

# Working Paper 2020/10 – A List of Royal Commissions

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**MCGUINNESS INSTITUTE**  
TE HONONGA WAKA

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# Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	Introduction	4
1.2	Background	4
1.3	Legal history of Royal Commissions in New Zealand	5
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Selected Commissions</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	Report of the Royal Commission on Federation	7
2.2	Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry	8
2.3	Report of the Influenza Epidemic Commission	10
2.4	New Zealand Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand	12
<b>3.0</b>	<b>What we found</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1	Research results	14
3.2	Observations	15
<b>List of Appendices</b>		
Appendix 1:	List of Royal Commissions	16
<b>References</b>		<b>147</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>		
Figure 1:	Number of Royal Commissions, by decade [131]	5
Figure 2:	Number of Royal Commissions, by type [131]	14
Figure 3:	Number of Royal Commissions, by not found online [28]	14
<b>List of Tables</b>		
Table 1:	Report of the Royal Commission on Federation	7
Table 2:	Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry	8
Table 3:	Report of the Commission on the Influenza Epidemic	10
Table 4:	New Zealand Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand	12

# 1.0 Purpose

## 1.1 Introduction

This working paper provides a list of all Royal Commissions established in New Zealand. The McGuinness Institute found that there is no singular platform that holds a comprehensive list of historical Royal Commissions; this working paper aims to fill in this gap. The list included in this paper may be not be complete. Appendix 1 includes the front page of each of the publicly available Royal Commissions found online.

We would encourage government to establish a Royal Commissions website that contains a user-friendly list of Royal Commissions. We suggest basing this on the Australian Government's Royal Commissions website or the Canadian Government's site (Government of Canada, n.d.; Parliament of Australia, n.d.).

## 1.2 Background

The first Royal Commission in the UK is considered to have been established in 1085, following King William I's royal mandate, leading to the creation of the Domesday Book (Barlow, 2013).

Public inquiries have a long history in Commonwealth and Westminster democracies (UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand); however, the relevance and success of this 'ad hoc' mode of inquiry has been disputed, and frequency of use has fluctuated (Prasser, n.d.). In the 19th century, the UK established over 400 royal commissions, yet there were only 37 royal inquiries established between 1945 and 2000 (Barlow, 2013). In Britain, it was said that 'if public inquiries are to be known by their fruits, and if their proper fruits are reforms and improvements in law and practice, there is probably not a great deal to be said for them' (Law Commission, 2007: 7). This quote was then used in the 2007 Law Commission paper that explored the relevance and usefulness of royal inquiries as government looked to replace the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908 (with the Inquiries Act 2013).

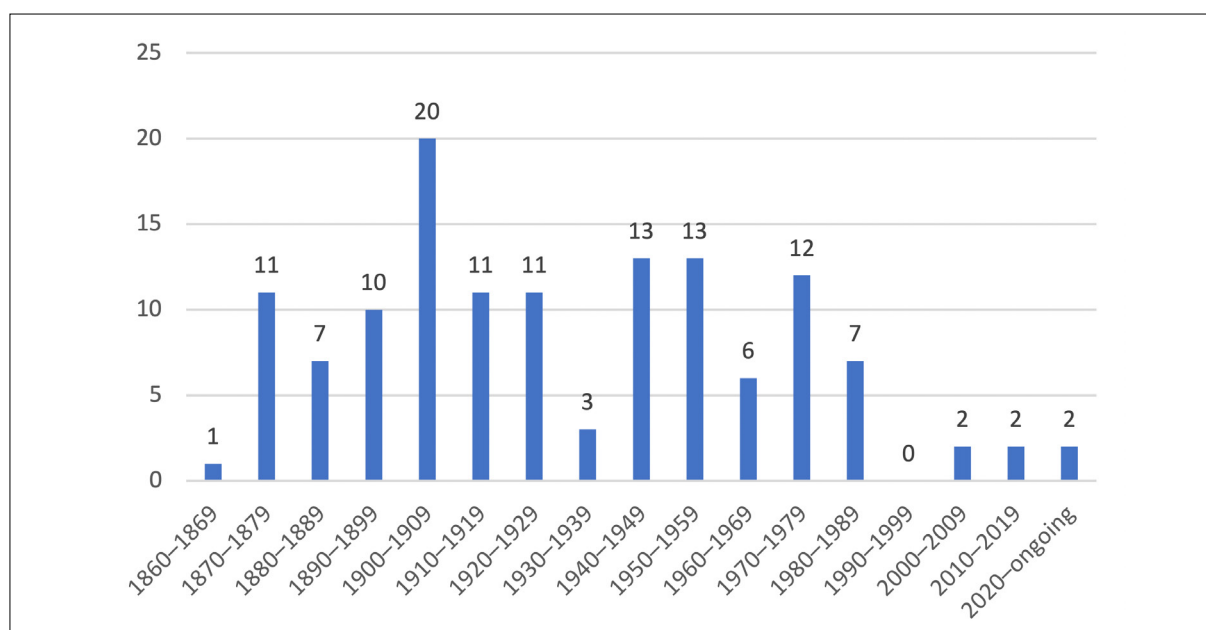
Royal Commissions are a flexible means of exploring a wide range of issues; this is evident in the broad range of inquiries undertaken (see Table 1). Historically, commissions have been appointed to:

- investigate accidents where there has been a major loss of life
- consider social policy initiatives with a big public impact
- make adjustments to the institutional structure of government
- take a sensitive or moral issue out of the political arena in order to get non-partisan, professional advice on it and build a consensus on how to proceed (Simpson, 2012).

Figure 1 maps the frequency of the 131 royal commissions identified.



Figure 1: Number of Royal Commissions, by decade [131]



### 1.3 Legal history of Royal Commissions in New Zealand

In New Zealand, the first Commission was held in 1855 (Simpson, 2012). The Commissioners' Powers Act 1867 enabled 'Members of Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council to examine Witnesses on Oath'. The Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908 legislation consolidated earlier Acts. Both the 1908 Act and the new Inquiries Act 2013 are administered by the Department of Internal Affairs. However, all new inquiries are established under the Inquiries Act 2013 (Simpson, 2012).

The purpose of the 2013 Act was to reform and modernise the law relating to inquiries, by providing for the establishment of both public and government inquiries to inquire into matters of public importance; recognising and providing for Royal Commissions established under the Royal prerogative; and enabling those inquiries to be carried out effectively, efficiently, and fairly.

According to section 6 of the Inquiries Act 2013, three types of inquiry exist:

- Royal commissions established under the authority of the Letters Patent constituting the office of the Governor-General, and this Act applies to Royal commissions as if they were public inquiries;
- public inquiries, which are established in accordance with subsection (2); and
- government inquiries, which are established in accordance with subsection (3).

'All three types of inquiry have the same powers. The main difference is their perceived status' (Office of the Ombudsman, 2020: 4) The 2017 *Cabinet Manual* sets out the distinction between the three:

- Royal Commissions are 'typically reserved for the most serious matters of public importance'.
- Public inquiries are for 'significant or wide-reaching issue that causes a high level of concern to the public and to Ministers'.
- Government inquiries 'typically deal with smaller and more immediate issues where a quick and authoritative answer is required from an independent inquirer' (DPMC, 2017: 68).

'Other differences relate to how they are established, and how they report back.... Public Inquiries include Royal Commissions, which are appointed by and report to the Governor-General, and the Inquiry report is tabled in Parliament. Government Inquiries are appointed by and report to a Minister and the intention is that these are simpler and quicker to establish' (Office of the Ombudsman, 2020: 4).

## 2.0 Selected Commissions

Many past Royal Commissions have had major implications on public policy, with recommendations made in the reports being implemented by Government. With hindsight, it can be seen that these Commissions have shifted the trajectory of public policy in New Zealand.

We have selected four Royal Commissions to illustrate how independent and considered inquiry into complex matters has been beneficial to New Zealand. The first is interesting considering our ongoing close ties with Australia and the third (although not a Royal Commission), given recent calls for a Royal Commission in response to the existing pandemic. The forestry and sheep-farming Royal Commissions are interesting given many of the same issues that they explored in 1913 and 1949 respectively, are still relevant today.

1. 1901 Report of the Royal Commission on Federation
2. 1913 Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry
3. 1919 Report of the Influenza Epidemic Commission (this was a Commission, not a Royal Commission)
4. 1949 Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand.

## 2.1 Report of the Royal Commission on Federation

Since the 1860s, New Zealand had been participating in Australian colonial conferences; however, when the six colonies of Australia began discussing federation, New Zealand was not included in the negotiations. In 1899, when Australia decided to federate the six colonies, this sparked debate in New Zealand, with a number of parties in favour of joining Australia. Premier Richard Seddon, who was opposed to joining the federation, set up the Royal Commission in 1900 in order to buy time and get a sense of public opinion. While most public submissions opposed joining with Australia, many farmers were in favour, fearing trade barriers. In the final report, all ten commissioners unanimously opposed becoming a state of the Commonwealth of Australia (MCH, 2016; n.d.[a]).

**Table 1: Report of the Royal Commission on Federation**

<b>Title</b>	<i>Report of the Royal Commission on Federation, together with Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, and Appendices</i>
<b>Pages</b>	777 pages (including minutes of proceedings, of evidence, appendices and index) Reference 7–24
<b>Report presented</b>	13 May 1901
<b>Timeline</b>	26 December 1900: Commission appointed 17 January–18 May 1901: Commission meetings held across New Zealand and Australian cities
<b>Commissioners</b>	Albert Pitt (Chairman) Harold Beauchamp Charles Christopher Bowen Thomas Wilson Leys Charles Manley Luke John Andrew Millar William Russell Russell John Roberts Walker Scott Reid William Jukes Steward
<b>Matters before the Commission</b>	To assess the desirability of a federation of the Colony of New Zealand with the Commonwealth of Australia, becoming one state.  The scope of inquiries included the effects on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislative independence</li> <li>2. Public finance</li> <li>3. Defence</li> <li>4. Postal and telegraphic services</li> <li>5. Administration of justice</li> <li>6. Imperial relations</li> <li>7. Federal departmental administration</li> <li>8. Agricultural, commercial and industrial interests</li> <li>9. The social condition of the working-classes</li> <li>10. The question of coloured labour</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>	The Commission found that it was not desirable for New Zealand to federate with and become a state of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Commissioners came to this conclusion with their consideration and knowledge of New Zealand's: soil, climate, productiveness; adaptability of the lands for close settlement; vast natural resources; immense wealth in forest, mine and natural scenery; energy of the people; abundant rainfall; vast water-power; insularity; and geographical positioning of New Zealand. They found that New Zealand could supply all that is required to support and maintain a population within the boundaries.

## 2.2 Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry

In 1913, native timber-producing trees were declining in numbers and there was a growing realisation that the administration of forestry had not been successful in protecting native forests, as a number of native species were threatened with extinction (McLintock, 1966; MPI, 2020a). The Royal Commission was established to determine which indigenous forest land should be conserved (for soil protection, water conservation and scenery) and which areas should be repurposed for settlement or sawmilling. The Commission was also required to think about future demands for timber and state funding for private and local body planting, and forestry education (McLintock, 1966). The outbreak of World War I delayed any action being taken based on the recommendations; however, many of the plans were implemented immediately after. In 1920, Sir Francis Dillon Bell acted on one of the key recommendations, establishing a new department, the State Forest Service. The new department produced proposals for New Zealand forest policy and in 1922, the Forests Act 1921-22 was passed (McLintock, 1966). In 2018, the government established Te Uru Rākau with aims to develop a forest strategy that can be used ‘to sustainably expand, manage and utilise New Zealand’s forest resources – exotic (non-native) and indigenous (native) – to benefit our environment, our regions, and our people’ (MPI, 2020b). As New Zealand transitions into a low carbon economy, forestry policy will become increasingly more important in aiding our reduction of emissions.

**Table 2: Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry**

<b>Title</b>	<i>New Zealand Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry together with Minutes of Proceedings and of Evidence</i>
<b>Pages</b>	179 pages (including appendices, minutes of proceedings and of evidence, photographs and maps) Reference 8–47
<b>Report presented</b>	31 May 1913
<b>Timeline</b>	11 February 1913: Commission appointed 26 February 1948: Commission began
<b>Commissioners</b>	Henry Douglas Morpeth Haszard (Commissioner of Crown Land) (Chairman) Thomas William Adams Samuel Isaac Clarke Leonard Cockayne Frank Yates Lethbridge Charles Primrose Murdoch
<b>Matters before the Commission</b>	To determine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. which of the existing forests should be retained for conservation</li> <li>2. which of the existing forests are suitable for settlement, and which for timber production</li> <li>3. the best method for indigenous forest management</li> <li>4. whether the decreasingly available white pine that was used for packing butter exports should be regulated</li> <li>5. New Zealand’s probable future demand for commercial timber</li> <li>6. the types of timber that are likely to be required</li> <li>7. how far existing state plantations will meet the demand</li> <li>8. to what extent should the state forest operations be expanded</li> <li>9. whether the state operations are being conducted satisfactorily, and what changes are required</li> <li>10. how the state should encourage private tree planting.</li> </ol>
<b>Background</b>	The Commission comprised growers’ representatives, wood processors and users, and a scientist. The issues raised by the Commission were put forth by William Ferguson Massey, Prime Minister and Minister of Lands (responsible for forestry). The group visited native forests, exotic plantations and forest nurseries, covering 7,000 miles (11,265 km).

<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>The Commission's recommendations were split into two parts: (1) Indigenous Forest and (2) Afforestation. In regard to indigenous forest, the Commission recommended that measures be taken to permanently retain native forests for both:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. climatic reserves: for soil and flood protection, water conservation and shelter.</li> <li>2. scenic reserves: preserving flora and fauna or used for recreation. The Commission claimed that three quarters of New Zealand's species were to be found nowhere else and therefore must be preserved. At the time, almost all indigenous forest that was not a climatic or scenic reserve, or a national park, would be turned into farmland if suitable.</li> </ol> <p>In regard to afforestation, the Commission found that relying on New Zealand's native forest for timber would not be a perpetually feasible nor sustainable option. They assumed that the growth of the population would increase consumption, which they believed would exceed the rate at which native trees could be regenerated. The Commission stated that carrying out afforestation on a sound commercial basis would be highly profitable to New Zealand.</p> <p>Concerning operational change, the Commission made recommendations in regard to how the state forestry operations were being conducted. They recommended that an economic survey of the private plantations should go ahead promptly. The Commission suggested that a Forestry Branch (which had existed previously) be established, under the Lands Department, which had an advisory board of experts to advise on forest policy and operations. They made recommendations for the state to actively encourage private tree planting. Their suggestion for the incentive was that trees be provided from state forest nurseries at cost price, planting be under advice from the department and the possibility of tax relief could be considered (Goulding, 2013).</p>
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## 2.3 Report of the Influenza Epidemic Commission

The 1918 influenza epidemic resulted in the deaths of up to 100 million worldwide (MOH, 2017: 4–5). The virus was prevalent in New Zealand from October to December 1918. It is thought to have come ashore with the arrival of the ship *SS Niagara* (New Zealand Parliament, 2018). The Royal Commission found that there is ‘strong evidence’ to support this belief; however, sources since claim that this is still inconclusive (Christchurch City Library, n.d.; MCH, n.d.[b]). With the virus coinciding with the end of World War I, the medical workforce was heavily overwhelmed. Māori were struck particularly hard by the virus; while only making up around 4% of the population, they accounted for over 25% of New Zealand’s more than 8,500 deaths (MCH, n.d.[c]; MOH, 2017: 4). The public demanded many answers from the government after the epidemic was over, resulting in the establishment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry to investigate how the government had handled it. The most significant outcome subsequent to the Commission’s report was the Health Act 1920, which has come to be seen as a model piece of legislation. The Health Act 1956, currently in force, followed the model of the 1920 Act (New Zealand Parliament, 2018). In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is timely for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the government’s response, which is supported by former Prime Minister Helen Clark (who has been appointed to investigate whether the World Health Organization failed to adequately warn of the coronavirus pandemic) and the ACT Party (Murphy, 2020; Seymour, 2020).

**Table 3: Report of the Commission on the Influenza Epidemic**

<b>Title</b>	<i>New Zealand Report of the Influenza Epidemic Commission</i>
<b>Pages</b>	44 pages (including the Interim Reports and the Appendix) Reference 14-42
<b>Report presented</b>	13 May 1913
<b>Timeline</b>	28 January 1919: Commission appointed 17 February 1919: Sittings for evidence began 11 March 1919: Commission extended 13 April 1919: Commission extended 22 April 1919: Interim Report presented 10 May 1919: Final sittings (Report draft approved)
<b>Commissioners</b>	Sir John Edward Denniston (Chairman) Edward Mitchelson David McLaren
<b>Matters before the Commission</b>	<p>To inquire into the matters of the 1918 epidemic of influenza in New Zealand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the causes of the introduction into New Zealand and its extension</li> <li>2. the best methods of preventing or dealing with such occurrences in future</li> <li>3. all matters connected with the arrival of the ships <i>SS Niagara</i> and <i>SS Makura</i> in respect to their relation to the introduction or extension of the epidemic</li> <li>4. the responsibilities of those in the administration of the Public Health Department and of local authorities regarding both the epidemic and public health generally</li> <li>5. the relation of local authorities to the Public Health Department in respect to the prevention or suppression of infectious diseases, and public health generally</li> <li>6. the efficiency of the quarantine arrangements.</li> </ol> <p>In addition, the Report covers analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• post-sanitary arrangements</li> <li>• general questions arising out of the evidence and information placed before the Commission</li> <li>• South African Commission</li> <li>• international health supervision</li> <li>• medical research</li> <li>• public-health law.</li> </ul>

<b>Background</b>	<p>The Commission had multiple sittings in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, where evidence was taken. They made visits and inspections to various parts of each city. They also inspected the quarantine stations at Motuihi Island (Auckland), Somes Island (Wellington), Quail Island (Christchurch) and Port Chalmers (Dunedin). The Commission allowed any person interested to submit questions to the Chairman, which could be put to any witness under examination. Many people were formally invited to give evidence, but evidence was also given by a number of private citizens voluntarily.</p>
<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>The Report presented various recommendations relating to the epidemic and to public health generally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Various amendments should be made to the public-health legislation.</li> <li>2. The public-health law should be remodelled, consolidated, and simplified.</li> <li>3. Clauses should be added to the Public Health Act making provisions for regulating the prices of the equipment, goods, and services that are required in combating an epidemic.</li> <li>4. A Business Directory should be established in connection with the Health Department, under the charge of an expert business administrative officer, to be named Director of Public Health.</li> <li>5. A Chief Sanitary Inspector for New Zealand should be appointed.</li> <li>6. The powers, duties, and relations of all Public Health Officers, medical, sanitary, and administrative, be fully and clearly defined, and this be published for public information.</li> <li>7. An educational section be attached to the Business Directory for the distribution of knowledge and information to the public relating to matters of public health.</li> <li>8. Primary schools should give greater attention to the subjects of domestic science, hygiene, first aid and home nursing for females. These subjects should be made compulsory in secondary school.</li> <li>9. School clinics under the charge of qualified Medical Officers should be established to assign greater attention to the health of school-children.</li> <li>10. The Commission strongly recommended that the Government should consider subsidising organisations teaching first aid and home nursing, and especially St John Ambulance Brigade and Association to enable it to extend its most useful work.</li> <li>11. Existing health districts should be divided into subdistricts, and Assistant Health Officers placed in charge under the District Health Officer.</li> <li>12. Local Health Departments should be formed in cities and large towns, with contiguous boroughs and town districts, under the supervision of the Government Health Department.</li> <li>13. That health matters in other boroughs and town districts (excluding those mentioned in (12)) should be administered by the Government Health Department.</li> <li>14. Special Advisory Committees should be appointed to report occasionally on the health conditions of the ports and shipping of New Zealand.</li> <li>15. Constant inspection should be made of the ships, wharves, and adjuncts of the waterfronts under direction of a Medical Officer of Health.</li> <li>16. Combined action should be taken by the General Government and local authorities to institute and carry into effect schemes for the provision of adequate housing-accommodation, and the renovation of localities at present encumbered with buildings unsuitable for habitation.</li> <li>17. The Government should take part with other Governments in establishing an International Bureau for the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the prevention and limitation of disease.</li> <li>18. That an annual conference of representatives from all Health authorities, Boards, and Committees be instituted as a means of public guidance.</li> </ol>



## 2.4 New Zealand Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand

A proposal for an investigation into farming conditions across the country emerged in 1939, but was abandoned with the commencement of World War II. Following the war, the government implemented a stabilisation policy, which fixed prices for meat and wool. Farmers who farmed less productive country (such as high-country farmers) suffered from this policy, which led to demand for a Royal Commission to inquire into and produce a report of the sheep-farming industry (McIntyre, 2007: 160). One of the findings of the Commission was that there was no consistent data for stakeholders to rely on (Beef+Lamb New Zealand, 2018). The Commission's recommendation to establish a Sheep Industry Board led to the establishment of the Beef+Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, which as at 2020 has existed for 70 years. The Commission recommended that factual information regarding farm production and economics be collected and documented. In response the Beef+Lamb NZ Economic Service created the Sheep and Beef Farm Survey, which is New Zealand's longest-running primary sector survey (66 years). The data collected has been found to be of real strength and value. It gives insight into the condition and financial position of the agricultural industry in New Zealand; it is also used to inform policy from local, regional and central government (Beef+Lamb New Zealand, 2020).

**Table 4: New Zealand Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand**

<b>Title</b>	<i>New Zealand Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand</i>
<b>Pages</b>	220 pages (including maps and index) Reference 11-55
<b>Report presented</b>	31 March 1949
<b>Timeline</b>	6 August 1947: Commission appointed 25 February 1948: Commission extended 5 April 1948: Interim report presented 2 June 1948: Interim report presented 4 August 1948: Commission extended
<b>Commissioners</b>	Ronald Hugh White (Member of the Legislative Council) (Chairman) Richard Eddy Linton Charrington Gardiner Wallace Fletcher Metcalfe Willis Alan Scaife Harold Wilfred Youren
<b>Matters before the Commission</b>	To report on laws relating to or affecting the sheep-farming industry in New Zealand, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the availability of land for sheep-farming and the opportunities that exist for the uptake of that land for such purpose</li> <li>2. the condition of any land used and the possible improvement of that land, and the condition of any land formerly used or capable of being used for sheep-farming</li> <li>3. the methods of maintaining and increasing production in the industry, whether by better management, increased top-dressing, improved pastures, or by other means</li> <li>4. labour in the industry, in regard to availability, efficiency and utilisation; the drift of rural population is given special reference, to investigate the possibility of attracting labour by way of improvement to rural communities (such as housing, social and recreational amenities).</li> </ol>



<b>Background</b>	<p>The Commission comprised sheep farmers from Wellington, Waiau, Te Araroa, Wānaka and Napier. The overall objective of the Commission was to inquire into the economic position of the industry and the welfare of the persons engaged with and employed in it. During the course of the commission, they travelled 44,000 miles (70,800 km) throughout New Zealand, held 130 sittings and received evidence from 2,069 witnesses (649 of whom gave formal evidence).</p>
<b>Recommendations</b>	<p>The April interim report made recommendations on the appointment of a technical committee on supplies and reducing the price of supplies of fertiliser. The report also proposed a strategy for assisting high-country farmers who were liable to suffer snow losses of magnitude.</p> <p>The June interim report was centred around the previous recommendation on reducing the price of fertiliser. The report recommended fixing the maximum freight charge at 30 shillings per ton to cover the combined road, rail and sea cost of transport on artificial fertilisers. The farmer would pay the full costs of transport and would be reimbursed for any payments made exceeding 30 shillings per ton. The existing South Island free railage points could be left undisturbed if this was found desirable.</p> <p>The Commission found that while most sheep farmers were prosperous, back-country farmers faced hardships that, in the Commission's opinion, should be quashed by the Government. The Commission stated that the performance of their recommendation would allow New Zealand to fulfil their contracts with the United Kingdom, by way of increasing meat production. The final report included analysis on the importance, structure and problems of the sheep-farming industry; the considerations for the future of the industry; recommendations on administration, and farming problems; and comparisons of different sheep-farming regions in New Zealand. The recommendations included proposals for a Sheep Industry Board and a Marginal Lands Board. In regard to soil conservation and river control, they recommended the abolition of catchment boards, and the dividing of rivers controls and land conservation.</p>

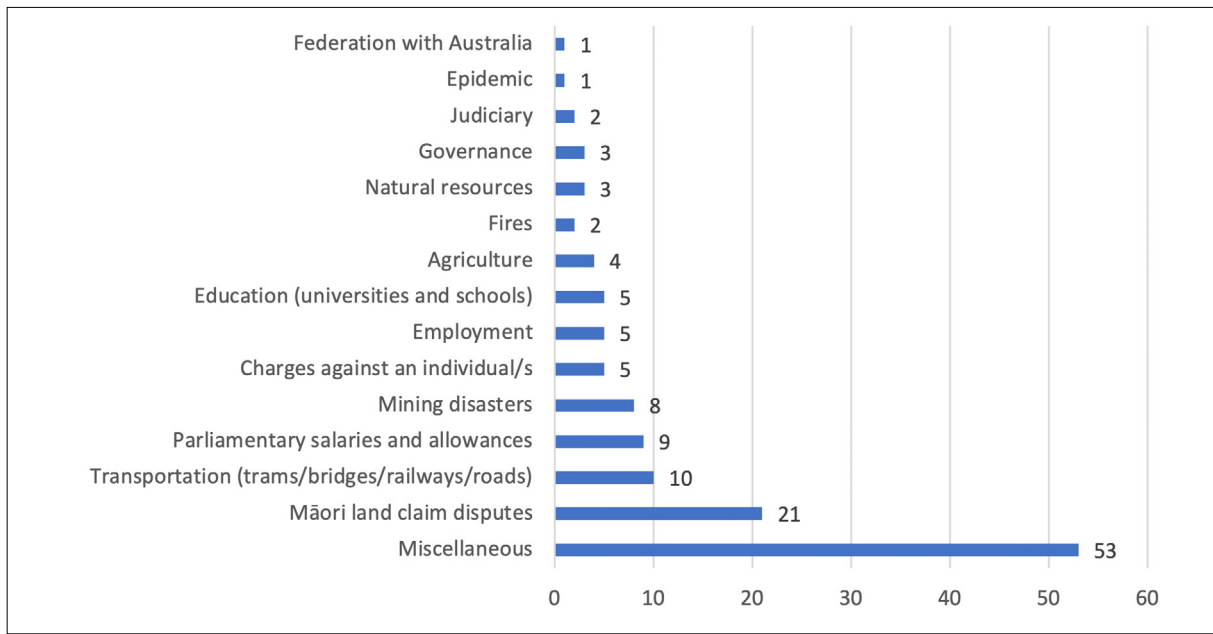
## 3.0 What we found

### 3.1 Research results

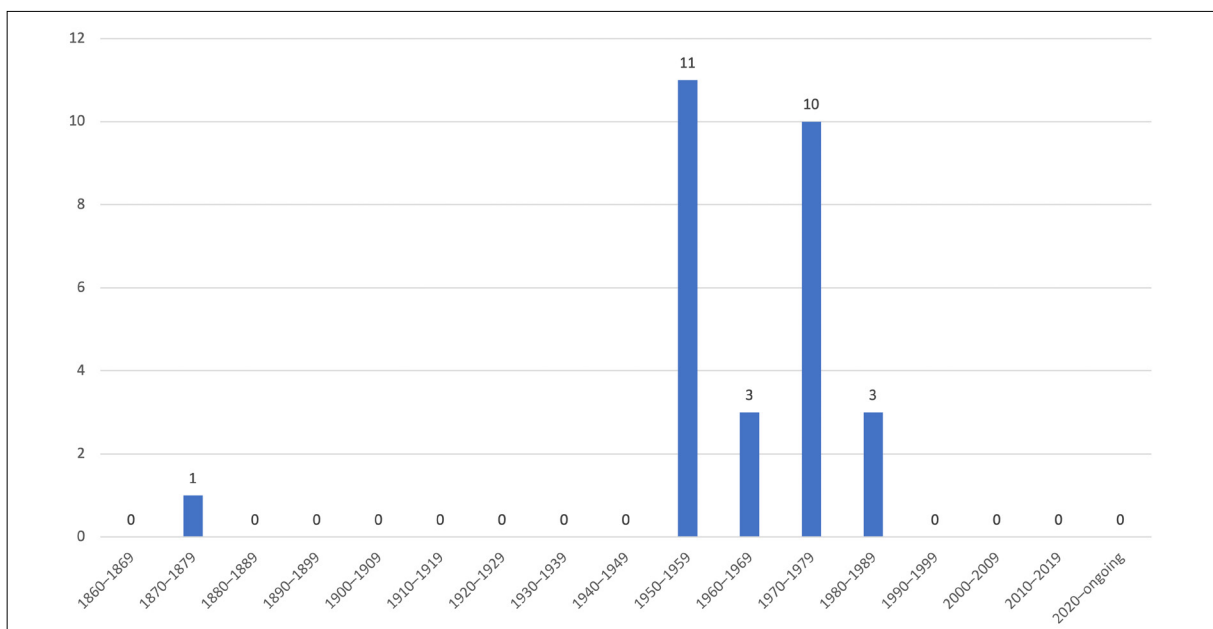
Figure 2 sets out the matters commonly considered since 1868. Only 102 copies of the 131 reports were available online, meaning 28 could not be found (see Figure 3) and 1 was in progress.

Of the 102 that were available, the reports were not able to be found in one common location.

