

8. ASSISTED MIGRATION FOR FOREIGNERS

No assistance is granted for alien migrants to come to this Dominion, and there is no official machinery established here for the reception, placing, and after-care of alien migrants.

9. TEMPORARY PERMITS FOR VISITORS

A person who arrives in New Zealand without a permit but proves to the satisfaction of the Customs Department that he desires to enter New Zealand as a visitor only for purposes of business, pleasure, or health, and that he intends to leave New Zealand within six months after his arrival, may be granted a temporary permit for six months or such shorter period as may in any case be determined. The period of stay under temporary permits is normally limited to six months, but may be extended if the Minister of Customs considers that the circumstances warrant such action. A deposit of £10 is required in respect of a temporary permit, and is returned on the departure of the visitor if the conditions of the temporary permit are complied with. The Collector of Customs may also require, if he so decides, before a temporary permit is issued, a deed to be entered into by some person or persons resident in New Zealand approved by him guaranteeing to pay all expenses that may be incurred by the Crown or any public body in New Zealand, or his deportation therefrom.

10. STUDENTS' PERMITS

Provision is also made in the Immigration Restriction Regulations whereby under certain conditions foreigners may be allowed to enter New Zealand temporarily for educational purposes, and many Chinese and South Sea Islanders have taken advantage of this provision.

VII. LOCATION OF POPULATION

A. PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION

The internal distribution of the population of New Zealand has varied considerably over the past hundred years. In the early history of New Zealand the settlement in the North Island was considerably influenced by the Maori Wars, particularly during the "sixties" and "seventies" of last century. As shown in another part of this report, the tendency for the majority of the assisted immigrants during the immigration boom of the "seventies" to go to Otago and Southland was another very important factor in this regard. There is little doubt that the South Island was more active and progressive during this period of New Zealand's history. The following table sets out the distribution of the population as between the North and South Islands at various censuses from 1858 to 1945:—

Table No. 53.—Table showing Distribution of Population as between the North and South Islands at various Censuses from 1858 to 1945

Census Year.	Population (excluding Maoris).			Proportions per Cent.	
	North Island.	South Island.	Total.	North Island.	South Island.
1858	34,094	25,319	59,413	57·38	42·62
1861	41,641	57,380	99,021	42·05	57·95
1864	65,263	106,895	172,158	37·91	62·09
1867	79,913	138,755	218,668	36·55	63·45
1871	96,875	159,518	256,393	37·78	62·22
1874	111,934	187,580	299,514	37·37	62·63
1878	158,208	256,204	414,412	38·18	61·82
1881	193,047	296,886	489,933	39·40	60·60
1886	250,482	328,000	578,482*	43·30	56·70
1891	281,474	345,184	626,658*	44·92	55·08
1896	340,638	362,722	703,360*	48·43	51·57
1901	390,579	382,140	772,719*	50·55	49·45
1906	476,737	411,841	888,578*	53·65	46·35
1911	563,733	444,735	1,008,468*	55·90	44·10
1916	651,072	448,377	1,099,449*	59·22	40·78
1921	741,255	477,658	1,218,913*	60·81	39·19
1926	831,813	512,656	1,344,469	61·87	38·13
1936	938,939	552,545	1,491,484	62·95	37·05
1945	1,050,984	552,570	1,603,554†	65·54	34·46

* Inclusive of Maori half-castes living as Europeans. Forces still overseas at census date.

† In addition, there were 45,381 members of the Armed