

Working Paper 2020/10

A List of Royal Commissions Between 1868 and 2020

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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. Interestingly, the Institute found an Australian Royal Commission that enquired into drug trafficking in New Zealand. See Appendix 2.

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).

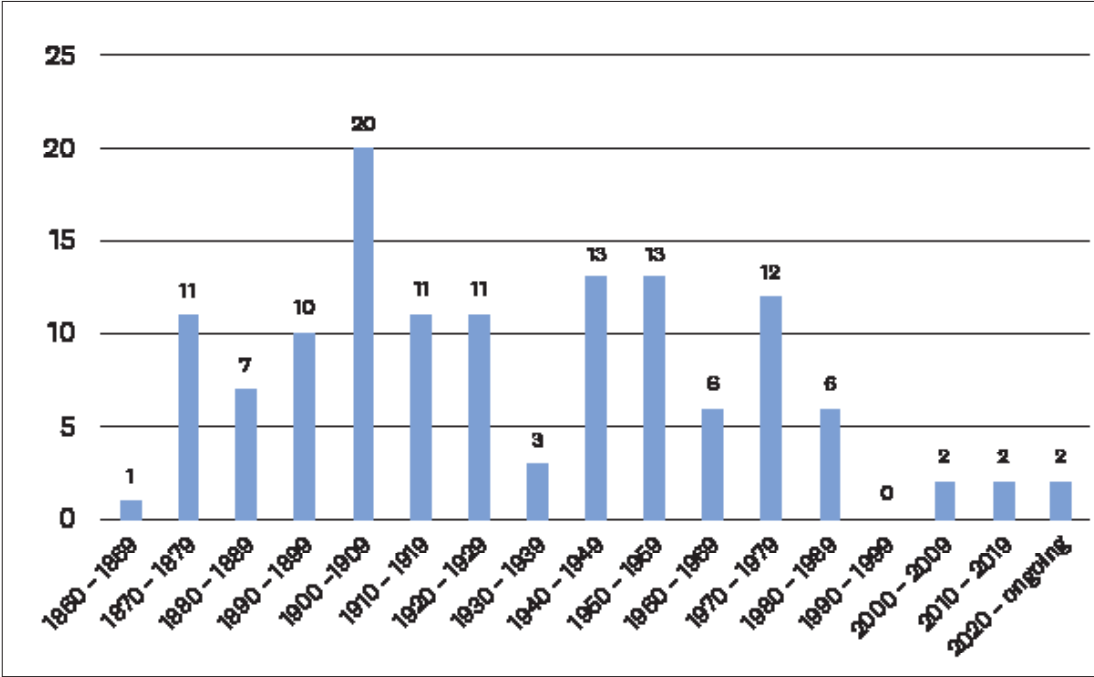
Public inquiries have a long history in Commonwealth and Westminster democracies (UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand); however, the relevance and success of this 'ad hoc' mode of inquiry has been disputed, and frequency of use has fluctuated (Prasser, n.d.). In the 19th century, the UK established over 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).

Today the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908 and the Inquiries Act 2013 are administered by the Department of Internal Affairs. Put succinctly, the 2013 Act elevated the term 'inquiry', and demoted the term 'commissions'. However, the new Act did distinguish between types of commissions (see, for example, Section 6: Types of inquiry). Previous to the 2013 Act, the Governor-General established all commissions. Hence the only way to know whether a commission was indeed a 'Royal Commission', was whether the term 'Royal' was used in the terms of reference, the title, the resulting report, or in a few cases, in newspapers of the time. For example, in the case of the 1919 Influenza Epidemic Commission (discussed further below), the term Royal was never used, hence it is treated as a normal Commission (not a Royal Commission). Figure 1 shows the number of Royal Commissions the Institute found by decade.

Figure 1: Number of Royal Commissions, by decade [130]



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

Title	<i>Report of the Royal Commission on Federation, together with Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, and Appendices</i>
Pages	777 pages (including minutes of proceedings, of evidence, appendices and index) Reference 7–24
Report presented	13 May 1901
Timeline	26 December 1900: Commission appointed 17 January–18 May 1901: Commission meetings held across New Zealand and Australian cities
Commissioners	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
Matters before the Commission	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"> 1. Legislative independence 2. Public finance 3. Defence 4. Postal and telegraphic services 5. Administration of justice 6. Imperial relations 7. Federal departmental administration 8. Agricultural, commercial and industrial interests 9. The social condition of the working-classes 10. The question of coloured labour
Conclusion	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

Title	<i>New Zealand Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry together with Minutes of Proceedings and of Evidence</i>
Pages	179 pages (including appendices, minutes of proceedings and of evidence, photographs and maps) Reference 8–47
Report presented	31 May 1919
Timeline	11 February 1913: Commission appointed 26 February 1948: Commission began
Commissioners	Henry Douglas Morpeth Haszard (Commissioner of Crown Land) (Chairman) Thomas William Adams Samuel Isaac Clarke Leonard Cockayne Frank Yates Lethbridge Charles Primrose Murdoch
Matters before the Commission	To determine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. which of the existing forests should be retained for conservation 2. which of the existing forests are suitable for settlement, and which for timber production 3. the best method for indigenous forest management 4. whether the decreasingly available white pine that was used for packing butter exports should be regulated 5. New Zealand’s probable future demand for commercial timber 6. the types of timber that are likely to be required 7. how far existing state plantations will meet the demand 8. to what extent should the state forest operations be expanded 9. whether the state operations are being conducted satisfactorily, and what changes are required 10. how the state should encourage private tree planting.
Background	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).

Recommendations

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:

1. climatic reserves: for soil and flood protection, water conservation and shelter.
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.

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.

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).

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), although this view has been contested (Maclean, 1964: 389).

The 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 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

Title	<i>New Zealand Report of the Influenza Epidemic Commission</i>
Pages	44 pages (including the Interim Reports and the Appendix) Reference 14-42
Report presented	13 May 1919
Timeline	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)
Commissioners	Sir John Edward Denniston (Chairman) Edward Mitchelson David McLaren
Matters before the Commission	To inquire into the matters of the 1918 epidemic of influenza in New Zealand: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the causes of the introduction into New Zealand and its extension 2. the best methods of preventing or dealing with such occurrences in future 3. all matters connected with the arrival of the ships SS <i>Niagara</i> and SS <i>Makura</i> in respect to their relation to the introduction or extension of the epidemic 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 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 6. the efficiency of the quarantine arrangements. <p>In addition, the Report covers analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-sanitary arrangements • general questions arising out of the evidence and information placed before the Commission • South African Commission • international health supervision • medical research • public-health law.

Background	<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>
Recommendations	<p>The Report presented various recommendations relating to the epidemic and to public health generally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Various amendments should be made to the public-health legislation. 2. The public-health law should be remodelled, consolidated, and simplified. 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. 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. 5. A Chief Sanitary Inspector for New Zealand should be appointed. 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. 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. 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. 9. School clinics under the charge of qualified Medical Officers should be established to assign greater attention to the health of school-children. 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. 11. Existing health districts should be divided into subdistricts, and Assistant Health Officers placed in charge under the District Health Officer. 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. 13. That health matters in other boroughs and town districts (excluding those mentioned in (12)) should be administered by the Government Health Department. 14. Special Advisory Committees should be appointed to report occasionally on the health conditions of the ports and shipping of New Zealand. 15. Constant inspection should be made of the ships, wharves, and adjuncts of the waterfronts under direction of a Medical Officer of Health. 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. 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. 18. That an annual conference of representatives from all Health authorities, Boards, and Committees be instituted as a means of public guidance.

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

Title	<i>New Zealand Royal Commission to Inquire into and Report upon the Sheep-Farming Industry in New Zealand</i>
Pages	220 pages (including maps and index) Reference 11-55
Report presented	31 March 1949
Timeline	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
Commissioners	Ronald Hugh White (Member of the Legislative Council) (Chairman) Richard Eddy Linton Charrington Gardiner Wallace Fletcher Metcalfe Willis Alan Scaife Harold Wilfred Youren
Matters before the Commission	To report on laws relating to or affecting the sheep-farming industry in New Zealand, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the availability of land for sheep-farming and the opportunities that exist for the uptake of that land for such purpose 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 3. the methods of maintaining and increasing production in the industry, whether by better management, increased top-dressing, improved pastures, or by other means 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).

Background	<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>
Recommendations	<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 101 copies of the 130 reports were available online, meaning 30 could not be found (see Figure 3) and 1 was in progress.

Of the 101 that were available, the reports were not able to be found in one common location.

Figure 2: Number of Royal Commissions, by type [130]

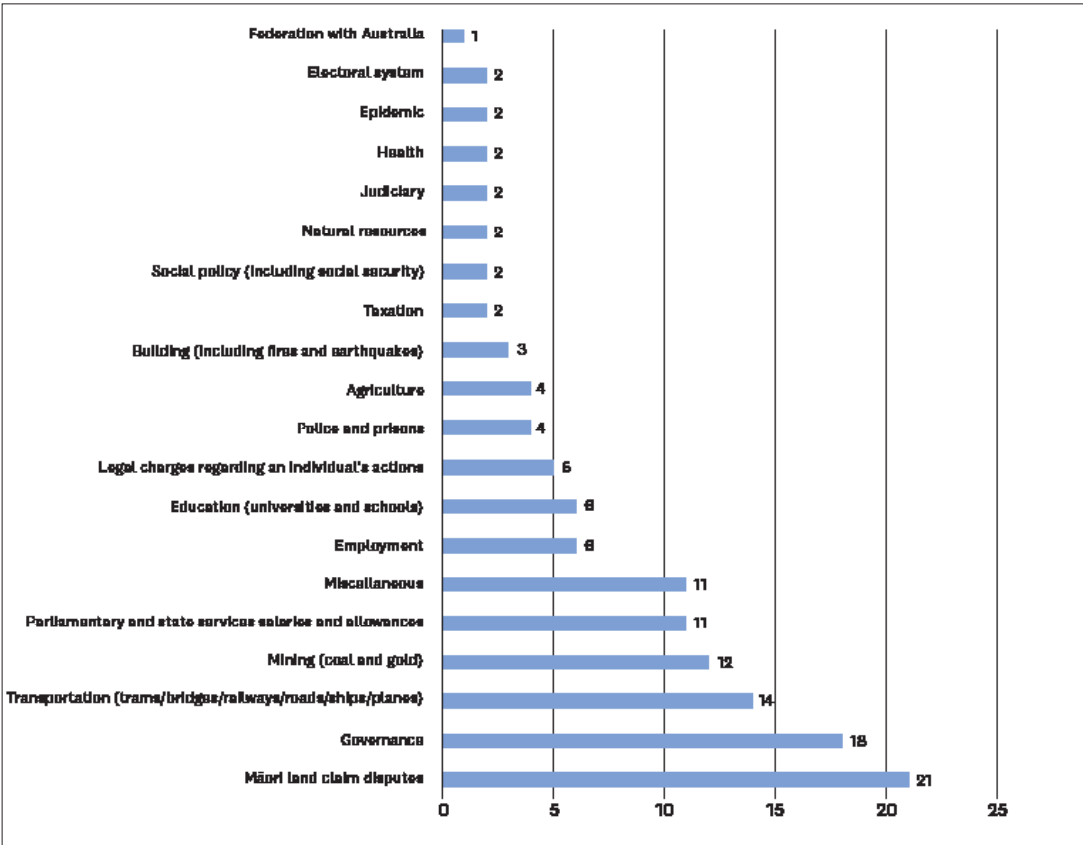
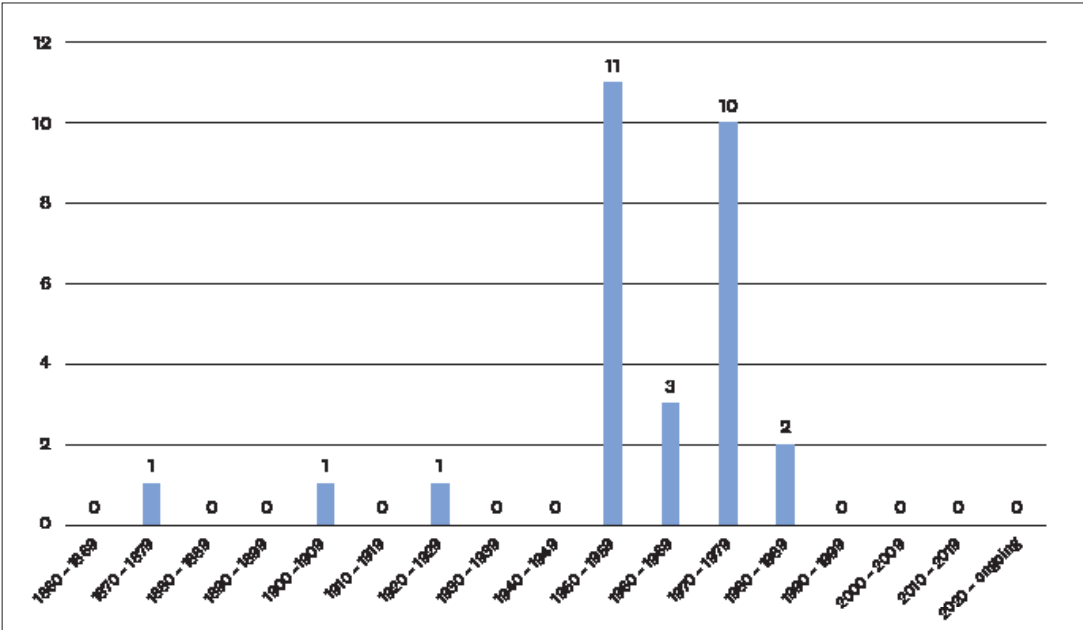


Figure 3: Number of Royal Commissions not found online, by decade [30]



Note: See note on p. 29 regarding the 1877 Jackson’s Bay settlement Royal Commission.

