

1943  
NEW ZEALAND

# REHABILITATION BOARD

(REPORT UP TO 31st MARCH, 1943)

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly pursuant to Section 17 (2) of the Rehabilitation Act, 1941*

Wellington, 17th May, 1943.

Sir,—

In terms of the Rehabilitation Act, 1941, which, among other things, provides that as soon as practicable after April in each year the Rehabilitation Board shall report to you on its operations during the twelve months ended 31st March of that year, we now present hereunder the first annual report of the Rehabilitation Board.

The report has not been confined to the operations of the Board during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1943, but has dealt with all steps taken by the Board in co-operation with various Departments and organizations since the inception of the Board in February of 1942.

The activities of various co-operating Government Departments, other than those of the Rehabilitation Division of the National Service Department, are dealt with in the annual reports of the Departments concerned, and are treated generally in this report only to the extent that they have been inspired by and executed on behalf of the Rehabilitation Board.

In the case of the Rehabilitation Division of the National Service Department, which functions under the direct authority of the Rehabilitation Board, no report separate from this one will be presented.

We have, &c.,

M. MOOHAN, Chairman.  
B. C. ASHWIN  
C. W. BATTEN  
E. L. CULLEN, M.P.  
S. W. GASPAR  
H. TAI MITCHELL

} Members.

The Hon. R. Semple, Minister of Rehabilitation, Wellington.

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## REPORT

### (1) THE REHABILITATION ACT

ENACTED in October, 1941, the Rehabilitation Act was designed to provide for the re-establishment in civil life of men and women who have served with His Majesty's forces during the present war, and also for the reconstruction of war-time industries on a peace-time basis.

The Act provided for the establishment of a National Rehabilitation Council and also a Rehabilitation Board.

The principal function of the Rehabilitation Council is defined as that of making recommendations to the Minister in Charge of Rehabilitation, after inquiry and investigations, in relation to the re-establishment of discharged servicemen in civil life.

The Rehabilitation Board, under the authority of the Minister of Rehabilitation, is charged with the responsibility of making all provision necessary for the establishment in civil life of discharged servicemen and of servicemen's widows. To this end the Board is empowered to use and co-ordinate the services of various State Departments and other organizations.

Specifically the Board is empowered (i) to acquire property for disposal to discharged servicemen ; (ii) to afford financial assistance to discharged servicemen ; (iii) to impart vocational training to, and arrange employment for, discharged servicemen ; (iv) to recommend to the Government any modifications necessary to ensure entry into any employment or occupation.

Administrative expenses and any moneys expended or advanced by the Board are chargeable to War Expenses Account.

A serviceman is defined by the Act as " any person who, while ordinarily resident in New Zealand, has at any time during the present war :—

- " (a) Served outside New Zealand as a member of any of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces ; or
- " (b) Served in New Zealand as a member of the training staff of any of His Majesty's forces ; or
- " (c) Served in New Zealand as a member of any of His Majesty's permanent forces, or as a member of any of His Majesty's forces mobilized for continuous service within New Zealand ; or
- " (d) Served in any capacity in any British ship which while he was serving therein was damaged or destroyed as a result of enemy action, or in any other British ship which was not a home-trade ship or an intercolonial trading ship within the meaning of the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908."

The latter part of the Act provides for the establishment of a Reconstruction Account from which moneys are to be disbursed for the purpose of converting the Dominion's primary and secondary industries to a peace-time basis, and the expansion of production in the Dominion.

### (2) THE REHABILITATION BOARD AND THE REHABILITATION COUNCIL.

On 23rd January, 1942, the personnel of the National Rehabilitation Council were appointed by the Government ; and one month later the Rehabilitation Board, under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Hon. R. Semple, Minister of Rehabilitation, and the chairmanship of Mr. M. Moohan, was established.

As at 31st March, 1943, the National Rehabilitation Council had met six times in Wellington under the chairmanship of the Minister, while the Rehabilitation Board had by the same date held seventy-eight formal meetings and a number of informal meetings and discussions besides.

The National Rehabilitation Council has discharged effectively its responsibility to advise and inform the Minister on policy matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, and its members, both as Council members and local Rehabilitation Committee members, have given valued co-operation to the Board in its implementation of policy.

The Rehabilitation Board's plan of work has been—

- (1) To establish departmental machinery capable of efficient administration of policy. (How this has been secured is dealt with in Section 4 of the report.)
- (2) To appoint specialist Committees of the Board under the chairmanship of members of the Board to formulate policy in special subjects and watch administration, and to deal also with particular problems. (The following Committees are permanently operating ; Trade Training, Education, Land-settlement and Farm Training, Loans, and Maori Rehabilitation ; while additional ones will, where necessary, be established.)
- (3) To ensure the democratic and sympathetic implementation of policy by the establishment of local Rehabilitation Committees charged with the responsibility of supervising all rehabilitation activities in their particular areas.

Table I of the Appendix gives the names of the six Rehabilitation Board members and also those of the original nineteen members of the National Rehabilitation Council. Changes in the complement of the Council since its inception are also shown.

## (3) POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The progress thus far made towards the re-establishment of men and women discharged from the forces is regarded by the Board in the light of the abnormal circumstances arising out of war-time industrial activity. That these circumstances will at the Peace give way to widely different ones necessitating a greatly altered and more far-reaching plan of work is evident.

Accordingly, the Board recognizes that the successful rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen depends vitally on the post-war reconstruction of New Zealand's economy and social life. Thus the Board sees the plans of the Government for the conversion of industry from a war-time to a peace-time basis and its expansion as the framework within which measures for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen are to be devised and administered.

While the ultimate issue of the war cannot be in doubt, the actual course which it has yet to run, and hence the world and domestic conditions which will obtain at the Peace, are largely matters of speculation. An attempt, therefore, to formulate in advance a precise programme of post-war industrial management can possess only scant value. However, there are certain premises which may be regarded as a starting-point in post-war reconstruction, and the Board has had regard to them in formulating a number of proposals for the consideration of the Government.

First among the premises accepted by the Board is that which holds industrial activity—primary and secondary—and therefore economic prosperity, to be necessarily limited only by physical resources—namely, materials and man-power. This view, which has had ample demonstration in the present war, destroys the doctrine of inevitable depression, and promises to New Zealand the full fruit of its natural and human resources.

The other premises which have guided the Board are that it will be necessary to ensure employment for all the men and women at present in the three Services as well as for a proportion of the women at present employed in industry who would otherwise be displaced therefrom; that it will be necessary to expand quickly and considerably the supply of both capital and consumption goods and, of course, the materials from which these are to be created; that an appropriate monetary policy to serve these two ends and at the same time avoid inflation will require to be applied; and finally, that an appropriate system of controls—industrial, financial, and distributive—will be necessary.

It would be naive indeed if planning for reconstruction did not go beyond recognition of the above-stated propositions, and the Board recognizes that infinitely detailed and constantly varying prescriptions will be required to act upon its premises. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the Board that if the interdependence of the premises are kept in mind, those who would plan for reconstruction and hence for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen will find their task the more easy.

It is evident that reconstruction must be largely a question of stages of development rather than one of immediate transition from a war-time basis to the ideal peace-time industrial organization. In this connection it follows that the policy appropriate to the first twelve months or greater period immediately following the cessation of hostilities will probably differ importantly from the long-term policy to be followed in the period of reconstruction proper.

In the first period emphasis will be on the immediate problems of effecting the change over of manufacturing industries from war-time to peace-time requirements, of providing employment for many thousands of ex-servicemen immediately following demobilization, and of producing the raw materials required to implement the long-term reconstruction policy of the Government. The remarks that follow concerning measures proposed are not to be construed as laying down any blue-prints for action in either point of time or extent. They, instead, relate to work projects which will require to be put into operation in the order and to the degree that full knowledge of all the relevant circumstances decrees.

As to the provision of employment—the first and most obvious major problem—the Board has already implemented a survey and assembled information which will enable the drawing-up of a schedule of necessary works, both State and local body. In addition, it has provided for the trade and occupational training of ex-servicemen so that they can be absorbed into industry as skilled workers immediately materials are available in sufficient quantities.

Included among the State works that will require early attention are important Railways, Post and Telegraph, Forestry, roading, and hydro-electric constructional projects.

Too great importance can scarcely be placed on the role of timber in reconstruction generally and in the housing plans of the Government in particular, and therefore all possible steps are being taken to ensure the maximum supply to the market, compatible with conservation criteria, of timber, both exotic and indigenous. In this connection provision has been made for the establishment of a Forestry personnel training centre, and also an experimental station at Rotorua.

The need for the earliest possible extension to the hydro-electric power resources of the Dominion to meet the growing industrial and residential demand for power is recognized, and the Board has collaborated with the Public Works Department in connection with the plans of this character to be implemented.

As a result of the survey of works carried out by the Board, valuable information has been collected concerning necessary local-body projects of numerous kinds that will absorb quickly a large number of men.

The State and local body works referred to above are not to be regarded as unemployment relief measures. They are instead essential steps to the maintenance and utilization of the natural resources that will be required to support the industrial programme of reconstruction, and with it the increased manufacture of consumption goods.

In addition to employment of the kinds referred to, investigations have been conducted, with the assistance of the Industries and Commerce Department, into industry itself. The result of these has been to reveal a number of industries which will require large additions to their labour force.

The building industry is, of course, one of the most obvious of these, and, as pointed out in a later section of the report, the Board has provided for the trade training of ex-servicemen and others in such numbers as to enable the execution of the large-scale housing-construction plans which the Government has in mind.

Other industries, particularly those with a primary base, will provide ready employment for a considerable number of men and women, as well as supplies of consumption goods. In this regard, with a view to ascertaining their economic suitability for establishment or further expansion, investigations have been undertaken into the sugar-beet, industrial alcohol, wool tops, lucerne dehydration, linsed oil, electric motors, batteries, rubber tires, and hat hood manufacturing industries.

In addition, existing industries which offer opportunity for considerable expansion include woollen textiles manufacturing; leatherware, wood-pulp, paper, and cardboard manufacturing; tobacco growing and curing; linen and phormium flax growing and spinning; the manufacture of insulators and other clay products, and asbestos; fish and vegetable canning; and the making of gelatine and glue, moulded plastics, and sheep-dip. It is also expected that the engineering industry will play an important part in industrial reconstruction and will provide employment for the thousands of men who are at present gaining experience of this nature in the forces.

The provision of adequate suitable houses, furniture, and clothing is the prime prerequisite to successful rehabilitation, and added to this is the weighty responsibility of the Dominion to plan for economic security so as to provide a high standard of living for all her people, and thereby prove that the sacrifices of her sons have not been made in vain.

The Government has given an assurance that every ex-serviceman will be afforded ample time in which to settle down and become equipped to obtain the maximum benefit from the assistance extended to him. It is the wish of the Board that ex-servicemen, and the public also, will understand that it is the determination of the Government and of the Board that this assurance will be carried out.

Such are some of the observations thus far available from the investigations of the Board into the question of post-war reconstruction. These have all been based on the assumption of scientific post-war planning aimed at the maximum utilization of our resources in order to realize the greatest possible production of consumption goods. If to this assumption there is added the certainty that the working-out of the principles of the Atlantic Charter will follow victory, the Dominion is justified in looking forward to an era of expanding exports of primary produce and imports of necessary raw materials and manufactured commodities that cannot be manufactured economically in the Dominion.

On such a basis, given sane and equitable management, the enlarging prosperity of New Zealand cannot but make possible a new order for all her people, and especially for the men and women who have directly served in her defence.

#### (4) ADMINISTRATION

##### (i) DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Immediately following its inauguration the Rehabilitation Board gave consideration to means whereby the most efficient administration of all phases of rehabilitation work could be secured.

As was the case after the war of 1914-18, the main issue was whether every phase of work was to be amalgamated under a single Department specially created for the purpose, or whether different functions were to be performed by the different Departments concerned, acting as the agents of the Board.

One of the first acts of the Board was to confer with Permanent Heads of State Departments for the purpose of determining how the existing departmental machinery could be best harnessed in the sphere of rehabilitation.

After ascertaining the nature of the contributions that various Departments could make, the Board determined on an administrative set-up which would secure the advantages of inclusive departmental administration without loss of the advantages resulting from specialization of function by individual Departments. In other words, the Board desired to entrust the various Departments concerned with the work that they were peculiarly suited to perform, but, at the same time, it sought an administrative machinery which would co-ordinate these activities in a well devised and integrated policy evolved, and in the last resort administered, by the Board itself.