**Figure 2: Number of Royal Commissions, by type [131]**



**Figure 3: Number of Royal Commissions, by not found online [28]**



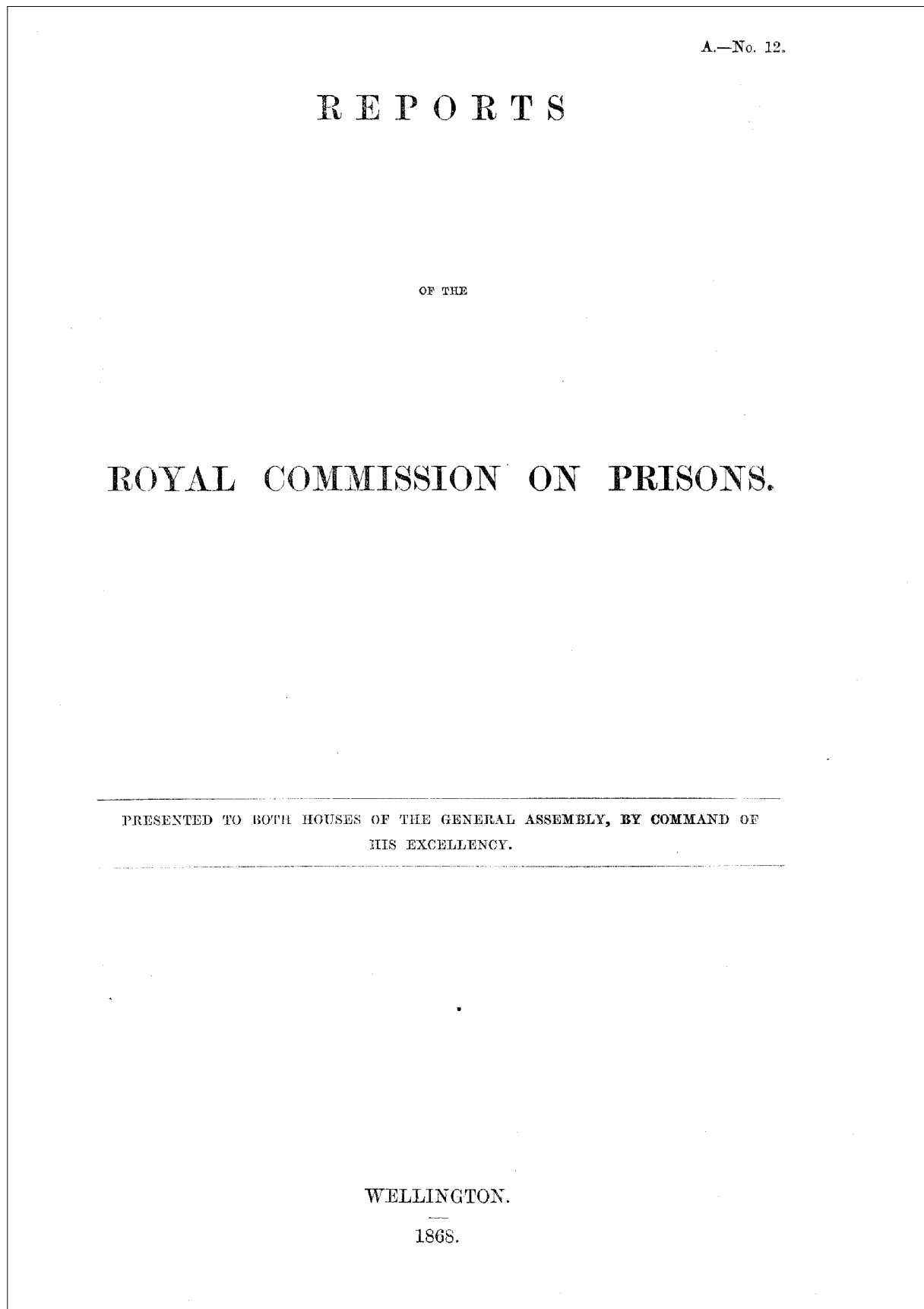
## 3.2 Observations

Key observations include:

- There is a place for simply reporting on what people think, collecting observations and ideas, rather than trying to develop solutions in a fast and unconsidered manner. It takes time to understand the problem/issue before trying to define the question and then develop a solution.
- Many matters inquired into are still equally relevant today and there may be a case for reading and maybe repeating a number of them to learn, compare, consider and build on their approach and findings today.
- Royal Commissions should be given the necessary time and resources to collect the insights sought. Extensions are a normal part of good practice.
- Independence is key to trust; Ministers and government officials must be seen to be independent of the findings and the recommendations until the report is delivered.
- New Zealand has consistently failed to collate and make available to the public these key reports that not only shaped our history, but determine our future (e.g. the Treaty settlement process).
- Other Commonwealth countries have worked hard to keep a public record of Royal Commissions and it is now time for New Zealand to do the same.

## Appendix 1: List of Royal Commissions

1868 Prisons



## 1874 Ship Scimitar [deaths of immigrants from scarlet fever and measles]

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

D.—2.

1874.

### NEW ZEALAND.

## IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

(LETTERS TO THE AGENT-GENERAL, TRANSMITTING REPORTS ON IMMIGRANT SHIPS.)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency.*

N.B.—Many of the enclosures to these letters, consisting of detail reports of Immigration Officers, extracts from newspapers, &c., it has been considered unnecessary to print.

### CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
"Allahabad" ...	1	"Jessie Readman" ...	15
"Adamant" ...	13	"Janet Court" ...	63
"Apelles" ...	55		
"Asia" ...	60	"Lady Jocelyn" ...	14
		"Lauderdale" ...	29
"Berar" ...	2		
"Buckinghamshire" ...	64	"Merepe" ...	9
		"Mongel" ...	30, 50
"Columbus" ...	2		
"Celestial Queen" ...	6	"Oingo" ...	6
"Charlotte Gladstone" ...	6	"Ocean Mail" ...	26
"Cardigan Castle" ...	13		
"Chili" ...	18, 26	"Peter Denny" ...	1
"City of Dunedin" ...	20	"Punjab" ...	10
"Carnatic" ...	40		
"City of Glasgow" ...	41	"Queen of the North" ...	30
		"Queen of the Age" ...	39
"Douglas" ...	4		
"Dover Castle" ...	6	"Rakaia" ...	41
"Dunfillan" ...	20		
"Duke of Edinburgh" ...	21	"St. Leonards" ...	3
"Dilharree" ...	37	"Salisbury" ...	24
"Dorette" ...	42	"Star of India" ...	25
		"Surat" ...	26, 49
"E. P. Bourverie" ...	7	"Scimitar" ...	36
"Golden Sea" ...	56	"Varuna" ...	61
"Hydaspes" ...	10	"Wild Duck" ...	23
"Helen Denny" ...	16	"Wild Deer" ...	40
"Hovding" ...	17	"William Davie" ...	43
"Hindustan" ...	19	"Wenington" ...	62
		"Woodlark" ...	44
"Isles of the South" ...	28, 41, 60		
"Invercune" ...	38	"Zealandia" ...	15

H.—6.

1874.

NEW ZEALAND.

## BOILER ACCIDENT AT THE KURUNUI BATTERY, THAMES GOLD FIELD,

(ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE, AND INTO THE MACHINERY AND BOILERS ON  
THE FIELD GENERALLY).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

SIR,—

Public Works Office, Auckland, 24th April, 1874.

We have the honor to report that we have completed the investigations into the late boiler explosion at the Thames Gold Field, and on the boilers and machinery there generally, and with this we beg to hand you box containing our report, plans, schedules, and minutes of evidence; also minute-book, and the newspapers showing that the notices of the meeting of the Commissioners had been duly advertised.

We have, &c.,

CHARLES O'NEILL.

JAMES STEWART.

J. NANCARROW.

The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Wellington.

### REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Baronet,  
Governor of New Zealand, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, under Commission dated the 21st of February, 1874, to inquire into the causes of the explosion of a boiler at the Kurunui Battery, on the Thames Gold Field, by which three persons were killed; also to inquire into the nature and construction of said boiler and machinery, and the use, management, and inspection thereof; also into the nature, construction, and state of the boilers and machines used in mining and quartz-crushing operations on the said gold field, and the use, management, and inspection of such boilers and machines,—now beg respectfully to report as under:

In accordance with the terms of the Commission, your Commissioners have examined the boiler in question, and taken the evidence of the persons more or less directly in charge of the same and of the machinery at the Kurunui Battery, and of most of the principal engineers and mine managers on the gold field. We have also carefully considered the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest touching the death of the three persons caused by the explosion.

The Kurunui Battery is one of those on the gold field ranking as first-class. It was the very first to be established on the field, and about six years ago its present arrangement was effected. It consists of 41 head of stampers, together with berdans, driven by a horizontal condensing engine, supplied by steam, at about 30 lbs. pressure, alternately by two boilers. One of these was made originally for the engine, was worked alone for about three years, and is the one which burst, and caused the death of the three men, on the morning of the 24th January last. The other, or newer boiler, was procured for the purpose of allowing alternate working and cleaning, and doing repairs, as is common on the first-class mines and batteries on the field. The water used in these boilers is from the sea. A cistern is filled at high water of every tide, the contents of which serves during the ebb for the double purpose of use in the battery-boxes and for condensation in the engine. The boilers are fed from the hot well, in the usual manner. Both boilers are of the kind known as Cornish. The one that burst has the firing flue enlarged at the furnace end to unusual dimensions, having been evidently intended for the combustion of wood.

1—H. 6.

H.—15.

1876.

NEW ZEALAND.

## CLAIMS TO COMPENSATION BY OWNERS OF TRAMWAYS,

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

[L.S.]

NORMANBY, Governor.

To all whom these Presents shall come, and to RICHARD JAMES STRACHAN HARMAN, Esquire, of Christchurch, in the Province of Canterbury, and GEORGE SISSON COOPER, Esquire, of Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, Under Secretary—GREETING:

WHEREAS it is alleged that the owners of certain tramways mentioned in the Schedule hereto constructed certain tramway lines upon the faith of certain Resolutions passed by the County Council of the County of Westland, which Resolutions, amongst other things, provided that in the event of a Government road being opened which should compete with any tramway to its detriment, such compensation as the Council might deem fit should be given to the owners of the tramway so injured: And whereas a certain Government road or roads has or have been made, which it is alleged has or have caused a diminution in the receipts arising from the tramways mentioned in the Schedule hereto: And whereas the Provincial Council of the Province of Westland passed certain Resolutions, by which certain lands were awarded as compensation to the owners of the said tramways, and the Superintendent was requested to give effect to such Resolutions as soon as the necessary powers should be obtained from the General Government:

And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed to make inquiry as to what compensation (if any) is rightly and equitably due to the owners of such tramways or some of them by reason of the alleged diminution in their receipts caused as aforesaid, and to make inquiry into the several matters and things herein set forth in the manner hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, having full trust in your impartiality, ability, and integrity, in pursuance and exercise of all powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you the said

RICHARD JAMES STRACHAN HARMAN, and  
GEORGE SISSON COOPER,

to be Commissioners by all lawful ways and means, and subject to the terms of these presents, to examine, inquire, and report on the several matters and things hereinafter set forth, that is to say,—

1—H. 15.

H.—37.

1876.

NEW ZEALAND.

## NEW GENERAL ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO DECIDE UPON A PROPER SITE FOR.)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN of the COMMISSION to His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—

Wellington, 12th July, 1876.

As Chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to examine and decide upon a proper site for a new library, I have the honor to enclose our Report, and to forward herewith the plans therein referred to.

The Most Honorable the Marquis of Normanby,  
Governor of New Zealand, &c.

I have, &c.,  
J. RICHARDSON,  
Chairman of Royal Commission.

Enclosure in No. 1.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of NORMANBY, K.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand, &c.

MY LORD,—

We, Commissioners appointed on the 7th day of October, 1875, by Letters Patent under the hand of your Excellency and the Great Seal of the colony, to examine and decide upon a proper site for a new library, and to call for and decide upon designs for the same, beg to report,—

That after mature deliberation, and having taken evidence upon the different questions, both with regard to the site and the material of the building, we have come to the conclusion that the plans submitted herewith are best calculated to carry out, in our opinion, the objects referred to in the Commission; and in that view we would suggest for your Excellency's approval that a vote for a sufficient amount to carry out the work should be submitted to Parliament during the present Session, and that the building should be at once proceeded with.

The plans transmitted herewith, prepared by the Colonial Architect, will show the position selected, and are as follows:—

I.—Basement.

II.—Ground Plan, showing the connection between the new building and the Legislative Council.

III.—First Floor.

IV.—Roof and Sections.

V.—South and West Elevation.

VI.—Section on Line CD.

VII.—Section on Line EF.

Estimated cost, £14,000.

We cannot close our Report without again bringing under your Excellency's notice the danger to which the books are at present exposed, and the great loss which would be entailed upon the colony by their destruction.

DANIEL POLLEN.  
EDWARD RICHARDSON.  
J. RICHARDSON.  
G. M. WATERHOUSE.  
WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.

Price 3d.]

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBUXT, Government Printer, Wellington.—1876.



H.—23.

1877.

NEW ZEALAND.

## PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO SECURE THE REPRESENTATION  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

### COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,  
Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved

The Honorable WALTER BALDOCK DURANT MANTELL;  
The Honorable WILLIAM GISBORNE;  
WILLIAM HORT LEVIN, Esquire; and  
DANIEL MCINTYRE, Esquire.

WHEREAS an International Exhibition of the Works of Art and of the Products of Agriculture and Industry of all Nations is to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. And whereas it has been represented to Us that it is desirable that Commissioners should be appointed to devise and carry out the details necessary for the transmission to Philadelphia of any articles, the produce or manufacture of Our Colony of New Zealand, intended for exposition at the said International Exhibition, for the due display thereof, and for the subsequent sale or careful return to their owners: Now know ye, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you to be such Commissioners accordingly, of whom any three shall form a quorum, with full power to act in these premises:

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New Zealand to be hereunto affixed.

(L.S.) Witness Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, and Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, all in the County of York in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland; a Member of our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the thirty-ninth year of Our reign.

NORMANBY.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,  
Defender of the Faith, and so Forth:

To our Trusty and Well-beloved

JAMES HECTOR, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Doctor of Medicine, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Manager of the New Zealand Institute, Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent bearing date the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and passed under the Seal of Our Colony of New Zealand, Reciting that an International  
1.—H. 23.

H.—28A.

1877.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# JACKSON'S BAY SETTLEMENT

(PAPERS RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF A ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE).

*Laid on the Table of the House and ordered to be printed, 26th October, 1877.*

## No. 1.

Mr. H. L. ROBINSON to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

County Council Chambers, Hokitika, 16th July, 1877.

By direction of the County Council, I have the honor to forward copy of a resolution passed at the sitting held on the 11th instant, as follows:—

“That, in the opinion of this Council, the proper method to set at rest the very unsatisfactory and conflicting reports regarding the actual condition of the Jackson's Bay Special Settlement would be for the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on same; that this Council therefore respectfully request the Government to appoint such Commission, and would at the same time suggest that this Council be represented in such Commission.”

The Council, I may remark, in arriving at this decision, were not led thereto by any impression that the settlement was mismanaged by the officer in charge of it, and had no intention of impugning the conduct or action of any person in connection with it. But strong doubts are entertained as to the capability of the country to support an agricultural population, on account of the extreme poorness of the soil, and the difficulty and expense of clearing it; and the expediency of spending any more public money in its support is so questioned, that the Council were of opinion that the whole subject could best be inquired into and determined by a Commission partly composed of practical men, whose business it would be to inquire into the present actual condition of the settlers, and to arrive at a well-considered conclusion as to their future prospects at Jackson's Bay.

I have, &c.,

H. L. ROBINSON,  
County Chairman.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

## MEMORANDUM.

REFER to Hon. Mr. Bonar for any remark he may be pleased to make on this proposal. I do not know that it is intended to spend more public money in Jackson's Bay, nor can I see that a Royal Commission is necessary to tell us what is already known.

28th July, 1877.

DANIEL POLLEN.

HON. DR. POLLEN,—

The fullest information as to the nature of the soil of the settlement, and its adaptability for settlement, is already in possession of the Government from repeated official reports and otherwise. Full details, showing the present and past condition and future prospects of the settlement, are embodied in the reports from the Resident Agent and correspondence to Minister for Immigration. There can be no possible difficulty, if the County Council desired to make a personal inspection of the settlement, to their doing so, without the expense and trouble of a Royal Commission. A copy of the last annual report by the Resident Agent was forwarded by me to the County Chairman, and laid on the table of the Council

Wellington, 23rd August, 1877.

JAMES A. BONAR.

H.—34.

1877.  
NEW ZEALAND.

CHARGES MADE BY THOMAS BUTLER, LATE  
KEEPER, NELSON LUNATIC ASYLUM  
(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO, TOGETHER WITH EVIDENCE).

*Report ordered to be printed 14th November, 1877.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, P.C., G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Upon the receipt of your Excellency's Commission, bearing date the 28th day of August last, and in exercise of the powers which your Excellency was pleased to confer upon us thereby, we gave notice to all parties interested, and we fixed the 6th day of September, 1877, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as the day and hour, and the Nelson Lunatic Asylum as the place, for holding our inquiry.

We have now the honor to submit the following report, upon which we have agreed after maturely considering the evidence:—

That Mr. Butler, the late Keeper of the Asylum, Dr. Boor, the Medical Officer, and Mrs. Kenny, the Matron, attended at the time and place appointed.

That Mr. Butler expressed a wish to be represented by counsel, and a similar privilege being thereupon claimed by the Medical Officer and the Matron, we decided to allow all parties to be so represented.

That we adjourned to the following day at the Resident Magistrate's office, when Mr. Butler attended with his solicitor, Mr. Bunny, and the Medical Officer and the Matron were present with their solicitor, Mr. Pitt.

That we have examined fifteen witnesses, and admitted certain documentary and other proof. The evidence taken and the exhibits are forwarded herewith.

That the inquiry lasted several days, and we have endeavoured to make it as thorough and searching as possible.

That it is proved that the charge "that the Matron had on two occasions procured her own mis carriage" is destitute of truth, and there never was any reason to justify Mr. Butler in suspecting anything of the sort.

That the charge "that the Medical Officer and the Matron had been guilty of improper familiarities" is a wilful and malicious falsehood.

That the petitioner, Mr. Butler, had, whilst Keeper of the Asylum, on one occasion attempted improper familiarities with the Matron, which were promptly resented.

That on another occasion, Mr. Butler, whilst Keeper of the Asylum, is proved, partly by his own admission, to have indecently assaulted the Matron.

That the Matron thereupon threatened to report him, and only desisted on receiving an apology and promises of future good behaviour.

That foiled, in his attempts upon the Matron, and actuated, in our opinion, by a spirit of jealousy and revenge, and also by a desire to get the Matron's situation for his own grand-daughter, Mr. Butler persecuted the Matron with vague threats of bringing disgraceful charges against her, and of dismissal, unless she resigned.

That the Matron refused to resign, declaring, "She had done nothing to be ashamed of."

That we forwarded the bottle marked A to Dr. Hector, in order that the contents might be properly analyzed, and Mr. Skey's evidence fully sustains Dr. Boor's statement, and the opinion of Dr. Bligh, that it would be found to be "Belladonna liniment," without the slightest trace of ergot.

That we do not attach the slightest importance to the question of whether ergot was being taken by the Matron or not; because it is proved by the medical evidence that it would have no effect under the circumstances in bringing about what Mr. Butler charges; and that it would have been a very suitable and proper medicine for her to have taken in her then state of health.

That as a matter of fact the Matron was not taking ergot.

That had ergot been found in the Belladonna liniment, it would simply have been evidence that Mr. Butler or Mr. Tatton had put it there.

That bottle A was, when first produced, at once recognized by Mr. Butler, and admitted by him to contain part of the fluid he had removed from the Matron's room, and some of the same liquid he had given Tatton to analyze. After, however, hearing the medical testimony, Mr. Butler expressed a wish

H.—2.

1878.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES ACTS

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## No. 1.

### APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

(L.S.)

NORMANBY, Governor.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, and to CHARLES KNIGHT, of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Auditor-General; ALFRED ROWLAND CHETHAM STRODE, of Dunedin, in the said colony, Esquire; the Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER REYNOLDS, of Dunedin aforesaid; JAMES FULTON, Esquire; and JAMES BENN BRADSHAW, of the same place, Esquire, greeting:

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that it would be desirable if an inquiry were made into the operation of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the colony in the year 1873 the short title whereof is "The Employment of Females Act," and which said Act has also been amended by several subsequent enactments: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed to make such inquiry with, under, and subject to the powers, terms, and conditions hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, having full trust and confidence in your ability and integrity, in pursuance and exercise of all powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you the said

CHARLES KNIGHT,  
ALFRED ROWLAND CHETHAM STRODE,  
HON. WILLIAM HUNTER REYNOLDS,  
JAMES FULTON, and  
JAMES BENN BRADSHAW,

to be Commissioners, by all lawful ways and means, and subject to these presents, to examine and inquire into the several matters hereinafter set forth:—

First—To inquire into the operation of the hereinbefore-mentioned Act and the several amendments thereof, and to what extent the said Acts or any of them have accomplished the purposes for which they were passed;

Second—To inquire whether, in your opinion, any of the said Acts are capable of amendment, and in what respects such amendments should be made; and

Third—To inquire whether the said Acts or any of them ought, in your opinion, to be repealed or cease to operate.

And I do hereby authorize and empower you, before you shall enter upon the subject-matter of this inquiry, to appoint one of your number to be Chairman at meetings to be held by you under these presents; and, in case of the illness or absence of such Chairman from any meeting, then that you may appoint any one of your number to be Chairman at such meeting:

And I do hereby declare that the powers and authorities hereby given to you the said Commissioners may be exercised by any three of you sitting and acting together:

And I do hereby further authorize and empower you the said Commissioners as aforesaid, by all lawful ways and means, to examine and inquire into every matter and thing touching and concerning the premises in such manner, and at such time or times and at such place or places within the Provincial District of Otago as you may appoint or determine: Provided that any such inquiry may be adjourned by you from time to time, or from place to place, but so that no such adjournment shall be for a longer period than ten days at any one time, nor to any place without the limits of the said district:

And I do hereby also authorize and empower you to have before you and examine, on oath or otherwise, as may be allowed by law, any Inspector appointed under the said Acts or any of them, and all such other person or persons whom you shall judge capable of affording you any information touching or concerning the said inquiry or any part thereof, then and there to produce any books,

1.—H. 2.

1878.

NEW ZEALAND.

# PETITION OF JAMES MACKINTOSH AND SON

(PAPERS RELATING TO THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## No. 1.

PETITION of JAMES MACKINTOSH and SON.

To the House of Representatives of New Zealand in Parliament assembled.

*The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth,—*

That three years ago your petitioner and his son selected each 200 acres under the deferred-payment system in the Southland District. The land was unsurveyed, and nearly two years elapsed before survey was completed, and license issued. In the meantime we had to pay the half-yearly instalments regularly, notwithstanding we were kept out of possession of the land. Having made arrangements to reside constantly on the land, by building a comfortable house and putting up fencing, we had determined to cultivate and put under crop about two-thirds of the allotment this season, September.

That the Board having revoked the license on the ground alleged, that the conditions of residence were not fully complied with, your petitioners crave your honorable House to inquire into the harsh treatment they have received at the hands of the Board, and to give such redress as may be thought proper.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH,  
(for Self and Son.)

## No. 2.

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE REPORT on the PETITION of JAMES MACKINTOSH and SON.

THE petitioners complain of the action of the Southland Waste Lands Board in cancelling their license to occupy land on deferred payments, on the ground of not having complied with the conditions.

They pray for inquiry and redress. The Committee have examined James Mackintosh, one of the petitioners, and also two members of the Waste Lands Board, and it appears that the license in question was cancelled because the Board considered that the petitioners were evading the condition of personal residence. The petitioners ask for independent inquiry, and state that they would pay the costs if the result of such inquiry was adverse to their interest.

I am directed to report that the Committee recommend that a Commission of impartial persons be appointed to inquire into petitioners' case, with power to take evidence on oath, whose decision shall be final; and, in the event of the petitioners failing to prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that they complied with the conditions of personal occupation within the meaning of subsection 4 of section 54 of "The Otago Waste Lands Act, 1872," the cost of such inquiry be paid by petitioners.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Chairman.

26th October, 1877.

## No. 3.

ROYAL COMMISSION to Charles Dudley Robert Ward, Esq., and a District Judge, and to James Stewart Shanks, Esq., to inquire into the Petition of James Mackintosh and Son.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to Charles Dudley Robert Ward, Esq., and a District Court Judge, and James Stewart Shanks, Esq., Chairman of the Southland County Council, greeting.

WHEREAS one James Mackintosh, of Invercargill, in the Provincial District of Otago, on behalf of himself and his son, has presented a petition to the House of Representatives, setting forth, amongst other things, that three years ago petitioner and his son selected each 200 acres of land, under the deferred-payment system, in the Southland District; and that the Southland waste lands Board have revoked the license or licenses issued to the said petitioners on the alleged ground that the conditions of residence were not fully complied with, and the petitioners craved the honorable House to inquire into the harsh treatment they had received at the hands of the Board, and to give such redress as might be thought proper:

1—C. 3.

H.—1.

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**ROYAL COMMISSION**

**APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY TO**

**INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE**

**UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND**

**AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE**

**SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE COLONY:**

**TOGETHER WITH**

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS, MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, AND APPENDIX.**

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**PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY.**

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**WELLINGTON.**  
**BY AUTHORITY, GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.**  
**1879.**



H.—8.

1879.

NEW ZEALAND.

## ELECTORAL ROLL OF MONGONUI AND BAY OF ISLANDS DISTRICT.

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH.)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

To His Excellency Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Governor of New Zealand.  
YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to the terms of a Commission issued to me on the 11th of February last, I have made the inquiry therein indicated and set forth. For reasons which it is not necessary to detail, I thought it best to open the investigation at Russell, in the Bay of Islands; but, after taking some evidence there, I found that, to render the inquiry exhaustive, it would be necessary to take additional evidence at other places, which, under the terms of your Excellency's Commission, I was able to do. Accordingly, in addition to Russell, I held a Court at Whangaroa, at Mongonui, at Hokianga, and lastly at Auckland. I was accompanied throughout by Mr. Grey, a shorthand reporter, to take notes of the evidence, and by Mr. Brown, interpreter to the Supreme Court at Auckland, to translate the Maori evidence. I have every reason to be satisfied with the assistance rendered me by these gentlemen. A *verbatim* report of the whole of the evidence given by thirty-eight witnesses was accurately taken, and accompanies this report. However unpleasant some portions of the duty may have been to myself, I think it will be seen that the inquiry has been conducted in an impartial and unsparing manner, and that the report of the evidence will show that it has been searching and exhaustive.

Probably the most convenient form in which I can place the matter before your Excellency will be to give a brief narrative of the local political circumstances of the Mongonui and Bay of Islands Electoral District for the last few years; then to direct attention to the salient features of the evidence; and finally to express, in plain terms, as I am commanded to do, my opinion on the various matters and questions on which I am directed to report.

Up to the year 1871 political feeling in the Bay of Islands was in a state which may be described as calm and peaceful. The old Mission families, their connections and friends, rested placidly, in the calm assurance that they had a prescriptive right to control the public feeling and political action of the district in which they resided. Maoris, it is true, were on the electoral roll, but this, up to the year 1871, was probably regarded by the dominant families rather as a source of strength than of weakness. At the general election of 1871, however, the serenity of the political atmosphere was rudely disturbed. For it was found that their chosen candidate, Mr. Carleton, was to be opposed by Mr. McLeod, and, incredible as it must have seemed to many, the latter gentleman was actually returned as the member for the district. It is pertinent to this inquiry to remark that the result of the election was said at the time to be mainly due to the active exertions of Mr. John London, a gentleman whose name occurs with great frequency in the evidence taken by me. In 1873, owing to the resignation of Mr. McLeod, another election took place in the district. The candidates this time were Mr. John London and Mr. John Williams, the present member. There was a third candidate, whose name need not appear here, for the contest, which was close, lay between the above-named gentlemen, Mr. Williams being elected by a small majority. It may here be remarked, by way of parenthesis, that Mr. Edward Marsh Williams, the brother of the successful candidate, filled at that time and up to a recent period the office of Registration and Returning Officer for the Mongonui and Bay of Islands electorate. Mr. John London, the defeated candidate, does not appear to have accepted his defeat as final. On the contrary, with the view apparently of again contesting the seat at some future period, he seems to have determined that the electoral roll should become more favourable to himself. Accordingly, during the registration period of 1874, he caused many electoral claims to be filled up and made, mostly by Maoris and half-castes, who were supposed to be adherents and supporters of his own. And, notwithstanding many discouragements, efforts such as these have been persisted in and continued by Mr. London up to the present time. These continued efforts, which appear only to have been intensified by a second defeat, seem at an early period to have spread consternation and dismay among Mr. London's opponents. Most of the claims preferred by Mr. London's Maori friends were made on freehold qualification, the freehold in all cases being held in common by a number of persons. It was therefore determined to test the validity of that qualification, with the view of

H.—2.

1880.

NEW ZEALAND.

# CIVIL SERVICE OF NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE AND REPORT UPON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## ROYAL COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To our trusty and loving subjects, Sir ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Whangarei, Baronet; THOMAS KELLY, of New Plymouth, Esquire; CHARLES PHARAZYN, of Featherston, Esquire; and ALFRED SAUNDERS, of Ashburton, Esquire: all in our Colony of New Zealand—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Governor of our said colony hath, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, deemed it expedient that a Commission should be forthwith issued for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, know ye that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, knowledge, and ability, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you the said Sir Robert Douglas, Thomas Kelly, Charles Pharazyn, and Alfred Saunders to be our Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the constitution and organization of the Civil Service of our said colony as such Service is at present constituted and organized, and to consider by what means the cost of such Service to our said colony may be reduced without impairing or lessening the efficiency thereof, and whether the said Service ought in any manner to be reorganized or reconstituted, having due regard to such efficiency as aforesaid.

And, for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect, we do authorize and empower you or any two or more of you to make and conduct any inquiry under these presents at such place or places in the colony as you may deem expedient, and to call before you such persons or person as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the matters herein submitted for your consideration, and also to call for and examine all such records, books, documents, accounts, or papers, as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this our Commission, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And our further will and pleasure is that you or any two or more of you do report to us, under your hands and seals, with as little delay as may be consistent with a due discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon you, your opinion on the several matters herein submitted for your consideration, with power to certify unto us from time to time your several proceedings in respect of any of the matters aforesaid, if it may seem expedient for you so to do.

And we do further declare that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, our said Commissioners, or any two or more of you, shall and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the seal of the said colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same; and issued under the Seal of our said Colony, at Wellington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

Issued by the Governor in Council.  
FORSTER GORING,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

HERCULES ROBINSON.



1880 University of New Zealand, and its relations to the secondary schools of the colony  
[continues report of 1879 by same title]

H.—1.

REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL COMMISSION  
APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY TO  
INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND  
AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE COLONY:  
TOGETHER WITH  
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS, MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, AND APPENDIX.

*(In continuation of paper H.—1, presented Session I., 1879.)*

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY.

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WELLINGTON.  
BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
1880.

G.—2.

1880.  
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORTS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY UNDER

“THE CONFISCATED LANDS INQUIRY AND MAORI  
PRISONERS’ TRIALS ACT, 1879 :”

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

WELLINGTON.  
BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1880,

D.—11.

