



1864 - Native Reserves Act: All remaining land reserved for Maori use was put under settler control.

1865 - Native Land Court: Designed to determine ownership, Maori owners had to spend many months in town waiting to have their cases heard. If they did not show up they lost the right to the land. This caused many of them to build up huge debts and they had to sell a lot of their land to pay for them. Maori owners had to pay for any surveying work that had to be done. Many Maori owners sold land rather than go through the humiliating experience of the Land Court sitting.

Between 1865 and 1875, 10 million acres of land was lost by Maori

Oyster Fisheries Act: Prevented Maori from fishing commercially. Maori commercial fishing enterprises at the time went broke and they had to sell land to meet their debts.

1867 - Maori Representation Act: Four Maori seats in Parliament established as a response to Pakeha fear that Maori who by now had a majority under the property qualification clause of the 1852 Constitution Act in a number of electorates could gain a majority in Government.

1867 - The Native Schools Act: Was passed extending the parameters of the 1858 Act. These schools would assist in the process of assimilation.

1869 - A new Maori version of the Treaty was requested by the Government. "Kawanatanga" in Article 1 is replaced by "nga mana Katoa o te Rangatiratanga".

1871 - A Government stipulation that instruction in Native Schools had to be in English.

1877 - The Treaty is declared a nullity by Judge Prendergast in the Bishop of Wellington v Wi Paraka case. Legislation was introduced to allow direct purchase of Maori land. This was another breach of Article 2.

1879 - An amendment by Grey of the Native Land Act made it easier for small farmers to get Maori land. The Government sabotaged the Commission that was set up to investigate land confiscation in Taranaki.

1879 - Peace Preservation Bill: One year's hard labour for Maori people who refused to leave their abodes.

1880 - Maori Prisoners' Act:

200 Maori arrested in Taranaki for preventing the surveying of confiscated land. Kept in prison for an indefinite period without trial.

1880 - West Coast Settlement Act: Any Maori in Taranaki could be arrested without a warrant and jailed for two years with hard labour if they built anything or in any way hindered the surveying or property.

1881 - Native Reserves Act: The control of Maori reserves is taken over by the Public Trustee.

1881 - 2500 troops invade Parihaka and Te Whiti the prophet is arrested.

LEGISLATIVE VIOLATIONS OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

The first 150 years

These are only some of the legislative violations - there are many more than those listed here.

In 1840, *Maori owned 66,400,000 acres of land*

1841 - Land Claims Ordinance stated that lands not actually occupied or used by the Maori belonged to the Crown. This contradicted Article 2 of the Treaty

1844 - Governor Fitzroy dropped the pre-emption clause in Article 2 of the Treaty and allowed private sales to take place.

1846 - Governor Grey abolished the Protectorate Department, which had the responsibility of protecting Maori rights, and gave the New Zealand Company the exclusive right of pre-emption.

In 1852 Maori ownership of land reduced to 34,000,000 acres.

In the 12 years since 1840 almost half of the Maori owned land had been lost.

1852 - Constitution Act: Saw the establishment of Provincial Government. Only males over 21 who had individual title to property of a certain value were entitled to vote. Very few Maori males were able to do so.

1859 - Te Ati Awa Chief Teira sold the Governor land at Waiata without seeking the agreement of the other chiefs who had an interest in the land, especially the Senior Chief Wiremu Kingi. This was a breach of the Treaty's land guarantee.

In 1860 *Maori Owned Land reduced to 21,400,000 acres*

1862 - Native Lands Act: Designed to break down Maori communal ownership of land. A land court was set up to individualise title. An amendment to the act meant that Maori owners could sell to anyone. This breached the pre-emption clause in Article 2.

1863 - Governor Grey invades the Waikato region.

Suppression of Rebellion Act: No right to trial before imprisonment. Its intention was to punish "certain aboriginal tribes of the colony" for rebelling against the Crown.

