and railway making, and in the handling of implements and machines, the Maori workman has reached a standard of competence sufficient to justify a place for him on the land. He is cheerful and contented, a philosopher at work. His racial endowment in the possession of a keen eye, a deft touch, and a ready co-ordination of mind and muscle is one that statesmen must build on. It has developed greatly under the quickening influences of modern industry. It is a foundation on which changes in material culture may operate without loss in essentials, provided that the mental outlook of the race is not bewildered and obscured by the rapidity of the variations. It may be definitely stated that the Maori of this generation views with philosophic calm the ever-varying devices of western civilization for achieving the age-old purposes of the human race. Novelties are no longer miracles, and the greatest miracle of all, the Englishman himself, has ceased to be a novelty.

ANCIENT MAORI LIFE FULL OF STRESS.

The impression must be dispelled from our minds that in pre-European days the Maori lived a life of idleness. The available evidence points in the opposite direction, and shows that his was a full life, a life of stress in a harsh climate—harsh for a racial stock which for very many centuries had sojourned in tropical or subtropical lands, where Nature was indulgent. In the islands of Polynesia from which his ancestors migrated, where the picture of the good-humoured, lazy, lotus-eating Polynesian was the conventional Western conception of him, overpopulation, with the resulting food-shortage, accentuated by social and religious difficulties, provided the stress which compelled him to seek less crowded lands with simpler problems. In the islands of New Zealand he had to adapt himself to the conditions of a colder climate, in which few of his introduced food and other plants could maintain a hold. Adaptation and the subduing of elements new in his experience added strength to the Maori physique and character. Whether in house-building to combat the rigours of the climate, or in clothing, or in the devices for collecting and storing fish and fowl, or in persuading the cooler soils to produce crops from subtropical plants and seeds, difficulties were met and overcome by Maori aptitude for applying to new facts and materials empirical solutions inspired by racial experience over many seas and in many lands. While his customs, his mythology, and psychology may have become stereotyped, his mastery over material things, even in the neolithic age, proved his possession of a good, versatile, inventive brain and of a humorous philosophic outlook on the world.

Dr. Firth further states "that the old economic structure has given way in corresponding fashion." The last sentence of his able summary defines what he opines to be the most significant change in the economic structure—namely, "that assisted by the deliberate policy of individualizing the shares in tribal land, the former communal system has been gradually abandoned, as no longer suited to the new social environment." At the base of the system was the social organization with an elaborate relationship cult, which culminated at the apex in the paramount chief. To say that the communal system has been abandoned as no longer suited to the new social environment is to assert that the tribal organization has broken down, and that the influence and leadership of tribal chieftains are no longer serious factors in the economy of Maori society. It is necessary to examine these subjects, for they are vital to our assessment of the prospects of successfully establishing a scheme of settling Maoris on land.

THE ELEMENT OF LEADERSHIP.

The outstanding feature of the early economic system was leadership, which may be taken as synonymous with chieftainship. It was found in every department of effort. It was inevitable in the circumstances of a communal system that leaders should be evolved, whether in warfare or in the enterprises of peace. If we follow any line of research in the ancient Maori field and have the check of the genealogical record, we will find that tribal history or tradition centred round some leader, a man or a woman, just as it did in the record of any other people. The constitution of the family, of the subtribe, and eventually of the tribe, in relation to work of all kinds—cultivating, building, food-collecting, and food-preserving—required that at every step some personality above the ordinary should emerge to co-ordinate the efforts of kinsmen, to settle disputes, to inspire, to unravel difficulties, or to confront strange conditions. The *ohu* or *apu*, the working-bee, was the outward manifestation of the community in labour, and it was impracticable without leadership. Hereditary rank, with the constant check of individual efficiency in some outstanding element of tribal importance, provided in normal times the leadership required. So we find that a process of selection over many centuries concentrated the choice in certain families, just as it has done in other parts of the world. This fact the student of Maori genealogies will find abundantly proved by the orally transmitted records.

The impact of Western influence upon the Maori polity appeared to be most detrimental to chieftainship, and therefore Maori leadership. The new culture introduced influences which undermined the prestige, the *mana* of the Maori chiefs, and thus for a period deranged the focus of the tribal system. The frontal attack on Maori culture made by the missionaries was levelled at evils such as cannibalism, a heathen mythology, slavery, and immorality, as judged by Western and Christian standards. It was supported and developed in other directions by Western law and government, which introduced the institution of a Supreme Chieftainship, of a Sovereign, whose existence reduced the status of every tribal chief and induced a wholesale readjustment of tribal relations.

There were subtler and less apparent, though not less subversive, influences at work—ideas which infected the Maori body politic and unnerved it at the core of chieftainship. English law imported the conception of equality of man and man, which in regard to land resulted in the assessment of individual interests and the establishment of the right to realize the asset as an individual. It protected the individual from the assertion of chiefly right, as in the days of old. Education, or the lack of it, has to some extent been inimical to hereditary rank and leadership. As one result of the Maori wars the *rangatira* families retired into an environment of resentment, where they remained for a considerable period. The utmost efforts were necessary to persuade them to come forth. Education for a time brought to the front and set up in competition with the scions of former ruling families a new class, men versed in the knowledge and ways of the pakeha. In the struggle of the Maori people to fit itself into a rapidly changing order of things, where new modes of mental communication, unaccustomed terminology, business details, and official inventories and requisitions perplexed the Native mind, the new aristocracy of knowledge rose to eminence and appeared to lead, while the natural leaders of the people appeared to be shelved or at least to be out of step.

In this connection the problem has been further complicated by the process known as miscegenation. The infusion of alien blood, more especially white blood, into the make-up of the modern Maori has led to the assertion by men and women of mixed blood of a cultural and mental ascendancy, assisted thereto by the acclaim of pakeha society and their own forwardness. The value of this

element in providing leaders for Maori movements should be emphasized. In a large number of cases a happy combination of physical characteristics, mental ability, and acknowledged good birth has favoured several tribes or subtribes with men and women who have guided them to the best ends. History will have to record the happy accident that in New Zealand there has not been any discrimination by either European or Maori society against the men or women of mixed blood; that, on the other hand, they have been allowed to fulfil a most valuable function as interpreters and adjusters of the cultures of the two races whose blood has commingled in their veins. On the Maori side, at least, some of the best blood in Polynesia has been contributed to the mixture, while on that of the white man some of the finest physical stock has attracted the aristocracy of Maoridom.

There is abundant evidence to show that the institution of chieftainship has survived in a modified form the derangement caused by the influences of Western civilization. The student who is privileged to observe from the inside the constitution of Maori society to-day becomes aware of the existence of an influence permeating it, and to which a respectful deference is paid. He will find it running through a family group, through a subtribe, and so forth, until at some point he reaches its source. Whether its outward form is a group of elders or some person, its opinion or "word" is accepted for the guidance of what appears to be an organized community. Leaders of Maori movements who have gained their position through education or through experience and training in modern industry or business are found in frequent consultation with this hereditary element, which they acknowledge possesses a powerful appeal in all matters to the heart and mind of the Maori tribes. Although modified in form and reduced in status and in its appeal to the individual members of a family or subtribe or tribe, although overlaid by the cult of individual equality and freedom, it is one of the most persistent elements of the ancient regime, a factor always to be reckoned with by statesmen or administrators.

TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.

Intimately connected with the factor of chieftainship and leadership is that of the tribal organization, tribal relationships, and *esprit de corps*. The geographical limits of the Maori tribes, their distribution and main characteristics, remain to-day much as they were when the Pakeha established himself in New Zealand. It is true that tribal movements which were commenced just as the earliest white men reached New Zealand were not completed until a few years before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. It is true also that some of these movements were promoted and accelerated by the introduction of firearms. Thus the conquest of the Manawatu and Port Nicholson areas and of parts of the South Island by Te Rauparaha and his confederates was so supported and assured. There was a geographical redistribution in consequence; but the invaders have retained their identity in the new lands, and their tribal connection with the parent stems in Waikato, Maungatautari, or Taranaki.

The tribal cohesion should be emphasized as a factor in relation to any Maori activity of the present day. We find the appeal of tribal relationship striving at the hearts of the people, even of members long severed from its ties or of those who by their education and blood-dilution would be least expected to respond to the tribal call. Maori patriotism is not so much for a racial ideal as for the tribal name or honour. The sentiment may not have the manifestations that it had in former days, but it must not be disregarded in the policies of to-day. It should be noted that in the last three decades of legislation and administration the arrangement of Maori Council districts (which had to do with health matters), of Native Land Court and Maori Land Board districts (which concerned the adjudication of land-titles and the settlement of lands), followed closely on the boundaries of the main tribes. A certain amount of grouping was inevitable, but generally the tribal distribution was followed. The principle is similar to that followed in the case of pakeha districts, that as far as possible community of interest should be maintained. In the case of the Maori districts centuries of development and adjustment have fixed the geographical distribution of related communities, and the modern administrative units follow them faithfully.

Happily, the objection that with such deference to tribal arrangements the spirit of tribal jealousies and bickerings may be kept alive can no longer be seriously regarded. It is being converted into a spirit of rivalry and emulation in the enterprises of peace. The adoption by one district or tribe of a beneficent element of European culture does influence its neighbours to follow the example. An outstanding illustration to-day is that the success of some of the East Coast tribes in adapting elements of pakeha culture has influenced other tribes throughout Maoridom to emulate their achievements in education, social reorganization, land-settlement, and the preservation of the poetry and the arts and crafts of the race. The point may now be made that the diffusion of ideas, if it is to succeed, must proceed tribally—they must influence the tribal leaders in order to permeate the tribal organization.

LIVING STANDARDS.

Space will not permit of a full discussion of the standard of living attained by the Maori people to-day after more than a century of contact with Western civilization. It is one of the most important elements in the consideration of the subject of Native land development and settlement.

Briefly, it may be asserted that, although there has been an immense change in the externals of the living-conditions of the Maori people, they have not advanced in the same degree relatively to the living-conditions of the white man. An important fact is that Maori life to-day is not supported by the same resources as formerly; it is confronted with more complicated problems, and more strenuous efforts under puzzling conditions are required to maintain it.

It is in the living-conditions of to-day, surrounded as they are by the most difficult economic environment, that the Maori tribes are feeling a stress—the same kind of stress that drove them from the islands of Eastern Polynesia, but intenser in degree, wider in incidence, and more threatening in

aspect. The Maori of old met the situation by migrating to other lands. The Maori of to-day finds the earth fully occupied, and knows he must work out his destiny within New Zealand. Not a century ago a West Coast tribe was compelled to leave Kawhia and to oust the tribes that formerly occupied Manawatu and Port Nicholson; but conquests of that sort are not now in the order of things.

The leaders of the race to-day are thus confronted with one of the most difficult situations in its history. In the circumstances, they have regarded certain factors which may be claimed as advantages held by a large section of the Maori people. If the living-conditions are lower on the average than those of the Pakeha, the standard of living corresponds, the needs are simpler and more easily satisfied. As applied to the facts of land-settlement, to the operations involved in the preparation of land for farming, these considerations become of the first importance and must be envisaged in any scheme. With them should be grouped physical and moral factors, greater adaptation of both male and female to the inconvenience and hardships of camp life; a smaller sense of the loss of the amenities of civilization, such as good houses, proper educational facilities, good communications, and proximity to towns; and a temperament that under firm leadership is cheerfully resigned to the strains of the pioneering life. That life is in fact nearer to the life of the bulk of the Maori people in those districts where they still hold considerable areas of land.

The diet of the average Maori in the outer districts and the available supply of food relished by him also must be taken into consideration. His former regime compelled him to provide the whole of his food-supply, as far as natural resources availed, and what he lacked he obtained by exchange and barter. His economic system had not developed to any great extent a division of labour in the production or collection of food. It is true that the more "civilized" of them are living the hand-to-mouth life of the pakeha, who grows little of what he consumes, depending on the butcher, the baker, the market-gardener, the milkman or the city milk-supply, and the grocer. His relishes may still be gathered from the beaches or the reefs, or the sea, or forest, lake, and river; and he may supplement these with home-grown pork or poultry, and even beef and mutton. The Maori in a period of stress can still depend on these resources, a factor in the economics of land-development which must be borne in mind.

FAILINGS.

So far we have considered the factors that should sustain a Maori community in the development of land; but against them we should set off many shortcomings and weaknesses, either inherent in the race or produced by the removal of incentives or sanctions, which formerly were present in its social organization.

It has been said with much truth of the Maori that he is not capable of sustained effort, that in occupations which demand unremitting attention and discipline he finds the conditions irksome and restrictive. Yet his past history shows him fulfilling the annual round of duties to the tune called by the sun, the moon, and the seasons; persevering in the pursuit of an idea, a vendetta, or a claim of hospitality. He showed persistence and perseverance along the age-old lines of self-interest and ambition. The student may well ask whether it was not the removal of, or the substitution of, new for these primitive objectives that appeared to render Maori efforts spasmodic and ill-sustained; and whether under the stress of economic necessity or with the lure of gain, which is almost fundamental in Western culture, the Maori will not recover the determination of his ancestors.

Of the modern business element in a land-development scheme little need be said here. It is proposed to enlarge upon it in the consideration of the schemes that have been undertaken. It is sufficient to say that finance, the co-ordination of buying and selling, the specifications of seeds, manure, and building-materials, and the decision as to proper equipment and machinery are considerations of a modern kind, in which insufficient knowledge or experience may be expected. These may be supplied by pakeha supervisors or experts if the Maori community does not possess them.

MENTAL COMMUNICATION.

This brings us to the final consideration preliminary to a discussion of the efforts now being made to assist the Maori to exploit his land resources the adequate communication between the Pakeha and the Maori mind, so that a complete understanding may be established. Maori public men have all experienced difficulty in communicating ideas and systems that are the stock-in-trade of one tribe or district to their countrymen and relatives of another tribe or district, using the Maori language as a medium, and figures, expressions, and illustrations in the common language and experience to clarify the propaganda. It is not uncommon to meet with a complete mental barrier or with interpretations in practice quite different from what was intended.

Where language fails, success is laboriously achieved by works, by the actual undertaking on a convincing scale of an experiment, wherein the essential features would publish themselves.

If Maori public men, who may be credited with the knack of propagating their thoughts and schemes through channels familiar to their people, are liable to be misunderstood or misinterpreted, how much more difficult is the position for the pakeha instructor or organizer, who, besides his lack of the proper medium, has other standards or is insensibly influenced by other considerations?

THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE.

For our purpose this may be considered under three heads, as follows:—

(a) *Experience in the operations relating to development of land.*

The manhood of the Maori tribes has had as extensive an experience as any people which settled in New Zealand in all operations relating to the development of land, whether in providing access by road or rail; or in draining; or in clearing forest, scrub, gorse, blackberry, or other surface impedimenta;

or in preparing and assembling fencing or building material; or in erecting fences and buildings or sowing pasture. The labour of able-bodied Maoris has been freely used in many districts in these activities, and there is abundant evidence to prove that it has been satisfactory and reasonable. Without it much of the pioneering in land-settlement would have been more expensive than it has been. The Maori has worked well and cheerfully.

While this experience has been mainly confined to clearing forest and scrub with the axe or slash-hook, Maori labour also has been used in the surface treatment of open fern, tussock, and scrub lands, where a knowledge of machinery and implements has been required. The race, as indicated in earlier paragraphs, was not wanting in mechanical genius, which has been applied in successive periods with obvious success to handling the steam engine and the internal-combustion engine in their various applications, agricultural implements of all kinds, and machinery used in the wool-sheds and dairies. The Maori is found equally at home in charge of the bullock-wagon, of horse-teams, of traction-engines, of motor-vehicles of all kinds.

In all this experience the Maori was more or less under pakeha supervision, working for the Pakeha, whose brains organized the development operations and whose financial resources made them possible.

(b) Experience in the after farming of developed land.

The European farmer, having cleared, grassed, fenced, and subdivided his land, entered into the stage where production and farm maintenance called for qualities of another kind—vigilance, care, provision for the future, perseverance under varying conditions, both climatic and financial, business capacity in the management of the farm and in marketing stock and farm-produce. The experience of the Maori in this the most important and critical part of land-settlement is limited. In the first place the European farmer has used him as musterer, drover, fencer, and shearer; to clear the land of secondary growth and weeds; under supervision, to look after the stock and to assist in dipping, crutching, marking and branding, and other operations relating to the care of the stock; to harvest; and to carry out transport of goods and produce. He was shown the proper things to do and the proper time for doing them, and the reasons for the various operations.

In the second place, where he has undertaken farming on his own account he has not shown in a measure to satisfy European observers the care, persistence, and prevision which are considered essential to success in farming. In sheep-farming, where the harvest of wool, fat stock, and surplus stock comes in one short period of the year, he has not the incentive of a quick return, and reveals impatience in his method of finance between whites, and a slackness in maintaining fences, gates, buildings, implements, and the general efficiency of the farm. In this respect he may not be singular; but it is true that his average efficiency is lower than that of the European farmer. It is here that good supervision by tactful men, who understand the temperament of the people, can render the best assistance.

It has been noted by keen observers that dairying is more congenial to the Maori temperament than sheep-raising, and that the incentive is the quick return in the monthly cheque for butterfat. This factor offsets to a great extent the severe discipline and monotonous toil of the dairy-farm, although the past history of the race should remind us of the great patience its craftsmen and cultivators showed in all their work.

(c) Experience in the control and direction of human factors.

The Maori people owes a vast deal to pakeha administrators, educationists, philanthropists, and missionaries for the undoubted progress that has been made towards assimilation of Western culture. This is now a commonplace in the history of New Zealand. The introduction of a new and highly advanced culture, based on the precepts of Christianity, to a temperate and fertile country, inhabited by a native people who appealed to and gained the admiration and regard of the immigrants, demanded that the latter should take up some of the shock of the impact of their civilization on the primitive society they found in possession. It would have been strange if after more than a century of deliberate teaching and training as well as of actual contact in the process of settlement some response was not made by the Maori people.

Dr. P. H. Buck (Te Rangihiroa), in reviewing the factors on which he was prepared to favour the chances of success for the Native land development schemes under review, wrote thus:—

“I think New Zealand has been unique in the very powerful assistance she received from within. This assistance New Zealand has recognized publicly to some extent, but I do not think that she or the world at large realizes what the Maori himself has done to render the assimilation of introduced culture forms possible. The resistance and struggles in which we were ever ready to engage have acted as the reagent which precipitated the incompatibles and separated the solutions which could be absorbed. The struggle to retain the elements of our own culture that could be retained, whilst at the same time assisting in the search for the assimilable elements, created that patriotic spirit towards our own people and the State that various Governments have availed themselves of at a very cheap rate.”

Dr. Buck refers here to the admirable work done in the past by wise chiefs and leaders, who realized early in the history of the penetration by Western culture that the Maori people must adjust itself thereto or be swamped; by men and women of the race who either in the schools or in the working world beyond learnt to attune their minds to the ideas and demands of modern industry and society; and, lastly, by such men as Dr. Buck himself, who have viewed the problem of cultural adjustment from a scientific angle and boldly assert that the Maori can now select what is suitable in the culture of the Pakeha and retain that which shows a tendency to persist in his own culture.

The Maori world to-day is rich in men and women who by virtue of education, business experience, social position, and a sense of patriotism are deliberately setting about the problem of fitting their

people into the present-day conditions of New Zealand. They have in the tribal organization already referred to an instrument for publicity and the promulgation of schemes and ideas. The occasions for its use are the gatherings, *hui*, *tangi*, and feasts, so often deprecated by well-meaning friends and advisers of the Maori, who see in them nothing but extravagance, waste of valuable time, danger to health, and the perpetuation of undesirable customs. The average European has not realized that the promulgation of the ideas he has so persistently sought to impose on the Maori people was not possible without recourse to the old-time method of discussion on the *marae* (the village courtyard) or in the *runanga* or meeting-house. Apropos of this, Dr. Buck writes:—

“When I look back and think of the things that we have discussed on the various *marae* throughout New Zealand I can say that the Maori people have been served by its leaders in a wonderful way. And the leaders can look to the work of years in the field comprised by the *marae* and the meeting-house for the experience they need in propagating the schemes for the development and settlement of land. Whether it is a Prince of Wales Cup match, a tennis tournament, the ceremonial opening of a carved meeting-house, the unveiling of a memorial to a distinguished member of the race, or the *tangi* and minor gatherings, the tribes or representatives of them have been brought together and the meetings have led to the constant promulgation of the latest opinions.”

One more quotation from Dr. Buck may be given to emphasize the value of the method adopted in impressing cultural adjustment on the Maori mind through the *marae* and *runanga* house, using the tribal organization. Thus Dr. Buck:—

“Our cousins the Hawaiians are being rapidly absorbed, if not already, into the Nirvana of American citizenship. Our remote kinsmen, the Samoans, are in the rut of customs so deep that able-bodied men sit round providing coconut sennit and parcelling out governing positions among themselves over a mandated country. Between the two there should be a balance that moulds together the assimilable good of each culture. It seems to me, gazing round the Pacific from the metaphorical top of Maunaloa, that the Maori race are the only branch that are struggling to maintain their individuality as a race and moulding European culture to suit their requirements. The *tangi*, the *hui*, and Parliament have kept us together, and by providing exchange of ideas amongst the tribal leaders have stimulated tribal ambitions, which added together form an ideal for the people as a whole. Some day pakeha thinkers may realize how much diplomacy was used by the Maoris amongst themselves and towards the white man in order that development of the country would ensue. The *marae* and the meeting-house that formed the arena of many a stage in the upward and forward progress of Maori public opinion, how are we to express them in terms that carry value to the pakeha mind? Scientists and skilled writers may use Maori facts to record what progress the Maori has made. They may get the facts cold and value them at some economic standard, but the mental sweat, the patient arguing and psychological stress cannot be put into the picture. Yet it is just that which cannot be measured by an orthodox system of valuation which forms the greatest contribution that men like Carroll, Pomare, and others gave to the people and the country.”

Referring to the tribal system, of which so much has been said in this statement, Dr. Buck says:—

“Our experience with our own people has been that we have had to study the idiosyncracies of individual tribes and avoid the assumption that they all think alike because they are Maori. The advantage that knowledge of one branch confers is that of giving the possessor a quick insight through allied dialect and custom and thought to an appreciation of the manners and customs of a kindred people. The tribal independence has always been present. Though coming from approximately the same area, it is probable that the canoes came from different islands. It may be that our canoes brought little differences with them from their home islands. These they maintained in the new land. I have always felt, since my Polynesian wanderings, that New Zealand was composed of a number of islands in spirit though connected by land. The area was too large for one man to subdue and create one absolute autocracy, such as happened in some of the Polynesian groups. Besides, we bred too warlike a spirit for one canoe area to submit to another for long. What was impossible by means of war is now rendered possible by peace. Before a spiritual unity and a race consciousness could be evolved, each canoe area had to settle its own problems. The tribal spirit has been such that they were not too ready to accept outside assistance or advice. The ancient suspicion aggravated by the disasters of the transitional period” [referring to the Maori wars and confiscations] “had to be cleared away before race consciousness could take birth. The East Coast effort, which commenced as a purely local tribal attempt, is bound to stir the manhood of other tribes to thought and effort, lest they be shamed. Emulation must be inspired. The tribal spirit and canoe rivalry should blaze up, and out of this will emerge a race consciousness. I can hear the chiefs of old crying across the *marae*, ‘*Kā rangona to ingoa!*’—‘Let your name be heard.’”

Dr. Buck has been quoted extensively in order to sum up the human factors in the Maori tribes which must still be dealt with tribally and in the ancient method of discussion on the village courtyard and in the meeting-house by men and women who, now inspired in various ways to their mission, have the social and mental approach and gifts developed by constant use. His qualifications are too well known to be referred to here; but one that should appeal to his Maori friends and relatives is that by going away from his homeland he has placed himself as on some far-off peak, where he may get a perspective of the whole picture of Maori life and effort.

Our review of the various factors that come into play to-day in relation to the movement for the development and farming of land by the Maoris may now be brought to an end. We have regarded

the subject in the main as an important feature in the larger problem of the cultural adjustment between Western and Maori culture. It is a simple conclusion to say that success may come from a judicious selection and combination of elements of the two, once it is understood and conceded that much of the old regime still lingers and still influences the Maori in his everyday life, and that the approach to his mind is still largely by the old-time paths. The exponents of the new culture, whether European teachers and supervisors or educated men of the race, may demonstrate the superiority of new methods and teach their technique, but they cannot succeed unless they inspire some leader of the people to translate the new concepts into deeds that owe their eloquence and significance to the fact that they are performed with understanding by the Maoris for themselves.

THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

The schedules attached to this statement show that at the 31st August, 1931, there were forty-one schemes in operation or authorized. Work had been commenced on all but two. Investigations in connection with Tauranga and Te Kaha were still under way, but it was expected that a beginning would be made during the financial year.

THE SELECTION OF AREAS.

Ultimately the decision to apply the development provisions of the appropriate legislation to any area or areas of land owned or occupied by Maoris rests with the Native Minister. In all but six of the thirty-nine development areas in which the schemes are operative the Minister made personal inspection with officers and supervisors, and explained the policy to the Maori communities concerned. The definition of the scope of any scheme was determined in detail by officers who were required to take every possible factor into consideration, and, above all, the psychological, social, and tribal elements discussed above. If leadership was lacking, or if the tribe or subtribe concerned showed in its history and traditions undesirable characteristics, then, though other conditions might be favourable, the undertaking was delayed or refused. In some districts and among some of the tribes there was evident hostility to the policy, a suspicion that there was some sinister motive behind it, or a pessimistic view of the capacity of a particular tribe to develop and farm land successfully. The human element has been regarded as the principal factor throughout—indeed, the decisive one—after taking into consideration the quality of the land, accessibility, suitability for subdivision, and other settlement conditions.

It should be stated that of the unused and undeveloped lands of the Dominion there is a larger proportion in Maori ownership than in that of the Crown. This may be expected at this stage in the development of New Zealand; the Crown purchased freely from the Native owners in the past and opened for settlement all areas economically suitable. The Native owners have retained valuable lands which are in a more or less undeveloped state. The Native-land-development policy therefore finds a greater extent of country available for its prosecution.

The demand from Maori communities for assistance through the development policy, hesitating in the first year, has increased greatly in the current year, due in part to the practical results already made manifest, but in a greater degree to the pressure of the times. It has not been possible to keep pace with it, not only for financial reasons, but because it was not considered desirable that the system should expand too quickly.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEMES.

The schemes may be classified according to—

(1) *Their geographical distribution.*

As the organization of the Maori Land Boards is used in all cases but one for local administration and general supervision, the various schemes fall into the existing Maori land districts. The summary given at the end of the attached schedules may for convenience be referred to here:—

Schemes and Summary of Areas.

Name of District.	Number of Schemes.	Area in Schemes.			Estimated Area cultivable.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Tokerau	5	437,635	1	17.7	150,000	0	0*
Waikato-Maniapoto	9	22,044	2	23.6	18,500	0	0
Waiariki	15	90,200	1	12.1	42,900	0	0
Tairāwhiti	5	29,003	1	1.9	25,700	0	0
Aotea	2	7,716	2	34	6,500	0	0
Ikaroa	2	1,674	2	36.5	1,600	0	0
South Island	3	3,249	2	12	3,000	0	0
Grand totals	41	591,524	2	17.8	248,200	0	0

* This is a guess and may be very wide of the mark.

The largest number of schemes is in the Waiariki Maori Land District, which comprises the Rotorua and Bay of Plenty districts, the Urewera country, and the stretch of coastal lands between Opotiki and Cape Runaway. Seven separate tribes are affected. No district in New Zealand is as favourably situated as this for establishing compact development units, and no Maori communities have entered more thoroughly into the spirit of the development policy than the tribes which inhabit it.

(2) *The method of organization.*

The first conception of a land-development scheme is that of a compact, connected area, comprising, it may be, a number of title subdivisions, but so situated as to present a block capable of being treated as an economic unit and of being subjected to a carefully conceived settlement plan. For such a scheme budgets of expenditure can be fairly closely estimated and development proceed on a face according to an easily understood plan. The majority of the schemes in operation fall within this class, the key schemes being Waipipi, near Waiuku, and Horohoro, near Rotorua.

During an extended survey of the Tokerau or North Auckland District in April–May, 1930, the Minister was impressed with the scattered nature of the Maori holdings, due chiefly to alienations that have taken place over the past century and to the fact that the reservations retained cluster round village-sites and sources of natural food supplies, most of the intervening land having been sold or leased. It was clear that the idea of connected economic development areas could not be applied to the northern territory. It was decided to adopt the existing organization of the schemes for the consolidation of Native-land titles, which are practically on a tribal basis, and to divide the north into four administrative groups—Kaipara, Hokianga, Bay of Islands, and Mangonui—the corresponding tribal units being Ngati-Whatua, Ngapuhi, Te Rarawa, Ngati-Kahu, and Te Aupouri. Within a group the duty was laid on the Consolidation Officer and Farm Supervisor to report upon and to recommend applications for assistance. In the meantime all Native-owned areas were gazetted in order to establish the basis for authorization of expenditure from development funds, the local officers recommending from time to time the units for assistance. This system is known officially as the North Auckland system, and is being applied to other districts where the scattered nature of the Native holdings is the chief characteristic. The following schemes fall within this class:—

Kaipara.	Onewhero.	Waiapu-Matakaoa.
Hokianga.	Tauranga.	Tuparoa.
Bay of Islands.	Whakatohea.	Heretaunga.
Mangonui.	Te Kaha.	Manawatu.

They call for much greater co-ordination between the Consolidation Officers and the Farm Supervisors, and for closer and more constant supervision. The overhead expenses are necessarily higher than in schemes of the Horohoro type, but the demands on the development funds for labour-costs are lower and the number of units assisted greater than in schemes of the Horohoro type.

(3) *The source of financial provision.*

One scheme—Tokaanu—is financed by the Native Trustee; four schemes—Waipipi, Kaihau, Te Kuiti Base Farm, and Taheke—are financed by the Maori Land Boards in whose districts they are situated; and the rest by the Native Department from loan funds made available through the Native Land Settlement Account. This also indicates the nature of the controlling authority, although in the case of the schemes financed by the Native Department the powers of the Minister have been officially delegated to the various Maori Land Boards, except the Board of the Tokerau District. Tokaanu is administered by the Native Trustee under the provisions of section 25 of the Native Trustee Act, 1930; Waipipi and Kaihau are administered by the Waikato-Maniapoto Board under section 3 of the Native Land, &c., Act, 1928; and the rest are operated under section 23 of the Native Land, &c., Act, 1929.

(4) *The nature of the development work undertaken.*

This depends, in the first place, on the nature and quality of the land. The aim is to put it to the use most suitable to the nature of the country; preference is given to areas which lend themselves to subdivision into small holdings. Six out of the forty-one schemes are predominantly pastoral. In those cases the land is of excellent quality, but not suitable for dairying. Eighteen of the areas when first brought under development were totally unimproved and unoccupied, consisting of waste pumice lands, forest, and scrub. One was a small reserve of totara and matai, which is being used as the base of supply of posts for schemes in the Rotorua area.

*On the rest of the schemes the Maori communities interested were already in occupation and carrying on farming in a haphazard manner with such assistance as they could obtain from storekeepers, dairy companies, or stock and station agents. The problem here was twofold. In the first place, the titles had to be put in order, this being the function of the Consolidation Officers. This was necessary to regularize occupation and clear the way for apportioning development costs to individual sections of land. Then the partially developed land had to be taken in hand, the standard of cultivation gradually raised, and the farms made efficient. In many cases the Maori farmers had incurred liabilities in various directions. It was necessary to investigate these and to consider whether it was advisable to assist the applicants by taking over such liabilities as well as engaging to carry out further development on their behalf.

The Ruatoki scheme is an example of land which was partially improved and farmed before it was placed under the development policy. At the time it was decided to so place it the Natives of Ruatoki, who are of the Urewera Tribe, had been cultivating the extensive flat lands

on either bank of the Whakatane River and, besides growing maize and the usual vegetable crops, were supplying milk to the cheese-factory which was close to the settlement. It was said that they were responsible for one-third of the output of the factory in that season. The pastures were, on the whole, of poor quality, the fences were constructed of indifferent materials, willows serving as posts; there were undrained marshes; the milking-sheds and equipment were correspondingly in need of improvement; and the herds, as shown by herd-testing since the development policy was applied, were of very low yield. The position to-day, making all due allowance for the setback to all farming caused by the low price-level for primary produce, marks a vast improvement. The Consolidation Officers have completed the adjustment of titles, so that farm operations are conducted with a knowledge of the ownership and of boundaries. Top-dressing has been carried out extensively; the whole of the fencing is being reorganized with permanent materials; indifferent pastures have been ploughed up and resown with approved mixtures of good seed; increased provision is being made for winter feed; herd-testing and culling have been commenced, and new dairy stock (500 head) purchased from good herds in Waikato has been introduced. It is reported that the proportion of the Native output from the Ruatoki factory has increased from one-third to nearly one-half. New land is being brought in, but, as this aspect relates to breaking in undeveloped land, no further mention need be made here.

(5) *The variations in the type of land.*

Operating, as the Native development schemes are literally from the North Cape to the Bluff, it is easy to appreciate the great variation in soils, occasioning a corresponding variation in development practice and soil-treatment. The *papa* soils of the Poverty Bay east coast, a district free of the blackberry and ragwort pests, are best suited for surface sowing on bush burns. Pastures are easily established in favourable weather conditions, and the land requires only judicious stocking with sheep and cattle to consolidate it and to enable it to commence production. The forest areas north of Auckland* and in the King-country need more careful handling, and in some cases a light application of fertilizers. Those of Southland, at Colac Bay and Kawhakaputaputa, demand still more expert management by men familiar with the farm practice of that district. The open fern and scrub areas vary from the gum lands and scoria of the north to the pumice lands of the lower King-country, Taupo, and Rotorua districts. On these the Maori settlement colonies have been introduced to large-scale development with the most modern tractor or horse-drawn implements. Reclaiming tidal flats, draining small marshes, grubbing gorse- or blackberry-ridden areas, and stumping old clearings ready for the plough are experiences met with over the two Islands by the far-flung development units.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

Adjustments were made in the Head Office of the Native Department for the official direction of the organization and for the control of finance. Mr. G. P. Shepherd, Chief Clerk, was appointed Director of Native Land Development, and Mr. Lawless, the accountant, took charge of the special development scheme accounts. The work has entailed a severe strain on the office staff, which is difficult to relieve in this period of economy in the Public Service.

Apart from the Tokaanu Scheme, which is administered by the Native Trustee, the local administration is conducted through the seven Maori Land Boards. These bodies had already acquired experience in making advances to Maori farmers and in passing judgment on facts relative thereto. They had custody of the titles, had local knowledge of the lands and people, and possessed staffs, both European and Maori, which with some adjustments could be made to serve the development policy. In the field there was already an efficient staff of consolidation officers, whose assistance in regard not only to the title basis on which it was proposed to establish the future farmers, but also in regard to the selection of personnel, would prove invaluable. There remained one important factor to be supplied—namely, a body of supervisors which would organize the various schemes and lay out and watch over the development and farming operations. Much depended on the capacity of a supervisor to adapt himself to the policy of developing land with would-be Maori settlers in a manner and by methods calculated to inspire confidence and draw out the best in them.

The technique of land-development with units of Maori tribes for occupation and farming on modern lines by those units has produced a special organization in which the field officers, consolidation officers, and farm supervisors have been brought into ready communication with the Head Office. The facts and recommendations are assembled with despatch, and decisions are made with due regard to field conditions. Formulæ and regulations are adapted as far as possible to the facts, while the enthusiasm of field officers and settlement workers is restrained by the limits of finance and by considerations governing the general policy of development schemes.

SUPERVISION.

At the very inception of the schemes the importance of supervision was recognized and insisted upon. Its nature and ultimate form could not be clearly visualized at the time, but the circumstance that State-loan funds were to be used seemed to demand that it should be European in order to inspire confidence in official quarters. The appointment of a competent supervisor to manage the development operations on a scheme or a group of schemes was regarded as a condition precedent to the actual undertaking thereof. The commencement of many of the schemes was delayed, while some had to be postponed indefinitely because satisfactory arrangements could not be made in this important respect. It was necessary to consider the fitness of a man to manage a Maori community, but no candidate for appointment could satisfy any one of this prime qualification except by displaying it under service

conditions. There the matter was bound to develop into a capacity for tuning-in to the mentality of the Maori prospective settlers. The European supervisor was called upon to adjust himself to psychological conditions as well as to the business elements in a land-settlement proposition.

It became apparent as the schemes progressed that some element would have to be associated with European supervision which would deal with the psychology of the Maori workers and settlers. This would be supplied either by a Maori foreman or leader on each scheme or a group of schemes or by some officer of the consolidation staff who would go between the supervisor and the men engaged on development work. What was required was a mediator between two cultures to interpret each one to the other. The experiment is being tried on several schemes of selecting from the Maori settlers leaders who will interpret to the rest the requirements of the farm supervisors and who will assist the latter to appreciate their reactions to his methods and tactics. Here and there the occasion has revealed outstanding personalities, such as Te Puea Herangi. She combined hereditary rank (as a grand-daughter of Potatau te Wherowhero, the first Maori "King"), a gift for leadership, which, before she founded the farm colony at Waiuku, had resulted in the creation of the Maori village at Ngaruawahia, and a business acumen developed during the many years in which she strove to eke out the slender resources of her people. Her example inspired the policy of organizing each body of prospective settlers as a farm colony under a leader, a course that experience has fully justified. Where unorganized elements have been brought together in deference to the claims of owners for the right to select workers and occupiers, the development work has not been carried out in a spirit of co-operation.

COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT.

At the 31st August, 1931, the expenditure on the development schemes shown in the schedules hereto was as follows:—

Native Trustee's fund—		£
Tokaanu		6,509
Maori Land Boards' funds—		£
Waipipi	5,242	
Kaihau	3,301	
Te Kuiti Base Farm	9,449	
Taheke	12,130	
		30,122
Native Land Settlement Account—		
Sundry schemes	132,151	
Bulk stock purchases	2,881	
Bulk seed purchases	1,695	
Bulk posts purchases	1,339	
		138,066
		<u>£174,697</u>

So far as expenditure from the Native Land Settlement Account as shown above is concerned, it comprises only the total amount of vouchers passed to Treasury up to the 31st August, but not the whole of the expenditure actually incurred to that date. Thus the expenditure on the Tuparoa Scheme is shown as £156, whereas costs had been incurred for fencing-material (£1,700), and scrub-cutting (£1,371).

Analysis.

The following is a summary of the analyses of expenditure given in detail in the appended schedules:—

	£
Purchase of freehold and leasehold interests in lands	26,639
Buildings and accommodation	6,830
Camp accommodation	1,180
Bush-falling, scrub-cutting, ploughing, &c., cultivation, and roading ..	7,871
Wages	14,279
Surveys	528
Accident insurance	201
Motor spirit and oils	2,855
Farm and dairy implements, motor-vehicles, tools, and equipment ..	11,796
Grass-seed, other seed, and fertilizers	27,373
Fencing-material, fencing	17,876
Purchase of dairy-cattle, other cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs ..	41,373
Discharge of liabilities	2,494
Rent, rates, interest, shares in dairy company, herd-testing, depreciation ..	1,139
Board mortgage	5,520
Sundries	6,743
	<u>£174,697</u>

The three items—wages, £14,279; motor spirit and oils, £2,855; and sundries, £6,743—should be regarded as suspense items which have not been dissected into the appropriate classes of development work.

Purchase of Lands.

The item "Purchase of freehold and leasehold interests in lands" accounts for £26,639, of which £8,157 was expended from Maori Land Board funds. The Waikato-Maniapoto Board took over Somerville's farm near Te Kuiti under its mortgage at £7,920. The farm has been converted into a base farm for the grazing and supply of stock to development schemes in the King-country. Purchases paid for out of Native Development Account are as follows:—

	£	
Motatau Base Farm (leasehold), Bay of Islands	3,713	A base farm for the North Auckland district.
Waipapa Bush (freehold), at Oruanui, Taupo ..	2,500	A base for the supply of fencing-timber for the Rotorua district.
Mourea (leasehold and freehold)	3,300	A base farm for the Rotorua district.
Ngatiawa (freehold)	6,976	To enlarge the Native holdings and establish an economic unit near Whakatane.
Opape Base Farm (leasehold)	1,993	A base farm for the Opotiki district.
	£18,482	

Half of this amount represents the reacquisition of Native leaseholds.

Base Farms.

The policy of establishing farms on which young stock may be bred or held pending distribution to development units was decided upon last year as a necessary part of the organization of the schemes. This has enabled the Department to acquire good stock, particularly dairy heifer weaners, at a low price. It is now proposed to establish dairy herds of good quality on three of the base farms, on which stock of high butterfat-production may be bred and from which such stock may be distributed to selected Maori dairy-farmers in the respective localities. Maori youths showing promise will be trained on these farms so that they may take up sections on some of the development schemes.

The Waipapa Bush of 91 acres is situated near Oruanui, Taupo. At the time of purchase it was estimated that 120,000 totara posts and 250,000 matai posts could be obtained from the section, a quantity more than sufficient for the needs of all State development schemes in the Rotorua district. A party of Maoris from the Horohoro Development Scheme has been splitting totara posts and strainers in this bush since April last. The policy of controlling the supply of necessary fencing-material from forest to fencing-line has already resulted in reducing the delivered cost to all local schemes by nearly one-third, and this after allowing a royalty of £2 a hundred posts and for transport.

Implements.

Up to the end of August last farm and dairy implements, motor-vehicles, including tractors, tractor-implements, other implements, tools, and equipment had cost £11,796. Tractors and accompanying implements were required and have been used on all schemes where the extent of arable land justified their employment. On areas throughout the pumice belt they have been considered indispensable to large-scale development, where the object was to establish as quickly as possible a sufficient number of farm units. The policy is that as soon as development reaches a stage where it is desirable to subdivide an area into small farms for individual occupation, the heavy machines and implements are transferred to other schemes controlled by the Maori Land Boards or by the Native Department. The cost is then apportioned between the schemes concerned. Thus the tractor and implements, with which nearly 600 acres of land were broken into pasture on the Waipipi and Kaihau Schemes within twenty months of the commencement of operations, have been transferred to the Onewhero Scheme. On adjustment of the cost of the machine and implements, one-fifth was charged to the completed schemes, while four-fifths were debited to the new scheme. If at the end of their work on the Onewhero Scheme the implements are still serviceable and available for use on other lands, a further adjustment of the cost will be made.