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 New Zealand Royal Commissions

Theme	Year	Title	Page number
Police and Prisons	1868	Prisons	23
Epidemic	1874	Ship Scimitar [deaths of immigrants from scarlet fever and measles]	24
Mining (coal and gold)	1874	Boiler accident at the Kurunui Battery, Thames Gold Field [and the machinery and boilers on the field generally]	25
Transportation (trams/bridges/railways/roads/ships/planes)	1876	Claims to compensation by owners of tramways	26
Miscellaneous	1876	New General Assembly Library	27
Miscellaneous	1877	Philadelphia Centennial International Exhibition of 1876 [to secure the representation of New Zealand]	28
Governance	1877	Jackson's Bay settlement [governance]	29
Legal Charges Regarding an Individual's actions	1877	Charges made by Thomas Butler, late Keeper, Nelson Lunatic Asylum	30
Employment	1878	Employment of Females Acts [whether the Acts are effective]	31
Miscellaneous	1878	Petition of James Mackintosh and Son [over land]	32
Education (universities and schools)	1879	University of New Zealand, and its relations to the secondary schools of the colony	33
Electoral system		Electoral roll of Mongonui [Mangōnui] and Bay of Islands District	34
Governance	1880	Civil service of New Zealand	35
Education (universities and schools)	1880	University of New Zealand, and its relations to the secondary schools of the colony [continues report of 1879 by same title]	36
Māori Land Claim Disputes	1880	The Confiscated Lands Inquiry and Maori Prisoners' Trials Act 1879	37
Epidemic	1883	The immigrant ship "Oxford" [outbreak of typhoid fever]	38
Māori Land Claim Disputes	1888	Middle Island [South Island] native land question	39
Māori Land Claim Disputes	1889	The Tauponuiatia Block	40
Māori Land Claim Disputes	1889	Land taken for defence purposes at Point Resolution, Auckland	41
Employment	1890	Sweating Commission: Certain relations between the employers of certain kinds of labour and the persons employed therein	42

Theme	Year	Title	Page number
Employment	1891	Strikes [causes of conflict between capital and labour]	43
Transportation (trams/bridges/railways/roads/ships/planes)	1893	Westport Colliery Reserve [railways]	44
Legal Charges Regarding an Individual's actions	1893	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	45
Miscellaneous	1894	Fox correspondence [private letters to Premier published in the <i>Evening Post</i>]	46
Mining (coal and gold)	1896	Brunner coal-mine disaster [on 26 March 1896]	47
Legal charges regarding an individual's actions	1897	Charges against Inspector John Emerson	48
Employment	1897	Private benefit societies [employees coerced by employers to join]	49
Employment	1898	Kauri-gum industry [conditions and status of employees]	50
Police and Prison	1898	Police Force of New Zealand	51
Education (universities and schools) Education (universities and schools)	1900	Stoke Industrial School, Nelson [orphanage for boys, treatment of inmates]	52
Federation with Australia	1901	Federation [with Australia]	53
Transportation (trams/bridges/railways/roads/ships/planes)	1901	Ships "G. M. Tucker" and "Monowai" [alleged delays in inspection]	54
Education (universities and schools)	1901	Staffs of schools and salaries of public school teachers	55
Transportation (trams/bridges/railways/roads/ships/planes)	1901	New Zealand Midland Railway	56
Mining (coal and gold)	1901	Coal-mines of New Zealand	57
Māori Land Claim Disputes	1904	The Native Land Claims Adjustment and Laws Amendment Act 1901	58
Māori Land Claim Disputes	1904	Te Akau Block	59
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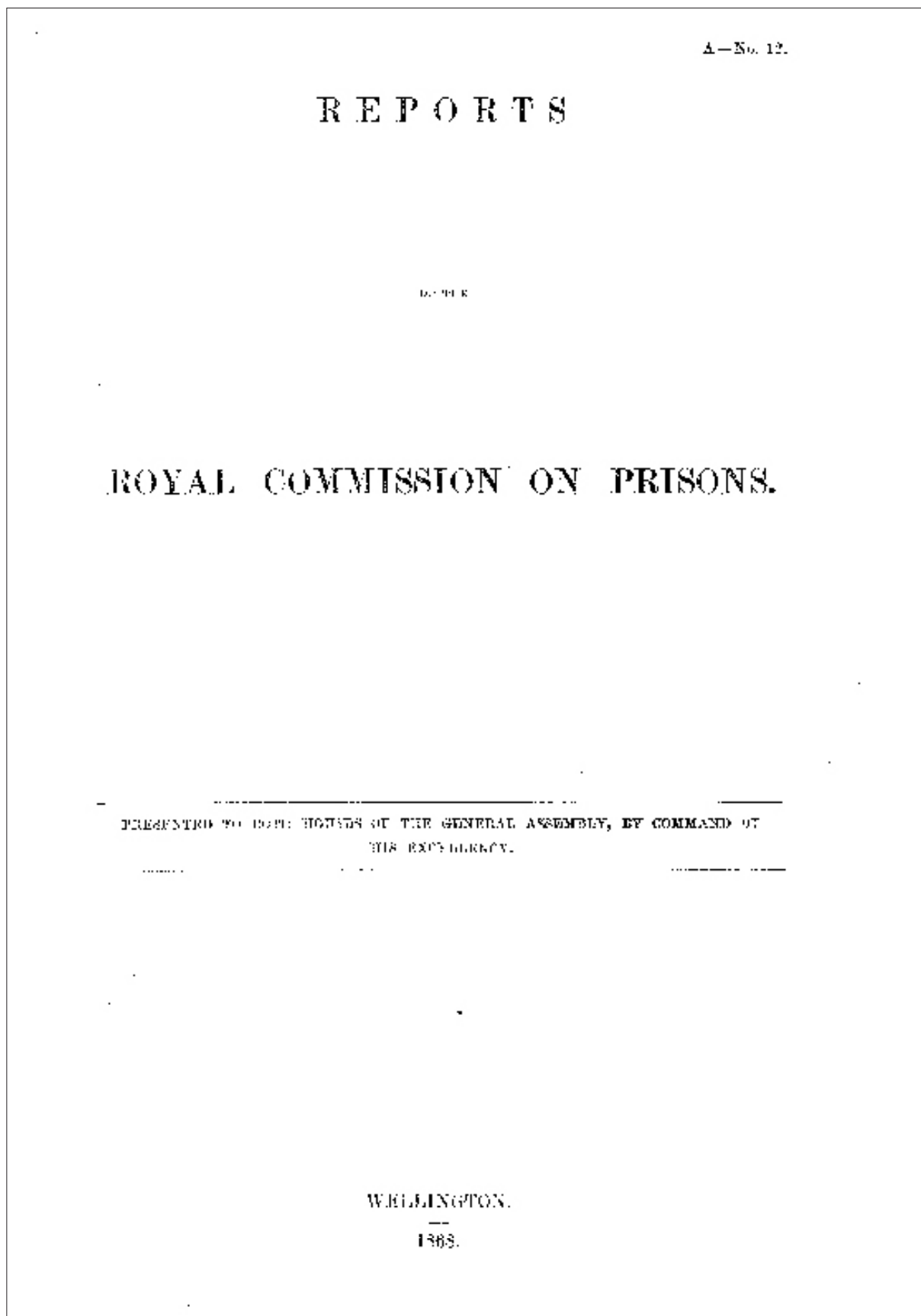
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1868 Prisons

Note: Click on the image below to obtain the full report or source document.



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.

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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 FERGUSSON, 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.

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.

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

Price 3d.]

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 thereat, 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.

NOEMANBY.

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.

1877 Jackson's Bay settlement [governance]

Note: The year of publication of the report is unclear; however, it is likely to be in the early 1880s (see evidence [here](#)).

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 pooriness 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.

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

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.

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

WELLINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY, GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1879.

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 Lundon, 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 Lundon 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 Lundon, 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. Lundon 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. Lundon's opponents. Most of the claims preferred by Mr. Lundon'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

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.

Whereas, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: We our trusty and loving subjects, Sir EDWARD BARNES, of Whangarei, Barrister; THOMAS KERRY, of New Plymouth, Esquire; CHARLES HEADRICK, of Auckland, Esquire; and GEORGE BARNES, of Ashburton, Esquire; all in our Colony of New Zealand—*Chancellors*:

Witness: We 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 to the manner hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, inasmuch that we, regarding great trust and confidence in your zeal, knowledge, and ability, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you the said Sir Edward Barnes, Thomas Kerry, Charles Headrick, and Alfred Sturges to be our Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the constitution and organization of the Civil Service of our said colony as such Service is at present constituted or organized, and to consider by what means the use of such Service as our said colony may be rendered 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 in such place or places in this colony as you may deem expedient, and to call before you such persons or persons 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 returns, books, documents, accounts, or papers, in your discretion, judge them to affect you the fullest information on the subject of this our Commission, and to require 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 on or under your hands and seals, with as little delay as may be consistent with a due discharge of the duties lawfully imposed upon you, your opinion on the several matters herein submitted for your consideration, with reasons in writing, 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 effect, and that you, 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 case 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, Governor 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 sea; 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.
EUGENE GOODE,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

HAROLD ROBINSON.

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.)

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

WELLINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1880.

G. 2.

1880.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORTS

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

"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 DODDARD, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1880.

1883.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE IMMIGRANT SHIP "OXFORD"

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONER.)

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

No. 1.

Dr. GRANTON to the Hon. the Minister for Immigration.

WELLINGTON, 29th August, 1883.
SIR,— I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the origin and existence of infections and other disease on board the barque "Oxford" during her voyage from Plymouth to Port Nicholson, together with the Commission framed by His Excellency the Governor, the evidence taken by Mr. Surgeon-Superintendent, 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. GRANTON, M.D.

Chairman of the Commission.

The Hon. the Minister for Immigration.

Enclosure.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

MAY BE DEEMED 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 in and to 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 Mr F. D. Bell, but not yet to hand. (See 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 vessel at Plymouth, the condition of the ship when joined by the immigrants, and other matters which might throw light on the origin of the outbreak of typhoid fever.

The Décoré.—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 the females previous to the first voyage, and that the cause of the disease must be sought elsewhere. The establishment, however, was filthy in various respects: the sleeping accommodation as described by the majority witnesses being absurdly small, and the filthy condition of the bedding almost unbearable; water is now to have abundant; a proper supply of blankets for the excessive cold weather was not forthcoming; and a considerable amount of unnecessary handiwork seems to have been displayed in the management, more particularly with regard to the women and children. A considerable amount is stated to have occurred during the visit of the Agent-General, for whom immersion 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 on board on a previous voyage, but evidence and examinations of log-boots clearly prove that even and seeds only had been taken on the two last occasions. The vessel itself is roomy and airy between decks, and certainly gives the impression that the lofts had been removed before her departure in compliance with the usual practice on going into quarantine.

First Voyage.—The quality of the water carried on the commission nullifies for no purpose from us, as the certificate furnished by the Board of Trade sufficiently condemns it as unfit for use. (Vide

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 TAUPONUATIATIA 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.

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 Sargant, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MADE IN OBEEDIENCE TO HIS 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 respect of a part 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, and, briefly summarised, the acts complained of are the following: That the Government knowingly and intentionally 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 him in conformity with the agreement, and in direct contravention of the law relating to such transactions, which clearly requires that any land so taken in excess shall be first offered to the original lessee, and then to subsequent lessees or a valuation, and if declined by them shall be then sold at auction; that the Government, acting untrue to convey the land in pursuance of this illegal agreement, persuaded the Legislature to sanction it to allow this object by a special enactment contained in an Act of Parliament. The uneasy feeling produced in the public mind, by the belief of those familiar with the circumstances that the lessee had 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 assumed the right which by law belonged to the former.