The Board proceeded to achieve this by the appointment of various Departments and organizations as its agents in particular defined fields, and also by the appointment of the Repatriation Division (henceforth to be known as the Rehabilitation Division) of the National Service Department as an administrative secretariat to the Board, charged with the co-ordination of all the activities of the various Departments and organizations.

The functions of the secretariat were defined by the Board as—

- “ (i) The transmission of policy decisions of the Board to the appropriate Departments and organizations.
- “ (ii) The co-ordination of various activities and supervision to ensure that the Board's policy as a whole was being applied by individual Departments and organizations to the end that the maximum overall efficiency in the administration of policy would be secured.
- “ (iii) The collection of information from the various sources for the maintenance of a complete Central Register of Assistance Afforded.
- “ (iv) The organization of information received from participating Departments and organizations and from outside sources for consideration by the Board in its formulation of policy.
- “ (v) General action to cause existing departmental and non-departmental organizations to become individual parts of a total machine, at once flexible and speedily responsive to the requirements of rehabilitation.”

Co-ordination of activities was further ensured by the creation of local Rehabilitation Committees, the Secretary in each case being the local Rehabilitation Officer.

## (ii) REHABILITATION COMMITTEES

In its development and administration of rehabilitation policy the Rehabilitation Board early made provision to set up representative local Rehabilitation Committees.

In September, 1942, following upon earlier negotiations with representative bodies, the Board arranged the establishment of local Rehabilitation Committees in each of twenty-three centres where there are Rehabilitation Officers. (N.B. *Since the 31st March the number of Committees established has increased to sixty, while provision has been made for the setting-up of thirty-nine further Committees.*)

The composition of each Committee provides for the following representation :—

- (i) A member of the Rehabilitation Council (if resident there).
- (ii) Local authority—City or Borough Council, Town Board, or County Council.
- (iii) Returned Servicemen's Association.
- (iv) Organized labour.
- (v) Business or farming, according to the type of district.
- (vi) Member of Parliament for the electorate *ex officio* on each Committee in the district.
- (vii) Women's War Service Auxiliary.
- (viii) Any other persons whom the Board may consider necessary; and the Board may, when it considers it necessary, invite nominations from representative organizations.

The members of the Committees are to hold office for twelve months or as the Board nominates; unless their appointments are revoked earlier by the Board.

Any member of the National Rehabilitation Council who is a member of a Committee will generally act as Chairman of the Committee. If no member of the Council is available, the Chairman is elected by the Committee from amongst its members.

Committees are to advise the Board on any of the following matters in regard to the rehabilitation of discharged servicemen in their allotted districts :—

- (a) Employment.
- (b) Training and study for civilian occupation.
- (c) Land-settlement.
- (d) Housing.
- (e) Financial assistance for acquisition of land, stock, implements, tools of trade, furniture, or businesses.
- (f) Any other matters referred to the Committees or originated by the Committees.

The Board from time to time will advise the Committees of general policy decisions of the Board.

Committees are to render all possible assistance, guidance, and advice to all returned servicemen in their districts, to the Board and its officers, and to the officers of the National Service Department, State Advances Corporation, Lands Department, Native Department, Pensions Department, and the Vocational Guidance Officer, who, while acting for the Board, are deemed to be officers of the Board.

The Board supplies each Committee with particulars of every returned and demobilized serviceman who resides in its district as soon as possible after his arrival in the district, and the Committee maintains contact with each man in its district so long as its guidance or assistance is necessary. Each year, or more frequently as required, the Committees report to the Board on the progress, needs, and general position of all ex-servicemen in the district.

## (5) DEMOBILIZATION

## (i) FACILITIES ON DEMOBILIZATION

The following facilities are available to servicemen returning from service overseas :—

*Exchange on Credit Balances.*—As from the 22nd January, 1943, personnel returning from service overseas have been credited with exchange on any amount at credit in his or her pay ledger account as at the date of embarkation for New Zealand.

*Privilege Leave.*—A returning serviceman is entitled to receive twenty-eight days' privilege leave, and this is usually given immediately prior to his discharge or placement in an Area Pool on leave without pay.

Where treatment is necessary, privilege leave is postponed until completion thereof, and if in the meantime the serviceman is made the responsibility of War Pensions Department, then that Department assumes the responsibility for the payment of the deferred privilege-leave pay.

*Mufti Allowance.*—An ex-serviceman is entitled to receive a mufti allowance of £12 10s. on his discharge or transfer to Area Pool on leave without pay. Of this amount, £7 10s. is paid immediately, and the balance of £5 is payable on the return of certain articles of uniform and is subject to deductions for kit shortages. (N.B. *Subsequent to 31st March, 1943, the mufti allowance has been increased to a maximum of £25 and provision has been made for the retrospective payment of the increase to men and women already demobilized.*)

*Travelling Warrants.*—Rail, steamer, and road service warrants and meal tickets are issued to enable the ex-serviceman to return to his home either immediately on arrival or following treatment. In addition, the ex-serviceman on application at any point during the twelve months after his demobilization receives a free railway pass entitling him to travel on any part of the railway system for a period of one month.

*Ration Coupons, &c.*—An ex-serviceman receives on arrival an issue of food and clothing coupons, and is given a certificate of service on discharge to obtain the usual ration coupons from any Rationing Officer throughout New Zealand.

The privileges available for members of the forces who have seen full-time service in New Zealand only, are the same as those extended to returned servicemen except that privilege leave is limited to fourteen days and mufti allowance to £7 10s. (N.B.—*The mufti allowance for men who have served in New Zealand only has under the new arrangement been brought into line with the allowance for returned men.*)

## (ii) REHABILITATION SERVICE LIAISON

The Rehabilitation Service—*i.e.*, the Rehabilitation Division of the National Service Department—has for some time had in operation with each of the three Services a form of liaison in accordance with which it is supplied with particulars of every serviceman or servicewoman invalided out of the forces and this procedure will continue until all servicemen and servicewomen are discharged.

All sick and wounded personnel who have returned from service overseas have been met at the port of disembarkation, generally at the Clearing-station in Wellington, by officers of the Rehabilitation Service. At the initial interview an indication has, as far as this has been possible, been received of the needs of the ex-serviceman in whatever field or fields concerned. The Rehabilitation Officer in the centre of residence of the returned man has then followed up the initial interview and has taken whatever steps have been necessary to procure for the ex-serviceman any assistance of which he has stood in need.

Particulars of servicemen and servicewomen who have been invalided out of the forces have also been supplied to the Rehabilitation Service, which, where necessary, has established contact with the men and women concerned, taking any steps necessary to assure that needed assistance to which they have been entitled has been afforded them.

As was the case after the last war, privileges and allowances have been granted to personnel invalided out of the forces, and the Rehabilitation Service has, where necessary, taken up with the individual Services any instances of difficulty or delay in attending to one or other of these aspects.

## (iii) PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION

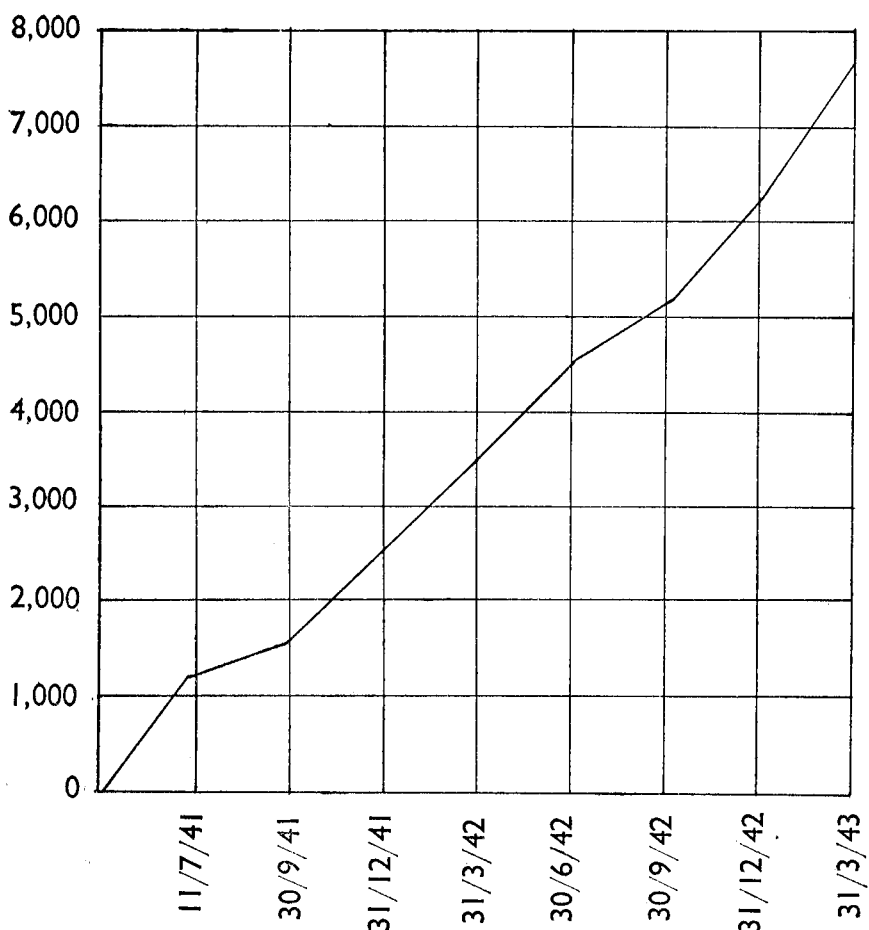
As in the case of the last war, it can be expected that two phases in the demobilization of servicemen will be remarked, the first a steady flow of sick and wounded personnel, and the second a mass demobilization on the cessation of hostilities.

By November, 1940, 29 soldiers had returned to New Zealand through Army Sick and Wounded after service overseas. At the end of December of that year the total returned had reached 112, and had mounted to 1,220 with the arrival of a hospital ship on the 11th July, 1941. As at the 31st March, 1943, the number of men and women invalided home from overseas had increased to 7,847.

Pending the passing of the Rehabilitation Act and the setting-up of the Council and Board, the Employment Division of the National Service Department (later the Rehabilitation Division) undertook the work of advising and assisting the returned men in their return to civilian life.

The following graph shows, in quarterly periods, the rate at which serving personnel have returned from service overseas through Army Sick and Wounded channels. These figures are not inclusive of fit men man-powered out of the forces, unless they have subsequently broken down in health and applied for assistance, of one or another kind, to rehabilitate themselves. Returned naval and air-force personnel are also included in these figures.

*Graph showing Rate of Demobilization of Returned Personnel*



## (iv) ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEMOBILIZATION

Appended hereunder is a table giving under broad class headings the various causes which have occasioned the cessation of military service, either overseas or in New Zealand, of the 19,294 servicemen and women who have been demobilized sick and wounded to date.

The considerable number shown under the heading of "Miscellaneous" represents largely those who have later returned to military service and whose disabilities have not been analysed for the purposes of the table. Under this heading appear also men who have returned "burnt out," over age, repatriated prisoners of war, or on compassionate grounds, &c.

Specific comment has been made in another section of this report on certain aspects of a number of the disabilities covered in this table.

*Analysis of Causes for Demobilization of all Sick and Wounded Ex-servicemen and Ex-servicewomen as at 31st March, 1943*

Cause.	Returned.				Ex Camps, New Zealand.			
	Pakeha.		Maori.		Pakeha.		Maori.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Psychiatric .. .. .	1,011	2	21	..	1,053	5	10	..
Amputees—								
Legs .. .. .	89	..	9	..	10	..	..	..
Arms .. .. .	41	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
Digital .. .. .	32	..	3	..	31	..	..	..
T.B. .. .. .	99	..	19	..	295	1	79	..
Other chest complaints..	454	15	28	1	812	9	20	..
Arms, hands, and shoulders ..	520	..	42	..	379	..	17	..
Thighs, legs, and feet ..	869	2	37	..	2,211	12	49	1
Hearing .. .. .	330	3	17	..	552	..	5	..
Sight .. .. .	286	..	18	..	483	..	7	..
Abdominal .. .. .	987	16	7	..	1,519	4	15	..
Multiple wounds .. .. .	636	..	30	..	93	..	..	..
Cardiac .. .. .	255	..	5	..	368	..	2	..
Pelvis and spinal .. .. .	393	..	6	..	347	1	6	..
Skin .. .. .	313	2	3	..	264	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,179	22	41	..	2,668	17	97	2
Totals .. .. .	7,494	62	290	1	11,088	49	307	3

N.B.—In connection with the numbers of men and women demobilized on account of sight or hearing disabilities, very few of these are either totally blind or deaf.

