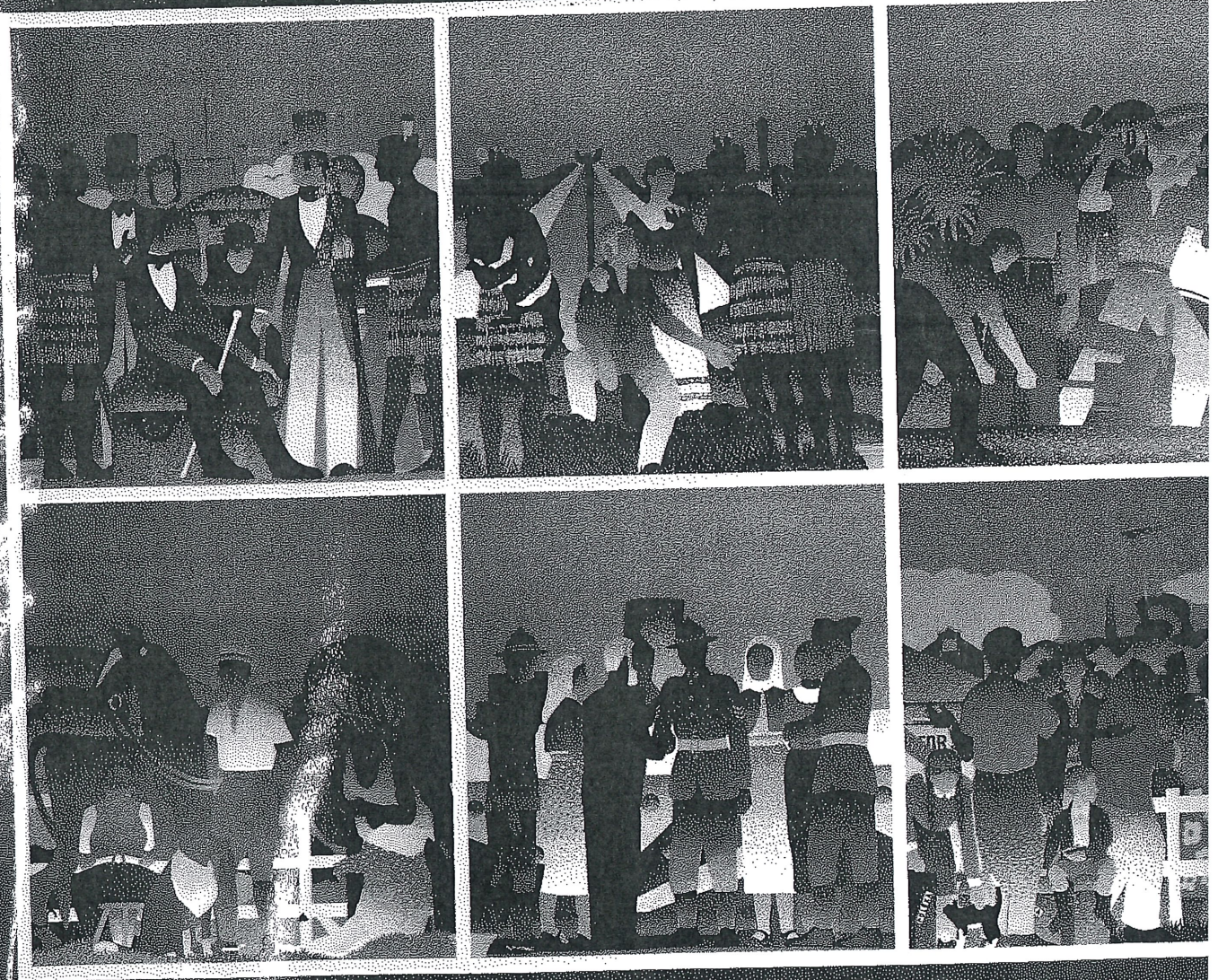


NEW ZEALAND

Statistics NZ, 1990

2020 P. 264

19 YEAR BOOK



Facts and figures on New Zealand today...
and how it got that way

Preface

Readers will notice the changes from earlier editions with the 1990 edition of the *New Zealand Official Yearbook*. Apart from the obvious change of size, there are also major differences in content.