New Zealand Settlement Act: *Over three million acres of Maori land was confiscated to pay for the war.*

1886 - Native Lands Administration Act: Rejected the traditional right of communal ownership. Maori land was given over to small groups of trustees who had the right under this act to sell it.

1886 - Te Whiti was re-arrested (under the West Coast Preservation Act of 1881) without warrant, charge or trial and jailed for three months.

1887 - Native Land Act:

Large scale direct purchase of Maori land. Bastion Point, Auckland appropriated for defence purposes.

In 1891 Maori Land was only 11,079,486 Acres

1892 - The Native Department was abolished.

1893 - Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act: Designed to speed up the purchase of Maori Land.

1894 - Advances to Settlers Act: Low interest loans made available to white settlers to buy land from the Government.

Native Land Court Act: Names on the Certificate of Title were deemed trustees or beneficial owners.

Validation of Invalid Land Sales Act: Any Pakeha misdealing concerning Maori land was legitimised.

1894 - Maori Land Settlement Act: Maori land was put under the control of Land Councils. There was no Maori representation. The settler population had increased and so had their desire for land.

1897 - 92 Maori in Taranaki were arrested for ploughing land in protest of Public Trustee control of their lands.

1903 - An act re-affirms Judge Prendergast's 1877 ruling that the Treaty is a nullity.

1905 - The abolition of Native Councils (they had slowed down the Government's land purchases).

1905-08 - There were amendments to the

Native Land Act which forced further sales of Maori land.

1908 - Tohunga Suppression Act: Penalties were imposed on tohunga (experts in Maori medicine and Maori spirituality).

1909 Native Land Act: Maori could no longer use the whangai system for adopting children. The Act was to prevent the adoption by Maori of Pakeha children.

In 1911 Maori land now amounted to 7,137,205 acres

1918 - Maori servicemen who returned after WWI were not eligible for the benefits of the Rehabilitation Scheme. The scheme was only available to Pakeha servicemen.

In 1920 Maori land reduced to 4,787,686 acres

1923 - Wiremu Tahopotiki Ratana was snubbed when he took Treaty grievances to King George.

1932 - Ratana M.J.'s present petition with 30,000 signatures calling for ratification of the Treaty.. It was ignored. Maori received half the unemployment benefit given to the Pakeha. A single Maori received 7 shillings 6 pence and a Pakeha 15 shillings.

In 1939 Maori land reduced to 4,028,503 acres.

1953

Maori Affairs Act:

If Maori land was not occupied or being used then it was declared "waste land" and taken by the Government.

1953 - Town and Country Planning Act: Prevented Maori from building on their land. This forced many Maori to move from rural areas to the cities.

1960 - The Hunn Report: Jack Hunn, a top-ranking civil servant, recommended a stepping up of the assimilation process.

1967 - Maori Affairs Amendment Act: Maori trustee had the right to ask individuals to sell their interest to the Government. Land owned by fewer than four Maori people had to be put under one title.

1967 - Rating Act: Maori freehold land subject to rates.