## (6) THE REHABILITATION SERVICE

From being an administrative Secretariat to the Board, the Rehabilitation Division of the National Service Department has developed into a Rehabilitation Service operating under the jurisdiction of the Board. As such it is responsible not only for the provision of employment—its original function—but also for the general welfare and re-establishment of all sick and wounded ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen.

District Offices of the Rehabilitation Service are at present operating in twenty-three centres as follow, and at these a Rehabilitation Officer and staff are in attendance:—

Whangarei.	Napier.	Lower Hutt.	Christchurch.
Auckland.	Hastings.	Wellington.	Tamaru.
Paeroa.	New Plymouth.	Blenheim.	Oamaru.
Hamilton.	Wanganui.	Nelson.	Dunedin.
Rotorua.	Palmerston North.	Westport.	Invercargill.
Gisborne.	Masterton.	Greymouth.	

In addition, sub-rehabilitation offices with the District Agents of the Social Security Department acting as Sub-Rehabilitation Officers are operating at the following twenty-five centres:—

Kaitaia.	Whakatane.	Levin.	Alexandra.
Kaikohe.	Wairoa.	Hokitika.	Riverton.
Dargaville.	Dannevirke.	Rangiora.	Taihape.
Pukekohe.	Stratford.	Ashburton.	Taumarunui.
Thames.	Hawera.	Gore.	Waimate.
Te Kuiti	Feilding.	Queenstown.	Waipukurau.
Tauranga.			

The Service, after effecting liaison in each ex-serviceman's or woman's case, maintains contact until the case is satisfactorily closed.

On behalf of the Board the Service has, where necessary in the interests of individual ex-servicemen, acted in the following ways:—

*Discharges, Service Pay, Leave, &c.*—Rehabilitation Officers have represented points of difficulty and oversight to the mutual advantage of the ex-serviceman and the Service Departments concerned.

*War Pensions, Rehabilitation Allowances, &c.*—Confusion in the minds of men regarding pension procedure and rights has been dispelled by reference to the local Registrars of War Pensions, while ex-servicemen encountering difficulties in applying for restoration of cancelled or reduced pensions and those appealing against decisions of the War Pensions Board, have been advised in general terms, and in specific matters have been placed in touch with the District Officers of the War Pensions Branch of the Social Security Department.

The closest co-operation has existed between War Pensions Registrars and Rehabilitation Officers in the matter of Rehabilitation Allowances. In this respect Rehabilitation Officers have assisted the War Pensions Branch by assisting ex-servicemen to complete applications which have been lodged with the War Pensions Registrars.

*Financial Assistance.*—Previous to the development of local Rehabilitation Committees, Rehabilitation Officers supplied information to interested ex-servicemen concerning the various forms of financial assistance which the State Advances Corporation, as agent to the Rehabilitation Board, was making available. Applicants were also assisted with the completion of their applications, and were referred to the District Officers of the State Advances Corporation where this was necessary.

With the assumption of this aspect of work by the local Rehabilitation Committees, the local Rehabilitation Officer, as Secretary of the Committee, has continued to supply the desired information.

*Educational Facilities.*—The Rehabilitation Service has dovetailed with the Education Department, particularly with the Vocational Guidance Officers attached to the Government Youth Centres and with the Honorary Advisers appointed by the Education Department, in operating an administrative procedure for the provision of educational facilities to ex-servicemen.

*Land-settlement and Farm Training.*—The Service has co-operated with the Land-settlement and Farm Training Committee established by the Board, by providing it with details of applicants for farm holdings under settlement schemes, and also with details of applicants for farm training, proposals concerning which have been closely linked with the settlement plans of the Rehabilitation Board.

*Occupational Re-establishment and Apprenticeship Resumption.* The Service has advised ex-servicemen in general terms concerning their rights under the Occupational Re-establishment and the Suspension of Apprenticeship Order Emergency Regulations. In cases of more than ordinary difficulty, the circumstances have been placed before the District Officers of the Labour Department, which has been charged with the administration of these regulations. In the exceedingly small number of cases where Court action has been involved, the Service has yielded the maximum possible assistance to the Labour Department.

*Treatment.*—Co-operation has been given to the War Pensions Branch, the Health Department, and the Mental Hospitals Department, as well as such organizations as the Institute for the Blind and the League for the Hard of Hearing, in arranging needed treatment of ex-servicemen.

*Levy Books, Ration Coupons, and Equipment and other Supplies.*—The Service has co-operated with the Land and Income Tax Department in the re-issue of Levy Books to returned personnel, and with the District Rationing Controllers in arranging the release of ordinary and special coupon issues to ex-servicemen.

*Rehabilitation of Maori Ex-servicemen.*—In their relations with Maori ex-servicemen Rehabilitation Officers have advantageously co-operated with the various Regional Native Recruiting Officers, who have assisted the Service materially in the difficult matter of contact with men residing in outlying areas.

*Central Register of Assistance Afforded.*—The Service has, with the co-operation of other Departments and organizations, maintained a complete Central Register of Assistance Afforded each ex-serviceman or ex-servicewoman.

*Employment.*—This, the initial responsibility of the Employment Division of the National Service Department, remains the main responsibility of the Rehabilitation Service.

The steps taken by the Service in this field, in co-operation principally with the Labour Department, are dealt with in Section 9 of the report, as are all the results recorded to date under this heading.

*General.*—The practice followed by the Service in watching the progress of all sick and wounded ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen has enabled the recording of the stage of rehabilitation of all such men and women. Table II of the Appendix shows the manners and stages of re-establishment, as far as was known to the Service, of all men and women invalidated out of the forces as at 31st March, 1943.

## (7) TREATMENT

The Government has made provision for Service personnel to be retained on Service pay while still receiving treatment unless they are deemed to be fit for employment or unless they seek their own discharge.

For as long as personnel remain on Service pay their treatment is the responsibility of the Service arm concerned.

After demobilization, any further treatment required is provided by the War Pensions Branch of the Social Security Department if the ex-serviceman is pensionable. Ex-servicemen not in this class but requiring treatment may, on reporting their case to the Social Security Department, be provided with treatment or admitted to hospital on the authority of that Department.

Provision is made by the War Pensions Branch for the issue to ex-servicemen of mechanical appliances necessary for disabilities due to war service, including artificial limbs, stump sox, artificial eyes, and other surgical appliances. To compensate in some measure for the wear and tear on clothing caused by the wearing of artificial appliances, a clothing allowance may be paid to such disabled ex-servicemen.

Authority has been given the War Pensions Board to pay an attendants' allowance of up to £3 weekly to those ex-servicemen in receipt of full disability pension, where the services of such an attendant are indispensable.

If the patient is suffering from tuberculosis, a suitably constructed tent may be provided, and, as necessary, this may be repaired or replaced. As an alternative, there is provision for a grant of money to effect necessary structural alterations or additions to the patient's own residence and to provide him with furniture.

At an early stage in the present war it was decided that provision for the treatment of service patients and ex-servicemen would be made by utilizing, with necessary extensions, the hospital facilities provided by Hospital Boards and the Department of Health. Financial assistance was accordingly provided



by the Government to the Hospital Boards in the four main centres in order to extend the accommodation and treatment facilities there. Similarly, extensions were made at Pukeora Sanatorium, Waipukurau, and at Cashmere Sanatorium, Christchurch.

A Services Convalescent Hospital of 160 beds has been erected at Rotorua and administered by the Department of Health, while additional provision was made at Queen Mary Hospital, Hanmer.

#### (8) PENSIONS AND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES

The determination of applications for war disability and economic pensions is the responsibility of the War Pensions Board, and the pensions procedure is administered by the War Pensions Branch of the Social Security Department.

(N.B.—*Government has since the date of this report announced increases in pension rates.*)

Early in the current year the Government introduced a system of Rehabilitation Allowances.

The Rehabilitation Allowance is particularly designed to provide for the ex-serviceman who is no longer in receipt of Service pay and who, while unfit to undertake normal employment or unable to be suitably placed, is not in receipt of pension or whose pension application has yet to be dealt with. Where an ex-serviceman is in receipt of a war pension at a rate less than the basic rate of £3 10s. plus dependants' allowances, the pension is augmented during the continued unemployment of the man so as to bring it up to the basic Rehabilitation Allowance rate, and this form of assistance continues during the currency of any allowance, with a maximum of thirteen weeks.

The War Pensions Branch of the Social Security Department acts as agent for the Rehabilitation Board in paying Rehabilitation Allowances to ex-servicemen. The Rehabilitation Service undertakes to find suitable employment for allowances as soon as they are fit for such.

Rehabilitation Allowances are paid on the basis of £3 10s., plus additional sums for wife and dependent children, with a maximum of £6 weekly.

The rate of a Rehabilitation Allowance abates in certain circumstances, but in general the only reduction effected is in respect of any war pension authorized or any earnings received.

Table V of the Appendix gives particulars of Rehabilitation Allowances disbursed by the War Pensions Branch on behalf of the Rehabilitation Board up to the 31st March, 1943—*i.e.*, covering a period of approximately four weeks' operations.

#### (9) EMPLOYMENT

##### ✓(i) PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT ✓/

It was obvious that the provision of suitable employment to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen would be one of the most important aspects of rehabilitation work, and the Rehabilitation Board has already taken a number of steps in this field. At the same time, the magnitude of the efforts which will require to be made following on general demobilization is not being overlooked by the Board.

In Section 14 of this report the employment and other measures taken on behalf of seriously disabled ex-servicemen are described. The contents of this section refer for the most part to the steps taken on behalf of men fit for ordinary light employment.

The scarcity of labour associated with war conditions has combined with the co-operation of employers to render the number of men seeking employment readily placeable.

*Occupational Re-establishment: Resumption of Apprenticeships.*—There has been little difficulty in arranging the re-establishment of ex-servicemen in their pre-service positions or apprenticeships.

*Industrial Mobilization Procedure in Relation to ex-Servicemen.*—The Industrial Man-power Division of the National Service Department has co-operated fully with the Rehabilitation Division in the matter of the direction of ex-servicemen. The procedure that has been followed has, in general, been that District Man-power Officers have refrained from directing ex-servicemen to employment unless such employment has been recommended by the Rehabilitation Officers and it has been reasonable to apply direction. Generally, ex-servicemen have either been placed by the Rehabilitation Officer without direction or have been self-placed.

In those cases where direction has been applied, the closest regard has been had to the health and interests of the ex-serviceman, and Man-power Officers have in general avoided direction of men who have returned from service overseas. In addition, applications from ex-servicemen to terminate employment in essential industry have been given the sympathetic consideration of Man-power Officers in co-operation with Rehabilitation Officers.

*Placements of ex-Servicemen.*—The Rehabilitation Service as at 31st March, 1943, has been responsible for directly placing 951 of the returned men and 1,548 of the home-service men who were established at that date. In addition, the Service had found some thousands of positions for the same and other ex-servicemen, but since these had been relinquished for other positions, many of which were found by the men themselves, the record of individuals established by the Service understates very considerably the placement work performed by it on behalf of ex-servicemen. Table IV of the Appendix gives details of the industrial, &c., group disposal, whether by placement, self-placement, or establishment in own enterprise, of all men and women invalided out of the forces to date.

*Enrolments of ex-Servicemen.*—In the course of its contact with ex-servicemen, the Rehabilitation Service has enrolled all ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen desiring assistance to obtain employment, whether they have been fit for work at the time or were still recuperating. The record of enrolments current with the Service is perhaps the best gauge of the employment position of ex-servicemen as a whole, and judged by this standard it is very satisfactory (see categories 7 and 22 of Table II of the Appendix).

The cases of enrolled recuperating ex-servicemen have been kept under close surveillance by Rehabilitation Officers, who have planned ahead for their placement. The Service has not found it difficult to directly place, or assist the self-placement of, recuperating personnel as recovery has rendered them employable.

Almost all recuperating and enrolled fit servicemen are in receipt of war pensions or Rehabilitation Allowance.

*Fares, Travelling-allowances, Removal Expenses, Loss of Earnings, and Separation Allowances.*—The following expenses incurred by ex-servicemen in connection with employment have been authorized by the Board:—

- (a) In the cases of men invited by Rehabilitation Officers to attend a Rehabilitation Centre for interview—
  - (i) Non-recoverable second-class fares.
  - (ii) Recoupment of loss of earnings up to a maximum of 30s. per day.
  - (iii) Travelling-allowance at the rate of 15s. per day.
- (b) In cases of acceptance of employment necessitating transfer to another centre—
  - (i) Non-recoverable second-class fares for ex-servicemen and dependants.
  - (ii) Cost of removal of furniture and effects to a maximum of £25.
  - (iii) Loss of earnings, where any is suffered by travelling to employment in the other centre.
  - (iv) Travelling-allowance at the rate of 15s. per day.
  - (v) Separation allowance at the rate of 30s. per week if the ex-serviceman is obliged to maintain two homes.