1883.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# THE IMMIGRANT SHIP "OXFORD"

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Presented to the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency.*

## No. 1.

Dr. GRABHAM to the Hon. the MINISTER for IMMIGRATION.

SIR,—

Wellington, 29th August, 1883.

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the origin and existence of infectious and other disease on board the barque "Oxford" during her voyage from Plymouth to Port Nicholson, together with the Commission issued by His Excellency the Governor, the evidence taken by us, Surgeon-Superintendent's report, and Parliamentary Paper, D.—4.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to forward these documents to His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

G. W. GRABHAM, M.D.,

The Hon. the Minister for Immigration.

Chairman of the Commission.

## Enclosure.

### COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Wellington, 29th August, 1883.

We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the origin and outbreak of typhoid fever and other circumstances attending the voyage of the barque "Oxford" from England to Port Nicholson, having proceeded to make inquiries intrusted to us, and having taken evidence, have the honour to report that we have elicited the following facts:—

The Commissioners regret that they have not had the advantage of seeing the detailed report of the circumstances attending the first voyage of the ship, promised by Sir F. D. Bell, but not yet to hand. (*Vide* Parliamentary Paper, D.—4, 1883, page 6.) In the absence of this important information they have felt it necessary to make some inquiries regarding the dépôt at Plymouth, the condition of the ship when joined by the emigrants, and other matters which might throw light on the origin of the outbreak of typhoid fever.

*The Dépôt.*—While complaints of the dirty state of the establishment and the want of such ordinary comforts as the severity of the weather would render essential are almost universal, it would appear that good health prevailed amongst its inmates previous to the first voyage, and that the cause of the disease must be sought elsewhere. The establishment, however, was faulty in various respects: the sleeping accommodation as described by the married witnesses being absurdly small, and the filthy condition of the bedding almost incredible; vermin appear to have abounded; a proper supply of bed-clothing for the existing cold weather was not forthcoming; and a considerable amount of unnecessary harshness seems to have been displayed in the management, more particularly with regard to the women and children. A considerable amendment is stated to have occurred during the visit of the Agent-General, for whose inspection special preparations were said to have been made. The Commissioners would, however, point out the evidence of Henry Jay and others, as showing the filthy state of the establishment and the bedding.

*The Ship.*—Suggestions have been made that hides and other offensive matters had been carried as cargo on a previous voyage, but evidence and examinations of log-books clearly prove that corn and seeds only had been taken on the two last occasions. The vessel herself is roomy and airy between decks, and certainly gives the impression that she is well suited for the conveyance of emigrants. It is right, however, to state that the fittings had been removed before our inspection, in accordance with the usual practice on going into quarantine.

*First Voyage.*—The quality of the water carried on this occasion calls for no remarks from us, as the certificate furnished by the Board of Trade sufficiently condemns it as unfit for use. (*Vide*

G.—1.

1888.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## MIDDLE ISLAND NATIVE LAND QUESTION

(REPORT ON), BY MR. COMMISSIONER MACKAY.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

Mr. A. MACKAY to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Temuka, 5th May, 1887.

I have the honour to transmit herewith my report on the Middle Island question referred to me under Royal Commission, dated the 12th May, 1886, and beg respectfully to request that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor, to whom it is addressed.

The importance of the matter has compelled me to go to some length in dealing with it, for the purpose of placing the whole question in an intelligible shape to enable it to be fully comprehended, and all the obligations, whether legally or morally binding on the Government, to be fulfilled in the fullest and fairest manner.

The whole of the land purchases in the southern provinces have been dealt with in my report, and the recommendations made in regard to the Ngaitahu and Murihiku purchases are of a twofold character.

(a.) That blocks of land should be set apart as an endowment to provide an independent fund for the promotion of the objects which were held out to the Natives as an inducement to part with their land. A fund of this kind would possess manifold advantages, one of the chief being that the moneys accruing for the purpose would be derived from a permanent and independent source, removed from the ever-varying influence of Parliament, or other causes which have hitherto interfered with an equitable fulfilment of the claims of the southern Natives.

The following objects are some of the purposes for which the moneys could be expended: (1) The erection and maintenance of schoolhouses and other buildings for general purposes; (2) the fencing, improving, and drainage of land; (3) the purchase of implements of husbandry; (4) medical aid and medicines; (5) schoolmasters' salaries; (6) purchase of books and other school-requisites; (7) contribution to local rates; (8) the purchase of food and clothing for destitute and decrepit Natives; (9) and generally for any other purposes that would tend to promote the social and moral welfare of the Natives.

(b.) That blocks of land be set apart for the use and occupation of the Natives to an extent that would augment the quantity owned by each man, woman, and child to fifty acres per head.

Under those heads the following quantities have been recommended in the under-mentioned blocks, namely:—

*Ngaitahu Purchase.*—(1) Endowment purposes, 100,000 acres; (2) individual use and occupation, in addition to the quantity already reserved, 30,700 acres: total, 130,700 acres.

*Murihiku Purchase.*—(1) Endowment purposes, 40,000 acres; (2) individual use and occupation, in addition to the quantity already reserved, 15,412 acres: total, 55,412 acres.

Being a gross total of 186,112 acres for all purposes in both blocks.

The Akaroa purchases are included in the Ngaitahu Block.

I have not made any recommendation in respect of the Otakou Block, but have furnished full particulars touching the acquisition of the land and the obligations pertaining to it, which will serve as a basis of operation for future action.

I have been unable to fully complete the whole of the duties devolving on me under the Commission as regards—(1) The selection of the land; (2) the ascertainment of the names, &c., on whose behalf provision of land should be made.

As regards the first matter, the Survey Department possesses the best facilities for this part of the work, and I would beg to recommend that it be asked to perform the duty. With reference to the second, the actual position of the matter as regards individual acreage cannot be finally determined until the whole of the Court-work is completed, and the records of acreage—allotted individually—are made up for each settlement.

Under the proposition made by me touching the land to be set apart for endowment purposes, there is nothing to prevent some of the best pastoral or agricultural land being appropriated for it, as existing rights will not be interfered with, nor will the settlement of the country be impeded, as it will still, notwithstanding the dedication to other uses, remain under the control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to be treated precisely in the same manner as other waste lands, the only difference being that the revenue accruing would have to be paid to a separate account.

1—G. 1.

1889.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# THE TAUPONUIATIA BLOCK

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN  
MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE HEARING OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR of NEW ZEALAND, &c.

WE, the undersigned, appointed by a Commission, dated the 9th day of July, 1889, under the hand of the Governor, and sealed with the Public Seal of the Colony, to inquire into certain matters connected with the hearing by the Native Land Court of the block of Native land called Taupouuiatia, respectfully submit for your Excellency's consideration the following report of our proceedings:—

We held our sittings at Kihikihi, as being the most convenient place for all parties concerned, and the meeting was attended by a large number of the Ngatimaniapoto Tribe, and by several of the principal chiefs of the Ngatituwharetoa, from Taupo.

We sat on seventeen days, and examined, in all, twenty-six witnesses, whose evidence is recorded on two hundred and twenty-four pages of foolscap, which, with various exhibits, are transmitted with this report.

Much of the Native evidence given on both sides has been very conflicting, and often at variance with what had been previously sworn before the Native Land Court; and we have found it very difficult to determine which is the most reliable. We had the records of the Native Land Court before us, to which access was also given to all interested parties, who freely made use of them, and we permitted the utmost latitude in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and refused no evidence that was tendered to us. We decided not to allow Europeans to conduct the cases, making an exception, however, in Karawhira Kapu's case, which was conducted by her husband, Mr. Moon, and defended by Mr. W. H. Grace, he being the person chiefly interested on the other side. We believe that this decision gave general satisfaction to the Natives.

In summing up the evidence taken on the different issues remitted to us for consideration, we have referred to such points only as, in our opinion, are material to the issue, or to such as would lead to a clear apprehension of the case.

## Issue No. 1.

The first question referred to us by the Commission is as follows: "Whether the boundary of the said block of land called Taupouuiatia, as delineated on the said plan, and thereon coloured red, is the correct boundary thereof, or whether the said boundary is correctly delineated by the line coloured yellow on the said plan, or whether the correct boundary would be properly defined by an intermediate line between the said lines coloured red and yellow."

This is a question respecting the proper position of the boundary dividing the lands of the Ngatimaniapoto and Ngatituwharetoa (Taupo) Tribes.

In 1882 and 1883 many meetings of representatives of these two, and of the Whanganui, Ngatihikairo, and Ngatiraukawa Tribes were held, at which it was ultimately resolved to fix the outside boundary, or Rohepotae, of the King-country to include all the lands of four of the tribes, and a large part of those of the fifth, Ngatituwharetoa; and we were informed that Mr. Bryce, then Native Minister, after this had been settled, agreed that, if they wished it, the block should be surveyed and investigated as a whole.

On the 31st October, 1885, the Ngatituwharetoa sent in a claim to the Native Land Court for the investigation of title to the land included within their Rohepotae, comprising a portion of the original block, and all their other lands, and setting forth their boundaries; and it was duly notified that a Court would sit for the hearing of this claim.

The Court accordingly commenced its sittings on the 14th January, 1886, at Taupo, and, in consequence of objections made out of Court by some of the Ngatimaniapoto, Te Heuheu, on the part of Ngatituwharetoa, agreed to withdraw their western boundary further eastward; and on the 16th January he announced in Court the altered boundary, as claimed by the Ngatituwharetoa, and gave the names of places along the line, part of which ran along the western slopes of the Hurakia Range, and which names were marked and the line drawn on the map before the Court by one of the surveyors.

1—G. 7.



H.—10.

1889.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# LAND TAKEN FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES AT POINT RESOLUTION, AUCKLAND

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE MATTER).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

To His Excellency Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Auckland, 20th October, 1888.

We have the honour now to report upon the matters referred to us by your Excellency's Commission bearing date the 27th September, 1888, in connection with the taking by the Government for purposes of defence of certain land at Point Resolution, and with the subsequent conveyance in fee of a portion of the land so taken to the previous lessee of the property.

The circumstances of this transaction have been frequently stated for the purpose of revision and inquiry, but, briefly summarised, the acts complained of are the following: That the Government knowingly and deliberately took by Proclamation, under the pretence of requiring it for public purposes, an area of land largely in excess of what was so required, and that this was done in pursuance of a private agreement made with the lessee of the property that the part not so required should be conveyed to her in fee; that this agreement was in direct contravention of the law relating to such transactions, which plainly requires that any land so taken in excess shall be first offered to the original owner, and then to adjacent owners at a valuation, and if declined by them shall be then sold at auction; finally, that the Government, being unable to convey the land in pursuance of this illegal agreement, persuaded the Legislature to empower it to effect this object by a special authority contained in an Act of Parliament. The uneasy feeling produced in the public mind by the belief of those facts was doubtless aggravated by the circumstance that the freeholder who had thus been deprived of the right of pre-emption was a Board of Trustees holding the trust for the purposes of a public charity, and that one of the members of this Board was a near relative of the lessee who had thus acquired the right which by law belonged to the Board.

It certainly is no matter for surprise if the suspicions of the public, often easily excited without much reason, were strongly aroused on this occasion, or if rumour, always so easily set in motion, in this case appeared to have some substantial grounds for its activity. It is indeed difficult to see how, upon such a statement of facts, it was possible that some suspicion of jobbery and corruption could be avoided. No other view could at the time readily present itself, for it would not be obvious to many that persons representing the Government of the country had displayed that extreme degree of ineptitude which consists in going out of the way to do wrong without any adequate motive. But we think that the evidence which we have taken, together with the official papers, showing the successive steps of the transaction, which have been put into our hands, will leave little doubt as to the nature and motives of all that was done, however surprising the adoption of such a course may appear.

We may begin our review with the state of things existing in the month of July, 1885, at which time an action for trespass had been entered in the Supreme Court at the suit of Mrs. Kissling, the lessee of the land, against the men, or some of them, belonging to the military forces who were the actual trespassers. The Government, finding that it had no legal defence to this action, because the Public Works Act of 1882 gave no power to enter upon private lands and take them for the construction of forts and batteries, prepared an Amendment Act ("The Public Works Act 1882 Amendment Act, 1885") to give the necessary power and to defeat the action then pending. In the meantime Mr. Thomas Mackay was sent to Auckland for the purpose of arriving at some agreement with the plaintiff, or, if that were not possible, then to endeavour by negotiation to protract the business until the new Act could be put in as a bar to further proceedings. At this time Mrs. Kissling was occupying under lease an area of 4 acres 1 rood 17 perches, of which only 3 roods 17 perches had been marked off, at the instance of the Defence Department, as required for the purposes of a battery. Mr. Mackay, however, very soon formed the opinion that it would be better to take the whole of the land occupied by Mrs. Kissling. He gives this advice, together with his reasons, in a telegram to Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, Under-Secretary for Public Works, on the 21st July,

1—H. 10.

H.—5.

1890.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## SWEATING COMMISSION.

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMPLOYERS OF CERTAIN KINDS OF LABOUR AND THE PERSONS EMPLOYED THEREIN.)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND SO FORTH.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to our trusty and loving subjects, COLIN ALLAN, of Dunedin; JOHN RUTHERFORD BLAIR, of Wellington; FRANCIS CHERRY, of Auckland; DAVID PATRICK FISHER, of Wellington; JAMES FULTON, of Dunedin; FREDERIC JONES, of Christchurch; THOMAS THOMPSON, of Auckland; the Reverend RUTHERFORD WADDELL, of Dunedin; and FORTUNATUS EVELYN WRIGHT, of Christchurch.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of holding inquiry into certain relations between the employers of certain kinds of labour and the persons employed therein, as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, know ye that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, do by these presents authorise and appoint you, the said

COLIN ALLAN,  
JOHN RUTHERFORD BLAIR,  
FRANCIS CHERRY,  
DAVID PATRICK FISHER,  
JAMES FULTON,  
FREDERIC JONES,  
THOMAS THOMPSON,  
RUTHERFORD WADDELL, and  
FORTUNATUS EVELYN WRIGHT,

to be Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the following matters, that is to say:—

To inquire into the mode and terms in and on which persons are engaged or employed in shops, in wholesale and retail trading and manufacturing business establishments, and in hotels and other licensed houses of public resort in our said Colony of New Zealand, and in particular as to the mode and terms in and on which persons are engaged or employed in any manner in supplying or making goods or articles for the owners or occupiers of such shops or wholesale or retail trading or manufacturing places of business, or otherwise, and upon the relations generally of employer and employed, and the best machinery for determining matters and questions arising between them and relating to their respective interests.

And, for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect, We do hereby authorise and empower you to make and conduct any inquiry under these

i—H. 5.

H.—16.

SESS. II.—1891.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON STRIKES.

(APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1890.)

*Laid on the Table by the Hon. W. P. Reeves, with the leave of the House.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I. We, the Commissioners appointed by your predecessor, Sir Alfred Stephen, on the 25th November, 1890, "to investigate and report upon the causes of conflicts between capital and labour known as strikes, and the best means of preventing or mitigating the disastrous consequences of such occurrences; and to consider, from an economic point of examination, the measures that have been devised in other countries by the constitution of Boards of Conciliation or other similar bodies to obviate extreme steps in trade disputes; and to consider and report upon the whole subject," have the honour to submit the following report:—

II. *Witnesses.*—We have sat fifty-one times, and examined fifty-five witnesses, some being industrial employers, others workmen earning wages, and others not distinctively belonging to either class. One of these witnesses was from Victoria, one from South Australia, and one from Queensland. Several of the local witnesses were actively engaged in the late strike, and their evidence will be of historical value, as disclosing facts connected with that important movement, and the views of those facts taken at the time. As each witness was examined from the standpoint both of employers and employed, the facts and opinions form a valuable mass of contemporary information as to the light in which the labour question is viewed, and as to the causes of that one strike in particular. The time at our disposal has not been long enough to admit of our taking all the evidence proffered to us, or to summon all the witnesses whom we could have examined to advantage; but the evidence we have taken has been sufficient to enable us to arrive at a practical conclusion. A précis of the evidence of each witness has been made, which gives the substance of this information in a narrative form, classified under a number of main and subordinate heads, and arranged in such a manner that, by glancing at the marginal notes, the substance of the evidence can be seen without wading through the evidence itself. The witnesses may be roughly classified as follows: Employers, 15—namely, squatters, 4; stevedores, 4; steamship-proprietors 2, and steamship company manager 1; colliery-owners 2, and colliery manager 1; master-builder, 1. Employed, 25—namely, miners, 3; marine officers, 2; seamen, 2; engineers, 2; building and carpentering, 2; tailoring, 2; typographical, 2; stewards, 2; shearing, 1; boiler-maker, 1; iron-moulder, 1; stonemason, 1; shoemaker, 1; coal-lumper, 1; wharf labourer, 1; builder's labourer, 1. Seventeen out of these 25 are, or have been, trades union officials. Independent, 14—namely, politicians and lawyers combined, 3; journalists, 3; judge, 1; clergyman, 1; station manager, 1; wharfinger, 1; registrar of friendly societies, 1; solicitor, 1; accountant, 1; manager A.M.P., 1; bank manager, 1. Grand total, 55. A summary of the views on conciliation and arbitration held by the various witnesses will be found in the Conciliation Appendix.

III. *Importance of the Subject.*—As to the importance of the question submitted to the Commission to study there can be no two opinions. It is undeniably the great social problem of the age. Even those who are least disposed to interfere between the contending forces, and who would prefer to leave the strife to settle itself, admit that the industries of the colony, and therefore its prosperity, are seriously hampered by the disagreements between employers and employed.

1—H. 16.



C.—5.

1893.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## WESTPORT COLLIERY RESERVE

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable DAVID, EARL OF GLASGOW, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In compliance with the terms of Your Excellency's Commission addressed to us, and dated the 14th day of March, 1893, by which we were appointed to inquire into and report on the several matters therein mentioned, that is to say:—

1. To define such further portions of the Westport Colliery Reserve as are likely to be required for railway purposes and other public purposes.
2. To inquire into the rights of lessees holding portions of such reserve.
3. To assess and report as to the letting-value of the lands now held under lease, and as to the selling-value of such lands.
4. To report whether the lessees are entitled to, or should be granted, renewals for further periods, and if so, for what periods, and on what terms.
5. To report upon the rights of lessees, if any, to compensation for any lands taken for railway purposes or other public purposes.
6. To report generally upon the manner of dealing with any portions of the reserve not yet leased and not required for railway or other public purposes.

After duly advertising, as required by the Commission, we opened the inquiry on the 26th of May, 1893, at the Courthouse, Westport.

Prior to the opening of the inquiry, the lessees of the Colliery Reserve held several meetings and agreed to certain statements setting forth their present grievances and requirements for relief, which were embodied in a memorial signed by the lessees, and laid before the Commission for consideration, with a view to dispensing with a considerable amount of evidence which would otherwise have been offered. The presentation of this memorial, which is attached hereto, undoubtedly tended to shorten the inquiry.

The Commission also communicated with the Railway Commissioners to ascertain their views on the question of the probable future requirements of portions of the reserve for railway purposes. (Correspondence attached.)

The lessees were represented by counsel—viz.: Messrs. Moynihan and Harden, who called in support of the statements set forth in the memorial of the lessees the undermentioned witnesses, namely:—

Thomas Bailie, J.P.; S. J. Riley; J. S. Suisted, Mayor of Westport; C. E. Harden, solicitor; John Hughes, County Chairman; R. A. Young, Engineer for Westport Coal Company; J. L. Munson; Thomas A. Peterkin, Railway Manager; Hans Larsen; Jules Simon; Arthur D. Bayfeild, and William Nahr.

The Commissioners called the following witnesses—viz.: J. J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Westport Harbour Board; C. N. Greenland, Secretary of the Harbour Board; A. Jamieson, agent for the Westport Coal Company; Michael Organ, and John Marshall, builder. The evidence was taken on oath, and is attached hereto.

Upon consideration of the above-mentioned documents and evidence, and after personal inspection of the reserve and the leaseholds thereon, the Commissioners have arrived at the following conclusions, which are respectfully submitted for your Excellency's sanction and approval—viz.:—

1. We are of opinion that the sections from Nelson Street to Kennedy Street, as recommended by the Railway Commissioners, should not be re-let until the expiration of the existing leases, which

H.—13.

1893.  
NEW ZEALAND.

CHARGES MADE BY MR. G. W. ELL  
AGAINST MR. BLOXAM, REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
CHRISTCHURCH, AND MR. E. C. LATTEr, LATELY  
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, CHRISTCHURCH  
(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE, TOGETHER WITH  
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS UPON CHARGES MADE BY MR. G. W. ELL  
REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into complaints and charges made by George Waldoek Ell against the late Official Assignee in Bankruptcy for the District of Canterbury and the Registrar at Christchurch of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable David, Earl of Glasgow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Under the Commission issued by Your Excellency, dated the 10th May, 1893, we were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the truth or otherwise of the complaints and charges made by George Waldoek Ell, of Christchurch, against Edward Circuit Latter, lately Official Assignee in Bankruptcy for the District of Canterbury, and Andrew Roby Bloxam, Registrar at Christchurch of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and generally into the conduct of the said Edward Circuit Latter and Andrew Roby Bloxam respectively in dealing with the estate, affairs, and accounts of the said George Waldoek Ell, referred to in a letter dated the 25th February, 1893, from the said George Waldoek Ell to the Minister of Justice.

We have the honour to report that we opened the said inquiry at Christchurch on the 17th May, 1893, and continued it there on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, and 31st May, and 1st and 2nd June.

There are twenty-two charges against the Registrar, and twelve against the late Official Assignee, referred to in the said letter. The charges against the Registrar are,—

1. "That accounts were ordered to be taken by the Registrar and an accountant, Mr. William Henry Hargreaves, in Ell v. Harper and another, No. 30, and Ell v. Harper, No. 353." This is not disputed. Orders for taking accounts are dated 27th June, 1884, and were produced at the inquiry (exhibits Nos. 3 and 6).

2. "On the 11th day of July, 1884, the first meeting took place, and from time to time until the 1st December, 1884, when the Registrar declared the case closed." This is merely a statement of fact which is not disputed.

3. "On the 5th December, 1884, an account was rendered to the Registrar, based upon the evidence contained in the Registrar's notes by the plaintiff, G. W. Ell, showing a credit balance of £3,177 5s. 4d." This is also a statement of fact which is not disputed.

4. "On the 5th December, 1884, an account or statement of items was rendered by Mr. J. C. Martin for the defendants, but not based upon the evidence contained in the Registrar's notes." The account here referred to was rendered as stated, but the evidence adduced does not bear out the latter part of the charge.

5. "The certified accounts were promised by the Registrar by the 23rd December upon payment of fees to the Registrar, £11 5s., for forty-five hours at 5s. an hour. These fees I handed to Mr. H. S. Austin on the 22nd December, 1884." From the evidence placed before us we are of opinion that this charge has not been proved.

1—H. 13.

H.—5.

1894.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## FOX CORRESPONDENCE COMMISSION.

REPORT BY THE ROYAL COMMISSIONER ON THE FOX CORRESPONDENCE, TOGETHER WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE; ALSO DECLARATION BY MR. E. T. GILLON, EDITOR OF THE *EVENING POST*, WITH REFERENCE TO THE CORRESPONDENCE.

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Seddon with the leave of the House.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable David, Earl of Glasgow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Under the Commission issued by your Excellency, and dated the 24th April, 1894, and extended by a Commission dated the 4th June, 1894, I, the Commissioner duly appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the circumstances attending the publication of the contents of Colonel Fox's letters to the Premier in the *Evening Post* newspaper of the 4th April, 1894, have the honour to report as follows :—

The letters of Colonel Fox to the Premier, which form the subject-matter of this inquiry, were written on the 16th March, 1894. Colonel Fox kept a rough draft of them, and press copies of them appear in the official letter-book of the department. The original letters were posted on the 16th March to the Hon. the Premier at Auckland. Although there is no doubt that some of the salient features of these letters were known to Colonel Hume, Colonel Newall, Captain Coleman, and several other gentlemen, through Colonel Fox, the original letters, the press copies, or the rough drafts were never seen by any of them until after the 4th April, and unless they had seen them prior to the 4th April it was quite impossible for any of them to have given to the *Evening Post* the information contained in its issue of the 4th April, the wording of which is, word for word and paragraph for paragraph, almost identical with the original letters, with the exception that the paragraphs as they appear in the *Evening Post* do not appear in the same sequence as in the original letters. Had a representative of the newspaper in question been able to obtain access to either of these three sources of information prior to the 4th April, the probability is that the information so obtained would have been published immediately. It is clear that, although Mr. Hoben, a reporter of the *Evening Post*, may have ascertained from outside sources a good deal of information concerning the contents of Colonel Fox's letters, I do not think it possible that any person connected with the *Evening Post* could have obtained access to these letters, or to any copies or drafts of them, prior to the 4th April. Colonel Fox's evidence clearly shows that the rough drafts never left his possession, and in his evidence he states that "they were locked up from that time, and nobody has seen my rough copies." The official letter-book of the office containing the press copies was locked up every night, and was not shown to any unauthorised person. There is also the sworn evidence of Colonel Fox to the effect that, in a conversation with Mr. Hoben, he (Colonel Fox) said, "I should be very much obliged if you would give me a direct assurance, if you can do so, that the information has not come from my office." Mr. Hoben replied, "You may take my word for it that the information has not come from the Defence Office." Had it been possible for the information contained in the *Evening Post* of the 4th April to have been obtained from the rough drafts in Colonel Fox's possession, or from the press copies in the official letter-book of the department, it would have been possible for it to have been obtained prior to the 4th April, and there would therefore have been no necessity for Mr. Hoben to interview Sir Patrick Buckley on the morning of the 4th April in order to obtain the required information. I am of opinion that the only manner in which the information could have been obtained was through the medium of some person having the custody or control of the *original* letters.

It is important to note that on the morning of the date of the publication of these letters—namely, the 4th April—the Chief Messenger's record-book records the fact that at 10.10 a.m. Messenger Mason left the Government Buildings with a lot of letters for delivery in town. Amongst these letters was one addressed to the *Evening Post*, and one for W. H. Attack. The letter addressed to Mr. Attack contained information from the Registrar-General's Department regarding agricultural statistics. Although I have made very diligent inquiry, I have not been able to ascertain what information was contained in the letter addressed to the *Evening Post*, but I find that it did not

1—H. 5.

C.—6.

1896.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# BRUNNER COAL-MINE DISASTER

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO, ON 26TH MARCH, 1896).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO THE COAL-MINING DISASTER AT BRUNNERTON.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to CHARLES DUDLEY ROBERT WARD, Esquire, of Christchurch, District Court Judge; Sir JAMES HECTOR, of Wellington, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; JOSEPH PROUD, Esquire, of Wanganui, a certificated Colliery-manager under the provisions of "The Coal-mines Act, 1886"; and THOMAS SKELLON, of Huntly, Coal-miner—Greeting:

WHEREAS a disaster occurred at the coal-mine at Brunnerton, known as the Brunner Mine, on the twenty-sixth day of March last, which caused the deaths of sixty-five persons working therein: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the said disaster, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, David, Earl of Glasgow, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, and by the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

CHARLES DUDLEY ROBERT WARD,  
Sir JAMES HECTOR,  
JOSEPH PROUD, and  
THOMAS SKELLON,

to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the matters hereinbefore referred to, and into the several other matters mentioned in these presents, that is to say:—

1. To ascertain in what parts of the mine the disaster occurred, and the nature of the same.
2. To ascertain whether it was caused by an explosion; and, if so, whether by an explosion of firedamp, or of firedamp mixed with coal-dust, or coal-dust alone.
3. To ascertain what lights were used in the different parts of the mine at the time of the disaster or explosion.
4. To ascertain whether any inquiry into the cause of the disaster has taken place. If so, what was the nature of such inquiry? How was the tribunal constituted?
5. To ascertain to what extent the provisions of "The Coal-mines Act, 1891," and the general rules, the special rules, and additional rules made in accordance with the provisions of that Act were complied with in the mine; but more especially as regards (a) the storage and use of explosives, and the nature of the explosives; (b) the lighting and ventilation of the mine; and (c) the means of escape in case of accident.
6. To ascertain the nature and character of the working and general management of the mine, and whether the mine was well managed or not.
7. To determine the competency of the Inspector, and the efficiency of the inspection of the mine.
8. To determine the competency of the manager, mine officials, and servants, and the management and working of the mine.
9. To ascertain the number and efficiency of the stoppings, the materials of which they were composed, and the condition they were in immediately prior to the disaster.
10. To ascertain the nature and sufficiency of the machinery and appliances used in the working of the mine, and the condition the same were in at the time of the disaster.
11. To make suggestions for the prevention as far as possible of similar disasters, and for the safe working of this and other mines in the future.
12. And generally to make inquiry into any matter or thing arising out of or connected with the several subjects of inquiry hereinbefore mentioned, or which, in your opinion, may be of assistance in fully ascertaining, explaining, or assisting in arriving at a fair and just conclusion in respect to the subjects of inquiry or any of them, or any part thereof or in relation thereto.

1—C. 6.

H.—34A.

SESS. II.—1897.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR JOHN EMERSON

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Presented to the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency.*

IN the matter of "The Commissioners' Powers Act, 1867," and of a certain Royal Commission issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 4th day of November, 1897, directed to Harry Eyre-Kenny, of Wellington, Stipendiary Magistrate, authorising and empowering the said Harry Eyre-Kenny to inquire into the truth or otherwise of certain charges in the said Commission specified preferred against John Emerson, Inspector of Police, and requiring the said Harry Eyre-Kenny to certify under his hand and seal his opinion touching the said charges.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of RANFURLY, K.C.M.G., Governor in and over the Colony of New Zealand.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In accordance with the provisions of the said Commission, I have the honour to respectfully furnish the following report:—

1. Owing to the length of time which elapsed between the 1st and 2nd of May last, the dates of the alleged offences imputed to Inspector Emerson, and the 4th of November, 1897, the date of the said Commission, very serious difficulty has been experienced by both sides in obtaining the evidence of their witnesses. The witnesses had become scattered all over the country, so that in order to avoid the expense of concentrating them in one place I was instructed to sit at Auckland, Gisborne, and Napier for the purposes of this inquiry. Jacob, the chief steward of the "Dingadee" (on which the alleged misconduct took place), had been transferred to the s.s. "Omapere," and it took some contrivance to enable me to intercept him at Gisborne, the "Omapere's" time-table being so uncertain owing to the number of small ports she has to visit along the coast, and to the vicissitudes of the weather. Again, Mrs. Boyd, the stewardess of the "Dingadee," left the Union Company's service on the 6th May last, and was supposed to have gone to Tasmania. Subsequently, however, she was discovered in Auckland, and her testimony obtained there. A passenger named McDonald, whose evidence was required, was with difficulty traced to Waimarama, some thirty miles from Hastings; his ordinary place of abode being Awanui, on the East Coast. These complications necessitated several adjournments. Furthermore, during my stay at Napier, a witness named Warnock was unexpectedly discovered in Auckland, so unquestionably important that I was compelled to revisit that city. I proceeded there at once in the "Waihora," arrived on Monday, the 6th December, 1897, sat the same day, and returned to the south by the "Mararoa," on Tuesday, the following day. I am now quite satisfied that all the available evidence has been obtained, and that the investigation has been as thorough as it was possible to make it.

