



Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act 1929

- Citation:** 20 Geo. V, No 19
- Date of Assent:** 7 November, 1929
- Commencement:** Date of Assent
- Repeal:** Repealed 1956, No 43
- Amendments:** **1930, No 29:** See separate record.
s8 amends s6
s9 amends s23.
1931, No 31: See separate record.
repeals all except ss1, 2, 29 - 31, 33, 34, 36, 39 - 41, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 58, 61 - 63 & *Schedule*.
1931, No 32: Repeals all except ss1 & 29.
- Type of Legislation:** Public
- Subject:** Maori Land Development Schemes
Maori Land Boards
Survey Issues
Forestry
Consolidation/Exchange Schemes
Rating
Reserved Land
Other Resource Issues
- Relevant Sections:** s3: Wilful removal of any timber, flax, kauri-gum or minerals from Native freehold land without legal authority shall be an offence
(2) having a partial interest in the property shall not prevent it being an offence.
s4: NLCt may make order authorising person named therein to take possession of timber etc. and to hold the same pending order of Court as to its disposal.
s5: Offence to obstruct person in exercise of powers under ss3 - 4.
s6: Tramway for removal of timber may be constructed over Native land with provision for compensation.
s7: Miscellaneous amendments of Native Land Act 1909.
s8: Trustee appointed under Part X of Native Land Act 1909 in respect of a minor may be continued in office by NLCt.
s9: Land subject to Part XIV of Native Land Act 1909 may in certain cases be leased by private contract.
s10: Native land acquired by Crown may be disposed of to Natives.
s11: Limitation of time for enforcement of charges in respect of lessee's right to compensation for improvements.

Relevant Sections continued next page



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s12: Lands vested in Maori Land Boards may be sold to private persons.

s13: Exemption from stamp duty of certain instruments executed by Maori Land Board.

s14: For the purposes of partition the NLCt may treat several areas owned by Natives as a single area owned by them in common and make partition orders accordingly.

s15: Amends Native Land Amendment Act 1913 *s110*.

s16: Jurisdiction of NLCt extended to all Maori owned land whether Native Freehold land or not.

s17: Extension of powers of Chief Judge to amend orders.

s18: Amends Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act 1922 *s12*.

s19: Amends Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act 1924 *s13*.

s20: Amends Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act 1927 *s13*.

s21: Board to be a leasing authority under Public Bodies' Leases Act 1908.

s22: Enabling Boards to receive moneys payable to Natives for payment to the person entitled thereto.

s23: To facilitate the development and settlement of Native land the Native Minister shall have the following powers (2) Native Minister may appoint advisory committees (3) Minister may cause to be undertaken survey, drainage, reclamation, roading, bridging, fencing, clearing, grassing, planting, top-dressing, manuring, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, and livestock. All moneys expended will be a charge on the land (5) Any charge on the land may be enforced by the NLCt by either the appointment of a receiver or vesting sufficient land to satisfy the charge in the Crown (7) To assist Natives to farm lands the minister may authorise advances out of the Native Land Settlement Account.

s24: Authorising Maori Land Boards to guarantee accounts of Native dairy farmers (3) all money paid by the Board shall constitute a charge on the land.

s25: Establishment of Investment Guarantee Fund for Maori Land Boards.

s26: Authorising Maori Land Boards to purchase and farm lands.

Relevant Sections, Commentary and Cross Reference continued over page



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s27: Lands vested in a Maori Land Board may be awarded to Crown on consolidation proceedings.

s28: Enabling NLCT to discharge land from Survey Charges.

Commentary: Sections 23 to 27 set up the Native Land Development scheme designed by Ngata. The Act provides for the Maori Land Boards to finance large scale Maori land improvement and consequent land use. This is achieved by the Boards providing the finance for all facets of land development, from clearing and draining land to purchasing stock and top-dressing. All payments made by the Boards become a charge upon the land to be repaid when the land is sufficiently productive to support itself. The scheme worked by Maori providing the labour and they could receive a wage for this, but any payments so made would be part of the charge on the land. It was anticipated that those Maori who showed themselves to be good workers would be able to become farmers when the land was developed. For further information on this scheme see AJHR 1931 G - 10 which includes Ngata's explanation, a history of land development policy, details of the land involved, and numerous maps, and is continued in G - 10 1932.

Cross Reference: NZPD vol 223 (1929) 1103 - 1106, 1111, 1174 - 1176
 NZPD vol 226 (1930) 212 - 232
 NZPD vol 230 (1931) 559 - 578
 AJHR (1930) G - 9 p.2
(Native Land Courts)
 AJHR (1931) G - 10
(Native Land Development)
 AJHR (1933) G - 10
(Native Land Development)
 AJHR (1934 - 35) G - 10
(Native Land Development),
 G - 11 pp.27 - 69 *(Native Affairs Commission)*
 Butterworth G & Young H *Maori Affairs*
 (GP Books, Wellington, 1990) 74 - 76.