WAI-1750
North-Eastern Bay of Plenty District Inquiry

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL SERVICES
AND CULTURAL IMPACTS
OVERVIEW REPORT
(WAI-1750 #A38)

Responses to Questions of Clarification

15 October 2026

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Responses to Questions from Counsel for Wai 339 and Wai 1865..... 3

Responses to Questions from Crown Counsel..... 4

Responses to Questions from Counsel for Wai 339 and Wai 1865

1. *Page 17, footnote 25 of Wai 1750, #A38(a). Can you please clarify what are the boundaries of Kutarere Locality?*

   Whereas today census provide maps to show the boundaries of localities and mesh blocks, in the census from 1937 to 1971 no boundaries for localities were described or depicted. The centre of the locality is presumably the locality point as shown on topographical maps, but how far the area of a locality extends out from that point is not recorded.

2. *When you refer to Kutarere in the remainder of Volumes II and III,1 are you referring to only Kutarere Township, or does this include Kutarere Locality?*

   This is a broad question to answer across two volumes. It would vary depending on the subject matter being discussed. For example, at pp.346-347 in Vol.II, where housing is being discussed, although it is not specifically stated, this seems to reflect Kutarere Township or "settlement" as the file material notes. Similarly, pp.618-631, which deals with housing in Kutarere "village", presumably this too is a reference to the township rather than the surrounding locality.

   At pp.83 & 92 in Vol.III, however, this deals with the Kutarere Statistical Area and a map shows the area covered. When it comes to pp.353-356, and the language surveys, it is the Kutarere "community" that is being referred to in the source material. As this is focused on Māori language assessments, it is likely to be more widely spread that just the township.

   a. *Specifically, when you discuss Kutarere does this include the Hiwarau block?*

   In the examples above, I would imagine any people living on Hiwarau would be included in Kutarere Locality census date between 1936 and 1971; and the maps for the Kutarere Statistical Area show that Hiwarau is included; and probably the language survey also has included people in the wider area.

   The people living on Hiwarau, however, would not be included in the housing examples focused on the "settlement" or "village".

Responses to Questions from Crown Counsel

Questions of clarification on volume 2 (#A38(a))

1. ***Page 3, paragraph 3.7****: Can the author clarify whether any census records were consulted for Table 1, and whether any population data for the period from 1945 was examined?*

As the footnote reference indicates, this table has been reproduced from M.F. Poulsen & R.J. Johnston, R.J., 'Patterns of Maori Migration', in Johnston, R.J. [Editor] *Urbanisation in New Zealand*, Reed Education , Wgtn., 1973, p.151. There is no specific indication there whether the authors examined census records although presumably this would have been the case for them to come up with the figures in the table.

2. ***Page 7, paragraph 3.20****: The paragraph states "In that year nearly 23 Māori women died for every 1000 births. In the same year, the rate amongst Pākehā women was 6.5 per 1000 live births".*

   2.1 *Should both figures reflect either "births" or "live births"?*

Have checked the source and both sets of figures should reflect "live births"

3. *The paragraph also states, on page 8, "Furthermore, researcher Megan Cook considers that even this high figure was an underestimate as Māori deaths were still not being fully reported until after the Second World War."*

   3.1 *Can the author expand on the intended meaning of "fully reported on" in this sentence, and identify the entity or entities responsible for this reporting?*

The exact quote from Cook, after presenting the birth figure, is: "This figure, high as it is, was probably an underestimate: Māori deaths were not reliably reported until after the Second World War." [Cook, Megan 'Women's health - Māori women's health, pre-colonial times to 1940s', 2011, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/womens-health/page-2] Cook does not expand further or explain what she is referring to but presumably it relates to the registration of Māori deaths. As noted at para 2.613 of my report, whereas European births, deaths and marriages were required by law to be registered since 1848, it was not until 1911 that it was required for Māori marriages to be recorded and not until 1913 for Māori birth and deaths. As noted at https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/abouttherecords, it is generally recognised that despite the requirement to register from 1911/1913, adherence to it was uneven for a number of years thereafter. Cook holds the view that this remained an issue through to a period after World War II. It appears that she got this from Ian Pool and his article "Death rates and life expectancy – Recording births and deaths" published in Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, https://teara.govt.nz/en/death-rates-and-life-

expectancy/page-1. Pool, after noting the 1911 and 1913 dates, states "Despite these attempts, registration of Māori births and deaths did not occur reliably until after the Second World War." To find out why Pool held this view would require further research among his extensive body of research.