*Provision of Light Employment.*—The Board has authorized the Rehabilitation Service, as necessary, to negotiate with local bodies and other approved employing authorities for the subsidized engagement of men on light recuperative work. Already one such scheme is in operation (detailed in Section 14, dealing with the disabled ex-serviceman), and others will be opened as needed.

### ✓ (ii) TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT ✓

In accordance with its general decision to utilize existing organizations wherever necessary, the Board decided to use and develop the Emergency Trade Training organization already in existence for the training of ex-servicemen under trade training schemes devised by it. Accordingly, the Emergency Trade Training organization has become largely a rehabilitation trade training organization, and the emergency character of its work, reflected particularly in the short duration of courses imparted, to a large extent has given over to a more long-term character exemplified in the prolongation of courses for ex-servicemen. The aim is, of course, to enable the ex-servicemen in question to enter industry as tradesmen equipped to hold their own in their particular trade during the rest of their working life.

The Board recognized that training of two types would be necessary—viz., trade training which would be carried out by the trade-training organization, and occupational training of other types as well as the vocational training of previously disabled men. The last type of training has been specially provided for by the Board (*vide* Section 14), and the Rehabilitation Service, as directed by the Board, has undertaken such occupational training measures for fit men as have not come within the scope of the trade training organization.

In the trade and occupational training of ex-servicemen two methods have been adopted by the Board, viz.—

- (a) *Full-time courses*, under which training is given by means of a course of instruction in a Government training centre or trade school, or at technical colleges—by arrangement with the Education Department and school authorities—with or without a subsequent period as an improver (the Board intends to extend the use of instructional facilities available at technical colleges).
- (b) *On-the-job training*, under which method the ex-serviceman is placed with a private employer, who is paid an agreed subsidy on the wages of the ex-serviceman during the term of training.

*Eligibility for Training.*—Trade-training facilities are available to ex-servicemen—

- (a) Who have not previously engaged as a tradesman, or completed training in a skilled trade; or
- (b) Whose ability to resume their pre-service trade has been lost as a result of disability arising out of service.

The Board has also provided for the inclusion of other ex-servicemen in the training courses where, in its judgment, such inclusion is desirable in the interests of the ex-serviceman.

*Expenses.*—Reasonable and actual expenses are paid to trade trainees as follows:—

- (i) Transport, meals, and accommodation charges incurred in reporting for interview in anticipation of selection.
- (ii) Transport, meals, and accommodation charges incurred in proceeding to training.
- (iii) Transport, meals, and accommodation charges incurred in proceeding to the first post-training placement.
- (iv) Transport charges incurred in proceeding to the trainee's place of residence in cases of premature termination of training for reasons outside the trainee's control.

*Tools of Trade.*—Loans are made available (*vide* Section II of this report) to assist ex-servicemen trainees to procure tools of trade.

*Undertaking to remain in Industry.*—Ex-servicemen trainees are required to agree to remain for a minimum period of three years in the industry in which training has been afforded.

*Remuneration.*—Class “A” trainees—*i.e.*, those trained in a rehabilitation training centre or a trade school—may be engaged thereat for varying periods, with a maximum period of twelve months, followed by a maximum period of improvership of two years.

The gross wages paid by the rehabilitation trade-training organization to “A” class trainees is on the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
First thirty-two weeks .. .. .	5	5	0
Balance of first year .. .. .	5	7	6
Third half-year .. .. .	5	10	0
Fourth half-year .. .. .	5	12	6
Fifth half-year .. .. .	5	15	0
Sixth half-year .. .. .	6	0	0

“ B ” class trainees—*i.e.*, those who are trained by means of a subsidized contract of engagement with a private employer for a maximum period of three years—are paid at the same rate as “ A ” class trainees, but subsidy as follows is paid by the Rehabilitation Board, with an additional subsidy of 10s. per week where time off to the extent of one full day per week to attend technical classes is given :—

Period.	Employer's Share.	Board's Share.	Gross Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First eight months .. .. .	2 12 6	2 12 6	5 5 0
Next four months .. .. .	3 4 6	2 3 0	5 7 6
Third six months .. .. .	3 17 0	1 13 0	5 10 0
Fourth six months .. .. .	4 10 0	1 2 6	5 12 6
Fifth six months .. .. .	5 15 0	Nil	5 15 0
Sixth six months .. .. .	6 0 0	Nil	6 0 0

*Local Supervisory Committees.*—The Board has made provision for the setting-up of local Trade Training Supervisory Committees. These Committees, comprising a member of the local Rehabilitation Committee as Chairman, and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, with the Rehabilitation Officer as Secretary, are authorized to discharge the following functions in connection with “ B ” class trainees :—

- (i) To determine the suitability of trainees for continued training in a trade for which they have been selected, and subject to the approval of the Board to terminate such training where necessary.
- (ii) To determine, before commencement of training, wage and subsidy rates in the light of the above scales and of any previous experience possessed by trainees.
- (iii) To supervise the training of ex-servicemen and to ensure that trainees receive adequate tuition from their employers.

*Statistical Results.*—Table VI of the Appendix gives details of “ A ” class—*i.e.*, training centre—trainees who had completed training as at 31st March, 1943, as well as details of those who were then undergoing training and those who had broken down during training.

“ B ” class trainees actually placed with private employers as at 31st March numbered only 47, but this form of training has only recently been made available, and there was in process of negotiation a considerable number of “ B ” class traineeships as at 31st March, 1943. “ B ” class trainees at present undergoing training are almost all building or engineering trainees.

In addition to men trained or undergoing training in trades, a special full-time course of instruction in wool-classing has been made available to ten ex-servicemen at Massey Agricultural College.

Under this scheme the ex-servicemen are undergoing full-time intensive training for a period of five months, after which they are to be placed at this calling by Rehabilitation Officers. During training, the ex-servicemen in question are being paid living-allowance by the Rehabilitation Service at the rate of £5 5s. weekly.

#### ✓ (10) EDUCATION ✓

Not long after its establishment the Rehabilitation Board set up an Education Committee to assist it in the formulation of measures to provide educational facilities to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen as well as to the dependants of deceased servicemen.

The Committee includes a member of the Board as Chairman, the Director of Education, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, the Director of Army Education, and the Director of Air Force Education. Following on the deliberations of the Committee, the Board has made arrangements for various facilities to be extended to ex-servicemen who have suffered interruption of their studies by war service or who wish to embark on a course for the first time.

Previous to the arrangement made by the Board, the Education Department anticipated the need for some provision for ex-servicemen and made available to them free of cost all existing technical and high school courses in any way under the Department's control. This arrangement extended to the courses prepared by the Correspondence School of the Education Department.

The facilities formerly available have been extended, and now include—

- (i) Free places in technical, secondary, and combined schools.
- (ii) Free correspondence tuition via the Correspondence School of the Education Department.
- (iii) Ordinary University bursaries—*i.e.*, extending only to course, &c., fees.
- (iv) Special University bursaries—*i.e.*, extending to course fees and involving allowance at a rate of up to £5 5s. weekly during college terms.
- (v) Free correspondence tuition with private correspondence schools where adequate services are not available under (i) to (iv) above.
- (vi) Free books, instruments, and materials to men/women receiving tuition under (i) to (v) above.

There are also to be made available post-graduate scholarships to the value of £250 per annum, tenable for periods of up to three years either in New Zealand or abroad.

The conditions of eligibility in respect of the various educational facilities are—

- (i) That the ex-serviceman/woman has served for at least twelve months.
- (ii) That the ex-serviceman/woman makes application within three years of discharge.
- (iii) That the ex-serviceman/woman has received discharge.

In special circumstances any of these qualifications may be waived.

Special provision is made for any of the above facilities to be made available where necessary.

An important condition is that discharged servicemen who have held special bursaries or post-graduate scholarships under this scheme may be required to serve in the New Zealand Government Service for a period of three years from the date of termination of their training.

At the present time a wide range of tuition has been made available through correspondence courses, including those controlled by the Army Education Welfare Service.

In this connection close liaison has been maintained with the Army Education Welfare Service. Rehabilitation Officers advise the nearest Army District Educational Officer of any serviceman who is on Army pay and who desires to undertake a correspondence course. When a serviceman receiving tuition is discharged or placed in Area Pool on leave without pay, the Army District Educational Officer advises the stage reached in the serviceman's tuition, and the serviceman continues his studies at the same school of instruction as a rehabilitation student.

The recent re-organization of the Vocational Guidance Service of the Education Department has been made partly to meet the request of the Rehabilitation Board for adequate guidance for ex-servicemen. Full-time Guidance Officers are operating in the larger centres, and special arrangements are being made in the secondary centres for the appointment of part-time honorary Vocational Guidance Officers. These officers will co-operate with the Rehabilitation Service to ensure that ex-servicemen undertake courses with the benefit of specialist advice.

## (11) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

### (i) REHABILITATION LOANS

The Rehabilitation Board has from the outset regarded the provision of financial assistance to ex-servicemen as one of the most important fields of rehabilitation activity, and following closely on its establishment it constituted the State Advances Corporation its agent in this field.

With a view to co-ordinating the Corporation's administration of the rehabilitation scheme with the Rehabilitation Board's activities, it was arranged that a member of the latter Board should sit with the Directors of the Corporation at meetings called to consider loan applications. Questions of policy, particularly in regard to eligibility, are thus capable of ready clarification as they arise.

The Board has given consideration to the place of local Committees in loan procedure, and has applied an arrangement in accordance with which applicants for financial assistance at the time of making application to the Corporation have their cases considered by the local Committee, which makes a recommendation. No application for assistance is definitely rejected without the concurrence of the Rehabilitation Board.

District Officers of the Corporation keep in touch with local Committees and collaborate closely in regard to their respective functions. The advice available through the Corporation's controlling officer, who can obtain reports from expert field staff both in regard to farming and housing matters, is proving of great assistance to the Committees and to the applicants concerned.

With a view to expediting the consideration of applications, the Corporation has already delegated to its Branch Managers authority to grant loans for furniture or for tools of trade, but no Branch Manager has authority to decline an application. The administration of these particular loans has been entrusted to the Branch Offices of the Corporation, which will need to refer to their Head Office only in cases of difficulty, such as where default in payment of instalments occurs. The field officers are regularly in touch with borrowers and give friendly supervision and advice where desired.

*Assistance available.*—The nature and extent of assistance that may be granted by the Corporation under its present authority as agent to the Rehabilitation Board are summarized hereunder:—

All loans may be made available up to 100 per cent. of valuation.

Loans for Tools of Trade: Up to £50, free of interest; repayable according to borrower's circumstances.

Loans for Furniture: Up to £100, free of interest; repayable according to borrower's circumstances.

Loans for the Purchase of Businesses: Up to £500, with interest at 4½ per cent., subject to a rebate to 2 per cent. for the first year; repayable on terms estimated to leave a sufficient margin for the borrower to have a satisfactory living for himself and his dependants.

Loans for the Purchase of Farms and Stock: Up to £3,000 for the land and £1,250 for stock, with power in special cases to increase the land loan to £3,500 and the stock loan to £1,500. Interest on the land loan is to be at 4½ per cent., reducible to 2 per cent. for the first year and to 3 per cent. in the two subsequent years. The period during which interest at 2 per cent. operates may be extended to seven years. Stock loans are subject to interest at 5 per cent, with a reduction to 2½ per cent. for the first year. The basis of repayment is arranged with the borrower according to his circumstances. The majority of loans for houses or farms will be on a long term basis, say from thirty to forty-five years. The repayment of stock loans will be adjusted to suit the circumstances of the borrowers, but they will be encouraged in all cases to liquidate their liability as soon as this is possible, consistent with their obtaining a satisfactory living from their farms.

Loans for the purchase or erection of houses may be granted up to a maximum of £1,500 in each case, interest being payable at 4½ per cent., with rebate to 2 per cent. for the first year or for a further period of up to six years under special circumstances. Terms of repayment are arranged on the most liberal basis consistent with the nature of the property, and the table of repayment is capable of variation to meet a change in the circumstances of the borrower. The Corporation makes available to applicants the facilities it provides for home-building borrowers in its special loan business. This includes provision of plans and specifications from standard booklets that have been assembled over a period of years. Advice and assistance in regard to the purchase of sections and calling of tenders is also readily available. The number of loan applications for the purchase of houses has been quite substantial, as will be seen from the summary of the business handled by the Corporation up to 31st March, 1943 (*vide* Table IX of the Appendix).

