His and the Labour Party's election slogan in the 1930s:
Onward and upward.
See ANONYMOUS A00317 and A00328, and FAIRBURN, Arthur Rex Dugard F00004.

On his Labour Government (1937):
We might make mistakes, but we would make other things too.

On Social Security (1938):
I want to know why people should not have decent wages, why they should not have decent pensions in the evening of their days or when they are invalided. What is there more valuable in our Christianity than to be our brother's keepers in reality? ... I want to see people have security ... I want to see humanity secure against poverty, secure in illness or old age.

On Ned Kelly and himself:
Though I was born in the same district in which Ned Kelly did his bushranging, I did not inherit his methods.

Savage's habitual prefatory phrase or exclamation:
Now then ... The New Zealand Observer (13 October 1938) reported: 'Someone must have been telling Mr Savage about his 'Now then', as he has been making conscious efforts to avoid saying it. It seems a pity that just when this pregnant phrase was passing into the national vocabulary with a sort of halo clinging to it, its author should become self-conscious and try to forget it.' (also quoted in: Gustafson, Barry. From the Cradle to the Grave. Auckland, 1986: 224; see also ANONYMOUS A00317 and A00328, and FAIRBURN, Arthur Rex Dugard F00004.

On Britain's declaration of war against Germany (5 September 1939):
Both with gratitude for the past, and with confidence in the future, we range ourselves without fear beside Britain. Where she goes, we go, where she stands, we stand. [We are only a small and a young nation, but we are one and all a band of brothers, and we march forward with a union of hearts and wills to a common destiny.]
See HOLLAND, Sir Sidney George H00152.

A comment made over Easter 1940, on the Lee attacks, used as part of the campaign to expel Lee from the Labour Party:
For about two years my life has been a living hell.

As Prime Minister appealing to men to volunteer for military service in World War II:
But I want that service to be the service of men who bear willing the arms that they have taken up freely. I wish it to be said that every New Zealand soldier is a volunteer on whom no compulsion was brought to bear but that of his own conscience.
Conscription was introduced in July 1940, shortly after Savage's death.

When challenged to restrain Hon. P. C. Webb's amorous affairs:
Have you ever tried to lasso a kangaroo?

SCANLAN, Nelle Margaret

Ending a radio talk to country folk (early 1930s):
Well, good-night, all you little Backbones.
See ANONYMOUS A00036 and HYDE, Robin H00226.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Maori carving

Mitre Peak, Milford Sound
Mud Volcanoes, Tukitere
The Great Geyser, Wairakei
The Geyser Valley, Wairakei
Mount Cook and Hooker River, Southern Alps
Lake Ada, Milford Sound
Nikau Palms
Kauri Trees, N. Auckland
On the Manganzu-o-te-Ao River—Wanganui River
Maori Women
Maori Whare (House), Rotorua
Maori Woman weaving Flax Mat
Maori Woman at Hiraung
A Maori Chief, showing tattoo
Carved end of a canoe
Maori Carver at work, Whakarewarewa
Maori carving
Maori carved house with grotesque figures
Maori village, Ohinemutu

CHAPTER I

SECTION I

INTRODUCTORY

The Dominion of New Zealand comprises all territories, islands, and countries lying between 162° east longitude and 173° east longitude and between 33° and 53° south latitude, and in addition the Kermaia Islands, a scattered group situated between the parallels of 29° 10' and 31° 30' south latitude and between the meridians of 177° 45' and 179° west longitude, and the Cook group and other islands situated in the South Pacific Ocean within the Tropic of Capricorn and lying approximately between the meridians of 156° and 170° west longitude.

The original boundaries of the Colony of New Zealand were fixed by an Imperial statute (26 & 27 Vict. c. 23) in the year 1863. There was a prior Proclamation of Captain Hobson on the 30th January, 1840, which excluded small portions of the main islands, and a further extension by Royal Letters Patent in 1842, but the Imperial statute of 1863 first fixed the boundaries for constitutional purposes.

S. N. Z.

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