



Native Land Amendment Act 1932

- Citation:** 23 Geo. V, No 25
- Date of Assent:** 9 December, 1932
- Commencement:** 1 January, 1933
- Repeal:** Repealed 1953, No 94
- Amendments:** **1933, No 50:** See separate record.
s6 amends s17 and extends s17(d).
1936, No 53: See separate record.
 repeals part of *ss14, 18.*
- Type of Legislation:** Public
- Subject:** Maori Land Court: Structures & Jurisdiction
 Alienation of Maori Land
 Maori Land Development Schemes
 Survey Issues
 Public/Native/Maori Trustee
- Relevant Sections:** *s2:* No alienation of Native land by a Native shall have any force or effect until confirmed by NLCT.
s5: Resolutions passed by assembled owners to be confirmed by NLCT rather than a Maori Land Board.
s7: The Native Land Purchase Board is abolished. Native Land Settlement Board set up under this Act to carry out all negotiations for the acquisition of Native land by the Crown.
s8: Chief Surveyor may require that survey costs are sufficiently secured.
s9: Native Land Settlement Account abolished and all money in the fund to be transferred into the Public Works fund.
s10: Native land for general settlement to be charged to Land for Settlements Account (set up by the Land for Settlements Act 1925).
s13: Debentures may issue on acquisition of land. The debenture may be sold or assigned on the NLCT being satisfied that it is in the interests of the Native beneficiary or his family to dispose of his interest in such debenture.
s17: Native Land Settlement Board constituted to exercise control over...
 – the investment of money available in the Native Trustee’s account or in the account of the Maori Land Board
 – the expenditure on all farming operations undertaken by the Native Minister

Relevant Sections, Commentary and Cross Reference continued next page



– the apportionment of the services of farm supervisors and managers.

s18: Native Land Settlement Board may select the services of any person as an advisory for Native farmers.

s19: The funds of all Maori Land Boards to be one common fund.

Commentary: This Act represents a restructuring of the Native Department following the National Expenditure Commission which was set up to find ways for the Government to save money during the Depression. The Commission recommended the amalgamation of the various branches of the Native Department. As a result the Native Land Court takes over the judicial functions of the Maori Land Boards, such as confirmation of alienations. Ngata described this as the “first step” towards reducing the status of the Maori Land Boards, and making them in effect the district offices of the Native Department. The Maori Land Purchase Board is replaced by the Native Land Settlement Board and all future purchases by the Crown will have to be approved by the Dominion Land Purchase Board as suitable for subdivision and settlement, and Ngata said that there was no money available for purchase anyway. The Native Trustee office is also part of the amalgamation and at this time the Native Trustee was in arrears because the Depression meant that he was not receiving payments due.

Cross Reference: NZPD vol 234 (1932) 662 - 678, 737 - 736

AJHR (1932) B - 4a pp.24 - 41

(National Expenditure Commission)

Butterworth G & Butterworth S *The Maori Trustee*

(Maori Trustee, Wellington, 1991) 35 - 36.