The 94th edition of the *Official Yearbook* not only provides the regular statistics and other authoritative reference material on New Zealand, but also a wealth of historical material on many different topics, much of which has been reproduced or derived from earlier editions.

The departmental editors have managed to counterpoint the contemporary information with historical text, graphics and photographs, and the result is a volume with frequent changes of perspective as the reader peruses it. I am sure that readers will find the mixture both interesting and informative.

The *Official Yearbook* can trace its origins in time to a number of different dates last century. It was not known as the *Official Yearbook* until 1893, but a precursor, the *Handbook of New Zealand* was prepared as early as 1875. Although not strictly the *Official Yearbook's* centennial, the 1990 commemorative year was seen as an appropriate time for a special edition.

The preparation of the 1990 *Official Yearbook* has involved even more contributors than usual, with several hundred persons in various departments and other organisations contributing. Many persons have also given generously of their private time, particularly in the preparation of historical material. All contributors are acknowledged at the end of each chapter, but on behalf of the department I would like to offer my thanks to all concerned. I also record my appreciation of the fine work of the Department of Statistics editorial and graphic design staff, as well as those at the Government Printing Office, who have successfully completed their tasks under considerable time pressure. My special thanks go to Bob White, the Chief Editor of the *Official Yearbook*, for turning the concept of the 1990 commemorative edition into a product of such excellence.

Despite the emphasis on history, this is not the last edition of the *Official Yearbook* of course. It will return in the second half of 1991—in its usual format—and continue to chronicle developments in New Zealand as a nation, while providing an authoritative reference work that New Zealanders can use from day to day.

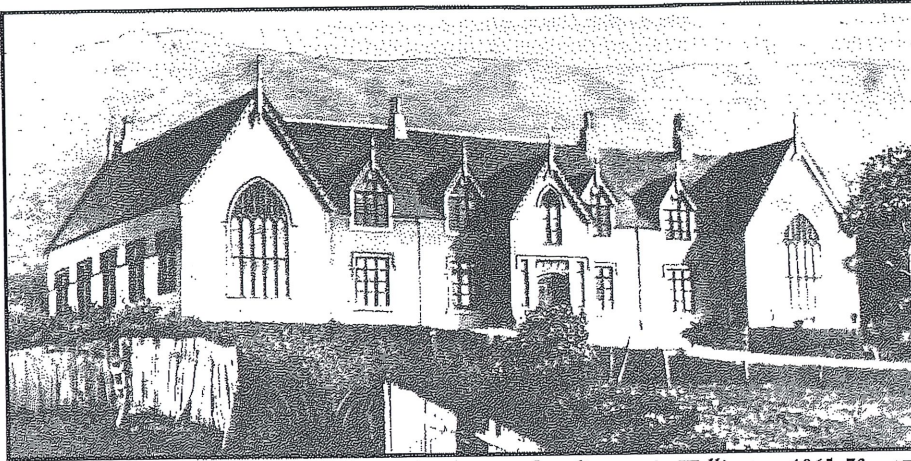
In regard to the specific statistical content of the *Official Yearbook*, readers should understand that the volume contains only a very small fraction of available official statistics. Just because statistics are not in the *Official Yearbook* do not assume, as sometimes happens, that they are not available. A written or telephone inquiry to the Department of Statistics will readily reveal the full range of available statistics.

I welcome you as a reader of this special edition of the *New Zealand Official Yearbook*, and hope that it provides an effective source for meeting a wide range of public information needs.



S. KUZMICICH
Government Statistician

June 1990.