Men have been found on every scheme capable of handling modern machinery and agricultural implements in all development operations, thus evidencing the mechanical ability of the Maori. The best results were obtained by the tractor-driver on Waipipi and Kaihau. With a caterpillar tractor and implements he ploughed, disked, harrowed, and sowed nearly 600 acres of land, some of which was sloping, broken, and pitted ground. Although the tractor was in constant use for nearly twenty months, yet the cost of repairs was less than £7. On the other hand the cost of repairs to the tractors employed on Horohoro, near Rotorua, exceeded the price of a new caterpillar tractor.

Fencing-material.

With the exception of those in the Tairāwhiti Maori Land District, the Native development schemes are well served in the matter of posts, strainers, and battens. Every effort is made to exploit the advantage of conveniently situated timber-supplies, and of the voluntary labour of Maori settlers, who are only too anxious to earn the assistance of the Department in regard to wire, grass-seed, and fertilizers, items that are beyond their financial resources. Reference has already been made to the policy adopted in the purchase of Waipapa Bush for the supply of fencing-timber direct from the forest to fencing-lines, thereby saving unnecessary costs of handling and middlemen's profits.

Stock, Grass-seed, and Fertilizers.

The summary of expenditure given above shows that £68,746 was spent on these items. In the early stages of the various development schemes it was left to the local Boards and farm supervisors to arrange for the purchase of the main requirements in general conformity with the regulations of the Stores Control Board. It was very difficult to effect a proper co-ordination in regard to purchases or to formulate details of requirements in anticipation of the development work proceeding on the various schemes. The latter were springing up at different times in different localities; they were dissimilar in many respects; farm practice varied from district to district or according to the ideas of individual supervisors. An examination of the vouchers for seed and fertilizers revealed a great discrepancy in the prices paid for seeds of the same kind and quality. The variation in the costs of manures was quite noticeable. In regard to dairy stock it was quite apparent that better organization could have saved a considerable amount of money.

It was therefore decided to adopt a system of bulk purchase in regard to the main requirements of all development schemes. The Boards and supervisors were instructed to submit estimates in detail based on field inspections of all operations in progress, and arranged in relation to seasonal conditions. The local budgets would provide detailed progress reports regarding the development work and enable the Head Office to frame reliable financial estimates. With details organized in this manner the Head Office was placed in a position to make comprehensive arrangements with seed-growers as well as merchants or fertilizer companies. Acting through the local Maori Land Board, rye-grass seed was purchased last summer direct from growers in Poverty Bay. Pastures were first examined for quality and the presence of noxious weeds. Practically all the seed bought could have qualified for certification. It is estimated that the saving on the purchase-price of this seed was equal to the salaries for a year of two farm supervisors.

In regard to dairy stock it was found to be a distinct advantage to know months in advance what to buy for each district. In the North Auckland district nearly two thousand heifers were * budgeted for, at an estimated delivered cost of £8 10s. a head. Judicious buying by the supervisors, assisted by the financial depression, resulted in an average saving of £2 a head, or nearly £4,000, which enabled the Minister, with a subsidy from the Unemployment Board, to provide development contracts for over four hundred unemployed Maoris in the North.

Wages and Labour Costs.

If there is a feature of this statement worthy of emphasis it is that which relates to the stress, which has compelled the Maori communities to look to farming for their maintenance. They have been called upon to respond to the lead which Parliament gave in the legislation of 1928 to 1930, and to place their resources at the disposal of the development policy. Chief amongst these are the tribal lands and the tribal man-power. The lands are practically unencumbered, of good quality, and are suitable for subdivision into small holdings. With the guarantee of eventual legal occupation of individualized holdings and of reasonable financial assistance the man-power was confidently expected to respond to the appeal that in the development stage it should exert itself at a bare sustenance rate. This was demanded in the circumstances in order that a sufficient margin between the cost of development and the value of the developed land might be created to cover the deficiencies that it was anticipated would arise in the critical stage of the Native-land settlement scheme—namely, the farming stage.

The response of the man-power has been magnificent. In the North Auckland district, although over 400 units have been assisted and the expenditure to the end of August last has reached £31,446, no wages have been paid to any Maori settler for work in connection with his holding. On the group of schemes in the neighbourhood of Waiuku, Tuakau, and Onewhero, controlled by Te Puea Herangi, arrangements were made by that remarkable lady to secure the maximum results at a minimum cost. The following extract from a report on the Waipipi scheme may be quoted:—

“The Waipipi scheme comprises 282 acres of land. Te Puea Herangi, a chieftainess of the Waikato tribe and first cousin to Te Rata Mahuta, was invited by the owners of the Waipipi sections to undertake the development and farming of the same. Though not an owner herself, the invitation from a section of the tribe which acknowledged the paramountcy of the Potatau family to come and occupy and cultivate the land would not have been accounted unusual in pre-pakeha days. Te Puea transplanted to Waiuku a community of young men and women, numbering over thirty, to carry out the development work. It was decided to break the land to grass with a caterpillar tractor and tractor implements. Six young men were selected to represent the community on the pay-roll; a wage rate of 6s. a working-day was fixed for each of the six, and this had to suffice for the purchase of food for the community. Fortunately, fish abounded in the streams and the sea close by. The plough brought to the surface a quantity of gum, which the young women gathered and cleaned. The development work commenced on the 20th September, 1929, with scrub-cutting, the filling-in of gum-holes, and the erection of a cottage. Ploughing began on the 16th October, and in thirty-five working-days an area equal to 282 acres was completed, including the necessary ploughing of 135 chains of road frontage. The average area ploughed per day was a little over 8 acres, at a wage cost of 6s. a day. The total sustenance wages earned were £96; the gum produced £104! It was an illustration of the working-bee or *ohu* operating under an energetic hereditary chieftainess, who spared neither herself nor her people in the new sphere of productive effort.”

For our purpose this system may be referred to as the Waiuku system, the chief characteristics of which are the selection of a member or members of a family or group to represent it on the official pay-roll and the application of the sustenance wage to the food account of the group while engaged on the development of its land. The system has been applied to the Onewhero, Kaihau, and Ruatoki (C) schemes. In the case of Ruatoki the sustenance rate is 5s. a working-day.

The North Auckland system obtains to some extent at Ruatoki, Ruatahuna, Whakatohea, and Mohaka, the Maori settlers giving their labour free of cost to the development fund, which assists them by providing implements, materials, seed, manure, and stock.

Under another system, which may be called the Horohoro system, settlers were selected who would eventually occupy and farm individual sections of developed and improved land. The sustenance wage was fixed in consultation with the men, varying from 7s. to 9s. a working-day. In some cases a higher rate was allowed to foremen, the leaders of the parties; or a salary if the leader was himself a large owner in the land and undertook some of the duties of a supervisor. This system obtained formerly at Horohoro, but was superseded some months ago by the contract system. It is in operation at Ranana, on the Whanganui River. It was found that under the Horohoro system there grew up a tendency to fritter away time and energy on subsidiary operations. It was decided to adopt a contract system for all development work wherever the details of such work could be reduced to definite terms. Thus fencing was subdivided into the preparation of material, splitting posts or battens at so much a hundred, laying material on boundaries at an agreed rate per mile, erecting at so much a chain, and so forth. Scrub-cutting, roading, draining could be so arranged, and so also major operations like bushfelling.

The contract system is the best for definite operations of any magnitude which are straightforward, and calculated to keep a fair number of men employed for a considerable period. It is then found necessary to employ men, who have no prospect of becoming settlers on the land they are paid to improve. The contract system came into favour at the time that unemployment was becoming a serious problem in Maori districts. The latter factor assisted materially to reduce the cost of bushfelling, scrub-cutting, fencing, and, indeed, all development work, even before the Unemployment Act came into operation, and at least a year before the scheme was formulated and put into operation for assisting Maori unemployed men by subsidizing development contracts.

Whichever system has been followed on the development schemes the result has been a very considerable saving in the labour cost.

Unemployment Subsidy.

Early last autumn it was made clear that unemployment was becoming a serious problem amongst the Maori people. The Unemployment Act, 1930, made it voluntary for Maoris to contribute to the Unemployment Fund, but imposed a general responsibility on employers, including State Departments, to employ contributors only. In the circumstances Maoris who were employed by the Public Works Department or by local bodies or who were engaged as freezing-works employees or wharf labourers were compelled to become contributors. At the end of April the Unemployment Board had approved 2,289 applications from Maoris to become contributors. After the position was discussed between the Board and the Native Minister, it was decided to place at the disposal of the latter a sum of £10,000 from the Unemployment Fund for the relief of Maori unemployed. It was understood that the grant would be used chiefly in connection with the development of land. The subject is referred to here because of its bearing on the cost of land-development.

On the 11th August the Native Minister advised the Chairman of the Unemployment Board that the grant was all committed—overcommitted, in fact, by £322. He gave a summary of the contracts for which he had authorized subsidies from the Maori unemployment grant. The summary covered private contracts and contracts for work on lands controlled by the Native Trustee or the East Coast Commissioner or Maori Land Boards, which are not comprised in the development schemes scheduled with this statement. The figures supplied to the Unemployment Board have been adjusted to show separately the contracts for development work on the scheduled schemes and the private contracts.

Summary of Contracts subsidized from the Maori Unemployment Grant of £10,000 to August, 1931.

Particulars.	Development Schemes.	Private Employers.	Total.
Estimated cost of contracts	£27,160 18s.	£5,688 5s.	£32,849 3s.
Amount of subsidy	£7,782	£2,540 11s. 2d.	£10,322 11s. 2d.
Number of men employed	1,045	340	1,385

Analysis of Work.

Particulars.	Development Schemes.	Private Employers.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bushfelling	6,836	854 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,690 $\frac{1}{4}$
Scrubcutting	13,657	6,492 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,149 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clearing blackberry, gorse, rushes, briers, stumping, and grubbing	1,935	3,410	5,345
Ploughing, disking, &c.	2,054	440	2,494
Top-dressing	450	..	450
Draining	1,123	Chains.	Chains.
Road-formation	360	..	1,123
Fencing—		42	402
Erecting	4,400	943	5,343
	Number.	Number.	Number.
Splitting posts	44,800	500	45,300
Splitting battens	117,000	1,000	118,000
Splitting strainers	310	30	340

The grant from the Unemployment Board has everywhere influenced an acceleration of the development programme, especially the undertaking of operations such as bushfelling, scrubcutting, draining, fencing, and roading, on which unemployed labour could be profitably used, but which under normal circumstances would have been spread over a few years. While due care has been exercised to prevent the factor of unemployment from stampeding the development policy, the benefits immediately accruing from the grant have been fully appreciated. The labour cost of every operation has on the average been reduced by one-fourth. The amount thus saved has been devoted to further development work. It is anticipated that the strain on the development funds will come from the increase in the demand for grass-seed, fertilizer, and fencing-material for the additional areas improved, and that this will affect the financial provision to be made next year.

Enough has been said to show that every reasonable attempt is being made to keep the costs of development to the lowest possible limit consistent with efficiency, and that the Maori settler is strongly imbued with the idea of preventing the creation of heavy liabilities against himself and the land he owns or occupies.

RESULTS.

While it is possible to estimate the amount of new work carried out and the area of new land broken in under the development policy, it is not easy to assess the amount of improved or partially improved land that was taken over and made more productive and efficient by the expenditure of development funds. It is proposed to make a close survey of the results before the end of the present financial year and to present a report on the details of each scheme during the next ordinary session of Parliament. Meantime, as all lands on which development funds are expended stand charged with the expenditure, the results may be summarized as follows:—

Summary in Maori Land Districts.

Development Work.	Tokerau.	Waikato- Maniapoto.	Waairiki.	Tairāwhiti.	Aotea.	South Island.	Ikaroa.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area grassed or improved with cultivation and fertilizers	6,550	3,400	12,703	3,418	3,600	960	..	30,631
Area cleared of forest or scrub, ploughed, or prepared ready to sow	4,140	3,689	4,648	10,671	775	1,300	..	25,223
Grand totals ..	10,690	7,089	17,351	14,089	4,375	2,260	..	55,854

No reliable estimate can be given of the extent of fencing carried out on all schemes during the period under review. Fencing is proceeding all the time, including the splitting of posts, strainers, and battens, the clearing of fencing-lines, and the packing and laying of materials. If the wire supplied to schemes may be taken as a guide, the mileage of fencing completed and in progress cannot be less than two hundred. Nor can the extent of draining be ascertained with any approach to accuracy. The length computed for drainage contracts subsidized from the Maori unemployment grant is 1,123 chains, but this does not take account of drainage works on Waimiha, Horohoro, and Waipipi, or on the North Auckland schemes, which were not so subsidized.

Internal access roads have been made on Onewhero, Horohoro, Parekarangi, Peka, Mourea, Taheke, Maketu, Ruatoki, and Ranana, the labour cost of 360 chains of which was subsidized from the Maori unemployment grant. While the building programme has been severely restricted, it has been found necessary to build residences for some of the supervisors and foremen, and small cottages for settlers at Waipipi, Kaihau, and Horohoro. Depots for seeds and manures and implement-sheds have been erected at Kaihau, Waimiha, Taheke, Ruatoki, Whakatohea, Torere, and Ranana; also cow-sheds on various sections throughout the North Auckland District, and on Waipipi, Kaihau, Onewhero, Maketu, Ruatoki, Opape Base Farm, Mohaka, and Ranana; and a woolshed and sheep-yards on Poroporo. It is anticipated that with many of the blocks in pasture and ready for occupation the problem of housing settlers and of providing dairies and station-buildings will have to be faced. Other activities such as clearing land infested with blackberry, gorse, briars, and rushes, stumping and grubbing, providing water-supply, transporting material and supplies of all kinds, distributing fertilizers and top-dressing both old and new pastures, have kept the Maori settlers fully occupied. Under the system of development outlined in this statement, based largely on a policy of self-help, it is not easy to show the cost of each item that has contributed to the total expenditure.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

A good deal remains to be done to perfect the organization of the Native-land-development schemes. When the farming stage is reached on a large number of them the accounting system in both the local offices and the Head Office will have to be adapted so as to test out at frequent

intervals the soundness or weakness of every farm. There will have to be closer co-operation and co-ordination between the supervisors, dairy companies, the Maori Land Boards, and the Department to secure the best results. With close but tactful supervision and guidance there is no reason why the Maori settler should not be as successful in farming the land as he has been in breaking it into pasture. He has helped to create a value greater than the cost of development. His work is not finished, for he has yet to make a home and to continue cultivation and improvement in order to establish and maintain a good producing farm. He will have these incentives to buoy him up in the struggle to meet the liabilities that await him—rent, interest, rates, and working expenses—and to withstand the many ills that affect the primary producer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In conclusion, I have a two-fold duty to perform. As Native Minister I wish to thank the officers and staffs of the Native Department, of the Native Land Court and Maori Land Boards, and of the Native Trust Office for their loyal support and co-operation. In the field the consolidation officers and farm supervisors have rendered invaluable service, which I am glad to acknowledge. As a Maori, and as one of the Maori representatives in Parliament, I may be permitted to tender to the Pakehas of New Zealand and to Parliament the grateful thanks of the Maori people, which has been given this splendid opportunity of attaining and maintaining a worthy place in the life of the country.



NATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"A."—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT.

I. MANGONUI. (Plan 1.)

Not delegated. Units assisted, 119. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £7,279.

The various parcels or subdivisions of the undermentioned blocks which still remain Native land or are owned by Natives, saving and excepting those parcels alienated by way of lease to Europeans of which the leases are still subsisting, containing an approximate area of 127,500 acres, namely:—	Section 23/1929.	Dairy stock ..	£	£	£
			To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
Abipara.	Oparihi.	Sheep ..	17,434	11,576	5,858
Abipara Parish, Sections 67 and 68.	Orotere.	Grass-seed ..	186	..	186
Ahitahi.	Otaha.	Farm and dairy implements	2,871	686	2,185
Te Ahua.	Otangaroa.	Fencing-material	3,109	1,771	1,338
Angaanga.	Oturu.	Fertilizers ..	3,338	1,268	2,070
Aputerewa.	Owhata.	Discharge of liabilities	3,462	591	2,871
Te Awapatiki.	Pahuhu.	Sundries, including building-material	939	272	667
Ayaroa.	Paihia 3.		348	141	207
Hoahoaina.	Parangiore.		31,687	16,305	15,382
Te Hoanga.	Parapara East.	Less Sales ..	241	241	..
Kaingapipiwai.	Parapara West.		31,446	16,064	15,382
Kaingapokeno.	Peria.				
Kareponia.	Pokaka.				
Karikari.	Pukekahikatoa.				
Kohanga.	Pukenui.				
Kohumaru.	Pukepoto.				
Te Konoti.	Pupuke.				
Mahimahi.	Taheke.				
Mahinepua.	Taimaro.				
Maimaru.	Takou East.				
Mangakoutoa.	Taumatawiwi.				
Mangatawa.	Taupo.				
Mangataiore.	Totara.				
Mangaiti.	Te Tonwai.				
Matakaraka.	Turiapua.				
Matarau.	Waitaha.				
Matauri.	Waiaua.				
Manukau.	Waihapa.				
Merita.	Waikukupa.				
Te Neke.	Waimahana.				
Ngamako.	Waimanone.				
Okakewai.	Wainui.				
Okahu.	Whakakoro.				
Okokori.	Whakapouaka.				
Omanu.	Whatuwiwi.				
Section 9, Block VII, Mangonui Survey District.	Whiwhero.				
Section 10, Block VII, Mangonui Survey District.					
Section 1, Block XI, Mangonui Survey District.					
Section 58, Mangonui East Parish.					
Section 62, N.E. Mangonui East Parish.					
Section 4, Whakapaku Parish.					
Section 11, Whakapaku Parish.					

The expenditure figures shown include the four schemes situated in the North Auckland district.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

“A.”—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

II. HOKIANGA. (Plan 2.)

Not delegated. Units assisted. 120. Estimated expenditure, 1931–32, £8,058.

The various parcels or subdivisions of the undermentioned blocks which still remain Native land or are owned by Natives, saving and excepting those parcels alienated by way of lease to Europeans of which the leases are still subsisting, containing an approximate area of 99,000 acres, namely :—	Section 23/1929.	For expenditure see Mangonui Development Scheme, above.
Te Ahikawariki.	28th May, 1930. <i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 5th June, 1930.	
Te Aute.	12th June, 1930. <i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 26th June, 1930.	
Hauauru.		
Hauturu.		
Herekohu.	15th Sept., 1930. <i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 25th Sept., 1930.	
Te Horeke.		
Horotiu.		
Te Huahua.		
Huatau.		
Hutoia (O.L.C. 66).		
Te Kaahu.		
Te Kahikatea.		
Te Karae.		
Te Karaka.		
Te Kauri.		
Kohatutaka.		
Kokohuia.		
Te Komiti.		
Manawakore.		
Mangamuka East and West.		
Mangapupu.		
Mangawhero.		
Manuoha.		
Te Mata.		
Te Matai.		
Matataiki.		
Matihetihe.		
Matuku.		
Mauiui.		
Maungaroa.		
Mootangi.		
Te Mopi.		
Motukaraka Parish, Lot 1 (Wharau).		
Motukaraka West.		
Motukaraka East.		
Motukiore.		
Motuti.		
Te Nehu.		
Ngamahanga.		
Oharotu.		
Ohineturere.		
Onewa.		
Orongotea.		
Otarihau.		
Ototope.		
Otuhanga.		
Oturori.		
Oue.		
Paengatai.		
Paihia 1, 2, and 4.		
Pakanae.		
Pakia.		
Pakianga.		
Papua.		
Patipatiarero.		
Pikiparia.		
Te Piriti.		
Poieke.		
Te Poro.		
Potaka.		
Puataraire.		
Te Puha.		
Te Puia.		
Te Pukahu.		
Pukehaka.		
Pukehuja.		
Rangiawhia.		
Ratakamaru.		
Rotokakahi.		
Te Ruaki.		
Taikarawa.		
Taiwhatiwhati or Waianui.		
Tahaawai.		
Tangatapu.		
Tapuwae.		
Tarairae.		
Tautehere.		
Tauteihiihi.		
Te Tio.		
Te Tiringa.		
Tokatorea.		
Tongariro.		
Te Totara.		
Touwai.		
Utakura.		
Uwhango.		
Waihou.		
Waihou Lower.		
Waikare.		
Waima North.		
Waima South.		
Waimamaku.		
Waiparera.		
Wairau North.		
Wairau Wahitapu.		
Waireia.		
Wairere.		
Wairoa.		
Waiwhatawhata.		
Whakaaho.		
Whakanekeneke.		
Whakarapa.		
Whakarawerna.		
Whakarongorua.		
Whakaterewhenua.		
Whakaterere.		
Whakaterere-Manawakaia.		
Whataipu.		
Whataipu Burial-ground.		
Whawharu.		
Whirinaki.		

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

“A.”—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

III. BAY OF ISLANDS. (Plan 3.)

Not delegated. Units assisted, 149. Estimated expenditure, 1931–32, £10,085.

The various parcels or subdivisions of the undermentioned blocks which still remain Native land or are owned by Natives, saving and excepting those parcels alienated by way of lease to Europeans of which the leases are still subsisting, containing an approximate area of 177,000 acres, namely:—

Te Ahuahu.	Ngamokooneone.	Rangaunu.
Aroha.	Ngararatunua.	Rangihamama.
Te Aute.	Ngatapapa.	Te Raupo.
Te Awahe (33 acres 2 roods).	Ngateri.	Rawhiti.
Awarua.	Ngatokaturua.	Rehuotanc.
Epurua.	Ngawhitu.	Reiwhatia.
Haowhenua.	Oakura.	Reretiti.
Hauai.	Ohawini.	Te Rewarewa.
Hauhaupounamu.	Omanene.	Te Riu.
Herepoho.	Omanu.	Raupekepeka.
Horahora.	Omapere.	Ruataewao.
Horena.	Opouteko.	Te Ruatahi.
Huria.	Oraruwharo.	Tahunakuaka.
Hurupaki.	Oriwa.	Tahungaopuoro.
Kaihiki.	Orokawa.	Taiharuru.
Kaikou.	Oromahoe.	Taikapukapu.
Kairaurau.	Otaika.	Takahiwai.
Kaiwhakairi.	Otamaiti.	Takangaomohi.
Kapowai.	Otamarua.	Tangatapu.
Karakahuarua.	Otao.	Tangatapu No. 1.
Te Karawa.	Otara.	Tapapanui.
Te Karetu.	Oteaka.	Tapoporepe.
Kauae-o-maui.	◊ Otetao.	Taraira.
Kaurinui.	Otito.	Tapuaetahi.
Keatekaku.	Otuhī.	Taumaharau.
Ketenikau.	Oue.	Taumatamakuku.
Kirikiri-pawhaoa.	Owhata.	Taumatamaukuku.
Kiripaka.	Te Pae.	Taumataroa.
Kohatuatēhaua.	Pahekeheke.	Tautaranui.
Kohatuwhawha.	Pakikaikutu.	Tawapuku.
Kohekohe.	Pakonga.	Tawata.
Kohewhata.	Pakonga No. 2.	Te Ti.
Koihanga.	Paoneone.	Te Ti Mangonui.
Te Kokinga.	◊ Papakauri.	Toatoa.
Kopuakawau.	Paparimurimu.	Toetoe.
Kopuawaiwaha.	Parahaki.	Toiroa.
Kotuku.	Parahirahi.	Tokakopuru.
Te Maika.	Parangarahū.	Te Tokitoki.
Te Mamaku.	◊ Paremata-Mokau.	Tuateanui.
Mangakahia.	Paroa.	Tuhuna.
Mangakowhara.	Pataua.	◊ Tutaematai.
Mangareporepo.	Patoetoe.	Te Turuki.
Mangataraire.	Patukauae.	Waerengatua.
Mangatawai.	Pehiaweri.	Waihaha.
Mangawhati.	Pimiro.	Waikahikatea.
Manukau.	Pipiwai (or Te Angiangi).	Waikaramihi.
Maramatautini.	Pirikotaha.	Waikare.
Marino.	Te Poike.	Waikino.
Maromaku.	Pokangahere.	Waikotihe.
Maruarua.	Pokapu.	Waimahe.
Maruata.	Pokatuawhenua.	Waimangaro.
Matapouri.	Porotaka.	Waiparaheka.
Matarau.	Poroti.	Te Wairahi.
Mataraua.	Porotu.	Waitaraiti.
Matawaia.	Te Pua.	Waiteuku.
Maungakaramea.	Puhipuhi.	Waitomotomo.
Maungakawakawa.	Pukahakaha.	Waiwhariki.
Maunganui.	Pukekauri.	Wawa.
Maungapohatu Sth.	Pukeokui.	Werowero.
Maungaturoto.	Pukemiro.	Wiroa.
Mautakirua.	Puketaka.	Whakapae.
Maunu.	Puketaka (40 acres).	Whakataha.
Mimitu-Ruarei.	Puketapu.	Whangaroa-Ngaio-tonga.
Mohinui.	Puketaururu.	◊ Whangaruru-Whakaturia.
Motatau 1.	Puketotara.	Whapukupirau.
Motatau 2.	Puketutu.	Wharengaere.
Motatau 3.	Punakitere.	Wharepoke.
Motatau 4.	◊ Punaruku.	Whatitiri.
Motatau 5.	Pungaere.	Whatitiri (A and B).
Motarua.	Te Pupuha.	
Ngaiotonga.	Putahoihoi.	
Ngamahanga (at Taumarere).	Ramaroa.	

Section 23/1929.

28th May, 1930.
N.Z. Gazette, 5th June, 1930.

12th June, 1930.
N.Z. Gazette, 26th June, 1930.

15th Sept., 1930.
N.Z. Gazette, 25th Sept., 1930.

For expenditure see Mangonui Development Scheme, above.

	A.	R.	P.
Puhipuhi 5c No. 12	282	2	0
„ 5c No. 13 (part)	13	3	30
Total	177,296	1	30

18th Aug., 1931.
N.Z. Gazette, 27th Aug., 1931.

Analysis of Expenditure.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Items.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
			To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	Est. April to 31st August, 1931.
"A."—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.					
IV. KAIPARA. (Plan 4.)					
Not delegated. Units assisted, 32. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £2,577.					
Aoroa, Lot 4D			A. R. P.	Section 23/1929.	For expenditure see Mangonui Development Scheme, above.
Aotahi A 1			25 1 0-7		
" A 2			3 0 30	9th June, 1930.	
" A 3			20 0 0	N.Z. Gazette, 19th June, 1930.	
" A 4			16 2 25		
" B 1			16 2 25		
" B 2A			15 0 2		
" B 2B			3 2 6		
Arapohue, Parish of, N.W. 10			51 3 20 ..	Excluded, 29/7/1930.	
" M. 10			38 1 21-9		
" S.E. 11, Section 1			58 3 25-97		
" S.E. 11, " 2			12 2 0		
" S.E. 11, " 2			74 2 0		
" N.W. 103			80 0 0		
Hanerau 1B			40 2 20		
" 2A			62 2 22		
" 3C 1B			5 2 20		
Hatoi No. 1			268 0 0		
Hukatere B 1B (part)			477 2 13		
Hukatere Survey District, Section 1, Block III			118 1 27		
Kaihu 1A 1			3 0 7		
" 1A 2A			34 2 38		
" 1A 2B			17 1 7		
" 1A 2C 3B, Section 1			4 0 26		
" 1A 2C 3B, " 3			37 1 2		
" 1A 2D, Section 1			25 0 0		
" 1A 2D, " 2			147 3 29		
" 1A 2E, " 3			8 2 29		
" 1A 2E, " 2			14 1 24		
" 1A 2E, " 3			28 3 25		
" 1A 2F			50 3 17		
Kaitara 2A 1			1,004 0 0		
" 2G 2A 2			163 2 6		
" 3C 2A			87 1 30		
" 3C 2B 2			66 3 24		
" 3D 2A			46 3 36		
" 3D 2B			51 1 2		
Karakanui A No. 2			24 3 0		
" B			32 2 0		
" C			18 2 0		
Karamuramu 2			84 0 0		
Te Komiti 1A 1			248 2 0		
" 1B 1			30 0 0		
" 1B 2A 1			80 0 0		
" 1B 2B			626 2 3		
" 2A 1			326 0 0		
" 2A 2			122 0 0		
" 2A 3			740 0 0		
Te Kuri, Parish of, Allotment 7			53 1 20-7		
Te Kuri Survey District, Section 1B, Block II			15 0 0		
" " 2, " II			20 0 0		
" " 4, " I			116 2 0		
Mangaiti A			2 2 35		
" B			4 1 5		
Manginabae 1A 2			62 2 37-8		
" 1C 2			63 3 21		
" 2			21 0 0		
Mareikura D 1			21 0 29		
" G 2A 2A			36 2 2		
" G 2A 2B (part)			25 1 17-9		
" G 2B and G 2C (parts)			4 2 0-2		
" G 2C (part)			1 3 16		
" G 2A, Section 3			36 2 29		
Te Mata			22 2 6		
Matakohe, Parish of, Section 26 S.			37 0 0		
" " 27 S.W.			40 0 0		
" " 27 N.E.			40 0 0		
Matakohe, Parish of, N.E., part Lot 54, Section 1			39 1 20		
Matakohe, Parish of, N.E., part Lot 54, Section 2			15 3 0		
Matakohe, Parish of, N.E., part Lot 54, Section 3A			15 2 37		
Matakohe, Parish of, N.E., part Lot 54, Section 3B 1			35 0 22-7		
Matakohe, Parish of, N.E., part Lot 54, Section 3B 2			20 0 0		
Matakohe, Parish of, S.W., part Lot 54, Section 1			33 2 34		
Matakohe, Parish of, S.W., part Lot 54, Section 2A			6 0 3		
Matakohe, Parish of, S.W., part Lot 54, Section 2B			80 2 21		

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
"A."—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.				
IV. KAIPARA. (Plan 4)—continued.				
Matakohe, Parish of, Lot 54A, No. 2B ..		A. R. P.		
" " " 54A, No. 1 ..		13 0 13		
" " Sections 49 and 58 ..		13 0 12		
" " Section 63 S.W. ..		242 0 0		
" " Lot 257C ..		60 0 0		
" " " 257D ..		27 2 20		
" " " 257E ..		13 3 14		
" " " 257F ..		13 3 13		
" " " 258 ..		23 2 35		
" " 259A ..		51 1 10		
" " 259B ..		26 0 0		
" " 259B ..		10 0 0		
Maungaru, Lot 9 (D.P. 7384), (part) ..		125 1 13-1		
" " " 5A (D.P. 7384), (part) ..		5 2 16		
Naumai Village, Sections 8 and 9 ..		12 0 15		
Nukuroa 1G ..		527 0 18		
" " 2A ..		875 3 30		
" " 2B 1 ..		58 2 10		
" " 2B 2 ..		66 2 10		
" " 2B 3 ..		62 2 0		
" " 2B 4 ..		62 2 10		
Ohauroa A 2 ..		137 1 32		
" " B ..		84 2 0		
" " C ..		169 0 0		
Okapakapa 2 ..		51 0 4-1		
Omaru, Parish of, Lots 32w and 33e ..		60 0 0		
" " Lot 38 ..		79 0 0		
" " Lot 27B ..		17 0 27		
Opanake 1c South 3 ..		196 1 37-2 ..	Excluded, 2/7/1930.	
" " 1c " 4 ..		97 2 0		
" " 1c " 5 ..		198 1 10		
" " 1c " 6B ..		56 3 13		
" " 1c " 6C ..		87 1 29		
" " 1c " 6D ..		227 1 12		
" " 1c " 7 ..		251 2 0 ..	Excluded, 23/8/1930.	
" " 1c " 9 ..		101 2 38		
" " 1c " 10 ..		199 0 33 ..	Excluded, 13/9/1930.	
" " 1c " 11A ..		97 1 0		
" " 1c " 11B ..		340 1 18		
" " 2G 1 ..		2 0 0		
" " 2G 4 ..		24 0 20 ..	Excluded, 22/7/1930.	
" " 2G 5 ..		23 2 13		
" " 2G 6 ..		24 0 10		
" " 2G 7 ..		23 2 0 ..	Excluded, 22/7/1930.	
" " 1, Block 3046 1A ..		8 1 27		
" " 1, " 3046 1B ..		5 2 20		
" " 1, " 3046 1c (part) ..		2 2 32		
" " 1, " 3046 1c 1 ..		16 1 39		
" " 1, " 3046 1c 2A ..		0 1 5		
" " 1, " 3046 1c 2B (part) ..		1 3 17		
" " 1, " 3046 1c 2c (part) ..		8 2 13-6		
" " 1, " 3046 1c 2c (part), (D.P. 16433) ..		3 1 11-4		
" " 2K No. 1 ..		8 0 38		
" " 2K 2A ..		2 0 27		
" " 2K 2B ..		7 2 8		
" " 2K 2C ..		7 0 18		
" " 2K 2D ..		1 2 39		
" " 2K 2F ..		7 2 35		
" " 2K 2G ..		1 2 20		
" " 2K 2H ..		3 3 16		
" " 2K 2J ..		11 0 24		
" " 2K 2K ..		4 1 24		
" " 2K 2L ..		4 2 26		
" " 2K 2M ..		18 1 13		
" " 2K 2N 2 ..		6 1 39		
" " 2K 2O ..		1 1 10		
" " 2K 2P ..		15 2 11		
" " 2K 2Q 1 ..		5 3 4		
" " 2K 2R ..		19 1 19		
" " 2K 2S ..		5 3 30		
" " 2K 2T ..		8 3 29		
" " 2K 2W ..		0 1 30		
" " 2K 2Z ..		3 1 14		
" " 2K 2V ..		0 2 30		
" " 2K 2E 2 ..		7 3 26		
" " 1B 1A ..		30 0 0		
" " 1B 1B ..		15 0 32		
" " 1C North 1 ..		35 0 0		
" " 1C " 2 (part), (D.P. 9398) ..		4 3 28		

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
"A."—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				
IV. KAIPARA. (Plan 4)— <i>continued.</i>				
Opanake 1c North 2A Reserve	A. R. P.	74 3 26.5..	Excluded, 22/7/1930.
" 1c " 2B Reserve	252 2 1		
" 1c " 3 (part), now 3B	184 0 19 ..		Excluded, 22/7/1930.
" 1c " 4B	216 3 16		
" 1c " 6	191 3 29		
" 1d	24 0 0		
" 1E 1A	29 0 24		
" 1E 1B	123 1 27		
Opekaepaka C 1	15 0 30		
" C 2	32 3 10		
" F 2	43 2 29		
Oruawharo A 1A	319 1 0		
" A 2	110 2 2		
" A 3	174 3 36		
" A 4	81 1 28		
" A 5	119 2 35		
" A 6 (part)	152 3 7		
" A 7	184 0 29		
" A 8B	249 2 4		
" C	67 1 24		
" D 1	48 0 0		
" D 2B	43 0 0		
Otaini B 1	120 0 21		
" B 2	108 0 19		
Otamatea 2	41 1 11		
" A	54 1 0		
" B 1	22 2 6		
" B 2	47 2 10		
" D 1A	2 0 13		
" D 1B	2 0 13		
" D 2	5 2 18		
" D 3	20 0 16		
" D 4A	8 0 22		
" D 4B	76 0 38		
" D 5	16 0 20		
" F 1	84 0 0		
" F 2	56 3 32		
" G	42 0 0		
" H	23 1 24		
" J	10 0 16		
" K 2	28 1 2		
Otara 1A 1	115 3 24		
" 1A 2	24 0 16		
" 1B 1	47 0 32		
" 1B 2	13 1 18		
" 1B 3	73 3 30		
" 2A 1	123 0 32		
" 2A 2	30 3 8		
" 3A 2A	36 3 16		
" 3A 2B	65 3 34		
" 3B 1	21 3 14		
" 3B 2	78 2 26		
" 4B 2	53 1 15		
Otioro and Te Topuni A 2B	195 0 36		
Otarei 1A	152 0 9		
Otutahuna No. 2	51 0 3		
" No. 3	85 3 21		
Piritaha 2A (part)	10 0 0		
" 2c 1	313 3 13		
" 2c 2	64 0 30		
Pouto 2E 1	1,600 0 0		
" 2E 1A 1	1,200 0 0		
" 2E 1B 1	955 0 0		
" 2E 1B 2	645 0 0		
" 2E 1C	1,750 0 0		
" 2E 1D	1,400 0 0		
" 2E 1E	1,600 0 0		
" 2E 2	3,496 0 0		
" 2E 1A	5 0 0		
" 2E 3B	1,256 3 36		
" 2E 3A (part)	70 0 0		
" 2E 4B 1	243 0 0		
" 2E 4B 2	122 0 0		
" 2E 4C	347 0 22		
" 2E 4D	317 3 15		
" 2E 5A	435 2 11		
" 2E 6A	224 0 30		
" 2E 6B 2B	55 3 0		
" 2E 7B 2	10 1 21		
" 2E 8	194 1 6		

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.			
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"A."—TOKERAU MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*IV. KAIPARA. (Plan 4)—*continued.*

	A.	R.	P.
Puriri Point N.R.	50	0	0
Raekau 2A	30	2	3
" 3	30	0	0
Tangiteroria and Haumi	0	0	19
Lots 1 and 2 (D.P. 10682)	0	2	25.4
Tatarariki, Parish of, Lot 1	75	0	0
" " Allotment 11	23	0	29
Tokatoka, Block X, Section 2A 1	27	2	2
" " " 2A 3	13	1	38
" " " 2B 1	13	1	12
" " " 2B 3	13	1	13
" " " 2B 4	14	3	11
" " " 2C 2A	5	0	0
" " " 2C 2B	4	1	0
" " " 2C 2C	13	1	1
Tokatoka, Section 3, Block X, 3A 1	11	3	30
" " 3, " 3A 2	11	3	30
" " 3, " 3A 3	11	3	30
Tokatoka S.D., Section 7, Block X	8	0	7
" " 66, " XI	5	0	0
" " 67, " XI	5	0	0
" " 3, " XIV	71	1	0
" " 5, " XIV	50	0	0
" " 6, " XIV	50	0	0
Tuawhitu B 1	1	2	29
" B 2	8	3	38
" B 3	4	2	28
" B 4A	14	3	34
" B 4B	26	1	1
Waira D	13	0	5
Waipoua 2A 1C (part)	88	3	39
" 2A 1D (part)	121	1	21
" 2B 2B 1	405	3	0
" 2B 2B 2	100	0	0
" 2B 3D 2A	30	0	0
" 2B 3A 1	60	0	0
Opanake 1C South No. 10	199	0	33
" 2L	152	1	0
Total	34,273	1	25.17
Excluded areas	908	1	00.7
Net total	33,365	0	24.47

13th May, 1931.
N.Z. Gazette, 21st May,
1931.

8th Aug., 1931.
N.Z. Gazette, 20th Aug.,
1931.

V. MOTATAU BASE FARM. (Plan 5.)

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,000.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£
Motatau No. 2, Section 8	201	2	0	Leasehold purchased and possession obtained, 1st Jan., 1931	Purchase of lease ..	3,713	3,713
" No. 2, " 9 (part)	223	0	33		Rent ..	94	47
" No. 2, " 11 (part)	345	2	0		Dairy stock ..	1,734	1,289
" No. 2, " 12 (part)					Horses ..	23	23
Total	770	0	33	Fencing-material ..	10	10	
				Wages ..	14	14	
				Sundries, including tools	10	10	
					5,598	5,049	549

"B."—WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO MAORI LAND DISTRICT.

VI. WAIPIPI (TE HAKONA). (Plan 6.)

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £600.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£
Lot 323, Parish of Waipipi	44	0	0	Land declared subject to section 3 of the Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1928, on 23rd Aug., 1929; to be managed by the Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board, Auckland	Buildings and accommodation	1,090	1,087
" 324, "	25	0	0		Dairy plant and implements	376	366
" 325, "	25	0	0		Fencing ..	329	317
" 326, "	26	0	0		Seeds and manure	1,249	1,036
" 327, "	25	0	0		Dairy stock ..	887	862
" 328, "	25	0	0		Depreciation, &c., on implements transferred	82	66
" 329, "	25	0	0		Wages ..	635	635
" 330, "	42	0	0		Water-supply ..	207	161
" 331, "	45	0	0		Sundries (includes tractor working)	387	354
Total	282	0	0			5,242	4,884	358

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.

"B."—WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

VII. KAIHAU (TAHUNA). (Plan 7.)

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,650.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£	
Lot 310B, Parish of Waipipi	150	0	0	Declared subject to section 3 of the Native Land Amendment and	Buildings and accommodation ..	691	568	123
" 358A,	13	1	26	Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1928,	Fencing ..	235	99	136
" 358B,	40	1	0	on 23rd Aug., 1929 ;	Seeds and manure ..	587	196	391
" 359A,	37	2	5	to be managed by the	Dairy stock ..	492	63	429
" 366C,	16	2	11	Waikato - Maniapoto	Depreciation, &c.,	200	200	..
" 367 (residue)	7	3	24	District Maori Land	on implements ..	461	317	144
" 369,	44	1	0	Board, Auckland	Wages ..	57	23	34
" 373,	30	0	0		Water-supply ..	578	365	213
" 359B, Section 1	28	0	24		Sundries (includes tractor working)			
" 359B, Section 2	84	1	34					
" 363,	0	2	5					
" 364,	1	1	25					
" 365,	3	0	3					
Total	457	1	37			3,301	1,831	1,470

VIII. ONEWHERO. (Plan 8.)

Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £2,500.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£	
Lot 99N 3, Parish of Onewhero	170	0	0	Section 23/1929.	Motor-truck ..	275	275	..
" 99N 4,	127	0	0	20th Feb., 1930.	Motor-tractor ..	258	..	258
" 99N 5,	55	0	0	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 13th Mar.,	Dairy stock ..	356	104	252
" 99N 7,	249	1	31	1930.	Fertilizers ..	113	61	52
" 99L (part)	80	0	0	25th Aug., 1930.	Grass-seed ..	34	14	20
" 99M 2B 2 (part)	43	3	8	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 4th Sept.,	Fencing-material ..	100	80	20
" 99A 2B (part)	51	2	3	1930.	Wages ..	142	3	139
" 99A 2C 1	41	2	2	6th Aug., 1931.	Sundry tools, &c. ..	228	29	199
" 99A 2C 2	17	1	7	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 13th Aug.,	Motor-spirit, oil, &c. ..	114	..	114
" 99A 2C 3	93	1	24	1931.	Horses ..	32	..	32
Opuatia 3D 1	195	3	28		Farm implements ..	150	..	150
" 3D 2	186	2	10					
" 3A	509	0	0			1,802	566	1,236
" 3C	515	0	0					
" 3D 3	242	3	18					
Lot 99M 2B 2B (balance), Parish of Onewhero	28	2	27					
Total	2,606	3	38					

IX. WAAHI (HUNTLY). (Plan 9.)

Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £250.

