

statement in writing of the nature and quantity of the liquor and of the name and address of the person to whom it is sent is attached to the outside of the package. Postal and Railway officials are empowered to detain or to refuse to receive or to deliver any liquor in respect of which it appears there has been non-compliance with any legal condition or requirement.

105. Notwithstanding these various restrictions upon the importation of liquor into the King-country, large quantities of alcoholic liquor do lawfully enter the King-country. We shall later give the figures.

106. In the King-country the inspection of unlicensed premises and the taking of legal proceedings are in the hands of the police. The Postal and Railway officials have the powers just mentioned to refuse to receive or deliver, or to detain, any liquor.

CHAPTER 6.—METHODS OF CONTROL AFFECTING ONLY MEMBERS OF THE MAORI RACE EITHER THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND OR IN SPECIFIED AREAS

107. The general restrictions upon members of the Maori race are as follows. The first restriction to be mentioned is the only one which applies throughout the North and South Islands of New Zealand :—

108. By section 44 of the Licensing Amendment Act, 1910 (first enacted in section 24 of the Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act Amendment Act, 1895), it is an offence for any person in any part of New Zealand to supply liquor (*a*) to an intoxicated male Native, or (*b*) to any female Native, not being the wife of a person other than a Native, or except for medicinal purposes upon the authority of a registered medical practitioner. This is the only provision which governs the supply of liquor to Natives, male or female, in the South Island of New Zealand. In that Island a male Native may purchase liquor in the same way and to the same extent as a European. Section 44 applies also in the North Island, but all other restrictions upon members of the Maori race apply only in the North Island. The reason lies, apparently, in the difference in the Maori populations of the Islands. In 1945 the Maori population of the North Island was 95,308, and the Maori population of the South Island was 3,436.

109. The whole of the North Island of New Zealand and the Chatham Islands have been proclaimed as districts under section 43 of the Licensing Amendment Act, 1910. The effect of this section is to make the supply of liquor to a Native by any person, whether licensed or not, unlawful unless the supply is (*a*) on licensed premises for consumption on those premises, or (*b*) for medicinal purposes on the authority of a registered medical practitioner, or (*c*) to any Native who is the wife of any person other than a Native. A Native is defined to mean a person belonging to the aboriginal race of New Zealand and to include a half-caste and persons intermediate in blood between half-castes and persons of pure descent.

110. Section 273 (*e*) of the Licensing Act, 1908, prohibits in the King-country the supply of liquor to any male Maori who is under the influence of liquor or to any female Maori, except on the written certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the same is required medicinally. This section confers no exemption in favour of the wife of a non-Native in the King-country.

111. The Council of any Maori District under the Maori Councils Act, 1900, may make by-laws and prescribe fines for the prevention of drunkenness and the introduction of alcoholic liquors into any Maori *kaianga*, village, or *pa*. The fines are imposed by the Maori Council, but may be reviewed by a Magistrate. The Chairman of the Maori Council may seize liquor introduced or taken into the area. Liquor introduced or taken, in pursuance of a medical certificate that it is necessary for the health of a person, is exempt.