4. ***Page 8, paragraph 3.23****: The paragraph includes, "According to the 1946 Yearbook, the high Māori death rates also were associated with epidemic diseases, tuberculosis, respiratory diseases and diarrhoeal diseases continued to be the primary causes of this mortality."*

   4.1 *Can the author clarify the intended meaning of this sentence—were epidemic diseases, tuberculosis, respiratory diseases and diarrhoeal diseases the primary causes of Māori mortality?*

The exact sentences from the Yearbook which are pertinent are as follows: "With the exception of diphtheria and scarlet fever, epidemic and infectious diseases generally exact a much heavier toll proportionately among Maoris than among the non-Maori population, the most noteworthy examples being tuberculosis, particularly of the respiratory system, and typhoid fever. Other diseases of the respiratory system also show much higher rates for Maoris than for Europeans, and the same state of affairs is disclosed for diarrhœal diseases and stomach complaints."

5. ***Page 13, paragraph 3.38****: The paragraph includes, "In the case of Ōpōtiki, the Māori proportion of population increases at the expense of the European population, which is still on the rise in the town."*

   5.1 *What is the intended meaning of "at the expense of" in this paragraph?*

The expression was used as a broad turn of phrase comparing populations rather than a literal reference that might indicate that one group suffered through the actions of another. Because the sentence is about proportions, (rather than actual numbers), it can be said that any increase in one group accounting for a certain proportion of the town's population will occur at the expense of another groups whose proportion will drop.

6. ***Page 15, paragraph 3.43****: The paragraph includes, "Possibly back country land was being opened up at this time."*

   6.1 *Has work for this project included research to confirm whether this was the case?*

Not specifically. There is a vicarious mention, however, which comes from the 1948 Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the sheep-farming industry. During the inquiry of the Commission, when evidence was given by Pākehā farmers, they complained about the fact that it was now hard to get Māori labour allegedly because Māori were relying more on family benefit payments for their support. As part of this commnetary, various witnesses noted how Māori, in previous years. had been indispensable in opening hill back country. [See para 3.446]

7. ***Page 18, paragraph 3.50****: The paragraph states, "Qualitative evidence given by observers confirms the extent of mobility of the workforce within the inquiry district."*

7.1 *Can the author provide any further information about this qualitative evidence and the observers referred to here?*

The comment above was primarily referring to the evidence given in 1927 before the Native Lands Commission where an overview was presented of the employment that was being pursued by the workforce of each kainga and which showed the mobile nature of that employment. [2.400] The continued mobility of the workforce is reflected in school records where the absenteeism of children in some cases was because their parents were working away from the area. [See 3.949, 3.952, 3.954-3.958]

8. ***Page 21, paragraph 3.53****: The paragraph includes, "In the case of Ngāi Tai, the roll reveals that as at 1956 Torere remained the most important place of residence by far with 61.6% of the sample returning [to] this kāinga as their place of residence."*

8.1 *Can the author clarify the total number of people in the sample referred to here?*

As recorded in Appendix II, at para A.701, the number is 126

9. ***Page 26, paragraph 3.65****: The paragraph states, "In contrast, the Crown often regarded symbolic gestures or minor concessions as sufficient, creating ongoing tension between the parties."*

9.1 *Could the author clarify which symbolic gestures and minor concessions are referred to here? Is this statement based on contemporaneous evidence of statements by officials and/or Ministers?*

As indicated in the footnote reference #32, this statement reflects the view held by the historian who wrote on the process of seeking reparations Therese Crocker who at page 59 of her report stated

> "As a result of consistent Māori efforts to comply with government (while continuing to deal with economic difficulty post-raupatu), the Crown finally appeared willing to offer redress for past wrongs. But for the Crown, the token removal of an enduring past grievance was enough, while Māori sought a more far-reaching settlement. Māori sought the restoration of mana as well as the ability to fully economically participate into the future."

On p.60, Crocker reiterates her view:

> "The persistence of Māori in seeking to engage with the Crown through the avenues available and their sense of urgency to resolve these matters for the future as well, is evident in the relevant documents. In contrast, the documents also reveal the Crown lack of urgency and preference to treat raupatu as a past and finished issue and any redress largely as a token to remove old grievance."

10. ***Page 42, paragraph 3.109****: The paragraph states, "Better still, in the view of the delegates, was to bring people home but there was some understanding that there was nothing there for people to go back to."*

    10.1 *Is this commentary based on statements made by delegates at the conference? If so, is the author able to provide relevant references and quotes?*

The footnote reference recorded at para 3.110 was meant to have applied to 3.109 too. This indicates that at page 28 of the Conference's report, the matter mentioned in the two paragraphs was discussed. The report records:

> "The only remedy was repatriation, but many Maoris had become too deeply rooted in the cities, and there was nothing for most of them to go back to. The drift to the cities could be checked only if the Native Department provided more inducement to stay at home."