2. *Charge No. 1.*—The first charge is as follows: "That on or about the 1st day of May, 1897, on board the steamship 'Dingadee,' he (Inspector Emerson) did play cards and drink until 2 o'clock of the morning of Sunday, the 2nd day of the same month, when he returned to his cabin much the worse for drink."

I consider that this charge is absolutely disproved. There is no evidence at all to support the allegation that when Emerson retired to his cabin on the morning of the 2nd of May he was "much the worse for drink," or indeed that he was even slightly intoxicated. The only evidence that Emerson played cards and drank until 2 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd May, is the testimony of Mr. William Cooper, and that is inferential merely, for Mr. Cooper, who was lying in his cabin at the time, candidly admits that he saw nothing, but that he heard the voice of one of the men who went on playing at cards, as he alleges, well into Sunday morning, that this person was noisy and garrulous, and that he subsequently identified this person to be Inspector Emerson by his voice.



H.—2.

SESS. II.—1897.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# PRIVATE BENEFIT SOCIETIES

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor.*

## COMMISSION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to the Honourable WILLIAM JUKES STEWARD, of Waimate, Member of the House of Representatives, GEORGE FISHER, Esquire, of Wellington, Member of the House of Representatives, and EDWARD TREGEAR, Esquire, of Wellington, Secretary of the Department of Labour: Greeting.

WHEREAS in many cases employers have established or assisted in establishing societies which offer to their employés benefits beyond their ordinary wages, and to the funds whereof the employés contribute: And whereas such societies (hereinafter called "private benefit societies") are in many cases unregistered under any Act relating to the registration of friendly or other societies: And whereas it has been alleged that in many cases employés are coerced by their employers into joining private benefit societies, and have other grievances in connection therewith: And whereas in particular it was so alleged by one Henry McLachlan, of Auckland, in a petition presented by him to the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, in or about the month of July, 1896: And whereas, on the 8th day of October, 1896, the Public Petitions Committee of the said House, when reporting on the said petition, recommended that, as the matters contained therein were of an important nature, the petition should be referred to the Government for favourable consideration:

Now know ye that, in pursuance and exercise of all powers and authorities me enabling in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand, I, James Prendergast, Knight, the Administrator of the Government of the said colony, do hereby appoint you,

WILLIAM JUKES STEWARD,  
GEORGE FISHER, and  
EDWARD TREGEAR,

to be Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the matters set forth in the said petition, and also generally into the working of private benefit societies, the relations existing between employers and their employés in connection with such societies, and the expediency or otherwise of bringing such societies under legislative control.

And for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect you are hereby authorised and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry hereunder at such places in the colony as you deem expedient, and also to call before you,

i—H. 2.

H.—12.

1898.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# KAURI-GUM INDUSTRY

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor.*

## COMMISSION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to EDWARD TREGEAR, Esquire, of Wellington, Secretary of the Department of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, and GERHARD JOHN MUELLER, Esquire, of Auckland, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands: Greeting.

WHEREAS representations have been made from time to time to the Government of the colony as to the conditions and status of persons engaged in the industry of procuring and getting kauri-gum in the Provincial District of Auckland, and as to the mode of selling and disposing such gum, and also as to the existence and nature of contract labour alleged to be employed or imported in the said industry, together with its effect in regard to other labour employed or engaged therein; and that the lands of the Crown are impoverished without adequate royalties being paid therefor or commensurate collateral benefit being received by the colony; and that those engaged in the industry are not fairly treated in the sale of the gum produced, in that conditions are imposed which are detrimental to their well-being:

Now know ye that, in pursuance and exercise of all powers and authorities me enabling in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand, I, Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, Governor of the said colony, do hereby appoint you, the said

EDWARD TREGEAR and  
GERHARD JOHN MUELLER,

to be Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the matters hereinbefore set forth, and also, in particular,—

1. To report on the condition of the gum trade, industrially and commercially:
2. To report on the condition of those engaged and occupied in digging the gum, and the remuneration received by them, and, as to sale, whether there is freedom of contract or not:
3. To ascertain if there has been a large influx of labourers from outside the colony to the gum-diggings, and, if so, whether the same are free labourers or under contract:

1—H. 12.



H.—2.

1898.  
NEW ZEALAND.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW ZEALAND  
(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

CONTENTS.

	Page
COMMISSION .. .. .	i, ii
REPORT .. .. .	iii-xlii
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS .. .. .	xliii-lxxix
INDEX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE .. .. .	lxxxii-lxxxiv
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE .. .. .	1-1150
CORRESPONDENCE .. .. .	1151-1154
EXHIBITS .. .. .	1155-1192
MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF POLICE DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.	

WELLINGTON.  
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
1898.

E.—3B.

1900.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## STOKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NELSON

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON, TOGETHER WITH CORRESPONDENCE,  
EVIDENCE, AND APPENDIX).

*Laid upon the Table by Command of His Excellency.*

SIR,—

Wellington, 28th August, 1900.

We have the honour to hand you herewith, for presentation to His Excellency the Governor, our report on St. Mary's Industrial School at Stoke, together with the evidence and an appendix.

We have pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Pope, of the Education Department (who acted as our secretary), performed his duties.

The commissions (20th July and 6th August) with which we were honoured are returned herewith.

We have, &c.,

R. BUSH,

H. S. WARDELL,

Commissioners.

The Right Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

### REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency's commissions of the 20th day of July and the 6th day of August, 1900, to inquire into and report on the management of the Industrial School for Boys at Stoke, and the treatment of the inmates therein within the last five years, and into any matter or thing which might be preferred in writing or otherwise brought before us in any way relating to or arising out of the premises, have now the honour to submit to your Excellency this our report.

In pursuance of the objects of our commission we proceeded to Nelson, visited the school at Stoke, and, after due notification to all persons concerned, and publication of your Excellency's commission of the 20th July, sat at the Supreme Court Building at Nelson on the 25th day of that month, to receive any complaints that might be preferred against the management of the school, and hear any evidence produced in respect of them. The supplementary commission was published on the 10th of August, after previous notification, and further evidence taken subsequently.

The school at Stoke, known locally as "The Orphanage," is a branch of the Roman Catholic institution established in Nelson by the Rev. Father Garin in 1874, and which was subsequently recognised by "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," as a private school under that Act, by the name of "St. Mary's Industrial School, Nelson." The approval of the Rev. W. J. Mahoney, as Manager, was gazetted in 1884, and he continues to hold that position.

1—E. 3B.

REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL COMMISSION  
ON  
FEDERATION,

TOGETHER WITH  
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*



NEW ZEALAND.  
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
1901.

H.—42.

1901.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## SHIPS "G. M. TUCKER" AND "MONOWAI"

(REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ALLEGED DELAYS IN INSPECTION OF).

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency.*

REPORT of ROYAL COMMISSION on the ALLEGED DELAYS in the INSPECTION—as required by  
"The Public Health Act, 1900"—of the Sailing-vessel "G. M. TUCKER" and the Steam-  
ship "MONOWAI."

SIR,—

Wellington, 27th September, 1901.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor,  
my report on the matters mentioned in the annexed Commission, together with the notes of  
evidence taken in the inquiry.\*

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

W. R. HASELDEN, S.M.

To His Excellency the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand.  
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In pursuance of the authority and power given to me by your Excellency's Commission, dated  
the 9th day of September, 1901, hereto annexed, I duly made inquiry into the matters and things  
mentioned herein, and have the honour to report as follows:—

### IN THE MATTER OF THE BARQUE "G. M. TUCKER."

The following facts were proved:—

Dr. James is Port Health Officer at Wellington, N.Z. He has acted in such capacity for  
some years, and at the time when the events dealt with happened was paid a yearly salary of  
£250, and during the past year has examined 124 vessels under the laws relating to public health.

The "G. M. Tucker," a sailing barque, of 478 tons, arrived from Newcastle, New South  
Wales (an infected port), on the 23rd July, 1901, and dropped anchor in the harbour at 11.15 a.m.  
on that day. The said vessel was long overdue, having been twelve weeks coming from New-  
castle, New South Wales, and no time could be fixed beforehand for her arrival.

Dr. James made all reasonable arrangements for being apprised as early as possible of the  
arrival of vessels.

The first intimation given to him of the arrival of the "G. M. Tucker" was at 11.30 a.m. on  
the 23rd July. He at once sent for the launch "Ellen Ballance" and went on board the  
"G. M. Tucker," arriving there within an hour of the vessel dropping anchor, and made the  
necessary examination. No blame is attributable to Dr. James in the matter.

The statement in the public Press, produced at the inquiry, alleging a delay of two hours, and  
impliedly censuring the Port Health Officer, was not justified by the facts. The master of the  
"G. M. Tucker" was in fault in not flying the visiting flag; and, in consequence, a reporter who  
had gone on board shortly before Dr. James arrived escaped punishment for his breach of the  
Health Act, section 118.

### IN THE MATTER OF THE S.S. "MONOWAI."

#### *Admitted Facts.*

The admitted facts herein are as follows:—

The Union Company's s.s. "Monowai" arrived at Wellington at 11.45 on the night of the  
31st July, 1901. The vessel came from Sydney, New South Wales (an infected port), with a total  
of 173 souls on board (about forty saloon passengers, sixty steerage, and the rest of the total  
number members of the crew). She had a general cargo, partly fruit, and some of her passengers  
and cargo were for other ports than Wellington.

The Port Health Officer, Dr. James, boarded the "Monowai" at 7.45 a.m. on the 1st August.  
Not more than five minutes were spent in preparation, and then the examination of the passengers  
and crew began. The examination took place in the smoking-room on deck, and 172 persons  
underwent examination in twenty-five minutes.

\* Report only ordered to be printed.

E.—14.

1901.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## STAFFS OF SCHOOLS AND SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Laid upon the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

To Michael Gilfedder, of Invercargill, Alexander Wilson Hogg, of Masterton, Frank Yates Lethbridge, of Bull's, and Thomas Mackenzie, of Dunedin, members of the House of Representatives; Samuel Luke, of Auckland, a member of the Education Board of the District of Auckland; Thomas Shailer Weston, of Christchurch, Chairman of the Education Board of the District of North Canterbury; Henry Hill, of Napier, and John Smith, of Blenheim, Inspectors of Schools; and William Davidson, of Mornington, and Ralph Duncan Stewart, of Auckland, schoolmasters: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed to consider the best method of establishing a uniform scale of staff and salaries to be in force throughout the Colony of New Zealand, under which the number of teachers employed in public schools maintained under "The Education Act, 1877," having an equal number of children in average daily attendance, shall, as far as possible, be the same, and the teachers holding similar positions to one another shall, other things being equal, be paid equal salaries:

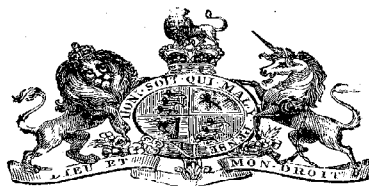
Now, therefore, I, Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of all powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you, the said

MICHAEL GILFEDDER,  
ALEXANDER WILSON HOGG,  
FRANK YATES LETHBRIDGE,  
THOMAS MACKENZIE,  
SAMUEL LUKE,  
THOMAS SHAILER WESTON,  
HENRY HILL,  
JOHN SMITH,  
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, and  
RALPH DUNCAN STEWART,

to be a Commission to inquire and report as to the principles upon which such uniform scale as aforesaid should be based, taking into consideration the total amount payable by the Government of the colony for such purposes as are

REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL COMMISSION  
ON THE  
NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY,  
TOGETHER WITH  
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

*Laid upon the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*



NEW ZEALAND.  
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
1901.

1901.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## COAL-MINES OF NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE WORKING OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to William Reeve Haselden, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, of Wellington; Joseph Proud, Esq., a certificated mine-manager, of Wanganui; and John Lomas, Esq., of Christchurch, an Inspector under "The Factories Act, 1894": Greeting.

WHEREAS in a report adopted by the Goldfields and Mines Committee of the House of Representatives on the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred, upon the petition of Thomas Corby and others, it was recommended, firstly, that a Royal Commission be appointed for the purpose of making full inquiries into the inspection and management of the Westport-Cardiff Coal-mine; and, secondly, that in the event of such a Commission being appointed the scope of its inquiries should be extended to comprehend the inspection and management of the coal-mines of the colony generally: And whereas the aforesaid report was referred to the Government for consideration: And whereas it is expedient to give effect to the recommendation in the aforesaid report:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, and by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

WILLIAM REEVE HASELDEN,  
JOSEPH PROUD, and  
JOHN LOMAS,

to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the several matters mentioned in these presents, that is to say,—

- (1.) Generally as to the management and inspection of the Westport-Cardiff Coal-mine at Mokihinui up to the time of the outbreak of fire in the said mine, which took place on or about the twenty-eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred.
- (2.) Generally as to the steps taken by the occupiers of the said mine to suppress or extinguish the said fire immediately upon the discovery thereof.
- (3.) Generally as to the steps taken by the Inspector of Mines at Westport to suppress or extinguish the fire both during the time the mine was in occupation of the Westport Cardiff Coal Company (Limited), now in liquidation, and since the possession of the mine was resumed by the Crown on the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred.
- (4.) Generally your opinion as to whether the means adopted by the aforesaid company and Inspector of Mines respectively were intelligently undertaken and continued, and were sufficient under the circumstances, with the means at the disposal of the company and Inspector respectively, to prevent the fire spreading and ultimately to lead to the extinguishment thereof.
- (5.) That, in addition to the matters hereinbefore referred to, you report your opinion as to the management, control, and inspection generally, in terms of "The Coal-mines Act, 1891," and regulations thereunder, of the said coal-mine, and also of the under-mentioned principal coal-mines in the colony:—

#### AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

Hikurangi Coal Company.	Taupiri Reserve.
Ngunguru.	Ralph's Taupiri.
Taupiri Extended.	

#### WEST COAST DISTRICT.

Mokihinui.	Blackball.
Millerton.	Brunner Dip.
Coalbrookdale.	Brunner Rise.
Ironbridge.	

1—C. 4.



G.—7.

1904.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## “THE NATIVE LAND CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT AND LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1901”

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 18 OF).

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the undersigned, being two of the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency's Commission, bearing date the 31st January, 1902, under and by virtue of the provisions of section 18 of “The Native Land Claims Adjustment and Laws Amendment Act, 1901,” to hear and determine disputes respecting ownership and boundaries of the Awanui-Haparapara Block, the Maraehako Block, the Tunapahore Block, and the subdivisions of the Kapuarangi Block known as Kapuarangi West, Kapuarangi No. 1A, Kapuarangi No. 1B, and Kapuarangi No. 3, have the honour to report as follows:—

1. We held sittings at Opotiki from the 16th April to the 17th June, 1902, and from the 20th May to the 12th August, 1903, to hear the evidence and arguments of the parties claiming interests in the several blocks.

2. We have had before us the records of the proceedings in the Native Land Court and Native Appellate Court with reference to the title to these blocks, and also with reference to the title to the adjacent blocks known as Mangatu, Takaputahi, Puketauhinu, Whitikau, and some others.

#### AWANUI HAPARAPARA.

3. This block of land, containing 1,887 acres, is situate in the Araparera Survey District, and is delineated in the plan numbered 6484.

4. The claimants to this block were—(a) Whanau a Rongomai, Whanau a Hinekakaho, Whanau a Unukawa, Whanau a Pupuni, Whanau a Mahutahuta, Whanau a Rutaia (represented by Timutimu Tawhai, who claimed the whole block by right of ancestry, occupation, and mana, the ancestors being Takapukapakapa, Takioterangi, and Matekitatahi); (b) Whanau a Te Ehutu and Whanau a Hinetekahu (represented by Raureti Mokonui a Rangi, who claimed the whole block by right of ancestry, occupation, conquest, and mana, the ancestors being Tukaki and Te Rangihori); (c) a portion of the Whanau a Hinetekahu Hapu (represented by Ngara Hare) set up a separate claim, although their right to a share was admitted by Raureti Mokonuiarangi.

5. The following witnesses were called and examined on oath: For the Whanau a Rongomai and the associated hapus, Tamati Ru, Eru Monita, Paora Ngamoki; for the Whanau a Te Ehutu and Whanau a Hinetekahu, Hairama Haweti, Makarita te Hau; for Ngara Hare's section of the Whanau a Hinetekahu, Hotene Tuaiwa. At the request of the Commissioners Te Hata Hokopaura (*alias* Moutara) attended and gave evidence.

6. The case for the Whanau a Rongomai and the associated hapus was that this land formed part of a gift made to Apanui, who subsequently presented it to his brother Takapukapakapa, with whom

1—G. 7.

G.—1.

1904.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# TE AKAU BLOCK

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION.

RANFURLY, Governor.

To Henry Alfred Home Monro, Esquire, of Parnell, and to James Mackay, Esquire, of Paeroa, both in the Provincial District of Auckland: Greeting.

WHEREAS petitions have been presented to Parliament by Honana Maioha and Tuaiwa Ngatipare, complaining of the decision of the Native Appellate Court, given in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in respect of the block of land known as Te Akau, situated in the Provincial District of Auckland:

And whereas the Native Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has reported that such Committee recommends that the whole question relating to Te Akau Block should be referred to the Government for inquiry:

And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed to make inquiry as recommended by the Committee aforesaid:

Now know ye that I, Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise of the power conferred upon me by "The Commissioners Act, 1903," and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you, the said Henry Alfred Home Monro and James Mackay, to be a Commission for the purpose of investigating the matters referred to in the said petitions in connection with the said block of land known as Te Akau.

And I do hereby require you, using all diligence, to report to me, under your hands and seals, your opinion resulting from the said inquiry in respect of the several matters and things investigated by you under or by virtue of these presents, not later than the thirtieth day of June next ensuing.

And, lastly, I hereby declare that this Commission is issued under and subject to the provisions of "The Commissioners Act, 1903."

(L.S.) Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at the Government House, at Wellington, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

J. CARROLL.

Approved in Council.

ALEX. WILLIS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

1—G. 1.

G.—1.

1905.  
NEW ZEALAND.

“THE MAORI LAND CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT AND LAWS  
AMENDMENT ACT, 1904”

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 11 OF).

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

COMMISSION.

PLUNKET, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to George Boutflower Davy, of Wellington, Esquire, David Scannell, of Auckland, Esquire, and Apirana Turupa Ngata, of Gisborne, Esquire.

WHEREAS it is provided by section eleven of “The Maori Land Claims Adjustment and Laws Amendment Act, 1904,” that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council to appoint one or more Royal Commissions to investigate the claims and allegations set out in the petitions referred to in the Second Schedule to the said Act, and to make such recommendations as appear to accord with the equities of each case: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the consent and advice of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you the said

GEORGE BOUTFLOWER DAVY,  
DAVID SCANNELL, AND  
APIRANA TURUPA NGATA,

to be a Commission to investigate the claims and allegations set out in the petitions referred to in the Second Schedule to the said Act, and set out in the Schedule hereto, and to make such recommendations as appear to accord with the equities of each case.

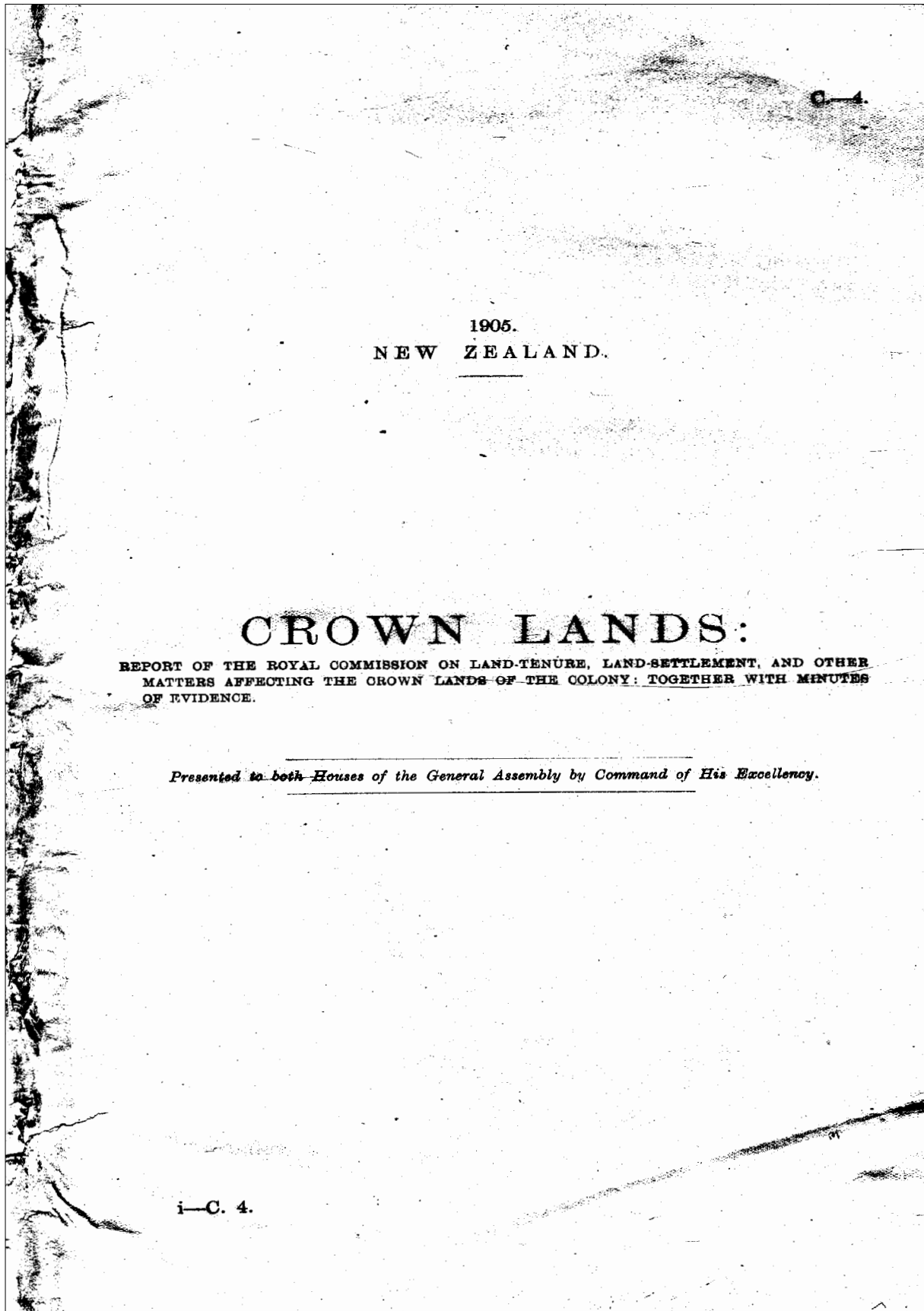
And for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect you are hereby authorised and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry hereunder at such place or places in the said colony as you may deem expedient, and to call before you and examine on oath or otherwise, as may be allowed by law, such person or persons as you may think capable of affording you information in the premises; and you are hereby empowered to call for and examine all such books, documents, papers, maps, plans, accounts, or records as you shall judge likely to afford you information on the subject of this Commission, and to inquire of any person concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And, using all diligence, you are required to transmit to me, under your hands and seals, your opinions and recommendations resulting from such investigations and inquiries not later than the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and five, or such extended date as may be appointed in that behalf.

And it is hereby declared that this Commission shall continue in full force and virtue although the inquiry be not regularly continued from time to time by adjournment; and that you and any two of you shall and may from time to time proceed to the execution thereof and of every power, matter, or thing herein contained.

1—G. 1.

1905 Crown Lands [land tenure, land-settlement, and other matters affecting the Crown Lands of the Colony]



H.—16m.

1905.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# POLICE FORCE OF NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION.

PLUNKET, Governor.

To Helyar Wedderburn Bishop, of Christchurch, Esquire, a Stipendiary Magistrate, and to Joseph William Poynton, of Wellington, Esquire, Public Trustee: Greeting.

WHEREAS certain members of the Police Force stationed in the City of Dunedin have recently been convicted of receiving stolen goods; and whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed to make inquiry as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authority conferred upon me by "The Commissioners Act, 1903," and of every other power and authority enabling me in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you, the said

HELYAR WEDDERBURN BISHOP and  
JOSEPH WILLIAM POYNTON,

to be a Commission for the purpose of making inquiry into the following matters and things, namely:—

- (1.) As to the circumstances of the enrolment in the Police Force of Thomas Moses (one of the persons convicted as aforesaid), and as to the failure of the Police Department to ascertain that prior to such enrolment he had been convicted of an offence.
- (2.) As to the causes which led to the offences committed by certain members of the Police Force in Dunedin as aforesaid remaining undetected, and whether any laxity of administration contributed to such non-detection.
- (3.) And, generally, as to the system of control and supervision exercised by Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and sergeants of the Police Force, and whether proper control and supervision has been exercised in Dunedin.

And for the better enabling you, the said Commission, to carry these presents into effect, you are hereby authorised and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry under these presents in the City of Dunedin aforesaid, and at such other place or places as you may deem expedient, with power to adjourn from time to time and from place to place as you may think fit, and to call before you and examine on oath or otherwise as may be allowed by law such person or persons as you may think capable of affording you information in the premises; and you are also hereby empowered to call for and examine all such books, documents, and papers as you may deem necessary for the purposes of this inquiry, and generally to inquire of and concerning the premises by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And using all diligence you are required to transmit to me, under your hands and seals, your report and recommendations in respect of the several matters and things inquired into by you not later than the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, or such extended date as may be appointed in that behalf.

And it is hereby declared that these presents shall be in full force and virtue, although the inquiry be not regularly continued from time to time or from place to place by adjournment:

And, lastly, it is hereby further declared that these presents are issued under and subject to the provisions of "The Commissioners Act, 1903."

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the seal of the said colony, at the Government House, at Wellington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAS. MCGOWAN.

In Executive Council.

ALEX. WILLIS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council

G.—5.

1905.  
NEW ZEALAND.

PORIRUA, OTAKI, WAIKATO, KAIKOKIRIKIRI,  
AND MOTUEKA SCHOOL TRUSTS  
(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Commission .. .. .	Page iii
Report .. .. .	v
Minutes of Proceedings .. .. .	xv
Index to Evidence .. .. .	xxiii
Index to Appendices .. .. .	xxiv
Minutes of Evidence .. .. .	1
Appendices .. .. .	146

i—G. 5.

G.—1.

SESSION II.  
1906.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## USURY ON LOANS TO MAORIS

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED); TOGETHER WITH  
MINUTES AND EVIDENCE.

*Return to an Order of the House of Representatives dated the 17th October, 1906.*

*Ordered, "That there be laid before this House a return showing the evidence upon which Commissioner Smith based his report in connection with the alleged usury on loans to Maoris at Hawera."—(Mr. MAJOR.)*

### REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In pursuance and exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on me by Your Excellency's Commission dated the 6th day of August, 1906, whereby, after reciting that allegations have been lately made from time to time respecting the practices of certain persons lending moneys at exorbitant rates of interest to aboriginal Natives of New Zealand interested in Native reserves vested in and administered by the Public Trustee of New Zealand under "The West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1892," in anticipation of the rents payable thereunder, whereby the said Natives are impoverished, and are prevented from paying for the necessaries of life required by them, and otherwise degraded, Your Excellency was pleased to appoint me to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making inquiry into the following matters and things, namely:—

- (1.) Whether the allegations that moneys are lent to such Natives at usurious rates of interest are true;
- (2.) Whether the Natives are thereby impoverished and prevented from improving their condition;
- (3.) What should be done by legislation or otherwise in order to prevent a continuance of the alleged evil, if it should be found on inquiry that such evil exists and that such prevention is desirable in the interests of the Natives affected thereby,—

I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. I opened the inquiry directed by the said Commission at Hawera on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1906, and continued the same from day to day until Thursday, the 30th day of August, 1906.

1—G. 1.



G.—2.

SESSION II.  
1906.  
NEW ZEALAND.

WEST COAST SETTLEMENT RESERVES

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE IN CONNECTION WITH ADMINISTRATION OF THE).

*Laid upon the Table by Command of His Excellency.*

To His Excellency the Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on me by Your Excellency's Commission dated the 6th day of August, 1906, whereby, after reciting that Kuini Wi Rangipupu and Heni te Rau, aboriginal Natives of New Zealand, have petitioned the Parliament of New Zealand for relief, alleging that they have suffered in consequence of certain acts of the Public Trustee in his administration of the lands included in Crown grants numbered 3952 and 5238, the lands described therein being reserves vested in the Public Trustee under "The West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1892," and the petitioners having life interests in the rents derived therefrom, Your Excellency was pleased to appoint me to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making inquiry into the following matters and things, namely,—

- (1.) Whether the Public Trustee has charged the said Kuini Wi Rangipupu a greater amount by way of commission than is allowed by law;
- (2.) Whether the Public Trustee in dealing with the interests of the said Kuini Wi Rangipupu in Crown Grant No. 3952, or in any other lands in which she has interests, has done, or omitted to do, any act or thing which would justify any complaint by the said Kuini Wi Rangipupu against the Public Trustee;
- (3.) Whether the said Heni te Rau has any cause of complaint against the Public Trustee in connection with his actions in relation to her interests in Crown Grant No. 5238;
- (4.) Whether the Natives interested in the West Coast Settlement Reserves should be relieved from payment of land-tax where their individual interests in small reserves are of less value than the exemption allowed by the Land and Income Assessment Acts,—

I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. I opened the inquiry directed by the said Commission at Hawera, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, 1906, and continued the same at intervals until Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1906.

2. Mrs. R. S. Thompson (Kuini Wi Rangipupu) and Mrs. Jane Brown (Heni te Rau) appeared to conduct their respective cases, and Mr. T. W. Fisher appeared as agent for the Public Trustee.

3. No witnesses were called other than the parties interested.

4. As a result of the inquiry, I am of opinion that the first, second, and third questions must be answered in the negative.