	A.	R.	P.	
Lot 171A (part), Parish of Pepepe (C.T. 285/71)	214	2	39.3	Section 23/1929.
Lot 25B, Parish of Pepepe	43	2	3	20th Feb., 1930.
" 27	52	3	21	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 13th Mar.,
" 28A	25	0	0	1930.
" 28B	22	0	0	
Total	358	0	23.3	

X. KAWHIA. (Plan 10.)

Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £3,250.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£	
Kawhia A 2A	17	2	23.1	Section 23/1929.	Tools	16	..	16
" C 1 Section 2B 1	45	0	0	12th May, 1931.	Camp accommodation ..	47	..	47
" C 1	7	2	32	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 14th May,	Fertilizer ..	28	..	28
" C 1	28	1	0	1931.	Sundries ..	17	..	17
" C 1	15	1	26					
" C 1	15	3	14					
" C 2	2	3	34					
" C 2	5	3	26					
" C 2	26	2	28.6					
" C 3	73	3	16					
" E 2B 1	1	3	15					
" E 2B 2A	20	3	6					
" E 2B 2B	82	2	2					
" T 2, Section 1	28	2	38					
" U 2B	14	0	18					
						108	..	108

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
"B."—WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.				
X. KAWHIA. (Plan 10)—continued.				
		A. R. P.		
Mangaora 1		23 2 5		
" 2		63 2 13		
" 3		7 0 34		
" 4		43 3 19		
" 5		18 3 24		
" 6A		74 1 30		
" 6B		50 1 10		
" 6C		240 3 0		
" 7A		60 3 4		
" 7B		25 0 22		
" 7C		66 0 0		
" 7D		67 0 30		
Moerangi 3A 1		203 3 17.4		
" 3A 2		492 1 35.6		
" 3B 2C 1		242 0 0		
" 3D 2 (part) (Eastern portion)		309 0 0		
" 3E 2		464 1 35		
" 3G 1		82 0 0		
" 3G 2		148 0 0		
" 3G 6A		77 1 20		
" 3G 6B		103 2 0		
" 3H		990 0 0		
Total		4,241 2 18.2		

XI. OPARURE. (Plan 11.)

Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £440.

	A. R. P.		£	£
Pukenui 2N 2A	50 2 13	Section 23/1929.	4	4
Kinohaku East 1F 18A	13 2 05		18	18
" 1F 21A	16 1 28	12th May, 1931.	6	6
" 1F 21B 2	5 1 15.8	N.Z. Gazette, 14th May, 1931.	2	2
" 1F 27B	39 1 04			
" 1F 28A	4 0 35			
Pukeroa-Hangatiki 4D 2D 4A	61 3 14	1st Aug., 1931.		
Te Kumi 12B 2B 3B 2B	90 0 28	N.Z. Gazette, 13th Aug., 1931.		
Total	282 1 22.8		30	30

XII. TE KUITI BASE FARM (SOMERVILLE'S). (Plan 12.)

Purchased by Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board, 31st March, 1930.

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,500.

	A. R. P.		£	£	£
Pukenui 2r 2, Lot 1, D.P. 12914	195 2 23.7		7,920	7,920	..
" 2r 3, Lot 2, D.P. 12737	422 1 0				
Total	617 3 23.7				
		Purchase of pro-			
		perty	137	45	92
		Fencing materials	11	11	..
		Buildings and ac-			
		commodation			
		Rates	103	103	..
		Fertilizers	202	..	202
		Live-stock	807	..	807
		Wages—			
		Capital	105	..	105
		Maintenance	113	27	86
		Sundries	51	2	49
			9,449	8,108	1,341

XIII. MAHOENUI. (Plan 13.)

Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £4,000.

	A. R. P.		£	£	£
Mahoenui A 2 B 1	185 2 20	Section 23/1929.	259	38	221
" 1B 1	189 0 0				
" 1B 2B	249 2 0	3rd April, 1930.			
" 1B 2C (balance)	482 1 35	N.Z. Gazette, 17th April, 1930.	115	115	..
" 2, Section 3B	461 3 25		282	282	..
" 2, Section 4	56 1 30		43	43	..
" 2, Section 5B 1B	157 1 20		502	129	373
" 2, Section 5B 2A	24 0 39		615	444	171
" 2, Section 5B 2B	570 1 0				
" 2, Section 7A	185 0 14		370	45	325
" 2, Section 7B	242 0 8		4	4	..
" 2, Section 8B 2A	73 3 29		705	..	705
" 2, Section 8B 2B	226 0 37		62	..	62
" 2, Section 9	28 0 39		172	49	123
" 3B 3B	48 2 24				
" 3B 3C	96 2 28				
" Section 2, Block VI	50 0 0				
			3,129	1,149	1,980

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
“B.”—WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.				
XIII. MAHOENUI (Plan 13)—continued.				
Otiao No. 1B		A. R. P.		
” No. 2		43 2 15		
” No. 3A		89 0 36		
” No. 3B	28th Jan., 1931.	15 3 28-6		
” No. 3C	N.Z. Gazette, 5th Feb., 1931.	38 2 0		
” No. 3D		38 2 0		
” No. 3D		62 0 22		
Manga-Awakino 8A 1B		65 3 20		
” 8A 2B 2		313 1 27		
” 8B 2B 2B		412 3 4		
Mahoenui 2, Section 5A		32 3 19		
Manga-Awakino 8A 1A		15 0 5	Crown lands to be developed under section 23 of the Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1929	
” 8A 2A		19 1 9		
Section 1, Block VII, Awakino		400 0 5		
” 2, ” ”		451 0 10		
Total		5,325 3 28-6		

XIV. WAIMIHA. (Plan 14.)

Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £4,500.

	A. R. P.		£	£	£
Rangitoto-Tuhua 77B 1A	118 0 0	Section 23/1929.	421	365	56
” 77B 1B 2A	43 0 0				
” 77B 2B 4A	472 0 0				
” 77B 2B 4B	332 1 24	20th Feb., 1930.			
” 77B 2B 4C	612 1 16	N.Z. Gazette, 13th Mar., 1930.			
” 78B 1	238 2 3				
” 78B 2A 2A	509 2 17				
” 78B 2A 2B	151 1 3				
” 78B 2A 2C	336 0 20				
” 78B 2B 1	213 3 17				
” 78B 2B 2	27 3 23				
” 78B 2C 1	92 2 0				
” 78B 2C 2A	74 0 8				
” 78B 2C 2B	114 3 5				
” 78B 2C 2C	322 0 27				
” 78B 2D	200 2 22				
” 78B 2E	406 2 0				
” 78B 2C (balance)	19 3 3		5,108	3,665	1,443
” 78B 4A and B 1	391 2 24				
” 78B 4A and B 2 (balance)	94 3 38				
” 78B 4A and B 3	174 0 23				
” 78B 4A and B 4	625 2 14				
” 78B 4A and B 5	1,258 0 1				
” 80B 2A	65 1 32				
” 80B 2B	976 3 32				
Total	7,872 0 32				

“C.”—WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT.**XV. WAIPAPA BUSH. (Plan 15.)**

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £750.

	A. R. P.		£	£	£
Waipapa-Whatapo (part)	90 3 37	7th Jan., 1931.	2,500	2,500	..
		N.Z. Gazette, 15th Jan., 1931.	259	4	255
			85	14	71
			292	73	219
		Land purchased as a source of supply of fencing timber.	83	37	46
			3,219	2,628	591

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

“C.”—WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

XVI. HOROHORO. (Plan 16.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board.

Estimated expenditure, 1931–32, £8,000. *Less* subsidy from Unemployment Board on account of labour costs, £750.

		A.	R.	P.			£	£	£
Te Rimu-Horohoro	..	114	0	0	Section 23/1929.	Motor-trucks	887	887	..
Rotomahana-Parekarangi	1B	60	0	0		Motor-tractors	1,547	1,547	..
..	1C 2	121	3	10	9th Dec., 1929.	Farm implements	677	651	26
..	1C 3	280	2	20	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 12th Dec., 1929.	Buildings and accommodation	2,756	2,125	631
..	1C 4	490	0	0		Cattle	1,512	1,180	332
..	1C 5	304	2	0		Fencing-material	1,275	1,245	30
..	1C 6	879	2	0		Grass-seed	3,170	2,864	306
..	1C 7B	5	2	28		Other seed	120	120	..
..	1C 7C	341	2	32		Fertilizers	2,354	1,277	1,077
..	1C 8A	149	1	24		Motor-spirit, &c.	2,209	1,505	704
..	1C 8B	149	0	16		Wages	5,327	4,315	1,012
..	1C 10	418	1	36		Tools	303	197	106
..	1C 9	378	0	0		Sundries	781	599	182
..	1C 11	487	2	0					
..	1C 12	451	2	0					
..	1C 13	366	0	0					
..	1C 14	385	1	20					
..	1C 15	118	2	0					
..	1C 16	60	3	30					
..	6A 2 No. 4B 1A 2	2,780	0	0	7th Jan., 1931.				
..	6A 2 No. 4B 1A 1A	39	2	10	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 15th Jan., 1931.				
..	6A 2 No. 4B 1B 2	919	1	22					
Total	..	8,346	2	16			22,918	18,512	4,406

XVII. PAREKARANGI. (Plan 17.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931–32, £1,000.

		A.	R.	P.			£	£	£
Rotomahana-Parekarangi	6A 2 4B 1B 1	477	0	15	Section 23/1929.	Camp accommodation	131	..	131
..	6A 2 4B 2A (part)	225	0	0		Tools and implements	63	..	63
..	6A 2 4B 2B	127	0	0	6th June, 1931.	Culverts, &c.	13	..	13
..	6A 2 4B 2C	180	0	0	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 11th June, 1931.				
..	6A 2 4B 2D	384	2	20					
..	6A 2 4B 2E	60	0	0					
..	6A 2 4B 2F	270	0	0					
..	6A 2 4B 2G	40	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 1	150	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3B	110	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3C	130	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3D	100	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 1	40	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 2	50	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 3	66	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 4	44	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 5	47	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 6	55	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 7	40	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 8	66	0	0					
..	6A 2 5B 3E 9	206	0	0					
Total	..	2,867	2	35			207	..	207

XVIII. PEKA. (Plan 18.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931–32, £1,000.

		A.	R.	P.			£	£	£
Waitaruna No. 1A	..	3	1	2	Section 23/1929.	Camp accommodation	30	..	30
..	1B	11	1	20		Tools	10	..	10
..	2B	7	1	10	6th June, 1931.				
..	3	23	2	12	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 11th June, 1931.				
..	4A	15	3	25					
..	4B	28	0	25					
..	5A	9	2	10					
..	5B	8	3	15					
Te Peka (part)	..	1,040	0	0					
Total	..	1,147	3	39			40	..	40

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"C."—WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

XIX. MOUREA. (Plan 19.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board.

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £5,451. *Less Unemployment subsidy on labour costs, £451.*

	A.	R.	F.		£	£	£	
Kaokaoroa No. 1 Block	98	0	30	Section 23/1929.	Purchase of land	3,300	3,300	..
" No. 2 Block	80	0	33		Motor-truck ..	158	..	158
Mourea Papakainga 3E No. 11	199	2	0	9th July, 1931.	Fencing and material	1,094	..	1,094
" 3E No. 12	76	0	14	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 16th July,	Grass-seed ..	100	..	100
" 3E No. 14r (part)	552	0	0	1931.	Camp equipment ..	75	..	75
Waerenga East 2B	762	0	0		Wages ..	158	..	158
Mourea Papakainga No. 2 (C.T. 280/92)	20	2	28		Fertilizers ..	114	..	114
Whakapoungakau 1B 1 (C.T. 290/11)	51	3	5		Rent ..	54	..	54
" 1B 2 (C.T. 290/10)	25	2	20		Tools and sundries	24	..	24
" 1B 3E 1 (C.T. 335/117)	24	2	0					
" 1B 3E 2 (C.T. 379/297)	29	2	30					
" 1B 3F	40	1	30					
Waiatuhi (part) (C.T. 289/204)	20	2	0					
Waerenga East No. 1 (C.T. 281/283)	140	0	0					
Taheke 2B (part) (C.T. 340/38)	215	3	31-3					
Whakapoungakau 3B 3A (part) (C.T. 340/37)	78	0	34					
" 3B 3B (part) (P.R. 148/38)	55	2	6					
Mourea Papakainga No. 3 (part) (C.T. 355/264)	200	0	0					
Total	2,670	3	21-3			5,077	3,300	1,777

XX. TAHEKE. (Plan 20.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £2,525.

	A.	R.	F.		£	£	£	
Taheke 3D	2,105	0	0	14th Jan., 1931.	Buildings ..	241	195	46
Okere 1A 1	137	2	21	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 23rd Jan.,	Property ..	237	..	237
" 1A 2	120	1	28	1931.	Motor-vehicles and implements, &c.	8	8	..
" 1B 1	118	1	8		Live-stock ..	2,250	1,756	494
" 1B 2B	538	0	0	Subject to subsection (10) of section 23 of the Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1929	Tools ..	18	15	3
" 1B 3E	85	3	28		Fencing ..	1,693	579	1,114
" 1B 3F	210	3	38		Roads and tracks	214	..	214
" 1B 3G	166	0	5		Ploughing, discing, and harrowing	66	62	4
" 1B 3H	172	2	16		Seeds, &c. ..	1,231	1,222	9
" 1B 3I	142	1	7		Motor-oil, spirit, &c.	48	15	33
" 1B 3J	33	2	24		Wages ..	143	74	69
" 1C 1	1,049	1	23		Interest on loan ..	357	357	..
" 1C 2A	400	0	0		Sundries ..	104	19	85
" 1C 2B	382	2	17		Balance Board mortgage	5,520	5,520	..
" 1C 3C 2	26	3	39					
" 1C 3B	34	1	6					
" 1C 3A	24	0	0					
" 1C 3D	291	2	0					
Waipapa 2	503	0	0					
" 1B	190	0	0					
" 1D	340	1	0					
" 1A 1	133	3	33					
" 1A 2	107	3	7					
Te Karaka 1A	17	3	35					
" 2D	30	0	16					
" 2E	134	1	0					
" 2F	74	3	38					
" 2G	92	2	26					
Otaramarae 2	93	2	11					
" 3	63	0	9					
" 4	37	0	13					
Pukahukiwi	956	0	0					
Kuharua 1C 1	10	0	2					
Ruahine 1A	476	3	15					
Okere 1D	63	0	0					
" 1E	381	2	0					
" 1B 3C	97	2	15					
" 1B 3D	107	0	27					
Kuharua 1C 2	1	2	31					
" 1C 3	41	2	30					
" 2	157	3	3					
Taheke Papakainga 8A	11	3	23					
" 8B	11	1	12					
" 8C	20	3	10					
" 13	7	0	0					
" 14	12	0	0					
" 15A	8	2	0					
" 15B	8	2	0					
" 17	24	3	24					
" 18	10	1	22					
						12,130	9,822	2,308

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"C."—WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*XX. TAHEKE. (Plan 20)—*continued.*

	A.	R.	P.
Taheke Papakainga 19	8	2	3
" 20	37	3	34
" 21	42	3	21
" 22	79	0	23
" 23	17	3	0
" 24	62	0	20
" 25	8	3	23
" 26	27	1	0
" 27	14	2	27
" 28	100	0	0
" 29	81	2	7
" 30	58	1	11
Mourea Papakainga 3E 14E	90	2	0
" 3D	7	1	10
" 3E 14F	607	0	34
Ruahine 1B	122	3	25
" 1C	20	1	37
" 1D	40	3	35
Te Karaka 1B	30	3	0
Kaokaoroa 2	80	0	33
Rotoiti 1B (part)	276	0	15-6
" 4 1A 1	209	3	30
" 4 1A 2	218	1	36
" 4, Sections 1B, 2, 3, and 4 (part)	857	1	5
Paengaroa South 2	420	1	10
" 4	566	1	32
" 5	690	0	0
" 6A	50	0	0
" 6B	50	0	0
" 6C	50	0	0
" 7	100	0	0
" 8	250	0	0
" 9	100	0	0
" 10	100	0	0
Total	15,744	3	13-6

XXI. MAKETU. (Plan 21.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board.

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £5,715. *Less* Value of milk-production (£965) and Unemployment subsidy on labour costs (£250), £1,215.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£	
Maketu A, Section 144	616	0	30	Section 23/1929.	Dairy stock ..	1,101	870	231
" 5	3	2	3	18th Dec., 1930.	Fencing-material ..	947	335	612
" 64	4	1	0	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 23rd Dec., 1930.	Fertilizers ..	346	94	252
" 65	0	3	26	29th May, 1931.	Wages—			
" 66	2	2	0	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 4th June, 1931.	Maintenance ..	191	90	101
" 67	0	0	26		Development ..	752	382	370
" 68	0	1	17		Milking-plant ..	285	..	285
" 83	0	2	38		Horses ..	77	..	77
" 88	18	0	0		Pigs ..	33	..	33
" 94	2	1	33		Sheep ..	262	..	262
" 95	7	0	0		Farm implements	122	..	122
" 96A	7	2	27		Grass-seed ..	155	..	155
" 96B	6	0	0		Dairy Company shares	66	..	66
" 97	5	2	3		Sundries, including loose tools, &c.	332	73	259
" 98A	20	2	0					
" 98B	4	0	0					
" 99	56	0	8					
" 100	42	1	30					
" 102	40	0	0					
" 103	24	1	20					
" 104	22	1	3					
" 105	27	3	23					
" 106	4	1	36					
" 107	9	1	12					
" 108	29	3	0					
" 109	20	1	18					
" 110	5	1	19					
" 111	3	2	15					
" 112	21	1	10					
" 113	2	3	14					
" 114	1	0	0					
						4,669	1,844	2,825

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.			
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
"C."—WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.					
XXI. MAKETU. (Plan 21)—continued.					
			A.	R.	F.
Maketu A, Section 120			7	1	25
" " 121			20	0	0
" " 122			9	2	0
" " 123			2	1	30
" " 124			13	0	33
" " 125			3	3	14
" " 128			3	1	0
" " 142			8	0	0
Rangiuru 2A 13			51	2	8
" " 2A 14 (part)			34	0	13
" " 2A 14 (part)			25	2	36
" " 2A 12			38	0	20
" " 2A 11			37	1	17
" " 2A 10			50	2	0
" " 2A 9			49	2	15
" " 2A 2 (part)			60	3	0
" " 2A 2 (part)			29	3	0
" " 2A No. 8 (part)			17	1	32
" " 2A No. 8 (part)			27	3	0
Total			1,500	3	14

28th July, 1931.
N.Z. Gazette, 6th Aug., 1931.

XXII. TAURANGA. (Plan 22.)

Scheme being investigated. £1,500 allocated to this scheme for the current financial year.

XXIII. NGATIAWA. (Plan 23.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £2,500.

Lot	Particulars	A.	R.	P.	Authority.	Expenditure			
						£	£	£	
246A 1, Parish of Waitana		12	1	0	Section 23/1929.	Purchase of freehold Motor-truck ..	6,976	6,976	..
" 246B 1A,		18	0	0		158 ..	158	..	158
" 246B 1B,		56	1	0	6th June, 1931.	Camp accommodation ..	206	..	206
" 246B 2,		240	2	13	N.Z. Gazette, 11th June, 1931.	Scrub-cutting and clearing ..	345	..	345
" 246B 3,		183	1	20		Fencing-material ..	91	..	91
" 246B 4,		135	2	0		Dairy stock, &c. ..	419	..	419
" 247,		40	0	0		Tools ..	96	..	96
" 248,		40	0	0		Motor-spirit, &c. ..	31	..	31
" 248A 2 (part)		596	1	15	} Purchased under sub-section 3 (b) of section 23/1929	Surveys ..	59	..	59
" 248A 2 (part)		75	3	7-2		Contribution, Ohope Road ..	50	..	50
" 245 (part)		1,397	3	30		Sundries ..	28	..	28
" 245 (part)		1,149	0	5					
Total		3,945	0	10-2			8,459	6,976	1,483

XXIV. RUATOKI. (Plan 24.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £5,000.

Ruatoke Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Blocks, subdivisions which are still owned by Maoris, Waitiripapa Block and Tapatahi Block containing together an area of	A.	R.	P.	Authority.	Expenditure			
					£	£	£	
Te Pohue No. 1	89	2	23	Section 23/1929.	Dairy stock ..	2,048	1,876	172
" No. 2	149	0	0	7th April, 1930.	Accommodation for supervisor, and store-shed ..	726	575	151
Ngautoka	159	0	0	N.Z. Gazette, 17th April, 1930.	Fencing-material ..	638	360	278
Puketapu	41	1	21		Grass-seed ..	2,719	423	2,296
Tuturitanga	141	0	0	18th Aug., 1930.	Swede-seed, oats, &c. ..	109	108	1
Poutere	162	0	0	N.Z. Gazette, 4th Sept., 1930.	Herd-testing ..	183	..	183
Awamate	0	3	34		Fertilizers ..	1,314	757	557
Matai	23	2	25		Farm implements and tools ..	139	74	65
Awamutu	30	0	37		Wages—C scheme ..	768	..	768
Haruia	46	2	26		Sundries, including material for cow-sheds, whares, &c. ..	421	316	105
Waitapu	167	0	0					
Toketehua	29	3	6					
Hamoremore	32	3	0					
Onuitera	26	1	16					
Te Tarata	85	0	0					
Otauirangi	35	3	15					
Ururakara	4	3	30					
Ohinenaenae	72	2	0					
Te Rautao	31	0	17					
Te Tapapatanga	43	3	16					
Tapuiwahine	871	2	30					
Hoko Whitu-a-Tu	599	2	20					
Rautawhiri	3	1	25					
Kohai Block	1,003	0	9	26th May, 1931.				
Total	22,893	0	38	N.Z. Gazette, 4th June, 1931.				

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"C."—WAIARIKI MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.

XXV. RUATAHUNA. (Plan 25.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £2,000.

	A.	R.	P.			£		£
Apitihana (part)	5,725	2	0	Section 23/1929.	Sheep	1,731	..	1,731
Araiwhenua	542	2	0		Camp accommoda-	16	..	16
Heipipi	455	0	0	24th Mar., 1931.	tion			
Hiwiotewera	4,240	0	0	N.Z. Gazette, 2nd April,	Fencing-material	312	..	312
Houhi	718	0	0	1931.	Fertilizers ..	73	..	73
Te Huia	882	1	0		Grass-seed ..	72	..	72
Kakanui	497	0	0		Tools and sundries	56	..	56
Kiha	263	3	27					
Kiritahi	60	0	16			2,260	..	2,260
Kohimarama	202	0	15					
Kopuhaca	370	1	16					
Maioara	1,318	2	0					
Maurea	892	3	0					
Okete	171	2	0					
Omakoi A	9	3	8					
" B	8	0	0					
Orora	79	3	8					
Parekaeaca	748	0	22					
Pawharaputoko (part)	791	2	24					
Te Pua	68	0	7					
Porere	43	1	37					
Tahuaroa	1,365	0	0					
Taumaha A	326	0	0					
" B	1,028	0	0					
Tarahanga	75	0	3					
Tataramoa	129	2	0					
Te Ti	244	2	18					
Te Tawai	35	2	9					
Tongariro	460	2	0					
Umuroa	63	0	28					
Wairere	89	0	27					
Wharekakaho	521	0	0					
Total	12,181	2	7					

XXVI. WHAKATOHEA. (Plan 26.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £2,000.

	A.	R.	P.			£		£
(1) The various parcels or subdivisions of the Opape Block which still remain Native land, saving and excepting those parcels alienated by way of lease to Europeans of which the leases are still in existence	15,442	1	35.2	Section 23/1929.	Topographical survey	186	186	..
(2) The following parcels or subdivisions of the Waiotahe Parish, situate in Opotiki Survey District:—				18th Dec., 1930.	Grass-seed ..	226	..	226
Parish of Waiotahe, Lot 38 (Papakainga)	1	2	20	N.Z. Gazette, 23rd Dec., 1930.	Store-shed ..	13	..	13
" " 388 (Urupa)	0	1	15		Wages (cultivation)	192	..	192
" " 19A	21	2	38		Sundries ..	3	..	3
" " 19C	23	0	12.3			620	186	434
" " 19E	21	1	5					
" " 388A	21	2	4					
" " 388B	32	0	8					
" " 19D	40	0	17					
" " 388C	99	2	38					
" " 19F	41	1	13					
" " 389A	0	1	0					
" " 389B 1	20	2	7.5					
Wainui Reserve, being Section 313, Parish of Waimana, comprising an area of 600 acres, more or less				14th Jan., 1931.				
All that piece of land, containing 4 acres 2 roods 14 perches, more or less, being part of Allotments 245 and 312, and part of Small Grazing-run No. 6 of the Parish of Waimana				N.Z. Gazette, 23rd Jan., 1931.				
All that piece of land, containing 3 acres 1 rood 3 perches, more or less, being part of Lot 4 on deposited plan 12843, being part of Allotments 245 and 312, and part of Small Grazing-run No. 6 of the Parish of Waimana								
Total	16,373	3	30					

XXVII. OPAPE BASE FARM. (Plan 27.)

Waiariki District Maori Land Board.

	A.	R.	P.			£		£
Opape 2A 1 Block	1,070	1	16	Section 23/1929.	Purchase of lease-	1,993	..	1,993
				18th Dec., 1930.	hold			
				N.Z. Gazette, 23rd Dec., 1930.	Dairy stock ..	589	..	589
				Leasehold purchased and possession obtained 31st July, 1931.		2,582	..	2,582

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.
"D."—TAIRAWHITI MAORI LAND DISTRICT—continued.				
XXXIII. TUPAROA. (Plan 33.)				
Tairawhiti District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £5,500.				
Waikohu A 1	A. R. P. 563 2 0	Section 23/1929.	Wages	£ 31 £ 31
Whareponga A 1	488 0 16	19th Mar., 1931. N.Z. Gazette, 26th Mar., 1931.	Fencing-material	125 125
.. A 2	185 2 16			
.. A 3	680 1 0			
.. A 4	234 0 32			
.. A 5	166 1 0			
Waitotoki A	1,039 0 20	22nd May, 1931. N.Z. Gazette, 4th June, 1931.		
Kaimoho A 1	362 2 0			
.. A 2	247 1 0			
Kokai A 2	200 0 0			
.. A 3	903 0 16			
.. A 4	162 3 8			
Tutuwhinau A 1	489 2 7			
.. A 2	263 3 17			
.. A 3	193 2 0			
Puhunga A 4A	28 2 14			
.. A 4B	65 1 14			
.. A 5B 1	28 0 0			
.. A 5B 3	20 1 33			
Kokai A 1	158 0 0			
Waitekaha A 3	266 2 0			
Total	6,746 1 33			

XXXIV. MOHAKA. (Plan 34.)

Tairawhiti District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £4,000.

The following lands, situate in the Mohaka and Waihua Survey Districts, in the Tairawhiti Native Land Court District:—

- (1) The various parcels or subdivisions of the Mohaka Block which still remain Native land, saving and excepting those parcels alienated by way of lease to Europeans of which the leases are still in existence and containing an area of 10,006 acres.
- (2) The various parcels or subdivisions of the Waipapa Block which still remain Native land, saving and excepting those parcels alienated by way of lease to Europeans and of which the leases are still in existence and containing an area of 1,200 acres.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.			
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.
Section 23/1929.					
15th Jan., 1930. N.Z. Gazette, 23rd Jan., 1930.					
Putere A 11B 1	A. R. P. 332 0 31.2	Dairy stock	£ 2,602	£ 2,095	£ 507
.. A 11B 2	465 0 11.6	Sheep	428	..	428
Waihua 1c 1A	21 0 35	Fencing-material	1,437	1,078	359
.. 1c 1B 1	170 0 0	Cultivation	917	788	129
.. 1c 2	381 2 28	Grass-seed	567	337	230
.. 1c 6A	50 1 10	Turnip-seed, oats, &c.	120	37	83
.. 1c 6B	250 1 0	Fertilizers	645	310	335
.. 1c 7	74 1 18	Wages	718	516	202
.. 1c 8	58 1 24	Farm implements	257	187	70
.. 1c 9	29 0 28	Sundries, including blackberry spraying, &c.	411	305	106
.. 1c 10	262 3 9				
.. 1c 12	25 0 28				
.. 2c 1B	3 3 29				
.. 2c 1c 2	2 2 29				
.. 2c 1D	2 3 28				
.. 2c 1E	1 2 37				
.. 2c 2	2 3 15				
.. 2c 4	6 1 5.1				
.. 2c 5A	6 1 27.6				
.. 2c 5B 1	3 1 8.5				
.. 2c 5B 2	3 1 8.5				
.. 2c 6B	18 1 24.4				
.. 2c 6C	7 2 15				
.. 2c 6D	10 2 33				
.. 2c 7A	17 0 16				
.. 2c 8	16 0 21				
.. 2c 9	45 0 11				
.. 2c 10A	14 0 24				
.. 2c 10B	19 0 0				
.. 2c 10C	15 2 0				
.. 2c 10D	11 2 0				
.. 2c 10E	14 0 27				
.. 2c 10F	14 0 26				
.. 2c 10G	2 2 2				
.. 2c 11	109 2 4				
.. 2c 15	87 1 6				
Total	13,762 2 30.9				

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.				
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.	
" E. "—AOTEA MAORI LAND DISTRICT.						
XXXV. RANANA. (Plan 35.)						
Aotea District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £5,000.						
Morikau, No. 1, Section 1	A. R. P.	Section 23/1929.	£	£	£	
" No. 1, " 2	57 3 6		1,617	1,069	548	
" No. 1, " 4	63 3 20		Draught horses ..	102	62	40
" No. 1, " 5	58 3 32	7th April, 1930.	Fencing-material ..	742	599	143
" No. 1, " 9	64 3 31	N.Z. Gazette, 17th April, 1930.	Fertilizers ..	285	199	86
" No. 1, " 10	6 0 28		Wages ..	1,686	1,199	487
" No. 1, " 11	12 3 24		Farm implements ..	235	212	23
" No. 1, " 12	12 3 21		Discharge of liabilities	1,555	1,555	..
" No. 1, " 13	24 0 0		Grass-seed ..	50	..	50
" No. 1, " 14	31 0 0		Sundries, including	1,454	969	485
" No. 1, " 15	60 0 0		loose tools, horse-			
" No. 1, " 17	39 0 0		feed, &c.			
" No. 1, " 18	88 3 28			7,726	5,864	1,862
" No. 1, " 19A	105 3 0					
" No. 1, " 19B 1	28 0 0					
" No. 1, " 19B 2	21 1 37					
" No. 1, " 19B 3	27 0 9					
" No. 1, " 20A	77 0 28					
" No. 1, " 20B	14 1 0					
" No. 1, " 21	69 3 0					
" No. 1, " 22	98 0 0					
" No. 1, " 23	103 0 0					
" No. 1, " 24	37 1 27					
" No. 1, " 26A	37 1 36					
" No. 1, " 26B	77 0 0					
" No. 1, " 27	175 0 0					
" No. 1, " 28	122 3 0					
" No. 1, " 29	91 3 16					
" No. 1, " 30	99 1 15					
" No. 1, " 32	98 3 0					
Ranana, Section 1	141 2 0					
" " 2A	114 1 0					
" " 2B	122 2 0					
" " 3	77 2 0					
" " 4	108 1 2					
" " 5	164 0 0					
" " 6	177 0 0					
" " 7	47 1 0					
Ngarakauwhakarara No. 1	123 3 0					
" No. 2	89 3 10					
" No. 3	78 3 10					
" No. 4	49 1 18					
" No. 5	79 0 18					
" No. 6	88 3 14					
" No. 7	75 0 4					
" No. 8	90 3 8					
" No. 9	70 2 13					
" No. 10	52 3 5					
" No. 11	153 2 0					
" Nos. 13 and 14	45 2 20					
" No. 16	96 0 0					
Morikau No. 1, Section 3	116 0 0					
" No. 1 " 6	24 0 0	21st Mar., 1931.				
" No. 1 " 7	8 0 0	N.Z. Gazette, 26th Mar., 1931.				
" No. 1 " 8	3 2 18					
" No. 1, " 16	42 1 0					
" No. 1, " 33	34 2 0					
" No. 1, " 34	6 3 6					
" No. 1, " 35	0 3 24					
Ngarakauwhakarara No. 12	14 0 32					
" No. 15	136 0 0					
" No. 17	32 2 0					
Ranana, Section 12	37 0 0					
Ranana, Reserve No. 1	3 2 0					
" No. 2	14 1 5					
" No. 3	2 1 23					
" No. 4	11 0 30					
" No. 5	0 3 32					
" No. 6	33 1 10					
" No. 7	5 2 35					
" No. 8	10 1 36					
" No. 9	10 1 36					
" No. 10*	7 2 22					
" No. 11	14 1 10					
" No. 12	2 1 21					
" No. 13	7 2 16					
" No. 14	22 3 15					
" No. 15	6 2 25					
" No. 16	29 3 18					
Total	6 3 0					
	4,516 3 14					

* Excepting thereout an area of 34 perches on the bank of the Wanganui River.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"E."—AOTEA MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

XXXVI. TOKAANU. (Plan 36.)

Native Trustee.

Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £3,800. *Less* Estimated receipts (£35) and Unemployment subsidy (£333), £368.

	A.	R.	P.		£	£	£	
Pt. Waipapa 1A	31	0	0					
Waipapa 1D	386	3	39	Section 25 of Native Trustee Act, 1930.	Plant	539	522	17
" 1F	107	2	24		Buildings	986	962	24
" 1G	2	0	0		Scrub-cutting	2,463	2,040	423
" 1H	40	3	16		Ploughing, grassing, and manuring	1,094	62	1,032
" 1J 1	49	1	23		Fencing	686	230	456
" 1J 2A	30	2	29	4th Dec., 1930.	Unemployment relief	188	..	188
" 1J 2B	43	0	24	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 11th Dec., 1930.	Sundries	628	386	242
" 1J 3	56	0	36					
" 1J 4	8	3	35					
" 1J 5	62	2	33					
" 1J 6	68	0	1					
" 1K	108	0	4					
" 1M	189	0	21					
Tokaanu A	66	2	0		<i>Less Credits</i>	75	44	31
" B 1B	53	1	18					
" B 1D	261	2	16					
" B 1M	63	0	22					
" B 1N	33	3	21					
" B 1O 2	40	1	10					
" B 1P	44	2	17					
" B 1Q 2	28	2	4					
Hautu 3A 1	25	1	3					
" 3B 1	22	0	37					
" 3B 2	63	1	21					
" 3C 1A	11	3	10					
" 3C 1B	11	3	10					
" 3C 1C	20	0	10					
" 3C 2	199	0	11					
" 3E 1	43	2	38					
" 3E 2	116	2	21					
" 3E 3	116	2	21					
" 3E 4A	134	0	21	6th March, 1931.				
" 3E 4B	132	0	29	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 12th March, 1931.				
" 3E 5	213	3	12					
" 3F 3	129	3	26					
" 3F 4	126	1	16					
" 3F 5B	56	0	21					
Total	3,199	3	20					

Analysis of Expenditure.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Items.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
			To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

"F."—IKAROA MAORI LAND DISTRICT.

XXXVII. HERETAUNGA. (Plan 37.)

Ikaroa District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,000.

	A.	B.	P.		
Karamu F 2	8	3	30	Section 23/1929.	Nil.
„ D No. 1	8	0	0		
„ E No. 1	20	3	8	11th Aug., 1931.	
„ AY, Section 2	30	3	25	N.Z. Gazette, 20th Aug., 1931.	
Pakowhai No. 1	42	0	0		
„ No. 2	15	0	0		
„ No. 3	35	3	10		
Poukawa 11 M 1	1	3	19		
„ 11 M 2	5	2	18		
Pukerowhiti 2F 1	53	2	25		
„ 2F 3	3	0	0		
Omahu 2E 4	8	0	24		
„ 2E 6	13	3	38		
„ 2D 4	24	0	22		
„ 2D 5	21	2	24		
„ 2D 12	5	2	5		
„ 2D 14	104	3	20		
„ 2D, Section 3A	8	2	5		
„ 2D, Section 3B	8	2	8		
„ 2F	20	0	17.5		
„ 2N	39	1	27		
Puninga 4B 1	84	0	21		
Tangoio South No 27A	102	1	0		
„ No. 27B	183	3	22		
„ No. 27C 1	27	2	21		
„ No. 27C 2	9	3	17		
„ No. 27C 3	6	0	32		
„ No. 27D 1	18	3	29		
„ No. 27D 2	33	1	39		
„ No. 27D 3	16	1	10		
„ No. 27E	20	2	19		
„ No. 27F	27	1	31		
„ No. 27G	48	0	0		
„ No. 27H	61	2	17		
„ No. 27I	55	1	12		
„ No. 27J	14	3	0		
„ No. 27K	34	3	10		
„ No. 27L	18	1	32		
„ No. 27M	55	1	27		
„ No. 27N 1	21	0	0		
„ No. 27N 2	9	3	6		
„ No. 27N 3	2	1	0		
„ No. 27O	65	2	25		
„ No. 27P	4	3	11		
Total	1,403	0	26.5		

XXXVIII. MANAWATU. (Plan 38.)

Ikaroa District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,000.

Other areas are being investigated with a view to their inclusion in this scheme, for which £1,000 has been allocated for the current financial year.

	A.	B.	P.		
Matakarapa No. 1	40	0	0	Section 23/1929.	Nil.
„ No. 2A	23	1	8		
„ No. 2B	9	0	36	1st Aug., 1931.	
„ No. 2C 1	6	3	25	N.Z. Gazette, 6th Aug., 1931.	
„ No. 2C 2	6	3	25		
„ No. 2D	9	0	36		
„ No. 3	7	0	0		
„ No. 4	70	0	0		
„ No. 6	99	0	0		
Total	271	2	10		

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

“G.”—SOUTH ISLAND MAORI LAND DISTRICT.

XXXIX. WAIRAU. (Plan 39.)

South Island District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,000.

	A.	R.	P.		
Wairau, Block XII, Section 5A	0	2	0	Section 23/1929.	Nil.
“ “ “ 5B	34	1	22		
“ “ “ 5C 2B	30	0	30	28th Mar., 1931.	
“ “ “ 6A	1	3	24	N.Z. Gazette, 9th April,	
“ “ “ 6C 1	17	2	17	1931.	
“ “ “ 6C 2A	0	1	30	Excluded, 17/6/1931.	
“ “ “ 6C 2B	6	0	20		
“ “ “ 6C 2C	22	2	23		
“ “ “ 7A 1	17	3	8		
“ “ “ 7A 2	25	1	24		
“ “ “ 7A 3	10	2	10		
“ “ “ 7B 1A 1	5	0	18		
“ “ “ 7B 1A 2	6	0	33		
“ “ “ 7B 1B	24	1	13		
“ “ “ 7B 1C	20	1	30		
“ “ “ 7B 2	19	2	10		
“ “ “ 8A	16	1	19		
“ “ “ 8B 1	4	0	4		
“ “ “ 8B 2	22	0	23		
“ “ “ 9A	17	2	0		
“ “ “ 9B	51	1	2		
“ “ “ 10	36	3	16		
“ “ “ 11A	10	1	15		
“ “ “ 11B	10	1	16		
“ “ “ 11C	20	2	25		
“ “ “ 12D 1	2	1	11		
“ “ “ 12D 2	4	1	29		
“ “ “ 13 No. 1	16	0	5		
“ “ “ 13 No. 2	58	0	9		
“ “ “ 14A	24	2	3		
“ “ “ 14B	45	0	0		
Wairau Commonage C and B	10	1	10		
Part Sections 1 and 2, North Bank, Wairau	94	1	6		
Section 3, North Bank, Wairau	100	0	0		
Section 114, Block XII, Cloudy Bay S.D.	38	0	29	11th May, 1931.	
“ 115, “ “ “ “	14	0	0	N.Z. Gazette, 14th May,	
				1931.	
Total	839	3	14		

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.				
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.	
“G.”—SOUTH ISLAND MAORI LAND DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>						
XL. ORAKA. (Plan 40.)						
South Island District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931-32, £1,750.						
Oraka, Section 2B, Block XI, Longwood ..	A. R. P. 62 3 17	Section 23/1929.	Dairy stock ..	£ 485	£ 369	£ 116
“ “ 3B, Block XI, Longwood ..	74 1 39		Sheep ..	225	187	38
“ “ 4A and 6B, Block XI, Longwood ..	60 0 9	19th July, 1930.	Horses ..	211	211	..
“ “ 4B and 6A, Block XI, Longwood ..	60 0 8	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 24th July, 1930.	Tools and imple- ments	316	213	103
“ “ 7B, Block XI, Longwood ..	37 2 14		Fencing-material ..	326	225	101
“ “ 8, Block XI, Longwood ..	275 2 29		Wages ..	1,225	504	721
“ “ 9 and 12, Block XI, Longwood ..	165 0 15		Fertilizers ..	43	33	10
“ “ 10, Block XI, Longwood ..	42 2 11		Grass and other seed	65	47	18
“ “ 11A, Section 2, Block XI, Long- wood	61 0 24		Bushfelling ..	104	..	104
“ “ 15, Block XI, Longwood ..	49 1 26		Sundries, including building-material horse-feed, &c.	299	91	208
“ “ 186, Block V, Longwood (Oue- tota) ..	101 3 26					
Oraka 3A, Block XI, Longwood ..	19 2 6	29th Jan., 1931.				
“ 3B, “ “ ..	15 2 23	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 5th Feb., 1931.				
“ 3C, “ “ ..	15 2 23					
“ 3D, “ “ ..	15 2 23					
“ 3E, “ “ ..	37 0 31					
“ 3F, “ “ ..	15 2 23					
“ 3G, “ “ ..	15 2 23					
Oraka Native Township, Block I, Section 1 ..	0 1 11					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 2 ..	0 1 9					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 3 ..	0 1 7					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 4 ..	0 1 5					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 5 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 6 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 7 ..	0 1 6					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 8 ..	0 1 6					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 9 ..	0 1 2					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 10 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 11 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 12 ..	0 0 38					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 13 ..	0 1 2					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 14 ..	0 1 2					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 15 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 16 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 17 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 18 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 19 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ I, “ “ 20 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 1 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 2 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 3 ..	0 1 5					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 4 ..	0 1 10					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 5 ..	0 0 35					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 6 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 7 ..	0 1 5					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 8 ..	0 1 20					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 9 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 10 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 11 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 12 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 13 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 14 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ II, “ “ 15 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ III, “ “ 1 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ III, “ “ 2 ..	0 0 38					
“ “ “ “ III, “ “ 3 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ III, “ “ 4 ..	0 1 3					
“ “ “ “ III, “ “ 5 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ III, “ “ 6 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 1 ..	0 1 3					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 2 ..	0 1 4					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 3 ..	0 1 5					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 4 ..	0 1 3					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 5 ..	0 1 0					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 6 ..	0 0 38					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 7 ..	0 0 37					
“ “ “ “ IV, “ “ 8 ..	0 0 28					
Oraka, Section 13, Block XI, Longwood Survey District	3 1 7	23rd Feb., 1931.				
Oraka, Section 14, Block XI, Longwood Survey District	.. .. .	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 26th Feb., 1931.				
Total	1,143 0 3					

The expenditure figures shown against the Oraka scheme include also Kawhakaputa-puta scheme.