It certainly is no matter for surprise if the suspicions of the public, which easily excited without much reason, were strongly roused on this occasion, or if, indeed, a way so easily seen in reason, in this case appeared to have some substance in the grounds for its excitation. It is indeed difficult to see how, even such a statement of facts, if war possible that some suspicion of jollery and corruption could be avoided. No other view could at the time readily present itself, for it would not be difficult to carry this procedure, notwithstanding the Government of the colony had displayed that extreme degree of integrity which consists in going out of the way to do wrong without any ulterior 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 admission 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 the action for trespass had been entered in the Supreme Court at the suit of Mrs. Kinsling, the lessee of the land, against the men, or some of them, belonging to the military forces who were the nominal trespassers. The Government, finding that it had no legal defence to this action, because the Public Works Act of 1862 gave no power to enter upon private lands and take them for the construction of forts and batteries, procured an Amendment Act ("The Public Works Act 1885 Amendment Act, 1885") to give the necessary power and to defend 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 purchase the land from the plaintiff. At this time Mrs. Kinsling was occupying under lease a parcel of some 1 rood in extent, of which only 5 roods 17 perches had been worked 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. Kinsling. He gives this opinion, together with his reasons, in a telegram to Mr. G. Y. O'Sullivan, Under-Secretary for Public Works, on the 31st July.

1—H. 10.

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 ALLEN, of Dunedin; JOHN RUTHERFORD BLAIR, of Wellington; FRANCIS CHURRY, of Auckland; DAVID PATRICK FISHER, of Wellington; JAMES PELLON, of Danedin; FREDERIC JONES, of Christchurch; THOMAS THOMPSON, of Auckland; the Reverend RUTHERFORD WAINWELL, of Danedin; 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 authorize and appoint you, the said

COLIN ALLEN,
JOHN RUTHERFORD BLAIR,
FRANCIS CHURRY,
DAVID PATRICK FISHER,
JAMES PELLON,
FREDERIC JONES,
THOMAS THOMPSON,
RUTHERFORD WAINWELL, and
FORTUNATUS EVELYN WRIGHT,

to be Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the following matters, to-wit:—

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 any 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 employee, 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 authorize and empower you to make and conduct any inquiry under these

j—H. 5.

1891. H.—1891.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON STRIKES.

(APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 24th NOVEMBER, 1890.)

Printed by the Printer by the Hon. W. P. Rivers, with the leave of the House.

To the Hon. the Right Honourable VICE-ROYS ALBERT GORREAU, Esq., 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.

MAJ. GEORGE MOOR ESQUIRE.—

I. We, the Commissioners appointed by your predecessor, Sir Alfred Stephen, on the 26th 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 disturbances; and to consider, more or less in the order of examination, the measures which have been devised in other countries by the institution of Boards of Conciliation or other similar bodies to obviate or mitigate the evils of strikes; and to consider and report upon the whole subject," have the pleasure to submit the following report:—

II. Witnesses.—We received fifty-four letters, and examined fifty-five witnesses, some being industrial employers, others workmen securing wages, and others not distinctly belonging to either class. One of these witnesses was from Victoria, one from South Australia, and one from Queensland. Several of the letters which were either referred to the jury or were, and the evidence which of historical value as disclosing facts connected with the dispute concerned, and the views of those facts at the time. As each witness was examined from the standpoint both of employer and employed, the facts and opinions for and against a mass of contemporary information as to the light in which the labour question is viewed, and as to the views of that class of the community. The time at our disposal has not been long enough to admit of our taking all the evidence preferred to us, or to examine all the witnesses whom we could have examined to advantage; but the results we have taken has been sufficient to enable us to arrive at a practical conclusion. A table of the evidence of each witness has been made, which gives the substance of the information in a narrative form, plus first a table of names and approximate locality, and arranged in six columns, that, by glancing at the original notes, the substance of the evidence can be seen without wading through the evidence itself. The witnesses may be roughly classified as follows: 1. Lawyers, 2—namely, solicitors, 1; stenographers, 4; steamship-owners 2, one ownership company manager 1; railway men, 2, and railway manager 1; master-builder, 1. Employed—25 in all, viz.: 50 machine makers, 2; seamen, 2; carpenters, 2; printing and composing, 2; tailors, 1; typographers, 1; shoemakers, 2; shoemaking, 1; boiler-maker, 1; cooper, 1; steamboat, 1; joiner, 1; and labourer, 1; who, taken together, make up the balance of 24. Several of our witnesses have been, trade union officials. Industries, 14—namely, politicians and lawyers combined, 3; journalists, 3; (e.g., 1) steamship, 1; coal-miner, 1; wharfinger, 1; registrar of friendly societies, 1; solicitor, 1; steamship, 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. *Substances of the Subject.*—As to the importance of the question submitted to the Commission to study the causes of the two opinions. It is undeniably the most important problem of the age. Those there who are least disposed to interfere between the contending classes, and who would prefer to leave the strife to settle itself, admit that the interests of the colony, and therefore its prosperity, are seriously imperilled by the disagreements between employers and employed.

—11. 16.

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 Baillie, 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. Bayfield, 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

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.

1894.
NEW ZEALAND.

FOX CORRESPONDENCE COMMISSION.

REPORT BY THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS ON THE FOX CORRESPONDENCE, TOGETHER WITH
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE: ALSO DECLARATION BY MR. H. T. ELLIOT, EDITOR OF THE
STANDARD 1894, WITH REFERENCES TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

*Done in the House of the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Seddon with the assent of
the House.*

To His Excellency Sir Nigel Hamaraki Thwait, 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 receiving into and reporting upon the circumstances attending the publication of the
contents of Colonel Fox's letters in the *Evening Post* newspaper of the 12th April,
1894, have the honor to report as follows:—

The letters of Colonel Fox to the Premier, which form the subject-matter of this inquiry, were
sent on 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 19th March to the Hon. the Premier at Auckland. Although there is no doubt that some of
the chief features of these letters were known to Colonel Hann, Colonel Newell, 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 the issue of the 12th 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 infor-
mation so obtained would have been published immediately. It is clear that, although Mr. Hobson,
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 con-
nected 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 wife most clearly shows that the rough drafts never left
his possession, and in his evidence he states that "they were locked up in a safe, 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 unauthorized person. There is also the sworn
evidence of Colonel Fox to the effect that, in a conversation with Mr. Hobson, 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. Hobson replied, "You may take my word for it
that the informant has not come from the Home Office." Had it been possible for the infor-
mation contained in the *Evening Post* of the 12th 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 there-
fore have been no necessity for Mr. Hobson to interview Sir Frederick Buckley on the morning of the
2nd April in order to obtain the requisite 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
possession 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 to W. H. Attoh. The letter addressed
to Mr. Attoh 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*, nor I find that it did not

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.

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, 1887," and of a certain Royal Commission issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 4th day of November, 1897, directed to Harry Byre-Kenny, of Wellington, Stipendiary Magistrate, authorising and empowering the said Harry Byre-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 Byre-Kenny to certify under his hand and seal his opinion regarding the said charges.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Devonport, 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 2nd and 8th of May last, the dates of the alleged offences committed by 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 ascertaining them in one place I was compelled to visit Auckland, Gisborne, and Napier for the purpose of this inquiry. I had, the chief steward of the "Hingaloa" (in which the alleged misconduct took place, had been transferred to the s.s. "Onoporo," and to look for some convenience to enable me to intercept him at Gisborne, the "Onoporo" was liable being so incertain owing to the expense of small works she has to visit along the coast, and to the vicissitudes of the weather. Again, Mrs. Boyd, the stewardess of the "Hingaloa," left the Union Company's service on the 15th May last, and was supposed to have gone to Taranaki. 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 Wairarapa, some thirty miles from Hingaloa; his ordinary place of abode being Awairua, on the East Coast. These complications necessitated several adjournments. Furthermore, during my stay at Napier, a witness named Wenzel was unexpectedly discovered in Auckland, so unfortunately important that I was compelled to revisit that city. I proceeded there at once in the "Wellington," arrived on Monday, the 11th December, 1897, set out same day, and returned to the south by the "Memara" on Thursday, 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 1 in the day of May, 1897, on board the steamer 'Hingaloa' he (Inspector Emerson) had three drinks and drank until 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd day of the same month, when he returned to his cabin with the worst of drink."

I presume that this charge is absolutely disproved. There is no evidence at all to support the allegation that when Inspector Emerson retired to his cabin on the morning of the 2nd of May he was "with the worst of drink," or indeed that he was even "slightly intoxicated." The only evidence that Emerson played cards and drank until 3 a.m. on Sunday the 2nd May, is the testimony of Mr. William Cooper, and also is inferential, namely, that 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 might well do on Sunday evening. Now, this person was noisy and gregarious, and that he subsequently identified this person as Inspector Emerson by his voice.

SESS. II. 1897.
NEW ZEALAND.

PRIVATE BENEFIT SOCIETIES

REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON.

Printed on the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly pursuant of His Excellency the Governor.

COMMISSION.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to the Honourable WILLIAM JAMES SWEENEY, of Waimata, Member of the House of Representatives, GEORGE FRANK, Esquire, of Wellington, Member of the House of Representatives, and EDWARD TUMAKI, 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 employé benefits beyond their ordinary wages, and to the funds whereof the employé contributes: 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 objections 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 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 JAMES SWEENEY,
GEORGE FRANK, and
EDWARD TUMAKI,

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 authorized 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. G.

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 1914.)

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

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WELLINGTON.

BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACLAY, 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,

The Right Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

Commissioners.

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.

1901.
NEW ZEALAND.

SHIPS "G. M. TUCKER" AND "MONOWAI"
(REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ALLEGED DELAYS IN INSPECTION OF)

Printed 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 STEAMSHIP "MONOWAI."

SIR— 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.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington. W. R. HASTINGS, S.M.

To His Excellency the Earl of Stanbury, 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 5th 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 the Health Officer at Wellington, N.Z. He has acted in such capacity for some years, and at the time when the barque aforesaid, with her cargo, was paid a yearly salary of £250, and during the past year has examined 134 vessels under the laws relating to public health.

The "G. M. Tucker," a sailing barque, of 472 tons, arrived from Newcastle, New South Wales (an inland port), on the 28th 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 missing from Newcastle, New South Wales, and no news 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 inspection given to him of the arrival of the "G. M. Tucker" was at 11.30 a.m. on the 28th July. He at once went for the launch "Eller Ballner" 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 implying censure on the 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 inland port), with a total of 173 souls on board (eighty-four cabin passengers, sixty steerage, and the rest of the total number members of the crew). She had a general cargo, partly bulk, 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 stoking-room on deck, and 173 persons underwent examination in twenty-five minutes.

Reports only ordered to be printed.

1901.
NEW ZEALAND.

STAFFS OF SCHOOLS AND SALARIES OF PUBLIC
SCHOOL TEACHERS

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THIS

Printed 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 Mack, 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

1901

ROYAL COMMISSION

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND MIDLAND RAILWAY,

WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

Printed under 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.

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, Puketauhini, 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.

1904
NEW ZEALAND.

TE AKAU BLOCK

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

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

COMMISSION.

RANDOLPH, GOVERNOR.

To Henry Alfred Hume Munn, Esquire, of Parnell, and to James Mackay, Esquire, of Paeroa, both in the Provincial District of Auckland: Granting.

Whereas petitions have been presented to Parliament by Hunaia Maisha and Teaiwa Ngatipora, comprising of the members of the Native Appellate Board, 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, John W. Teuira, 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 Hume Munn 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 formalized 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."

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Walter Teuira Teuira, 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.
A. G. WILSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

God save our King!

J—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.

P. LEZZEL, Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to George Routledge Davey, of Wellington, Esquire, David Scammell, of Auckland, Esquire, and Apirana Tamara 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 such cases: And whereas it is expedient that a Commission should be appointed as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, William Lee, Baron Pukaki, 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 advice and aid of the Executive Council of the said Colony, do hereby appoint you the said

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE DAVEY,
DAVID SCAMMELL, AND
APIRANA TAMARA 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 hereon, and to make such recommendations as appear to accord with the equities of such cases.