5. Mrs. Brown admitted that she had no complaint to make against either the Public Trustee or his agent, Mr. Fisher. The gist of her grievance lay in the fact that the provisions of "The West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1892," placed her interests under the control of the Public Trustee, while she considered herself competent to manage her own affairs. Mrs. Brown acquired her interest in the land described in the Crown Grant No. 5238 not as original grantee, but as successor to a deceased grantee, and it would not, in my opinion, be advisable to make any personal distinction in favour of a successor, however competent he or she may be, so long as the West Coast Settlement Reserves remain vested in the Public Trustee.

6. Mrs. Thompson also acquired her interest in the land described in Crown Grant No. 3952 by succession to a deceased grantee, and thus, so far as her objection to being placed under the control of the Public Trustee is concerned, the inexpediency of making personal distinctions applies also to her case.

7. I can find no evidence that the Public Trustee has charged more by way of commission than allowed by law, or that he has done or omitted to do anything that would justify a complaint against him.

G.—5.

SESSION II.  
1906.  
NEW - ZEALAND.

TE AUTE AND WANGANUI SCHOOL TRUSTS

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

COMMISSION.

PLUNKET, Governor.

Charles Cargill Kettle, of Auckland, Esquire, District Judge; Alexander Wilson Hogg, of Masterton, Esquire, a member of the House of Representatives; Huntly John Harry Elliott, of Hutt, Esquire; Robert Lee, of Hutt, Esquire; and Apirana Turupa Ngata, of Port Awanui, Esquire, a member of the House of Representatives: Greeting.

WHEREAS by the Crown grants mentioned in the schedule hereto certain lands were granted to the persons therein named in trust for the use and towards the maintenance of the schools therein referred to: And whereas the lands were ceded to the Crown by the Native owners thereof so as to provide for a school to be maintained at Te Aute, in the district of Ahuriri, for the benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, and for a school to be maintained in the district of Ahuriri aforesaid for the education of children of British subjects of both races in New Zealand: And whereas doubt has arisen as to whether the lands and the revenues derived therefrom have been so administered as to fulfil in the best manner the trusts thereof: And whereas it is alleged that the lands have not been let by public tender or otherwise to the best advantage: And whereas it seems expedient in maintaining a school or schools as aforesaid that adequate provision should be made for the manual and technical education of children of both races in New Zealand, and especially of Maori children: And whereas it is alleged that the provision hitherto made in that behalf is not adequate: And whereas it may be necessary in the next session of Parliament to provide for legislation concerning the trusts and matters aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the present position of the trusts and trust estates created by the respective Crown grants mentioned in the schedule hereto and into the necessity or expediency of the proposed legislation with respect thereof:

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by "The Commissioners Act, 1903," and of every other power and authority enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

CHARLES CARGILL KETTLE,  
ALEXANDER WILSON HOGG,  
HUNTLY JOHN HARRY ELLIOTT,  
ROBERT LEE, and  
APIRANA TURUPA NGATA,

i—G. 5.

H.—29.

1907.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## FIRES ON WOOL-SHIPS

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO): TOGETHER WITH MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE, AND EXHIBITS.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

PLUNKET, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to Alexander McArthur, of Wellington, Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Sewallis Blackburne, of Wellington, Nautical Adviser to the Marine Department, and Walter George Foster, General Manager of the Assets Realisation Board, Wellington.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of "The Commissioners Act, 1903," that the Governor in Council may appoint any person or persons to be a Commission to inquire into and report, amongst other things, upon any question arising out of the administration of the Government, or the working of any existing law :

And whereas it is expedient to appoint a Commission to inquire into and report upon the cause of fires on ships whose cargo is wholly or partly composed of wool, flax, tow, or other combustible material, and as to what such Commission considers necessary to insure the shipment of such cargo and its conveyance from New Zealand to its destination in such a condition that it will not be liable to fire from spontaneous combustion or any other cause, and also as to the necessity or expediency of amending the existing law with respect thereto :

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by "The Commissioners Act, 1903," and of every other power and authority enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby appoint you, the said

ALEXANDER MCARTHUR,  
HAROLD SEWALLIS BLACKBURNE, and  
WALTER GEORGE FOSTER,

to be a Commission by all lawful ways and means to examine and inquire into every matter or thing touching the premises in such manner and at such times as you deem expedient.

And for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect you are hereby authorised and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry under these presents at such place or places as you may deem expedient.

## 1907 Native lands and native-land tenure

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

**DUPLICATE**  
**Wai 1200, A60**

RANGAHAUA WHANUI NATIONAL THEME K

**MAORI LAND COUNCILS  
AND MAORI LAND BOARDS:  
A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, 1900 TO 1952**

**DONALD M LOVERIDGE**

**DECEMBER 1996**

**FIRST RELEASE**

**WAITANGI TRIBUNAL  
RANGAHAUA WHANUI SERIES**

C.—13.

1907.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## NIGHTCAPS COAL-MINE DISASTER

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE) ON THE 21st JUNE, 1907.

*Laid on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.*

### COMMISSION.

PLUNKET, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to William Reeve Haselden, Esquire, of Wellington, District Judge; Huntly John Harry Elliott, Esquire, of Hutt; Henry Andrew Gordon, Esquire, of Auckland, Mining Engineer; and Alexander Forbes, Esquire, of Kaitangata, Secretary to the Otago Coal-miners' Union of Workers: Greeting.

WHEREAS a disaster occurred at the coal-mine at Nightcaps, known as the Nightcaps Colliery, the property of the Nightcaps Coal Company (Limited), on the twenty-first day of June last, which caused the deaths of three persons working therein: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the said disaster, and into the working of the existing law in respect to the prevention of such disasters, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, and acting by the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by "The Commissioners Act, 1903," and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, constitute and appoint you, the said

WILLIAM REEVE HASELDEN,  
HUNTLY JOHN HARRY ELLIOTT,  
HENRY ANDREW GORDON, and  
ALEXANDER FORBES,

to be a Commission for the purpose of making inquiry into the matters herein-

1—C. 13.

H.—38.

1908.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## AUCKLAND ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS :

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EFFICIENCY AND WORKING  
OF THE BRAKES THEREON ON THE 14TH JULY, 1908.

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Leave.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket, Knight  
Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint  
George, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand  
and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

1. The Commission intrusted to us by Your Excellency directed our  
attention to the following matters in connection with the brakes in use on the  
rolling-stock of the Auckland electric tramways :—

- (a.) Whether the brakes as at present existing on the rolling-stock  
used on the said tramways are in good working-order and effi-  
cient repair;
- (b.) Whether the systems of brakes adopted are suitable for use on  
the said tramways;
- (c.) Whether the motormen employed on the said tramways have an  
efficient knowledge of and are practised in the use of the said  
brakes;
- (d.) Whether the said brakes are used by the said motormen generally  
in a proper and efficient manner, and with due care and regard  
for the public safety;
- (e.) And generally to make inquiry into any matter or thing arising  
out of or connected with the several subjects of inquiry herein-  
before mentioned, or which in your opinion may be of assistance  
in fully ascertaining, explaining, and arriving at a fair and just  
conclusion in respect to the subjects of inquiry, and into the  
working of the existing law, or regarding the necessity or ex-  
pediency of any new legislation in respect to tramway rolling-  
stock or the use thereof or the equipment or appliances in con-  
nection therewith.

2. Having now concluded our investigations and inquiries, we have the  
honour to submit to Your Excellency our report on the several matters referred  
to us.

1—H. 38.

H.—16B.

1909.  
NEW ZEALAND.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW ZEALAND  
(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

CONTENTS

COMMISSION .. .. .	Page ii
REPORT .. .. .	v
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS .. .. .	lvi
INDEX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE .. .. .	lxvi
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE .. .. .	1
EXHIBITS .. .. .	503
MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF THAMES POLICE DISTRICT.	

WELLINGTON.  
BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
1909.



H.—24.

1910.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## AUCKLAND CITY AND SUBURBAN ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE  
BRAKES, AND SUITABILITY OF THE BRAKE SYSTEMS, ADOPTED ON THE AUCKLAND CITY  
AND SUBURBAN ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket,  
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael  
and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion  
of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

By the Commission intrusted to us by Your Excellency we were directed,—

- (a.) To ascertain whether, having regard to the grades of the Auckland City and suburban electric tramways, to the speeds at which cars travelled thereon, to the congested street traffic, to the safety of the public, and also to the provisions of clause 48, Part III, of the Second Schedule of the Tramways Act, 1908, the systems of brakes already adopted, or any of them, are suitable, efficient, and sufficient for use on the said tramways:
- (b.) If, in our opinion, the said brakes were not suitable and sufficient, to state what other form of brake we would recommend, having regard to all the circumstances and conditions under which the said tramways are operated, for adoption on the said tramways:
- (c.) To generally make inquiry into any matter or thing arising out of or connected with the subjects of inquiry hereinbefore mentioned, and into the working of the existing law, or regarding the necessity or expediency of any new legislation in respect thereof.

Our attention was also directed to the fact that the Auckland Tramway Company had, by the consent of the Minister of Public Works, installed for experimental purposes on two of its cars a pneumatic wheel-brake.

The great diversity of practice, the widely differing opinions held by tramway authorities, and the admitted difficulty of obtaining a single satisfactory solution of this complicated problem, rendered it evident to us that a full and searching investigation must precede the report which we have now the honour to make,

1—H. 24.

G.—5.

1911.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# KAIAPOI RESERVE

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION.

ISLINGTON, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to Walter Edward Rawson, Esquire, Judge of the Native Land Court of New Zealand: Greeting.

WHEREAS the block of land, containing two thousand six hundred and forty acres, situated in the Provincial District of Canterbury, and known as the Kaiapoi Reserve, was in and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, pursuant to the Acts in that behalf enabling, apportioned and granted to the aboriginal Natives entitled thereto: And whereas the Crown grants issued to such aboriginal Natives provided, *inter alia*, that no disposition of the land included in the grant by way of sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise should be made without the consent in writing indorsed thereon of the Governor or of some person duly appointed by him or otherwise duly authorized by law in that behalf: And whereas the Native owners under such grants and their successors in title have at various times since the issue of such Crown grants as aforesaid made dispositions by will of the land so granted as aforesaid without such consent being indorsed thereon: And whereas the Supreme Court has decided that such dispositions by will are prohibited by the terms of the grants aforesaid, and are invalid in law; and by reason of such decision the validity of the titles of persons now in possession of such lands has been questioned, and actions have been commenced in the Supreme Court in respect thereof: And whereas it is expedient to appoint a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the dispositions by will of any such land and the expediency of validating all or any of such dispositions, and in the meantime to stay all actions and proceedings now commenced or threatened in respect thereof:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, I, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Baron Islington, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby appoint you, the said

WALTER EDWARD RAWSON,

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the dispositions by will of any of the lands hereinbefore described and subsequent dealings therewith, and the expediency of validating all or any of such wills and all or any of the dispositions made thereby; and you are hereby enjoined to make such suggestions and recommendations as you may consider desirable or necessary with respect to the foregoing matters, and generally with respect to the necessity of legislation in the premises.

And for the better enabling you, the said Commission, to carry these presents into effect, you are hereby authorized and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry under these presents at such times and places in New Zealand as you deem expedient, with power to adjourn from time to time

1—G. 5.

C.—4.

SESSION I.  
1912  
NEW ZEALAND.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON MINES

(REPORT ON THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION.

ISLINGTON, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to Neil Dundonald Cochrane, Esq., of Dunedin, Mining Engineer; John Dowgray, Esq., of Granity, Miner; James Sim Evans, Esq., of Nelson, Warden and Stipendiary Magistrate; George Fletcher, Esq., of Granity, Mine-manager; Herbert Scott Molineaux, Esq., of Barewood, Mine-manager; William Edward Parry, Esq., of Waihi, Miner; and Frank Reed, Esq., of Wellington, Inspecting Engineer of Mines.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to appoint a Commission to inquire into and report on the conditions relating to the health and safety of the miners of New Zealand and the administration of the laws relating to mining and coal-mines, and to make recommendations for any amendment of these laws which may be considered necessary for the better protection of the health and safety of persons working in mines:

Now, therefore, I, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Baron Islington, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you the said

NEIL DUNDONALD COCHRANE,  
JOHN DOWGRAY,  
JAMES SIM EVANS,  
GEORGE FLETCHER,  
HERBERT SCOTT MOLINEAUX,  
WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, and  
FRANK REED

to be a Commission to make inquiry into the matters hereinbefore referred to, and for that purpose to inquire and report generally as to—

1—C. 4.

H.—18.

SESSION II.  
1912.  
NEW ZEALAND

# COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## CONTENTS.

	Page
Commission .. .. .	iii
Report .. .. .	viii
Minutes of Proceedings .. .. .	cix
Summary of Evidence and Classification of Witnesses .. .. .	cxv
Indexes to Minutes of Evidence .. .. .	cxviii
Minutes of Evidence .. .. .	1
Exhibits .. .. .	485
Addendum (Medical Statements) .. .. .	505

- 1913 Forestry [whether forests should be retained for conservation or used for settlement or timber production]

C.—12.

1913.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON FORESTRY

(REPORT OF THE), TOGETHER WITH MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND OF EVIDENCE.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

H.—27.

1914.  
NEW ZEALAND

## EXPLOSIVES IN NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CARE AND CARRIAGE OF)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to Robert West Holmes, Esquire, Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department; Lieutenant Theodore Keppel Elmsley, R.N.; Captain Henry Molesworth Edwards, R.E.: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is expedient that inquiry should be made into certain matters relating to the care and carriage of explosives in New Zealand:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

ROBERT WEST HOLMES,  
THEODORE KEPPEL ELMSLEY, and  
HENRY MOLESWORTH EDWARDS,

to be a Commission to inquire into and report as to the care and carriage of explosives in New Zealand, and with special reference to the following matters:—

- (1.) Should private magazines for the keeping or storing of explosives be allowed, or should magazines in future be established and maintained by the Government?
- (2.) What conditions should govern the approval or selection of a site for such a magazine?

1—H. 27.

1914.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# HUNTLY MINING ACCIDENT

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE), TOGETHER WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to FREDERICK JAMES BURGESS, Esquire, of Thames, Warden and Stipendiary Magistrate; JOHN CONNELL BROWN, Esquire, of Westport, Mine-manager; and JOHN DOWGRAY, Esquire, of Granity, Miner.

WHEREAS an accident occurred at the coal-mine at Huntly, known as Ralph's Colliery, the property of the Taupiri Coal-mines (Limited), on the twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, which caused the deaths of forty-three persons working therein: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the said accident, and into the working of the existing law in respect to the prevention of such accidents, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, constitute and appoint you the said

FREDERICK JAMES BURGESS,  
JOHN CONNELL BROWN, and  
JOHN DOWGRAY

to be a Commission for the purpose of making inquiry into the matters hereinbefore referred to, and into the several other matters mentioned in these presents, that is to say,—

- (1.) To ascertain in what part or parts of the mine the accident occurred, and the nature of the same.
- (2.) To ascertain how the accident was caused.
- (3.) To ascertain what lights were used in the different parts of the mine at the time of the accident.
- (4.) To ascertain to what extent the provisions of the Coal-mines Act, 1908, and the general rules, the special rules, and additional rules made in accordance with the provisions of that Act, were complied with in the mine, but more especially as regards—
  - (a.) Ventilation and lighting;
  - (b.) The examination of the mine;
  - (c.) The character of the explosives used;
  - (d.) The withdrawal of workmen in case of danger; and
  - (e.) The means of escape in case of accident.
- (5.) To ascertain the nature and character of the working and general management of the mine, and whether the mine was well and safely managed.



C.—3.

1914.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## HAURAKI MINING DISTRICT AND TE AROHA TOWNSHIP:

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSAL OF CROWN LAND, FORESTS, AND TIMBER IN HAURAKI MINING DISTRICT; ALSO LAND-TENURES IN TE AROHA TOWNSHIP: WITH MINORITY REPORT.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to John Strauchon, Esq., I.S.O., of Wellington, Surveyor; Major Daniel Henderson Lusk, of Auckland, Farmer; and Albert Bruce, Esq., of Thames, Secretary of the Thames Harbour Board: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is desirable to ascertain in what manner the land, forests, and timber belonging to the Crown situated within the Hauraki Mining District, in the Auckland Land District, should be dealt with, and whether the existing legislation and regulations dealing with the disposal of the land and timber are in the best interests of the State, and, if not, how far existing methods of administration and disposal can be amended without detriment to mining interests:

And whereas it is also desirable to ascertain whether the existing tenures under the Mining Act, 1908, under which land is at present held in Te Aroha Township are in the best interests of settlement, and whether it is desirable that holders of land under such tenures should be allowed to acquire the freehold of their holdings, and, if so, under what conditions:

Now know ye that, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, do hereby appoint you, the said

JOHN STRAUCHON,  
DANIEL HENDERSON LUSK, and  
ALBERT BRUCE,

to be a Commission for the purposes of inquiring by all lawful means into the question of administration and disposal of the said land and timber, and for that purpose to inspect such portions, if any, of the land and forests belonging to the Crown situated within the Hauraki Mining District and Te Aroha Township as you may deem desirable, and to report—

- (1.) Whether the past administration of timber areas under the provisions of the Mining Act and the regulations thereunder have been in the best interests of the State.

1—C. 3.

C.—4.

1914.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## MINING DISTRICTS IN NELSON, MARLBOROUGH, AND WESTLAND

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSAL OF THE LAND, FORESTS, AND TIMBER BELONGING TO THE CROWN SITUATED WITHIN THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

LIVERPOOL, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to John Strauchon, Esq., I.S.O., of Wellington, Surveyor; Major Daniel Henderson Lusk, of Auckland, Farmer; and John Allman Marchant, Esq., of Ruatapu, Sawmill-manager: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is desirable to ascertain in what manner the land, forests, and timber belonging to the Crown situated within mining districts in the Nelson and Westland Land Districts should be dealt with, and whether the existing legislation and regulations dealing with the disposal of the land and timber are in the best interests of the State, and, if not, how far existing methods of administration and disposal be amended without detriment to mining interest:

Now know ye that, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, do hereby appoint you, the said

JOHN STRAUCHON,  
DANIEL HENDERSON LUSK, and  
JOHN ALLMAN MARCHANT

to be a Commission for the purpose of inquiring by all lawful means into the question of administration and disposal of the said land and timber, and for that purpose to inspect such portions, if any, of the land and forests belonging to the Crown situated within mining districts in the Nelson and Westland Land Districts as you may deem desirable, and to report—

- (1.) Whether the past administration of timber areas under the provisions of the Mining Act and the regulations thereunder has been in the best interests of the State.
- (2.) Whether the existing control of the same by the Mining Wardens should be abolished, and whether the Land Board of the district should alone deal with all applications for the sale of timber.
- (3.) Whether it is desirable to continue the existing classification of timber areas as (a) Warden's timber areas, and (b) Land Board's timber areas.

H.—34.

1915.  
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED  
UNDER THE REGULATION OF TRADE AND  
COMMERCE ACT, 1914.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

COMMISSION.

*Commission to inquire into and report upon certain Matters under the  
Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.*

LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to the Honourable Thomas Walter Stringer, K.C., Judge of the Court of Arbitration; the Honourable John Barr, Member of the Legislative Council; James Begg, Esquire, of Mosgiel, Farmer; George Joseph Garland, Esquire, of Auckland, Accountant and Agent; William Milne, Esquire, of Oamaru, Farmer; and George Wilson, Esquire, of Wellington, Merchant: Greeting.

WHEREAS by section thirty-four of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, it is provided that at any time while His Majesty is at war with any foreign Prince or State the Governor may appoint any person or persons to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon any or all of the matters therein set out: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed for the purposes hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby appoint and constitute you the said

THOMAS WALTER STRINGER,  
JOHN BARR,  
JAMES BEGG,  
GEORGE JOSEPH GARLAND,  
WILLIAM MILNE, and  
GEORGE WILSON

to be a Commission to inquire into and report to me upon the following matters:—

- (a.) The state of the prices in New Zealand of wheat, flour, bread, oatmeal, beef, mutton, and any other articles whatever of food or drink, on the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and at any time thereafter.

1—H. 34.

H.—19c.

ROYAL COMMISSION  
ON  
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE, 1918.

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MEMORANDUM BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE ON THE REPORT.

1. THE report of the Commission "that in all essentials the Administration has succeeded" will, I am sure, be received with satisfaction throughout New Zealand.
2. The Government appreciates very much the suggestions and recommendations set out in the report. These will be given every consideration, and where not already in operation will be adopted, if found economical and applicable in principle.
3. (a.) The suggestion to abolish the office of the Adjutant-General and appoint an Officer in Charge of Administration would not do away with the duties or work of the Adjutant-General's Branch.  
(b.) To transfer certain of the Adjutant-General's duties to the General Staff would be in conflict with agreements which have been come to at various Imperial Conferences and which aim at securing uniformity throughout the Empire in regard to methods and equipment.
4. In regard to nomenclature, the designations are in accordance with the Imperial arrangements to standardize all matters naval and military. Imperial Army Orders for April, 1918, indicate this.
5. The questions dealt with in paragraphs 3 and 4 will, however, be placed before the Imperial Army Council for advice.
6. In regard to the battalion system, early experience led to the adoption of the present reinforcement system as the best suited to meet local conditions of recruiting, administration, &c. Moreover, it is deemed to be the most economical under the many varying conditions to which our reinforcements are subject. This matter is, however, being further considered, and those who advocated the battalion system will be invited to compare details of their contention with details of the present system, which has placed the New Zealand Forces abroad in the proud position they occupy to-day.
7. A conference of District Commanders and other officers will meet without delay to consider how the suggestions in the report can be applied to secure greater efficiency and economy.



Wellington, N.Z., 25th July, 1918.

Minister of Defence.

H.—4.

1922.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## ROTORUA-TAUPŌ RAILWAY

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION UPON A REQUEST FOR CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY BETWEEN ROTORUA AND TAUPŌ.

JELlicoe, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to HERBERT BUXTON, Esquire, of Wellington; GEORGE THOMAS MURRAY, Esquire, of Wellington; LEON MACINTOSH ELLIS, Esquire, of Wellington; JOHN DOUGLAS RITCHIE, Esquire, of Wellington; and to HUGH MUNRO, Esquire, of Auckland: Greeting.

WHEREAS request has been made to the Government that a Government railway should be constructed and worked between Rotorua and Taupo (or the vicinity thereof) connecting with the present Government railway at Rotorua: And whereas the Government is desirous of obtaining the fullest available information on the matters hereinafter mentioned, the better to enable it to consider and decide regarding such request:

Now, therefore, I, John Rushworth, Viscount Jellicoe, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

HERBERT BUXTON,  
GEORGE THOMAS MURRAY,  
LEON MACINTOSH ELLIS,  
JOHN DOUGLAS RITCHIE, and  
HUGH MUNRO,

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (1.) The extent of the traffic which may reasonably be expected to be conveyed over a railway between Rotorua and Taupo or the vicinity thereof (connecting with the present Government railway at Rotorua) if such first-mentioned railway be constructed.
- (2.) The probability of such railway (if constructed) returning sufficient revenue from the working thereof to meet the expenditure incurred in and by such working, together with interest on the cost of the construction of such railway, assuming such interest to be charged on such cost at the rate of four per centum per annum.
- (3.) The extent of the country which would be served by such a railway (if constructed), and the suitability of such country for purposes of settlement.
- (4.) The route (generally) which should be adopted for the construction of such a railway (if such construction should be decided upon).
- (5.) Generally upon such matters as are in your opinion relevant to the question as to whether it is desirable and warranted in and by the public interest that a railway should be constructed between Rotorua and Taupo as aforesaid.

And, with the like advice and consent, I do further appoint you, the said

HERBERT BUXTON,

to be the Chairman of the said Commission.



B.—5.

1924.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## LAND AND INCOME TAXATION

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SUBJECT OF) IN NEW ZEALAND.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON LAND AND INCOME TAX.

JELlicoe, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to the Honourable WILLIAM ALEXANDER SIM, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; JAMES BEGG, Esquire, of Dunedin, Retired Farmer; WILLIAM DUFFUS HUNT, Esquire, of Wellington, Company-director; GEORGE SHIRTCLIFFE, Esquire, of Wellington, Company-director; and THOMAS SHAILER WESTON, Esquire, of Wellington, Barrister and Solicitor: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is expedient that inquiry should be made into the present system of land and income taxation in New Zealand in all its aspects, including the scope, rates, and incidence of the several taxes; allowances and reliefs; assessment, appeal, and collection; and prevention of evasion; and that a Commission of Inquiry should report what alterations of the law are necessary or desirable, and what effect any such alterations would have on rates of tax if it were necessary to maintain the total yield of land-tax and of income-tax respectively:

Now, therefore, I, John Rushworth, Viscount Jellicoe, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and all other powers and authorities whatsoever enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SIM,  
JAMES BEGG,  
WILLIAM DUFFUS HUNT,  
GEORGE SHIRTCLIFFE, and  
THOMAS SHAILER WESTON

to be a Commission to investigate and report upon all the aforesaid matters.

And, with the like advice and consent, I do further appoint you, the said

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SIM,

to be Chairman of the said Commission.

And, for the better enabling you, the said Commission, to carry these presents into effect, you are hereby authorized and empowered to make and conduct any

1—B. 5.

H.—30.

1925.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## ROYAL COMMISSION

IN CONNECTION WITH THE INQUIRY INTO THE SALE OF THE  
POVERTY BAY FARMERS' MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) TO MESSRS.  
VESTHEY BROS. (LIMITED) AND OTHER MATTERS.

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Leave.*

### COMMISSION.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to JOHN ALEXANDER, Esquire, of Auckland, Barrister; GERALD FITZGERALD, Esquire, of Wellington, Civil Engineer; ALEXANDER MACINTOSH, Esquire, of Wellington, Gentleman: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is expedient that inquiry should be made in respect of the matters hereinafter defined:

Now, therefore, I, Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby appoint you, the said

JOHN ALEXANDER,  
GERALD FITZGERALD, and  
ALEXANDER MACINTOSH

to inquire into and report upon the following questions arising out of (1) the administration of the Government, and (2) the working of the existing laws relating to slaughtering, meat-export control, and commercial trusts, that is to say—

1. The circumstances under which the Minister of Agriculture and the Meat Control Board respectively abstained from taking action to prevent a sale by the National Bank of New Zealand (mortgagees) to Vestey Bros. (Limited) of certain freezing-works and other properties of the Poverty Bay Farmers' Meat Company (Limited), including in such circumstances (*inter alia*)—



E.—7A.

1925.  
NEW ZEALAND

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION  
ON  
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

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*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.*

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WELLINGTON.  
BY AUTHORITY: W. A. G. SKINNER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
—  
1925.

1926.  
NEW ZEALAND.  

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REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION  
  
ON  
  
RURAL CREDITS.



WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.  
BY AUTHORITY: W. A. G. SKINNER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
—  
1926.

C.—15.

1927.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# DOBSON COLLIERY DISASTER

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Leave.*

## COMMISSION.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON COLLIERY DISASTER AT DOBSON.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to EDWARD PAGE, Esquire, of Wellington, Stipendiary Magistrate; JOHN WATSON, Esquire, of Huntly, Mine-manager; and WILLIAM BALDERSTONE, Esquire, of Blackball, Miner: Greeting.

WHEREAS an explosion occurred on the third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, at the coal-mine at Dobson known as the Dobson Mine, the property of the Grey Valley Collieries, Limited, which caused the death of nine persons working therein: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the said explosion, and into the working of the existing law in respect to the prevention of such explosions, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, constitute and appoint you, the said

EDWARD PAGE,  
JOHN WATSON, and  
WILLIAM BALDERSTONE

to be a Commission for the purpose of making inquiry into the matters hereinbefore referred to, and into the several other matters mentioned in these presents, that is to say,—

- (1) To inquire in what part or parts of the mine the explosion first started, and the nature of the same.
- (2) To inquire how the explosion was initiated.
- (3) To inquire to what extent the provisions of the Coal-mines Act, 1925, were complied with in the mine, and more especially as regards  
(a) The examination of the mine; (b) ventilation; (c) lighting;  
(d) the character of explosives used, the preparation of shots, and the method of firing shots; (e) prevention and treatment of inflammable dust; (f) use of electricity underground.

H.—15A.

1927.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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## REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON

# HARBOUR BOARD MATTERS AT NAPIER.



WELLINGTON.  
BY AUTHORITY: W. A. G. SKINNER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
—  
1927.

## 1927 Water supplies for the metropolitan area and the city of Auckland

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

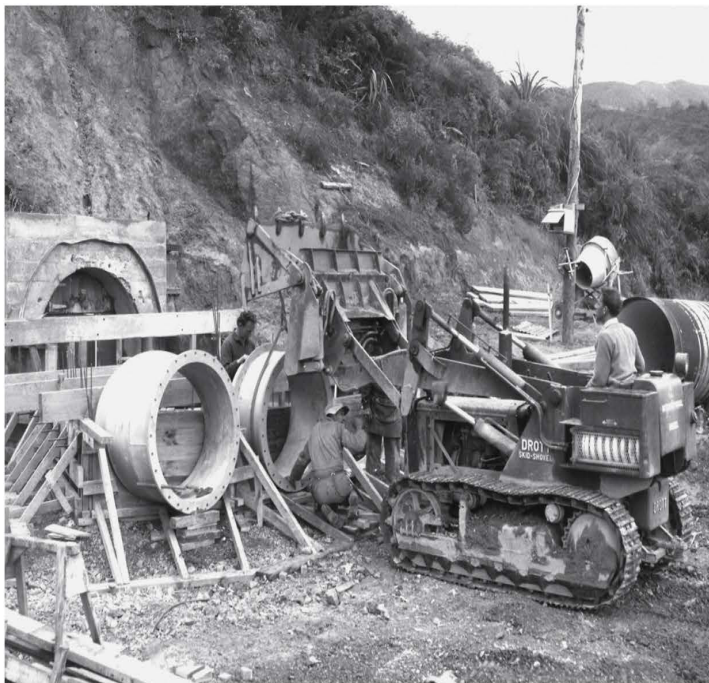
GEOGRAPHY

# SLAKING THE BIG THIRST

Auckland is a thirsty city. It has always been that way. Whether water is required for washing the car, watering the garden, taking a shower or just a making a cuppa, Auckland's demand seems insatiable.