Particulars of Schemes and Lands included therein.	Authority.	Analysis of Expenditure.		
		Items.	To 31st August, 1931.	To 31st March, 1931.	1st April to 31st August, 1931.

“G.”—SOUTH ISLAND MAORI LAND DISTRICT—*continued.*

XLI. KAWHAKAPUTAPUTA. (Plan 41.)

South Island District Maori Land Board. Estimated expenditure, 1931–32, £1,750.

	A.	R.	P.		
Longwood, Block VI, Section 4	10	0	0	Section 23/1929.	For expenditure, see Oraka Development Scheme, above.
“ “ “ 7	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 9	10	0	0	19th July, 1930.	
“ “ “ 10	8	0	0	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 24th July, 1930.	
“ “ “ 11	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 12	8	0	0		
“ “ “ 13	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 14	8	0	0		
“ “ “ 15	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 16	8	0	0		
“ “ “ 18	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 19	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 20	10	0	0		
“ “ “ 26	8	0	0		
“ Block VIII, “ 4A	40	3	33		
“ “ “ 4B	81	3	16		
“ “ “ 5A	70	0	8		
“ “ “ 5B	37	2	3		
“ “ “ 5C	195	1	8		
“ Block VII, “ 4A	30	0	2		
“ “ “ 4B	54	0	4		
“ “ “ 4C	24	0	2		
“ “ “ 4D	34	0	2		
“ “ “ 4E	30	0	2		
Kawhakuputaputa No. 1, Block VIII, Longwood	152	2	18	29th Jan., 1931.	
“ No. 2 “ “	185	1	20	<i>N.Z. Gazette</i> , 5th Feb., 1931.	
“ No. 3A “ “	53	3	32		
“ No. 3B 1 “ “	21	0	37		
“ No. 3B 2A “ “	60	0	4		
“ No. 3B 2B “ “	15	0	0		
“ No. 3B 2C “ “	31	1	10		
Sections 1–34, Wakapatu Native Township ..	8	1	34		
Sections 6–7, Block VIII, Longwood (Cemetery Reserves)	2	0	0		
Total	1,266	2	35		

SUMMARY OF AREAS.

	Area in Schemes.			Area cultivable.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Tokerau Maori Land District	437,635	1	17.7	*150,000	0	0
Waikato–Maniapoto Maori Land District	22,044	2	23.6	18,500	0	0
Wairariki Maori Land District	90,200	1	12.1	42,900	0	0
Tairāwhiti Maori Land District	29,003	1	01.9	25,700	0	0
Aotea Maori Land District	7,716	2	34	6,500	0	0
Ikaroa Maori Land District	1,674	2	36.5	1,600	0	0
South Island Maori Land District	3,249	2	12	3,000	0	0
Grand totals	591,524	2	17.8	248,200	0	0

* This is a guess and may be very wide of the mark.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,500 copies, including plates), £347 10s.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1931.

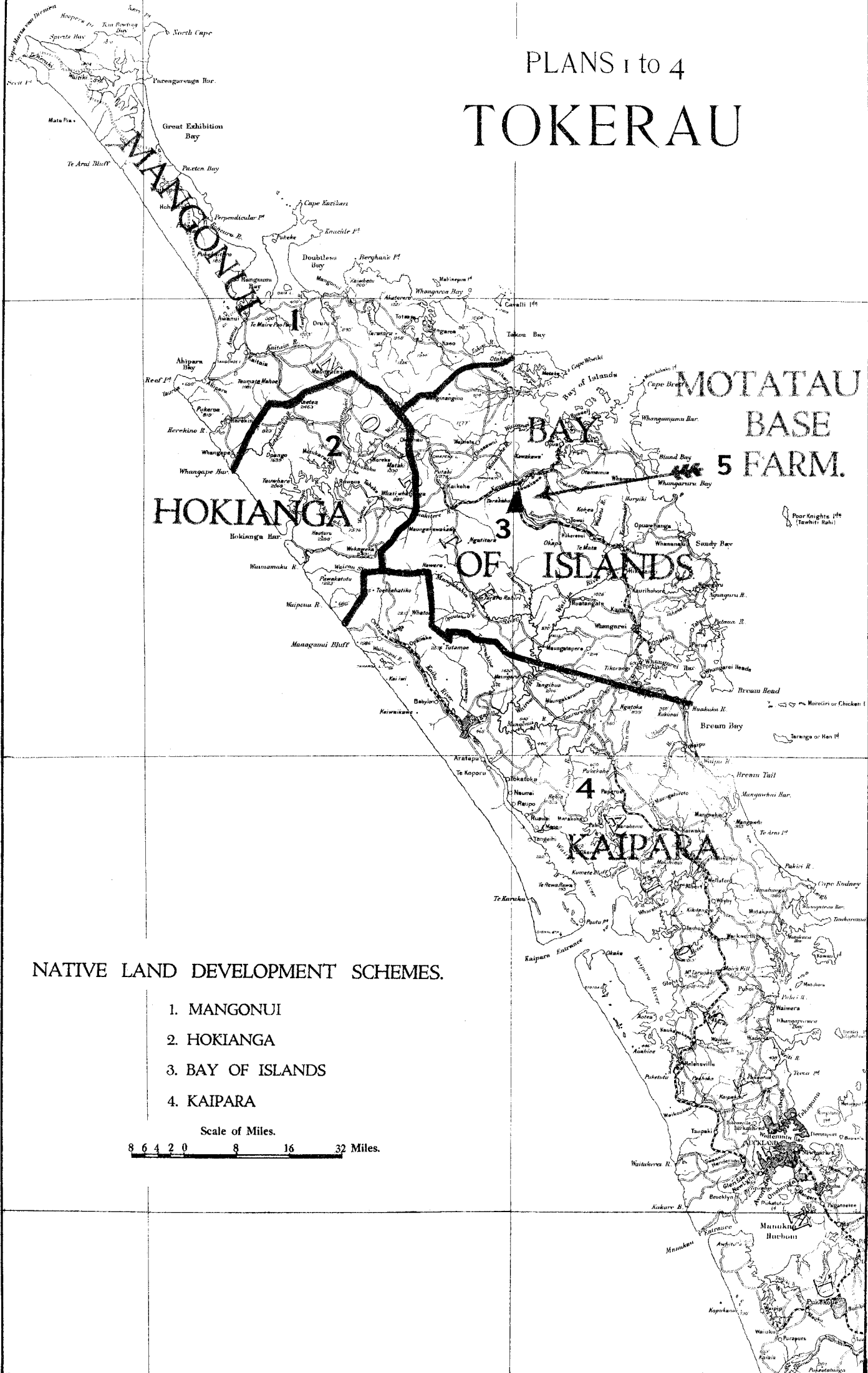
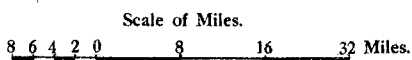
Price 4s. 3d.]

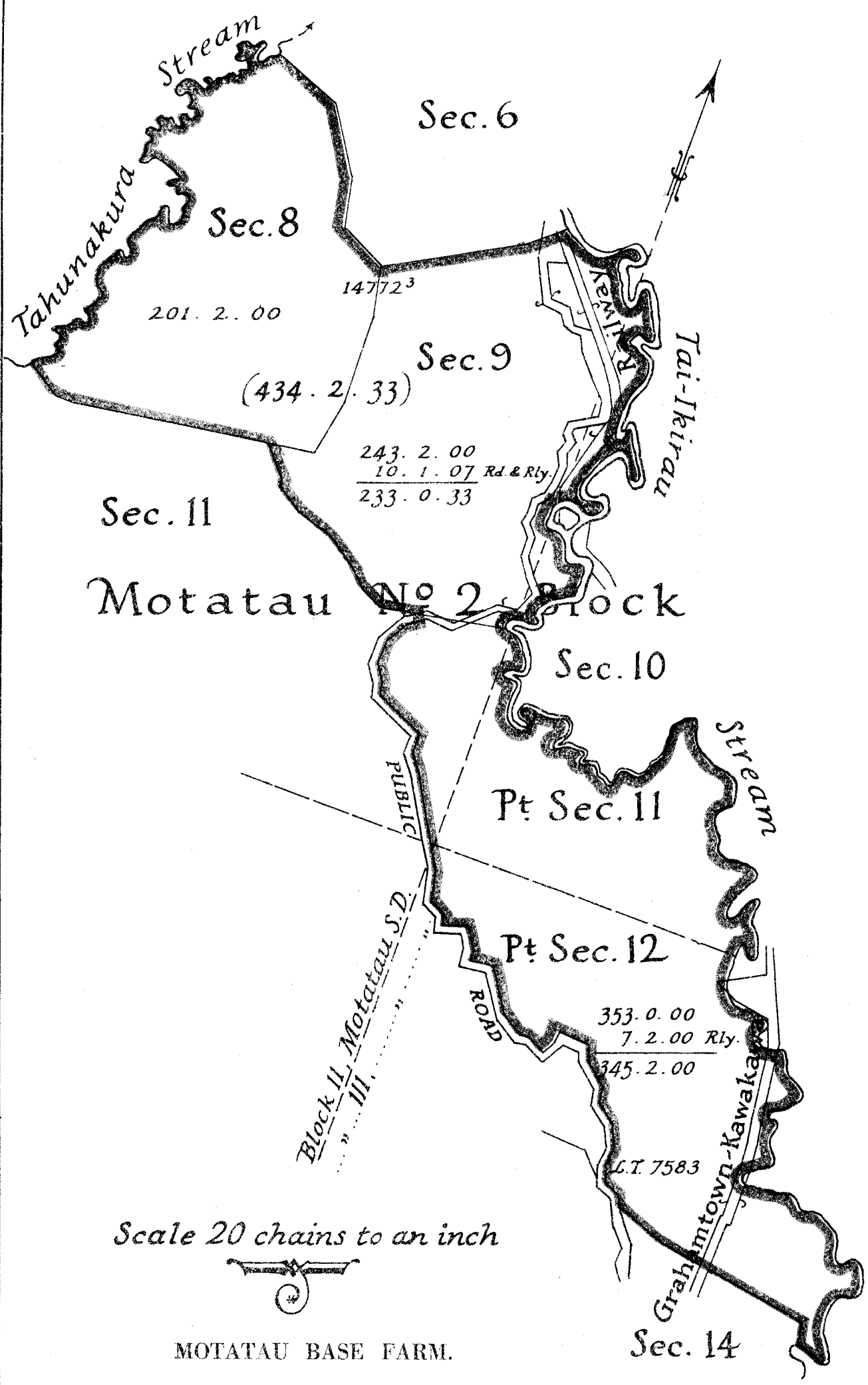
PLANS 1 to 4
TOKERAU

MANGONUI
HOKIANGA
BAY OF ISLANDS
KAIPARA
MOTATAU BASE FARM.

NATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

- 1. MANGONUI
- 2. HOKIANGA
- 3. BAY OF ISLANDS
- 4. KAIPARA

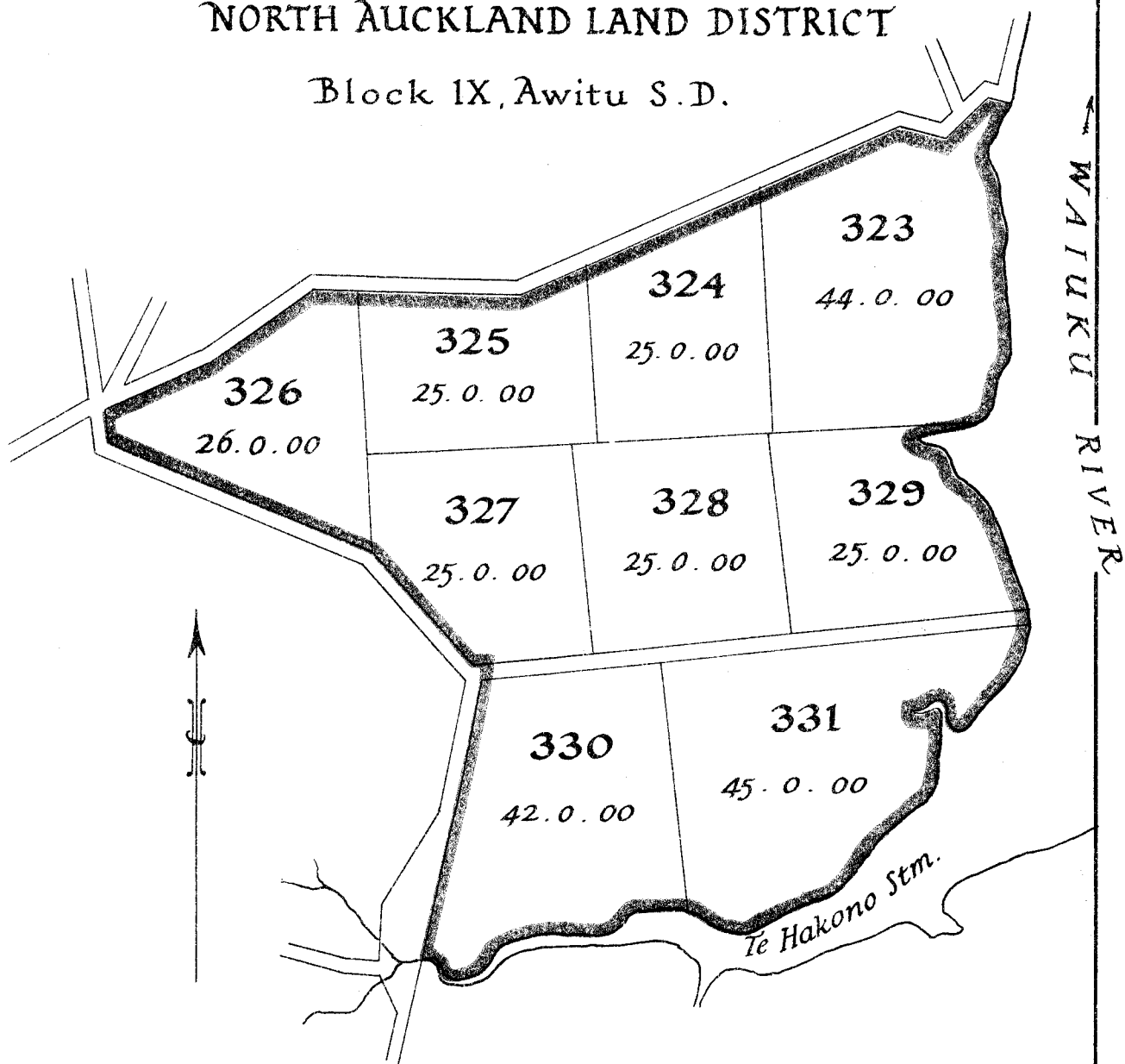




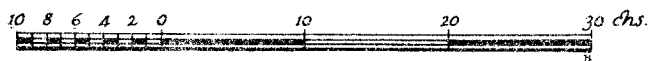
MOTATAU BASE FARM.

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

Block IX, Awitu S.D.



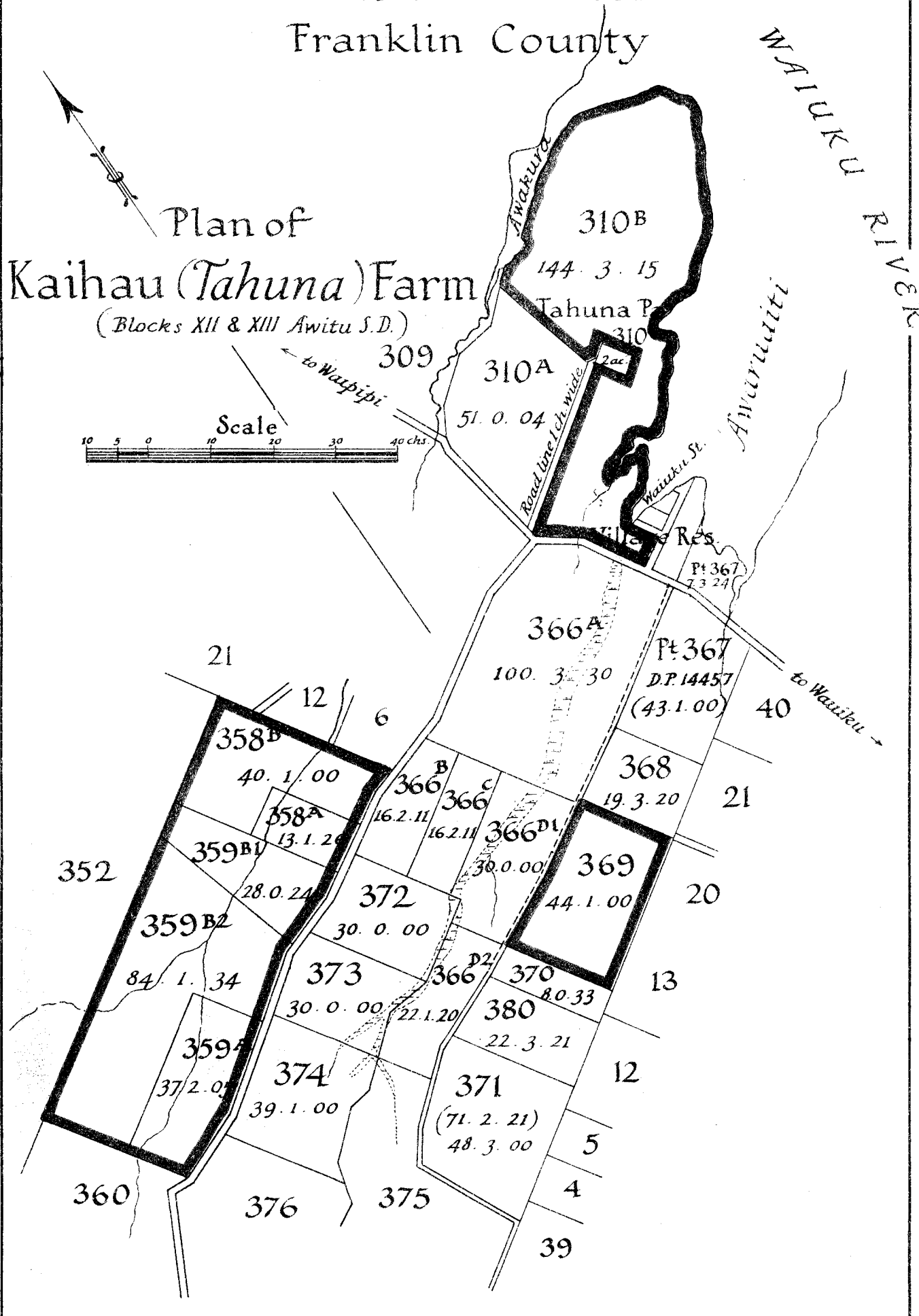
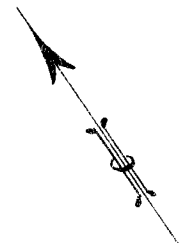
Plan of Lots 323 to 321
Waipipi Parish



WAIPIPI (TE HAKONO) FARM.

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DIST. WAIPIPI PARISH Franklin County

Plan of Kaihau (Tahuna) Farm (Blocks XII & XIII Awitu S.D.)



WAIKUKU RIVER

Awiruaiti

WAIKUKU

Road line 1 ch wide

Waikuku St.

Stiles Res.

Pt 367
7.3.24

Pt 367
D.P. 14457
(43.1.00)

to Waikuku

to Waipipi

21

12

6

366A
100. 3. 30

40

358B
40. 1. 00

358A
13. 1. 26

366B
16. 2. 11

366C
16. 2. 11

366D
30. 0. 00

368
19. 3. 20

21

352

359B1
28. 0. 24

372
30. 0. 00

369
44. 1. 00

20

359B2
84. 1. 34

373
30. 0. 00

366D2
22. 1. 20

370
8. 0. 33

13

359A
37. 2. 00

374
39. 1. 00

371
(71. 2. 21)
48. 3. 00

12

360

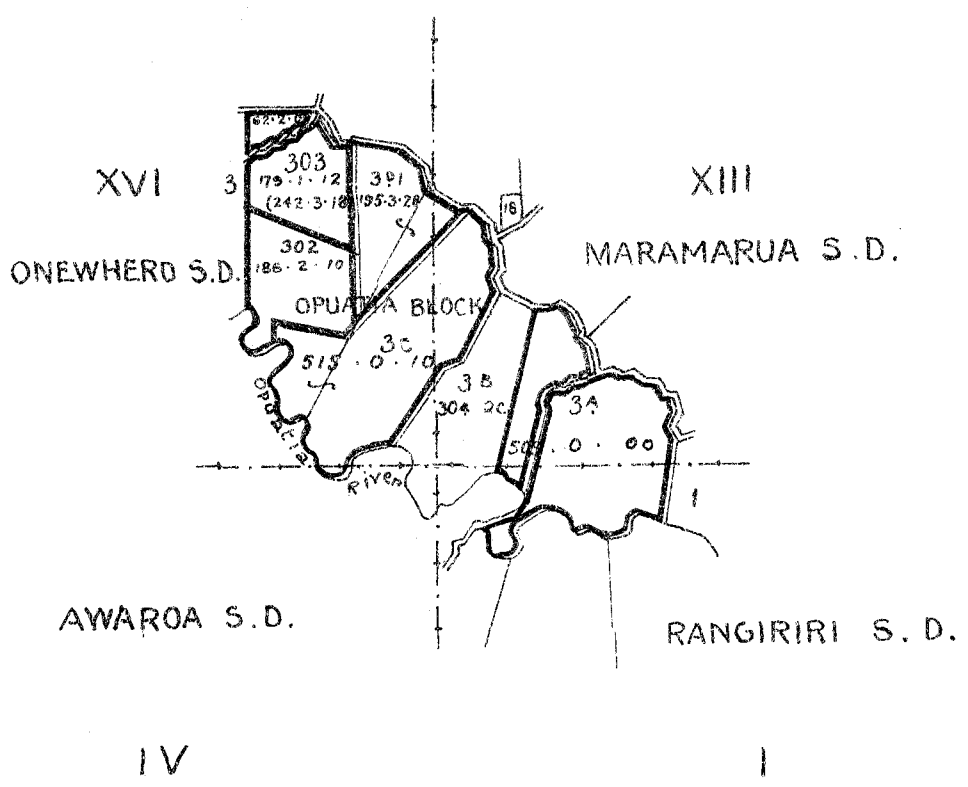
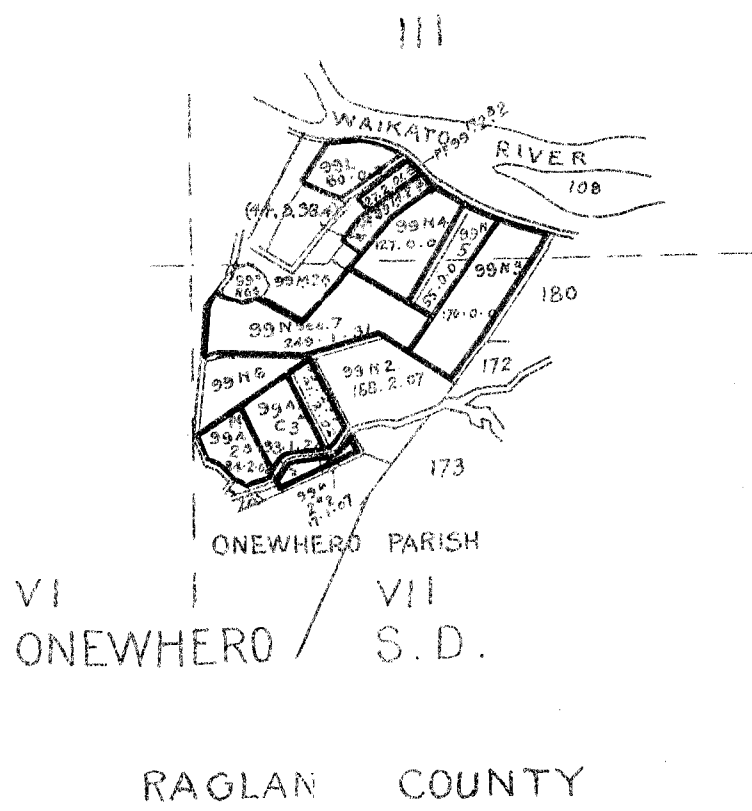
376

375

5

4

39



ONEWHERO DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 1 mile to an inch.

RAGLAN COUNTY

Parish of Whangape

Pt 171 A

214 - 2 - 39.3

C.T. 285/71

Other Pt. 171 A

Okowhao Lake

pepepe

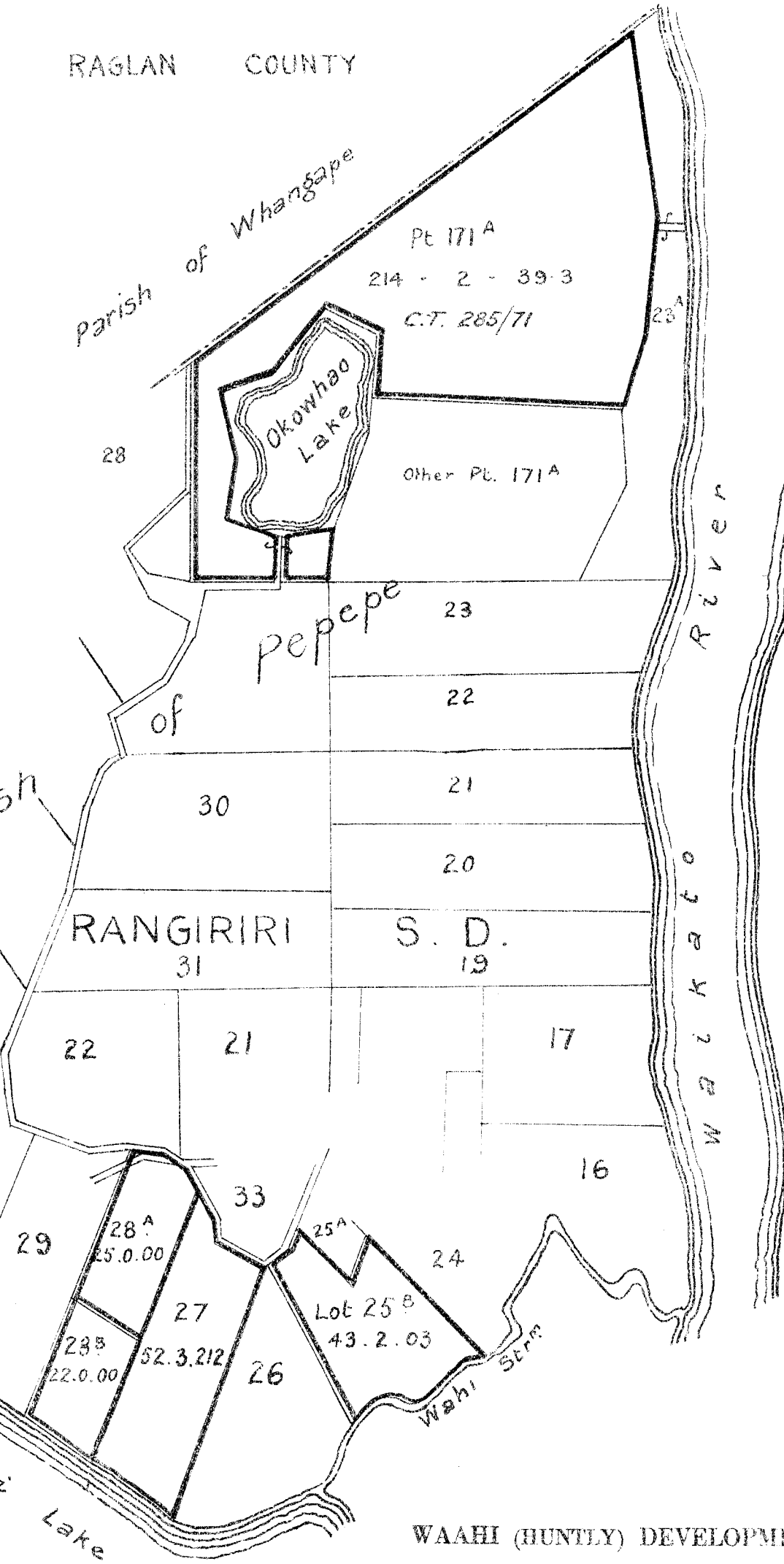
Waikato River

Parish

RANGIRIRI

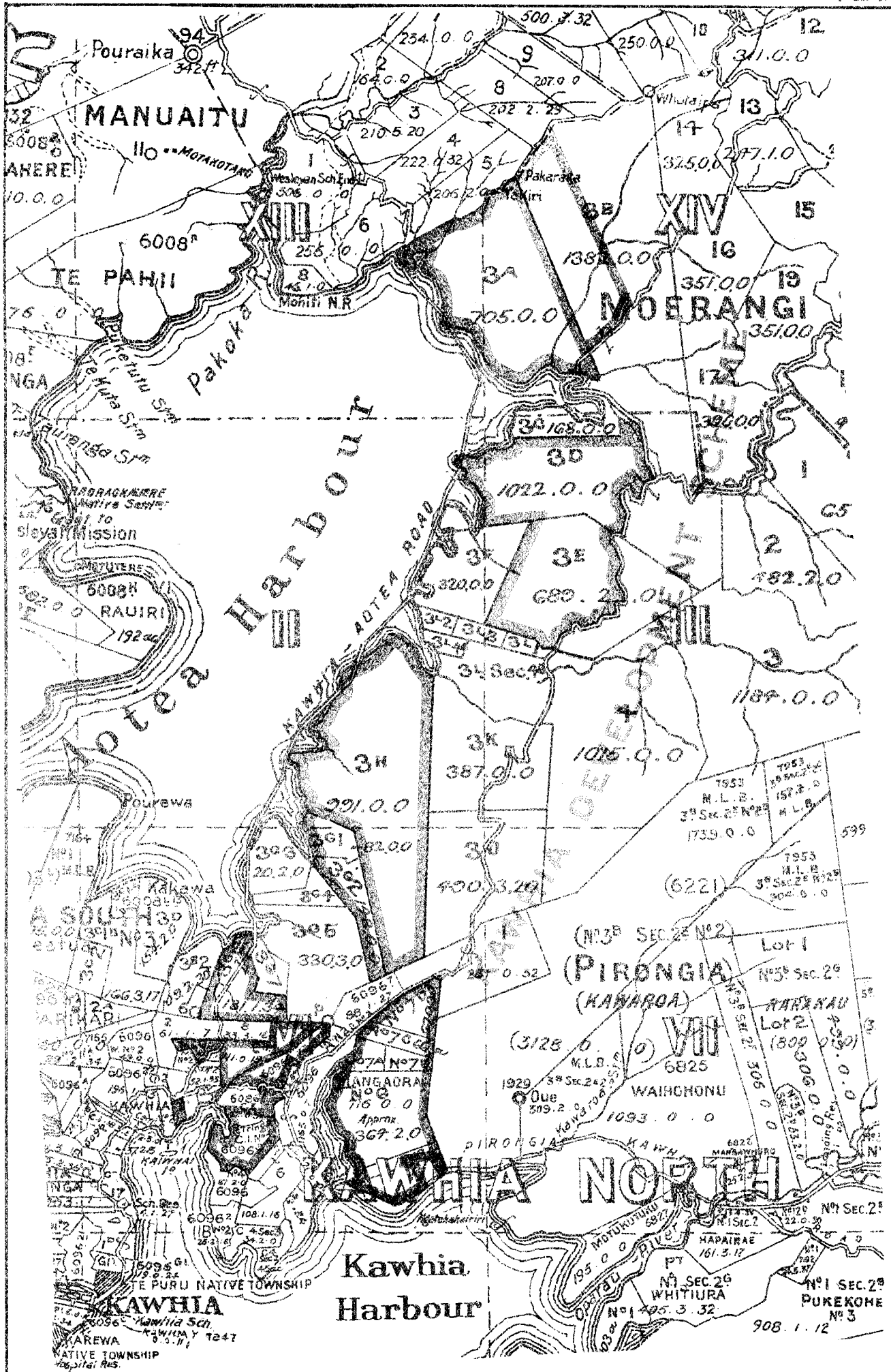
S. D.

XI



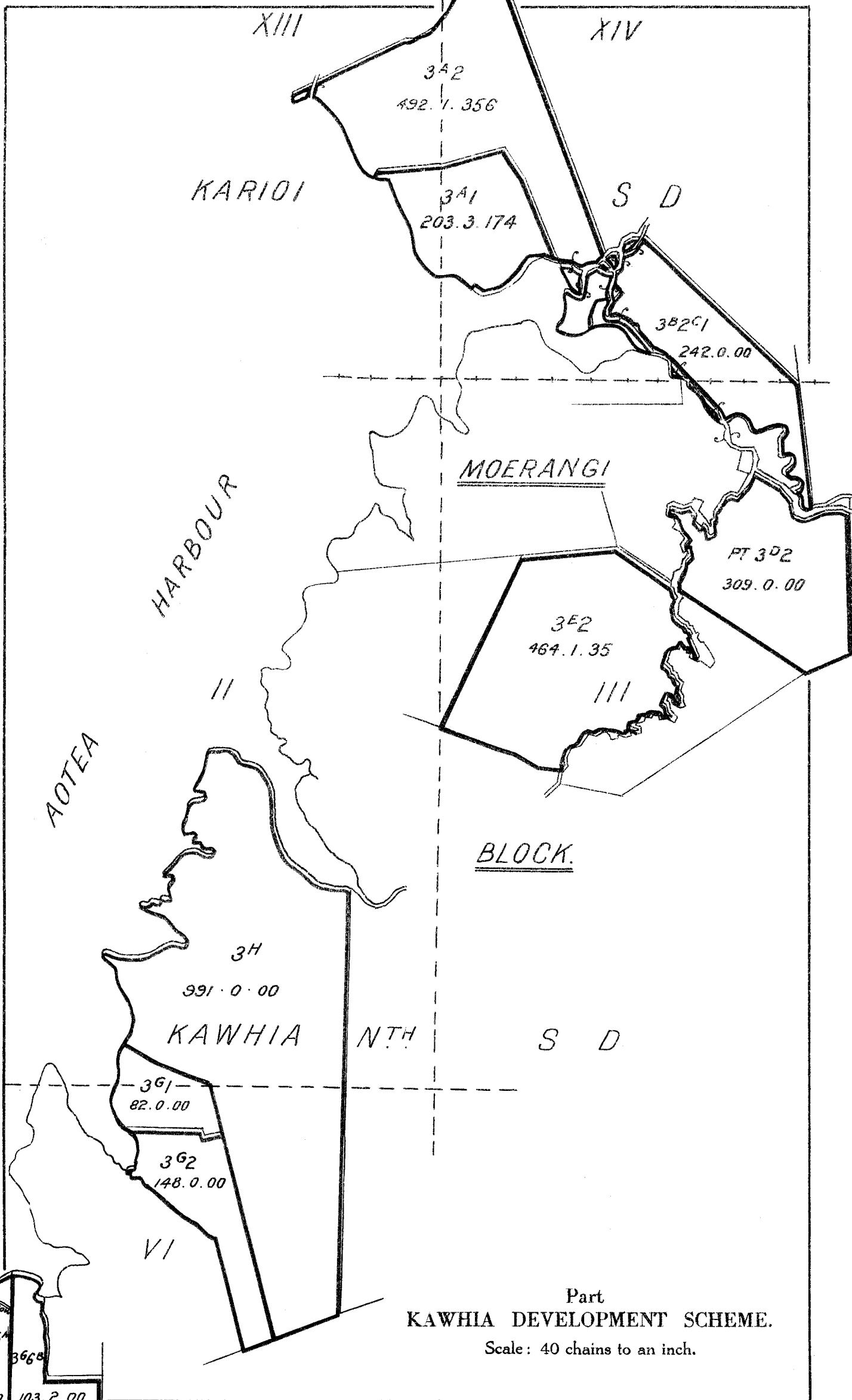
WAAHI (HUNTLY) DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 20 chains to an inch.



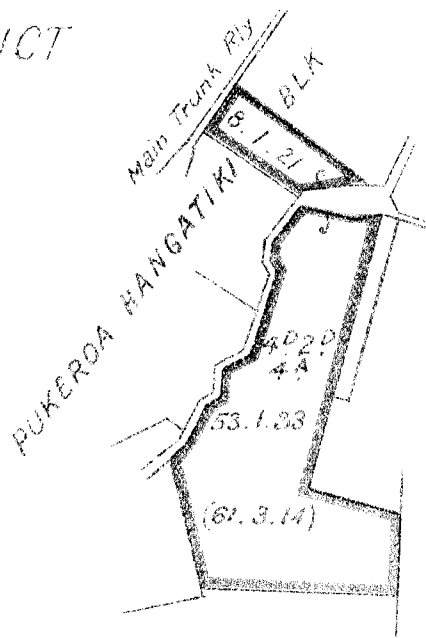
PLAN 10.

KAWHIA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

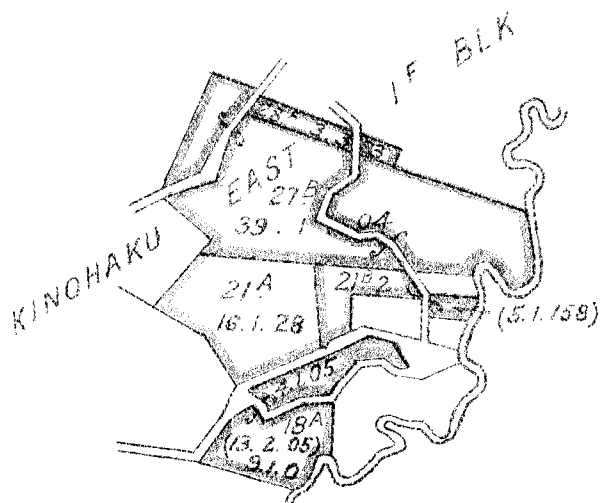


Part
KAWHIA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.
 Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

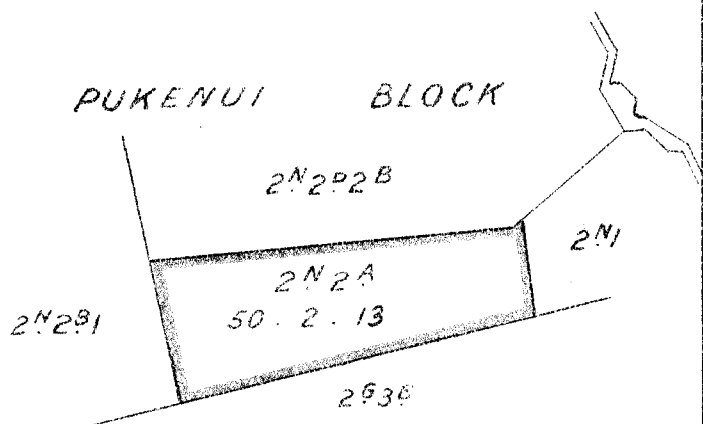
AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT



XII ORAHIRI S. D.



XV ORAHIRI S. D.



IV OTANAKE S. D.

N.Z. Gazette 14.5.31

BLOCKS NOT IN RELATIVE POSITIONS

Blocks comprised in
TE KUITLOPARURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 20 chains to an inch.

AUCKLAND LAND DIST. Waitomo Cnty.

Tapuiwahine 1^c

Lot 1 L.T.12737

1B2D

(Pt Pukenui N^o 2^r Sec.3)

Mangatea Strv.

Lot 2 L.T.12737

422 . 1 . 00 Ex. Rd.