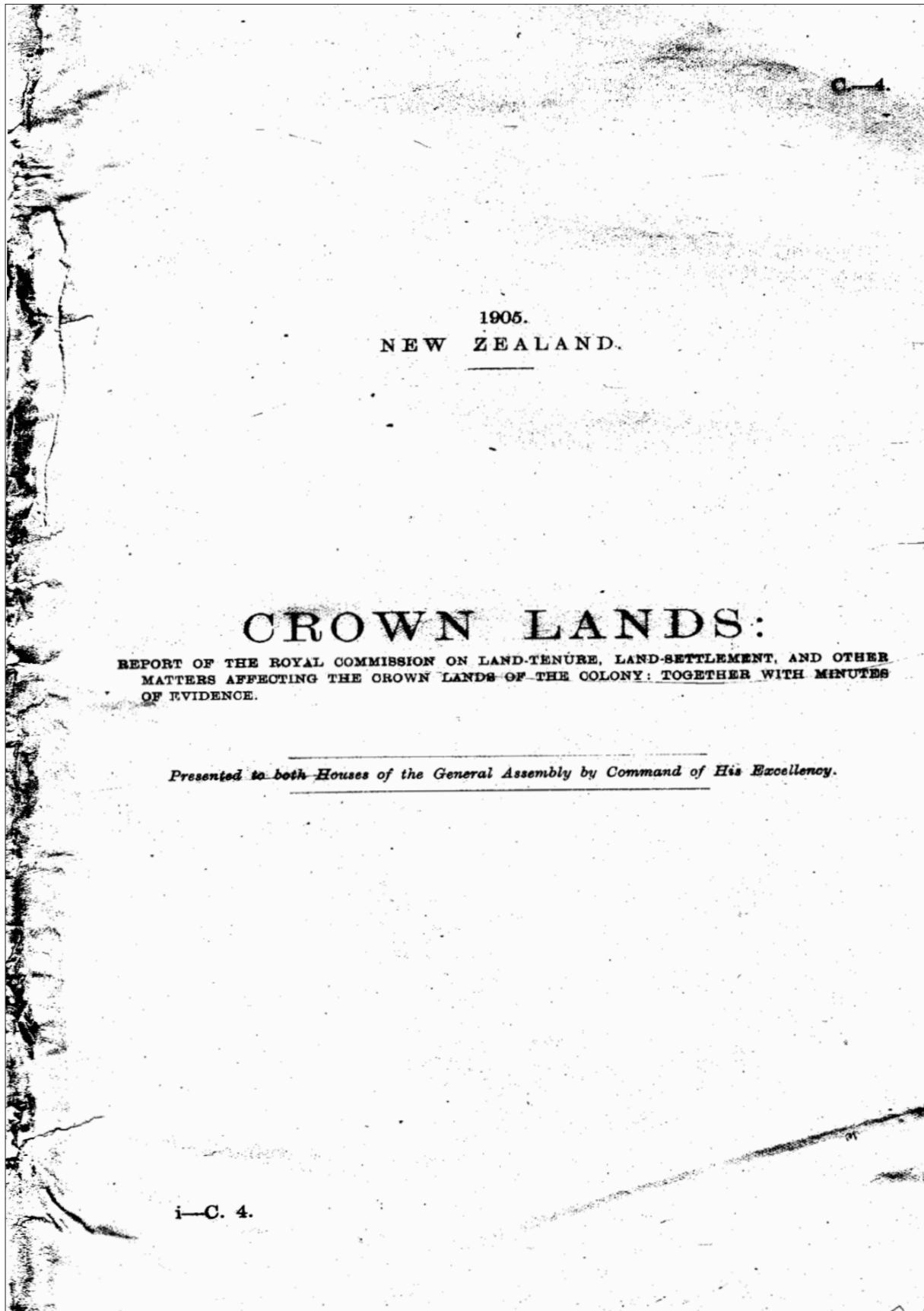
And for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect you are hereby authorized and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry hereunder at such place or places in the said Colony as you may deem expedient, and to call before you and examine on oath or otherwise, as may be allowed by law, such person or persons as you may think capable of affording you information in the premises; and you are hereby authorized 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 report to me, under your hands and seal, 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 this 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 in 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]



1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

CROWN LANDS:

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LAND-TENURE, LAND-SETTLEMENT, AND OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING THE CROWN LANDS OF THE COLONY: TOGETHER WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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

i-C. 4.

1905.
NEW ZEALAND.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW ZEALAND

(REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE)

Issued as the Table of both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

COMMISSION.

PLUNKET, Governor.

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

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

HELVIE 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 enrichment in the Police Force of Thomas Moss (one of the persons convicted as aforesaid), and as to the failure of the Police Department to ascertain that prior to such enrichment 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 authorized 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 so 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.

L. McILWAIN.

IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
ALEX. WATSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

1885.
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.

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Session II.
1906.
NEW ZEALAND.

USURY ON LOANS TO MAORIS

(FRIDGE OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED) LOANING WITH
ALUSURY AND EXTORTION.

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

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

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor,
MAY BE PLEASED YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In pursuance and exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred on me by Your Excellency's Commission dated the 31st day of August, 1906, whereby, after granting that allegations have been lately made from time to time respecting the practices of certain persons in the exercise of (possibly) rates of interest to aboriginal Natives of New Zealand (inclosed in Native leases) effected in the administration 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, to-wit:—

- (1.) Whether the allegations last aforesaid are true or such Natives are 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 honor to answer as follows:

1. I opened the inquiry directed by the said Commission at Hawera on Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1906, and continued the same from day to day until Thursday, the 30th day of August, 1906.

1—G. 1.

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.

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,

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.

Maori Land Councils and Maori Land Boards

may say that when the matter came before the Committee there was no support at all of the absolute system – practically none. Such being the case, we are now dealing with this bill as amended by the Committee.⁷⁶

As introduced, and eventually passed by the House, this Maori Lands Administration Bill contained no provisions which forced Maori to bring their lands under the proposed Maori Land Councils.

According to the Native Land Laws Commission of 1891, the principal reason for the failure of Ballance's earlier land board experiment was that, given a choice, Maori had opted not to become involved. Seddon could not ignore this uncomfortable precedent, but chose to down-play it. 'We have had legislation from time to time in the past', he acknowledged, 'and each measure was supposed to solve the difficulty':

but the trouble had always arisen from the fact that the Maori landowner had no confidence in the legislation. Look at Mr Ballance's Act of 1886 – one of the most beneficial measures that could be introduced, and which would have saved thousands [of acres of land] to the Maoris; but the Maoris had no confidence in it, and it was practically a dead letter.

Anticipating a potential line of attack by the Opposition, the Premier expressed confidence that history was not about to repeat itself. 'Members may say', he asked rhetorically, 'How do you come to that conclusion?' Seddon's answer was:

I say we have the chiefs and representatives of the Maoris in the north, east, and west of the North Island. . . . We have had the King natives here for the first time taking part through their chiefs or arikis in the discussion of this proposal. They are now asking for this legislation.

In short, there was no need for any concern because all of the principal Maori leaders had declared their support for the new land council scheme. Assured that the Government was starting out 'with . . . the confidence of the Maori landowner', Seddon predicted that 'once a move is made and this Bill is passed, practically the difficulty in respect to our Native lands in the North Island is solved'. That was his opinion, he declared, 'and I have the assurance of those who are able to advise me that that will be the case'.⁷⁷

It should be noted here that the Premier's closest advisers on this legislation included the Native Minister, James Carroll, and Apirana Ngata, one of the authors of the Rotorua compromise. But Ngata, it later transpired, saw the Maori Lands Administration Act 1900 as 'an unworkable compromise between opposing principles', which he only accepted as being better than nothing at all.⁷⁸ One of the 1907 reports of the Royal Commission on Native Lands and Native Land Tenure, which he co-authored, would conclude that the 1900 Act had been 'doomed to fail'

76. Ibid

77. Ibid, p 168

78. According to Williams, p 111. Ngata objected in particular to the combination of judicial and administrative functions. Hone Heke gave voice to very similar objections during the 1900 debates in the House.

1907.
NEW ZEALAND.

NIGHTCAPS COAL-MINE DISASTER

(REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SAME 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 Hunt; 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-

1908.
NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS :

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EFFICIENCY AND WORKING OF THE BRAKES THEREON ON THE 22d JULY, 1908.

Printed on the Table of the House of Representatives by Law.

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 efficient 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 hereinbefore 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 expediency of any new legislation in respect to tramway rolling stock or the use thereof or the equipment or appliances in connection 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.

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

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 IN 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.

I—II, 34.

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 forgoing 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.

Session I.
1912
NEW ZEALAND.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON MINES

(REPORT ON MINES.)

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

COMMISSION.

WELLINGTON, 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 those 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, 1903, 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.

Session 11.
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.

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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.

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.

1—C. 14.

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.

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.

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 Brio 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, 1905, 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) To 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.

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
DEFENCE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE, 1918.

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.

J. Allen.

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

Minister of Defence.

1922.
NEW ZEALAND.

ROTORUA-TAUPO RAILWAY

(ISSUE 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 TAUPO.

JULLIEN, Governor-General.

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to HERBERT BUNTON, Esquire, of Wellington; GEORGE THOMAS MURRAY, Esquire, of Wellington; LAURENCE MACLEOD KILPATRICK, Esquire, of Wellington; JOHN DOUGLAS REICHERT, Esquire, of Wellington; and to HUGH MURDO, 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 Jullien, 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 BUNTON,
GEORGE THOMAS MURRAY,
LAURENCE MACLEOD KILPATRICK,
JOHN DOUGLAS REICHERT, and
HUGH MURDO,

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 BUNTON,

to be the Chairman of the said Commission.

1894.
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.

JELlicoke, 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 BINGG, Esquire, of Dunedin, Retired Farmer; WILLIAM DUPPIN HUNT, Esquire, of Wellington, Company-director; GEORGE STRICKLTYPE, 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 Jellicoke, Viscount Jellicoke, 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 BINGG,
WILLIAM DUPPIN HUNT,
GEORGE STRICKLTYPE, 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

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.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.



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

1925.

1926.
NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
RURAL CREDITS.



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

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.

M.—15s.

1927.
NEW ZEALAND.

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

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.

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 Pahiā, 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.

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

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.

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 V. REX, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India :

Do our trusty and loving subject, The Honourable Member Secretary, 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. 13302, 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 Adjudication 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 diverse 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 KUNENE

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

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.

1- C. 13.

C.—13.

1941.
NEW ZEALAND.

KAYE'S MINE ROYAL COMMISSION

(REPORT OF).

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

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



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

1941.

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

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

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 ;

1948
NEW ZEALAND

**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 TANGIAWIRA REEDY, of Rustoria, Farmer, and ALBERT
MOETLER SAMUEL, of Auckland, Retired: GREETING.

WHEREAS, prior to the assumption of British sovereignty over the
Islands of New Zealand, diverse 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 pre-
tended 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:

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 :

1948
NEW ZEALAND

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

Printed and Published by the Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand.

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

GRANTED AND GIVEN BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF
THE FAITH:

His Our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor Sir Vincent Myers,
Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George, and to Our Trusty and
Well-beloved HANGA PARANZAWA MATAKI, of RANGATAI,
PAPAIOA, and ANAKA MATAKI MATAKI, of AUCKLAND, Retired:
GENTLEMEN:

Whereas by a certain deed of assent bearing date the 28th day
of January, 1864, certain Chiefs and people of the Ngati Whia
Tribe who thereto 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 His Majesty
the piece of their land situated at Waikato North, in the Bay of
Islands District, and named Mokau, the boundaries whereof were
set forth in the said deed and in a map hereunto 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 22nd MARCH
1946

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

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

1948
NEW ZEALAND

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 10TH 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 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1947.

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

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 :

1948
NEW ZEALAND

**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**

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

*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 TANGIAWHA 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

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

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

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 Tatarakina Blocks, the Mohaka Block, and the Opouturi Block

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

DEC. 15]

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

2807

day of the date hereof the parts of the Paraparumu Beach Domain described in the Schedule hereto shall cease to be subject to Part II of the said Act, and shall be Crown lands available for disposal by way of sale for cash under the Land Act, 1948.

SCHEDULE

WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT

Lot 24, D.P. 11200, being part Section 5, Wainui District, situated in Block II, Paekakariki Survey District: Area, 1 rood 14.4 perches, more or less.

Lot 49, D.P. 9507, being parts Sections 1 and 2, Wainui District, situated in Block I, Paekakariki Survey District: Area, 2 roods 30 perches, more or less.

Lot 11, D.P. 11363, being part Section 22, Wainui District, situated in Block II, Paekakariki Survey District: Area, 32 perches, more or less.

Lot 10, D.P. 11617, being part Section 5, Wainui District, situated in Block II, Paekakariki Survey District: Area, 36.68 perches, more or less.

Lot 92, D.P. 12298, being parts Sections 3 and 4, Wainui District, situated in Block I, Paekakariki Survey District: Area, 1 acre 0 roods 5.42 perches, more or less.

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

(L. and S. H.O. 1/953; D.O. 8/329.)

Setting Apart Maori Land as a Maori Reservation

B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington, this 6th day of December, 1949

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section five of the Maori Purposes Act, 1937, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby set apart and reserve the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto as a Maori reservation for the use of the adherents of the Ratana faith as a church site.