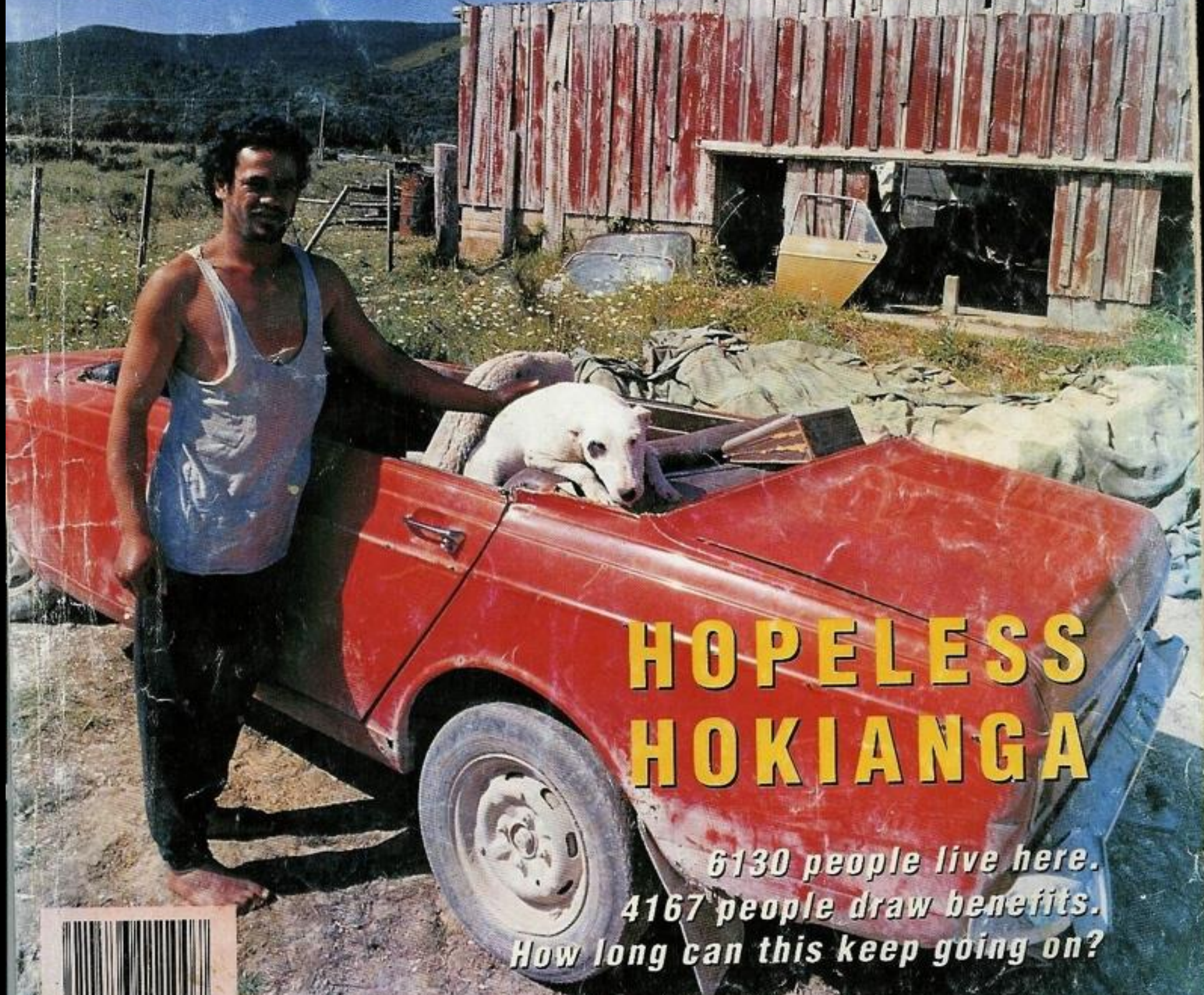
By 1975 Maori land reduced to 3,000,000 acres

1986 - The Crown created a property right with the introduction of a fisheries quota system. A breach of Article 2.

1990 - Maori Fisheries Act: Re-definition of an important part of Article 2, which guarantees Maori "full exclusive possession of the Lands and Estates, Forest, Fisheries". By 31st October 1992 Maori are granted 10% of the fishing quota. The Government has re-defined full as 10%. A further breach of Article 2. There are many other legislative violations. This is just some of them.







