

were £106,461. Since then the colleges have not asked for another such plan, but the grants to the four colleges had risen to £156,687 for the year ended 31st March, 1946. In 1946, as a result of a request in March, there will be a further substantial rise in the grant.

(3) In addition to these grants, the Government provided such buildings as the new biology blocks at Auckland and Victoria, major additions to the Otago Chemistry building, and the new pathology block at the Medical School, which is well under way. Overcrowding is excessive in 1946, and the Government has either already given or has promised every college all the temporary buildings for which they can find room and reasonable use. At the same time plans are being prepared for the permanent college buildings of highest priority.

(4) In 1945 a grant of £10,000 a year was made to enable colleges to provide additional lecturers to cope with increased numbers of students. Victoria University College was given a special annual grant in 1944, and Auckland University College Engineering School was given grants in 1945 and again in 1946 for the same purpose. In 1945 three colleges were given grants for staff and equipment for teaching geography, and in the same year the Government took over full financial responsibility for the Otago Chairs that had previously been supported in part by the Presbyterian Church. In 1944 Canterbury University College was given funds to establish lectureships in engineering, chemistry, and electronics, and Otago received grants for additional staff for the Medical School. Early in the war, grants were made to colleges to help them meet deficits due to reduction in the numbers of students. In 1945, £13,000 was given to the Dental School for equipment. All University and college employees participated in the general increases in salary given to State employees as from June, 1944, and in the improvement in State superannuation schemes in 1945. Substantial increases in the salaries of Professors and Lecturers in the Medical School were made by the Government in 1945.

(5) The amount spent by the Government on scholarships and bursaries at the University level rose from £11,542 in 1935 to £55,523 in 1945. This does not include the £88,779 expended in 1945 for rehabilitation bursaries, or the £23,688 expended through the Health Department for medical and dental bursaries. There is now a wide range of general and special bursaries to help able young New Zealanders to secure a University education.

(6) In 1944 the financial responsibility for the School of Agriculture and its two agricultural colleges was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Education Department. The annual grant to the school was raised to £53,262 in 1945.

Adult Education

(1) The Government grant to adult education was cut out altogether during the depression. It was restored in 1936. In 1945 the grant was £17,000.

(2) The national administrative organization under the Council of Adult Education was set up by statute in 1938.

(3) Increased facilities for adult classes have been made available at many technical schools.

(4) The Feilding Community Centre was opened in 1938, and has been so successful that it is now becoming a model for later ventures. Government assistance was given to the Risingholme Community Centre in Christchurch in 1944 and to the Dargaville Community Centre in 1945.

(5) The Army Education and Welfare Service and the Educational Services of the Air Force were interesting experiments in adult education, both headed by officers seconded from the Education Department.

(6) The Country Library Service, the National Film Library, and the Department's Correspondence School all operate as adult educational services. The Technical Correspondence School, to be established in 1946, will also be a valuable agency for adult education.