



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE
 EXTRAORDINARY.

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Establishment of National Efficiency Board.

LIVERPOOL. Governor.

WHEREAS by section three of the War Regulations Amendment Act, 1916, it is provided, *inter alia*, that the Governor in Council may by regulations make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance of industries essential for the public welfare:

And whereas by the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and its amendments, special powers are conferred on the Governor for the purpose of regulating trade and commerce in time of war:

And whereas it is desirable that inquiry should be made with a view to enable the Governor to exercise the powers so conferred upon him as aforesaid:

And whereas it is also desirable, having regard to the exigencies of the present war and the conditions created thereby, that inquiry should be made—

- (1.) With a view to enable the Government to make provision for the organization and development of industries, for the enforcement of public and private economy, and generally for increasing national efficiency; and
- (2.) To determine what further legislation (if any) it is necessary or expedient to pass with reference to the matters aforesaid or any of them:

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 establish a Board to be known as the National Efficiency Board, and do hereby appoint—

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Esquire, of Wellington;
 THOMAS MOSS, Esquire, of Eketahuna;
 JAMES HENRY GUNSON, Esquire, of Auckland;
 JAMES ARTHUR FROSTICK, Esquire, of Christchurch; and
 WILLIAM DUFFUS HUNT, Esquire, of Dunedin,

to hold office during my pleasure as the members of that Board, and do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM FERGUSON as the Chairman of the said Board; and do hereby appoint and constitute the members of the said Board to be jointly and severally a Commission for the following purposes, namely:—

(1.) To inquire as to what industries or occupations in New Zealand may be properly regarded as wholly or in part essential or as not essential for the public welfare.

(2.) To inquire as to what restrictions, modifications, or extensions should be adopted in or in connection with any such industry or occupation so as to secure greater economy and efficiency therein.

(3.) To inquire as to the classes and quantity of labour necessary for the maintenance and regulation of any industry or occupation, whether essential for the public welfare or not.

(4.) To inquire as to the classes and quantity of labour available for the maintenance and regulation of any such industry or occupation, and as to how, in respect of essential industries and occupations, such labour may best be obtained, due regard being had to the interests of other established industries and occupations.

(5.) To inquire as to the advisability of employing women in suitable industries or occupations; as to the extent to which it is practicable or desirable to employ women in lieu of men; and as to what extent women are available for employment in such industries or occupations.

(6.) (a.) With reference to the men employed in essential industries or occupations, or in any essential industry or occupation, to ascertain from time to time what proportion of such men is liable for military service, and what proportion is not so liable; with reference to the men who are liable for military service, to ascertain from time to time, so far as possible, the number of men who are medically unfit for military service, the number of men who have been exempted on appeal to a Military Service Board, and the number still liable for service, distinguishing in the last case between men in the First Division and men in the Second Division of the Reserve.

(b.) To ascertain so far as possible the number and class of men employed in partially essential or non-essential industries, and not liable for military service, who may be available (if required) for transfer to any essential industry or occupation.

(7.) To inquire as to the best methods to be adopted for the employment in essential industries or occupations, or otherwise, of persons of military age who are unfit for military service.

(8.) To inquire as to the advisability and best methods of organizing the labour available for essential or other industries or occupations in New Zealand or in any part thereof, with a view to securing the highest efficiency with economy.

(9.) To inquire as to the use or as to the advisability of using any class of machinery, tools, or appliances in any particular industry or industries, with a view to efficient and economic production.

(10.) To inquire as to any restriction, either organized or otherwise, that may be alleged to exist to the detriment of the public welfare, in any trade, service, industry, or occupation.

(11.) With respect to industries where the raw materials used therein are wholly or in substantial part produced in New Zealand, to inquire as to the best methods to be adopted for the production and preparation of such raw materials; and with respect to any raw materials not indigenous to New Zealand, to inquire as to the best methods for the treatment of such materials in New Zealand.

(12.) To inquire generally as to any matters relating to or for promoting efficiency of production.

(13.) To inquire as to the statistics of New Zealand and other countries with respect to the condition of employment (including hours of labour and rates of wages), and with respect to the output and production in connection with any industry or industries.