Where several ex-servicemen are desirous of entering into a proposition under a partnership arrangement, there is authority to increase the loan grants in order to facilitate the group rehabilitation of such men. This arrangement is in accord with the desire of the Rehabilitation Board to assist the establishment of co-operative working partnerships in industry and agriculture wherever this form of activity is feasible.

*Loan Policy: General.*—The selection of suitable properties and businesses will, of course, for at least a time be a matter of considerable difficulty, because the available farming units and economic businesses which can to-day be purchased at satisfactory figures are not numerous. Past experience, particularly with farming cases, has shown how unsatisfactory it is to assist a man into an overpriced farm or a property which may not under average conditions prove to be an economic unit, and for this reason each case has been carefully examined in the light of the productive capacity of the property submitted.

In dealing with loans for the purchase of businesses the important factors considered are—

- (a) The training and experience of the applicant ; and
- (b) The prospects of the business which he desires to purchase.

The concessions in interest rates, especially the additional ones granted at the discretion of the Board, should give borrowers additional margin for working expenses in the earlier period during which they are consolidating their position. Each case will be closely watched, and should difficulties arise, further concessions may be granted for an extended period. The scheme should be directed towards the re-establishment of these men in industry in the widest sense, and no effort should be spared in seeing that their rehabilitation is completed.

Ex-servicemen suffering war disabilities have been found to require special and continued assistance and supervision, and where men in this category are granted financial assistance the terms of such loans are arranged having full regard to the state of health of the borrower.

*Loans granted.*—Table IX of the Appendix gives details of the loans granted by the Corporation under the rehabilitation scheme since its inception.

#### (ii) REHABILITATION GRANTS

The Rehabilitation Board is empowered to make grants of up to £50 in special cases to ex-servicemen or deceased servicemen's dependants.

The provision made for sick and wounded ex-servicemen and their dependants by means of war pensions, Rehabilitation Allowances, and employment has fortunately rendered very slight the need for assistance by way of grants.

### (12) LAND-SETTLEMENT AND FARM TRAINING

#### (i) LAND SETTLEMENT

The Board has been impressed with the importance of ensuring that the settlement of ex-servicemen on farm properties is carefully planned from every aspect, and it early established a Lands Committee, composed of the farmer members of the Council and the Board and a representative of the Returned Services' Association, to investigate all phases of this question.

From the outset the Board has been concerned at the possibilities of failure that lay in the settlement of men on holdings, the capital cost of which has, by stress of war circumstances, been raised to such an extent as to be out of reasonable relationship to the long-term productive value of the properties in question. In this regard the Board has made certain recommendations to the Government which, if given effect to, will go far towards preventing the transfer of land at inflationary prices, and will also ensure that the best possible land is used for soldier settlement.

The Government's policy is to fully develop and stock farms before allotting them to selected candidates, and it has been provided that the requirements of ex-servicemen settlement shall have priority as far as possible as soon as developmental materials are again available.

It will therefore be appreciated that the Rehabilitation Board has not been able to make all the progress desired, but this does not imply that the Board has been inactive. On the contrary, far reaching plans for land settlement on sound and practical lines have been formulated and a sure foundation has been laid. To this end the Land Settlement Board has been constituted, and a representative of the Rehabilitation Board and of the Returned Services' Association sit in association with the Board.

Research work of an extensive nature has been carried out by the Lands Committee of the Rehabilitation Board in conjunction with the Agriculture and Lands and Survey Departments. The following brief summary covers the main topics that have received close attention :—

*Legislation.*—When the Rehabilitation Board was constituted the Small Farms Amendment Act, 1940 had already been enacted. This Act made certain provision for the settlement of ex-servicemen, and gave them absolute preference over all other applicants for land made available for selection under the Small Farms Act, 1932-33. The Act contains authority to purchase privately owned land by negotiation, to take land compulsorily, to set apart Crown land, and to develop any land required or set it apart in readiness for settlement.

A thirty-three-year lease with a rental at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the *unimproved* value with a  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. rebate is provided for. There is a perpetual right of renewal, and if the lessee disagrees with the Land Settlement Board's estimate of the unimproved value, on which the renewal rental is to be based he has the right to have it fixed by arbitration. If stock and chattels are allotted to the settlers from blocks under development by the Crown, they are charged to his Current Account at market value. If they are purchased specially for him on the open market, they are charged at cost. The Current Account interest rate is 5 per cent. flat rate, and the security taken is a bill of sale with a collateral Current Account mortgage. Care is taken to see that, despite the cost of the land and improvement to the Crown, the areas are allotted at not more than their productive value.

*Development of Partly Improved and Unimproved Land.*—On behalf of the Board the Land Settlement Board has completed the purchase of a number of properties for the purpose of ex-servicemen settlement, a few of which are sufficiently developed for immediate settlement. Other properties are semi-improved, but on account of the shortage of essential materials obstacles stand in the way of a progress programme of work to put them in a fit state of settlement.

*Offers of Properties for Acquisition.*—The Rehabilitation Board has from time to time referred to the Land Settlement Board offers of properties for acquisition and subdivision, and these have been thoroughly investigated with a view to purchase. A register of farm properties available for private purchase as single unit farms is kept by the State Advances Corporation, and the fullest information available is placed at the disposal of ex-servicemen desirous of purchasing the fee-simple with the aid of financial assistance provided by the Corporation.

*Purchases by ex-Servicemen by Private Negotiation.*—The Rehabilitation Board has afforded every encouragement to ex-servicemen possessing adequate farming experience to acquire by private treaty suitable farm properties with financial help from the State Advances Corporation. These purchases have been dealt with in other portions of this report covering the forms of financial assistance made available by the Board.

*Purchase of Stock.*—The Board has given serious consideration to the various problems arising out of the provision of stock, and close co-operation between the Departments concerned has been arranged. Sources of supply may comprise stock from developmental areas under administration by the Land Settlement Board and stock available from farms acquired by purchase. Where it will be necessary to purchase stock on the open market, the responsibility will be entrusted to accredited officers.

*Gifts of Farm Properties and Stock.*—The Board is pleased to record that, through the generosity and public-spiritedness of Mr. George Alley, Tauranga, nine farms in the Te Puke district with a total acreage of 2,300 acres have been vested in trustees for the farm training of ex-servicemen. The Trust is known as the "Homewood Trust." A farm hostel is situated one mile from the Te Puke Post-office, and the farm properties are within a workable radius of the hostel. During the 1942-43 season the trust properties were utilized for mixed farming with sheep and run cattle, and it is proposed to establish a dairy herd during the coming season.

The trustees of the Wairarapa Training Farm (near Masterton), acquired by the Government after the last war as a result of gift and patriotic donations, have also placed this farm and its appointments at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Board.

The Wairarapa Training Farm has an area of 800 acres, and the trustees have expressed their readiness to meet feeding, accommodation, and other costs incurred in connection with the training of a limited number of men. The Board has in hand the selection of suitable trainee ex-servicemen for training on this holding during the coming season.

A property of 600 acres located at Dipton, Southland, was gifted to the Crown by the late Sir Robert Anderson for subdivision and leasing to Southland ex-servicemen under the Small Farms Act, 1932-33. Provision was also made by the donor for the net revenues from these leases to be devoted to assisting the widows and orphans of deceased Southland servicemen.

The Land Settlement Board has undertaken the preparation of the land for settlement, and during the period that control is retained by the Crown a minimum sum of £250 per annum is being paid into the Anderson Block Trust Fund, which is to be administered by a Trust Board in terms of the donor's bequest.

A gift calf scheme inaugurated by the Returned Services' Association in the Matamata district resulted in 166 calves being made available for farm-settlement purposes. These have now been taken over by the Board and are being carried on the Homewood Trust property.

*Rural Housing.*—The Board is fully conscious of the fact that the provision of adequate and suitable rural housing is of paramount importance in the land-settlement scheme. The lack of reasonably good housing accommodation for farm employees desirous of marrying has been one of the chief deterrents to an adequate supply of reliable farm labour. The Board will co-operate with the Government to ensure adequate housing accommodation where a married farm worker can maintain his wife and family in comfort.

The preliminary survey made shows that rural housing will be required not only for subdivisions of blocks which will be developed for settlement by ex-servicemen and on the subdivision of properties purchased and sufficiently developed for immediate subdivision and settlement, but also on privately owned farms where the owners are prepared to provide accommodation for a married ex-serviceman as a permanent employee.

*Diversified Farming.* The Board is fully alive to the expressed desire of many ex-servicemen to engage in fruit-farming, tobacco-farming, poultry-farming, growing of vegetables, and other small-farm production, and this aspect is receiving close attention. The provision of suitable allotments for ex-servicemen suffering from a permanent disability and receiving full pensions to enable them to occupy their energies and supplement their pension grants is also being dealt with.

## (ii) FARM TRAINING

It has been apparent to the Board that its land settlement plans could not be applied immediately to ex-servicemen who are desirous of taking up farming on their own account, but have not had sufficient experience. The question of farm training has occupied a prominent place in the attention of the Board.

The Board has regarded applicants for assistance to settle on holdings as falling into one or other of the following classes, viz.

- (a) Experienced men qualified for immediate settlement.
- (b) Partly experienced men in need of further training before settlement would be prudent.
- (c) Inexperienced men who, after training, would be suitable for settlement.
- (d) Men who, for one or more reasons, would not be suitable for settlement on farm properties.

The Board has decided that those falling in classes (b) and (c) should be required to undergo a period of training, and that, in addition to other facilities for training, use will be made of existing organizations to select suitable farmers prepared to employ and train or complete the training of selected men. Care will be taken to oversee all ex-servicemen undergoing training not only to watch their individual progress, but to ensure that they are receiving correct and adequate instruction. In order to ensure that inexperienced ex-servicemen will receive a reasonable living wage, a subsidy during the training period is proposed. Use will, of course, be made of the Alley and Wairarapa Trust properties for the training of accepted applicants.

When subdivisions of a block are being made available, applications will be invited from all ex-servicemen in class (a)—viz., those with good experience and qualified for immediate settlement—and disposal will be by way of ballot. When any of this class of applicants desire it, they may be given a short intensive course of instruction of two to three months at Canterbury Agricultural College (Lincoln), Massey Agricultural College (Palmerston North), or at other farm instruction centres. Provision will be made for those in class (b) to take a short course as outlined above after gaining additional experience with carefully selected farmers or on development areas of the Lands Department. Those in class (c) will be allocated to one of the training centres for tuition for a period of four weeks to make them immediately useful to a farmer employer, with whom they will be placed for further experience.

The Board intends that farms and adequate financial assistance will be available to suitable ex-servicemen for up to ten years after the cessation of hostilities, thus placing all on an equitable basis and ensuring that the fullest benefits will accrue from the comprehensive farm training schemes in operation. With this assurance, trainees may confidently undergo the full course of training without their prospects of ultimate settlement being prejudiced. Similarly, the interests of servicemen still overseas and those who are prisoners of war will be safeguarded.

*Placement of Trainees.* Arrangements are in progress for the making available of a limited number of holdings at the start of the 1943-44 farming season. The Board is prepared to make immediate arrangements for the training of up to fifty ex-servicemen on the blocks which are being developed.

The wage rates and conditions of employment are at present under consideration by Government, and, when determined, arrangements will be put in train for selecting suitable men for training on these blocks. The provision of accommodation and appointment of the necessary supervisors will shortly open the way to the selection of an increased number of trainees.

### (13) HOUSING

#### (i) STATE RENTAL DWELLINGS

The Government, earlier in the war, provided that at least 25 per cent. of the State rental dwellings built by the Housing Department and transferred to the State Advances Corporation for letting were to be reserved for ex-servicemen. (N.B.—*Subsequently this proportion has been increased to 50 per cent.*)

As houses become available they are allocated, with particular preference to necessitous cases, as follows :—

- (a) Ex-servicemen from the present war who have returned from overseas after service with the Army, Navy, or Air Force.
- (b) Servicemen returned from overseas but not discharged—*e.g.*, retained by the Services as instructors, &c.
- (c) Widows of servicemen who are killed overseas or who die either overseas or subsequent to their return to New Zealand.
- (d) Wives of those servicemen who are prisoners of war.

To the 31st March, 1943, 573 units had been allotted to ex-servicemen, and there were at that date still 619 awaiting allocations (see Table VIII of the Appendix.)