11. ***Page 48, paragraph 3.126****: The paragraph includes:*

> *In these circumstances where such pressures existed, Ngata asked the question of whether there should be a conscious effort to preserve the 'tribal spirit.' Ngata noted that according to some government administrators there would seem little point in doing this.*

    11.1 *Does Ngata note which government administrators held this view?*

No, he is not specific although, of course, whilst Minister of Maori Affairs he had worked closely with officials of that Department.

12. ***Page 57, paragraph 3.146****: The paragraph states:*

> *The Minister's somewhat offhand words would be predictive of the attitude taken to future legislation relating to Māori Welfare which would see tribal committees and executives 'fitted into' a bureaucratic structure as an adjunct to Māori policy instead of being the centre of it.*

12.1 *Which "future legislation" does the author have in mind here?*

This is a reference to the 1945 Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act

13. ***Page 85, paragraph 3.222****: The paragraph includes, "Furthermore, there were few specific initiatives put in place by the government at this time to achieve the development of an appreciation of Māori culture."*

13.1 *Was this view expressed by the Assistant Secretary of the Maori Affairs Department, whose speech is referred to in the preceding sentence?*

As indicated in the footnote referencing, this part of the report dealing with government policy originally comes from a previous report I had written for the Wai-1040 inquiry - #A38 "Twentieth Century Overview Part II 1935-2006" The content in the NEBoP report is a summary of the material presented in that report. The extract from #A38 in relation to "few specific initiatives" appears at para 2.1177 at p.791 and is as follows:

> In 1959, Assistant Secretary of the Maori Affairs Department Souter, when presenting a talk on Maori Affairs policy, expressed his view that the recorded objective of support for Maori culture was "rather contradictory" to the objective of integration. Furthermore, there were few specific initiatives put in place by the government at this time to achieve the development of an appreciation of Maori culture. Having considered this matter of apparent ongoing support for Maori culture by the government, when all its other policies were geared towards integration, historian Aroha Harris has noted: "Yet that part of the integration equation that allowed for the persistence of Maori ways of doing and being was left largely undefined except for vague references to arts, crafts, language, history and culture." [Aroha, Harris, "Dancing with the state: Māori creative energy and policies of integration, 1945-1967", PhD, Auckland University, (2007), p.43]

Therefore, my expressed view that there were "few specific initiatives" is based on Harris' view that this was the case and not anything the Assistant Secretary said.

13.2 *What are the "few specific initiatives" that were put in place, referred to here?*

At this point in her thesis, Harris does not elaborate further on the basis for her view. Presumably it is somewhere in the body of her thesis.

14. ***Page 86, paragraph 3.224****: The paragraph includes, "Overall, it is noted that the group approach has not been found to work in these matters."*

14.1 *Can the author clarify the sources for this statement? Is it intended to be page 792 of the same report (Wai 1750, #A38) referred to in footnote 223 in this paragraph?*

The sentence noted above appears at p.792 of the Wai 1040, #A38 report where it features in a Commentary section and therefore is my overview after having reviewed the primary source evidence. That primary source evidence is presented in the body of the #A38 report in relation to a 15 October 1956 Maori Affairs Department report entitled "The functions of the Welfare Division". The references in that 1956 report to the "group approach" are noted at paras 2.143 & 2.144 of #A38.

> 2.143 Having covered the revised Welfare objectives, the document commented on the shift in emphasis from group work to case work that was required. It was claimed that Welfare Officers had originally been primarily liaison officers appointed to advise and assist Maori in their attempts to resolve their own problems and to act as general advocates for Maori.
>
> > In other words the emphasis throughout was on the group approach which, it would be true to say, was in keeping with both the structure of the old Maori society and with its methods of tackling its problems. That structure, however, has been subjected to much change so that we have now reached the point where the universal application of that method is no longer workable. Group work on its own is not now enough. It must be augmented by intensive case work on an individual level.
>
> 2.144 It was felt, however, that whilst the group approach was good at influencing the opinions of people:
>
> > ... when a problem is reduced into its simplest parts, it is the individual who has to be finally induced to build a house or to place his boy in a trade or to send him on to University. One is quite convinced that there is no surer way of tackling a lot of our modern problems successfully than by the case work approach – by jumping into the breach and, if necessary leading the people on to better things one by one. In these things the group approach would be slow and unproductive. Welfare Officers must therefore recognise that they are no longer merely group workers – that indeed the most important part of their work can be discharged only through the casework approach.

15. ***Page 92, paragraph 3.238****: The paragraph includes:*

> *As commentators feared, however, engagement by Māori was taken by Pākehā officials as indicating a desire by Māori to conform to the majority culture and a surrender of the need to be involved in decision-making. The prevailing attitude was that as Māori had expressed a desire for assistance, it was now time to leave things for the experts to design a solution to identified problems. Without much effort, alternatives for all policies being offered could have been chosen*

15.1 *Which Pākehā officials are referred to in the first sentence? Is the sentence beginning "Without much effort" the author's conclusion?*

The "commentators" referred to above are delegates at the 1939 conference, the economist Belshaw, Apirana Ngata and others who were considering matters of Māori development at this time. Their fear about how Pākehā officials is a general reference to any government officials who dealt with Māori policy and programmes.