WRITTEN BY KERRY RODGERS PHOTOGRAPHED BY WATERCARE SERVICE

**THE ENTIRE PLAN** came under intense criticism from the moment the public became aware of it—as all public-watersupply projects tend to do. A royal commission was empanelled in 1927 and a comprehensive reappraisal conducted with the aid of overseas consultants. However, the strategy was vindicated in its entirety and the local engineers were deemed to have got it right.



A major strength of the plan lay in its flexibility. In 1902 both engineers and politicians recognised that different parts of the metropolitan area would develop at different rates and that from time to time the development of the water supply would need to be tweaked to cater for population explosions in particular areas. The first such increase in population occurred in the west; subsequent growth took place in the east and south.

### ISSUE 082

NOV - DEC 2006

Wetlands  
Saleyards  
Tourism  
Auckland water  
Moose  
Campgrounds



SUBSCRIBE

A.—4B.

1928.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# WESTERN SAMOA

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

## COMMISSION.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to the Honourable Sir CHARLES PERRIN SKERRETT, K.C.M.G., K.C., Chief Justice of New Zealand, and CHARLES EDWARD MACCORMICK, a Judge of the Native Land Court of New Zealand: Greeting.

WHEREAS His Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, accepted the Mandate of the League of Nations in respect of the Territory of Western Samoa, and undertook to exercise it on behalf of the League of Nations in the terms of the Mandate, a copy whereof is set forth in the First Schedule to the Samoa Act, 1921:

And whereas complaints have been made to the Government of New Zealand and to the Parliament of New Zealand concerning the administration of Western Samoa, and objections to the administrative methods adopted in the course of government under the Mandate, certain of such complaints and objections being set forth in papers printed and presented to Parliament as parliamentary paper A.—4B, 1927, and in a petition presented to Parliament during its present session:

And whereas Major-General Sir George Spafford Richardson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., the present Administrator of Western Samoa, has requested an impartial inquiry into, and of, the matter of such complaints and objections:

Now, therefore, I, Charles Fergusson, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of that Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you

The Honourable Sir CHARLES PERRIN SKERRETT and  
CHARLES EDWARD MACCORMICK

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the following questions:—

1. Whether, having regard to the duties undertaken by the Government of New Zealand under the said Mandate, there is just or reasonable cause for such complaints or objections.
2. Whether the Administrator or the officials of the Administration have in any manner exceeded their duty in the exercise of the authority entrusted to them respectively, or have failed to exercise their respective functions honestly and justly.

i—A. 4B.

G.—7.

1928.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## CONFISCATED NATIVE LANDS AND OTHER GRIEVANCES.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO CONFISCATIONS OF NATIVE LANDS AND OTHER  
GRIEVANCES ALLEGED BY NATIVES (REPORT OF).

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Command.*

### COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO GRIEVANCES ALLEGED BY MAORIS.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to the Honourable SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER SIM, Kt., of Dunedin, and to the Honourable VERNON HERBERT REED, M.L.C., of Paihia, Bay of Islands, and to WILLIAM COOPER, Esquire, of Gisborne, Native Associate: Greeting!

WHEREAS under the powers conferred by the New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863, the New Zealand Settlements Act Amendment, 1864, the New Zealand Settlements Amendment and Continuance Act, 1865, and the New Zealand Settlements Acts Amendment Act, 1866 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said Acts"), Proclamations and Orders in Council were from time to time made pursuant to which lands theretofore held by Natives became Crown lands freed and discharged from the title, interest, or claim of such Natives by reason of the fact that such Natives or some of them had been engaged in rebellion against Her then Majesty's authority, the purpose of the said Acts being (as recited in the said New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863) that it was necessary that adequate provision should be made for the permanent protection and security of the well-disposed inhabitants of both races, for the prevention of future insurrection or rebellion, and for the establishment and maintenance of Her Majesty's authority and of law and order throughout the colony, the best and most effectual means of attaining those ends being the introduction of a sufficient number of settlers able to protect themselves and preserve the peace of the country:

And whereas provision was made by the said Acts for compensation to be granted to all such persons as had any title, interest, or claim to any land taken under the said Acts; excluding from any such compensation the classes of persons defined in section five of the New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863; such compensation being ascertained in the manner provided by the said Acts by the awards of Compensation Courts or by the Government, and being granted either in money, or in scrip, or by grant of land:

1.—G. 7.



G.--7

1929.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO NATIVE LAND COURT DISTRICT

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO MATTERS RELATING TO  
LEASES OF NATIVE LANDS IN).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO MATTERS RELATING TO LEASES OF NATIVE LANDS IN THE  
WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO NATIVE LAND COURT DISTRICT.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come and to CHARLES EDWARD MACCORMICK, Esquire, of Auckland, Judge of the Native Land Court, and WALLACE FLETCHER METCALFE, Esquire, of Mount Eden, Auckland, Sheep-farmer, and GEOFFREY WESTWOOD RICHARDS, Esquire, of Otorohanga, Farmer :  
Greetings.

WHEREAS for the purpose of affording information to the General Assembly of New Zealand as to the present state of the law affecting the alienation and disposition of interests in Native land, and for the other objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned, it is expedient that a Commission should be issued to make the inquiry and suggestions hereinafter particularly referred to :

Now, therefore, know ye that I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and integrity, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

CHARLES EDWARD MACCORMICK,  
WALLACE FLETCHER METCALFE, and  
GEOFFREY WESTWOOD RICHARDS,

to be a Commission under the said Act for the purpose of making inquiry into and suggestions upon the following matters, that is to say,--

- (1) The operation of the existing laws relating to leases of Native lands, whether vested in a Maori Land Board or not, within the Waikato-Maniapoto Native Land Court District.
- (2) The terms and conditions of such leases as they affect the lessors and lessees respectively.

1—G. 7.

H.— 35.

1930.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## WAITEMATA HARBOUR TRANSIT FACILITIES

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION.

*Appointing a Commission to inquire into and report on the Waitemata Harbour Transit Facilities.*

FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to FREDERICK WILLIAM FURKERT, Esquire, of Wellington, the Engineer-in-Chief and Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department; JAMES MARCHBANKS, Esquire, of Wellington, Engineer to the Wellington Harbour Board; and COLL McDONALD, Esquire, of Dunedin, Master Mariner, a member of the Otago Harbour Board: Greeting.

WHEREAS it is expedient that inquiry should be made into the Waitemata Harbour transit facilities, and into such questions arising thereout as are hereinafter more particularly set forth:

Now, therefore, I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said

FREDERICK WILLIAM FURKERT,  
JAMES MARCHBANKS, and  
COLL McDONALD,

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

1. The present Waitemata Harbour transit facilities.
2. The present and future harbour transit requirements.
3. The means by which such requirements may best be provided, and in particular the following matters:—

(1) The necessity or otherwise for the building of a bridge across the Waitemata Harbour.

In considering this question the Commission shall take into consideration the adequacy, efficiency, and suitability of the existing harbour transit facilities, in view of the population, capital value of the North Shore boroughs and adjacent

1—H. 35.

B. 11.

1930.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## SPECIAL LAND-TAX

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SECTION THREE OF THE LAND AND INCOME TAX AMENDMENT ACT, 1929, TO INQUIRE AND REPORT AS TO ANY CASES OF HARDSHIP ARISING FROM THE IMPOSITION OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

### COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO CASES OF HARDSHIP ARISING FROM THE IMPOSITION  
OF SPECIAL LAND-TAX.

CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to WILLIAM GLENDINNING RIDDELL, Esquire, of Wellington, Gentleman; DONALD GEORGE CLARK, Esquire, of Wellington, Gentleman; and ALBERT EDWARD FOWLER, Esquire, of Wellington, Gentleman: Greeting.

WHEREAS by section 3 of the Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1929, it is enacted that the Governor-General in Council may appoint a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, to inquire and report as to any cases of hardship that may arise from the imposition of special land-tax in accordance with section 2 of the Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1929:

And whereas it is expedient that such a Commission should be appointed forthwith:

Now, therefore, I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred upon me by the Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1929, and by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in this behalf, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, do hereby appoint you, the said

WILLIAM GLENDINNING RIDDELL,  
DONALD GEORGE CLARK, and  
ALBERT EDWARD FOWLER

to be a Commission to inquire and report as to any cases of hardship that may arise from the imposition of special land-tax in accordance with section 2 of the Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1929.

And with the like advice and consent I do further appoint you the said

WILLIAM GLENDINNING RIDDELL

to be Chairman of the said Commission.

1—B. 11.

G.—6.

1939.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## ORAKEI LANDS.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT AS TO  
GRIEVANCES ALLEGED BY MAORIS WITH REGARD TO CERTAIN LANDS AT ORAKEI,  
IN THE CITY OF AUCKLAND.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command.*

### ROYAL COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE AND REPORT AS TO GRIEVANCES ALLEGED BY MAORIS  
WITH REGARD TO CERTAIN LANDS AT ORAKEI, IN THE CITY OF  
AUCKLAND.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British  
Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India :

To our trusty and loving subject : The Honourable ROBERT KENNEDY, a  
Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand : Greeting.

WHEREAS petitions have been presented to Parliament by certain Maoris resident  
at Orakei in the City of Auckland and elsewhere praying for the return to the  
Maoris of the subdivisions of Orakei No. 1 Reserve Block which have been purchased  
by the Crown from the Native owners and for the return to the Maoris of Lots 1, 2,  
and 3 on Plan No. 1330P, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Auckland,  
which said lots were purchased by the Crown from the General Trust Board of the  
Diocese of Auckland :

And whereas the claims and allegations made by the petitioners in the said  
petitions were referred to the Native Land Court for inquiry and report pursuant  
to the provisions of section 50 of the Native Land Amendment and Native Land  
Claims Adjustment Act, 1928 :

And whereas the report and recommendation of the Native Land Court and  
of the Chief Judge thereof under the said section 50 were in due course laid before  
Parliament as in the said section provided but for divers reasons no action thereon  
was taken to grant the prayers of the said petitions :

And whereas the Government has decided that it cannot, on the facts as at  
present appearing, grant the prayers of the said petitions, but has decided to cause  
further inquiry to be made into the matters referred to in the said petitions as  
hereinafter provided :

Now, therefore, we, taking into consideration your impartiality, integrity, and  
ability, do hereby constitute and appoint you the said

ROBERT KENNEDY

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the following matters :—

1. Whether the Crown by its purchase of individual interests in the land known  
as Orakei No. 1 Reserve Block, being the whole of the land comprised and described

1—G. 6.

1940.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## GLEN AFTON COLLIERIES ROYAL COMMISSION

(REPORT OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon Colliery Accident at Glen Afton.*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India :

To our Trusty and Loving Subjects STANLEY LOGAN PATERSON, Esquire, of Hamilton, Stipendiary Magistrate ; JOHN CONNELL BROWN, M.B.E., of Westport, retired Mine-manager ; JOHN DOWGRAY, Esquire, of Granity, retired Colliery Official ; THOMAS OTTO BISHOP, Esquire, of Wellington, Secretary ; ANGUS McLAGAN, Esquire, of Greymouth, Secretary : GREETINGS.

WHEREAS on the 24th day of September, 1939, at the coal-mine at Glen Afton known as the Glen Afton Mine, the property of Glen Afton Collieries, Limited, there occurred an accident as a result of which eleven persons lost their lives : And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the said accident and into the working of the existing law in respect to the prevention of such accidents and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned :

Now, therefore, we, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity, and ability do hereby constitute and appoint you the said

Stanley Logan Paterson,  
John Connell Brown,  
John Dowgray,  
Thomas Otto Bishop, and  
Angus McLagan

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the matters hereinbefore referred to and into the several other matters mentioned in these presents, that is to say,-

1. To inquire into the cause of the underground fire which was found to have occurred in the said mine on the 24th day of September, 1939.

2. To inquire to what extent the provisions of the Coal-mines Act, 1925, and the regulations made thereunder were complied with in the mine and more especially as regards -

- (a) The examination of the mine :
- (b) Ventilation :
- (c) Electric wiring and equipment.

3. To inquire into the nature and character of the working and general management of the mine and whether the mine was well and safely managed.

4. To inquire into the efficiency of the inspection of the mine by all or any persons who are responsible for such inspection.

I- C. 13.

C.—13.

1941.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# KAYE'S MINE ROYAL COMMISSION

(REPORT OF).

**ROYAL COMMISSION**  
TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT TEN-  
MILE CREEK, NEAR GREYMOUTH.

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*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

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WELLINGTON, N.Z.  
BY AUTHORITY: E. V. PAUL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.  
1941.

H—38

1946  
NEW ZEALAND

# REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Command  
of His Excellency*

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon Licensing Matters  
in New Zealand*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith :  
To our Trusty and Well-beloved the Honourable Mr. Justice David Stanley Smith, of Wellington, a Judge of the Supreme Court ; Percy Taylor Coyle, of Wellington, Secretary ; George William Hutchison, of Auckland, Public Accountant ; Thomas Jordan, of Masterton, Barrister and Solicitor ; Edmund Colin Nigel Robinson, of Morrinsville, Farmer ; James Patrick Ruth, of Dunedin, Civil Servant ; the Reverend John Thomson Macky, of Lower Hutt, Minister of Religion ; Percy Malthus, of Hampden, Farmer ; and the Honourable Mr. Frederick George Young, Member of the Legislative Council, of Auckland, Secretary : Greeting.

WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into the working of the laws relating to the manufacture and importation, sale and supply of intoxicating liquors, and into the social



H—27A

1946  
NEW ZEALAND

## REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON CERTAIN MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE  
ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ASSETS BY THE WAR ASSETS  
REALIZATION BOARD

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency*

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon certain Matters arising  
out of the Acquisition and Disposal of Surplus Assets by the War  
Assets Realization Board*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland,  
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas. King, Defender of  
the Faith :

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved James Rankin Bartholomew,  
Esquire, C.M.G., LL.B., of Dunedin : Greeting.

WHEREAS it has been alleged that the acquisition and disposal of certain  
assets—namely, the motor-vehicles made available to the War Assets  
Realization Board constituted under the War Assets Realization Board  
Regulations 1945 by a declaration by the United States Joint Purchasing  
Board dated the 24th day of October, 1945—has not been carried out  
by the War Assets Realization Board carefully, diligently, in a business-  
like and efficient manner, and with faithfulness to the interests of the  
State : And whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission  
should issue to inquire into the circumstances of such acquisition and  
disposal :

Now know ye that We, reposing trust and confidence in your  
impartiality, integrity, and ability, do hereby nominate, constitute,  
and appoint you, the said

James Rankin Bartholomew

to be a Commission to inquire into the proceedings of the War Assets  
Realization Board in relation to the acquisition and disposal of the  
said assets, and into the question whether the members and officers

1946  
NEW ZEALAND

D—6

# REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

## TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON TRANS-HARBOUR FACILITIES IN THE AUCKLAND METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE APPROACHES THERETO

*Laid upon the Table of the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency the Governor-General*

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report Upon Trans-harbour Facilities in the Auckland Metropolitan Area and the Approaches Thereto*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our Trusty and Well-beloved the Honourable Sir Francis Vernon Frazer, of Wellington, Knight Bachelor, M.A., LL.B. ; William Richard Beaver, Esquire, B.C.E., A.M.Inst.E. (Aust.), of New South Wales, Engineer ; and Roland Harry Packwood, Esquire, O.B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., District Engineer of the Public Works Department at Auckland : Greeting.

WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into, examine, and report upon the matters hereafter set forth which relate to trans-harbour facilities in the Auckland Metropolitan Area and the approaches thereto, and report upon proposals that may be made for the provision of further facilities in the public interest :

Now know ye that We, reposing trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said

Francis Vernon Frazer,  
William Richard Beaver, and  
Roland Harry Packwood,

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the following matters :—

- (1) What trans-harbour facilities are necessary in the Auckland metropolitan area and the approaches thereto to provide adequately for future traffic requirements of all kinds, both from within and from outside the metropolitan area, including through traffic, having regard to improvements in the railway and roading systems in the area that are contemplated by the Railways Department and the roading authorities respectively ;

G—8

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

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**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT  
ON CLAIMS PREFERRED BY MEMBERS OF THE MAORI RACE  
TOUCHING CERTAIN LANDS KNOWN AS SURPLUS LANDS OF  
THE CROWN**

---

*Laid on the Tables of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency*

---

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report on Claims preferred by  
Members of the Maori Race touching certain Lands known as Surplus  
Lands of the Crown*

---

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor SIR MICHAEL MYERS, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and to Our Trusty and Well-beloved HANARA TANGIAWHA REEDY, of Ruatoria, Farmer, and ALBERT MOELLER SAMUEL, of Auckland, Retired: GREETING.

WHEREAS, prior to the assumption of British sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand, divers tracts or portions of land therein were claimed to be held by divers persons other than members of the aboriginal race (hereinafter referred to as land claimants) by virtue of purchases, or pretended purchases, gifts, or pretended gifts, conveyances, or pretended conveyances, or other titles either mediately or immediately from one or more of the Chiefs and other members of the aboriginal tribes inhabiting New Zealand:

G—5

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND  
REPORT UPON CLAIMS PREFERRED BY CERTAIN MAORI CLAIMANTS  
CONCERNING THE MAHIA BLOCK**

*Laid on the Tables of Both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency*

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon Claims preferred by  
certain Maori Claimants concerning the Mahia Block*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland,  
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of  
the Faith :

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor Sir Michael Myers,  
Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint  
Michael and Saint George, and to Our Trusty and Well-beloved  
Hanara Tangiawha Reedy, of Ruatoria, Farmer, and Albert  
Moeller Samuel, of Auckland, Retired : Greeting.

\* \* \* \*

WHEREAS by a certain deed of cession bearing date the 20th day of  
October, 1864, the Chiefs and people of the Ngati-Kahungunu Tribe  
whose names were thereto subscribed, did, for them, for their relatives  
and for their descendants to be born thereafter, in consideration of the  
payment of the sum therein mentioned, sell and absolutely convey to  
Her Majesty the Queen an area of land on the Mahia Peninsula, the  
boundaries of the said land (hereinafter referred to as the Mahia Block)  
being described in the deed aforesaid by reference to divers place-names  
believed to represent natural features :

And whereas certain Maoris have claimed that they would, but for  
an alleged divergence of the boundary of the said Mahia Block, as fixed  
by survey, from the boundary as determined by the place-names and  
natural features aforesaid, be the owners of an area of 2,270 acres, or  
thereabouts, included within the surveyed boundary of the Mahia Block,  
and this claim is more particularly set forth in Petition No. 82 of 1936,  
of Hirini Whaanga Christy and others, presented to the House of  
Representatives :

G—2

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

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**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND  
REPORT UPON CLAIMS PREFERRED BY CERTAIN MAORI CLAIMANTS  
CONCERNING THE MOKAU (MANGINANGINA) BLOCK**

---

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Command  
of His Excellency*

---

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon Claims preferred  
by certain Maori Claimants concerning the Mokau (Manginangina)  
Block*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland,  
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of  
the Faith:

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor SIR MICHAEL MYERS,  
Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of  
Saint Michael and Saint George, and to Our Trusty and  
Well-beloved HANARA TANGIAWHA REEDY, of Ruatoria,  
Farmer, and ALBERT MOELLER SAMUEL, of Auckland, Retired:  
GREETING:

\* \* \* \*

Whereas by a certain deed of cession bearing date the 28th day  
of January, 1859, certain Chiefs and people of the Ngati-Whiu  
Tribe who thereunto subscribed their names, did thereby, on behalf  
of themselves, their relatives and descendants, and in consideration  
of the payment of the sum therein mentioned, cede to Her Majesty  
the piece of their land situated at Waimate North, in the Bay of  
Islands District, and named Mokau, the boundaries whereof were  
set forth in the said deed and in a map thereunto attached:

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND  
REPORT UPON CLAIMS PREFERRED BY CERTAIN MAORI CLAIMANTS  
CONCERNING THE PUKEROA-ORUAWHATA (ROTORUA TOWNSHIP)  
BLOCK**

---

*Laid on the Tables of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of  
His Excellency*

---

*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon Claims preferred  
by certain Maori Claimants concerning the Pukeroa-Oruawhata  
(Rotorua Township) Block*

---

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland,  
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of  
the Faith :

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor SIR MICHAEL MYERS,  
Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint  
Michael and Saint George, and to Our Trusty and Well-beloved  
HANARA TANGIAWHA REEDY, of Ruatoria, Farmer, and ALBERT  
MOELLER SAMUEL, of Auckland, Retired : GREETING.

WHEREAS by the arrangement referred to in the preamble to the Thermal  
Springs District Act 1881 Amendment Act, 1883, as having been made  
on or about the 25th day of November, 1880, and as having been  
confirmed on or about the 20th day of November, 1881, and by the  
agreement likewise therein referred to as having been made on or about  
the 25th day of February, 1883, it was, in effect, agreed amongst other  
things that certain lands adjacent to Lake Rotorua, thereafter known  
as the Pukeroa-Oruawhata Block, should be vested as therein provided,  
and be controlled by the Crown and officers of the Crown in the manner  
and subject to the terms and conditions therein set forth :

And whereas by the Thermal Springs District Act 1881 Amendment  
Act, 1883, the said arrangement and agreement were confirmed, and it  
was declared that the said arrangement and agreement should be deemed  
and taken to have conferred on and given to the Governor all the rights,  
powers, and authorities specified or mentioned in the Thermal Springs  
District Act, 1881, in respect of the lands the subject of the said  
arrangement :



H—23

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

# Gaming and Racing

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION  
APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON 22<sup>nd</sup> MARCH  
1946

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*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of  
His Excellency*

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By Authority: E. V. PAUL, Government Printer, Wellington.—1948.



H—47

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

## REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 1947, TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON MATTERS CONCERNING THE FIRE AT THE PREMISES OF MESSRS. J. BALLANTYNE AND CO., LTD., CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH, ON THE 18<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1947.

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*Presented to Both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency*

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*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon Matters concerning the Fire at the Premises of Messrs. J. Ballantyne and Company, Limited, City of Christchurch, on the 18th day of November, 1947*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith :

To our Trusty and Well-beloved the HONOURABLE SIR HAROLD FEATHERSTON JOHNSTON, King's Counsel, of Wellington, a past Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand ; ALEXANDER WELLINGTON CROSKERY, Esquire, of Wellington, Secretary ; ARTHUR JAMES DICKSON, Esquire, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.N.Z.I.E., M.R.San.I., of Auckland, City Engineer ; and CHARLES ALEXANDER WOOLLEY, Esquire, of Wellington, Fire-brigade Superintendent : GREETING.

WHEREAS on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, a disastrous fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. J. Ballantyne and Company, Limited, situated in Colombo and Cashel Streets, in the City of Christchurch :

G—1

1948  
NEW ZEALAND

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**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND  
REPORT UPON THE OPERATION OF THE LAW RELATING TO  
THE ASSESSMENT OF RENTALS UNDER LEASES OF THE WEST  
COAST SETTLEMENT RESERVES**

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*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency*

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*Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Operation of the  
Law relating to the Assessment of Rentals under Leases of West  
Coast Settlement Reserves*

---

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland,  
and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of  
the Faith :

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor SIR MICHAEL MYERS,  
Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint  
Michael and Saint George, and to Our Trusty and Well-beloved  
HANARA TANGIAWAHA REEDY, of Ruatoria, Farmer, and ALBERT  
MOELLER SAMUEL, of Auckland, Retired : GREETING.

WHEREAS by the clause numbered 56 in the Schedule to the West Coast  
Settlement Reserves Act, 1892 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),  
it is, amongst other things, provided in respect of the renewal of a lease  
of land to which the provisions of the said Schedule apply and which is  
a renewal of a lease of any lands to which the said Act applies (hereinafter  
referred to as the reserves) that within the prescribed time before the  
end of the term for which the lease is granted a valuation shall be made  
by arbitration of the then value of the fee-simple of the lands then  
included in the lease, and also a valuation of all substantial improve-  
ments of a permanent character made by the lessee during the term  
and then in existence on the land then comprised in the lease : and,

H—46A

1949  
NEW ZEALAND  

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ROYAL COMMISSION  
TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE  
SHEEP-FARMING INDUSTRY  
IN NEW ZEALAND  
(REPORT, MARCH, 1949)

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*Presented to Both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of  
His Excellency*

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By Authority: R. E. OWEN, Government Printer, Wellington.—1949.

1950  
NEW ZEALAND

**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO  
AND REPORT ON CLAIMS MADE BY CERTAIN MAORIS IN  
RESPECT OF THE WANGANUI RIVER**

*Laid on the Tables of Both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency*

*Royal Commission to Inquire Into and Report Upon Claims Made by  
Certain Maoris in Respect of the Wanganui River*

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith :

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR HAROLD FEATHERSTON JOHNSTON, Knight, of Opoutama, one of Our Counsel learned in the law, and sometime a Judge of Our Supreme Court of New Zealand : GREETING :

Whereas upon proceedings taken in the Native Land Court (now called the Maori Land Court) for the investigation of title to the portion of the bed of the Wanganui River between the tidal limit at Raorikia and the confluence of the Wanganui and Whakapapa Rivers the Court, on the twentieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, made a provisional or preliminary determination that the said portion of the bed of the Wanganui River was, at the time of the making of the Treaty of Waitangi, land held by Maoris under their customs and usages :

And whereas upon proceedings taken in the Native Appellate Court (now called the Maori Appellate Court) by way of appeal from the provisional or preliminary determination aforesaid, the Native Appellate Court, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, dismissed the appeal so brought :

And whereas upon later proceedings taken in the Supreme Court it was, in effect, declared that by virtue of section 14 of the Coal-mines Act Amendment Act, 1903 (now represented by section 206 of the Coal-mines Act, 1925), the bed of the Wanganui River, so far as the same is navigable, is, and is deemed to have always been, vested in Us :

And whereas it is contended by or on behalf of certain Maoris that they would, but for the provisions of the said section 14 of the Coal-mines Act Amendment Act, 1903, be the owners, according to Maori custom

1951 Claims preferred by certain Maori claimants concerning the payment of certain moneys by the Aotea District Maori Land Board in respect of the West Taupo Timber Lands, Tarawera and Tataraka Blocks, the Mohaka Block, and the Opouturi Block

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

Numb. 76

2805



NEW ZEALAND

THE  
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

Published by Authority

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1949

*Land Taken for a Post-office in the City of Dunedin*

[L.S.] B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General

A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to the Public Works Act, 1928, I, Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand do hereby proclaim and declare that the land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby taken for a post-office; and I do also declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

SCHEDULE

APPROXIMATE area of the piece of land taken: 9.18 perches. Being Lots 75 and 76, Deeds Plan 24, Township of Ferguslie, and being the whole of the land comprised and described in Certificate of Title, Volume 319, folio 145 (Otago Land Registry). Situated in the City of Dunedin.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 6th day of December, 1949.

R. SEMPLE, Minister of Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(P.W. 20/1117.)

*Land Taken for a Police-station in Block XI, Mawheraiti Survey District*

[L.S.] B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General

A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to the Public Works Act, 1928, I, Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare that the land described in the Schedule hereto is hereby taken for a police-station; and I do also declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

SCHEDULE

APPROXIMATE area of the piece of land taken: 2 roods 39.2 perches. Being part of Lot 1 on D.P. 2074, being part of Section 170, Square 122, Block XI, Mawheraiti Survey District, and being the whole of the land comprised and described in Certificate of Title, Volume 82, folio 199 (Nelson Land Registry).

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 6th day of December, 1949.

R. SEMPLE, Minister of Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(P.W. 25/605.)

A

*Portion of a Public Reserve Set Apart for a Main Highway Depot in Block II, Town of Hirstfield*

[L.S.] B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General

A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to the Public Works Act, 1928, I, Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare that the portion of public reserve described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart for a main highway depot; and I do also declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

SCHEDULE

APPROXIMATE area of the piece of public reserve set apart: 2 roods. Being Sections 16 and 17.

Situated in Block II, Town of Hirstfield (Southland R.D.). (S.O. 2188.)

In the Southland Land District; as the same is more particularly delineated on the plan marked P.W.D. 130402, deposited in the office of the Minister of Works at Wellington, and thereon edged red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 6th day of December, 1949.

R. SEMPLE, Minister of Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(P.W. 70/20/18.)

*Land Proclaimed as Road in Block XII, Waikouaiti Survey District, Waikouaiti County*

[L.S.] B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General

A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to section twenty-nine of the Public Works Amendment Act, 1948, I, Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim as road the land described in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

APPROXIMATE area of the piece of land proclaimed as road: 1 acre 0 roods 15.9 perches.

Being part Section 106. Situated in Block XII, Waikouaiti Survey District (Otago R.D.). (S.O. 9485.)

In the Otago Land District; as the same is more particularly delineated on the plan marked P.W.D. 129534, deposited in the office of the Minister of Works at Wellington, and thereon coloured blue.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 6th day of December, 1949.

R. SEMPLE, Minister of Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

(P.W. 46/1620.)

1951 Matters and questions relating to certain leases of Maori lands vested in Maori Land Boards

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

**DUPLICATE**  
**Wai 1200, A60**

RANGAHAUA WHANUI NATIONAL THEME K

**MAORI LAND COUNCILS  
AND MAORI LAND BOARDS:  
A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, 1900 TO 1952**

**DONALD M LOVERIDGE**

**DECEMBER 1996**

**FIRST RELEASE**

**WAITANGI TRIBUNAL  
RANGAHAUA WHANUI SERIES**

## 1951 Desirability of establishing an additional meat-export slaughterhouse in Southland

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

### **Producer Control in the New Zealand Meat Industry in the 1940s/1950s**

DAVID HALL

#### **Abstract**

The New Zealand Meat Producers' Export Control Board, set up in the 1920s, implemented a policy of producer control of meat processing facilities to maximise producers' income by restricting foreign investment in New Zealand. Meat Board members were not chosen directly by producers but indirectly through an electoral college system. Previous authors have suggested that that system isolated Board members from producer interests. This paper concludes that in the period after World War II the Board, led by an intransigent chairman, had indeed become detached from producers and its policy of producer control operated against producer interests.

#### **Introduction**

From the 1920s, economic uncertainties for New Zealand's dominant exports of agricultural and pastoral products encouraged governments to set up a series of producer organisations. The objective was to organise better exports for the benefit of the whole of New Zealand and to provide better security of income for the primary producers themselves. Export of meat was one of the key export sectors, and in 1921 meat producers and the government agreed that there should be a Meat Producers Export Control Board.<sup>1</sup> This was because low overseas prices together with increases in farming and transport costs had meant poor returns for producers. It was felt that promotion of "public economic welfare" would be best achieved by a board of control.<sup>2</sup> From the start the board considered that its prime objective should be to control the whole of New Zealand's exported meat so that it yielded the highest net return to the producer.<sup>3</sup> To achieve that objective, the board saw itself as an advocate for meat producers, acting as a lobby group towards the New Zealand Government and doing its best to be involved in all key governmental discussions on issues affecting the meat industry. Bruce Curtis describes the Meat Board's role as "the champion of farmers."<sup>4</sup> That role was helped by governments using the board as an advisory body. In striving for the highest net return, the board interpreted that it should be active also in reducing costs both within and external to New Zealand, such as transport costs including shipping. Operations of the board and its administrative costs were met from a levy charged on all exported meat together with profits from the World War I commandeering of New Zealand's meat by Britain.