Block III, Otanake S D

2^d 6

Pukenui
2^c4

Lot 1 L.T.12914

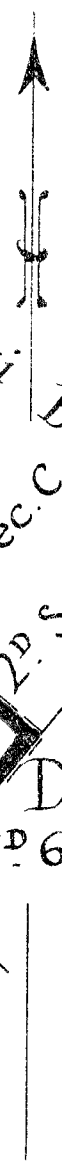
195 . 2 . 237

(Pt Pukenui 2^r 2)

2^d 7A

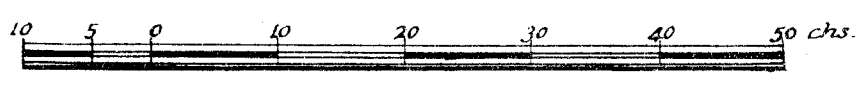
2^d 7B 6^c 2

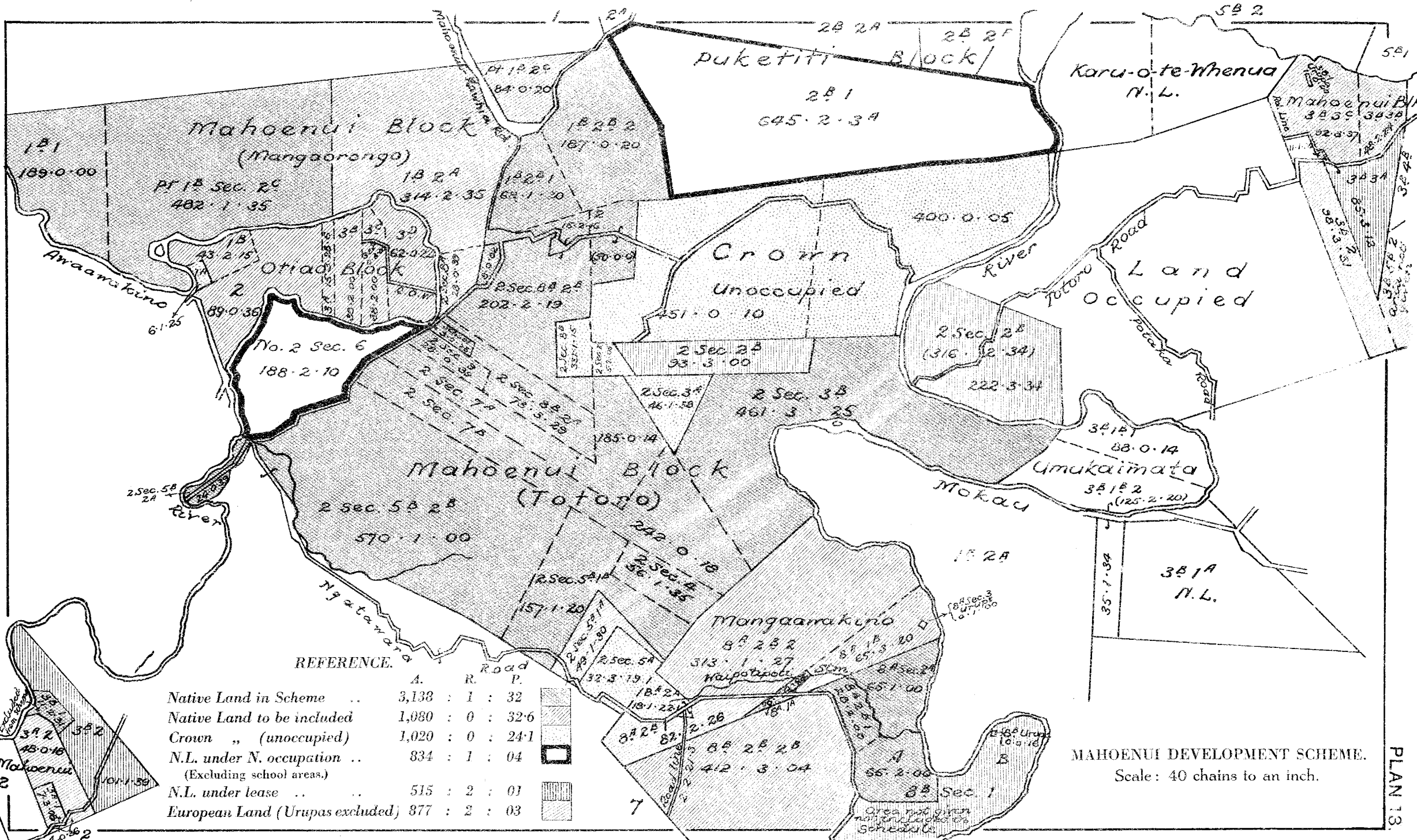
Te Kuiti Boro.
2^d Sec. E
2^d Sec. D
2^d Sec. C
2^d Sec. B



Plan of

Te Kuiti Base Farm (Somerville's.)



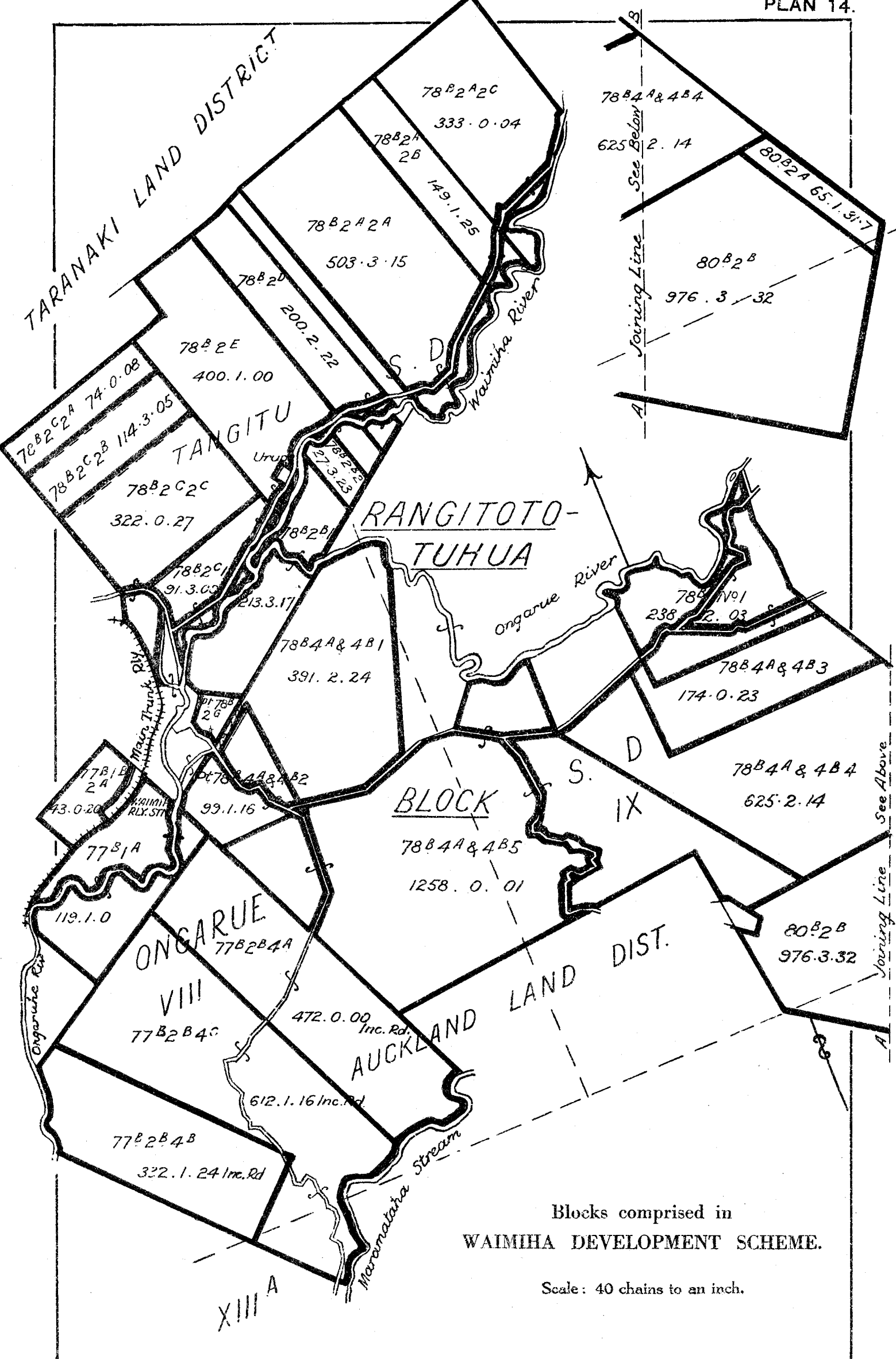


REFERENCE.

	A.	R.	P.
Native Land in Scheme ..	3,138	1	32
Native Land to be included	1,980	0	32.6
Crown „ (unoccupied)	1,020	0	24.1
N.L. under N. occupation .. (Excluding school areas.)	834	1	04
N.L. under lease ..	515	2	01
European Land (Urupas excluded)	877	2	03

MAHOENUI DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.
Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

ASH-1931-8-A B-1 6-10 1931

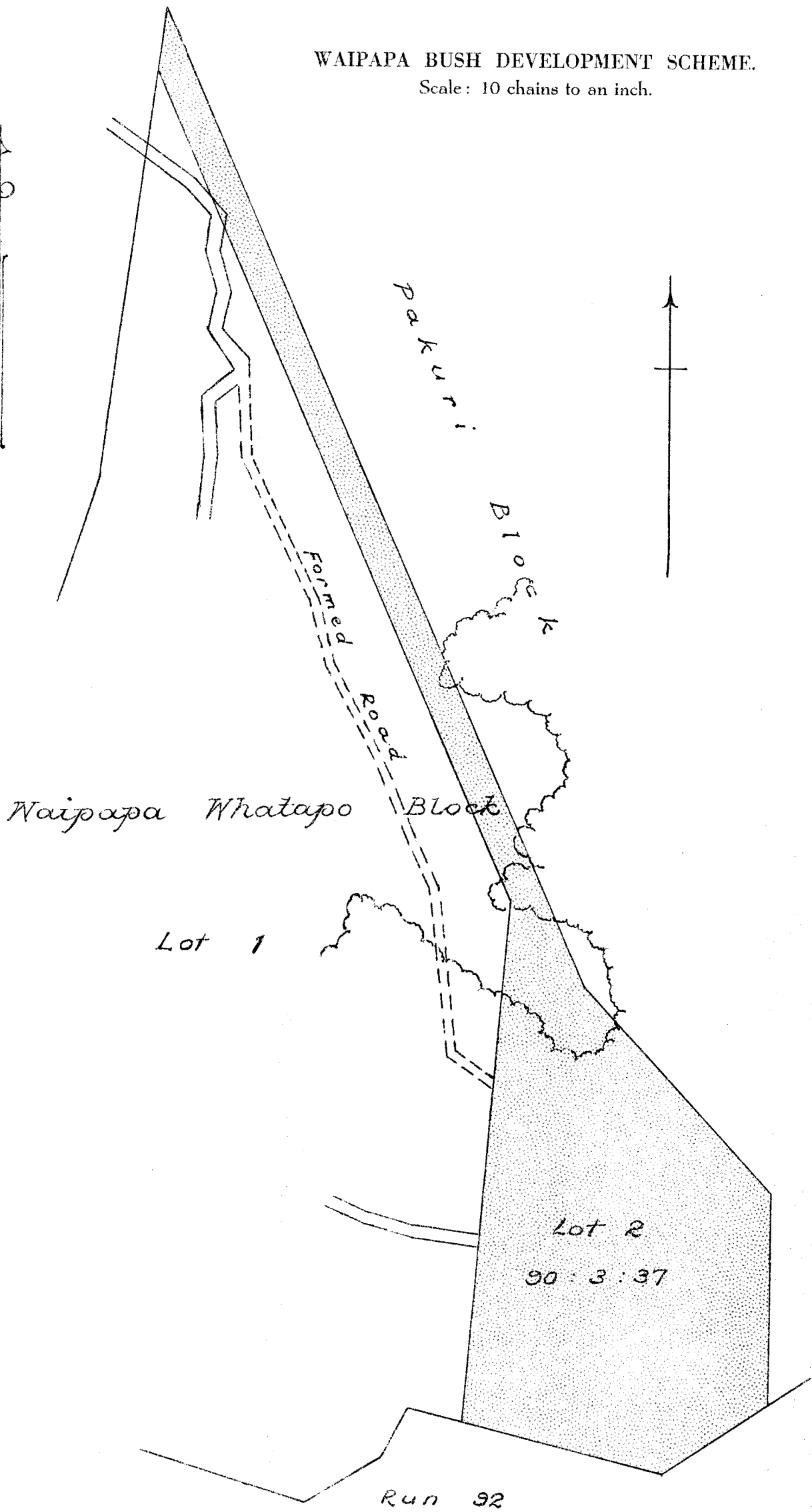


Blocks comprised in WAIMIHA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

WAIPAPA BUSH DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 10 chains to an inch.



Lot 1

Naipapa Whatapo Block

Pakuriri Block

Formed Road

Lot 2





90 : 3 : 37

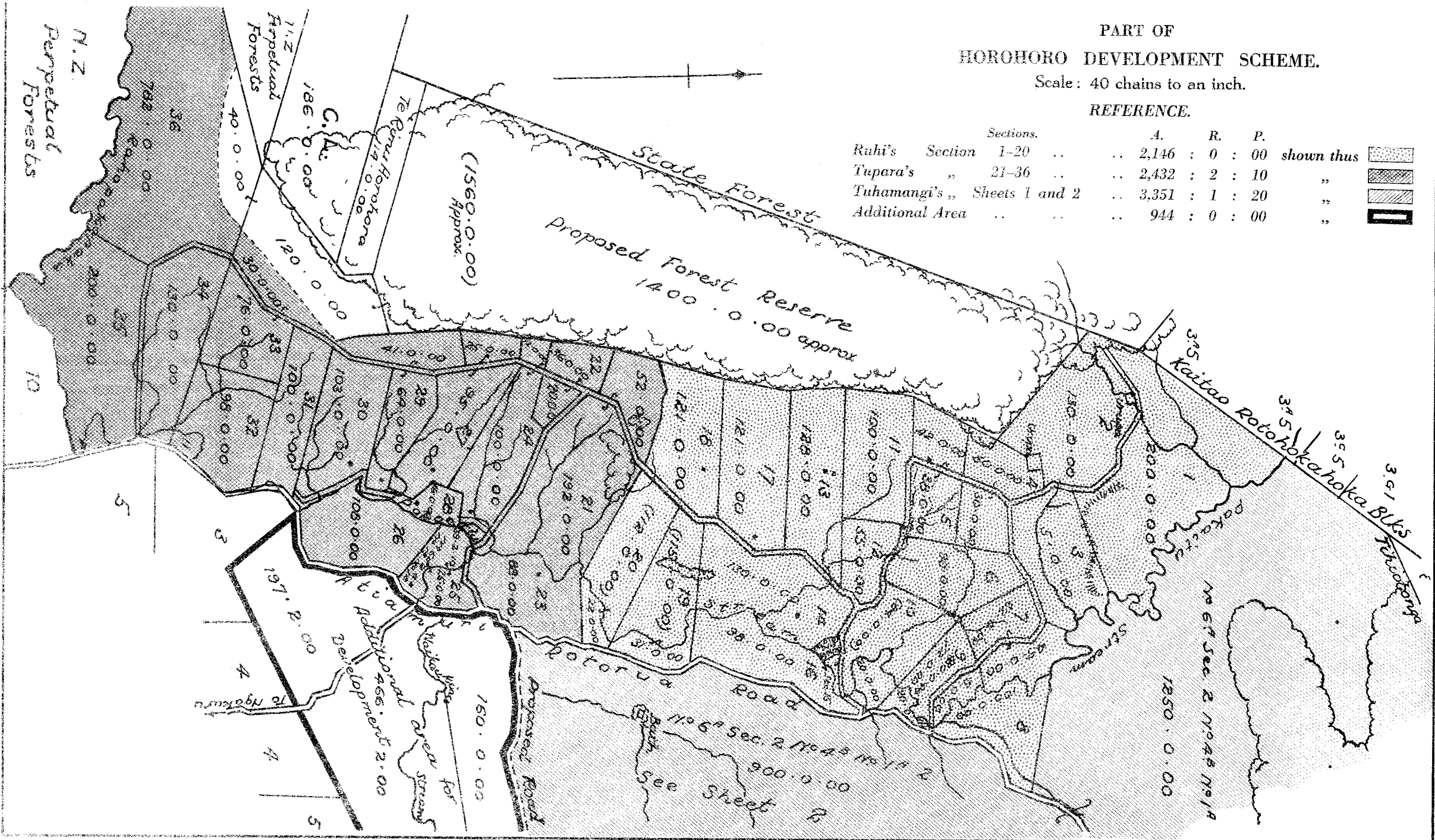
Run 92

PART OF
HOROHORO DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

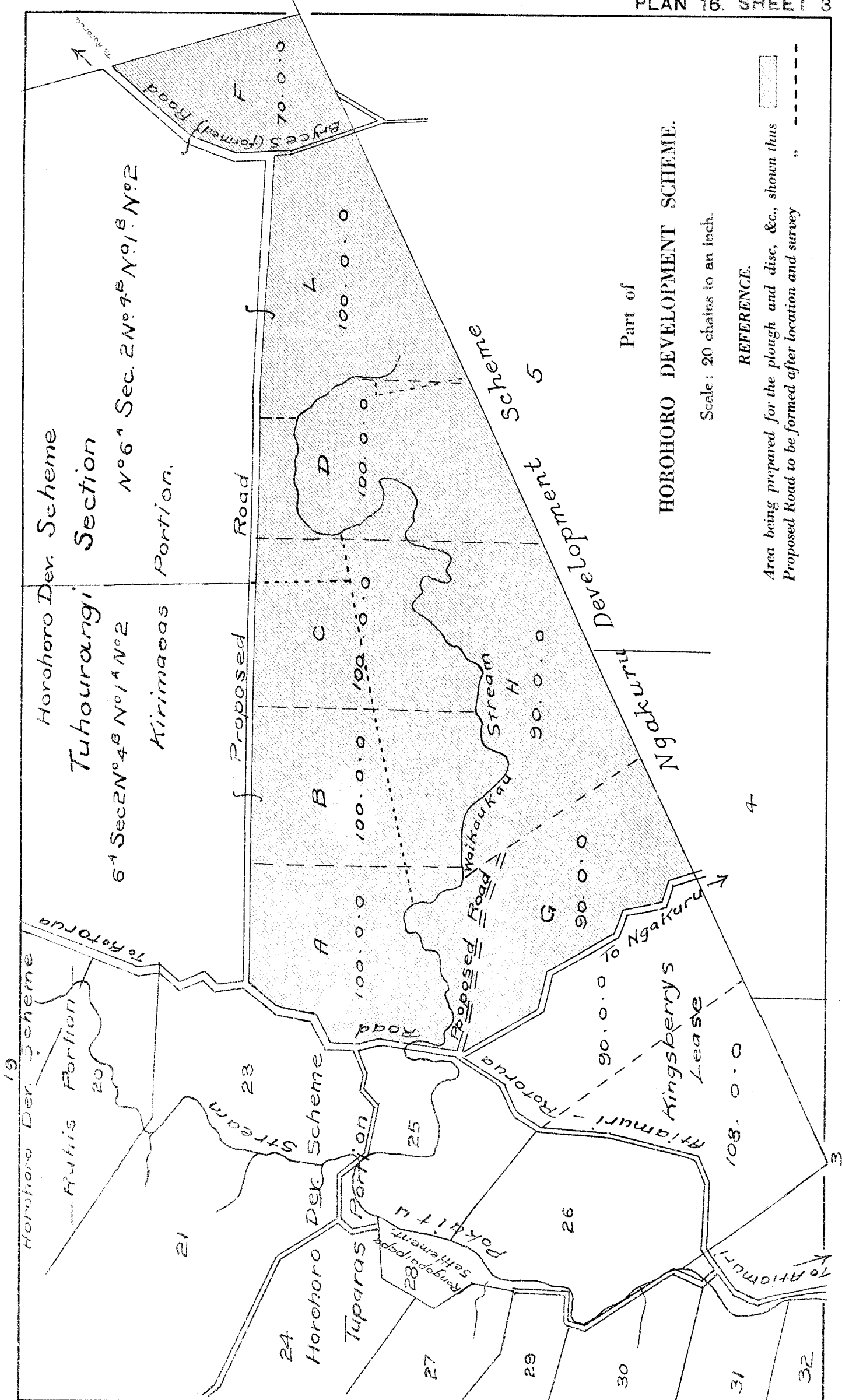
Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

REFERENCE.

	Sections.	A.	R.	P.	
Rahi's	Section 1-20 ..	2,146	0	00	shown thus 
Tupara's	" 21-36 ..	2,432	2	10	" 
Tuhamangi's	" Sheets 1 and 2 ..	3,351	1	20	" 
Additional Area	..	944	0	00	" 



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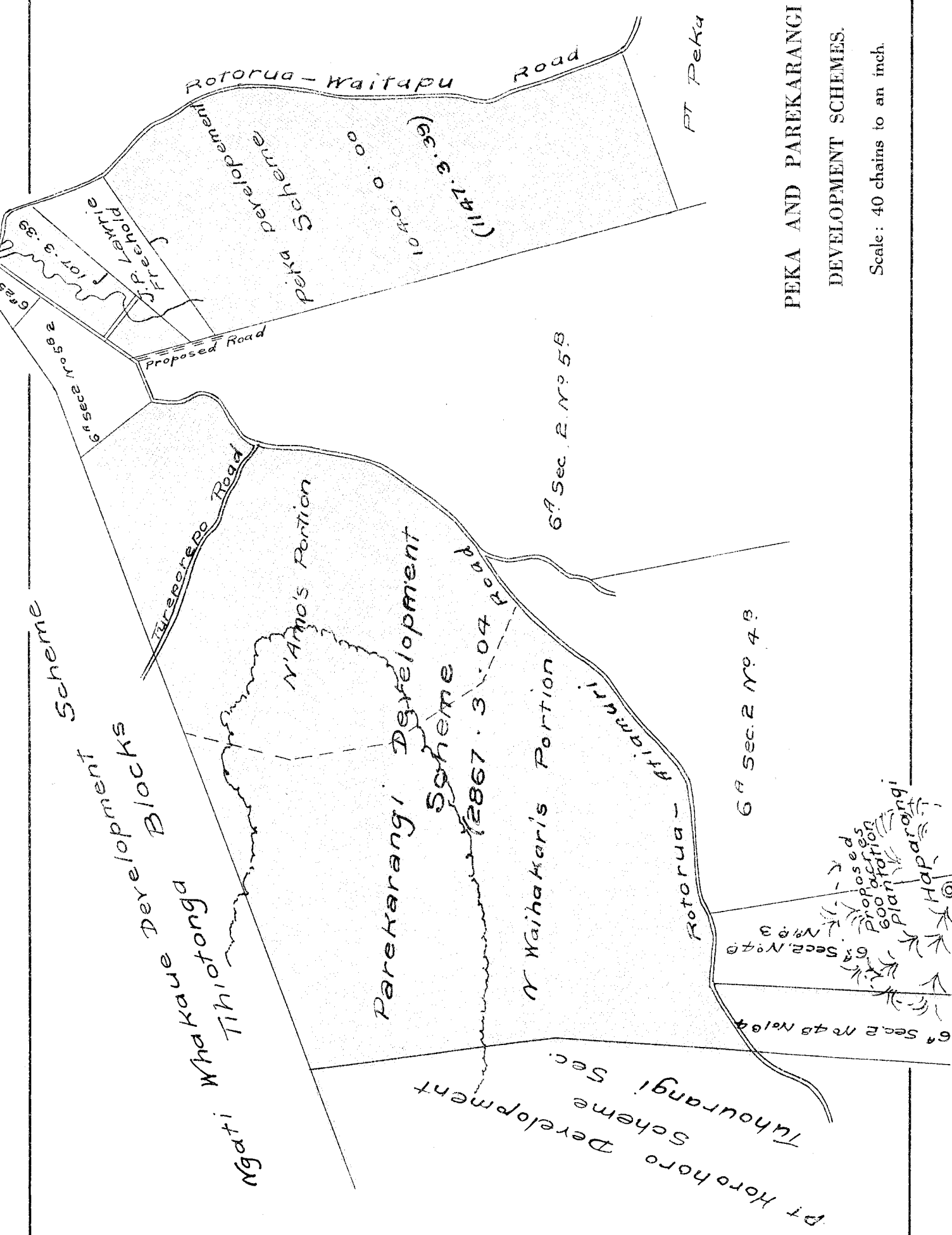


Part of
HOROHORO DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 20 chains to an inch.

REFERENCE.

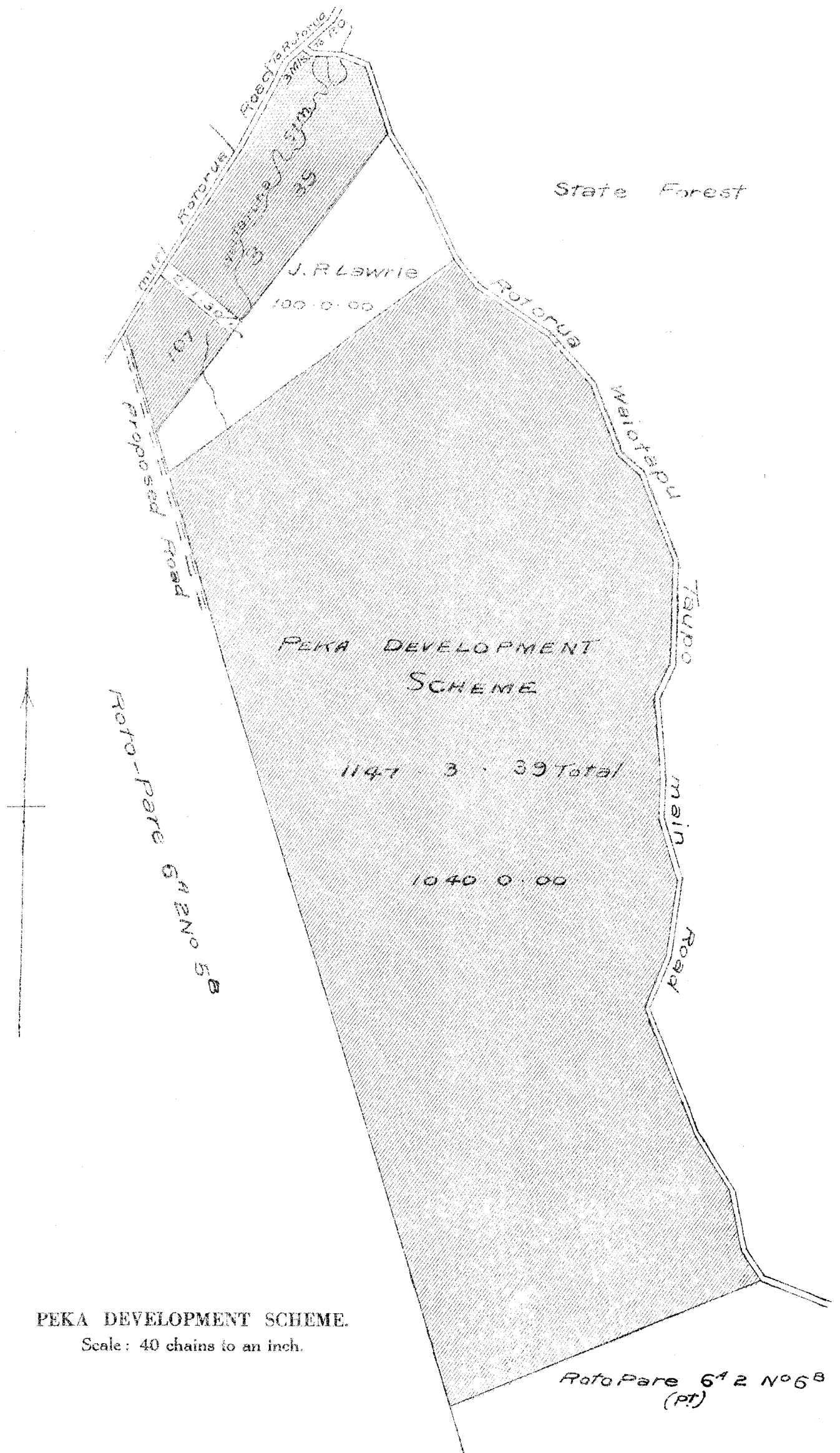
Area being prepared for the plough and disc, &c., shown thus [shaded area]
 Proposed Road to be formed after location and survey [dashed line]



PEKA AND PAREKARANGI

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

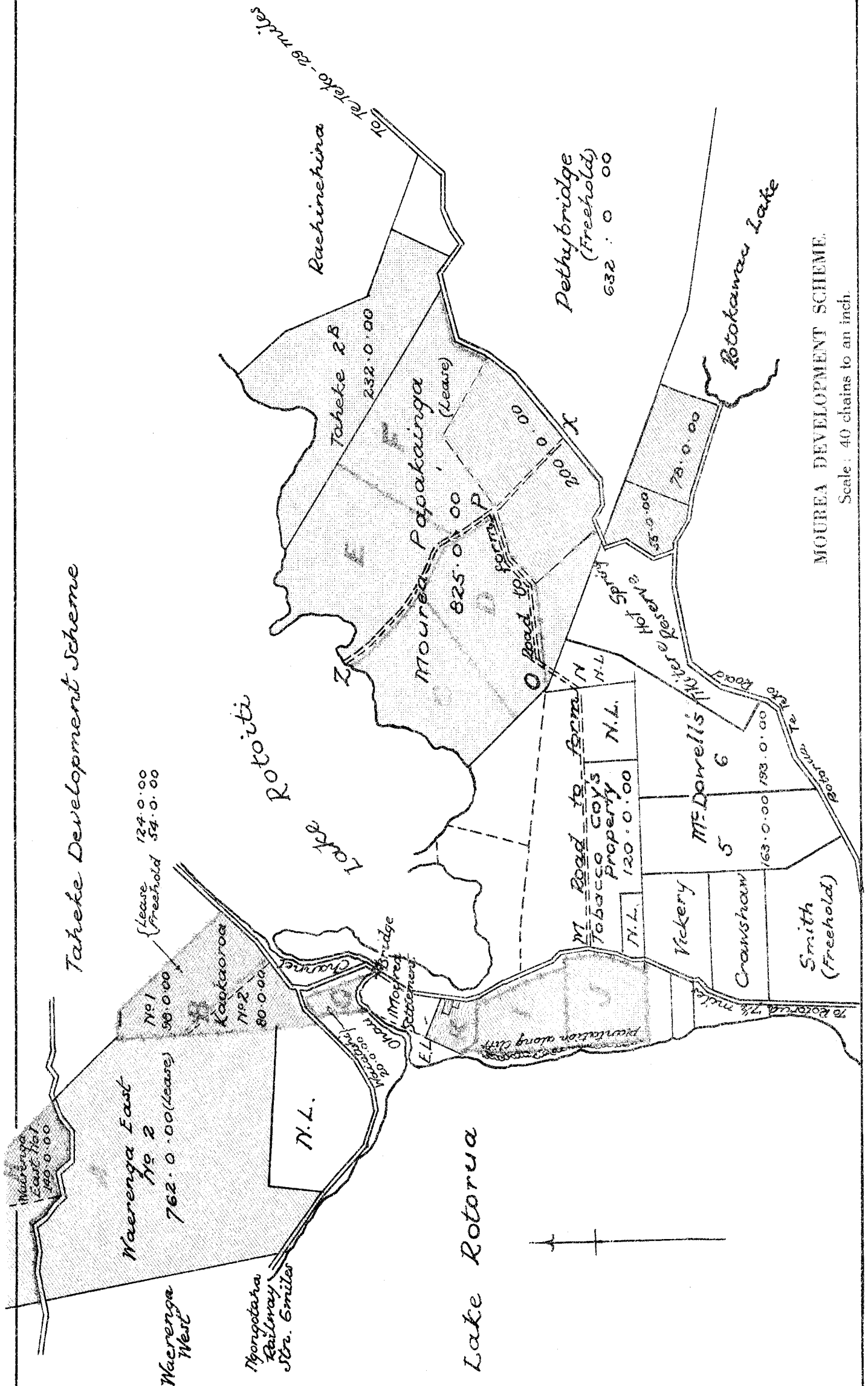
Scale: 40 chains to an inch.



PEKA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.
 Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

Roto Pare 642 No 6 B
 (pt)

Takeke Development Scheme



MOUREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

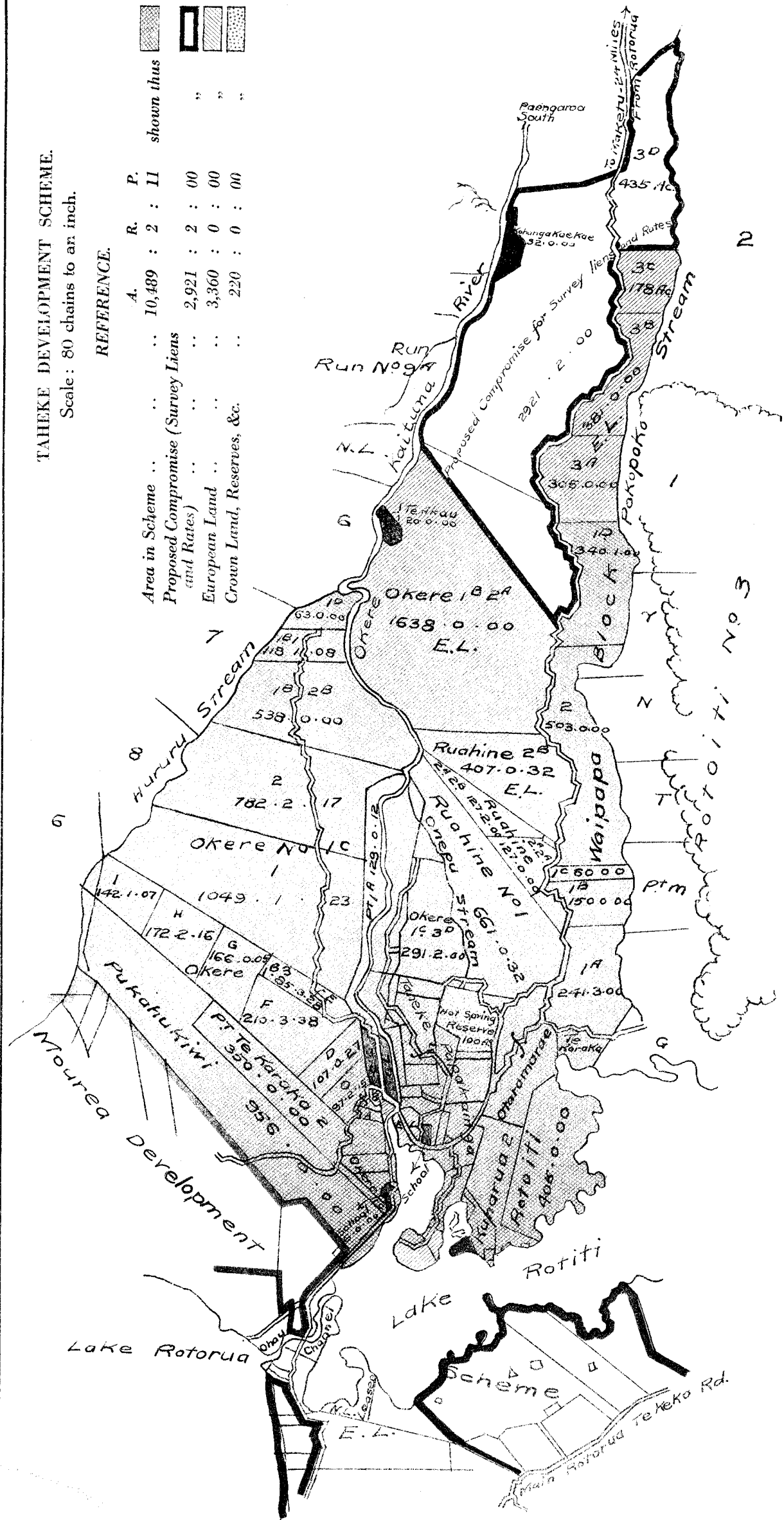
Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

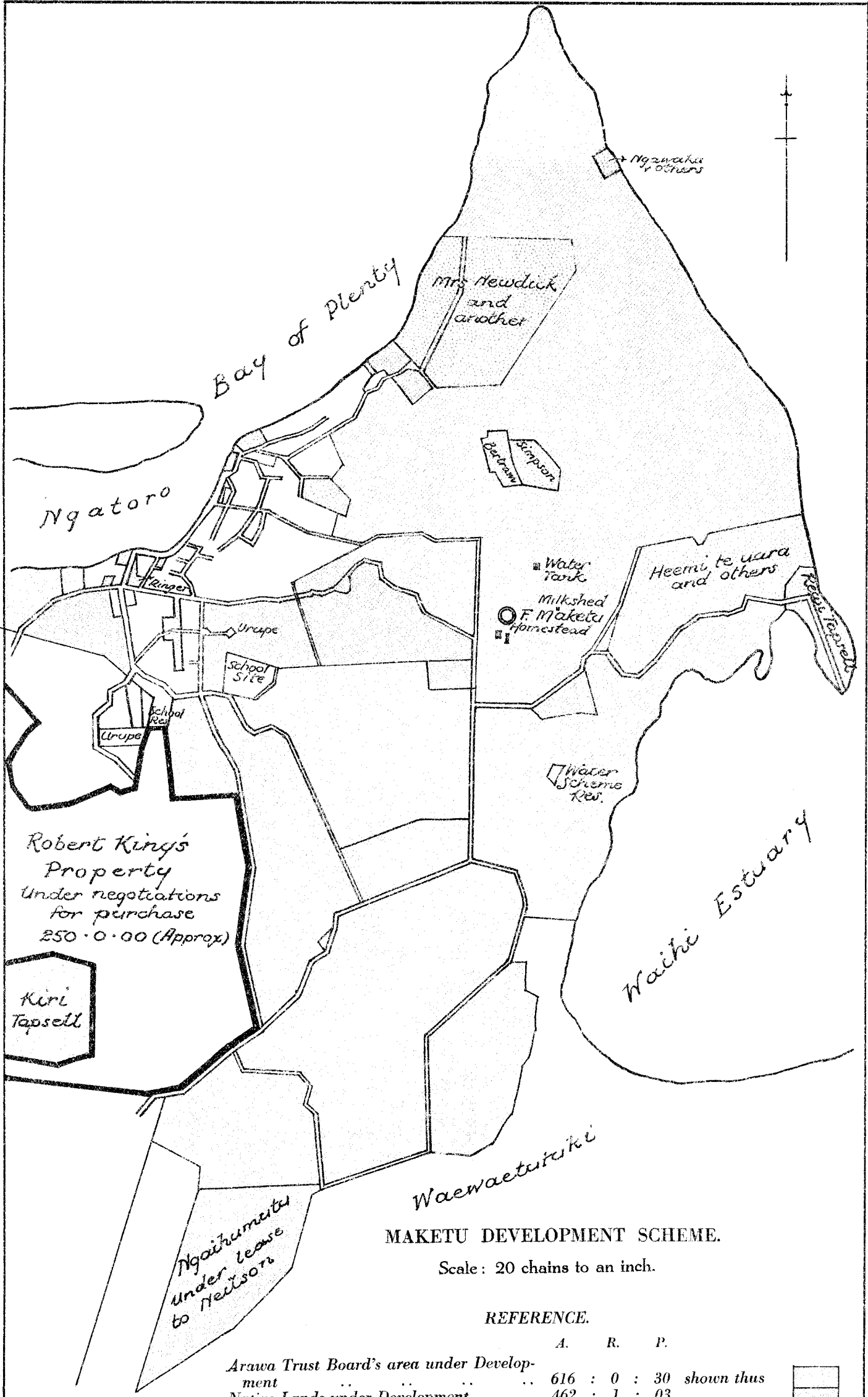
TAHEKE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 80 chains to an inch.

REFERENCE.

	A.	R.	P.	shown thus
Area in Scheme	10,489	2	11	
Proposed Compromise (Survey Liens and Rates)	2,921	2	00	
European Land	3,360	0	00	
Crown Land, Reserves, &c.	220	0	00	





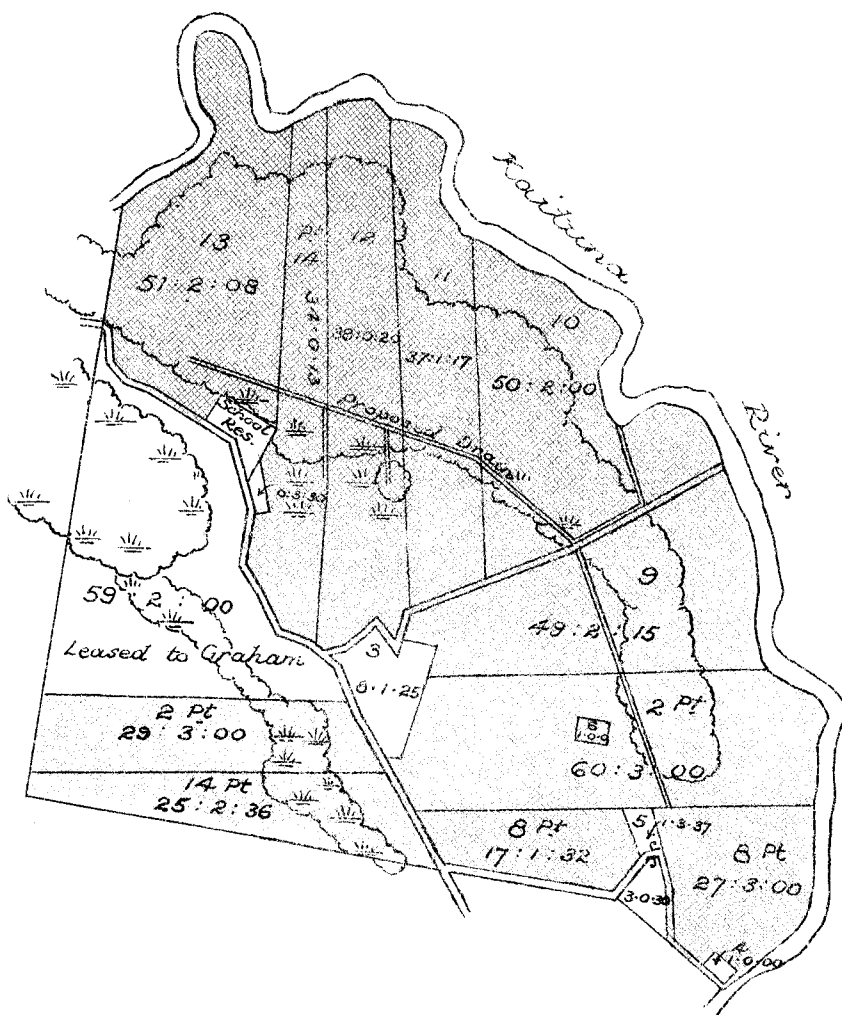
MAKETU DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Scale: 20 chains to an inch.

REFERENCE.