The sentence beginning "Without much effort" is my conclusion. In the rest of the paragraph, I list the policy alternatives that others had identified.

16. ***Pages 100–101, paragraph 3.255****: The author writes "It was also revealed that welfare officers continually worked in an environment of active obstruction to their work."*

16.1 *Is the author able to unpack the meaning of "active obstruction to their work"—did the review discussed in the paragraph provide further information about who was responsible for the "active obstruction" and what it involved?*

Once again, the selected sentence appears in a commentary section. The remarks are based on evidence recorded in the main body of the report at para 3.217 where the reference to "active obstruction" is explained a bit more: " …the evidence collected by the 1954/55 review showed that they [welfare officers] continually worked in an environment where the pre-1950 record of 'passive resistance' by other departmental staff had in general turned into active obstruction as welfare officers were either denied resources (particularly vehicles), were not felt to be supported in their work or where they were told how to do their welfare work, no doubt in accordance with departmental views on integration and the development of the individual…"

17. ***Page 221, paragraph 3.551****: The paragraph states:*

> *Before the work of Repa and Turbott, it was thought that tuberculosis among the Māori population was ten times as prevalent as it was among Pākehā. However, by 1937, revised figures indicated that Māori were thirty times more susceptible to tuberculosis than Europeans.*

17.1 In the second sentence, does the author intend to say that tuberculosis was thirty times more prevalent in the Māori population?

Yes

18. ***Page 222, paragraph 3.553****: The first bullet point states that the Māori death rate is underestimated.*

18.1 Can the author clarify how the Māori death rate was underestimated in these statistics?

No, I can not. I have reproduced what was recorded from the 1939 conference and there is no explanation there for the view that the overall Māori death rate was underestimated.

19. ***Page 234, paragraph 3.586****: The paragraph states:*

> *Of course, the 1940s and 1950s became known as the decade during which a disease which brought significant and disproportionate impacts to Māori was vigorously responded to by public health measures.*

19.1 Is the author here referring to tuberculosis, which is addressed in the section that follows in the report?

Yes

20. ***Page 273, Table 31****: The author presents a table of comparative mortality rates between Pākehā and Māori across a range of diseases.*

20.1 Over what period of time was this data collected? Is it the same period as the preceding Table 30, on page 272 (1953–1957)?

Yes

20.2 The table suggests that Māori had at least an equal mortality rate if not higher than Europeans for heart diseases and diabetes. This is different to the discussion at page 224, paragraph 3.560 in which the author notes that, as at 1946, Māori had a lower mortality rate for heart diseases and diabetes.

20.2.1 Is this because the statistics presented in the 1946 Yearbook were not age corrected for Māori?

Yes, I think this is correct. My understanding of providing age corrected statistics is to remove the effects of age distributions in a population which may create misleading results. This is especially important for chronic diseases as the comparative effect of these diseases is heavily influenced by age.

20.2.2 If not, is there another explanation for the difference between the 1946 mortality rates and the mortality rates presented in this table?

As noted above, I agree that age adjustment is probably the reason for the different statistics.

21 ***Page 276, paragraph 3.692****: The author writes "By the early 1950s, it was estimated that 60% of Māori were living in poor housing conditions."*

21.1 Who made this estimation?

This estimate was made by the Under Secretary of Māori Affairs at a June 1951 Conference. [See quotation following para 3.760]

22 ***Page 277–278, paragraph 3.697****: The paragraph includes, "Firstly, for the 1930s and 1940s it will be shown how the housing policy set up under the Labour Government was not very effective in delivering large numbers of the right type of housing to those Māori who most needed it."*

22.1 Can the author clarify what is meant by "the right type of housing" in this sentence?

The use of this rather loose term refers to rural housing. In the 1930s and 1940s the Māori population that needed housing assistance was rural and living on multiply-owned land. Yet, as the rest of the paragraph notes, the Department's housing criteria meant that many could not access housing finance as they did not meet departmental criteria.