SCHEDULE

Block.	Area.	Survey District.
	A. R. P.	
Mangamuka West 3F 1..	0 2 0	Block XIV, Maungataniwha.

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

(M.A. 21/3/192.)

Setting Apart Maori Land as a Maori Reservation

B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington, this 6th day of December, 1949

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to section five of the Maori Purposes Act, 1937, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby set apart and reserve the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto as a Maori reservation for the common use of the Ngati Whiti Tribe as a marae and meeting-place.

SCHEDULE

Block.	Area.	Survey District.
	A. R. P.	
Awarua 2c 13L (part)	4 0 2.7	VII, Ohinewairua.

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

(M.A. 21/3/201.)

Officers Authorized to Take and Receive Statutory Declarations

B. C. FREYBERG, Governor-General

PURSUANT to the authority conferred upon me by the three-hundred-and-first section of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1927, I, Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby notify and declare that the persons whose names are set out in the Schedule hereto, being officers in the service of the Crown holding the offices stated opposite their names respectively in the said Schedule, are authorized to take and receive statutory declarations under the three-hundred-and-first section of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1927.

SCHEDULE

Frederick Charles McCullough, District Officer, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland.
Clyde Owen Clinton, District Officer, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Christchurch.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, this 7th day of December, 1949.

H. C. R. MASON, Minister of Justice.

Royal Commission to Inquire Into and Report Upon 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, the Tarawera and Tatarakina Blocks, the Mohaka Block, and the Opouturi Block

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 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 subjects, HUBERT MAXWELL CHRISTIE, of Wellington, Company Director, and RICHARD ORMSBY, of Te Kuiti, Farmer: GREETING:

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 14 of the Maori Purposes Act, 1935, the Aotea District Maori Land Board paid to the Egmont Box Company, Limited, a sum of £23,500 in terms of the said section:

And whereas it is provided by the said section that the aforesaid sum together with certain costs and expenses shall be deemed to be a loan to the owners, including the Crown, of the whole of the lands described and referred to in a certain deed of agreement bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1908, made between the Maniapoto-Tuwharetoa District Maori Land Board of the one part and the Tongariro Timber Company, Limited, of the other part, excepting such portions of the said lands as have been actually transferred to the Tongariro Timber Company, Limited, for an estate in fee simple:

And whereas it is further provided by the said section that upon payment of such sum as is therein referred to the said Board shall by virtue of the said reciting Act and as security for the repayment of the moneys hereinbefore referred to, and together with interest thereon, be deemed to have a charge upon the said lands and the revenue therefrom, excepting any of such land or any interest therein acquired or owned by the Crown:

And whereas the said section makes provision for the apportionment of the liability for the repayment of the said loan-moneys as between the Crown and the Maori owners of the said lands and as between certain blocks of land therein referred to:

And whereas certain Maoris have contended that if by the operation of the said section they are rendered liable for the repayment of the said moneys, or any part thereof, they ought not to have been so rendered liable, and that their lands should not have been made subject to any charge as security for the repayment of the said moneys, or any part thereof:

And whereas, pursuant to section 38 of the Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1924, and section 46 of the Maori Land Amendment and Maori Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1928, certain amendments were made by the Maori Land Court in the titles to certain subdivisions of the lands formerly known as the Tarawera and Tatarakina Blocks:

And whereas certain Maoris claim to have suffered an injustice by reason of the amendments aforesaid, on the grounds, amongst others, that the said lands had been awarded to their predecessors in title pursuant to an agreement dated the 13th day of July, 1870, made between the Crown and certain Maoris:

And whereas by a certain deed bearing date the 5th day of December, 1851, certain Maoris whose names were thereto subscribed, did thereby, in consideration of the payment of the sum therein mentioned, sell and entirely give up to Her Majesty the Queen the land known as the Mohaka Block, the boundaries of which were set forth in the said deed and delineated on a map thereunto attached:

And whereas the sale of the said Mohaka Block to the Crown has been impugned by certain Maoris claiming to be descended from persons entitled to interests in the said block, upon the grounds, amongst others, that the great majority of the persons who subscribed their names to, or made their marks upon, the said deed had no proprietary rights whatsoever to the said block; that those who were entitled to sell their interests and did so sell their interests in the said block were not the only owners thereof and had no power or authority to cede the interests of the owners therein; that the deed of cession was not properly executed; and that the purchase price paid by the Crown for the said block was inadequate:

And whereas on the 25th day of April, 1871, a Crown grant was issued in the names of certain Maoris in respect of the land known as Opouturi Block:

And whereas on the 17th day of June, 1884, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Land District of Auckland executed a declaration to the effect that the said Opouturi Block, among others, had been purchased by and conveyed to the Crown in the year 1871 and that the deed of conveyance to Her Majesty the Queen had been destroyed by fire in or about the year 1872:

And whereas the said Opouturi Block has for many years been deemed to be Crown land and has been administered as such:

And whereas certain Maoris have, in a number of petitions to Parliament, contended that a portion only of the said Opouturi Block was sold to the Crown and that the residue of the said block should be returned to the original Maori grantees or their descendants or representatives:

And whereas the Government is desirous that the truth and justice of the respective claims and complaints of the Maoris as hereinbefore set forth should be tested by inquiry so that, if such complaints be well founded and of substance, the Government will be able to take order for the redress of the grievances laid upon the Maoris:

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.

CHAPTER 14

THE END OF THE MAORI LAND BOARDS

At the end of 1932 the powerful Maori Land Boards created by the 1909 Act became a thing of the past. The institutions which remained were no longer directly responsible for the alienation of any Maori freehold lands other than those vested in them under Parts XIV and XV or special legislation, or administered by them under Part XVI.¹ Nor were the boards responsible any longer for decisions concerning the investment of their own funds, or expenditures on their own agricultural operations. Their principal activities became the administration of vested lands, and the management (under the direction of the Board of Native Affairs) of a few farm properties remaining in their hands.² In reality, though, as Ngata had forecast, the Maori Land Boards became part and parcel of the reconstructed and decentralised Native Department of the 1930s. As time went on it became increasingly difficult to distinguish them as a separate entity: the boards were rendered down to a set of statutory functions sometimes performed by officials who, in most cases, were also officers of the court, or the department, or both. The presidents of the Maori Land Boards, of course, were also Native Land Court judges – and also chairmen of the Board of Native Affairs' district advisory committees – while the administrative officers of the boards were also registrars of the courts and key local officials of the department.³ The boards reported to an Under-Secretary who was also the Native Trustee.⁴

It seems more than likely that if the Second World War had not intervened, the Maori Land Boards would have disappeared in a restructuring of the department at some point during the 1940s. As it was, they were one of the first casualties of the wave of reform which swept through Maori affairs from the early 1950s on. The first harbinger of extinction was the appointment in 1949 of a Royal Commission 'to Inquire into and Report upon Matters and Questions relating to certain Leases of Maori Lands vested in Maori Land Boards'. The leases in question were those originally made under the 1900 Act and its amendments and under Part I of the

1. Fortunately for historians with poor memories, the new consolidation of the Native Land Act passed in 1931 retained the same 'Part' numbering as the 1909 Act.
2. Reported on in detail in the Board of Native Affairs' annual reports from AJHR, 1936, G-10 onwards.
3. See G Butterworth and H Young, *Maori Affairs: A Department and the People Who Made It*, Iwi Transition Agency-GP Books, Wellington, 1990, p 82. Outside of Wellington the land boards in the latter half of the 1930s provided the Native Land Court and the department with office accommodation 'at no cost to the State': see AJHR, 1937, G-9, p 5. In essence, in moving out to the districts the department took over the existing land court/land board administrative structure.
4. The chief judge was no longer the Under-Secretary of the department after 1933, when Judge R N Jones was replaced.

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.

new works involving Fletchers. The board reiterated that “there shall be no increase in overseas ownership or control of freezing works in New Zealand.”⁵⁷ At its June 1948 meeting, the Meat Board met those representing Alliance, including a representative from Fletchers, and agreed to consider a license at its July meeting.⁵⁸ During the July meeting, the board, with John (later Sir John) Ormond as acting chairman, prevaricated, deciding “to seek evidence from interested parties” and hear “oral amplification of written submissions” at its August meeting.⁵⁹ In October, the board considered again a request from the minister that the board recommend granting a licence to Alliance; the board again rejected the application, and also refused to tell the minister why the licence was rejected.

In April 1949, the dominion president of Federated Farmers gave his opinion on what should be done in Southland, and demonstrated the uncertainty within Federated Farmers over recognising the obvious need in Southland but not wanting to go against the policy of restricting foreign ownership. He said that it was essential that a “new element” should be introduced in Southland but “the form of the new element ... is a matter between Southland producers, the Meat Board and the government ... but something must be done.”⁶⁰ In August 1949, the board, caught between wanting to see a farmers-owned freezing works but fearing that meant overseas involvement, came up with the compromise that the board support the Alliance farmers in purchasing one of the existing SFMC works, that at Maitua.⁶¹ But farmers still sought their own new works, partly because a new works would incorporate modern technology. The frustrated farmers petitioned Parliament seeking an amendment to the Meat Act that would remove the Meat Board’s veto over the ministerial approval of export licences to new organisations. The petition pointed out that increasing the facilities in Southland was “of paramount importance to assist the Dominion of New Zealand in honouring its obligation to increase supplies to the United Kingdom,” an obligation New Zealand failed to honour.⁶² Parliament set up a committee to investigate the circumstances, and that committee criticised the Meat Board for refusing to give the minister reasons why it refused Alliance a license; the board, it said, should not make the minister “subservient to the Board.”⁶³ The committee chairman suggested the time had come when there should be a different arrangement for electing Meat Board members so that there would be a “closer bond between the board and producers.” But the committee made no recommendation on the request for a license for Alliance, and supported the policy of preventing any extension of overseas ownership. The Minister of Finance expressed the dilemma on overseas ownership, saying it was a “menace” for overseas companies to have the major controlling interest but “it was well that outsiders should assist farmers with their skill and knowledge.”⁶⁴

During the general election campaign of 1949, Southland farmers secured a statement from the leader of the National Party, Sidney Holland, that:

If the National Party becomes the Government at the approaching election, it will be prepared, at the conclusion of the coming killing season, to set up a commission of inquiry into the question of the establishment of an additional freezing works in Southland, it being understood, as was agreed when I met the deputation in Invercargill, that the finding of the proposed tribunal would be accepted as final.⁶⁵

In November 1949, the National Party was elected to government, replacing the Labour Government of the previous 14 years. The Southland section of Federated Farmers went against the prevarication among Federated Farmers national leaders and stated unequivocally that a license should be granted immediately to Alliance.⁶⁶ The new government kept Holland’s commitment, and decided that the question of ownership of Freezing works in Southland was of sufficient interest nationally that a Royal Commission should investigate “the desirability of establishing an additional meat export slaughterhouse in Southland”.⁶⁷

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

Under the Civil List Act 1950, which consolidated and amended the Civil List Act 1920 and its amendments, His Excellency the Governor-General receives an honorarium of £5,000 per annum, an allowance of £5,000 per annum for the salaries and expenses of his establishment (exclusive of the Official Secretary), plus all expenditure incurred in respect of the transport to and from New Zealand and the travelling within or outside New Zealand of the Governor-General and his family and staff.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the report (issued in 1951) of the Royal Commission upon parliamentary salaries and allowances, the Prime Minister's salary as from 1 September 1951 was increased to £3,000 with a tax-free allowance of £1,000 for the expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. In addition, while travelling on official business he receives £3 3s. per day to meet expenses, and by virtue of his office is entitled to free cars, secretarial assistance, and free postage. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,000 with a tax-free expense allowance of £450, and that of each Minister without portfolio £1,650, with £400 tax-free expense allowance. Where the office of Minister of External Affairs is held by a Minister other than the Prime Minister the expense allowance is increased to £600. Any Minister not occupying a Ministerial residence receives an allowance in lieu at the rate of £300 per annum. This allowance or the assessed value of the residence where one is provided is subject to income tax. Previously Ministers did not receive an expense allowance as such, but the Commissioner of Inland Revenue allowed a deduction from salary of £250 as an expense allowance. Ministers also receive an allowance of £3 3s. per day when travelling on official business.

The Civil List Amendment Act 1936 made provision for the appointment of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, an innovation in executive control in New Zealand. The rate of salary attachable to such position is now £1,250, with the same house provision or allowances, and travel allowance while on official business, as for Ministers. An expense allowance of £350 is also payable. At the present time (January 1954) three such appointments are current.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The General Assembly now consists of the House of Representatives, the former Legislative Council (in existence 1854 to 31 December 1950) having been abolished by the Legislative Council Abolition Act 1950.