	A.	R.	P.	
Arawa Trust Board's area under Development	616	0	30	shown thus
Native Lands under Development	462	1	03	"
European Lands and Native Lands (not included in Scheme)				"
Property under negotiations for Purchase	250	0	00	"





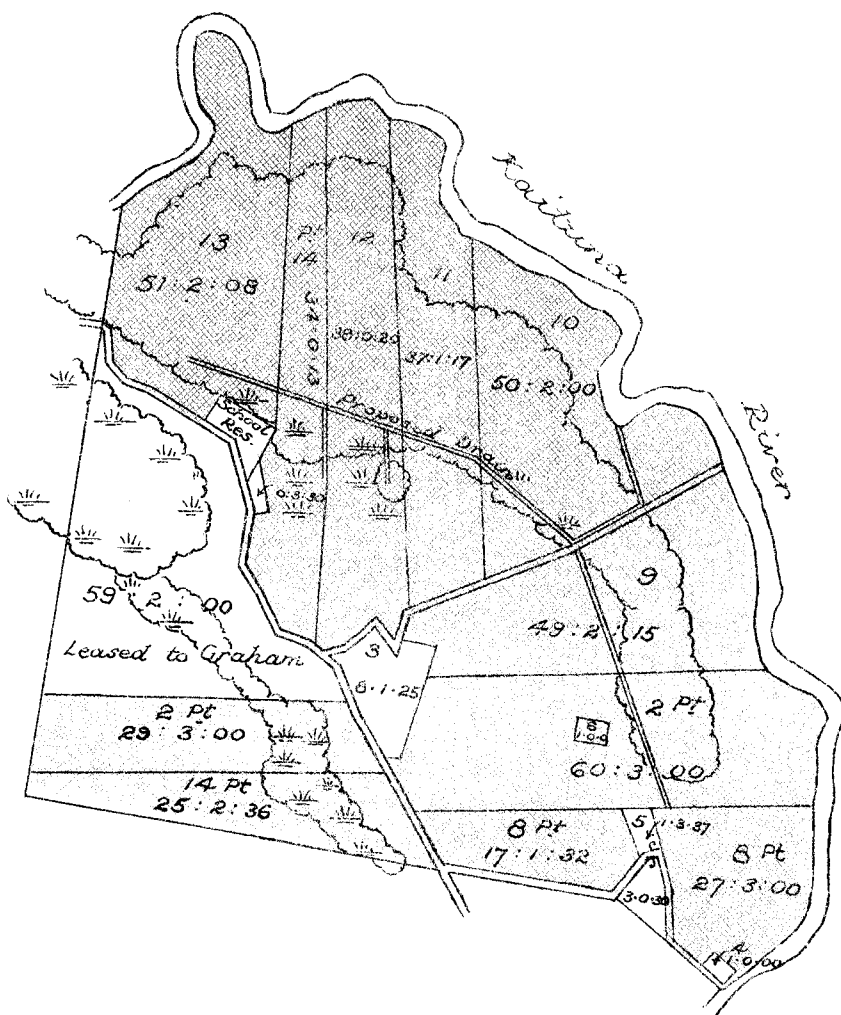
PART MAKETU DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,

Rangioru 2A Subdivisions.

Scale: 20 chains to an inch.

Total Area A. R. P. shown thus





PART MAKETU DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,

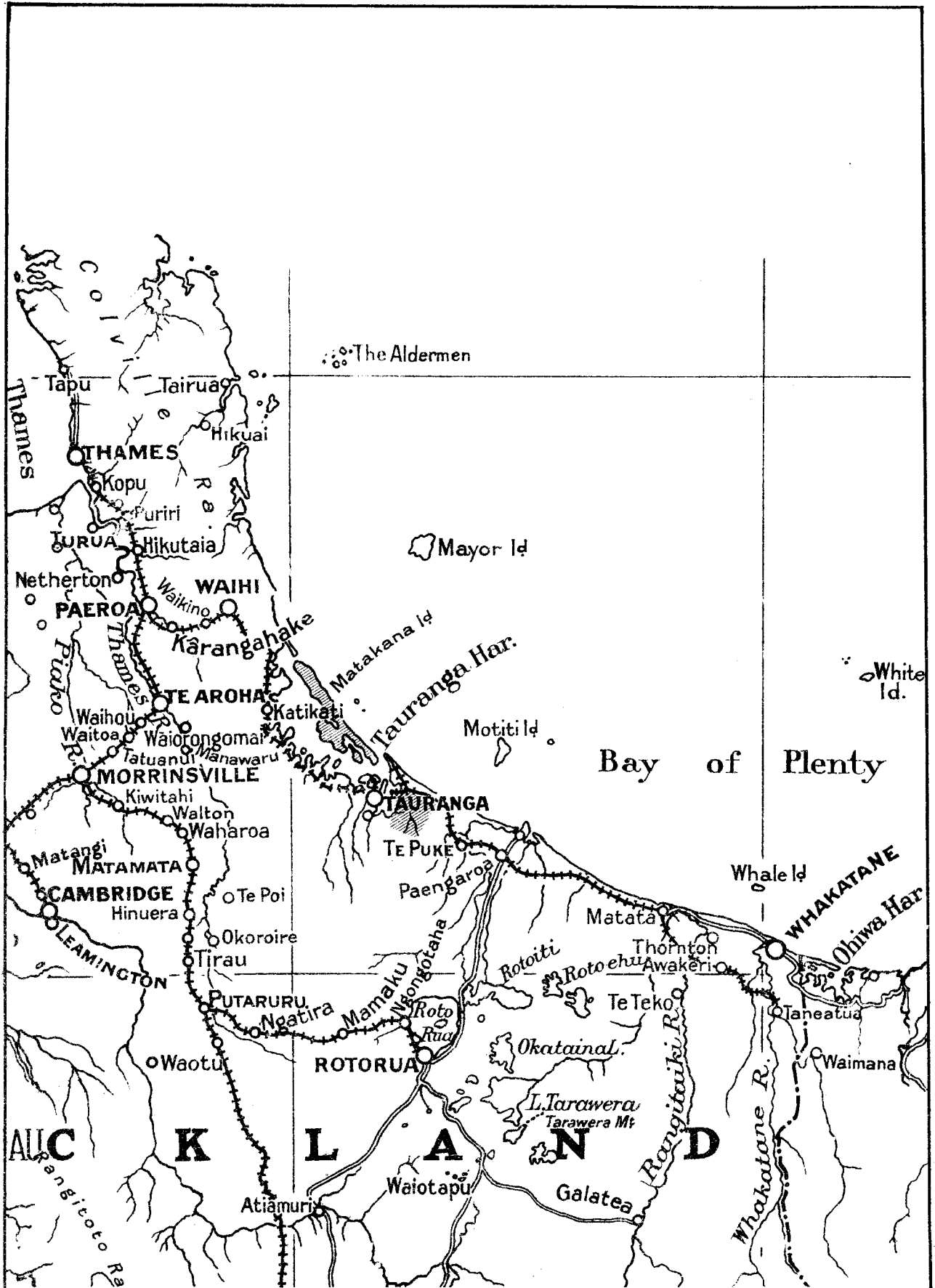
Rangioru 2A Subdivisions.

Scale: 20 chains to an inch.

Total Area A. R. P. shown thus

422 : 2 : 21



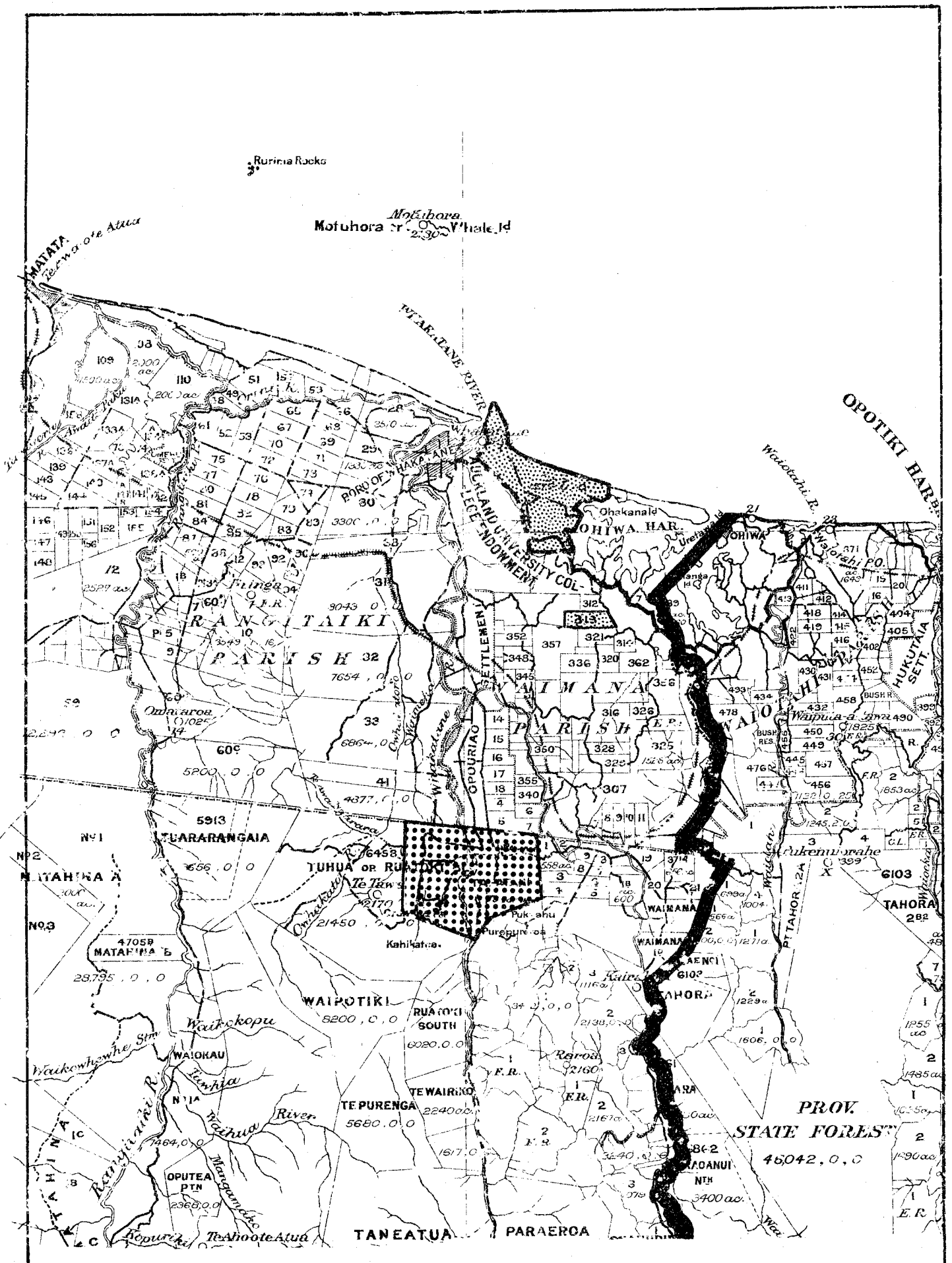


TAURANGA D. S.



(Under investigation.)

Rurima Rocks

Motuhora or Hale Id



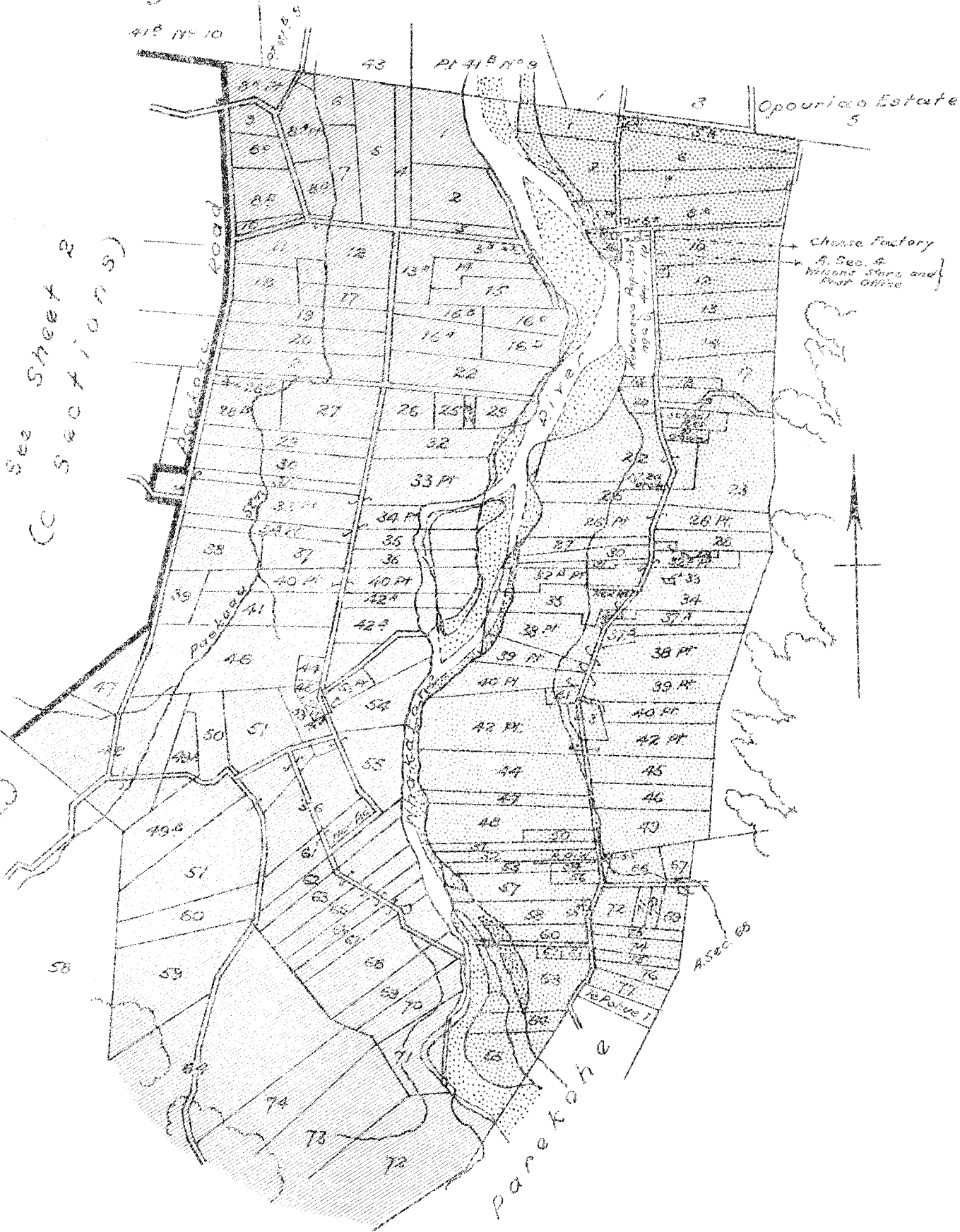
LOCALITY PLAN.

SCHMES 23. NGATIWA 
 ,, 24. RUATOKI 




RUATOKI DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

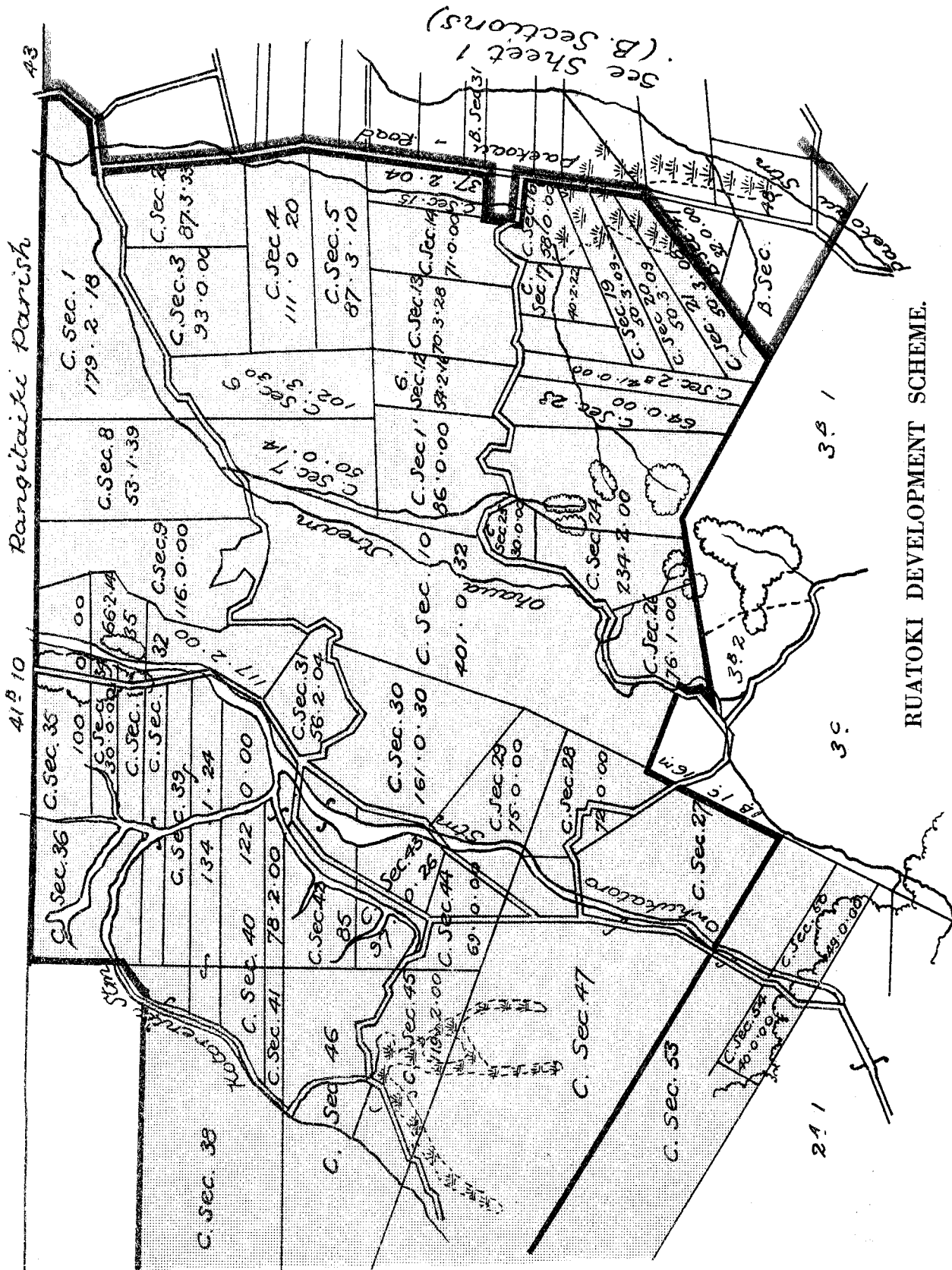
Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

Rangitaiki Parish



REFERENCE.

	A.	R.	P.	
A. Sections 1 to 77	3,339	3	02.6	shown thus 
B. " 1 " 74	7,681	0	34	" 
C. " 1 " 64	8,021	3	12	" 
(Vide Sheet 2.)				
Definite Crown Awards	2,097	1	23	
Reserves, Papukaingus, &c.	116	2	95.4	
Total Area	21,256	2	37	



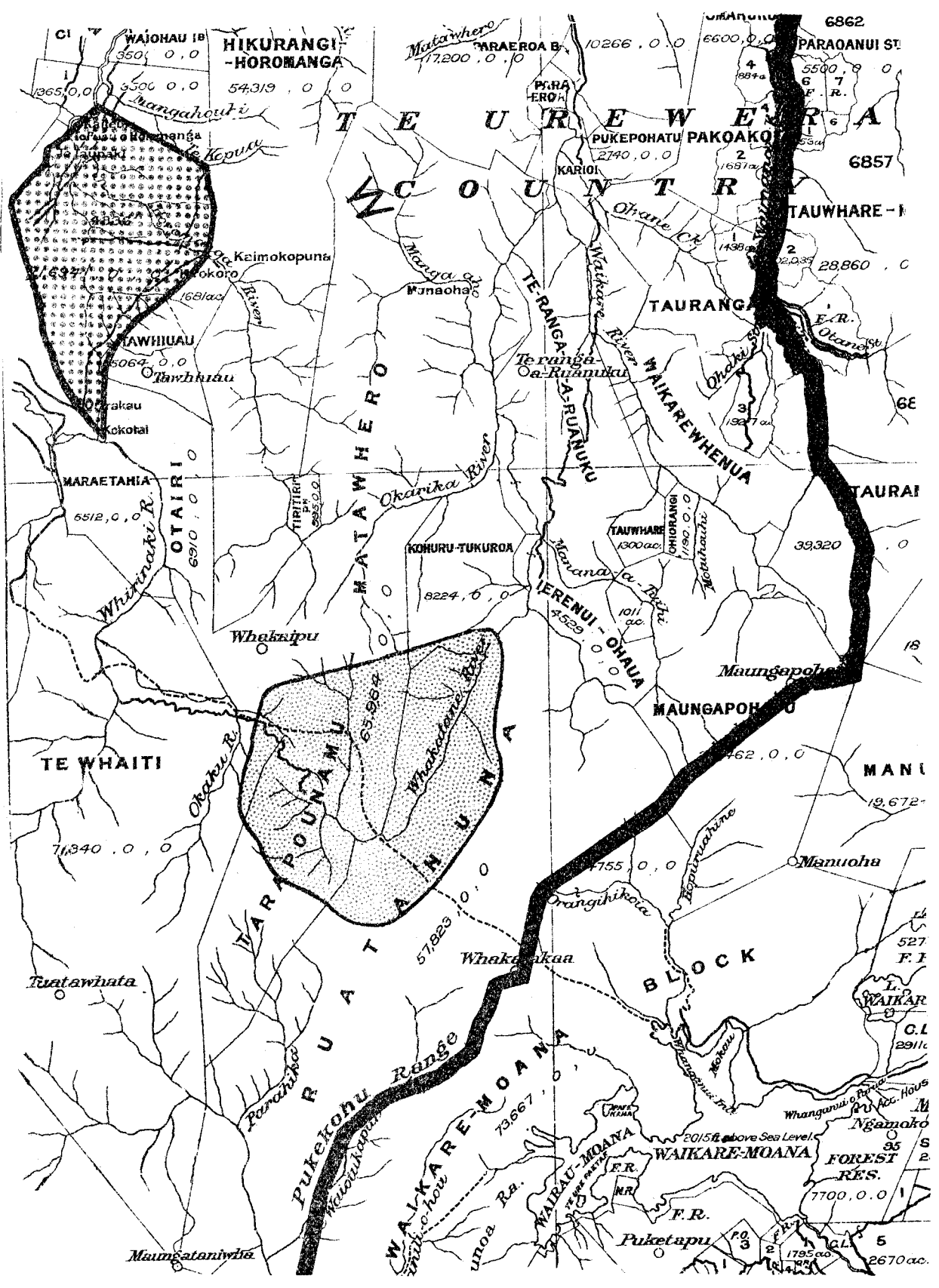
RUATOKI DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

REFERENCE.

A. R. P.

C. Sections (including 6 D sections) 2,097 : 1 : 23 shown thus






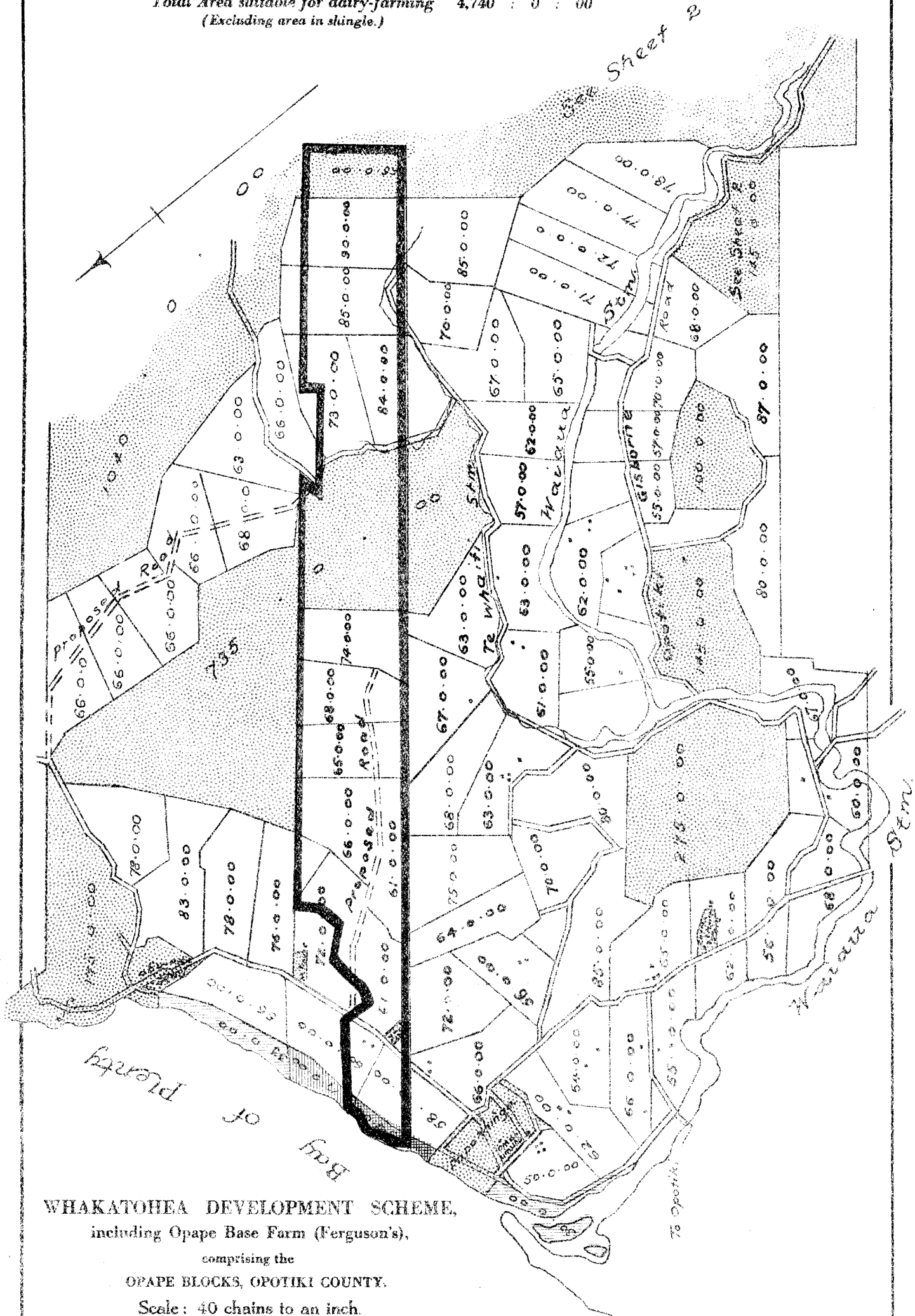


RUATAHUNA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
GALATEA (Lands Dept.)

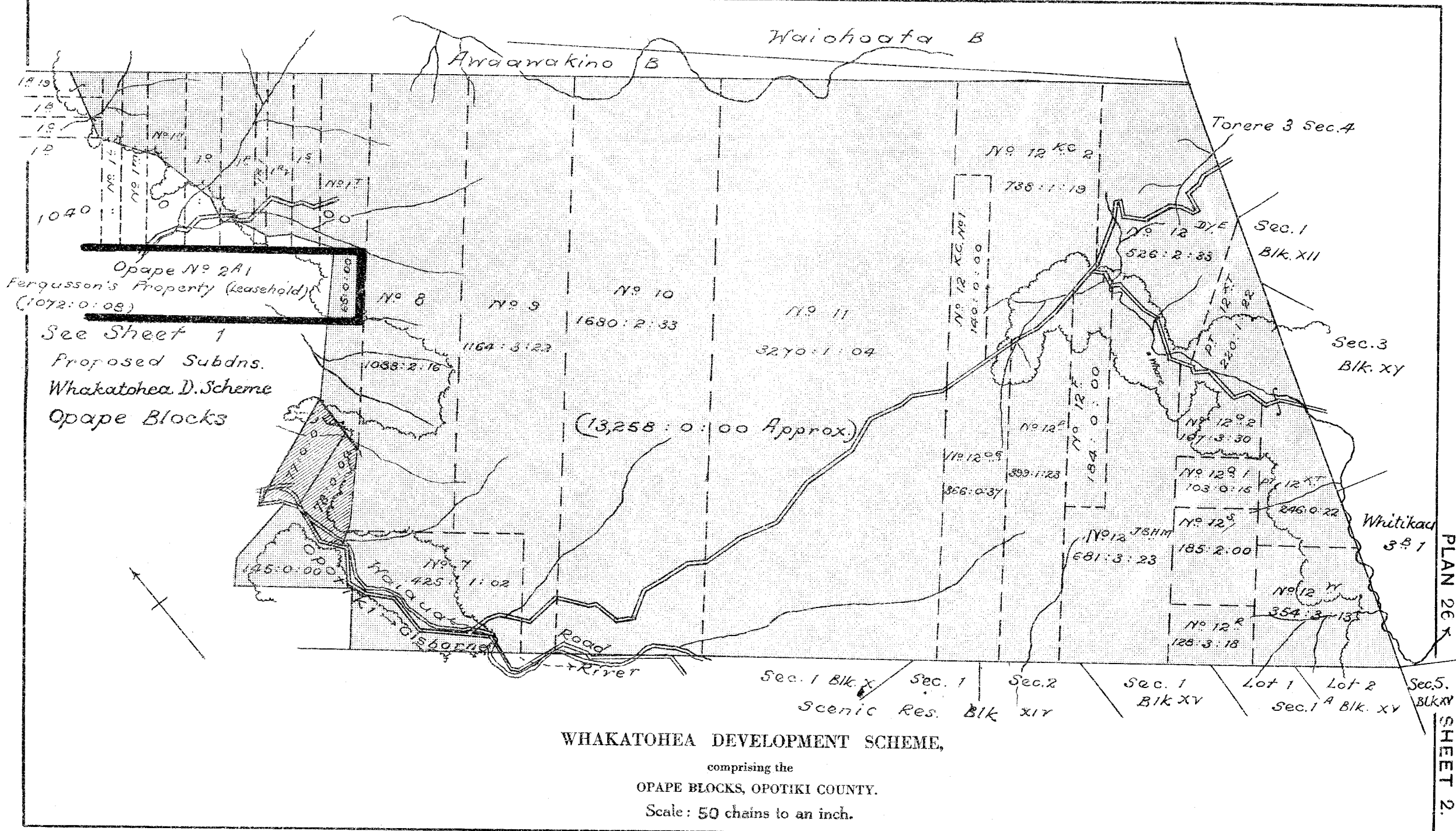


REFERENCE.

	A.	R.	P.	
Opape No. 2 A1, Ferguson's Property (Leasehold), now included in Scheme	1,072	: 0	: 08	shown thus 
Area in shingle	95	: 0	: 00	.. 
Reserves .. .. .				..
Total Area suitable for dairy-farming (Excluding area in shingle.)	4,740	: 0	: 00	



WHAKATOHEA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,
 including Opape Base Farm (Ferguson's),
 comprising the
OPAPE BLOCKS, OPOTIKI COUNTY.
 Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

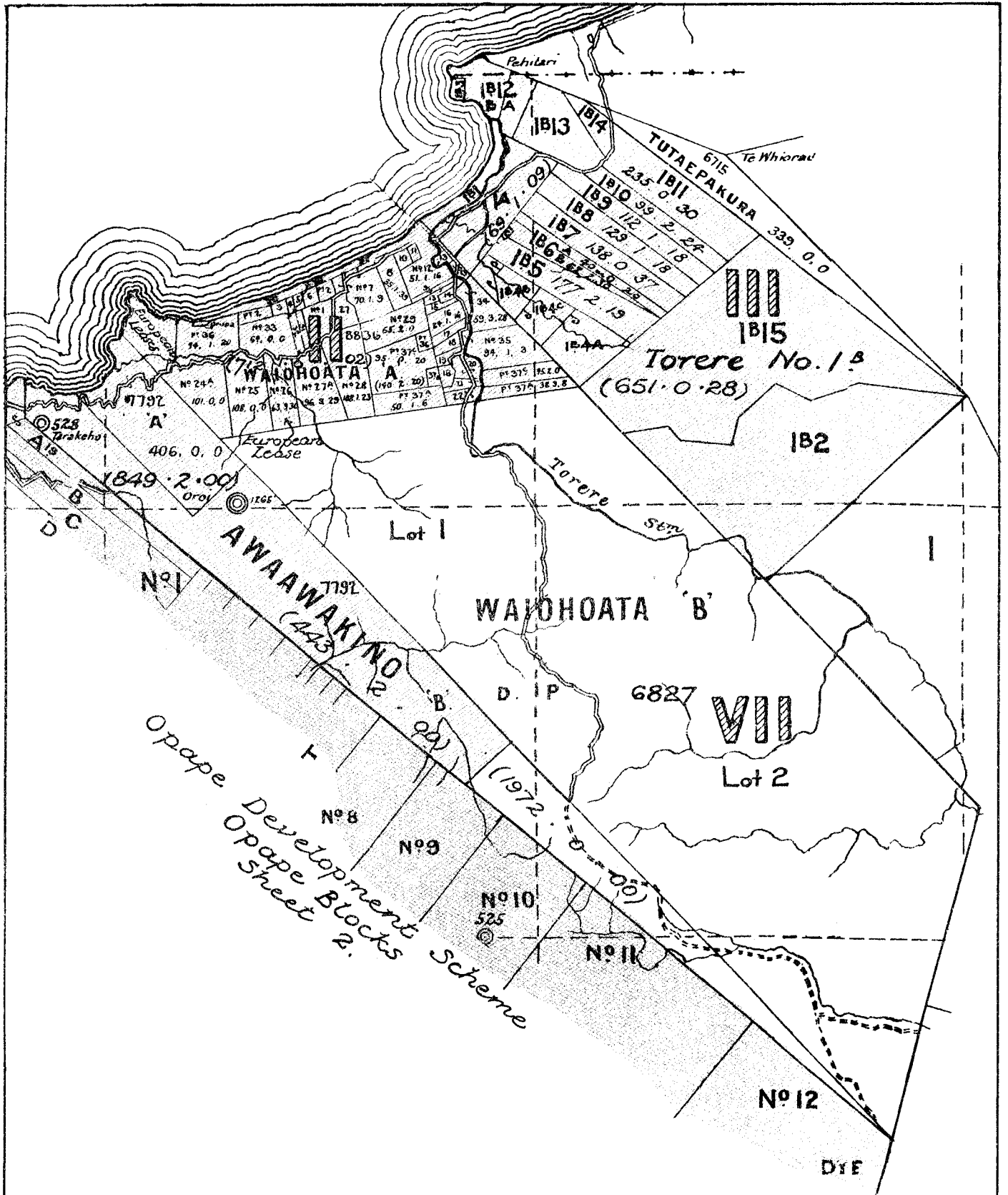


Opape No 2 A1
 Fergusson's Property (leasehold)
 (1072:0:08)

See Sheet 1
 Proposed Subdns.
 Whakatohea D. Scheme
 Opape Blocks

WHAKATOHEA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,
 comprising the
 OPAPE BLOCKS, OPOTIKI COUNTY.
 Scale: 50 chains to an inch.


PLAN 26 X
 SHEET 2.

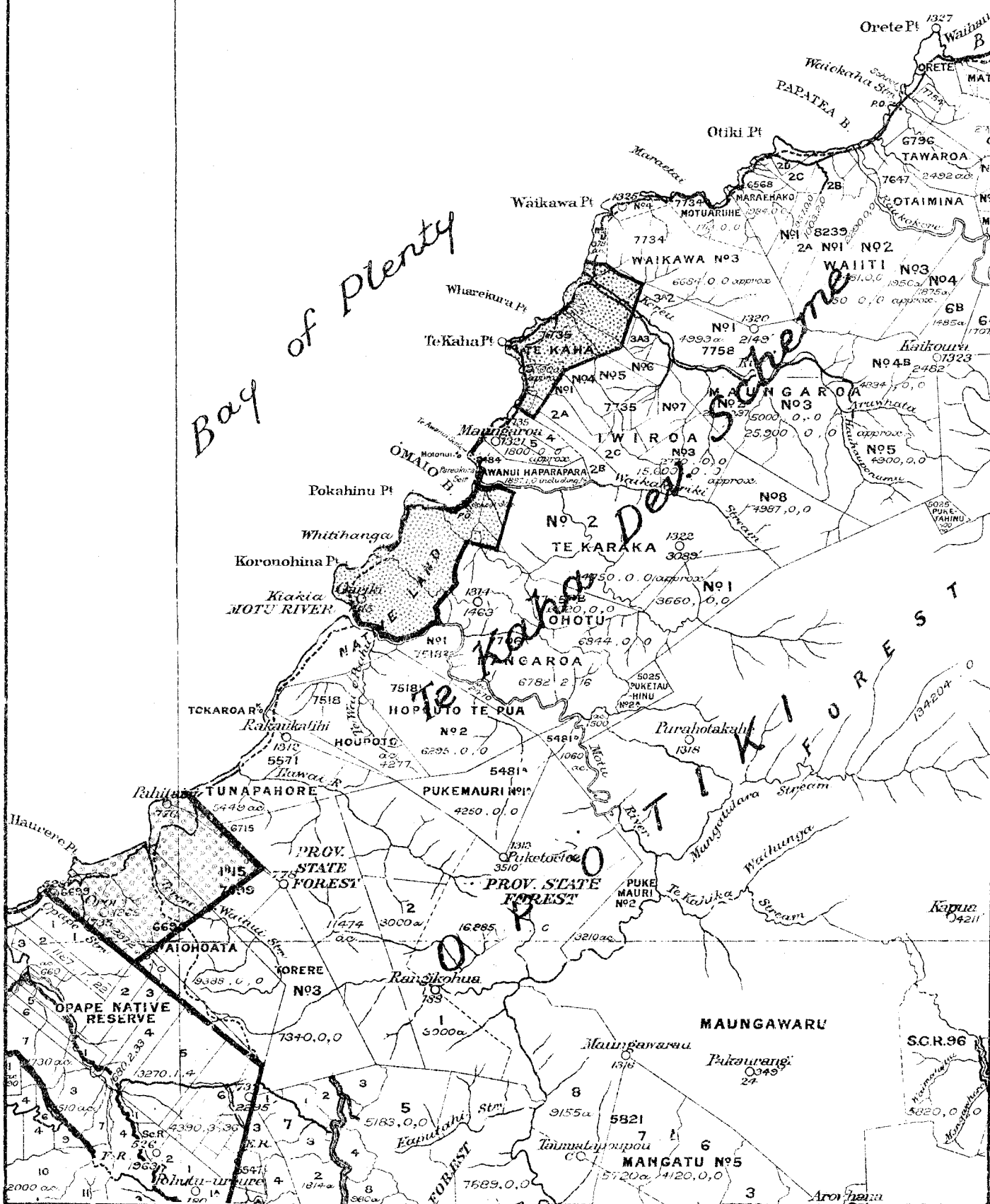


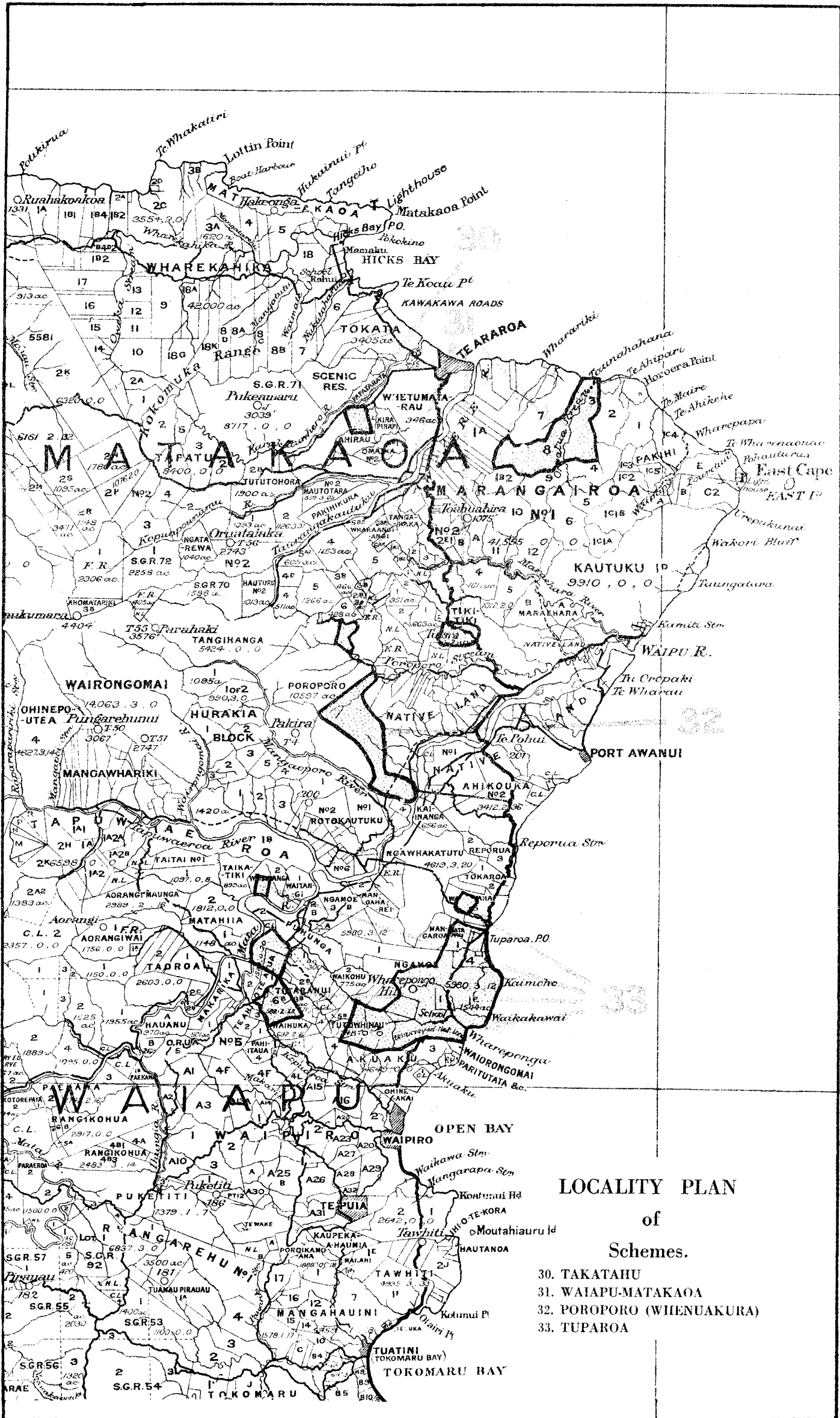
Scale : 80 chains to an inch.