Provincial Council Houses of Assembly and first Houses of Parliament in Wellington, 1865–73. ATL

3.3—Continued

	Annual salary or allowance payable from 1 July 1989
<i>Officers of the House of Representatives—</i>	
Speaker	102 500
Chairman of Committees	87 000
Deputy Chairman of Committees	65 750
<i>Leader and Deputy of the Opposition—</i>	
Leader of the Opposition	109 000
Deputy Leader of the Opposition	84 750
<i>Whips—</i>	
Chief Government Whip	75 000
Chief Opposition Whip	75 000
Junior Government Whip	70 750
Junior Opposition Whip	70 750
<i>Members of Parliament—</i>	
Member of Parliament	61 000
<i>Allowances—</i>	
Prime Minister	27 300
Deputy Prime Minister	12 100
Minister of the Crown	11 300
Minister of the Crown without portfolio	8 900
Parliamentary under-secretary	8 900
Minister of Foreign Affairs (additional)	6 000
Speaker	5 750
(additional allowance as Speaker; plus electorate allowance abated by one-third of the appropriate rate, and day allowance)	9 200
Chairman of Committees	5 750
(additional allowance as Chairman plus electorate allowance abated by one-third of the appropriate rate, and day allowance)	5 250
Deputy Chairman of Committees	5 750
(additional allowance as Deputy Chairman, and day allowance)	625
Leader of the Opposition	11 300
(plus house and travelling allowances)	5 750
Deputy Leader of the Opposition	5 750
(plus additional allowance as deputy and electorate, night, and day allowances at appropriate rates)	4 450
Members (plus electorate, day, and night allowances at appropriate rates)	5 750

Source: Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Members of Parliament. Table 3.4 shows the percentage of women members of Parliament, and members of both sexes of various ages elected in the 1987 general election compared to the voting population.

3.4 PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION*

	Percentage of total members of Parliament	Percentage of total voting-age population
Women	14.4	51.2
Age groups, both sexes—		
18–29 years	—	28.4
30–39	18.6	21.3
40–49	42.3	16.9
50–59	30.9	12.3
60 years and over	8.2	21.1

*As at 31 December 1989.

Source: Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Table 3.5 lists members of the House of Representatives at the end of December 1989. The final results of the 1987 general election were printed in the *Report of the General Election* (also *Parl. paper E.9*). Amended statistics, including the result of an electoral petition which saw the Government member for Wairarapa replaced by a National Party candidate during 1988, were printed subsequently (also *Parl. paper E.9*).

The seat of government

Up to the year 1865 the seat of Government of New Zealand was at Auckland. Several attempts were made by members of Parliament, by motions in the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, to have it removed to some more central place, but it was not until November, 1863, that Mr Domett (the late Premier) was successful in carrying resolutions in the House of Representatives that steps should be taken for appointing some place in Cook Strait as the permanent seat of Government in the colony. The resolutions adopted were: "(1) That it has become necessary that the seat of Government in the colony should be transferred to some suitable locality in Cook Strait. (2) That, in order to promote the accomplishment of this object, it is desirable that the selection of the particular site in Cook Strait should be left to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal. (3) That, with this view a Bill should be introduced to give effect to the above resolution." On the 25th November an address was presented to the Governor, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by the Commons of New Zealand, requesting that the Governors of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania might be asked to each appoint one Commissioner for the purpose of determining the best site in Cook Strait. Accordingly, the Hon. Joseph Docker, M.L.C., New South Wales, the Hon. Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Victoria, and R. C. Gunn, Esq., Tasmania, were appointed Commissioners.

These gentlemen, having made a personal inspection of all suitable places, arrived at the unanimous conclusion "that Wellington, in Port Nicholson, was the site upon the shores of Cook Strait which presented the greatest advantages for the administration of the government of the colony."

The seat of Government was, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners, removed to Wellington in February, 1865.

1892

Cover

The History of Migration to and Settlement of Pito-one (Petone) 1840-1990 (after James Turkington 1940).

A series of acrylic mural paintings by Irena Stenner and Grant Corbishley, 1989.
Petone Settlers Museum (Te Whare Whakaaro o Pito-one).

The mural by James Turkington originally decorated the four walls in the foyer of the Wellington Provincial Centennial Memorial, built on the Petone foreshore in 1940. A number of events were also staged on the beach nearby, which is where the first New Zealand Company settlers landed.

The painting, along with the building, subsequently fell into disrepair and was painted over in the late 1970s, at about the time the building was refurbished and converted to the Petone Settlers Museum. The only record of the original mural remaining was a series of black-and-white photographs held by the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington. When it was decided to commission the repainting for the 1990 commemorations, these were used as a basis, although two new panels were added.



Wellington Public Library

Wellington Provincial Centennial
Memorial, Petone 1940.

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