Duration of Parliaments.—Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments Act 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions. The term of the nineteenth Parliament was during the First World War extended to five years by special legislation, and that of the twenty-fourth (1931–35) and subsequent Parliaments to four years under the Electoral Amendment Act 1934. By the Electoral Amendment Act 1937 the three-year term was restored, but on account of war conditions the term of the twenty-sixth Parliament was extended to four years by the Prolongation of Parliament Act 1941. The Prolongation of Parliament Act 1942 extended the term still further to one year from the termination of the war, but with a proviso for a motion to be moved in the House of Representatives each year after the year 1942 either approving the continuation of the House or fixing an earlier date for its expiry. During the 1943 session a motion in favour of dissolution was carried, and Parliament was dissolved on 30 August 1943. Since then the duration of Parliaments has been of three years, with the exception that the twenty-ninth Parliament was dissolved after the expiration of approximately twenty months.

Number of Representatives.—The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. They are designated "Members of Parliament." The number was originally fixed by the Constitution Act as not more than forty-two and not less than twenty-four, and the first Parliament called together in 1854 consisted of forty members. Legislation passed in 1858 fixed the number of European members at forty-one; in 1860, at fifty-three; in 1862, at fifty-seven; in 1865, at seventy; in 1867, at seventy-two; in 1870, at seventy-four; in 1875, at eighty-four; in 1881, at ninety-one; in 1887, at seventy; and in 1900, at seventy-six. By the Maori Representation Act 1867, which is still in force, as embodied in the Electoral Act 1927, four Maori members were added, three for the North Island and one for the South.

Qualifications of Members.—Under the Electoral Act 1927 every registered elector of either sex, but no other person, is qualified to be a parliamentary candidate. It is provided, however, that a person shall not be so elected who is disqualified as an elector under any of the provisions of the Act (see under "Franchise" *post*); or is an undischarged bankrupt; or is a contractor to the public service of New Zealand to whom any public money above the sum of £50 is payable, directly or indirectly (but not as a member of a registered company or incorporated body), in any one financial year. Though women's suffrage has been operative since 1893, women were not eligible as parliamentary candidates until the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act 1919, the provisions of which are now embodied in the Electoral Act 1927. Under the Electoral Act public servants were prohibited from being elected, but this prohibition was removed by the Political Disabilities Removal Act 1936, which provided that if elected they immediately cease to be public servants.

Salaries, &c.—The Civil List Act 1950 provided that, on a recommendation of a Royal Commission, the salaries and allowances of Ministers and Members of Parliament may be fixed by Order in Council, in which event the salaries and allowances so fixed will be payable instead of those specified in the Civil List Act 1950. In conformity with the recommendations of the Royal Commission issued in 1951 the honorarium paid to members of the House of Representatives has been increased to £900 per annum. They are also paid a basic allowance at the rate of £250 per annum for expenses incurred in connection with parliamentary duties and a sessional allowance of £150 per annum to all members except those representing the nine electorates in or around Wellington. To meet the higher travelling and other expenses for partly rural and predominantly rural electorates additional increments of £75 and £150 respectively are to be paid to members representing such electorates, subject to the classification of electorates by the

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

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



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. Title.
[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 Zealand:

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Labour.

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

Section	Length (Miles)
North Island main line and branches	1,692
South Island main line and branches	1,783
Nelson	60
Total South Island	1,843

The Christchurch-Lyttelton section of railway, including the Lyttelton Tunnel, was electrified in 1928–29, the Otira-Arthur Pass section, including the Otira Tunnel, in 1923, the Wellington-Johnsonville section in 1938, and the Wellington-Paekakariki section in 1940.

Work is proceeding on the electrification and duplication of the line, approximately 20 miles, between Wellington and Upper Hutt. Portion of this line, between Petone and Haywards, will be re-routed over the Hutt Valley suburban branch line, which is now open to Taita. Electrified services commenced running on this section in October 1953.

A tunnel through the Rimutaka Range in the North Island is under construction, holing through taking place in April 1954. This tunnel, 5 miles 36 chains in length, will be part of a deviation to eliminate the difficult hill section between Upper Hutt and Cross Creek. The proposed route deviates from the existing line at Upper Hutt and links with it again near Featherston. The new section will obviate the use of the special Fell engines and vans, with centre rail equipment, at present operating between Summit and Cross Creek.

New timber and paper mills in the extensive exotic forests of the Putaruru-Taupo district of the North Island are served by the recently completed Tokoroa Branch of approximately 18 miles from Putaruru to Kinleith. Similar industries which are to be established in the nearby Kaingaroa Forest - Bay of Plenty area will be served by a branch line of about 40 miles now under construction from Awakaponga to Murupara; 8 miles of this branch from Awakaponga to Kawerau were opened for traffic on 26 October 1953.

Government railways are constructed by the Ministry of Works and transferred to the Railways Department when completed. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Standard rails for heavy traffic main lines weigh 91 lb. per lineal yard, and for secondary and branch lines 72lb. per yard. At present much of the track is laid to the standards adopted prior to 1950—viz., 85 lb. and 70 lb. rails. Sleepers, 2,400 to the mile, are principally of Australian hardwood and New Zealand silver pine and totara.

ADMINISTRATION.—In the year 1876 the railways of New Zealand passed from the control of the Provincial Governments to the Public Works Department. A few years later the opened lines were handed over to the Working Railways Department, and in 1889 a Board of three Railway Commissioners was appointed. This was the form of management for five years, when a General Manager, responsible to the Minister of Railways, was appointed. Control by a General Manager continued until 1952 except for two short periods of board management, from 1925 to 1928, when a Board of three members was appointed, and from 1931 to 1936, when the Board consisted of five members.

On the recommendation of a Royal Commission appointed on 3 March 1952 to inquire into and report upon all aspects of the New Zealand Government Railways, their future development, and sphere of operations, the Government established a Railways Commission. Five Directors were appointed from 12 January 1953.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.—The capital cost of State railways as at the end of each of the last five financial years is given below.

—	31 March 1949	31 March 1950	31 March 1951	31 March 1952	31 March 1953
	£	£	£	£	£
Open for traffic—					
Railway	-75,364,182	77,624,303	80,885,096	640,544	88,648,416*
Lake Wakatipu steamer service	20,396	21,878	21,878	22,557	22,557
Subsidiary services	3,401,846	3,895,686	4,075,223	4,353,726	4,648,849
General	9,896	9,896	9,896	9,896	9,896
Totals	78,796,320	81,551,763	84,992,093	88,026,723	93,329,718
Works under construction	1,371,919	1,738,722	2,282,738	3,168,632	4,654,563

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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.

1956

B. 3



REPORT
OF THE
Royal Commission on Monetary,
Banking, and Credit Systems

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

BY AUTHORITY:
R. E. OWEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—1956

1957 D.I.C. scaffolding accident, Wellington

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

Search Results

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

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.

 [MORE INFORMATION & INDEX »](#)

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:

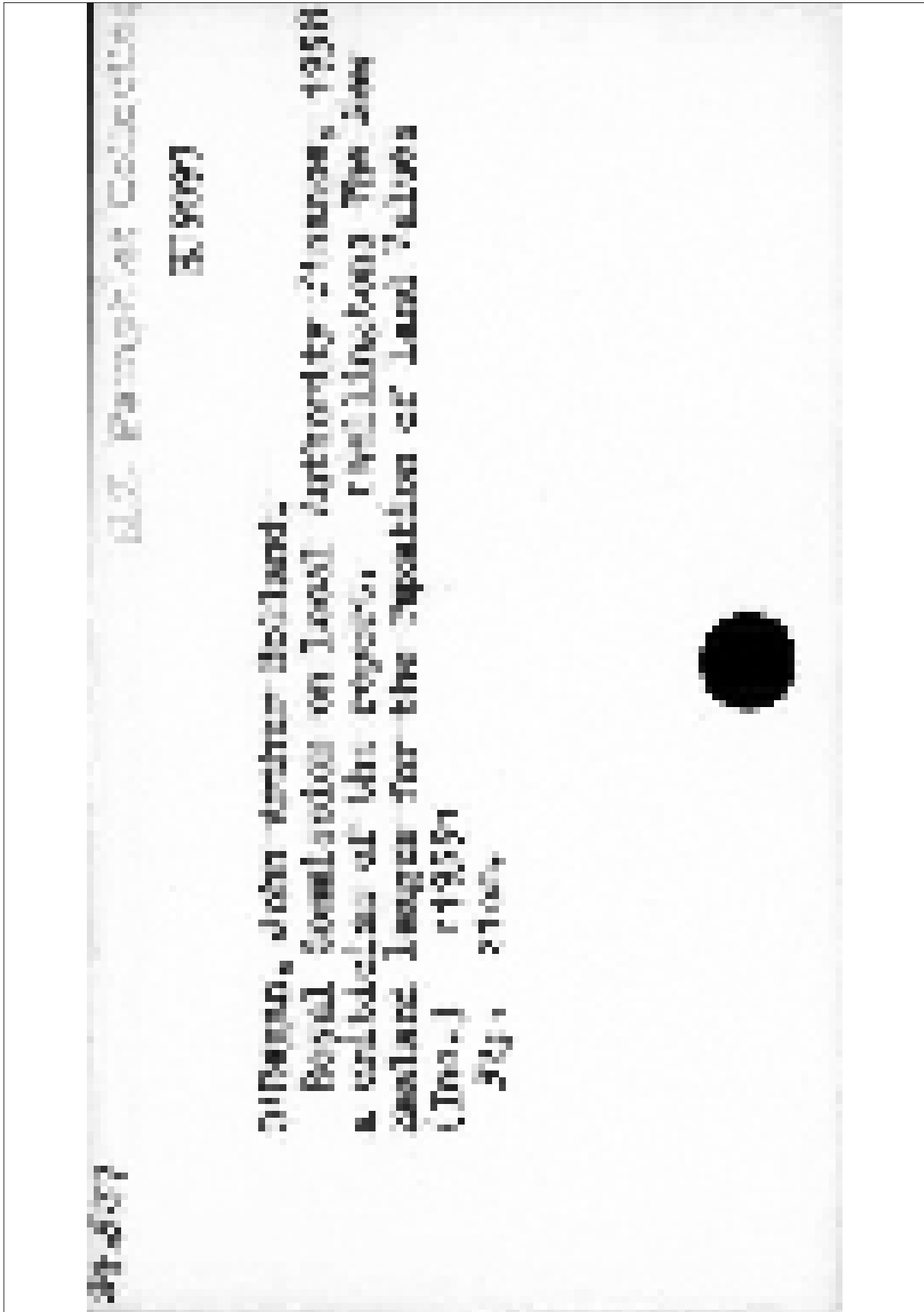
“(ab) In the case of a member for any other Wellington electorate, £275 a year:”.

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.

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 FERGUSSON, 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 £1,500 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.