The board controlled shipment of meat by acting as an agent for the producers, thereby providing a single, strong, body for negotiating shipping rates, and the board was successful in achieving significant reductions.<sup>5</sup> The board played an important role in ensuring the quality of meat for export by controlling arrangements for grading, handling, pooling, and storage of meat as well as through inspection and hygiene control at places such as abattoirs. At first, the board dealt only with sheep meat, but its coverage was expanded gradually to include beef, canned and processed meat, game meat, and fish. One formal function of the board was to control export through the issue of export licences; export without the approval of the board was prohibited. Curtis reports that that role was included to maintain producers' control of the processing facilities in New Zealand.<sup>6</sup> Following the upheaval of the "commandeer" of meat for Britain during World War I, there was an increasing threat that freezing works would be taken over by overseas meat processing companies (Vestey's, Swift, Borthwicks), who were well established globally through their connections with the US, British, Argentinian and

72

Journal of New Zealand Studies NS25 (2017), 72-87



## 1951 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1954



Digital yearbook collection

### THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1954

#### Table of Contents

PREFACE.

1. SECTION 1—DESCRIPTIVE

2. SECTION 2—CONSTITUTION

3. SECTION 3—POPULATION

4. SECTION 4—VITAL STATISTICS

4 A—BIRTHS

4 B—MARRIAGES

4 C—DEATHS

4 D—MAORIS

4 E—TOTAL POPULATION, INCLUDING MAORIS

4 F—MORBIDITY

5. SECTION 5—PUBLIC HEALTH, HOSPITALS, ETC.

5 A—PUBLIC HEALTH

5 B—HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

5 C—MENTAL HOSPITALS

6. SECTION 6—EDUCATION

7. SECTION 7—SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION, ETC.

7 A—SOCIAL SECURITY

7 B—WAR PENSIONS, ETC.

[https://www3.stats.govt.nz/New\\_Zealand\\_Official\\_Yearbooks/1954/NZOYB\\_1954.html?\\_ga=2.32088830.1343875518.1610402330-1650151087.1610402330](https://www3.stats.govt.nz/New_Zealand_Official_Yearbooks/1954/NZOYB_1954.html?_ga=2.32088830.1343875518.1610402330-1650151087.1610402330)[12/01/21, 11:18:26 AM]

1952 Waterfront industry in New Zealand [Act is passed in 1950]

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

1950]`

Waterfront Royal Commission

[No. 69

845



ANALYSIS

- Title.  
1. Short Title.  
2. Interpretation.

3. Chairman and Commission to have same powers as if Chairman were a Judge.  
4. Technical advisers.  
5. Provisions as to disqualification of members of Legislative Council not to apply.

1950, No. 69

AN ACT to Define the Status and Powers of the Royal Commission appointed to Inquire into and Report upon the Waterfront Industry in New Zealand, and to Provide for the Appointment of Technical Advisers Thereto. [1st December, 1950]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Waterfront Royal Commission Act, 1950. Short Title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation.  
“ Commission ” means the Royal Commission appointed by the Governor-General on the twenty-first day of September, nineteen hundred and fifty, to inquire into and report upon the waterfront industry in New Zealand:  
“ Court ” means the Supreme Court of New

## 1952 New Zealand Government Railways

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1954



Digital yearbook collection

### THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1954

#### Table of Contents

PREFACE.

1. SECTION 1—DESCRIPTIVE

2. SECTION 2—CONSTITUTION

3. SECTION 3—POPULATION

4. SECTION 4—VITAL STATISTICS

4 A—BIRTHS

4 B—MARRIAGES

4 C—DEATHS

4 D—MAORIS

4 E—TOTAL POPULATION, INCLUDING MAORIS

4 F—MORBIDITY

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5 A—PUBLIC HEALTH

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5 C—MENTAL HOSPITALS

6. SECTION 6—EDUCATION

7. SECTION 7—SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION, ETC.

7 A—SOCIAL SECURITY

7 B—WAR PENSIONS, ETC.

[https://www3.stats.govt.nz/New\\_Zealand\\_Official\\_Yearbooks/1954/NZOYB\\_1954.html?\\_ga=2.32088830.1343875518.1610402330-1650151087.1610402330](https://www3.stats.govt.nz/New_Zealand_Official_Yearbooks/1954/NZOYB_1954.html?_ga=2.32088830.1343875518.1610402330-1650151087.1610402330)[12/01/21, 11:03:09 AM]

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

581

**1955/147**



**THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES  
ORDER 1955**

C. W. M. NORRIE, Governor-General

**ORDER IN COUNCIL**

At the Government House at Wellington this 7th day of September 1955

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H-50 of 1955, hereby makes the following order.

**ORDER**

1. (1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1955.

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of August 1955.

**EXECUTIVE**

2. There shall be paid to the Prime Minister—

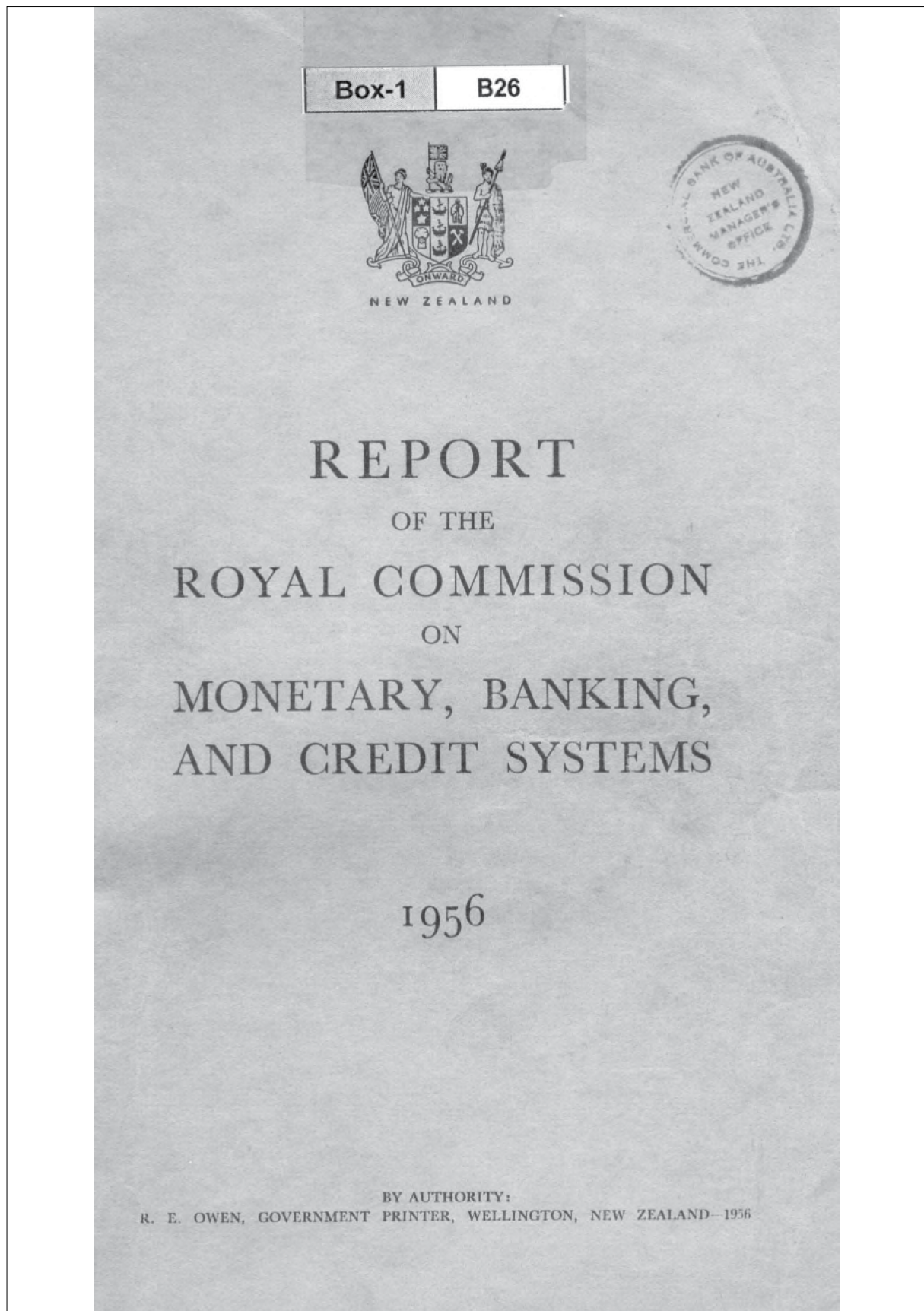
- (a) A salary at the rate of £3,750 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £1,500 a year.

3. There shall be paid to each Minister of the Crown holding a portfolio or portfolios (other than the Prime Minister)—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £2,500 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £550 a year or, in the case of the Minister of External Affairs, at the rate of £715 a year.

4. There shall be paid to each Minister of the Crown without portfolio—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £2,000 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £450 a year.



## 1957 D.I.C. scaffolding accident, Wellington

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (DIC) SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT [RECORD GROUP] (8818) 1957? - 1957? range held: 1957 - 1957

« Search Results »

#### GENERAL

This series consists of the records of proceedings, submissions, evidence, exhibits and correspondence related to the 1957 Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Drapery and General Importing Company of New Zealand (DIC) Scaffolding Accident.



**Dates of Holdings :** 1957 - 1957

**Location of Holdings :** Archives New Zealand, Head Office, Wellington

**Former Archives Reference :** L5

**Access :** Open see more ...

**Archives NZ description type :** Series (see more about description types)

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## 1958 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

690

**1958/124**



### THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ORDER 1955, AMENDMENT NO. 1

COBHAM, Governor-General

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 3rd day of September 1958

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 50 of 1958, hereby makes the following order.

#### ORDER

1. (1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1955, Amendment No. 1, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1955\* (hereinafter referred to as the principal order).

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1958.

2. Subclause (2) of clause 11 of the principal order is hereby amended by revoking paragraph (a), and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(a) In the case of the member for Onslow, while that electorate is classified as a Wellington electorate, £325 a year:

“(aa) In the case of the member for each of the following electorates, namely, Heretaunga, Petone, and Karori, while in each case the electorate is classified as a Wellington electorate, £300 a year:

“(ab) In the case of a member for any other Wellington electorate, £275 a year:”.

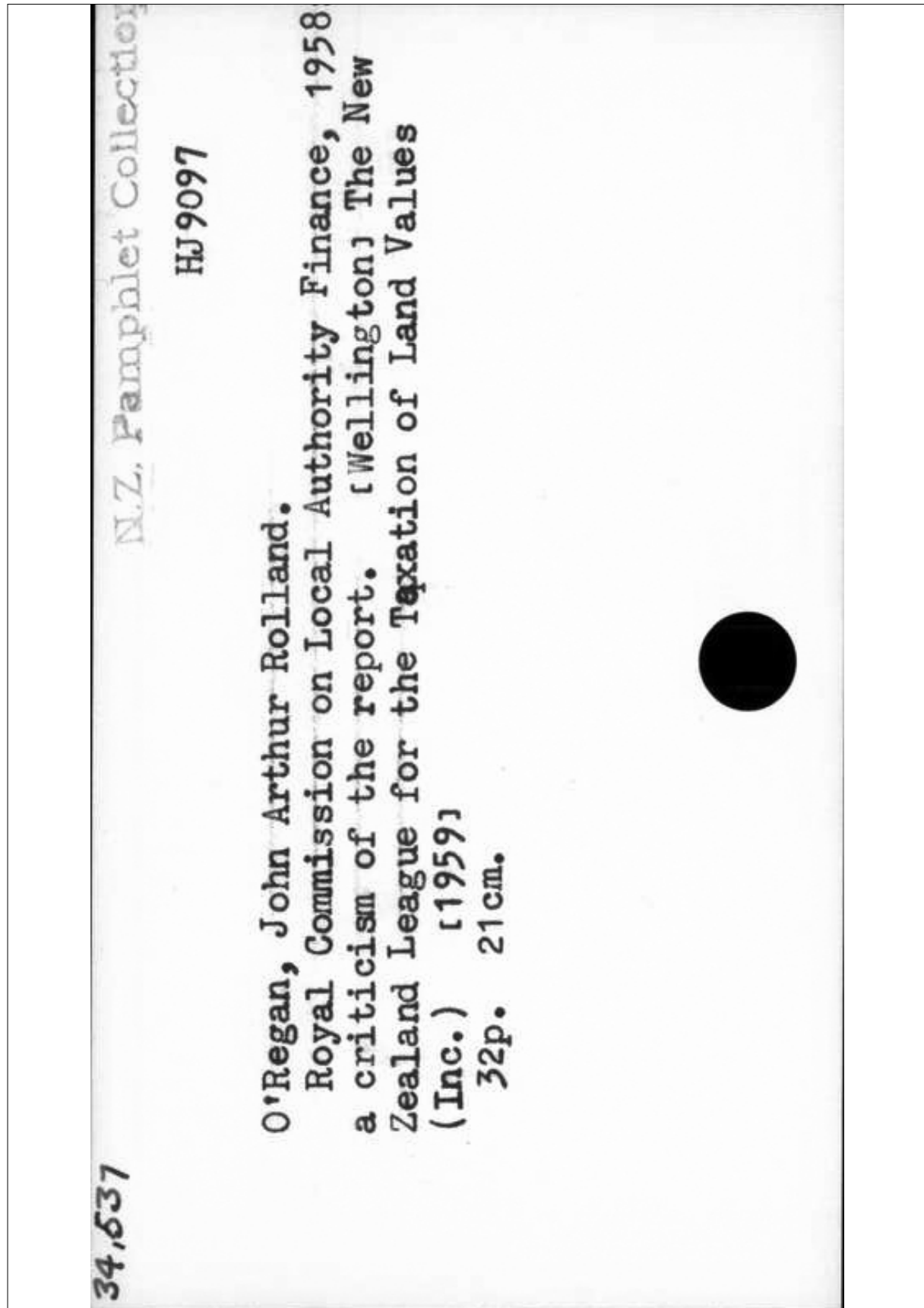
T. J. SHERRARD,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

\*S.R. 1955/147



1959 Local authority finance

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.



## 1959 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

967

**1959/163**



### **THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ORDER 1959**

COBHAM, Governor-General

#### **ORDER IN COUNCIL**

At the Government House at Wellington this 21st day of October 1959

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 50 of 1959, hereby makes the following order.

#### **ORDER**

1. (1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1959.

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July 1959.

#### **EXECUTIVE**

2. There shall be paid to the Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £4,250 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £1,500 a year.

3. There shall be paid to each Minister of the Crown holding a portfolio or portfolios (other than the Prime Minister)—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £2,800 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £450 a year or, in the case of the Minister of External Affairs (while the Prime Minister does not hold that portfolio), at the rate of £615 a year.

4. There shall be paid to each Minister of the Crown without portfolio—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £2,200 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £350 a year.

## 1961 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

854

**1961/133**



### THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ORDER 1961

COBHAM, Governor-General

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 11th day of October 1961

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 50 of 1961, hereby makes the following order.

#### ORDER

1. (1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1961.
- (2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July 1961.

#### EXECUTIVE

2. There shall be paid to the Prime Minister—
  - (a) A salary at the rate of £4,750 a year; and
  - (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £1,600 a year.
3. There shall be paid to the Minister of the Crown who is for the time being Deputy Prime Minister—
  - (a) A salary at the rate of £3,350; and
  - (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £600 a year.
4. There shall be paid to each Minister of the Crown holding a portfolio or portfolios (other than the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister)—
  - (a) A salary at the rate of £3,150 a year; and
  - (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £550 a year or, in the case of the Minister of External Affairs (while the Prime Minister does not hold that portfolio), at the rate of £730 a year.

# The State Services in New Zealand

## REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

JUNE 1962, ITEMS I AND II

**HON. P. N. HOLLOWAY**

IT WOULD PERHAPS be a little harsh to liken the Commission of Inquiry into the State Services in New Zealand to 'the mountain [that] laboured and brought forth a mouse', but it appears that the Commission has listened too much to reasons why the status quo should remain. This attitude does not measure up to the Commission's own assertion that 'We are conscious of the inevitability and rapidity of change'. Government departments and permanent heads of government departments appeared often in the list of witnesses and though no doubt they criticised the government administration as a whole, it is questionable whether they became advocates for the destruction of their own empires.

This should not be taken as a condemnation of the Report. It does give an excellent survey and historical summary of the growth and development of our state services. I only regret that the Commission saw fit to restrict their investigations primarily to the field of state departments and, apart from very brief reference to a few, did not extend it to other government agencies such as the State Advances Corporation, N.A.C., the Broadcasting Corporation, the Tourist Corporation and even the Bank of New Zealand and the Reserve Bank. The impression could be obtained that the need for reform, if any, is only in state departments and does not apply equally to all fields of government endeavour and employment. A department is not made more efficient by merely changing its status to that of a corporation. Despite this, some of the recommendations are worthy of implementation but it would have been far better if they had been more definitely stated and not left as general proposals to be held over for further study by a body to be set up at some time in the future.

The Commission states that it was their purpose 'to make practical recommendations for dealing with practical difficulties'. It perhaps made this objective more difficult to achieve by not giving sufficient weight to one of the most important aspects of their investigation. It was not the fault of the Commission that amongst their number was no person who had parliamentary or ministerial experience. I believe that it would have been improved if such a person had been included



## 1964 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

1042

**1964/177**



### THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ORDER 1964

BERNARD FERGUSON, Governor-General

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 4th day of November 1964

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 50 of 1964, hereby makes the following order.

#### ORDER

1. (1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1964.

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July 1964.

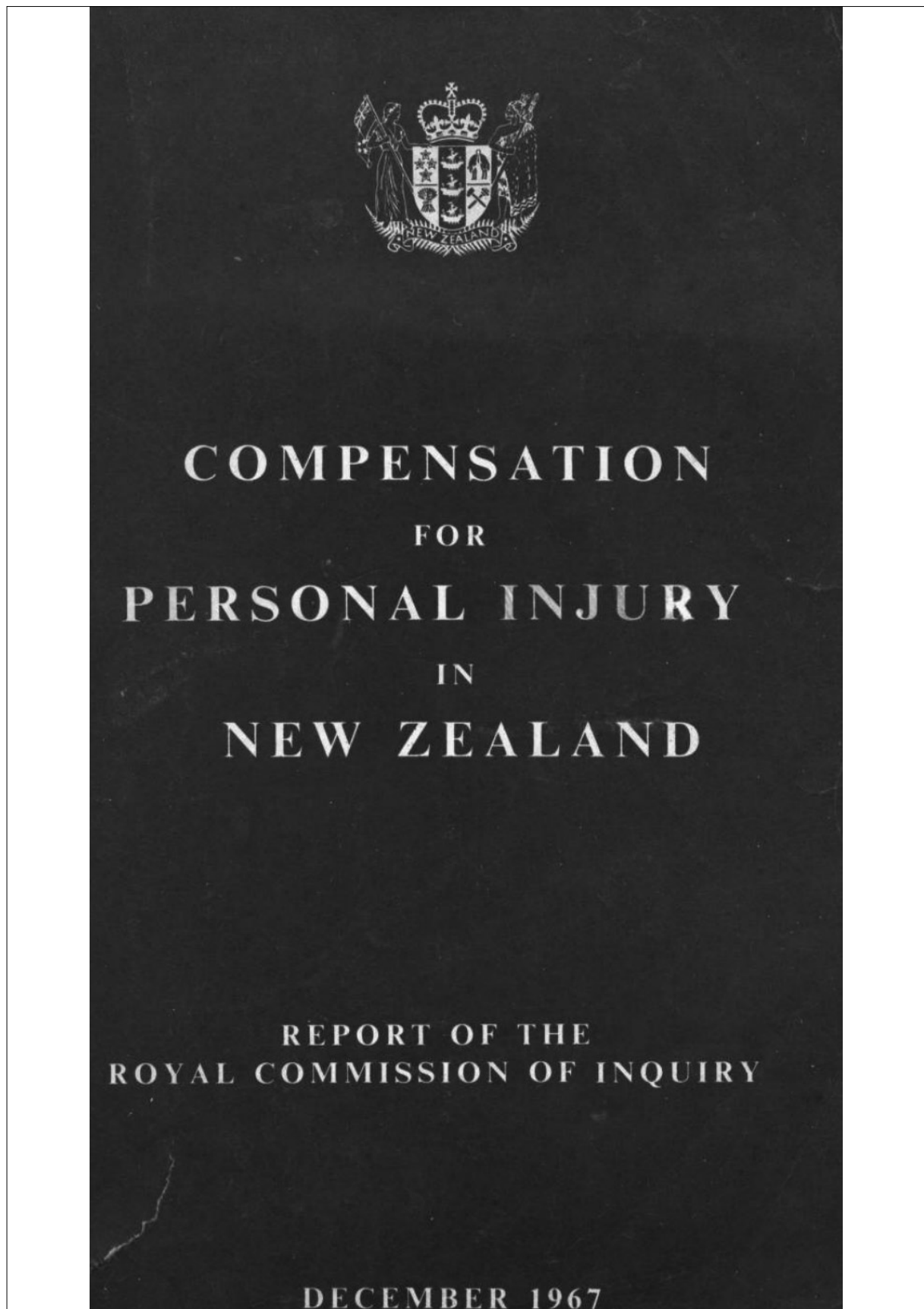
#### EXECUTIVE

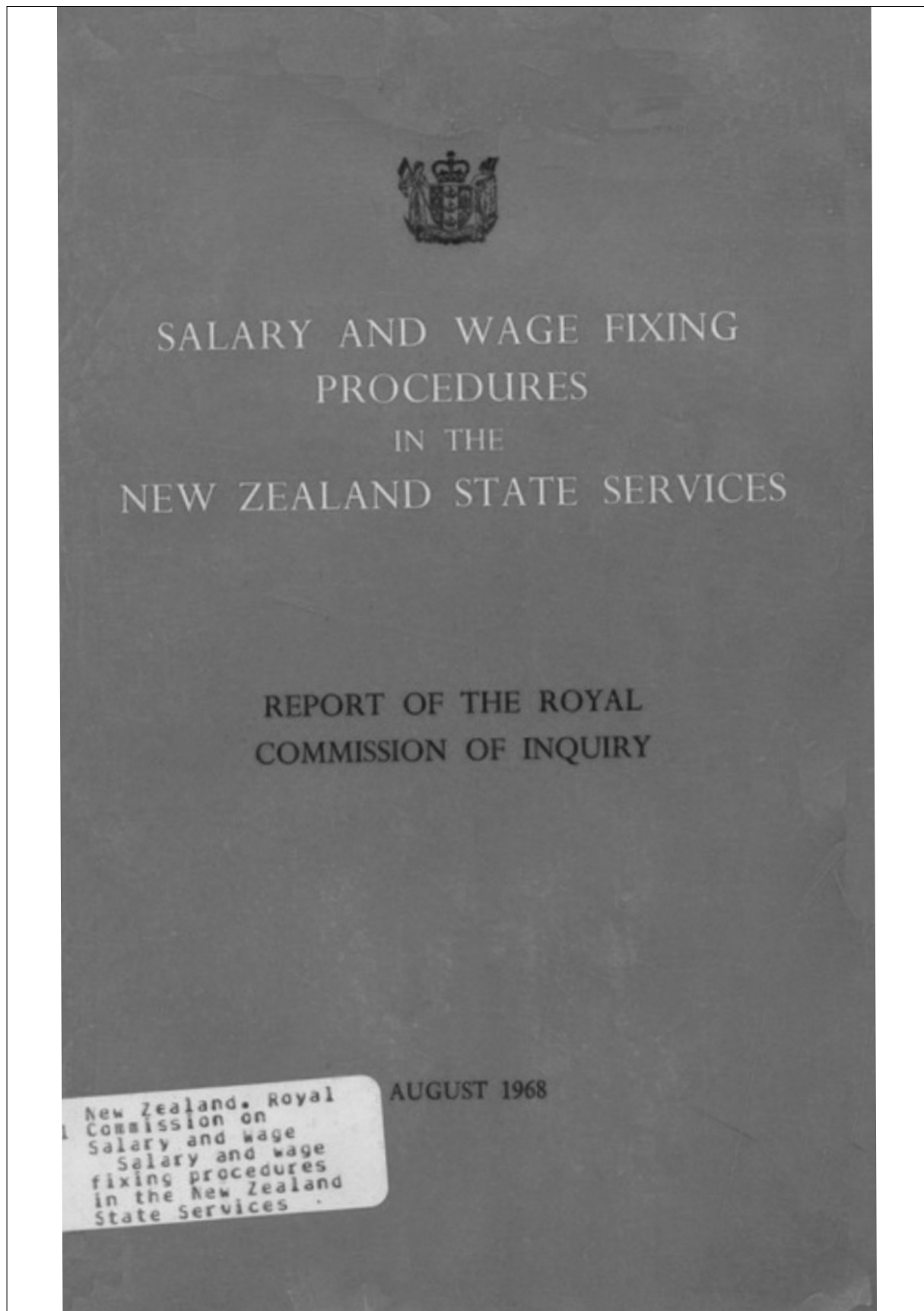
2. There shall be paid to the Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £5,750 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £1,600 a year.

3. There shall be paid to the Minister of the Crown who is for the time being Deputy Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of £4,250; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of £600 a year.







## 1968 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

1698

**1968/223**



### THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ORDER 1968

ARTHUR PORRITT, Governor-General

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 25th day of November 1968

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 50 of 1968, hereby makes the following order.

#### ORDER

**1. Title and commencement**—(1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1968.

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1968.

#### EXECUTIVE

**2. Prime Minister**—There shall be paid to the Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of \$12,400 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of \$3,500 a year.

**3. Deputy Prime Minister**—There shall be paid to the Minister of the Crown who is for the time being Deputy Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of \$9,150 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of \$1,400 a year.

## 1970 Horse racing, trotting and dog racing in New Zealand

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

1610

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

No. 52

### *Approval to Establish a Retirement Allowance Scheme (Notice No. Ag. 10482)*

ARTHUR PORRITT, Governor-General  
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 30th day of July 1969

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL  
PURSUANT to the Finance Act (No. 2) 1935, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following order.

#### ORDER

1. (1) This order may be cited as the New Zealand Meat Producers Board Retirement Allowance Scheme Approval Order 1969.

(2) This order shall come into force on the day after the date of its notification in the *Gazette*.

2. The New Zealand Meat Producers Board is hereby authorised to establish a scheme, subject to such terms and conditions as it may impose, to provide retirement allowances for locally engaged members of its overseas staff.

P. J. BROOKS, Clerk of the Executive Council.

### *Royal Commission to Inquire Into and Report Upon Horse Racing, Trotting, and Dog Racing*

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith: To Our Trusty and Well-beloved the Right Honourable SIR THADDEUS PEARCEY MCCARTHY, a Judge of the Court of Appeal of New Zealand, JOHN HANNIBAL GEORGE, of Roxburgh East, Member of Parliament, JAMES NIMMO CRAWFORD DOIG, of Auckland, Company Director, and HOWARD GRAHAM FLEMING CALLAM, of Auckland, Chartered Accountant:

#### GREETING:

KNOW YE that We, reposing trust and confidence in your integrity, knowledge, and ability, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR THADDEUS PEARCEY MCCARTHY;  
JOHN HANNIBAL GEORGE;  
JAMES NIMMO CRAWFORD DOIG; and  
HOWARD GRAHAM FLEMING CALLAM

to be a Commission to receive representations upon, inquire into, investigate, and report upon the following matters:

1. The working of existing law and the necessity or expediency of any legislation in respect of horse racing, trotting, and dog racing and betting thereon in New Zealand, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following matters:

- The present system of administration and control of horse racing and trotting and all matters connected therewith, including the finances and structure of the horse racing and trotting industries, the allocation of racing and trotting dates, and the granting of totalisator permits;
- The administration and control of totalisator agencies, including the constitution of the Totalisator Agency Board and the method of distribution of its profits;
- The operation of totalisators and sweepstakes on race-courses and trotting courses;
- The desirability or otherwise of introducing new methods of betting;
- The desirability or otherwise of granting betting facilities for dog racing similar, either in whole or in part, to those authorised for horse racing and trotting.

2. Such other matters as may be brought to the notice of the Commission or initiated by it which the Commission considers relevant to its functions as defined in clause 1 hereof.

And We hereby appoint you the said

The Right Honourable SIR THADDEUS PEARCEY MCCARTHY to be the Chairman of the said Commission:

And for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect you are hereby authorised and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry or investigation under these presents in such manner and at such time and place as you think expedient, with power to adjourn from time to time and place

to place as you think fit, and so that these presents shall continue in force and any such inquiry may at any time and place be resumed although not regularly adjourned from time to time or from place to place:

And you are hereby strictly charged and directed that you shall not at any time publish or otherwise disclose, save to His Excellency the Governor-General, in pursuance of these presents or by His Excellency's direction, the contents of any report so made or to be made by you, or any evidence or information obtained by you in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred on you, except such evidence or information as is received in the course of a sitting open to the public:

And it is hereby declared that the powers hereby conferred shall be exercisable notwithstanding the absence at any time of any one of the members hereby appointed so long as the Chairman, or a member deputed by the Chairman to act in his stead, and two other members are present and concur in the exercise of the powers:

And We do further ordain that you have liberty to report your proceedings and findings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient to do so:

And, using all due diligence, you are required to report to His Excellency the Governor-General in writing under your hands, not later than the 30th day of June 1970, your findings and opinions on the matters aforesaid, together with such recommendations as you think fit to make in respect thereof:

And, lastly, it is hereby declared that these presents are issued under the authority of the letters patent of His Late Majesty King George the Fifth, dated the 11th day of May 1917, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand.

In witness whereof We have caused this Our Commission to be issued and the Seal of New Zealand to be hereunto affixed at Wellington this 25th day of August 1969.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over New Zealand.

ARTHUR PORRITT, Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command—

[L.S.] KEITH HOLYOAKE, Prime Minister.