It is unfortunate that, owing to the needs of defence work, the completion of the new houses has not been possible at the normal rate. Had this been so there is little doubt that the requirements of all servicemen would have been reasonably met as they arose. It is expected that housing operations will shortly be revived at full strength, and the outstanding claims should be satisfied without undue delay.

#### (ii) ERECTION OF DWELLINGS

As remarked earlier in this report, large-scale housing projects will be part of the reconstruction plans of the Government and the Board.

The Public Works and Housing Construction Departments provide the necessary organization to execute the large-scale project involved. Investigations have been made into the Dominion and overseas supply aspect, and the earmarking of the necessary imported materials has been arranged with the Ministry of Supply. It is obvious, also, that ex-servicemen trained as building tradesmen under the Board's trade training schemes will play an important part in the construction of the dwellings envisaged.

*Pre-fabricated Dwelling Competition.*—The key importance of speed and economy in housing construction has focused attention on the contribution that pre-fabrication methods could make to the programme. In this regard the Board conducted, during 1942, a competition in accordance with which prizes to the value of £800 were offered for the best plans submitted of dwellings of this type.

The result of this competition has been to provide some particularly valuable ideas in pre-fabricated construction, and already application of these ideas has been undertaken.

#### (iii) FURNITURE

The Board has recognized that the huge expansion of housing construction contemplated must be paralleled by a concurrent expansion in the manufacture of furniture.

In this field, also, a competition was organized by the Board, and, as in the case of pre-fabricated dwellings, valuable ideas for the manufacture of furniture intended for use in both pre-fabricated and ordinary type dwellings were submitted.

The training of ex-servicemen as furniture trades workers is, of course, also contemplated by the Board.

### (14) THE DISABLED EX-SERVICEMAN

Sympathy for the seriously disabled ex-serviceman is not enough. Practical assistance to re-establish him in the life of the community repays only in slight measure the sacrifice he has made to preserve that community.

With this view uppermost, a number of important measures for the restoration to health and the establishment in suitable worthy occupations of the seriously disabled men from the present war has already been undertaken. These include occupational-therapy measures during in-patient treatment, social provision to assist in readjustment to civil life, specialized training, provision of light remedial work, and placement in long term congenial employment.

#### THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

All cases of ex-servicemen who by reason of their disability or disabilities have at one stage or another presented a readjustment or placement problem have been regarded as "disability cases" by the Rehabilitation Service, and special efforts have been made to assist in the first place, and render secure in the second, their rehabilitation.

As at 31st March, 1943, the Rehabilitation Service had recorded with it, as having been "disability cases" at one stage or another, 1,886 returned ex-servicemen and 1,682 men who had seen service in New Zealand only. The cases of men who regained full employability after a normal convalescence are not included in these numbers. Among the 3,568 "disability cases" dealt with as at 31st March, there were 2,092 psychiatric cases, 222 amputees (including 66 digital only), 493 tuberculous cases, and 88 cases of multiple wounds.

#### PROGRESS IN REHABILITATION OF DISABLED MEN

Before proceeding to the specific measures taken to assist the rehabilitation of disabled men, it is desirable to give in general terms an indication of the progress which has been made in the re-establishment of the 3,568 "disability cases" alluded to above. Without minimizing the magnitude of the efforts yet requiring to be made in this field, the Board is of the opinion that so far gratifying results have attended its efforts and those of the various organizations which have co-operated with it on behalf of the disabled ex-serviceman.

The following table indicates the general progress so far reached in the 3,568 specially recorded cases :—

Class of Disability.	Returned ex-Serviceman.		Demobilized from Camps in New Zealand.	
	Working or otherwise established.	Recuperating.	Working or otherwise established.	Recuperating.
Psychiatric .. .. .	676	358	831	237
Amputee—				
Limbs .. .. .	35	108	6	7
Digital .. .. .	26	9	22	9
Tuberculosis .. .. .	42	76	261	114
Other chest complaints .. .. .	33	1	19	8
Arms, hands, and shoulders .. .. .	41	25	17	9
Thighs, legs, and feet .. .. .	53	28	8	3
Sight .. .. .	31	13	11	5
Hearing .. .. .	37	8	15	4
Abdominal .. .. .	24	13	14	2
Cardiac .. .. .	21	4	7	2
Head wounds .. .. .	9	2	2	1
Multiple wounds .. .. .	65	22	..	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	97	29	56	11
Totals .. .. .	1,190	696	1,269	413

It has been the experience of the Rehabilitation Service that men in the large psychiatric class have been established in civil life without great difficulty, but generally after periods of more or less prolonged recuperation, during which the friendly interest and advice of the Rehabilitation Officer have usually been much appreciated. A cross-section study carried out by the Service in psychiatric cases of returned servicemen revealed that between the date of return and the date of satisfactory establishment an average recuperating and readjustment period of approximately thirty weeks was absorbed. In similar cases of men demobilized from camps in New Zealand only, the period of recuperation and readjustment has tended to be very much shorter.

Particular attention has been paid to the cases of amputee ex-servicemen, and in August, 1942, the Board purchased the McKay Artificial Limb Factory, which has since been operated on behalf of the Board by the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League.

*Occupational Therapy.*—In the larger hospitals of the Dominion, and especially at the Convalescent Hospital in Rotorua, professional occupational-therapy tuition has been imparted to seriously disabled men. This tuition has been valuable in hastening the re-education of the nervous and muscular systems of the men in question and also in readjusting their mental outlook. The work commenced by the therapy course in hospital has been carried on in a broader sense in recuperative employment especially provided by the Disabled Servicemen's League or located by the Rehabilitation Officer.

It has been reported that the keenness of the ex-servicemen taking these courses has been remarkable and that the training given has had a most beneficial effect.

*Social Provision.*—It has been found that the friendly interest of the Rehabilitation Officer, the local representative of the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League, or the War Amputees' or other special organization has been of great value in enabling the disabled man to readjust himself to civil life. This aspect will be given even closer attention at the Vocational Training and Welfare Centres that are to be operated by the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League, dealt with subsequently.

*Employment.*—Particular attention has been paid to the provision of suitable long-term as well as recuperative employment to disabled men.

Special recreational employment schemes are being inaugurated in co-operation with local bodies as the need arises. At Ocean Beach a typical recreational scheme employing a number of psychiatric ex-servicemen is being operated in co-operation with the Domain Board, and the local psychiatrist of the Mental Hospitals Department. In the administration of such schemes, the Rehabilitation Service will work in close association with medical practitioners where this is necessary.

Particular regard has been paid by the Board to the importance of placing disabled men in permanent worthwhile openings in industry itself, as the view is taken that, if the effort is made, industry can absorb large numbers of men suffering from various disabilities. To this end the Board has in hand a survey of industry with a view to ascertaining the openings most suited to variously disabled men, and when this has been completed employers will be urged to reserve, wherever feasible, work performable by disabled ex-servicemen for such men. The Board does not doubt that the fullest co-operation will be offered by employers generally. In addition, a survey of positions in the various State services is being undertaken, and special consideration is henceforth to be given to the reservation of suitable positions for seriously disabled ex-servicemen.

#### THE DISABLED SERVICEMEN'S RE-ESTABLISHMENT LEAGUE

Hitherto known as the Disabled Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment League, the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League assumed its present name in 1941, when it also altered its constitution to enable it to extend assistance to disabled ex-servicemen from the present war.

The League, which has since its inception been assisted by annual Government grant, was in 1942 appointed by the Rehabilitation Board to act as its agent in providing trade and occupational training and, where necessary, employment for seriously disabled ex-servicemen from the present war. Men in this class are transferred to the care of the League for training and employment. If they subsequently become placeable in suitable openings in industry, they are established therein.



*Founding of Training and Welfare Centres.*—Following the decision of the Rehabilitation Board to appoint the League as the official organization responsible for the training of disabled ex-servicemen from the present war, the League requested the Rehabilitation Board to provide suitable training and recreational centres for the League's branches. This was approved by the Government, and sites have been selected and plans prepared for the erection of training centres at Wellington and Dunedin, while sites are being selected at Auckland and Christchurch. The erection of the Wellington Training Centre is now nearing completion and will provide accommodation for up to 150 trainees. In the training centres particular attention is to be paid to the recreation of the disabled men, and social and recreational facilities will definitely be provided with a view to assisting not only the vocational training of the men, but also their social re-adjustment.

*Training Facilities.* The League is at present providing employment and training in the following trades and occupations: Cabinetmaking; woodwork; leather-work; basketware; seagrass furniture; manufacture of household mops, feather and wool dusters, perambulators and sulkys, sheep-skin rugs, paua-shell jewellery, suede-work, marquetry, inlaid woodwork, carved woodwork, &c. Training facilities for clogmaking, boot-repairing and the manufacture of surgical boots and splints are also being organized.

*Field Officers.*—The League has appointed one Field Officer, who has returned from the present war, and two additional officers will be appointed in the near future. These officers will be stationed at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, and will cover the territory within their districts. Their duties are to study the cases of men with major disabilities and guide them into channels of training or employment most suitable for each particular case. This is one of the most important phases of the League's work, as it ensures that disabled men will be given the opportunity to engage in some useful occupation.

*Manufacture of Artificial Limbs.*—As previously mentioned, the Rehabilitation Board acquired the business of the McKay Co-operative Orthopaedic Society, and has transferred this activity to the League for administration. The manufacture of artificial limbs will, in the future, be carried out in the new training centre of the Wellington Branch of the League, and a number of limbless men from the present war will be trained in this work. Fitting-rooms and repair workshops will also be provided at the training centres at Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

*Paua-shell Jewellery.* A new workshop was opened in Wellington during the year for the training of disabled men in the manufacture of paua-shell jewellery. This industry is particularly suitable for men with major disabilities. Four men from the present war are being trained in this craft by a competent instructor. High quality goods inlaid in silver from the Waihi Mine are being manufactured and find a very ready sale. It is hoped not only to supply New Zealand requirements, but also to build up an export trade after hostilities have ceased. Steps are being taken to have this industry protected and reserved for disabled ex-servicemen.

*Perambulators and other Cane Goods.*—The training of disabled ex-servicemen in the manufacture of perambulators has been commenced by the Southland Branch of the League at Invercargill. Three men are being trained in this work by a competent tradesman. Supplies of cane, which prior to the war were imported from Hong Kong, are no longer available. The League, however, has 15 acres of Osier willow under cultivation, and this will be substituted for cane in the future manufacture of these and other cane goods.

*Home Handicrafts.*—Men with severe war disabilities who are incapable of any sustained effort are trained in handicrafts which they can pursue at their own homes. These goods are forwarded to the disabled servicemen's shops for sale to the public.

*Statistical.* The number of disabled men employed or receiving training by the League was, as at 31st March, as follows:

Home workers—				
First New Zealand Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	67
Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	3
Factory workers: First New Zealand Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	43
Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force trainees—				
With subsidy	..	..	..	20
Without subsidy	..	..	..	5
Placed in private employment after completion of training	..	..	..	1
Sent for training to private employers	..	..	..	3
Sent for training to technical schools	..	..	..	2

These figures will be considerably increased when the new training centres have been provided.

The League officers have worked in close co-operation with the officers of the Rehabilitation Service.

#### OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League, such organizations as the New Zealand War Amputees' Association, the Jubilee Institute for the Blind, and the New Zealand League for the Hard of Hearing have co-operated with the Rehabilitation Service. The co-operation of these organizations, as the types of cases with which they are concerned become more numerous, can be expected to become increasingly valuable.

#### (15) THE MAORI EX-SERVICEMAN

The aim of the Board has been, and remains, to regard Maoris and pakehas alike and to extend to Maori ex-servicemen the same facilities for re-establishment as are afforded ex-servicemen of European descent.

The need for special Maori rehabilitation measures beyond those already available within the general rehabilitation plan is, however, realized.

Since a total of only 291 Maori ex-servicemen and women had been invalided home from overseas by 31st March of this year, and 310 demobilized from camps in New Zealand, the Board has not yet put in hand any complete organizational measures for the administration of Maori rehabilitation. It has, however, made considerable research into the various questions involved, and has formulated, ready for implementation at the appropriate time, plans which are expected to facilitate the industrial reabsorption of all serving Maoris in such a way as to take full account of their social needs.

*General Progress towards Re-establishment.*—Of the total of 601 returned and demobilized Native ex-servicemen and women dealt with by 31st March, only 2 were actually awaiting placement by the Rehabilitation Service, but due to contact difficulties the position of a further 38 was obscure.