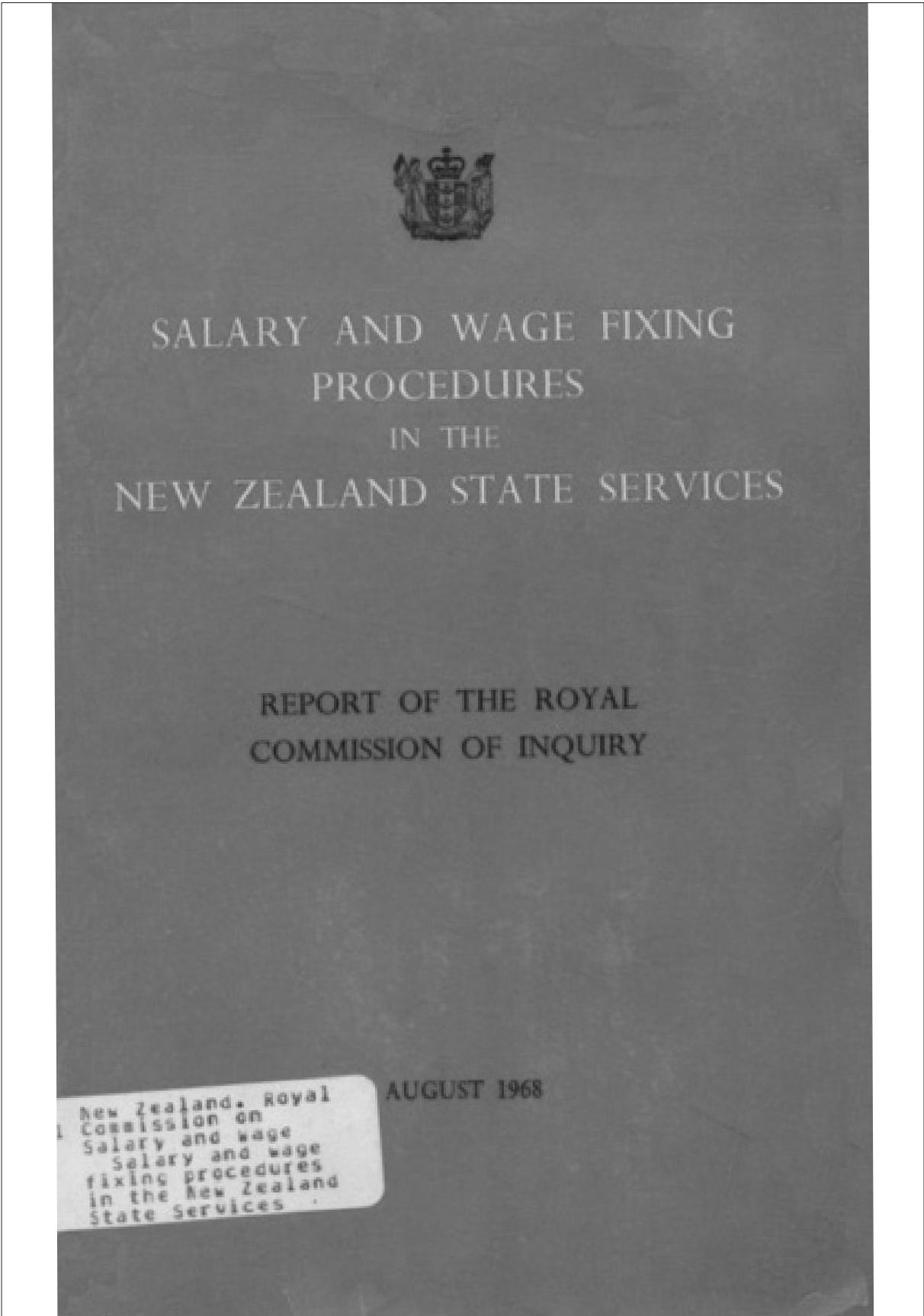


COMPENSATION
FOR PERSONAL INJURY
IN NEW ZEALAND

REPORT OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

DECEMBER
1967

BY AUTHORITY:
R. E. OWEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—1967



New Zealand. Royal Commission on Salary and wage fixing procedures in the New Zealand State Services

AUGUST 1968

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:

- (a) 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;
- (b) The administration and control of totalisator agencies, including the constitution of the Totalisator Agency Board and the method of distribution of its profits;
- (c) The operation of totalisators and sweepstakes on race-courses and trotting courses;
- (d) The desirability or otherwise of introducing new methods of betting;
- (e) 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.
See original source link [here](#).

1972 Authority: [New Zealand Legislation](#)

This title (4400000) is held in [Archives New Zealand's](#) [New Zealand Official Records](#) [Access Details](#)

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Year	Accession	Series	Sub-series	File	Page	Start	End	Notes	Image
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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.²² 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 (or their partner's) New Zealand Superannuation entitlement.²³

The benefit system in New Zealand has two tiers, with core benefits implemented by discretionary hardship, special or temporary allowances, some of which must be repaid. A disability allowance is available to cover regular expenses due to disability. Additional hardship assistance is available either as a one-off payment (the 'special needs grant' to meet the costs of taxi, bedding and emergency dental or medical treatment), a weekly payment for a short period of time ('temporary educational support'), or a loan which must be repaid. Past concerns by beneficiary advocacy groups about lack of transparency and 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.²⁴ 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 as they feel fitting'.²⁵

This implies that core benefits need to be regularly adjusted to reflect changes in actual living costs, and to maintain parity 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 80 per cent poverty line.²⁶

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 should be used to evaluate deprivation, or whether the financial position of those on benefits relative to others is also deemed relevant.

In terms of adequacy, the real issue of core benefits, including family allowances, remains well below levels prior to cuts in the 1991 Budget.²⁷ Even when accommodation and special benefits (payment assistance) supplements are taken into account, the level of financial support (benefit rates) has fallen in real terms since 1991.²⁸

Working for Families

Since 2000, the two most significant policy interventions in addressing relative poverty rates have been introduction of income-related benefits (2000) and the progressive introduction of the Working for Families package from 2004 to 2007.²⁹

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 standards can affect eligibility, including overseas travel and education at a tertiary level, where who has reached the qualifying age for New Zealand Superannuation may qualify for a veteran's pension. This type of the same rate as New Zealand Superannuation. It is taxed but not assessed and, unlike Superannuation, veteran's pension payments are not reduced should a veteran require long-term hospital care.

23. Stephens and Daley (2010), 'The anomalies of living at home and off benefit', *New Zealand Herald*, 17 August 2010, accessed 24 September 2010 from <http://www.stuff.co.nz/nzherald/news/article.cfm?id=120292&parent=120292>

24. Royal Commission (1972) *Welfare for a New Zealand: a report of the Royal Commission on Social Policy*, Volume 1, *Social Policy Report of New Zealand*, 1.4, pp. 25–27

25. Royal Commission on Social Policy (1988), *The April Report – Report of the Royal Commission on Social Policy*, Volume 1, Wellington: SCOP, p. 121

26. Stephen Daley, *Why is it 1990?* (2000), p. 47 (Wellington: New Zealand Council for Educational Research, New Zealand Education Unit, Auckland: CEARE)

27. Heather Mand Dwyer (2000), p. 21

28. Ibid, p. 27

29. Frey B (2008), *How much income is New Zealanders made in relative of living ability and health: 1980–2008* (WELLINGTON: MSD), p. 106

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO HOSPITAL
AND RELATED SERVICES

Chairman

CHARLES P. HUTCHINSON, M.B.E., Q.C.

Members

JAMES R. CROPPER.

WILTON E. HENLEY, C.B.E.

JOHN TURNBULL, O.B.E.

IONA WILLIAMS.

Secretary

K. E. SWANN.

Staff

J. QUILTER.

C. E. THOMPSON.

L. H. MILES.

1973 Parliamentary salaries and allowances

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

1784

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. 1970/162

Amendment No. 1: (Repealed by S.R. 1972/198)
Amendment No. 2: S.R. 1972/159


1974 Future use of Rangatira B and C Blocks

Note: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below.
See original source link [here](#).

121152030 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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Catalogue ▼

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TYPE Publication

IDENTIFIERS GN672.6.L2 NEW (Call Number)

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Henry, Trevor Ernest, author (Creator)
New Zealand. Royal Commission to Inquire into the Future Use of Rangatira B and C Blocks (Corporate Entity)
Wellington, N.Z. (Place of occurrence)
1974

SUBJECT

https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/discover/collections/record/lan_library-catalogue/44468?lang=en-nz

1/2

1975 Sale of liquor in New Zealand

Note 1: The original Royal Commission report was not found; however, supporting evidence is provided below. See original source link [here](#).

Note 2: Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand cites the date of this report as 1975; see [here](#). However, there is evidence of the report being published in 1974; see image below. In instances where contradictory information exists, the Institute favours Te Ara.

2/11/2021 Archway :: Series Full Description

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN NEW ZEALAND [RECORD GROUP] (19542) 1969? - 1974?

SERIES DESCRIPTION

A Royal Commission was appointed on 23 July 1973 to inquire into and report upon the law relating to the sale, supply and consumption of alcoholic liquor in New Zealand. The Commission was comprised of A.A. Coates (Chairman), E.J. Harper, J. Mathison, M.R. Nolan and T.G. Robinson (Secretary).

The Commission reported on 20 November 1974. Its recommendations generally favoured the retention of the existing liquor licensing system, the diversification and multiplication of public drinking outlets and the lowering of the legal drinking age.

PHYSICAL FORMAT

Files
Photographic positives
Plans

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

AUTHOR'S NOTES

1. This series description was compiled as part of a project to capture the finding aids created prior to 1987 into the GAIMS system. The series dates are derived from the dates of the holdings. 2. The original paper finding aids included notes on the Commission's terms of reference. This information has not been captured in Archway.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

system	description
	Not researched

APPRAISAL CRITERIA

« BACK

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<https://www.archway.archives.govt.nz/ViewFullSeriesHistory.do> 1/1

1977 Contraception, sterilisation and abortion

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

But later in his reasons he made it clear that he had reached no final conclusion on whether certifying consultants were complying with the abortion law:⁶

It is for the Committee to assess these matters. I accept that the Committee is on notice that certifying consultants collectively are apparently employing the mental health ground in much more liberal fashion than the legislature intended, and it also seems that there may be inconsistencies in their application of the law.

[3] The Judge refused, however, to grant mandatory relief and in a later decision declined to grant any declaration.⁷

[4] The Court of Appeal, by majority, allowed the Committee's appeal.⁸ It held that the Committee did not have the power found by the High Court in individual cases and that it was not open to the Committee to form its own opinion about the lawfulness, including the clinical correctness, of particular decisions of certifying consultants.⁹ The majority said that, given its conclusions on the nature and scope of the Committee's functions and powers, the factual findings or observations of the type made by the Judge were inappropriate and that no such findings should have been made.¹⁰ It concluded that the findings as to lawfulness of the decision-making of the certifying consultants or judicial comment about New Zealand having abortion "on request" ought not to have been made in the circumstances of the case, and were of no lawful effect.¹¹ From that decision Right to Life appeals to this Court.

The Royal Commission and the legislation

[5] The 1977 Act largely implemented recommendations of a Royal Commission¹² which had reported in March of that year. The Commission had discussed the considerations to which it thought any legal policy on abortion law should have regard and had set out the basis of a suggested legal code "which aims

⁶ At [135].

⁷ *Right to Life New Zealand Inc v Abortion Supervisory Committee (No. 2)* HC Wellington CIV-2005-485-000, 3 August 2009.

⁸ *Abortion Supervisory Committee v Right to Life New Zealand Inc* [2011] NZCA 246, [2013] 1 NZLR 176.

⁹ At [100].

¹⁰ At [136].

¹¹ At [137].

¹² Royal Commission of Inquiry "Contraception, Sterilisation, and Abortion in New Zealand: Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry" [1977] HAJHR E26.

IF UNCLAIMED RETURN
TO JOHN KIRK, M.P.
PARLIAMENT BUILDING
WELLINGTON.

H. 4



Nuclear Power Generation in New Zealand

REPORT OF THE ROYAL
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

*Presented to the House of Representatives by Command of
His Excellency the Governor-General*

BY AUTHORITY:
E. C. KRATING, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—1978

Price 54

1978 The Courts

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

2/10/2021

History of court system — Courts of New Zealand

In 1858 both the Courts of Requests and Courts of Petty Sessions were abolished by the District Courts Act. The same Act established the district courts, at a middle level between the resident magistrates' courts and the Supreme Court. The district courts were given a relatively wide range of responsibility. However, their role overlapped both with that of the Supreme Court and the resident magistrates' courts and they gradually ceased to function. The final district courts were abolished in 1909.

The Magistrates' Courts become district courts

At the same time as district courts were fading out of the picture, the resident magistrates' courts were playing an ever-larger role. In 1893 they became known simply as the magistrates' courts and their responsibility and authority was extended.

The magistrates' courts became increasingly important and pressure grew to improve the status of the magistrates and the court. On the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Courts (1978), the magistrates' courts were in 1980 renamed the district courts and were given extended jurisdiction. Specially magistrates became District Court judges.

A separate Court of Appeal

As a result of the Judicature Amendment Act 1957, the Court of Appeal was established as a court separate from the then Supreme Court, and three Supreme Court judges were appointed as judges of the Court of Appeal.

The Supreme Court becomes the High Court

A further result of the Royal Commission on the Courts' recommendations was that in 1980 the Supreme Court was renamed the High Court (as it is still named today). At the same time the areas of concurrent jurisdiction for the High Court and District courts were extended.

Supreme Court established

From 2004 the Privy Council was replaced as New Zealand's highest appellate court by a Supreme Court of New Zealand. The new Supreme Court began hearing cases in July 2004.

The District Courts are unified

In 2017 the districts courts were unified into a single District Court.

Other courts

Over the years many other courts with specialised jurisdictions have been established by statute. Current examples include the Employment Court, Environment Court, and Māori Land Court; and the Family Court and Youth Court (which are divisions of the District Court).