23 ***Page 287, Table 33****: The table appears inverted. The author may wish to file a reformatted version of the table.*

Table 5.7: Funds (£) allocated and advances approved, by Maori land districts, to 14 February 1938

Land districts	Advances: number	Amount apportioned	Amount authorised	Amount available
Tokerau	38	10800	8575	2225
Waikato-Maniapoto	42	8200	11455	-3355
Waiariki	10	7200	3193	4007
Tairawhiti	33	6750	7705	- 955
Aotea	10	5400	2550	2850
Ikaroa	20	4950	6190	- 1240
South Island	7	1800	2350	- 550
Totals	**160**	**45000[1]**	**42018**	**2982**

[1] £5,000 retained to meet contingencies

24 ***Page 289, Figure 13****: We read the yellow bar in this figure to represent the nationwide average value of advances authorised under the special provisions of the Native Housing Act 1935 and the green bar to represent the nationwide average value of advances authorised under the ordinary provisions of the Native Housing Act 1935. Is that correct?*

Yes

25 ***Page 333, paragraph 3.838****: The paragraph includes, "On 9 October 1948, a district health nurse from informed the Medical Officer of Health in Gisborne that the water obtained by those living at Waioweka Pa and by carried into the Pa came 'from a small stream where they wash their clothes.'"*

25.1 What is the word (or words) missing after "from"?

There appear to be no words missing after "from" but the sentence should be corrected to read:

> "On 9 October 1948, a district health nurse ~~from~~ informed the Medical Officer of Health in Gisborne that the water obtained by those living at Waioweka Pa and ~~by~~ carried into the Pa came 'from a small stream where they wash their clothes.'" [two strikethroughs added]

26 ***Page 349, paragraph 3.882****: The paragraph includes, "Not surprisingly, despite 40% of the Māori population being identified as urgently requiring houses, few houses were built under the 1936 regulations necessitating an easing of criteria late in 1938."*

26.1 What is meant by "not surprisingly" in this sentence?

This is commentary section. In the main body of the report, it is set out how the criteria of the housing policy of the Department of Maori Affairs barred a number of people with poor housing from accessing finance. Hence to me it is not surprising that despite there being much need, it remained largely unmet under the 1936 regulations.

27 ***Page 427, paragraph 4.99****: The paragraph states:*

> *Without knowing how many of the sample did not have children (or, for those that did, how many children they had) it is difficult to calculate the total population outside the Inquiry District. If it is estimated that half the 225 persons had children and that they had one each (allowing some of the 225 were married to another iwi member, but also that family size was larger than this), this essentially doubles the 225 to almost 500 persons with a further 50 persons in Auckland/Northland.*

27.1 Is the calculation used here 225 + (225/2 x 1) = 338 (roundingup)? Presumably the author is allowing for some families having more than one child to reach the estimate of almost 500 persons?

Yes, that is correct

28 ***Page 489, paragraph 4.283****: Can the author clarify whether the statistics given in this paragraph represent the percentage of children with hearing defects or with health defects?*

It relates to the percentage of children with hearing defects.

29 ***Page 502–503, paragraph 4.318****: The author writes "Under this policy, many health agencies and Area Health Boards adopted an iwi-centric approach although some iwi faced difficulties."*

29.1 Can the author please expand on the difficulties faced by some iwi referred to in this sentence?

The passage indicated came from the May 2006 report by Derek A. Dow, "Maori health and government policy 1940-2000". On p.61, Dow gave an example of a difficulty faced by iwi in Hawkes Bay where numerous requests were made for Area Health Board boundaries to coincide with Kahungungu tribal boundaries but these were rejected by the Consultative Committee. Dow commented that: "This iwi-centred focus worked best in areas with a strong tribal sense of identity, such as Waikato (Tainui) or the South Island (Ngai Tahu)."

30 ***Page 526, Table 72**: Can the author confirm that the numbers in this table represent the percentage of Māori pupils at each level of attainment?*

Yes, that is correct

31 ***Page 579, paragraph 4.532**: The author writes "As education was for many Māori children an experience of consistent failure, the resulting frustration manifested as a desire to leave school as soon as possible."*

31.1 Can the sources for this statement please be provided?

The excerpt referred to features in a Commentary section. It is based on information in the main body of the report [paras 4.394 & 4.395] which comes from a November 1967 speech by Turoa Royal, the Assistant to the Officer for Māori Education when he spoke of the difficulties facing Māori schoolchildren through the education system. He then referred to the role of different value systems between the cultures; that Māori children were behind in primary school; and that their difficulties with English were significant factors at the secondary school level:

> "The Maori child because of consistent failure gets frustrated so at 15 you get this large number who wished to leave school. The Maori child suffers because of our Maori language structure. The Maori child needs success, success to want to learn to get ahead."

32 ***Page 623, paragraph 4.688**: The paragraph includes, "Six others (32%) were 'fair' or 'reasonable' which often seemed to refer to barely adequate."*

32.1 What is the basis for the conclusion that a "fair" or "reasonable" rating often meant the house was "barely adequate"?

On having reviewed the table prior to para 4.688, I would accept that my statement that the words "fair" or "reasonable" used by officials were essentially the same as being barely adequate appears to be an impressionistic judgment that is not based on hard evidence.

