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Porirua ki Manawatū

The social and economic experience of Porirua ki Manawatū Māori: an analysis and appraisal

T.J. Hearn

Responses to the Tribunal

13 August 2025

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Waitangi Tribunal
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Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON

Para.13: Section 10 of the Public Health Act 1900 provided for the appointment of inspectors and empowered the Governor to define their functions and duties. The Health Act 1920 was more explicit. Part 2 dealt with the powers and duties of local authorities in respect of public health: section 20(a) provided for the appointment of sanitary inspectors whose task was to discharge those duties. Section 20(b) empowered and directed local authorities 'To cause inspection ... to be regularly made for the purpose of ascertaining if any nuisances, or conditions likely to be dangerous to health or offensive, exist ...;' and section 20(c) provided that if any such nuisances or conditions existed, 'to cause all proper steps to be taken to secure the abatement of such nuisance or the removal of such condition.' Section 132(y) empowered the Governor to define the duties of (*inter alia*) inspectors.

Para 14: Conversion of decimalised currency:

p.27 - £65 16s
p.34 – £58,047 10s
p.47 - £7 10s
p.49 - £7 6s
p.51 - £2 12s
p.52 - £5 6s; £ 2 12s; and £5 6s
p.277 - £8 18s
p.279 - £84 10s
p.342 - £83 10s
p.390 - £112 10s
p.401 - £708 12s; £466 10s; £1,031 12s
p.534 - £12 10s

Table 1.5: Sales of sections in Upper Aorangi block, 1873 to 1892

Acres sold	Price paid: £	Price paid per acre: £
13.5	16 17 6	1 10s
660	660 0 0	1
324	324 10 0	1
400	1299 0 0	3
55	200 0 0	3 12s
456	1368 0 0	3
268	804 0 0	3
400	800 0 0	2
100	300 0 0	3
100.6	200 0 0	2
58.6	117 0 0	2
368.5	368 0 0	1
62	186 0 0	3
131.25	394 0 0	3
108	10 0	0 1s
50	150 0 0	3
12	48 0 0	4
42	168 0 0	4
93.2	370 0 0	4
50.7	256 0 0	5 1s
111	333 0 0	3
62	157 0 0	2 10s
80.2	200 0 0	2 10s
55	240 0 0	4 7s
100	300 0 0	3
55	357 10 0	6 10s
130	500 0 0	3 17s

Table 2.4: Value of improvements per capita, Horowhenua County ridings, 1936

Ridings	Value of improvements per capita, Maori: £	Value of improvements per capita, Pakeha: £	Index: Maori as a proportion of Pakeha
Otaki	15 16	286 14	5.5
Te Horo	50 6	265 6	19.0
Tokomaru	24 4	279 8	8.7
Wirokino	43 18	276 14	15.9
Total county	**37 2**	**276 12**	**13 4**

Table 4.8: Number of men employed and wages paid, Maori land development programme, 1934-1935

Maori land districts	Number of men	Total wages: £	Average wages: £
Tokerau	1024	17971	17 10 6
Waikato-Maniapoto	71	1809	25 9 6
Tairawhiti	576	9808	17 0 0
Waiariki	589	14705	24 19
Aotea	99	731	7 7 6
Ikaroa & South Island	81	2640	32 12
Native Trustee	54	233	4 6
East Coast Commissioner	141	2020	14 6
Totals	**2635**	**49917**	**16 19 0**

Table 4.11: Capital values, Maori and Pakeha, Horowhenua ridings and county, 31 March 1936

Ridings	Maori capital valuations: £	Maori per capita: £	Pakeha capital valuations: £	Pakeha per capita: £	Index
Otaki	17040	60 18	637732	810 6	7.5
Te Horo	22515	173 4	710546	642 8	27.0
Tokomaru	5270	109 15	1338574	892 8	12.3
Wirokino	104851	144 16	2066532	764 10	18.9
Totals	**149676**	**125 12**	**4753384**	**779 16**	**16.2**

Table 5.4: State Advances: housing related loans from 1 April 1919 to 31 March 1925

	Number	Value: £	Average value: £
To build houses or purchase homes			
To settlers	6145	3454093	562 2
To workers	10911	6486224	594 10
To release mortgages on home properties			
To settlers	2502	1346498	538 4
To erect workers' dwellings			
To local authorities	-	634145	-
Discharged soldiers			
Urban areas	11456	8345311	728 10
Farm properties	4063	1186000	291 18
Railways	543	465655	875 12
Public Works Department			
State employees	247	227640	921 12
Totals	**33365**	**20164923**	

Table 6.3 Average value (£) of ordinary, special, and total housing loans, to 31 March 1949

Maori land districts	Ordinary loans	Special loans	Total
Tokerau	738 16	382 12	528 14
Waikato-Maniapoto	323 18	433 8	358 14
Waiariki	979 16	706 14	901 4
Tairawhiti	670 14	447 10	582 2
Aotea	584	584 4	575 6
Ikaroa	1111 14	460 8	909 14
South Island	577 18	417 18	536 4
Totals	**788 12**	**466 10**	**622 6**

Para 15: Section 25 of the Maori Land Settlement Act required the Crown to pay the owners of land purchased from Māori 'not less than the capital value of the land as assessed under "The Government Valuation of Land Act 1896."' The latter drew no distinction between Native freehold and general land. In 1915 the Valuer General advised the Commission on the Valuation of Land that valuations of 'unimproved lands,' that is, it appears, all such lands, were 'held down' in order to assist acquisition by the Crown. But the value of Native freehold land was further discounted by up to 25 per cent, on the grounds of the additional costs involved in putchase, in particular, the removal (until 1909) of any Crown-imposed restrictions on alienation; the calling of meetings assembled owners; locating all owners; establishing 'other lands; charges imposed by surveyors lawyers, and interpreters; and confirmation hearings. Despite the Valuer-General's insistence that tenure should not be taken into account when valuations were determined, the practice continued into the 1920s. In effect, the already

discounted value of unimproved Native freehold land was further discounted on the grounds of the costs involved in acquisition by the Crown.

It is worthwhile noting that this practice of discounting was long established. In 1894, for example, Native Land Purchase Officer George Wilkinson, responsible for land purchasing in Te Rohe Potae, noted that both the Surveyor-General and the Native Land Purchase Board were aware that general land and Native freehold land were valued differently. In the case of the former, ease of transfer upon purchase allowed payment of 'the actual market value,' while In the case of the latter, the 'complications' attending purchase, specifically the numbers of owners involved, necessitated a price lower that such value. Further, in 1907 Native Minister James Carroll referred to a 'rule' by which 'the price of Native land should be estimated at least 15 percent under that of any other' on the grounds that the Crown had helped to increase values through expenditure on pulic works.[1]

Para 16: The Māori and Pakeha Federation was established, on the initiative of Te Arawa and Ngati Kahungungu, in 1936 as a 'non-political and non-sectarian' organisation dedicated to 'further[ing] the interests of the Māori race.' A constitution was approved and officers elected in October 1936. It does not appear to have been active beyond 1939 and may have been overtaken by the Māori War Effort Organisation.

[1] See NZPD 1907, Vol.140, p.396.