Bibliography

- Spiller, Finn & Boast, *A New Zealand Legal History* (2nd Edn) (2001)
- P A Joseph, *Constitutional and Administrative Law in New Zealand* (2nd Edn) (2001)
- Coake (ed), *Portrait of a Profession* (1989)
- *Report of the Royal Commission on the Courts*, 1978
- Spiller, *New Zealand Court of Appeal: A History 1958-1996* (2000)
- McDowell and Webb *The New Zealand Legal System* (2nd Edn) (1998)
- Mulholland, *Introduction to the New Zealand Legal System* (8th Edn) (1999).
- *The Laws of New Zealand*, Courts Review 1 (2004)

Links

1. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#stagingup>
2. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#supreme>
3. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#appellate>
4. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#lower>
5. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#district>
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7. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#appeal>
8. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#supremehigh>
9. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#supremestab>
10. <https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#othercourts>

<https://www.courts.govt.nz/about-the-judiciary/copy-of-overview/#magistrates>

2/2

1980 Māori Land Court

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

The McCarthy Commission, 1980

In 1979 there was yet another inquiry, a Royal Commission on the Māori Land Court and Māori Appellate Court chaired by Sir Thaddeus McCarthy, formerly a president of the Court of Appeal. The Royal Commission conducted a number of public hearings, some of which were held on marae, and received submissions from many Māori organisations and individuals.

The McCarthy Commission reported in 1980. The Commissioners were of the view that the separate system of recording title maintained by the Māori Land Court was no longer necessary or desirable, and that the title records of the Court should be brought under the ordinary Land Transfer Act system as soon as possible. The Commission pointed out there was a considerable diversity of opinion in the Māori community as to whether the Māori Land Court should continue in its present form, be strengthened in some way, replaced by new Māori bodies, or even simply abolished altogether. The Commissioners took the view that once the Court title records had been transferred to the Land Transfer system – which it rather optimistically thought could be done in a decade – the Court could then be dispensed with. For the present, however, the Court should be allowed to continue.

The McCarthy Commission's report reveals something of a clash of philosophies on the role and functions of the Court. Judge E.T. Durie (as he then was) prepared a detailed submission in which he characterised the Court as a unique



Rt Hon Sir Thaddeus Pearcey McCarthy
(ca 1970s).

body, both a Court of law and 'Court of social purpose'. He identified a number of the Court's functions, which included providing a means by which Māori people could find out what was happening to their lands and a forum in which this could be discussed, the protection of minority interests, promoting the better use and management of land, and the keeping of proper records. The last of these identifies a pivotal function of the Land Court, and a somewhat unusual one. The Court in the course of the century has developed its own separate system of title records, supplementing the official Land Transfer Act system.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE COURT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

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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1981 The crash on Mt Erebus, Antarctica of a DC10 aircraft operated by Air New Zealand Limited

H. 1



Report of the Royal Commission
to inquire into
The Crash
on
MOUNT EREBUS, ANTARCTICA
of a
DC10 AIRCRAFT
operated by
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1986 Broadcasting and related telecommunications in New Zealand

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

inquiry. Royal commissions are generally, but not always, chaired by a judicial or retired judicial officer⁵ and are seen as having greater status than other commissions of inquiry. We examine whether this alone is reason for retaining the distinction in paragraphs 94–98, below.

Ministerial inquiries

11. There is no central record of ministerial inquiries but an incomplete list can be found in appendix 3. Two recent examples are those into the conduct of former Ministers Teato Phillip Field⁶ and John Tamihere.⁷ Both were established by the Prime Minister and reported directly to her. Other ministerial inquiries have investigated the conduct of the Peter Ellis case,⁸ and the Telecommunications and Electricity industries.⁹ In each instance, the persons appointed to conduct the inquiries carried them out without powers to compel witnesses or the production of documents, or to administer oaths.
12. Ministers can establish inquiries into areas of administration for which they are responsible (although frequently such decisions are made by Cabinet as a whole). Although such inquiries have no official status, they are included in our terms of reference because of their prevalence and also because of recent concern that their lack of powers may limit their efficacy.¹⁰
13. Ministerial inquiries are often seen as a quick and cost-effective way to have an independent investigation, while retaining some executive control over the process. Whether this is borne out in practice needs to be considered. Such inquiries have increased in popularity in recent years, whilst formal commissions of inquiry have waned. We consider some of the possible reasons for this.
14. Ministerial inquiries have encountered varying levels of success in conducting their inquiries. In many cases the lack of powers has not been seen as a handicap. But successful ministerial inquiries have often involved interviews with government employees or other persons who may have been directed to co-operate, or have a professional incentive to do so. They have been less successful where information has been sought from members of the general public – who often have less incentive to co-operate, and may have valid concerns about doing so.¹¹

5. *Our Royal Commissions on Broadcasting and Related Telecommunications [TRC]* (1986) at 4. It was a recent exception, chaired by an academic, Prof R. Malcolm Chapman.

6. See Ingram, *QC Reports into Ministerial Inquiry into Teato Phillip Field* (2018).

7. Douglas White, *QC Inquiry into Ministerial Inquiry into Whakaio Watercare Chair and Non-Jury Conviction* (2014).

8. See Thomas Richardson, *Ministerial Inquiry into the Peter Ellis Case* (2001).

9. See David Coghill, *Ministerial Inquiry into the Electricity Industry* (2000) and Hugh Flinders, *Ministerial Inquiry into Telecommunications* (2003).

10. In the recent inquiry into the activities of Teato Phillip Field, Noel Ingram QC acted, by invitation of his (non-statutory) inquiry. He concluded that, as a result of non-compliance, he was forced to proceed on the basis of interviews to some witnesses, and was unable to reach conclusive findings. See Ingram, above n 6, 5.

11. There is strong evidence to ministerial inquiries are not generally of the structures and protections set within the 1925 Act.

H.3

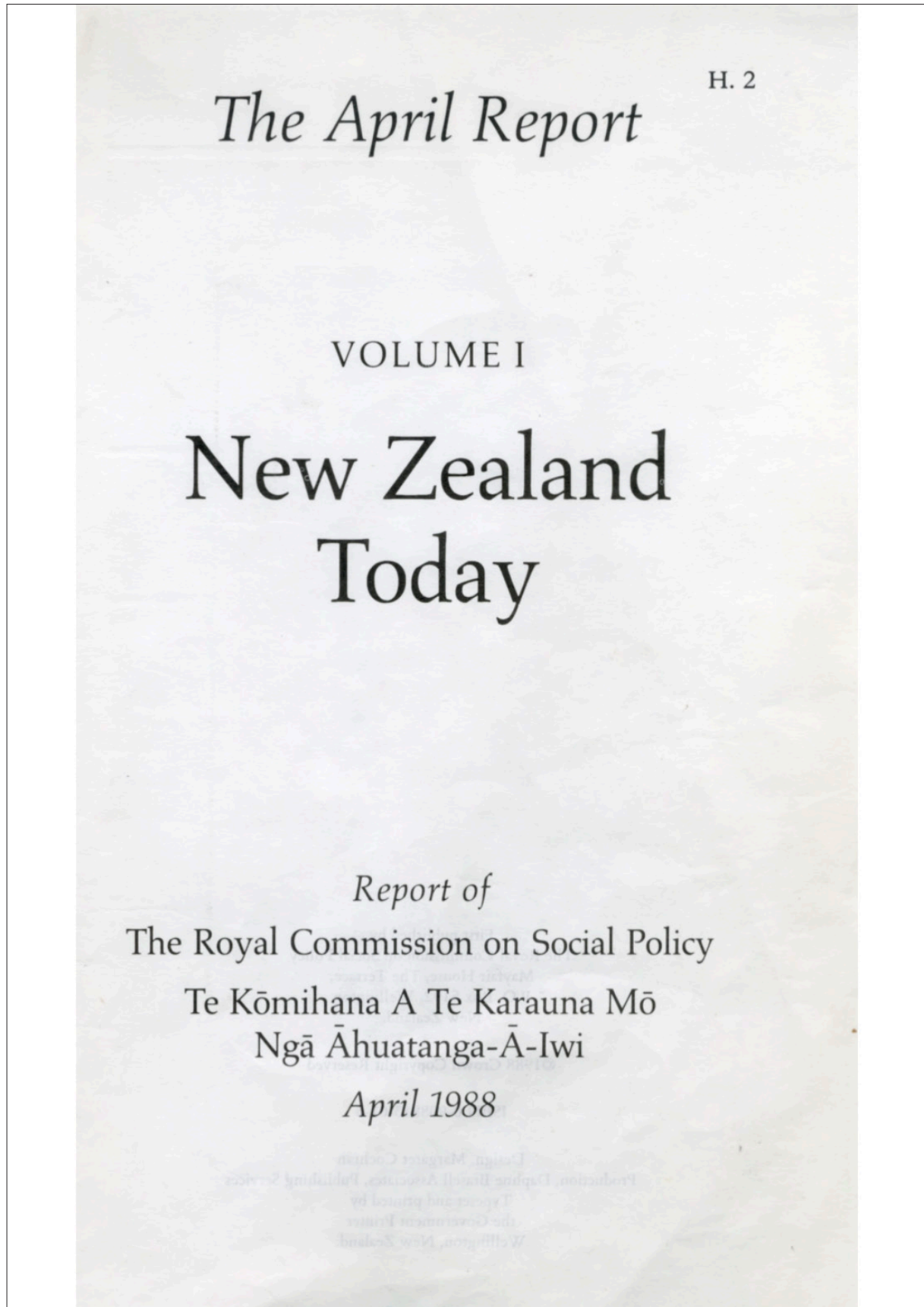


Report of the
Royal Commission
on the Electoral System

“Towards a Better Democracy”

December 1986

Price Code: H



ROYAL COMMISSION on
GENETIC MODIFICATION



27 July 2001

To Her Excellency, The Honourable Dame Silvia Cartwright, PCNZM, DBE,
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over New Zealand

Your Excellency

Letter of transmittal

Pursuant to the terms of the Order in Council dated 8 May 2000, given
under the hand of His Excellency, The Right Honourable Sir Michael Hardie
Boys, GNZM, GCMG, the then Governor-General of New Zealand, we now
humbly submit our report for Your Excellency's consideration.

We have The Honour to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servants

Thomas Eichelbaum
Chair,
Royal Commission on
Genetic Modification

Jean Fleming
Commissioner

Jacqueline Allan
Commissioner

Richard Randerson
Commissioner

8th Floor, Dalmuir House, 114 The Terrace, PO Box 3554, Wellington
Telephone: 64-4-495 9151 Facsimile: 64-4-495 9153
Email: info@gmcommission.govt.nz Web site: www.gmcommission.govt.nz

Report of the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance



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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



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

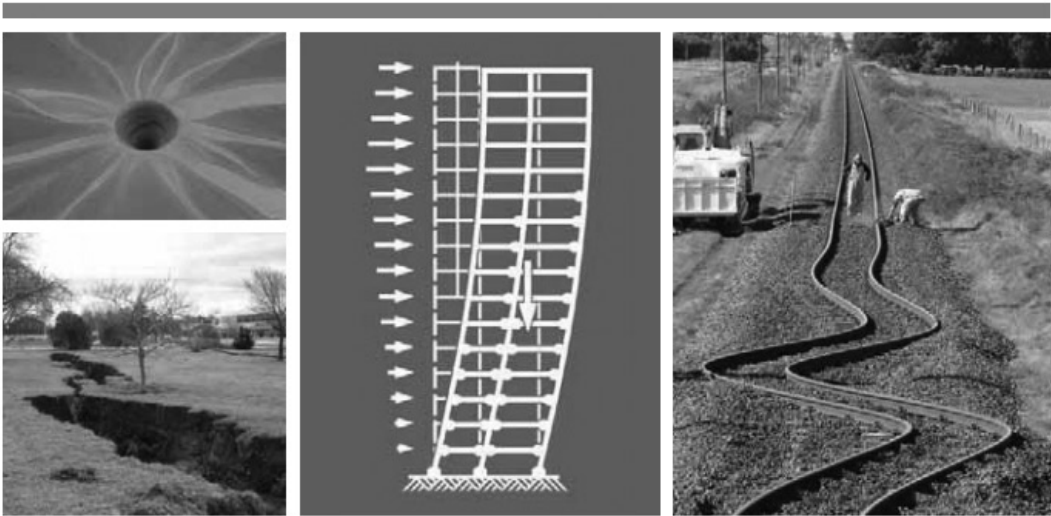
- + Part 1: What happened at Pike River
- + Part 2: Proposals for reform

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



Ko tō tātou kāinga tēnei

*Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry
into the terrorist attack on Christchurch
masjidain on 15 March 2019*

**Volume 1:
Parts 1–3**



ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO THE TERRORIST ATTACK
ON CHRISTCHURCH MOSQUES
ON 15 MARCH 2019

TE KŌMIHANA WHI A TE WHAKAEE
KAWIRAKATUNA I NGĀ WHARE
MOSQUA O CHRISTCHURCH I TE
15 O POUTŪ-TE-RANGI 2019

26 November 2020


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.

Appendix 2: Australian Royal Commissions

1983 Royal Commission to inquire into certain matters related to drug trafficking

‘On 30 June 1981 the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, jointly announced the establishment of an inquiry into the alleged criminal activities in Australia of Terrence John Clark and other persons associated with him.’ (p. 2).



**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**

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