33 ***Page 636, paragraph 4.717 and Table 77**: The author writes that "Māori were underrepresented as employers or self-employed."*

33.1 Can the author clarify how this statement relates to the figures in Table 77?

Table 77 is a reproduction of Table 2.20 produced at p.659 in my Wai1040 #A38 report. However, I suspect there is an error in both tables in that the "Maori Males" and "Non-Maori Males need to be swapped. This can only be settled by examining the primary source document." [July 1965, "Our Maori Population and Labour Force", ABRP 6844 W4598 Box 239 2/74 Pt 3, ANZW, Wai 1040 A38(a), Supporting Papers Vol.9 pp.5191-6212] This I have not been able to do in the available timeframe for answering these questions of clarification.

34 ***Page 651, paragraph 4.753****: When discussing notable exceptions to the observation that destinations for all school leavers were similar to destinations for Māori school leavers, the author writes:*

> *Armed Forces: whilst there was a slight increase for all school leavers, there was a slight increase for Māori.*

34.1 *Can the author clarify how this point is an exception to the observation that destinations for all school leavers were similar to destinations for Māori school leavers?*

The Comment was based on the figures in *Table 84. Destinations School Leavers, 1966 and 1973*. In that table, the following figures were given for the Armed Forces.

	1966		1973	
	All %	**Māori %**	**All %**	**Māori %**
Armed Forces	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.8

Given this, the sentence in the report that is being cited by counsel is in error and should read instead: "*Armed Forces: whilst there was a slight increase for all school leavers, there was a slight* ***decrease*** *for Māori.*" [Corrected error in bold]

Questions of clarification on volume 3 (#A38(b))

35 ***Page 1, paragraph 5.1****: The author writes:*

> *Unfortunately, any approaches made to agencies tend to get treated as requests under the Official Information Act. Making requests in this medium is very difficult to operate in unless the research objectives are clear and the researcher also has familiarity with the terminology and vernacular that is in place in the agency and around current policies and programmes. Furthermore, with the many protections available under the Act, any actual information received often is generic or non-specific*

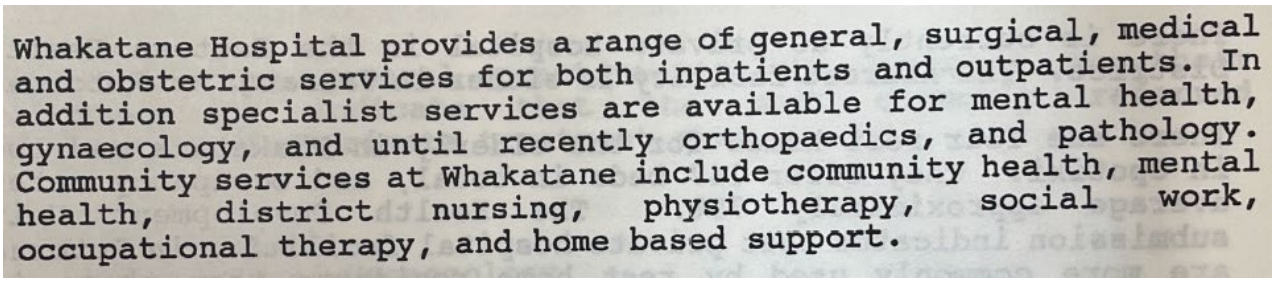
35.1 *Is the author here referring to their experience in relation to specific requests for information for this report, or to their experience in relation to other research projects? If the former, can the author provide the specific examples of the point referred to here?*

The comments made in Para 5.1 are general remarks about researching source material for the period after 1990. They do not refer to specific requests made in relation to this report.

36. ***Page 136, paragraph 5.283****: The author writes: "Those in the Inquiry District had to access some of their health services from Whakatāne Hospital."*

36.1 What health services are referred to here?

As indicated by the footnote, the reference to Whakatane Hospital is based on a report by Bay of Plenty DHB titled *Eastern Bay of Plenty Health Services Review, Part One: Themes and Findings,* Nov 1990, ADHL, 22979, ANZ-A, R21626383. This is in my Supporting Papers, Vol.31. The specific reference of the DHB report is p.33. The excerpt in relation Whakatane hospital is as follows:

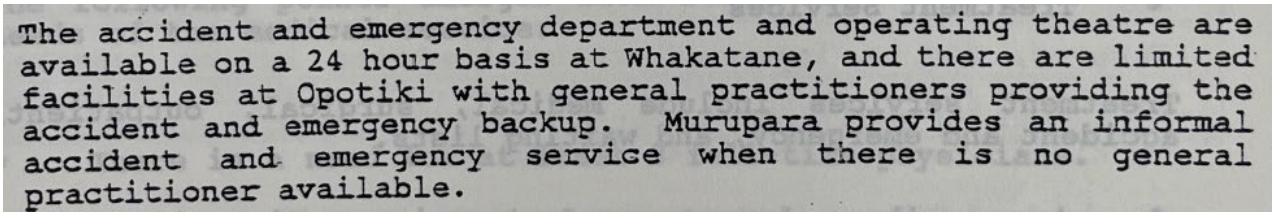

Whakatane Hospital provides a range of general, surgical, medical and obstetric services for both inpatients and outpatients. In addition specialist services are available for mental health, gynaecology, and until recently orthopaedics, and pathology. Community services at Whakatane include community health, mental health, district nursing, physiotherapy, social work, occupational therapy, and home based support.