Approved in Council—

P. J. BROOKS, Clerk of the Executive Council.

### *Appointments, Promotions, Transfers, Resignations, and Retirements of Officers of the New Zealand Army*

PURSUANT to section 16 of the New Zealand Army Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to approve of the following appointments, promotions, transfers, resignations, and retirements of officers of the New Zealand Army:

#### PROMOTIONS

##### *Regular Force*

The following to be Colonels, in order shown, and are transferred to the Colonels' List:

Lieutenant-Colonel (*temp.* Colonel) F. H. Childs, R.N.Z.A.C.  
Lieutenant-Colonel (*temp.* Colonel) L. W. Wright, M.B.E.,

R.N.Z.A.

Lieutenant-Colonel (*temp.* Colonel) M. R. Kennedy, M.B.E.,

R.N.Z.I.R.

Lieutenant-Colonel (*temp.* Colonel) R. H. Smith, R.N.Z.A.  
Dated 4 February 1969.

#### ROYAL REGIMENT OF N.Z. ARTILLERY

##### *Regular Force*

Captain (*temp.* Major) Barry Alexander Bathgate Hardy is transferred to the Reserve of Officers, General List, Royal Regiment of N.Z. Artillery, in the rank of Major. Dated 29 July 1969.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. F. Taylor to be Captain and Quartermaster, Dated 4 August 1969.

##### 16th Field Regiment, RNZA

2nd Lieutenant A. G. Halt is transferred to the Reserve of Officers, Regimental List, 16th Field Regiment, RNZA, in his present rank and seniority. Dated 30 June 1969.

##### 3rd Field Regiment, RNZA

2nd Lieutenant A. R. Smith to be Lieutenant. Dated 1 July 1969.

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

1213

1970/182



**THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES  
ORDER 1970**

ARTHUR PORRITT, Governor-General

**ORDER IN COUNCIL**

At the Government House at Wellington this 14th day of September 1970

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 50 of 1970, hereby makes the following order.

**ORDER**

**1. Title and commencement**—(1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1970.

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1970.

**EXECUTIVE**

**2. Prime Minister**—There shall be paid to the Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of \$17,000 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of \$4,000 a year.

**3. Deputy Prime Minister**—There shall be paid to the Minister of the Crown who is for the time being Deputy Prime Minister—

- (a) A salary at the rate of \$12,500 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of \$1,625 a year.

**4. Ministers with portfolio**—There shall be paid to each Minister of the Crown holding a portfolio or portfolios (other than the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister)—

- (a) A salary at the rate of \$11,250 a year; and
- (b) An allowance to provide for expenses incurred in connection with his official and parliamentary duties at the rate of \$1,500 a year or, in the case of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (while the Prime Minister does not hold that portfolio), at the rate of \$2,000 a year.

## 1972 Handling of containers, seafighters and unitised cargo (containers commission)

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

- 177 -

### By-Laws and Schedule of Charges of Harbour Boards

#### Confidential Material Supplied by:

Harbour Board Shipping Registers' Monthly Expenditure  
Accounts, Ships' Manifests and Other Documents

Holm Shipping Company

New Zealand Meat Producers Board

New Zealand Wool Board

Submissions Made to Royal Commission to Inquire into and  
Report Upon Handling of Containers, Seafighters,  
and Unitised Cargo


Submissions Made to the Commission of Inquiry into New  
Zealand Shipping.

#### NEWSPAPERS:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Place of Publication</u>
Auckland Star	Auckland
Christchurch Star	Christchurch
Dominion	Wellington
Nelson Evening Mail	Nelson
New Zealand Herald	Auckland
Northern Advocate	Whangarei
Otago Daily Times	Dunedin
Press	Christchurch
Southland Times	Invercargill
Timaru Herald	Timaru

## 1972 Salary and wage fixing procedures in the New Zealand State Services

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.



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### Salary and wage fixing procedures in the New Zealand State Services : report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, Wellington, June 1972

Bib ID	2252839
Format	 <b>Book</b>
Author	New Zealand. Royal Commission on Salary and Wage Fixing Procedures in the New Zealand Services
Printer	(Govt. Printer, 1972)
Description	Wellington : A. R. Shearer xv, 227 p. ; 25 cm.
Subjects	New Zealand -- Officials and employees -- Salaries, allowances, etc.

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## 1972 Social security

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

for those with a partner and for single people living with others. It is also affected by any overseas pensions or benefits.<sup>22</sup> Concerns have been raised about inequities and anomalies resulting from section 70 of the Social Security Act, which deducts any overseas state pension from any individual's (or their partner's) New Zealand Superannuation entitlement.<sup>23</sup>

The benefit system in New Zealand has two tiers, with core benefits supplemented by discretionary hardship, special or temporary allowances, some of which must be repaid. A 'disability allowance' is available to cover regular expenses due to a disability. Additional hardship assistance is available either as a one-off payment (the 'special needs grant' to meet the costs of food, bedding and emergency dental or medical treatment), a weekly payment for a short period of time ('temporary additional support'), or a loan which must be repaid. Past concerns by beneficiary advocacy groups about lack of transparency around granting of second-tier benefits resulted in MSD establishing a formal process for consulting with beneficiary groups around operational policy issues.

### ADEQUACY

The 1972 Royal Commission on Social Security recommended that the welfare system ensure beneficiaries had a standard of living at least similar to that of other New Zealanders, so that they were able to participate in and feel they belonged to the community at large.<sup>24</sup> The 1988 Royal Commission on Social Policy concluded that people required "access to a sufficient share of income and other resources to allow them to participate in society with genuine opportunity to achieve their potential and to live lives they find fulfilling".<sup>25</sup>

This implies that core benefits need to be regularly adjusted to reflect changes in actual living costs, and to maintain relativity with standards of living across the wider community. The Child Poverty Action Group has recommended, for example, setting net income for those on benefits at the 60 per cent poverty line.<sup>26</sup>

The Social Security Amendment Act 2007 introduced sections 1(a) and 1(b) to the Social Security Act 1964, specifying its purpose and general principles. These do not contain any reference to social inclusion. The rationale for providing financial support is more narrowly defined as "to help alleviate hardship". This raises a question around whether benefit adequacy is solely to address absolute deprivation, or whether the financial position of those on benefits relative to others is also deemed relevant.

In terms of adequacy, the real value of core benefits, including family tax credits, remains well below levels prior to cuts in the 1991 Budget.<sup>27</sup> Even when accommodation and special benefit/temporary assistance supplements are taken into account, the level of financial support to beneficiaries has fallen in real terms since 1991.<sup>28</sup>

### Working for Families

Since 2000, the two most significant policy interventions in addressing relative poverty rates have been reinstatement of income-related rents in 2000, and the progressive introduction of the 'Working for Families' package from 2004 to 2007.<sup>29</sup>

Working for Families changed the tax credits available to families with dependent children in three fundamental ways. It increased both the total amount of assistance available and the number of families entitled to receive it.

22 Other changes to living situations can affect eligibility, including overseas travel and admission to a rest home. A veteran who has reached the qualifying age for New Zealand Superannuation may qualify for a veteran's pension. This is paid at the same rate as New Zealand Superannuation. It is taxed but not asset-tested and, unlike superannuation, veteran's pension payments are not reduced should a veteran require long-term hospital care.

23 St John S and Dale C (2010), 'Pension rules causing stress and ill health', *New Zealand Herald*, 17 August. Accessed 24 September 2010 from [http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1&objectid=10666540](http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10666540)

24 Krishnan V (1995), 'Modest but adequate: an appraisal of changing household income circumstances in New Zealand', *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand* 1, 4, pp 76–97

25 Royal Commission on Social Policy (1988), *The April Report – Report of the Royal Commission on Social Policy*, volume 1, (Wellington: RCSP), p 731

26 St John S and Wynd D (Eds) (2008), *Left behind: How social and income inequalities damage New Zealand children* (Auckland: CPAG).

27 Fletcher M and Dwyer M (2008), p 28

28 *ibid*; p 37

29 Perry B (2009), *Household incomes in New Zealand: trends in indicators of inequality and hardship 1982–2008* (Wellington: MSD), p 104

# Services for the Mentally Handicapped

Third Report of  
The Royal Commission of Inquiry  
into  
Hospital and Related Services



Wellington  
March 1973



## 1973 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

1734

**1973/280**



### THE PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ORDER 1970, AMENDMENT NO. 3

DENIS BLUNDELL, Governor-General

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 26th day of November 1973

**Present:**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Civil List Act 1950, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, as set out in the report laid before Parliament as parliamentary paper H. 2 of 1973, hereby makes the following order.

#### ORDER

**1. Title and commencement**—(1) This order may be cited as the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1970, Amendment No. 3, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Order 1970\* (hereinafter referred to as the principal order).

(2) This order shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 1973.

**2. Rates of parliamentary allowances**—The principal order is hereby amended in the manner indicated in the Schedule to this order.

**3. Sessional allowance and night allowance**—(1) Clause 17 of the principal order is hereby amended by inserting in subclause (1) (b), after the words “committee of a party caucus”, the words “(being a committee with a quorum of not less than 3)”.

(2) Clause 18 of the principal order is hereby amended—

(a) By inserting in subclause (1) (a), after the words “committee of a party caucus”, the words “(being a committee with a quorum of not less than 3)”:

\*S.R. 1970/182

Amendment No. 1: (*Revoked by S.R. 1972/199*)

Amendment No. 2: S.R. 1972/199

## 1974 Future use of Rangatira B and C Blocks

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

12/15/2020

Report of the Royal Commission to Inquire into the Future Use of Rangatira B and C Blocks : presented to the House of Representatives by command ...

# Report of the Royal Commission to Inquire into the Future Use of Rangatira B and C Blocks : presented to the House of Representatives by command of His Excellency the Governor-General

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1/2

1975    Sale of liquor in New Zealand

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.



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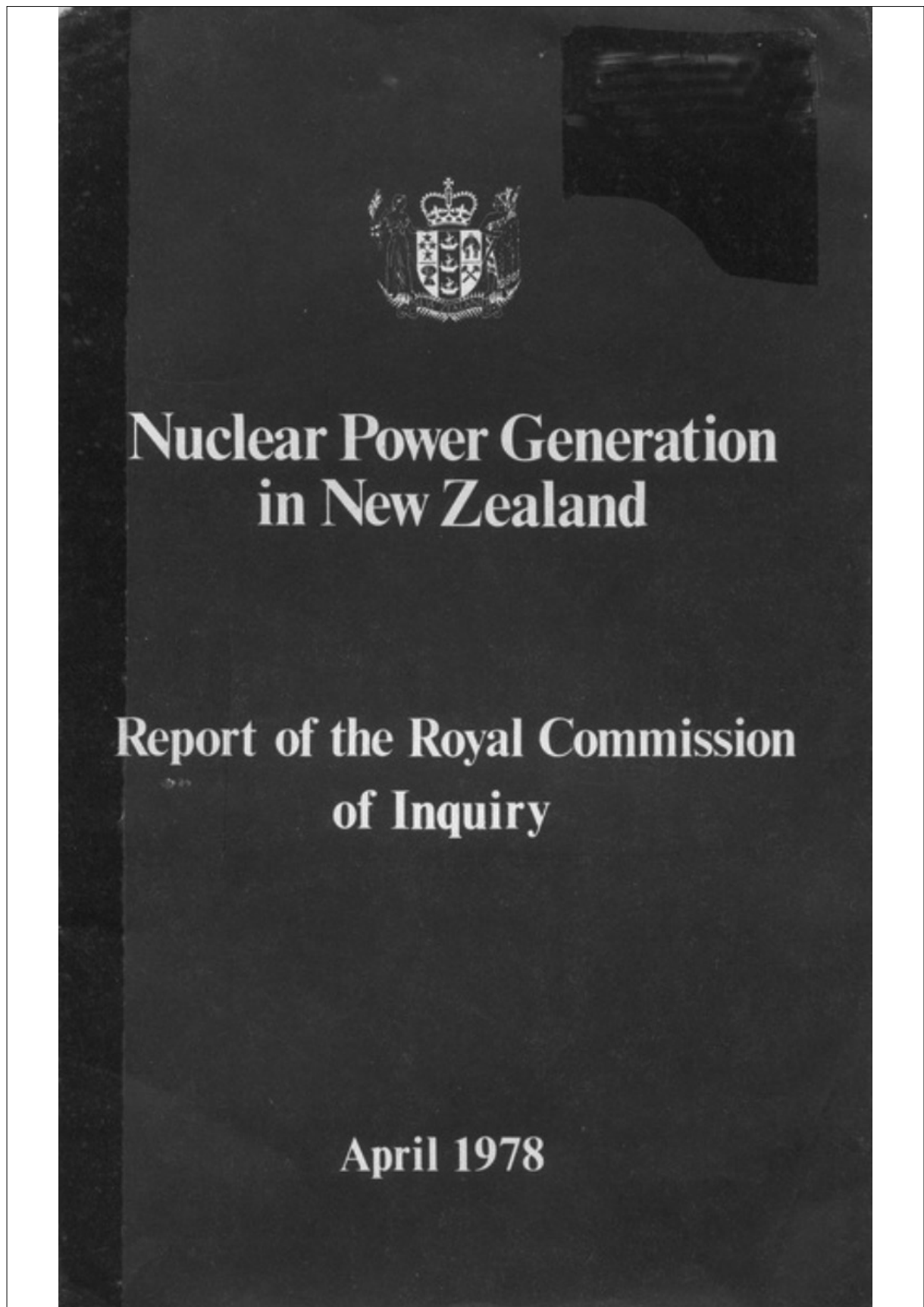
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## 1977 Contraception, sterilisation and abortion

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.



<b>Date:</b>	31 December 1976
<b>Ref:</b>	EP-Ethics-Demonstrations- Abortion-01
<b>Description:</b>	The members of the Royal Commission on Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion which sat from 23 June 1975 to 31 March 1977. They are from left - Dr M D Matich. Barbara J Thomson. Dorothy G Winstone. Justice



## 1978 The Courts

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

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1978  
Government Printer  
Wellington  
A-1, H.2

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## 1980 Maori Land Court

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.



---

He Pou **Herenga Tangata**  
He Pou **Herenga Whenua**  
He Pou **Whare Kōrero**

**150 YEARS**  
*of the Māori Land Court*

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- 1980 The circumstances of the convictions of Arthur Allan Thomas for the murders of David Harvey Crewe and Jeanette Lenore Crewe

OCT 1981

H. 6



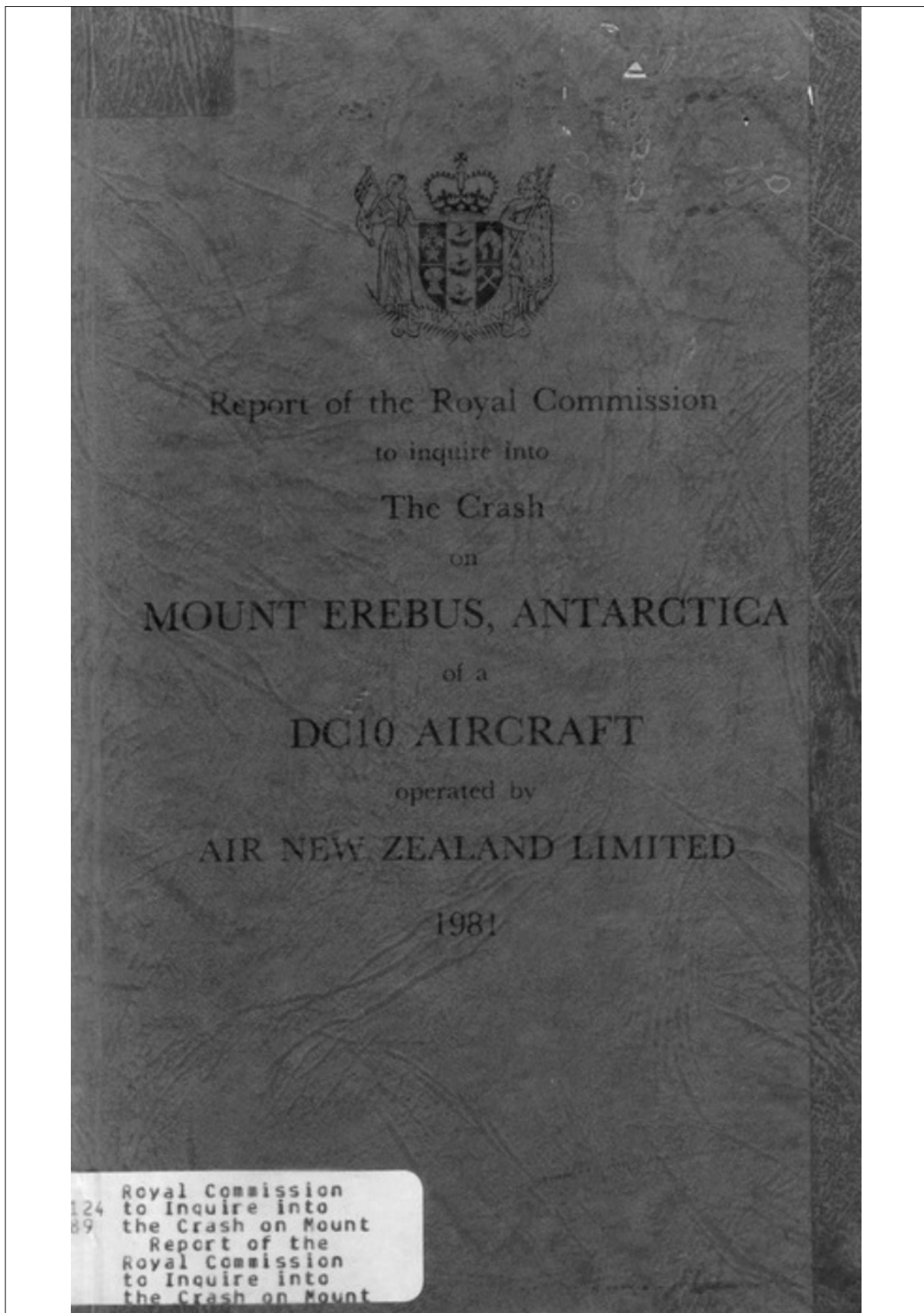
**Report of the Royal Commission  
to Inquire into  
the Circumstances of the Convictions  
of  
Arthur Allan Thomas  
for the Murders of  
David Harvey Crewe  
and  
Jeanette Lenore Crewe  
1980**

*Presented to the House of Representatives by Command of  
His Excellency the Governor-General*

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Price \$6.50

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- 1981 The crash on Mt Erebus, Antarctica of a DC10 aircraft operated by Air New Zealand Limited



## 1983 Drug trafficking

Note 1: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

Note 2: The Chair is Hon Mr Justice Stewart, Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. This is included in the Law Commission list of Royal Commissions since 1976 (Law Commission, 2007: 41).



**The Parliament of the  
Commonwealth of Australia**

**ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE  
INTO CERTAIN MATTERS RELATED  
TO DRUG TRAFFICKING**

**New Zealand**

**March 1983**

*Presented and  
ordered to be printed 31 May 1983*

**Parliamentary Paper  
No. 186/1983**



Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

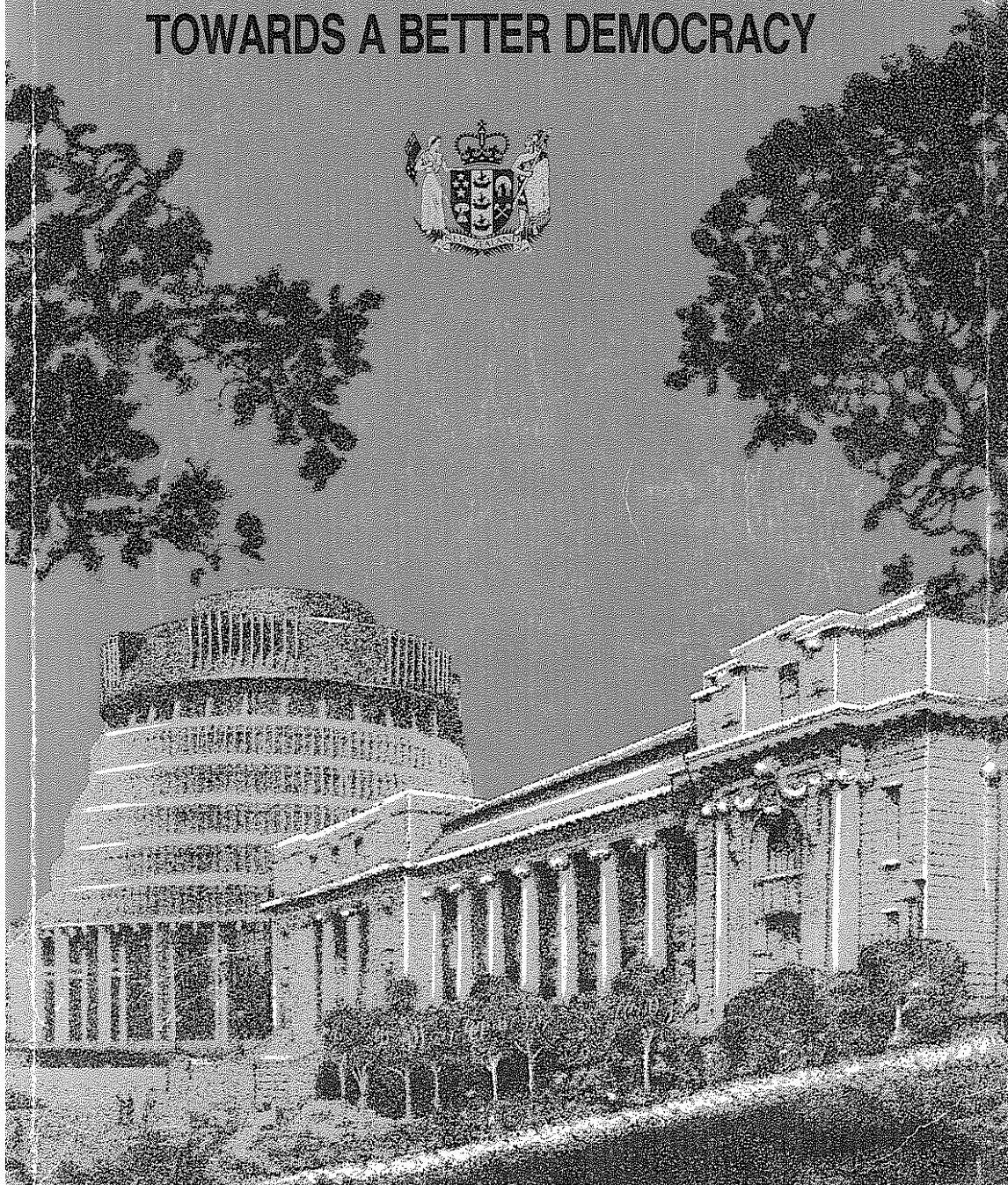
Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.

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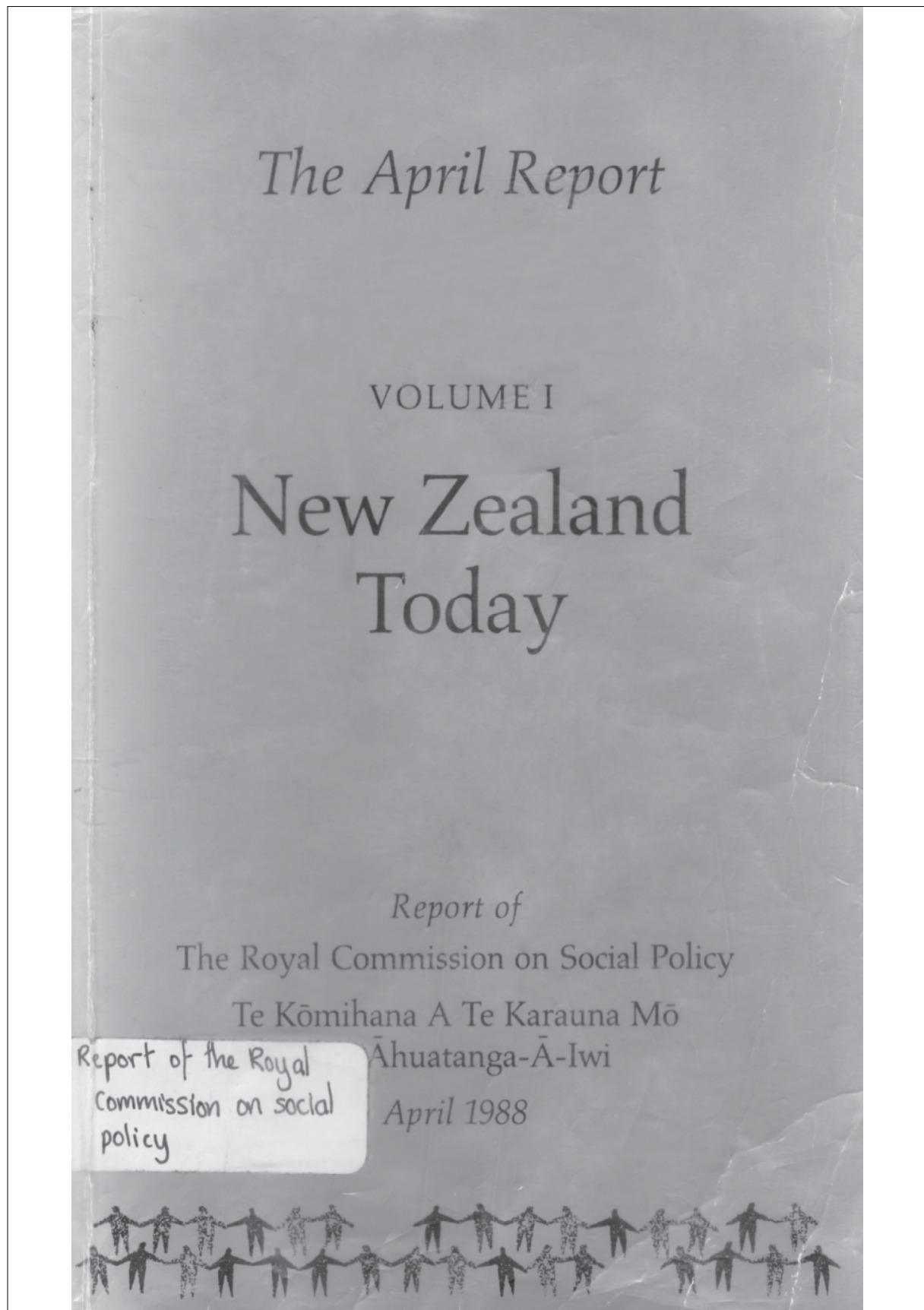
# REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

## TOWARDS A BETTER DEMOCRACY



DECEMBER 1986





Ka tangi tonu te ngakau  
Ka matautau te hinengaro mo nga wa o mua i noho  
tahi ai te tangata me ona rawa.  
I te rereketanga o te ao nei i nga mea katoa  
ka raruraru nga whakaaro o te tangata  
Ka tahuri ki Te Kaihanga, Te Kaiwhakawa, kia homai  
te maramatanga, te kaha me te rangimarie  
Kia hiwa ra, kia hiwa ra, kia hiwa ra!

---

*A heart that sees and feels  
That stands between past and future  
Humanity once in balance with all nature  
But as awareness of the world increases  
We seek guidance and strength, serenity and peace  
Preserving that which is sacred  
For all generations to come  
Let us always turn to the Great Spirit above  
For guidance, wisdom and peace  
Be watchful, be alert, be on guard.*

*Patere written for the Commission by  
Pihopa Kingi and Haarc Williams*



# Report of the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance



## Contents

### Volume 1: Report

Part I  
Part II  
Part III

### Volume 2: Executive Summary

### Volume 3: Summary of Submissions

### Volume 4: Research Papers

Commission  
Hon Peter Salmon  
Dame Margaret Bazley  
David Shand  
[www.royalcommission.govt.nz](http://www.royalcommission.govt.nz)



Royal Commission on the Pike River Coal Mine Tragedy  
Te Komihana a te Karauna mō te Parekura Ana Waro o te Awa o Pike

# Volume 2

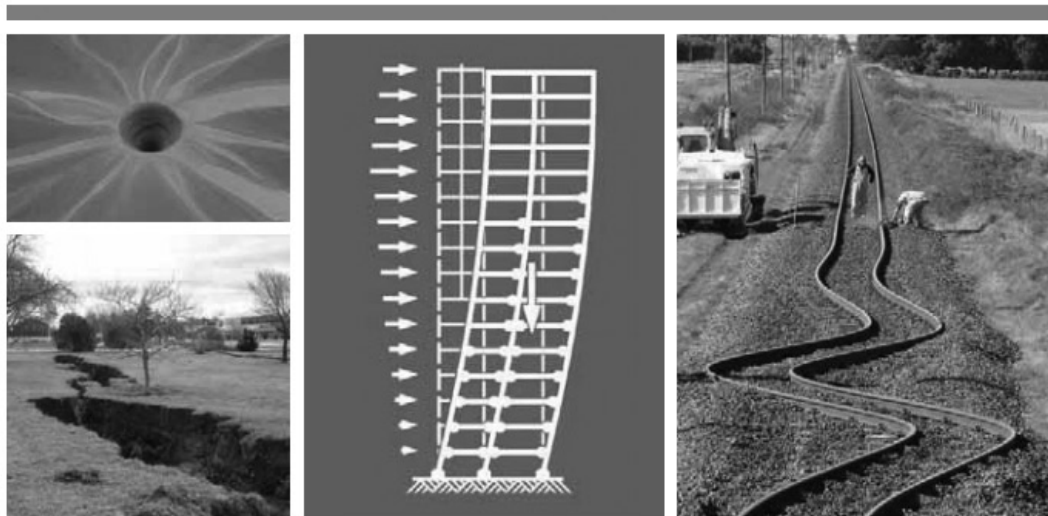
- + Part 1: What happened at Pike River
- + Part 2: Proposals for reform

2012



**Canterbury Earthquakes  
Royal Commission**  
Te Komihana Rūwhenua o Waitaha

H.2



FINAL REPORT

VOLUME 1

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN VOLUMES 1-3  
SEISMICITY, SOILS AND THE SEISMIC DESIGN OF BUILDINGS






## 2020 Abuse in state care and in the care of faith-based institutions


Note: This Royal Commission is ongoing; however, an interim report was published on 16 December 2020.

H.4

# Tāwharautia: Pūrongo o te Wā Interim report



## Volume One



### Abuse in Care

Royal Commission of Inquiry

December 2020

### Foreword

We are pleased to present Tāwharautia: Pūrongo o te Wā – the interim report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in State Care and in the Care of Faith-based Institutions.

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