

(6) The Registrars should obtain such details concerning marriages of Maoris with Chinese and other Asiatics, and births (legitimate or illegitimate) of Maori children of Asiatic fathers, to enable the Government Statistician to keep full details with regard to this question—*i.e.*, especially race.

The Committee directs the attention of the Hon. the Minister to the resolution unanimously passed by the Maori members of the Anglican Synod at present sitting in Auckland, to the following effect: "That the women and girls of the Ngapuhi Tribe who have drifted into city and suburban areas and seek employment in market gardens be repatriated, seeing that they have land interests and remunerative occupations to return to."

The foregoing suggestions are made for the purpose of coping with the conditions existing at the present time, and in this connection the Committee recognizes that it would cause hardship to place any further restriction on the Maori workers until other suitable avenues of employment are available.

For the latter purpose we make further recommendations as follows:—

- (1) The education of Maoris with a definite agricultural bias.
- (2) Speeding-up of the consolidation of Maori interests in land—
 - (a) Areas for occupation as farmlets—*i.e.*, suitable for the settlement of heads of families without any special ability as farmers or capital for larger operations:
 - (b) Areas for occupation as dairy farms, starting in a small way, with possibilities of development:
 - (c) Areas for cattle and sheep raising in suitable areas for such purposes.
- (3) Revival of ancient Maori arts and crafts and arrangements for marketing the output. (It is suggested that the Native Affairs Department and the Industries and Commerce Department, in conjunction with the Tourist Department, might be consulted on this question.)
- (4) Domestic training of Maori girls.

NOTE.—The two preceding recommendations would, in our opinion, necessitate the making of provision for training-centres and hostels.

The Committee recommends that the efforts of the Health and Education Departments to raise the standard of living amongst the Maoris be supplemented by the extension of the hygiene course in Native schools.

We have, &c.,

THOMAS J. HUGHES, Chairman.

W. SLAUGHTER, Member.

TUKERE TE ANGA, Member.

[* NOTE.—Evidence and photographs not laid on Table of House.]

APPENDIX.

FIGURES QUOTED BY PROFESSOR EARLE FINCH, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, IN PAPERS ON INTER-RACIAL PROBLEMS AT THE UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS HELD IN 1911.

"Effects of Miscegenation."

"The Native population of Hawaii, estimated at 300,000 by Cook in 1778, had declined to 29,787 in 1900. It was apparent, however, even in the time of Darwin that the cross between a Native stock and a civilized race gives rise to a progeny capable of existing and multiplying in spite of changed conditions. Between 1866 and 1872 Native Hawaiians decreased by 8,081, while half-breeds increased by 847 (also quoted by Darwin, 'Descent of Man,' Vol. I, p. 253). Between 1890 and 1900 full-blooded Hawaiians decreased from 34,436 to 29,787, while those of mixed blood increased from 6,186 to 7,848."

Also he says, "It is not surprising that racial miscegenation often produces an inferior population. The withholding of social and legal sanction from inter-racial marriages tends to limit unions to the lower classes, the offspring of which are like the parents." (NOTE.—"Legal sanction" here is equivalent to Chinese custom.)

Also, "The Hawaiian population is now almost entirely Chinese, Japanese, and half-breeds. The pure Hawaiian has almost disappeared." (See Year-book.)

Again, this same man says, "The dilution of the so-called high races by that of the so-called lower races will either set the species on the highway to extinction or cause a relapse to barbarism. The proviso against this *only* is intermarriage of *both* sexes freely and the subsequent marriage of the products of miscegenation." (NOTE.—This aspect of miscegenation does not apply in New Zealand, and so his proposition must stand as stated.)

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (450 copies), £6 10s.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1930.

Price 6d.]