The Rehabilitation Service, in contacting Maori ex-servicemen, has made use of the assistance of the Recruiting Officers of the Maori war effort organization, and the assistance rendered by these officers and by the tribal committees has been valuable. The officers of the Native Department have also co-operated, to good purpose, with Rehabilitation Officers in their efforts to re-establish ex-servicemen.

Table III of the Appendix gives details of the progress towards re-establishment of the 601 Maori ex-servicemen and women who had been invalided out of the forces as at 31st March of this year.

*Land Settlement and Development.*—The farm training and land-settlement of Maori ex-servicemen has been considered by the Board in relation to its general plans in this field. In addition, however, it is recognized that provision for the further development of Native lands, including tribal land offered to the Board for Maori settlement, as well as rationalization of farm management, will require to be made. The Board has conferred with the Native Department, which administers Maori developmental measures, and it is anticipated that within the rehabilitation framework these measures, with appropriate modifications, will provide for the agricultural rehabilitation of Native ex-servicemen.

*Native Housing.*—The Board is aware that the need for greatly increasing the number of Maori dwellings is equally as urgent as the need for relieving the general housing shortage.

Accordingly the Board plans to launch, in co-operation with the Native Department and the Public Works Department, a Native housing scheme as soon as labour and materials can be deflected from the war effort for this purpose. An important part of the scheme will be the use of the services of Maori men and youths to be trained under the Board's trade training scheme.

*Trade Training.*—Already the Board has taken steps to provide special trade-training facilities for Maori ex-servicemen in addition to those available under the general trade training scheme.

At Ohinemutu, near Rotorua, the first Maori rehabilitation trade training centre has recently been established. Its opening has been materially assisted by the generosity of the Arawa tribe, which placed at the Board's disposal the site and building where the centre is being carried on.

The Ohinemutu centre is already training a class of twelve ex-servicemen carpentry trainees, and the formation of a second class is well in hand. Training methods employed are similar to those followed in the trade training centres elsewhere.

There is already evidence to show that the Maori ex-servicemen in training at the Ohinemutu centre are making excellent progress and all of them give promise of developing into good "all round" tradesmen.

The Ohinemutu Maori training centre is expected to play a significant part in training Maori youths and men to implement the Native housing scheme referred to above. It is the first centre of its kind, but the possibility of opening a further centre in the North Auckland district is being kept in view by the Board.

#### (16) APPRECIATION

The first annual report of the Rehabilitation Board would be incomplete without reference to the assistance of various kinds made available to it by both organizations and individual persons.

The Board has throughout been ably advised by the National Rehabilitation Council and individual Council members, who have rendered valuable service. It has also at all times received the sympathetic assistance of the Returned Services' Association and of other organizations.

It is the desire of the Board to make special mention of gifts of property and of money made by citizens who have had the welfare of New Zealand's serving men at heart. Among these gifts are included the Homewood Trust Farm, gifted by Mr. George Alley, of Tauranga; the Wairarapa Training Farm, the use of which has been made available by the trustees; and the Anderson Block Farm property, gifted by the late Sir Robert Anderson. Gifts of money by Mr. Josiah Udy, of Carterton, Mr. Salvatore Guidice, of Dunedin, and an anonymous lady donor of Dunedin are also gratefully acknowledged.

The Board is also desirous of acknowledging the enthusiastic co-operation of the Arawa tribe in connection with the establishment of the Maori rehabilitation trade training centre at Ohinemutu, near Rotorua. This trade training centre, the first of its kind, has been assisted by the act of the Arawa tribe in placing at the disposal of the Board the fine building in which the centre is operating.

Splendid service has been rendered by the Secretary to the Board and his staff. Their ability, enthusiasm, and unflinching courtesy have contributed in no small measure to the success that has so far been achieved in implementing the Government's plans for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and women.

Valued assistance has also been received by the Board from the various co-operating departmental heads and staffs, and the Board desires to record its appreciation of this assistance.

## APPENDIX

TABLE I.—SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE REHABILITATION COUNCIL AND THE REHABILITATION BOARD AS AT DATE OF CONSTITUTION, TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

(a) *National Rehabilitation Council*

(Appointed 23rd January, 1942)

## COUNCIL MEMBERS

Hon. R. Semple (Chairman)	H. G. Dickie, M.P.	W. E. Leadley.
M. Moohan (Deputy Chairman).	W. Marshall.	T. R. Lees.
B. C. Ashwin.	* H. D. Acland.	† H. McCormick.
C. W. Batten.	A. Black.	D. I. Macdonald.
E. L. Cullen, M.P.	J. H. Boyes.	S. Macdonald (Mrs.).
S. W. Gaspar.	W. R. Clarke.	E. T. Tirikatene, M.P.
H. Tai Mitchell.	R. Eddy, M.L.C.	‡ R. W. Fenton.
* Deceased.	† Resigned.	‡ Appointed 18th February, 1943, replacing H. McCormick.

(b) *Rehabilitation Board*

(Appointed 25th February, 1942)

## BOARD MEMBERS

M. Moohan (Chairman).	C. W. Batten.	S. W. Gaspar.
B. C. Ashwin.	E. L. Cullen, M.P.	H. Tai Mitchell.

TABLE II.—SHOWING PROGRESS TOWARDS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL SICK AND WOUNDED EX-SERVICEMEN AND EX-SERVICEWOMEN AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Class.	Ex Overseas.		Ex New Zealand.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1. Not yet discharged (remains on pay) .. ..	939	7	729	5	1,680
2. Returned to military service .. ..	960	14	504	1	1,479
3. Still on privilege leave .. ..	64	..	24	..	88
4. Serving civil sentences .. ..	15	..	8	..	23
5. In mental institutions .. ..	32	..	12	..	44
6. In hospitals, sanatoria, &c. .. ..	359	1	141	1	502
7. Recuperating, but not as in-patients: Enrolled with Service	405	1	245	7	658
7A. Recuperating, but not as in-patients: Not enrolled with Service	770	6	553	5	1,334
8. Intentions undecided, but following up .. ..	160	1	222	5	388
9. Undergoing full-time training in—					
(a) Carpentering .. ..	61	..	50	..	111
(b) Engineering .. ..	17	..	9	..	26
(c) Boot and shoe manufacturing .. ..	1	..	3	..	4
(d) Transferred to Disabled Servicemen's League for training	19	..	1	..	20
(e) University students .. ..	2	..	1	..	3
(f) Divinity students .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
(g) Farming course (Massey College) .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
10. Placed with pre-service employer .. ..	49	..	91	..	140
11. Self-placed with pre-service employer .. ..	1,194	5	3,806	6	5,011
12. Placed with subsidy with other private employer .. ..	15	3	5	..	23
13. Placed without subsidy with other private employer .. ..	733	..	1,352	3	2,088
14. Self-placed with other private employer .. ..	1,199	10	1,587	5	2,801
15. Placed with subsidy in State employment .. ..	6	..	15	..	21
16. Placed without subsidy in State employment .. ..	147	..	175	1	323
16A. Self-placed without subsidy in State employment .. ..	102	..	82	..	184
17. Placed under State settlement schemes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Returned to own business or farm .. ..	166	1	675	..	842
19. Acquired own business or farm .. ..	84	..	52	1	137
20. Depending on private means .. ..	13	1	60	..	74
21. Action closed as refusing all help .. ..	59	5	263	1	328
22. Enrolled for placement (fit) .. ..	68	..	77	1	146
23. Left New Zealand .. ..	26	..	7	1	34
24. Unable to trace (final) .. ..	30	..	602	2	634
24A. Temporarily lost contact .. ..	57	..	25	..	82
25. Deceased .. ..	31	..	19	..	50
26. Established a home (women) .. ..	..	7	..	7	14
Total of categories 1-26 inclusive—i.e., total returned or demobilized to date, including Maoris	7,784	63	11,395	52	19,294

TABLE III.—SHOWING PROGRESS TOWARDS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI EX-SERVICEMEN AND EX-SERVICEWOMEN AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Class.	Ex Overseas.		Ex New Zealand.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1. Not yet discharged (remains on pay) .. ..	19	..	8	..	27
2. Returned to military service .. .. .	24	1	6	..	31
3. Still on privilege leave .. .. .	3	..	2	..	5
4. Serving civil sentences .. .. .	1	..	1	..	2
5. In mental institutions .. .. .	1	..	1	..	2
6. In hospitals, sanatoria, &c. .. .. .	35	..	10	..	45
7. Recuperating, but not as in-patients: Enrolled with Service	19	..	3	..	22
7A. Recuperating, but not as in-patients: Not enrolled with Service	64	..	28	..	92
8. Intentions undecided, but following up .. ..	13	..	16	1	30
9. Undergoing full-time training in—					
(a) Carpentering .. .. .	8	..	3	..	11
(b) Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Boot and shoe manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Transferred to Disabled Servicemen's League for training	2	..	..	..	2
(e) University students .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Divinity students .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1
(g) Farming course (Massey College) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
10. Placed with pre-service employer .. .. .	..	..	3	..	3
11. Self-placed with pre-service employer .. .. .	22	..	90	1	113
12. Placed with subsidy with other private employer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
13. Placed without subsidy with other private employer .. .. .	12	..	19	..	31
14. Self-placed with other private employer .. .. .	29	..	47	..	76
15. Placed with subsidy in State employment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
16. Placed without subsidy in State employment .. .. .	12	..	9	..	21
16A. Self-placed without subsidy in State employment .. .. .	4	..	7	..	11
17. Placed under State settlement schemes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
18. Returned to own business or farm .. .. .	7	..	22	..	29
19. Acquired own business or farm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
20. Depending on private means .. .. .	1	..	8	..	9
21. Action closed as refusing all help .. .. .	4	..	5	..	9
22. Enrolled for placement (fit) .. .. .	2	..	1	..	3
23. Left New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
24. Unable to trace (final) .. .. .	1	..	16	..	17
24A. Temporarily lost contact .. .. .	1	..	1	..	2
25. Deceased .. .. .	5	..	1	..	6
26. Established a home (women) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Total of categories 1-26 inclusive—i.e., total returned or demobilized to date	290	1	307	3	601