	A.	R.	P.
Subdivisions—Awaawakino Pt. ..	849	2	00
.. Waiohoata A ..	712	0	02
.. Torere ..	720	1	37
Total	2,281	3	39

TE KAHA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

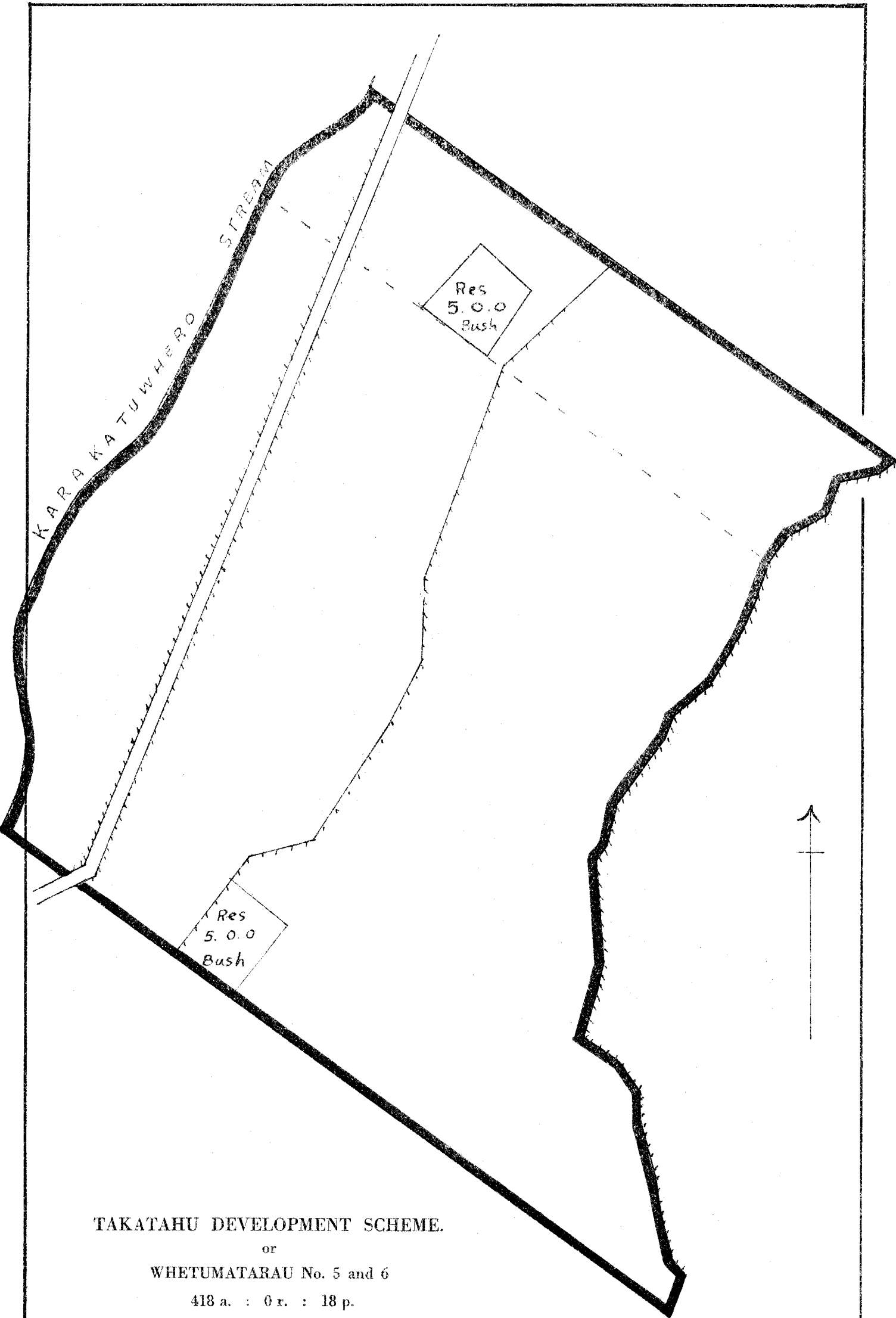
(Scheme 28—Torere shown thus )





LOCALITY PLAN
of
Schemes.

- 30. TAKATAHU
- 31. WAIAPU-MATAKAOA
- 32. POROPORO (WHIENUAKURA)
- 33. TUPAROA



TAKATAHU DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

or

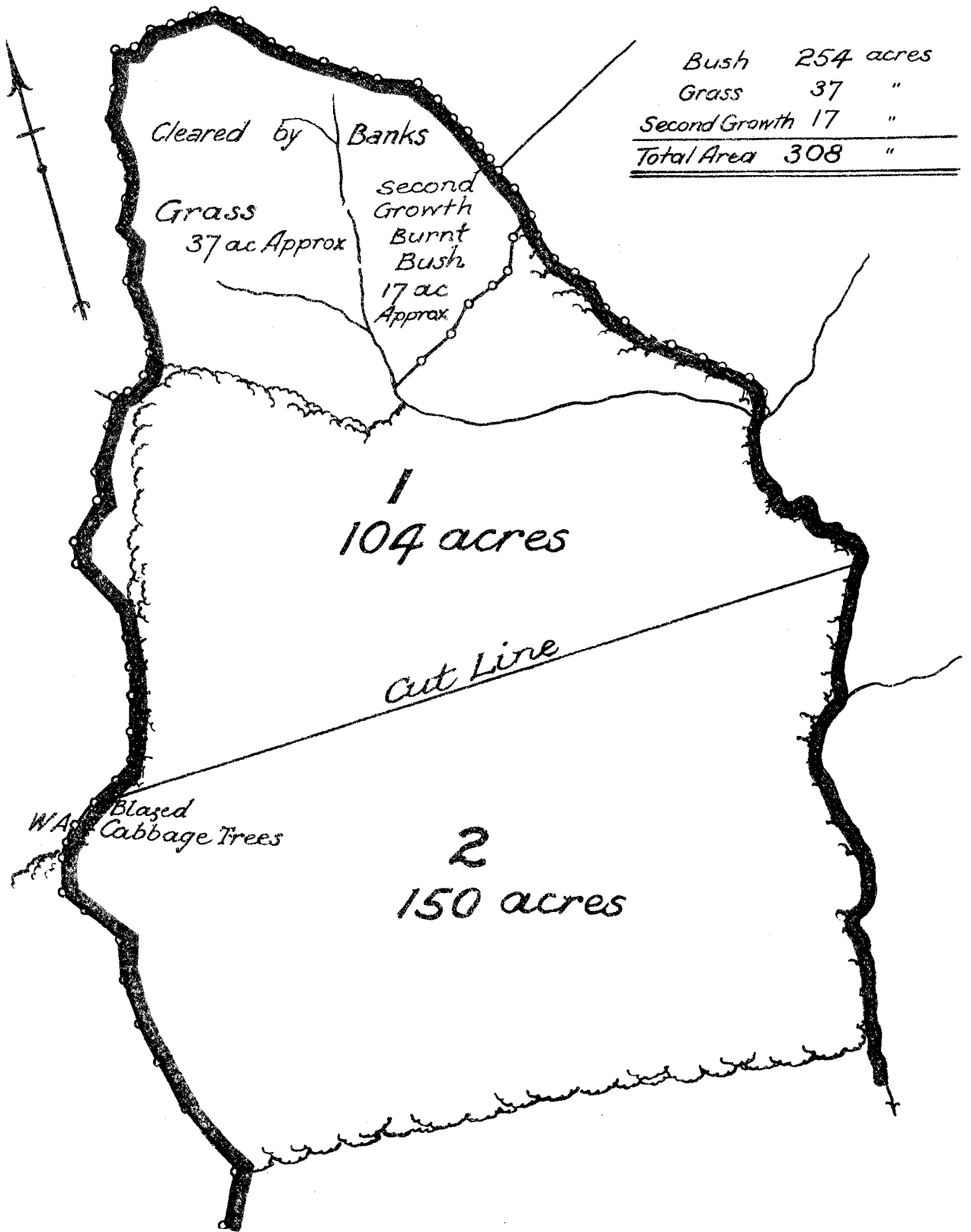
WHETUMATARAU No. 5 and 6

418 a. : 0 r. : 18 p.

Scale: 10 chains to an inch.

Schedule

Bush	254 acres
Grass	37 "
Second Growth	17 "
Total Area	308 "



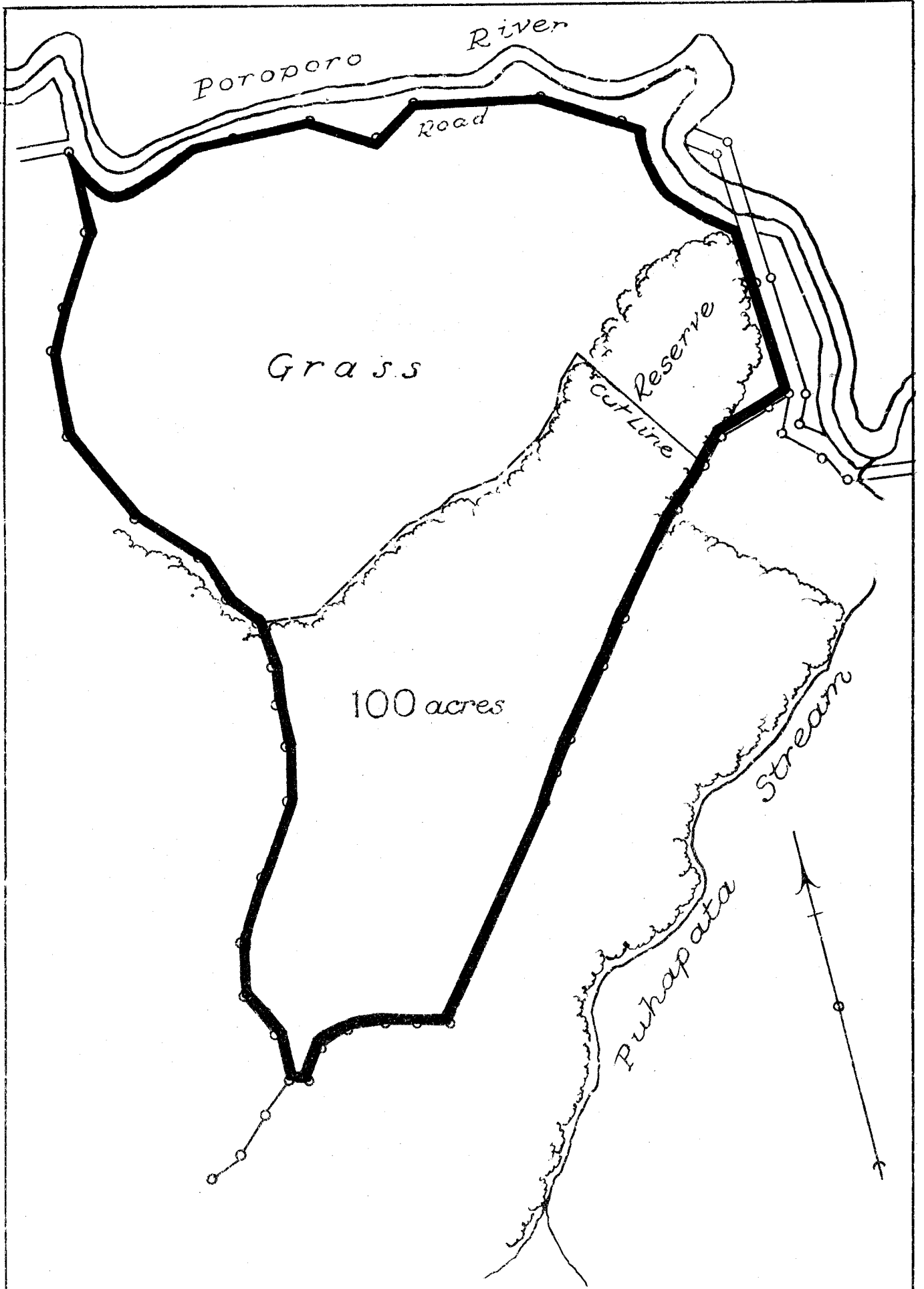
Part of
POROPORO CROWN SECTIONS
 (Enoka Rukuata)

BUSH AREA

in Section 5, Block VIII, Mangaoparo Survey District.

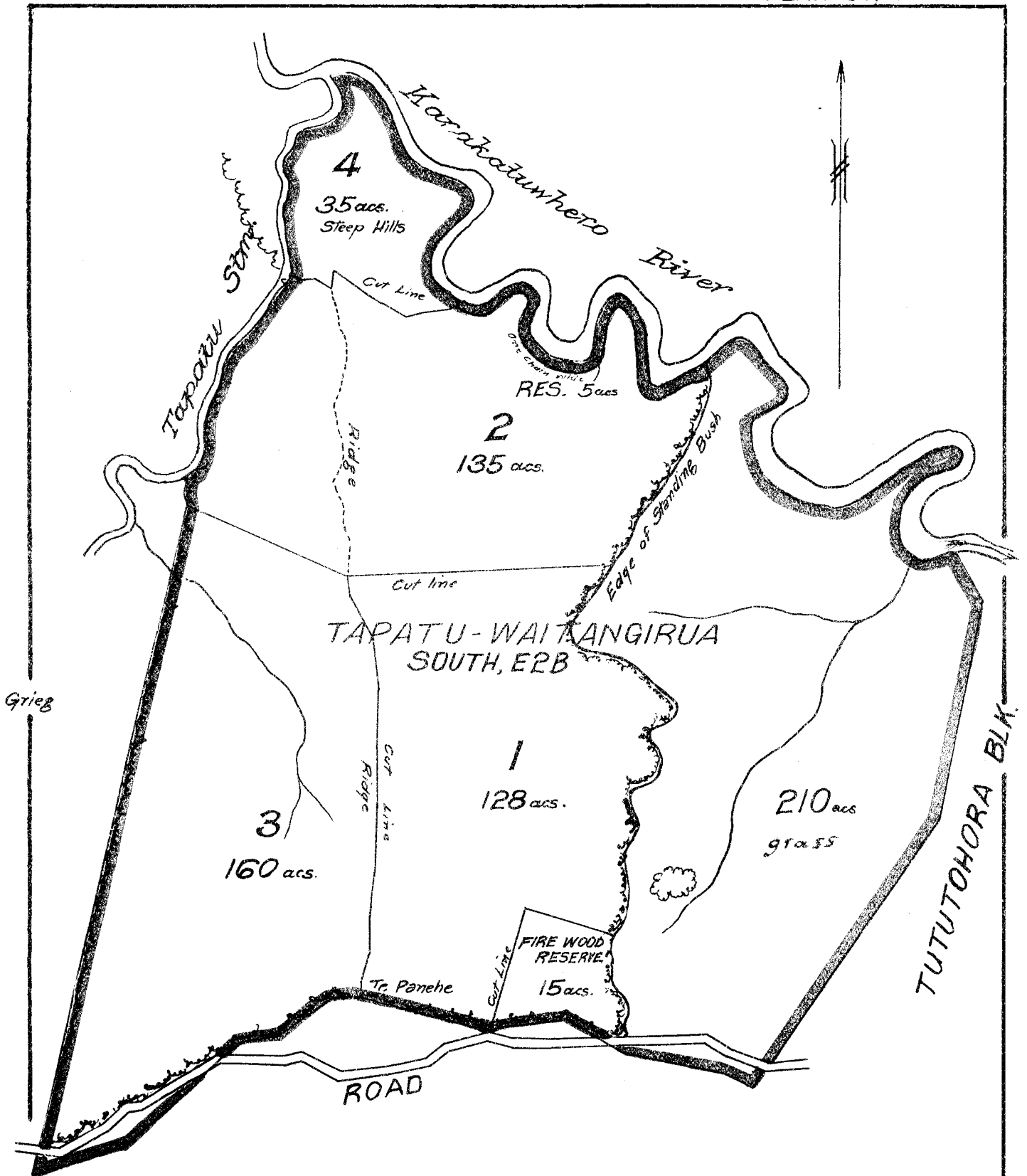
Surveyed by Grant & Cooke L.S., 1931.

Scale: 10 chains to an inch.



Part of
POROPORO CROWN SECTIONS
 (J. Manuel)
BUSH AREA
 Section 10, Block VIII, Mangaporo Survey District.
 Surveyed by Grant & Cooke, Reg. Sur., 1931.

Scale: 10 chains to an inch.

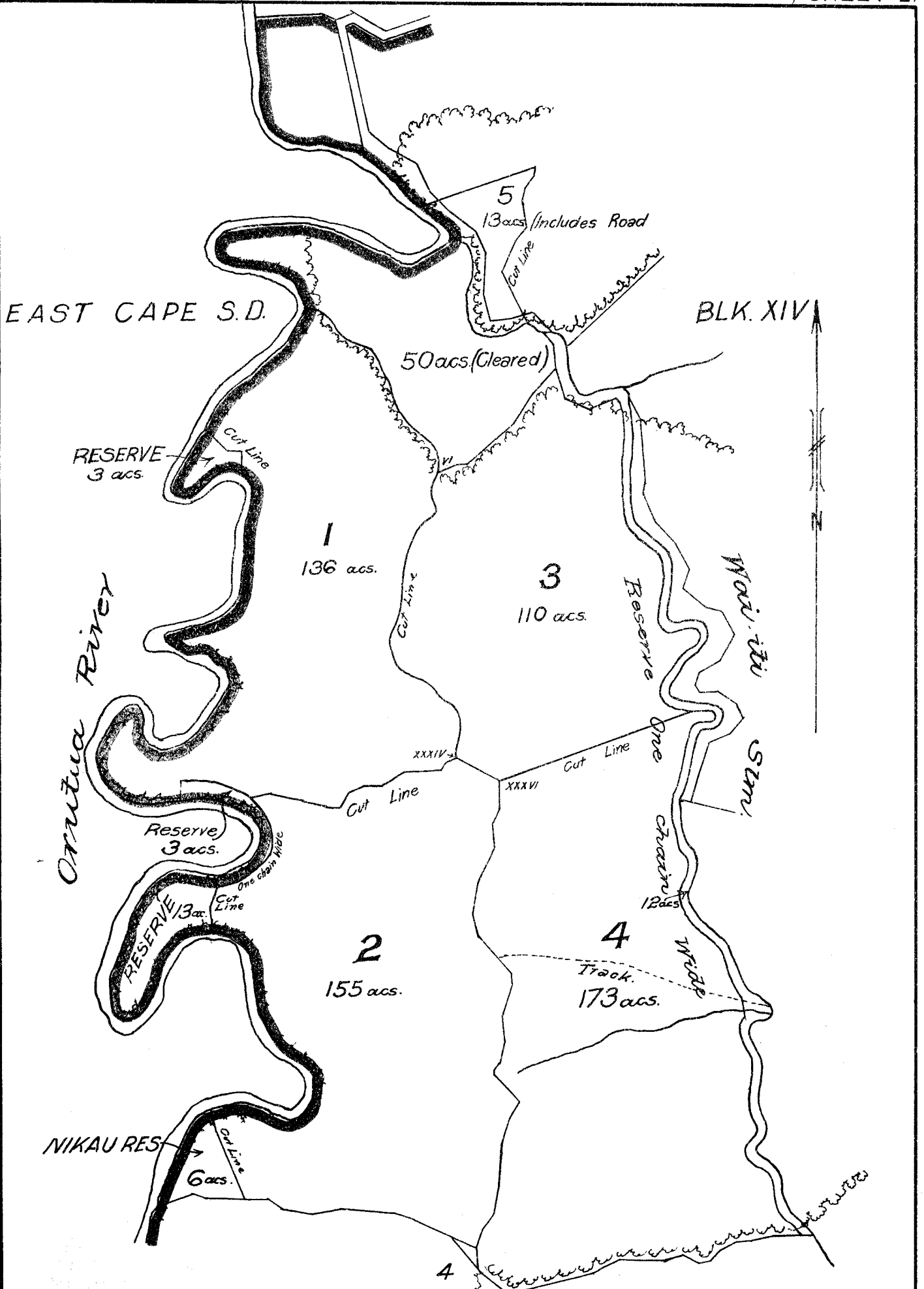


Total Area of Bush	423 acres.
" Reserves	55 "
" Grass	210 "
" Total	688 "

Part of
WAIAPU-MATAKAOA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.
 Showing
BUSH AREAS in
Taputu-Waitangirua South-east Part 2B Block.

Surveyed by Grant & Cooke, March, 1931.

Scale: 15 chains to an inch.



Bush 587 acres.
 Reserves 37 "
 Total 624 "

(Henry Dewes)

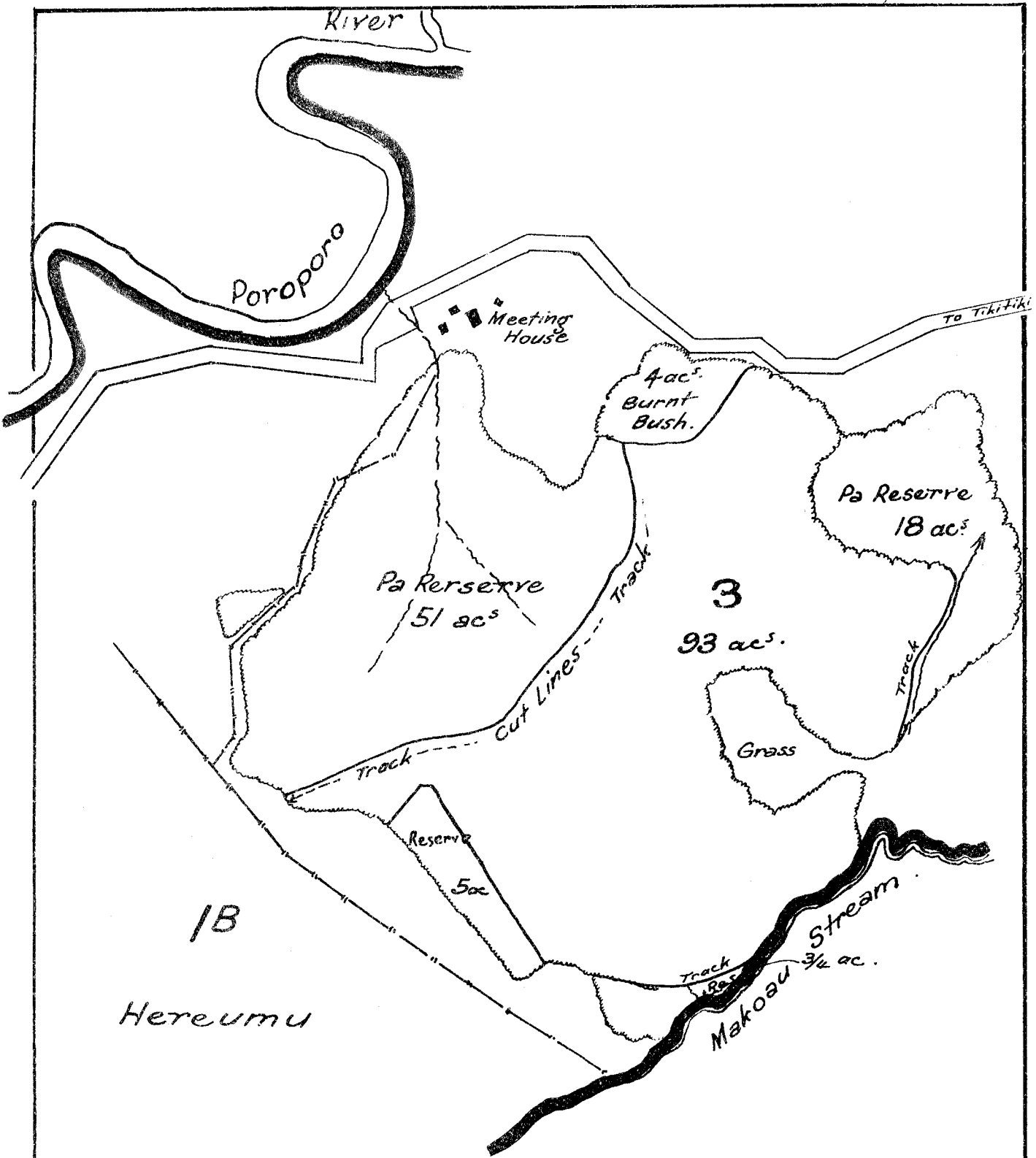
Part of
TOETOE BLOCK.

Showing

Part Lot 4, Marangairoa 1st 4 Block.
 (Horoera Block.)

Surveyed by Grant & Cooke, May, 1931.

Scale: 15 chains to an inch.

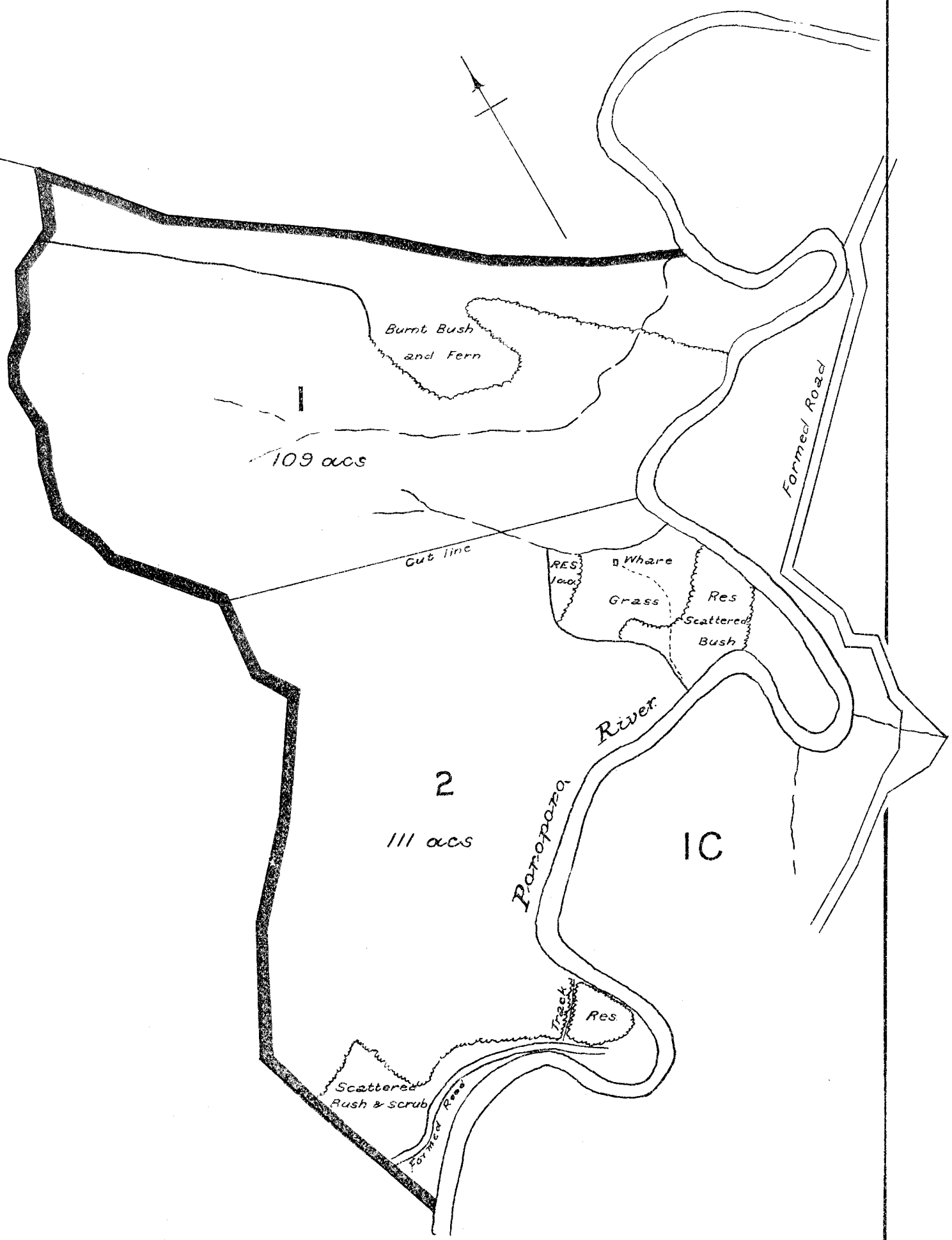


Part of
TIKITIKI 1B.

Showing
BUSH AREAS.

Surveyed by Grant & Cooke, July, 1931.

Scale: 10 chains to an inch.



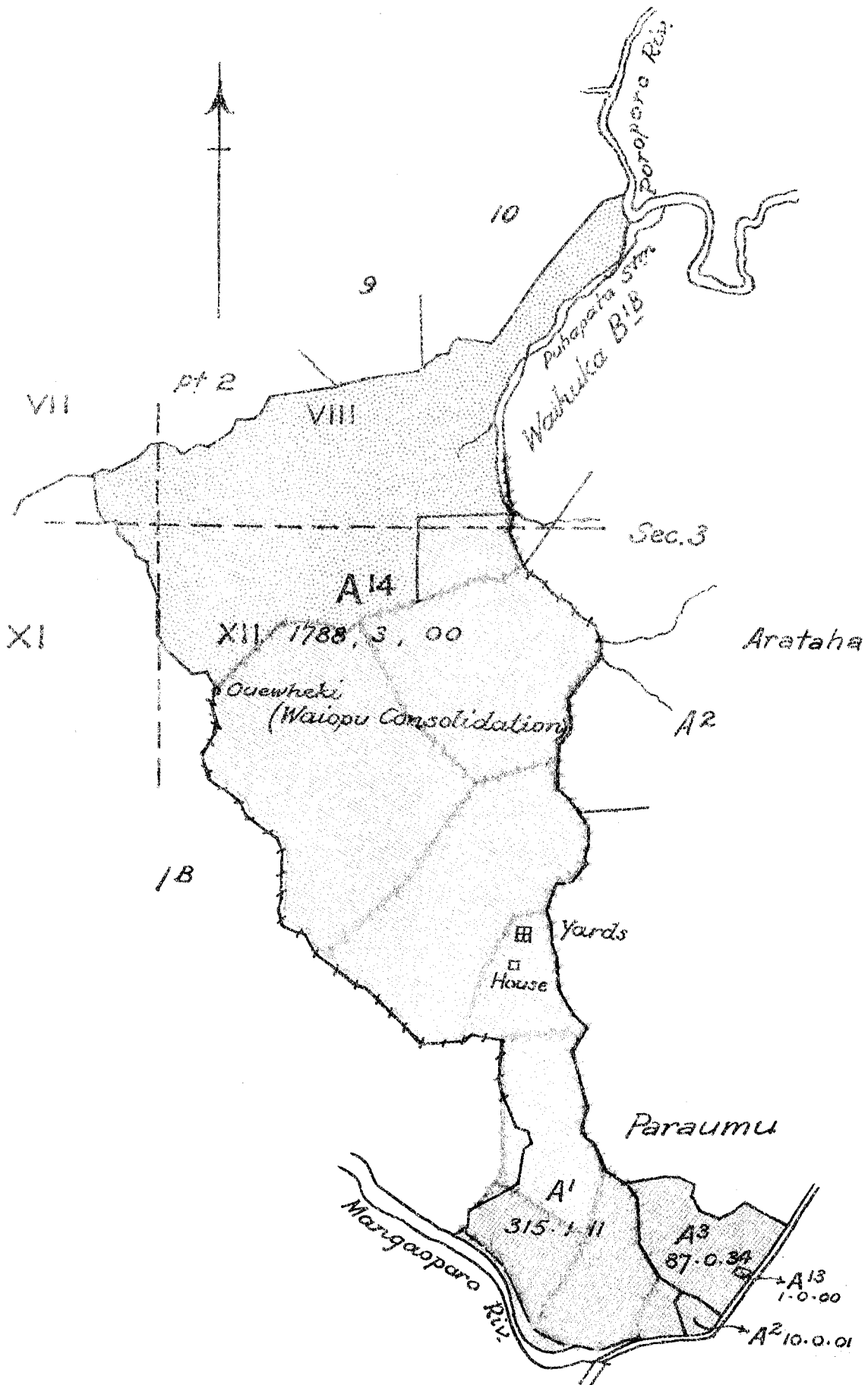
Part of
TIKITIKI I.C.

Showing

BUSH AREAS.






Surveyed by Grant & Cooke, July, 1931.

Scale: 10 chains to an inch.



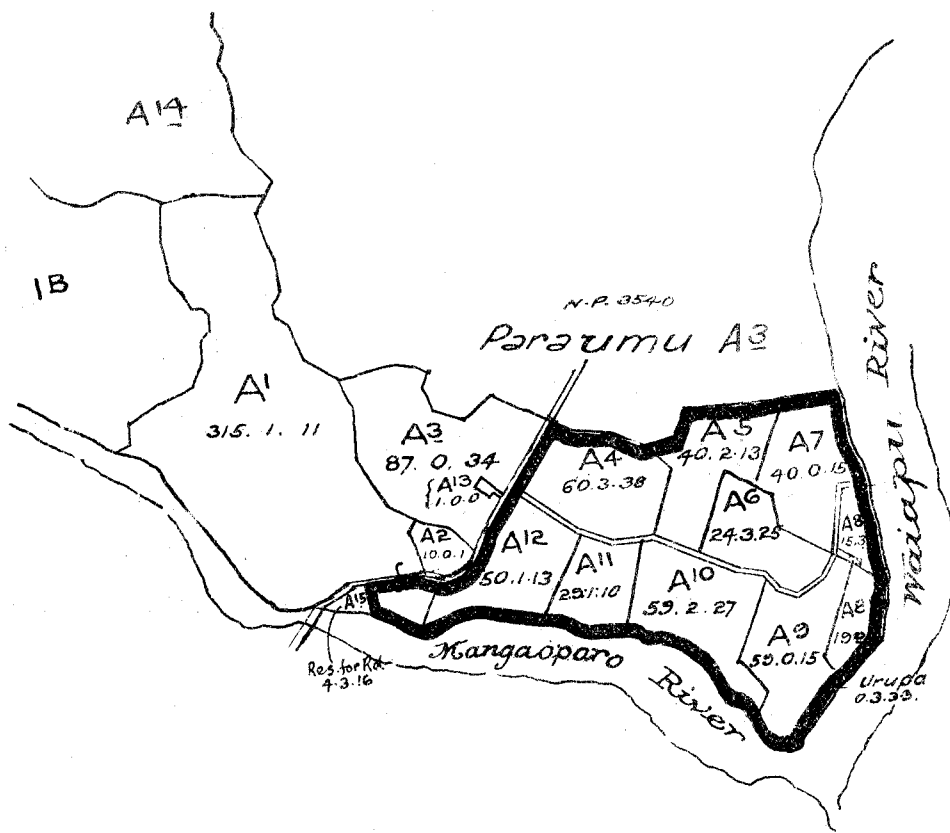
POROPORO A14 and A 1.
 Blocks VII, VIII, XI, and XII, Mangaoporo Survey District.
 POROPORO DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

REFERENCE.

Grassed Bush Lands, 1931	.. ..	1,200 acres, shown thus	
Fern Country being handled	.. ..	300 " "	
Bush felled for Sowing, 1932	.. ..	600 " "	
New fences	.. ..	" "
Old fences	.. ..	" "

POROPORO DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

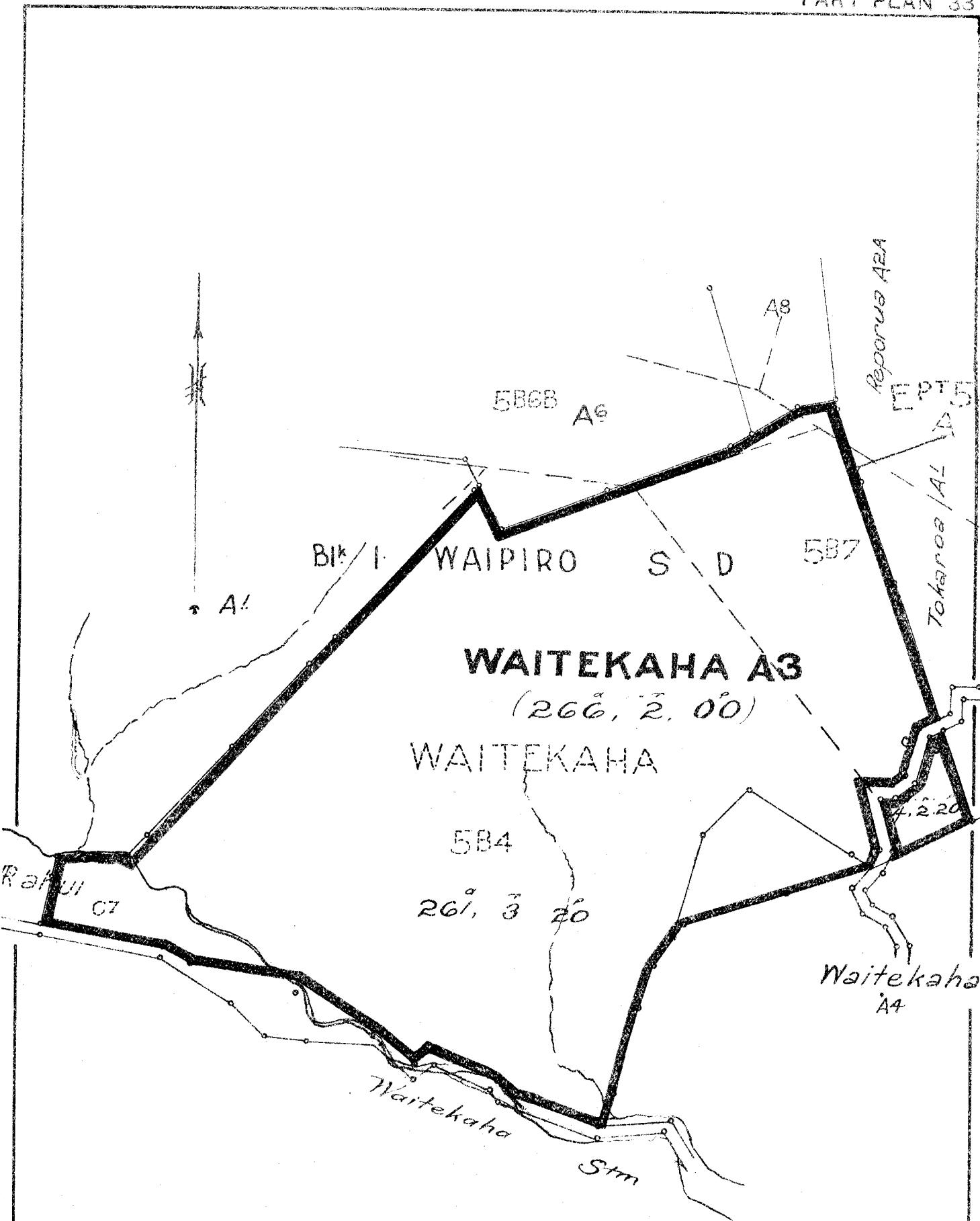
Whenuakura



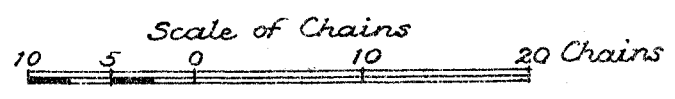
POROPORO A1-7, 8A and B, 9, 13, 15, and URUPA
 Being Part Original Poroporo Blocks XII and XVI,
 Mangaoparo Survey District.

Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

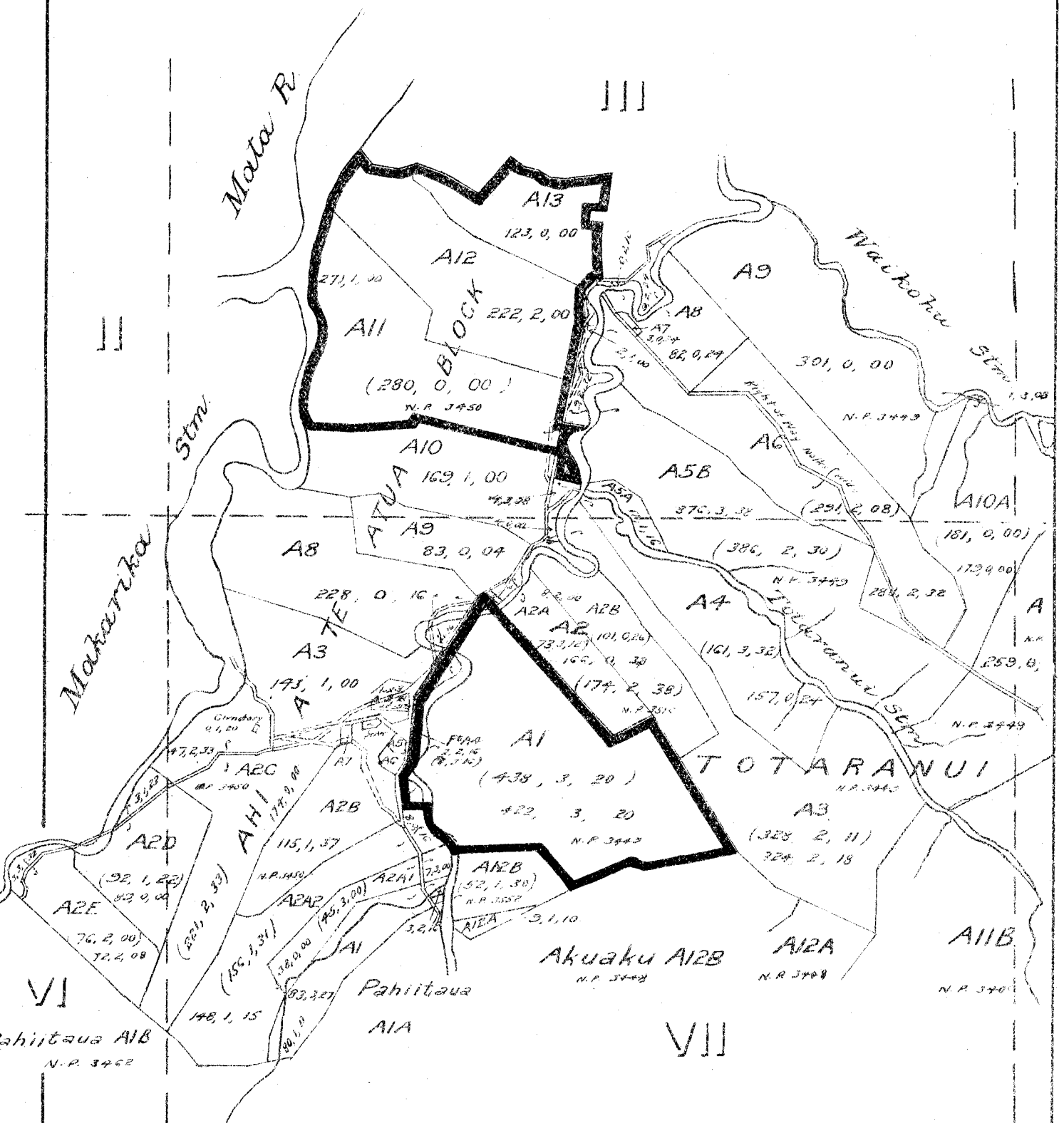
N.L.C.P 3688



TUPAROA
 DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
 WAITEKAHA A3 TUPAROA CONSOLIDATION.
 Surveyed by A. C. Cooke, 1928.

