

whereas if they accepted the money I had brought, it would henceforth be called Kainga-poto, (the quickly disappearing wealth). This saying of mine has since become a proverb for all large sales in the Bay of Plenty... I strongly urged them to make adequate reserves, and eventually, 1700 acres and three small totara bushes were cut out, and it's on one of these that the carved house and largest village now stand..."



Captain Gilbert Mair

**Second Time:** We have copies of the Deeds of Sale for Kaingaroa Plain, which then had no planted forests. Mair would have been astounded if he had known that in June 2009 at Turangi, the biggest Treaty settlement ever took place, when eight iwi were given 176,000ha of nine forests, including Kaingaroa, and \$280 million cash. The total cost of the claim to the taxpayer was around \$450 million.

But Wait, There's More!: The Crown Forest Rental Trust was set up in 1991 with a fund of \$25 million for Maori to pay for legal enquiry into their claims with the Tribunal, including claims for Kaingaroa Forest. Cumulative rentals for forests paid by the government to beneficiaries of the Trust until 1997, when figures were withdrawn from public scrutiny, exceeded \$157 million.

## The South Island Sold and Double Compensated

**First Time:** The Ngai Tahu or 'Kemp' Block - the South Island of New Zealand - was purchased for the Crown in 1848, but iwi descendents claimed successfully for compensation in 1944 and 1998. The 1944 settlement document states:

From the Final Settlement of the Ngaitahu Claim, 15th December 1944: "Whereas the members of the Ngaitahu Tribe and their descendents have from time to time made certain claims in respect of the purchase of the Ngaitahu Block by Mr. Kemp on behalf of the Crown in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight: And whereas the persons now interested in the claims have agreed to accept the payment of the sum of three hundred thousand pounds... 2. In settlement of all claims and demands which have been made on His Majesty's Government in New Zealand and for the purpose of releasing and discharging His Majesty's said Government from any claims or demands which might hereafter be made on it with respect of, or arising out of, the purchase of certain lands in the South Island belonging to the Ngaitahu Tribe, the purchase aforesaid being that referred to under the heading of "South Island Claims - Kemp's Purchase... in each year for a period of thirty years and no longer, the annual sum of ten thousand pounds, payable on the first day of April in each year..." Erua Tirikatene wrote in 1946 while establishing a new Trust Board for Ngaitahu that "my settlement is a final one."

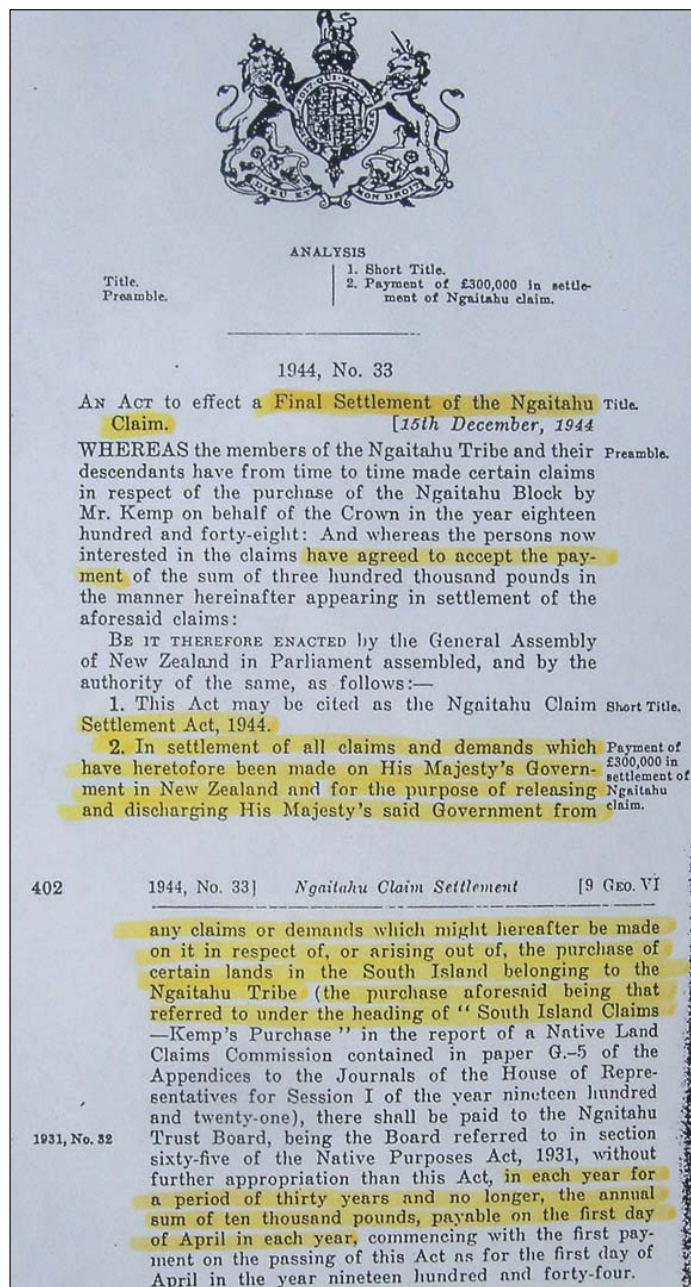
The Taranaki claims were settled at the same time, with preambles stating it was "a Final Settlement."

As part of the same push to settle claims, Fraser's Labour

Government settled other outstanding claims with a one-off payment totalling £81,550, plus £17,000 per annum. The quid pro quo was that these settlements were "definitely to end the redressing of grievances."

**Second Time:** In 1998 Ngai Tahu were given \$170 million in a Waitangi Tribunal settlement for the South Island, plus other concessions including long term leases of land at 'peppercorn (minimal) rates.' Rangitane iwi recently won a claim of \$300 million settlement for land, including control of the Wairau Bar, a valuable archaeological site on DOC land.

The Taranaki Maori Claims Act of 1944 gave full settlement between the Crown and local tribes, but this was disputed by various Taranaki iwi. Multiple land claims continued for Taranaki, despite a further Full and Final Settlement in 1946. Documentation shows that Taranaki was legally purchased by the Crown in 1842 from Chief Te Wherowhero of conquering Waikato tribes.



The Final Settlement of the Ngaitahu Claim for the South Island, 1944