(14.) To inquire as to the desirability of limiting or prohibiting the exportation of any materials.

(15.) To inquire as to the desirability of restricting or prohibiting the manufacture, import, transport, sale, or use of any article that is not essential to the public welfare.

(16.) To inquire as to the desirability of restricting or stopping the execution of public works, whether under the control of the Government or of any local authority.

(17.) To inquire as to the desirability of restricting or stopping any form of public transit not essential to the public welfare.

(18.) To inquire as to the desirability of restricting or stopping any form of amusement not essential to the public welfare.

(19.) To inquire as to any rules or regulations made by any employers or association of employers, or any workers or association of workers, with a view to ascertaining whether such rules or regulations, in so far as they affect any trade, industry, or occupation, place any restriction detrimental to the public welfare upon efficient and economical production.

(20.) To inquire as to the necessity or advisability and the best methods of carrying on or disposing of the farms or other businesses of men engaged in military service.

(21.) To inquire as to the advisability of adopting improved methods for the instruction and technical training of workers with a view to securing more efficient service, and generally as to the necessity for further technical education and for scientific research with respect to the maintenance, development, or establishment of industries.

(22.) To inquire as to the advisability of establishing new industries in New Zealand, or of developing existing industries, whether during or after the war.

(23.) To inquire as to the best methods of insuring the employment in suitable capacities of returned soldiers.

(24.) To inquire as to the necessity or otherwise of modifying or suspending any of the provisions of any award of the Court of Arbitration, or of any industrial agreement, or of any rules of a trade-union or other association, so as to permit of returned soldiers who may be partially disabled being suitably employed and remunerated.

(25.) To inquire as to what measures may be necessary or advisable with a view to promote thrift and to discourage luxury.

(26.) Generally, and without restricting any of the special powers conferred by the foregoing provisions, to inquire as to the advisability of the exercise of any powers conferred on the Governor or the Governor in Council, or on any Minister of the Crown, by the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and its amendments, or by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, or by any other Act passed or that may be hereafter passed having reference to the war or to conditions created thereby.

(27.) In pursuance of any such inquiry from time to time to report to and advise the Government as to any of the matters aforesaid or in any way related thereto.

And I hereby declare and direct, with the advice and consent of the said Executive Council, that every member of the said Board shall possess and may exercise either separately or jointly with any one or more of the others of them all the powers and authorities conferred upon a Commission by the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908, and by these presents, in the same manner as if each of them had been separately appointed a Commission by these presents, and may summon witnesses and hear evidence accordingly; save that every report made in pursuance of these presents shall be made by the Chairman of the Board, notwithstanding the fact that the inquiry on which the report is based may have been held before one or more of the members separately.

And I do further declare, with the like advice and consent, that these presents are issued under and subject to the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908.

And I do further declare, with the like advice and consent, that these presents shall continue in full force and effect although the inquiries of the Board are not regularly continued from time to time or from place to place by adjournment; and, for the better enabling the Board to carry these presents into effect, the members thereof are hereby jointly and severally authorized and empowered to make inquiries under these presents at such times and places in the said Dominion as they may deem expedient, with power to adjourn from time to time and place to place as they may think fit, and to call before them and examine on oath (or otherwise as may be allowed by law) such persons as they may think capable of affording them information in the premises; and the said members are also jointly and severally empowered to call for and examine all such documents as they may deem likely to afford them information on the subject-matter under inquiry, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all lawful means whatsoever; and, using all diligence, they are required to report to me under their hands from

time to time touching all matters wherein they may make inquiry in pursuance of these presents.

And I do hereby, with the like advice and consent, declare that these presents shall remain in force until revoked by Order in Council or until the expiration of twelve months after the termination of the present war with Germany, whichever first happens.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Arthur William de Brito Savile, Earl of Liverpool, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Dominion of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Dominion, at the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

J. ALLEN,
Acting Prime Minister.

Approved in Council.

F. W. FURBY,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

By Authority : MARCUS F. MARKS, Government Printer, Wellington.