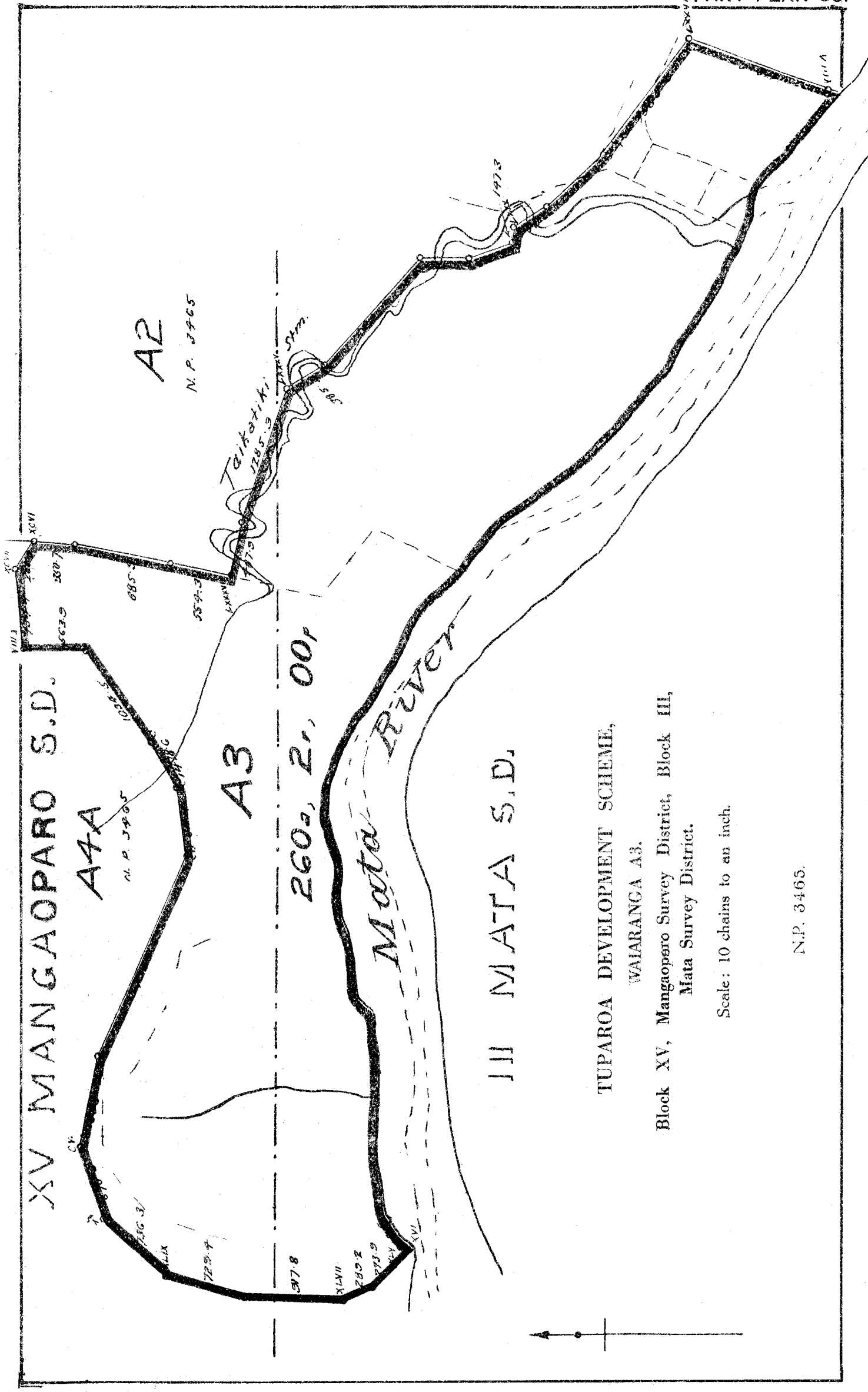


N.P. 3502.



TUPAROA
 DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
 Ahi a te Atua and Totaranui Blocks
 TUPAROA CONSOLIDATION.

Scale: 40 chains to an inch.



XV MANGAOPARO S.D.

A4A

A2

A3

260^a, 2r, 00r

Mata River

III MATA S.D.

TUPAROA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,
WAIARANGA A3.



Block XV, Mangaoparo Survey District, Block III,
Mata Survey District.

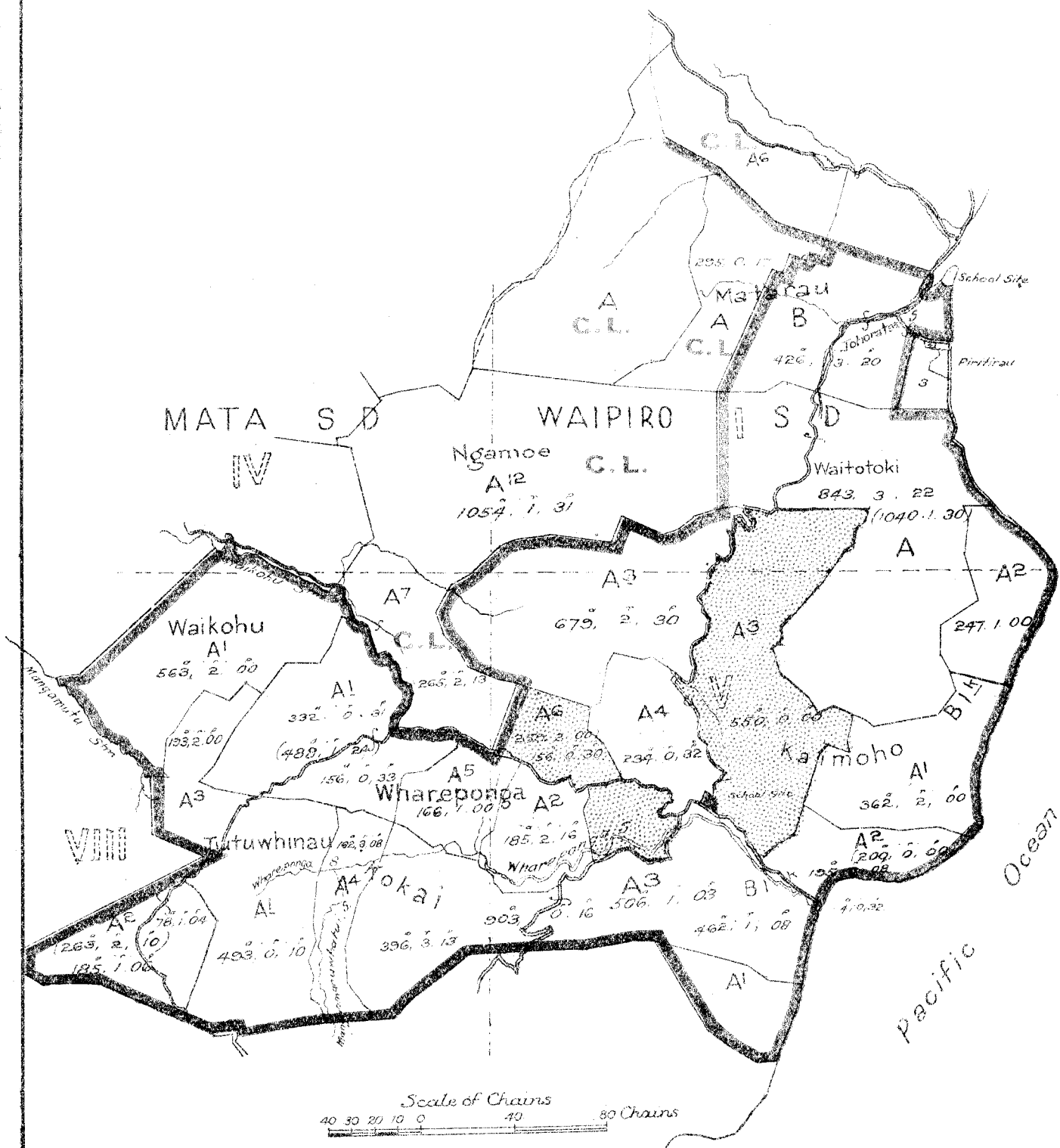
Scale: 10 chains to an inch.

N.P. 3465.

TUPAROA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

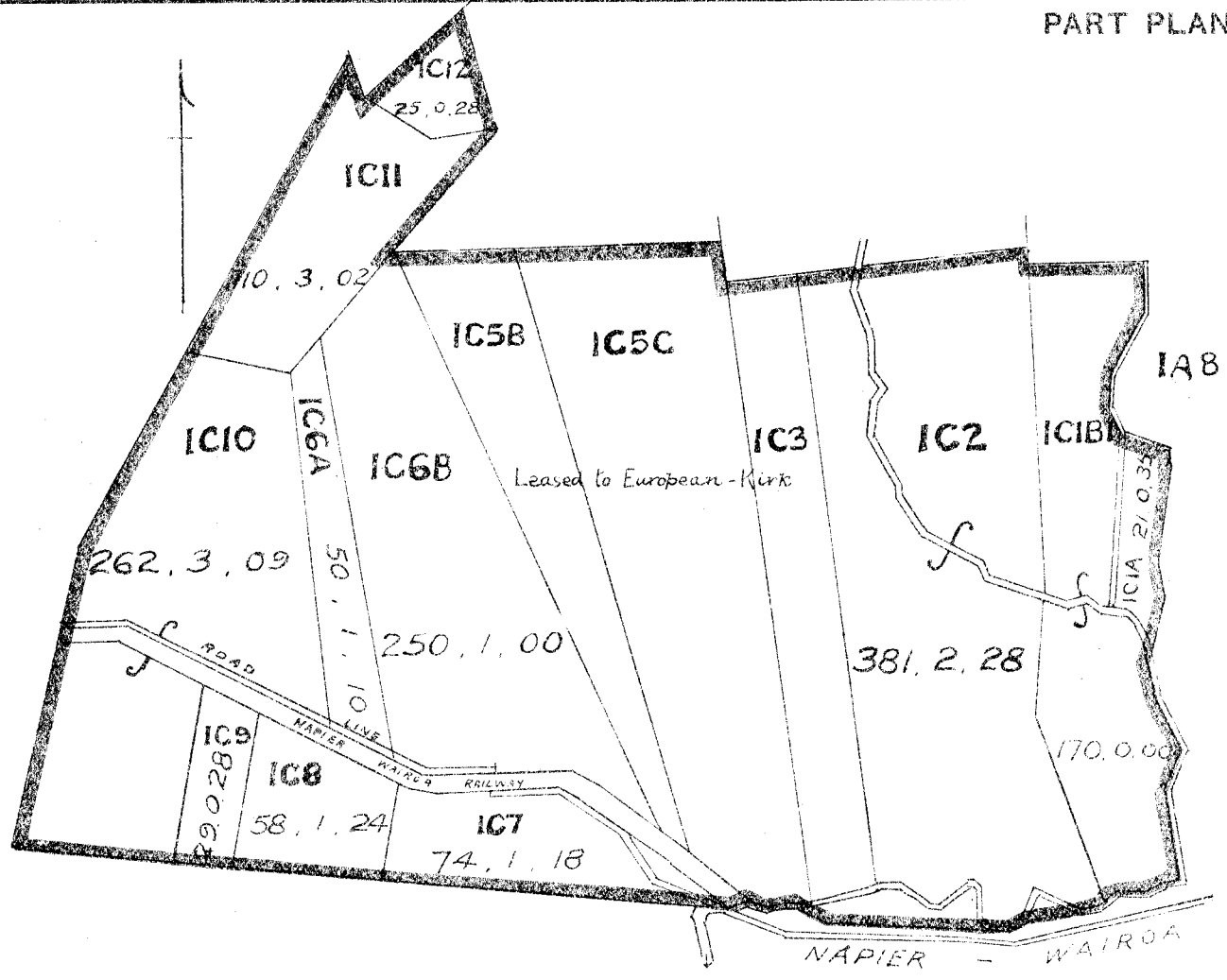
REFERENCE.

Native Lands shown thus 
 Crown Lands included in Scheme 
 Crown Land not included in Scheme C.L.

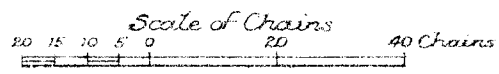




MOHAKA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

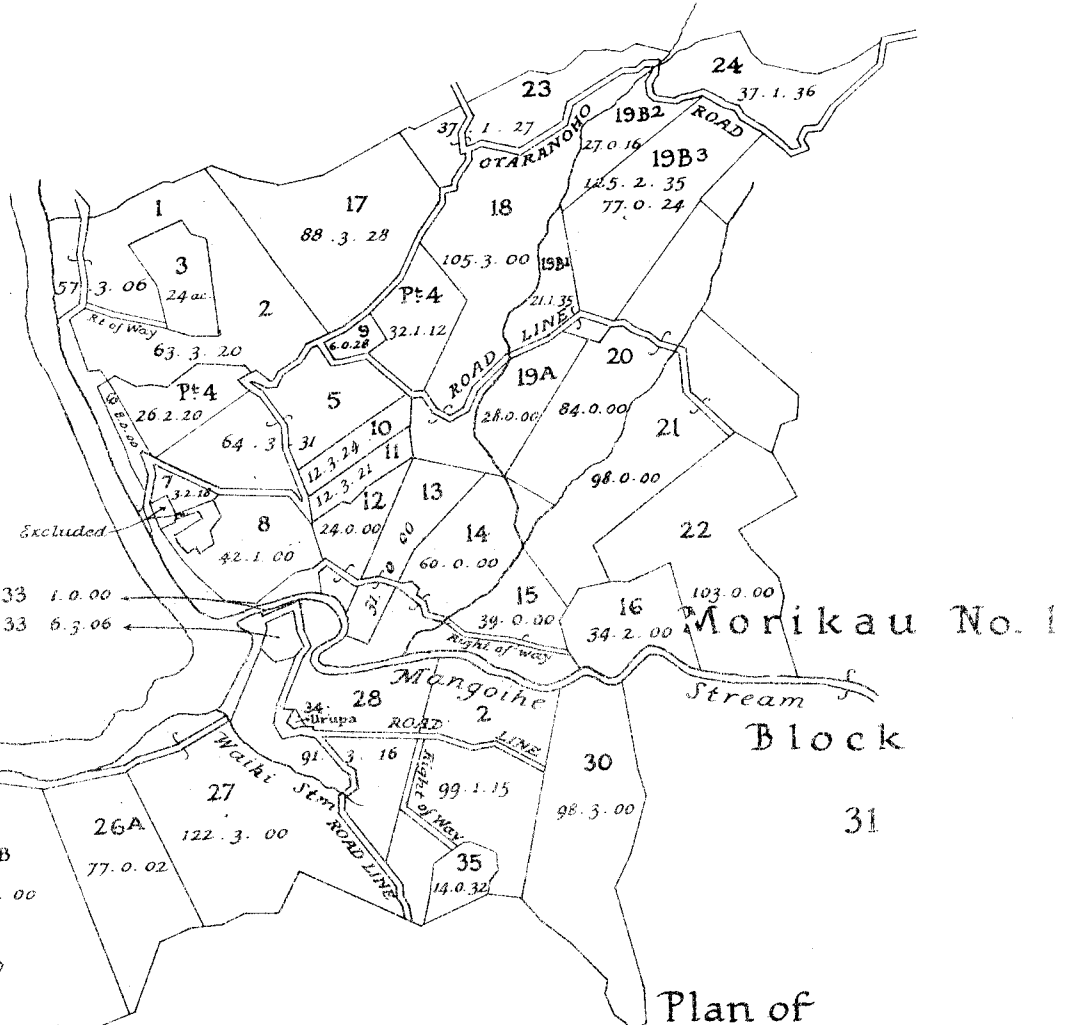


WAIHUA BLOCK.

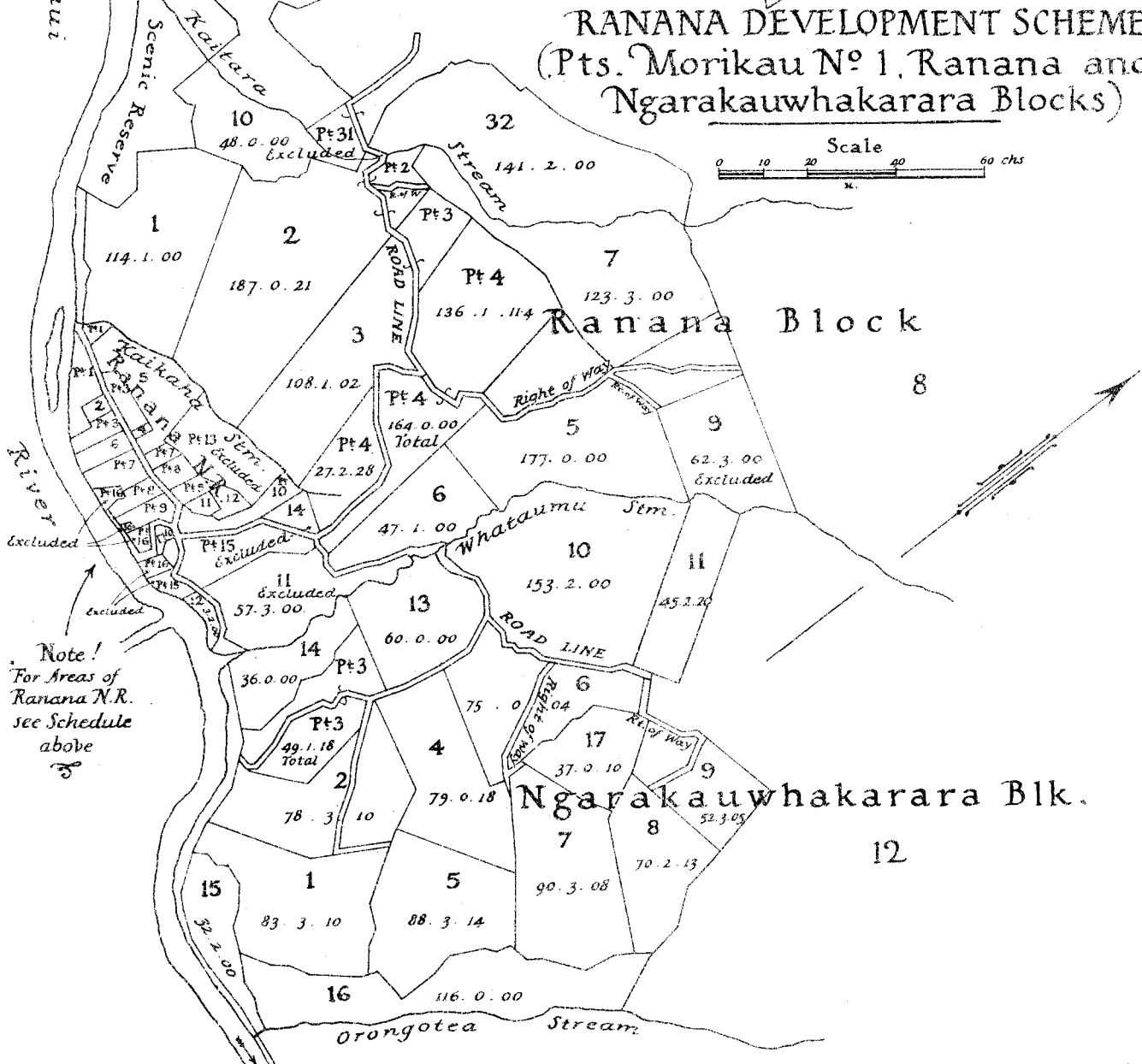


Ranana N.R.

1	=	14	.	1	.	05
2	=	2	.	1	.	23
3	=	11	.	0	.	30
4	=	0	.	3	.	32
5	=	33	.	1	.	10
6	=	5	.	2	.	35
7	=	10	.	1	.	36
8	=	10	.	1	.	36
9	=	7	.	2	.	22
10	=	14	.	1	.	10

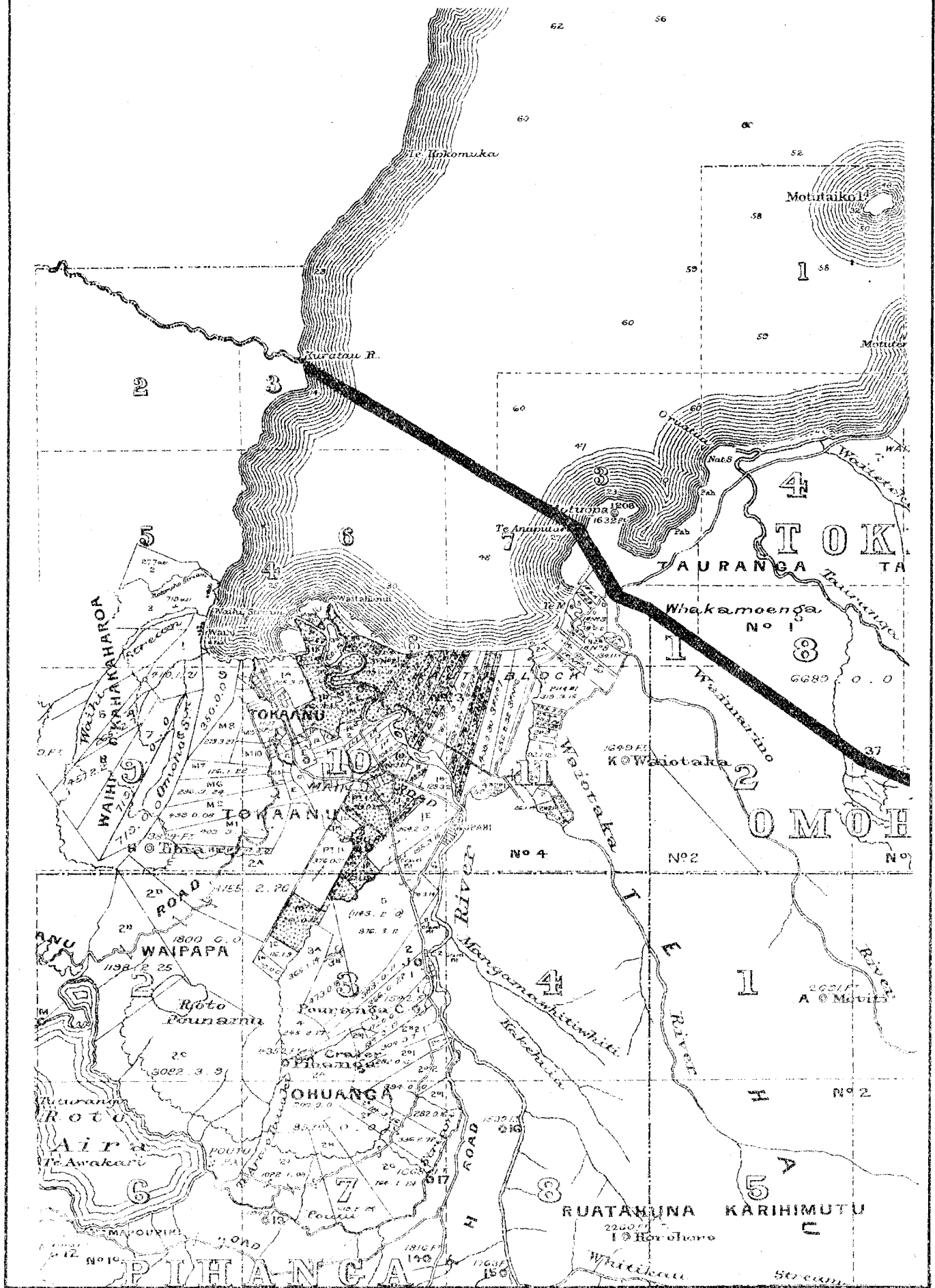


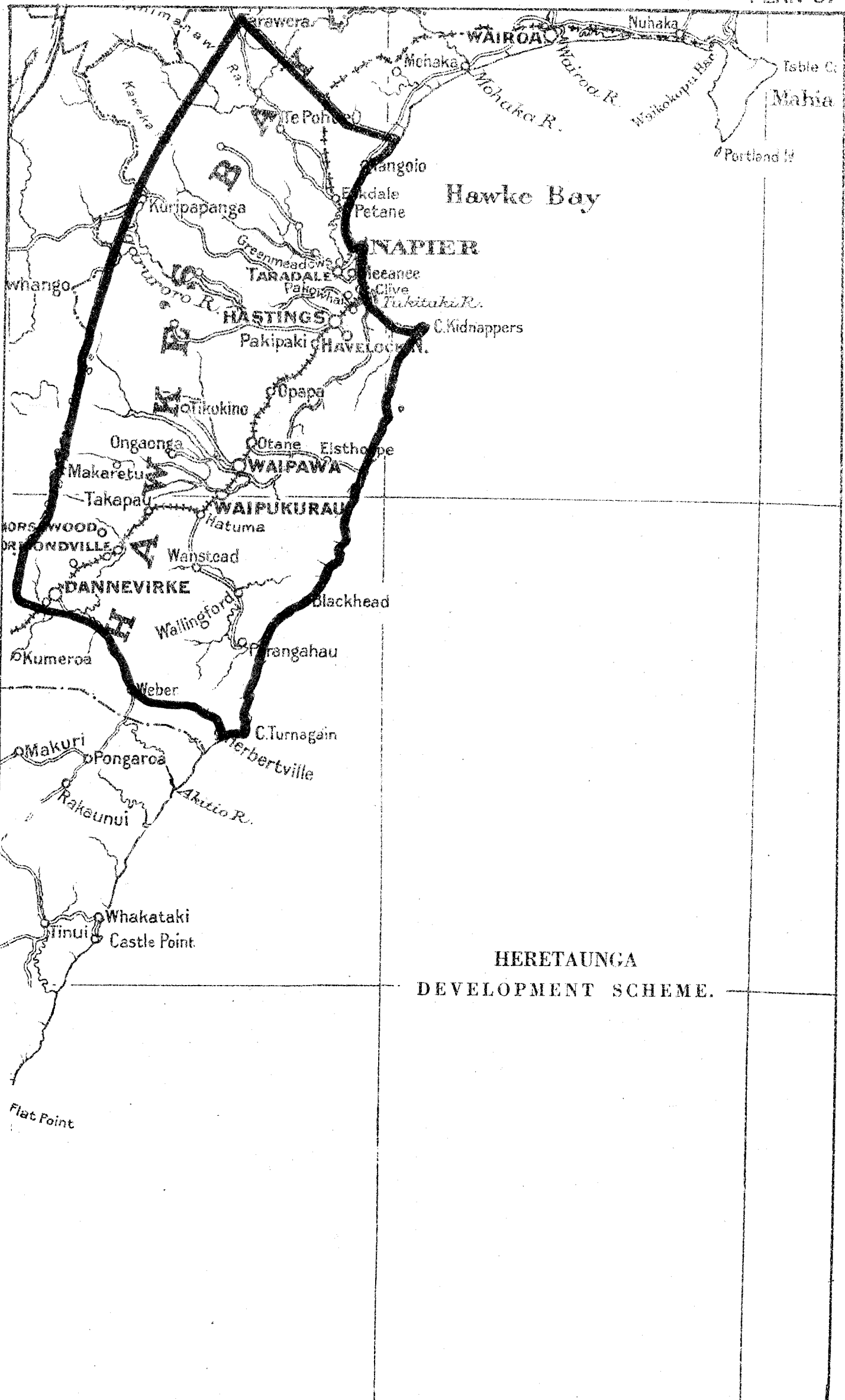
Plan of RANANA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (Pts. Morikau N° 1, Ranana and Ngarakauwhakarara Blocks)



Note!
For Areas of Ranana N.R. see Schedule above

TOKAANU DEVELOPMENT SCHEME. (Native Trustee.)





Hawke Bay

NAPIER

HASTINGS

WAIPAWA

WAIPUKURAU

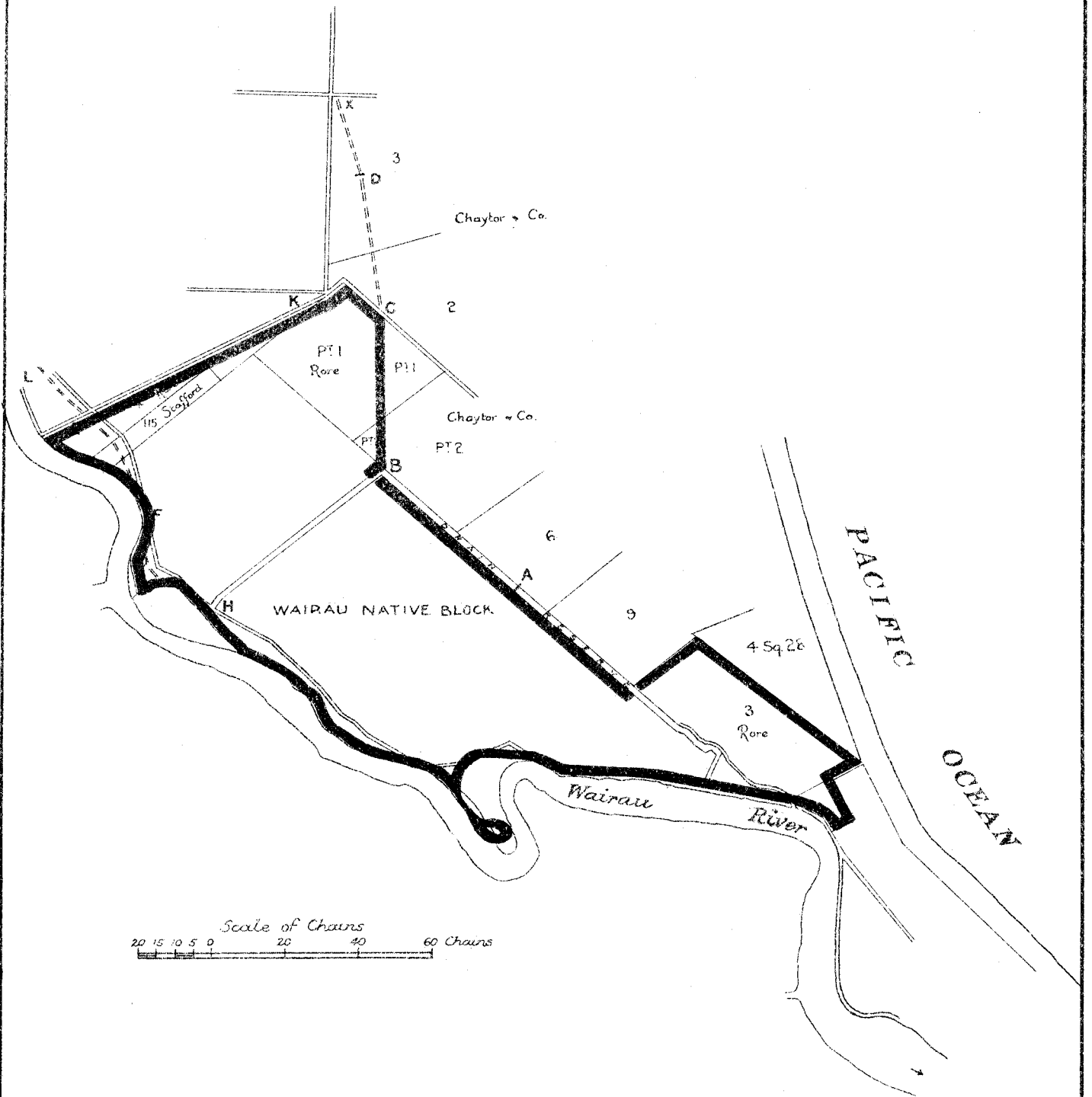
DANNEVIRKE

HERETAUNGA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Table C
Mahia

Portland Bay

Flat Point

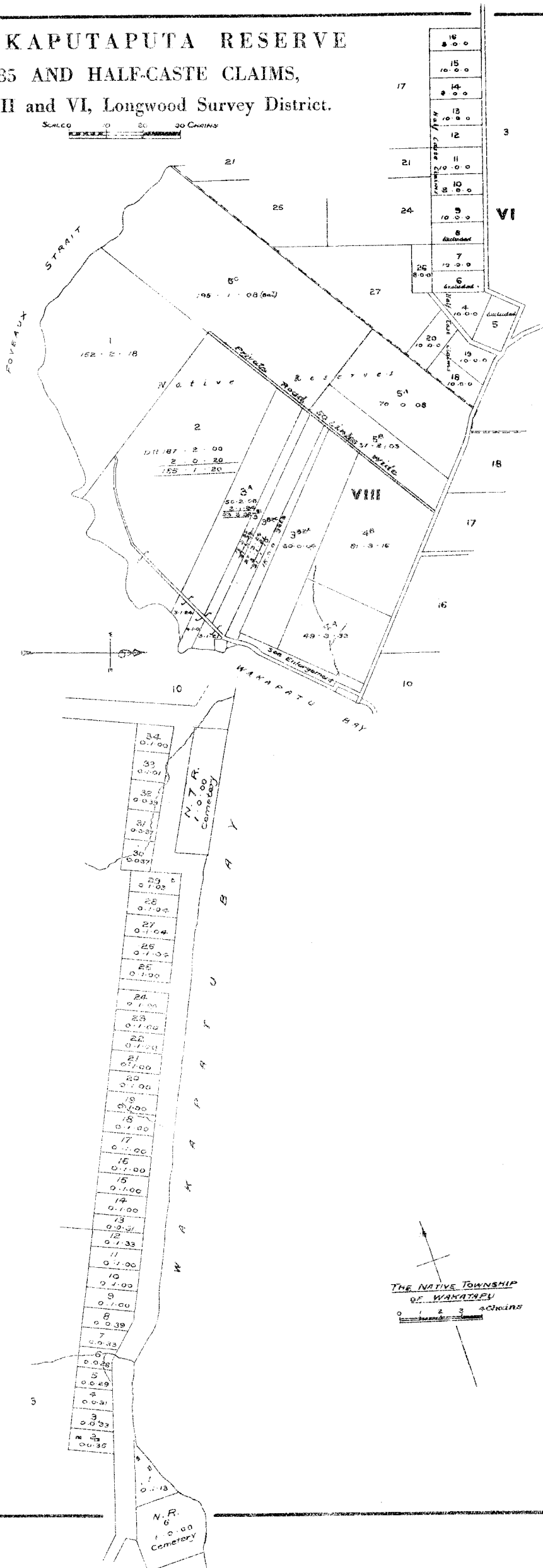


WAIRAU N. R.
 BLOCK XII, CLOUDY BAY SURVEY DISTRICT.
 Scale: 40 chains to an inch.

KAWHAKAPUTAPUTA RESERVE

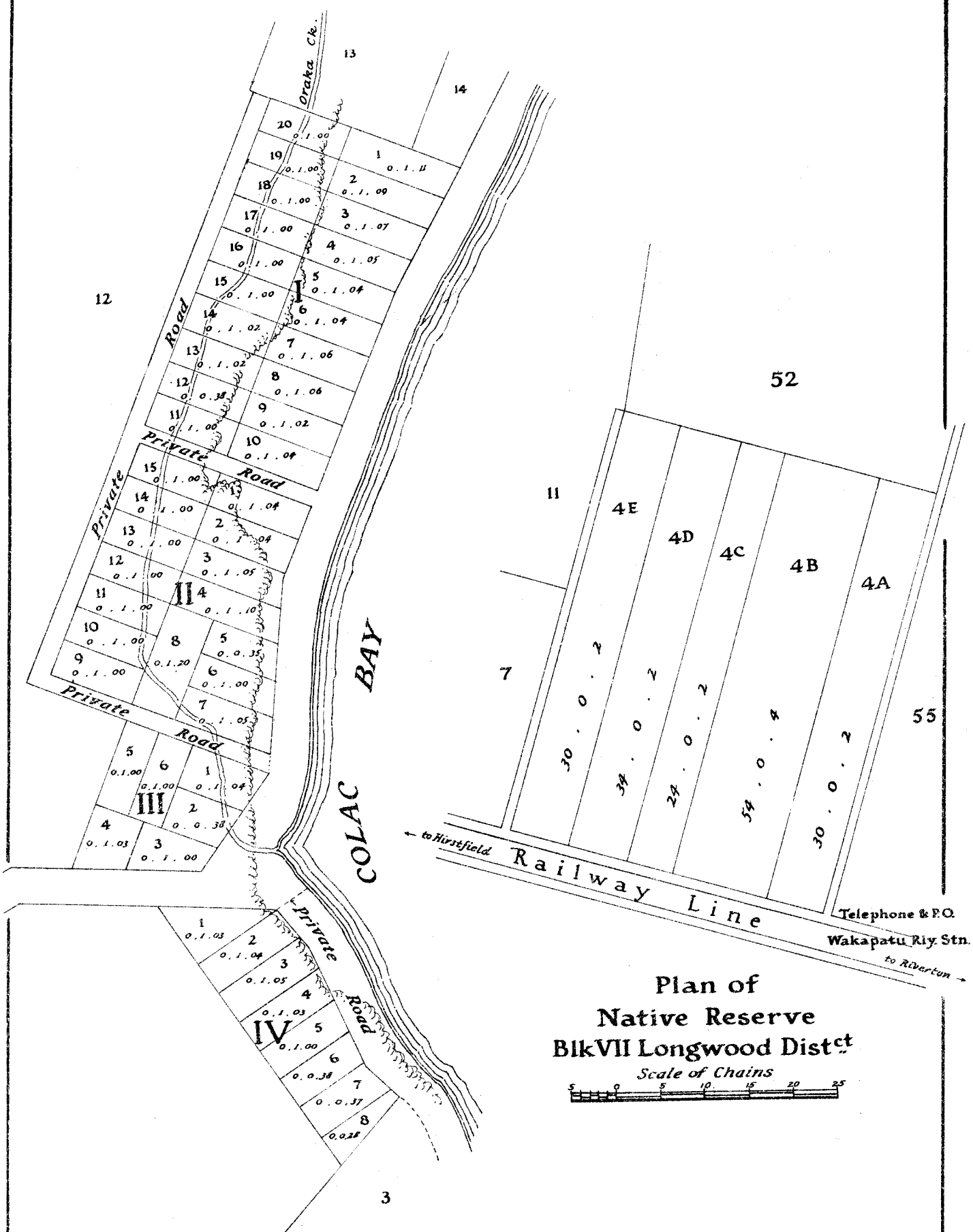
No. 185 AND HALF-CASTE CLAIMS, Blocks VIII and VI, Longwood Survey District.

SCALE 0 10 20 30 CHAINS

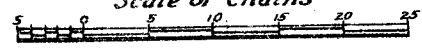


THE NATIVE TOWNSHIP
OF WAIAPU
0 1 2 3 CHAINS

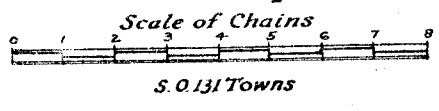
ORAKA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.



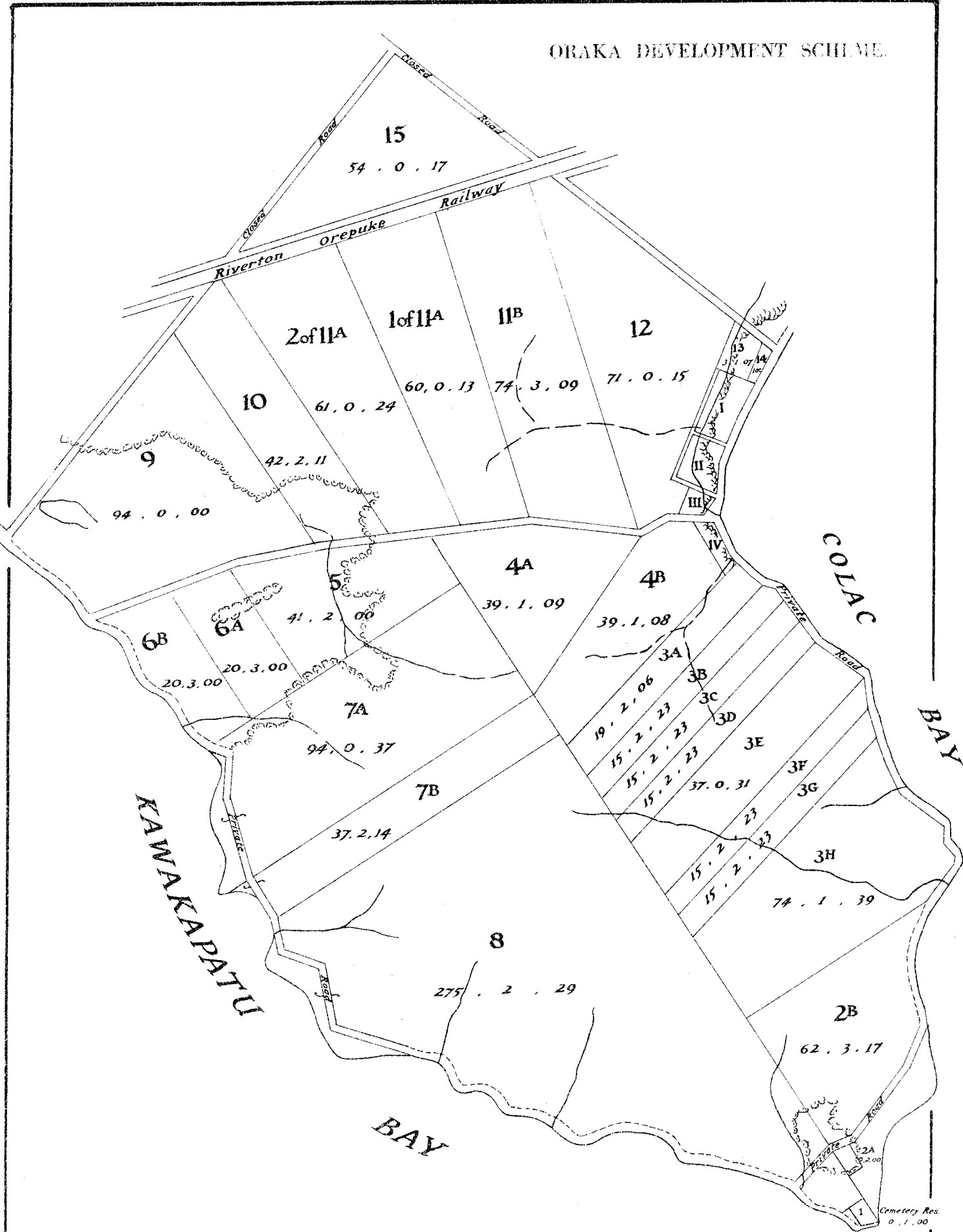
Plan of
Native Reserve
Blk VII Longwood Dist^{ct}
Scale of Chains



Plan of
Native Township of Oraka



ORAKA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



Plan of
 N.R.No.184 Oraka Native Res.
 being Part Block XI Longwood Dist.

Scale of Chains