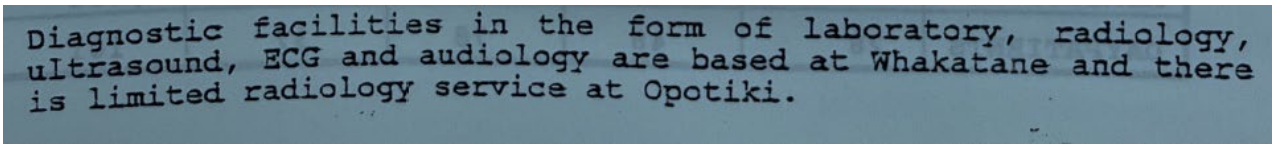
37. ***Paragraph 5.284****: The paragraph reads in part:*

> *There were limited accident and emergency facilities with general practitioners providing back-up. There was also a limited radiology service at Ōpōtiki. There were reduced clinical support services in relation not pharmacy, physiotherapy, dietician and ostomy services at Ōpōtiki Hospital with main services being at Whakatāne Hospital.*

37.1 What is meant by "limited", in the first and second sentences, in this context?

The source for this information is the same as above with the material discussed here being located on p.104 of the report. As can be seen, the report uses the word "limited" but does not expand on what that means. The excerpts where the word "limited" is used as noted above are as follows:


The accident and emergency department and operating theatre are available on a 24 hour basis at Whakatane, and there are limited facilities at Opotiki with general practitioners providing the accident and emergency backup. Murupara provides an informal accident and emergency service when there is no general practitioner available.

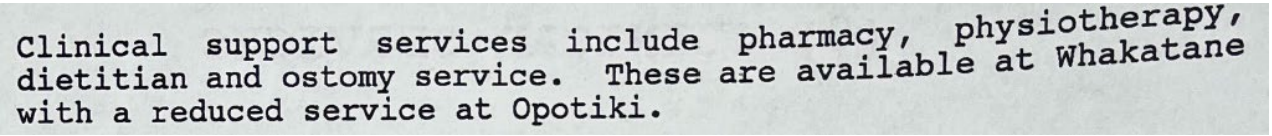

Diagnostic facilities in the form of laboratory, radiology, ultrasound, ECG and audiology are based at Whakatane and there is limited radiology service at Opotiki.

37.2 What were the reasons for the "limited" nature of the services?

As can be seen from the excerpts provided, there is no explanation as to why the services at Ōpōtiki Hospital are regarded as "limited".

37.3 Regarding the third sentence of the quoted text, what were clinical support services "reduced" in relation to? Is the author also able to clarify the meaning of the typo that reads "[…] in relation not pharmacy, physiotherapy […]"?

The source is the same. The report uses the word "reduced" at p.105. There is no further explanation. The excerpt is as follows


Clinical support services include pharmacy, physiotherapy, dietitian and ostomy service. These are available at Whakatane with a reduced service at Opotiki.

In relation to the typo, the "not" should read "to".

38. ***Page 137, paragraph 5.288****: The author discusses submissions that refer to the "A & E Department" of Ōpōtiki Hospital.*

38.1 Is this the same department referred to in paragraph 5.284 as providing "limited accident and emergency facilities"?

Yes, that is correct

39. ***Page 146, paragraph 5.314****: The paragraph lists points identified by a 1992 review of health services in Bay of Plenty, written in the present tense.*

39.1 Should the list be in the past tense?

Yes

40. Pages 431–432, paragraph 6.310*: The paragraph states:*

> *Although the convictions that have been found only go up to 1919, Williams found evidence of complaints that were investigated over the 1930s and 1940s and he gained the impression that 'the few prosecutions represent only the tip of an iceberg in relation to the impact of the suppression laws.' He commented that, 'Throughout the period the Act was in force school teachers, doctors, coroners, nurses, police constables, Māori councils and ordinary citizens could and did initiate investigations of healers and religious leaders whose activities attracted attention.'*

40.1 Can the author provide any further details on the investigations referred to in the second sentence?

As indicated by footnote references, this passage is based on a report by David Williams: 'Crown Policy Affecting Māori Knowledge Systems and Cultural Practices', Waitangi Tribunal, 2001 (Wai 262, K3) p.203. Examples provided by Williams regarding the initiation of investigations over the 1930s and 1940s include the following:

> "...complaints in 1932 on the prevalence of tohungaism among the Maori of Waingaro district by the headteacher of Ohautira Native School. Members of the public could make complaints as well. In 1932 Ngata decided there was no point in prosecuting a tohunga from Owairaka after inquiry into a complaint from a Te Kuiti resident. Police attempted to gather evidence against a tohunga at Tikitiki in 1941 and could find people who disliked the man but none were willing to run the risk of publicly giving evidence against him.A complaint in 1948 about a tohunga practising at Okauia marae in the Waikato was investigated but did not proceed to a prosecution as the tohunga was merely practising the 'Pae [sic] Marire faith'. In 1949 a Welfare Officer at Wairoa was required to investigate the nature of a religious movement of some 200 to 300 people led by Tutekohi Rangi whose lengthy meetings were causing adherents to neglect their employment."

Williams further noted that examples could be found in the Archives NZ Wgtn files:

- "Letters re Tohunga; and other correspondence" found in AAAJ, W2791, 2/1/29, "Tohunga Suppression 1910-61"
- "Reports on Tohungaism 1932-77" MA1, 19/1/27

41. ***Page 448, paragraph 6.358****: The paragraph states, "Generally, the choice of sites was based as much on their ease of access, tourist potential, and picturesque setting as on their representative value and historical significance."*

41.1 Can the author please provide any sources consulted in relation to this point?

As indicated in the footnote reference, the information in this paragraph comes from a website article 'The Scenery Preservation Act', URL: https://nzhistory.govt.nz/culture/scenery-preservation/scenery-preservation-commission (Manatū Taonga — Ministry for Culture and Heritage p.5). There the exact sentence reads: "Most sites were chosen as much for their ease of access, tourist potential and picturesque setting as for their representative value and historical significance." The article was written by Kynan Gentry and Tony Nightingale. The bibliography, noted on p.9 of the article, is as follows:

Books

- Helen Leach, 'Early attempts at historic heritage site protection in New Zealand', *Archaeology in New Zealand*, 34, 2, June 1991
- Tony Nightingale and Paul Dingwall, *Our picturesque heritage: 100 years of scenery preservation in New Zealand*, Department of Conservation, Wellington, 2003
- Geoff Park, *Nga ururoa: ecology and history in a New Zealand landscape*, Victoria University Press, Wellington, 1999
- Michael Roche, 'The origins and evolution of scenic reserves', MA thesis, Canterbury University, 1979
- David Thom, *Heritage: the parks of the people*, Lansdowne Press, Auckland, 1987

42. ***Page 562, paragraph 6.530****: The paragraph states, "A number of reserves were transferred to Whakatōhea ownership during this meeting."*

42.1 Can the author please clarify which reserves were transferred to Whakatōhea ownership during the meeting referred to?

In addition to the urupa reserves mentioned prior to this paragraph, other reserves that were transferred to Whakatōhea ownership during this meeting were as follows.

- Paerata Reserve (Allotment 519, Waiotahi Parish)
- Hikutaia Domain (section 245 Hikutaia Settlement)
- Allotments 375 and 381 Waioeka Parish and Section 1 SO 8891 (Opotiki Recreation Reserves)
- Volkners Island (Recreation Reserve being Part Allotments 334, 340, 342, 345, 346 and Alottments 339 and 343)
  In addition, resolutions were made in relation to the Council supporting the Crown in giving Whakatōhea Right of First Refusal in respect of the following: (Once again, there were some conditions regarding these resolutions)
- Local Purpose Reserve (wharf) (Pt Allotment 334 Town of Opotiki Sect 1)
- Local Purpose Reserve (Soil Conservation and River control) (Pt Allotment 466 and 468 Town of Opotiki Sect 1 – being those parts coloured Orange on the plan included in the report)

It was also noted that the Council supported the establishment of a Joint Board for the management of Tirohanga Coastal Reserves with equal representation from the Council and Whakatōhea with the Tirohanga Dunes Conservation land being held by Whakatōhea as a Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The Council also supported the management of the Te Ngatio / Opotiki Recreation Reserve, Hikuwai Recreation Reserve (Section 1 Blk III Opotiki), and the Local Purpose (Esplanade) reserve (sections 1-7 SO 461791) being included in the Joint Management Board. (There were some conditions regarding these resolutions).

[See 1 Aug 2023, Minutes of an ordinary council meeting of the Opotiki District Council, pp.15-18
- https://www.odc.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2bpcqtp1b1cxby3k9b0b/hierarchy/sitecollectiondocuments/our-council/Meetings%20and%20Committees/Ordinary%20Council%20Meeting%20Minutes/2023-08-01%20-%20Ordinary%20Council%20Meeting%20Minutes.pdf]