HOPELESS HOKIANGA

*6130 people live here.
4167 people draw benefits.
How long can this keep going on?*

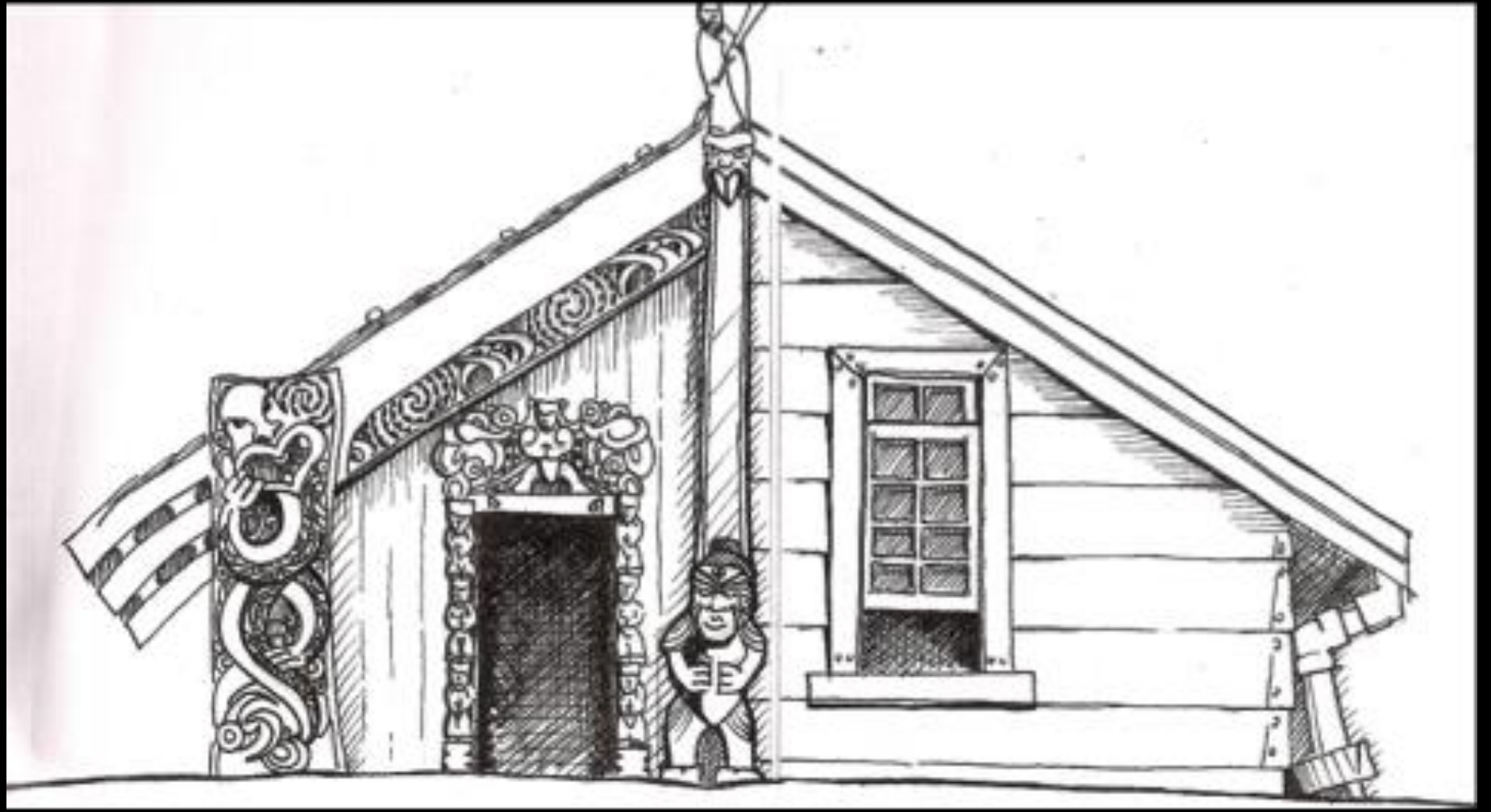












"TYRE HOUSE SUGGESTED FOR RURAL MAORI!"

G'NIGHT PA!

G'NIGHT WHETU!

G'NIGHT RANGI!

G'NIGHT WIREMU

G'NIGHT TIPENE!



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