TABLE IV.—INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS AND DISPOSAL OF ALL SICK AND WOUNDED EX-SERVICEMEN AND EX-SERVICEWOMEN, AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Industrial Group.	Placed in Employment.				Self-placed in Employment.				Established in Own Enterprises.			
	Returned from Overseas.		Ex Camps in New Zealand.		Returned from Overseas.		Ex Camps in New Zealand.		Returned from Overseas.		Ex Camps in New Zealand.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PRIMARY INDUSTRY												
1. Fishing and trapping .. .. .	1	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	3	..	6	..
2. Farming: Sheep .. .. .	20	..	34	..	67	..	148	..	19	..	97	..
3. Farming: Dairy .. .. .	11	..	19	..	63	..	180	..	31	..	103	1
4. Farming: Other .. .. .	15	..	48	..	64	..	147	..	24	..	83	..
5. Flax growing and milling .. .. .	19	..	11	..	6	..	15	..	1	..	..	..
6. Sawmilling (bush), &c. .. .. .	2	..	10	..	32	..	95	..	15	..	91	..
7. Mining: Coal .. .. .	1	..	..	..	7	..	42	..	..	..	..	..
8. Mining: Gold .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Mining: Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Quarries: Gravel, sand, &c. .. .. .	1	..	3	..	4	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION												
11. Road, railway, earthwork, &c. .. .. .	21	..	73	..	46	..	180	..	2	..	4	..
12. Housing and other buildings .. .. .	50	..	203	..	112	..	208	..	9	..	58	..
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION												
13. Railways: Workshops, &c. .. .. .	29	..	92	..	150	..	188	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tramways: Workshops .. .. .	25	..	12	..	25	..	52	..	..	..	1	..
15. Motor services, &c. .. .. .	45	..	85	..	154	..	304	..	16	..	82	..
16. Shipping services, &c. .. .. .	46	..	34	..	275	..	811	..	..	..	1	..
17. Air services .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18. P. and T. radio broadcasting .. .. .	6	..	6	..	79	..	123	..	4	..	..	..
POWER-PRODUCTION												
19. Electricity and supply .. .. .	17	..	15	..	65	..	76	..	..	..	1	..
20. Gas production and supply .. .. .	3	..	5	..	25	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY INDUSTRY												
21. Engineering, all .. .. .	79	..	168	..	83	..	197	1	9	..	28	..
FOOD AND DRINK												
22. Meat freezing, curing, &c. .. .. .	31	..	70	..	102	..	166	..	..	..	..	..
23. Butter and cheese manufacturing .. .. .	3	..	17	..	7	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
24. Grain-milling and cereal-food making .. .. .	2	..	7	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
25. Sugar-refining .. .. .	..	..	1	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
26. Bread, cake, and pastry making .. .. .	6	..	19	..	15	..	35	..	..	..	6	..
27. Biscuit and confectionery .. .. .	8	..	18	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	1	..
28. Jam-making, preserving .. .. .	4	..	9	..	2	..	14	1	..	..	..	..
29. Brewing and malting .. .. .	13	..	18	..	31	..	56	..	..	..	1	..
30. Aerated water, cordials .. .. .	1	..	6	..	8	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
31. Other food and drink .. .. .	14	..	15	..	15	..	32	..	11	..	4	..
TEXTILES, FIBRES, CLOTHING, AND LEATHER												
32. Fellmongering and wool-scouring .. .. .	..	..	7	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
33. Tanning .. .. .	2	..	6	..	7	..	15	..	..	..	1	..
34. Woollen and knitting mills .. .. .	8	..	23	..	10	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
35. Silk-hosiery mills .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
36. Flock, felt, carpet, &c., mills .. .. .	2	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
37. Hats and millinery manufacturing .. .. .	1	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
38. Clothing-manufacturing, <i>not</i> knitted .. .. .	3	..	19	1	12	..	26	..	11	..	4	..
39. Boot, shoe, and slipper making .. .. .	19	..	26	..	14	..	26	..	..	..	3	..
40. Boot-repairing .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	17	..	22	..
41. Leather, other; saddlery, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
42. Laundries, dry-cleaning, &c. .. .. .	2	..	7	..	5	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
43. Others, including furs, &c. .. .. .	1	..	7	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	..
BUILDING-MATERIALS, TIMBER, AND FURNITURE												
44. Lime and cement making .. .. .	1	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
45. Brick, tile, pottery, &c. .. .. .	3	..	5	..	8	..	13	..	1	..	2	..
46. Asphalt, asbestos, &c. .. .. .	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
47. Wallboard manufacture, fibrous plaster, &c. .. .. .	1	..	7	..	3	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
48. Timber-mills, sash, &c., works .. .. .	36	..	47	..	16	..	58	..	2	..	1	..
49. Wooden box and case making .. .. .	17	..	21	..	4	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
50. Cabinet and hard furniture .. .. .	15	..	19	..	14	..	57	..	4	..	13	..
51. Upholstering, soft furniture .. .. .	..	..	4	..	6	..	32	..	1	..	..	..
52. Others, including glass-bevelling, &c. .. .. .	24	..	14	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER SECONDARY INDUSTRIES												
53. Glass-manufacture .. .. .	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
54. Rubber-goods manufacturing, &c. .. .. .	7	..	11	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
55. Paint and varnish making .. .. .	3	..	8	..	5	..	10	..	1	..	2	..
56. Soap and candle making .. .. .	1	..	2	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
57. Manure-manufacturing, chemical fertilizer .. .. .	3	..	7	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
58. Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. .. .	14	..	3	..	6	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
59. Paper and cardboard manufacturing .. .. .	5	..	3	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
60. Carton, cardboard-box making .. .. .	1	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
61. Printing, publishing, &c. .. .. .	7	..	4	..	28	..	89	1	..	..	2	..
62. Tobacco-processing and cigarettes .. .. .	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
63. Other (miscellaneous industries) .. .. .	10	..	13	..	38	..	22	..	2	..	..	..
COMMERCE AND FINANCE												
64. Banks, insur. trustees, public accountants, &c. .. .. .	5	..	5	..	51	..	106	..	2	..	12	..
65. Retail shops (all kinds) .. .. .	95	2	97	2	261	..	604	2	33	..	62	..
66. Stock and station agents: Wool, hide, &c. .. .. .	36	..	40	..	51	..	70	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE IV—continued

Industrial Group.	Placed in Employment.				Self-placed in Employment.				Established in Own Enterprises.			
	Returned from Overseas.		Ex Camps in New Zealand.		Returned from Overseas.		Ex Camps in New Zealand.		Returned from Overseas.		Ex Camps in New Zealand.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND PROFESSIONAL</b>												
67. Health, religion, and social welfare, &c. ..	19	1	14	1	60	12	50	1	6	1	2	..
68. Education, all types .. ..	1	..	5	..	25	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
69. Defence, Army, Navy, and Air ..	47	..	41	..	99	1	23	..	..	..	..	..
70. Lawyers, police, justice, and prisons ..	1	..	2	..	4	..	11	..	5	..	5	..
71. Government Departments (not covered by other industrial group)	32	..	48	..	70	..	121	1	..	..	..	..
72. Local authorities, n.e.i. (including fire brigade)	9	..	22	..	41	..	94	..	..	..	..	..
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND PROFESSIONS</b>												
73. Entertainment, sport, &c. .. ..	14	..	14	..	19	..	41	..	2	..	6	..
74. Hotels and catering .. ..	18	..	37	..	92	..	226	..	12	..	6	..
75. Miscellaneous professions (music, artists, authors, &c.)	2	..	1	..	5	..	10	..	4	..	5	..
76. Other services (including domestics, gardeners, &c.)	9	..	37	..	12	1	223	4	..	..	7	..
Totals .. ..	950	3	1,638	4	2,495	15	5,475	11	250	1	727	1
<b>NO INDUSTRY</b>												
77. Training for industry .. ..	101	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78. Invalids and inmates of hospitals, prisons, &c.	1,612	8	978	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79. Out of industry, not seeking employment, &c.	2,308	35	2,436	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80. Unemployed, seeking employment ..	68	..	77	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.—SHOWING REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES DISBURSED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Classification.	Number.	Number of Children.	Total Payments.
Single members—			£ s. d.
Males .. ..	371	..	2,958 1 3
Females .. ..	7	..	48 15 0
Married members—			
Without children .. ..	175	..	1,627 5 3
With children .. ..	296	575	3,226 11 9
Totals .. ..	849	575	7,860 13 3

TABLE VI.—SHOWING "A" CLASS TRAINEE EX-SERVICEMEN UNDERGOING TRADE TRAINING, TRAINED AND PLACED IN INDUSTRY AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Class and Centres.	Returned from Overseas.			Demobilized from Camps in New Zealand.		
	Training.	Completed Training and placed.	Discontinued Training for Health and other Reasons.	Training.	Completed Training and placed.	Discontinued Training for Health and other Reasons.
<b>CARPENTRY</b>						
Auckland .. ..	12	..	..	7	..	..
Rotorua (Maoris) .. ..	8	..	..	3	..	..
Wellington .. ..	31	10	1	35	12	2
Christchurch .. ..	10	..	..	5	..	..
<b>ENGINEERING</b>						
Auckland .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Wellington .. ..	3	11	2	1	9	3
Christchurch .. ..	8	12	..	6	12	..
Dunedin .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..
<b>WELDING</b>						
Auckland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington .. ..	5	6	..	1	..	..
<b>FOOTWEAR</b>						
Auckland .. ..	1	7	4	3	5	2
Wellington .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Christchurch .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES</b>						
Wellington (draughtsman)	1	..	..	1	..	..
Totals .. ..	79	50	7	62	42	7

TABLE VII.—SHOWING RETURNED AND DEMOBILIZED EX-SERVICEMEN TRAINEES PLACED WITH SUBSIDY ("CLASS B") AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Trade or Occupation.	Returned.	Demobilized.	Total.
<i>(a) WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYERS</i>			
Accountant .. .. .	2	..	2
Boot-repairer .. .. .	3	..	3
Bricklayer .. .. .	..	1	1
Cabinetmaker .. .. .	2	..	2
Carpenter .. .. .	3	1	4
Cinema projectionist .. .. .	1	..	1
Clerk (commercial) .. .. .	1	..	1
Dental mechanic .. .. .	1	..	1
Electrical wireman .. .. .	..	1	1
Electrician's assistant .. .. .	1	..	1
Motor mechanic .. .. .	..	1	1
Piano-tuner .. .. .	1	..	1
Plasterer.. .. .	1	..	1
Plumber .. .. .	1	..	1
Printing machinist .. .. .	1	..	1
Quantity surveyor .. .. .	2	..	2
Tinsmith .. .. .	1	1	2
Wool-sorter .. .. .	1	..	1
<i>(b) WITH DISABLED SERVICEMEN'S RE-ESTABLISHMENT LEAGUE</i>			
Basket-worker's, &c. .. .. .	10	..	10
Commercial artist .. .. .	1	..	1
Paua-shell worker .. .. .	4	..	4
Woodworker .. .. .	4	1	5
Totals .. .. .	41	6	47

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING ALLOCATION OF STATE RENTAL HOUSES TO EX-SERVICEMEN DURING PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER, 1942, TO 31ST MARCH, 1943

State Advances District.	Number of Houses and Flats let to ex-Servicemen.			Cancelled or withdrawn.	Declined by Applicants.	Still pending.	
	During Period.	Previously.	Total.			Ex-Servicemen.	Others.
Auckland ..	151	99	250	..	49	200	10,707
Hamilton ..	17	15	32	..	..	29	914
Napier ..	10	9	19	14	..	8	426
New Plymouth ..	10	3	13	2	..	4	295
Wellington ..	55	60	115	..	4	277	9,061
Nelson ..	1	4	5	5	..	8	343
Christchurch ..	68	32	100	9	..	64	1,800
Dunedin..	18	15	33	3	..	29	662
Invercargill ..	2	4	6	..	..	..	79
Totals ..	332	241	573	33	53	619	24,287

TABLE IX.—SHOWING REHABILITATION LOANS AUTHORIZED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

State Advances District.	Class of Loan.														Grand Total.	
	Farms.		Residential.						Tools of Trade.		Furniture.		Businesses.		Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Erection.		Purchase, &c.		Total Residential.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.								
Auckland	12	£ 30,510	5	£ 6,825	42	£ 44,485	47	£ 51,310	9	£ 259	113	£ 9,473	14	£ 5,095	195	£ 96,647
Hamilton	15	42,850	5	5,100	8	7,265	13	12,365	4	133	58	5,135	5	1,375	95	61,858
Napier	2	4,210	..	..	4	3,250	4	3,250	7	170	58	4,479	3	655	74	12,764
New Plymouth	6	13,940	1	1,500	7	6,490	8	7,990	..	..	28	2,556	1	350	43	24,836
Wellington	4	14,060	3	3,820	24	25,830	27	29,650	5	49	129	11,188	10	3,284	175	58,231
Nelson	6	9,060	..	..	16	11,835	16	11,835	..	..	16	1,445	1	450	39	22,799
Christchurch	6	7,465	2	2,280	47	43,145	49	45,425	6	95	102	8,703	7	2,151	170	63,830
Dunedin	..	..	2	2,320	24	20,585	26	22,905	4	68	63	4,944	..	..	93	27,917
Invercargill	2	5,965	1	1,000	1	170	2	1,170	1	50	10	871	1	250	16	8,306
Totals..	53	128,060	19	22,845	173	163,055	192	185,900	36	824	577	48,794	42	13,610	900	377,188



TABLE X.—SHOWING PROGRESS TOWARDS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL LEG AND ARM AMPUTEE EX-SERVICEMEN RETURNED AND DEMOBILIZED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943

Stage of Re-establishment.	Returned.		Demobilized.	
	Leg Amputee.	Arm Amputee.	Leg Amputee.	Arm Amputee.
On service pay, not yet discharged .. ..	10	6	..	..
On pension .. .. .	1	1	1	..
On pension, awaiting fitting and placement .. ..	..	3	2	1
On pension, not yet fit for fitting of limb .. ..	29	5	2	..
On pension, recuperating but limb not to be fitted .. ..	..	1	..	..
On pension, recuperating and awaiting fitting .. ..	10	6	..	..
On pension, fitted but still recuperating .. ..	16	2	1	..
On pension, fitted and awaiting placement .. ..	9	3	..	..
On pension, not to be fitted but awaiting placement .. ..	..	1	..	..
On pension, unfitted and placed .. .. .	..	5	1	..
On pension, unfitted and self-placed .. .. .	..	5	1	1
On pension, fitted and placed .. .. .	5	..	1	..
On pension, fitted and self-placed .. .. .	13	5	1	1
On pension, fitted and granted special bursaries .. ..	2	..	..	..
On Service pay, fitted and awaiting placement .. ..	1	..	..	..
On Service pay, fitted but still recuperating .. ..	1	1	..	..
Returned to military service .. .. .	1	1	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given ; printing (1,710 copies), £63

