

1946  
NEW ZEALAND

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# REHABILITATION BOARD

(REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1946)

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

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SIR,—

Wellington, 1st May, 1946.

In accordance with the provisions of the Rehabilitation Act, 1941, I present, on behalf of the Rehabilitation Board, the fourth annual report of the Board covering the operations of the Rehabilitation Department and the activities of other Departments of State and bodies which act as the agents of the Board in particular fields of rehabilitation for the year ended 31st March, 1946.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. BAKER,

Director of Rehabilitation.

To the Hon. C. F. Skinner, Minister of Rehabilitation  
and Chairman of the Rehabilitation Board, Wellington.

# CONTENTS

PREFACE	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION I.—ORGANIZATION—		SECTION VIII.—TRADE TRAINING— <i>contd.</i>	
(i) The Rehabilitation Board .. ..	4	(iv) "C" Class Training .. ..	12
(ii) The National Rehabilitation Council ..	4	(v) Intermediate Scheme .. ..	13
SECTION II.—DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—		(vi) Wages Increase .. ..	13
(i) Decentralization .. ..	4	SECTION IX.—EDUCATION—	
(ii) Staff .. ..	4	(i) Administration .. ..	14
SECTION III.—DEPARTMENTAL AND LOAN		(ii) Facilities granted .. ..	14
EXPENDITURES .. ..	4	(iii) Extra Tutorial Assistance .. ..	14
SECTION IV.—DEMOBILIZATION .. ..	5	(iv) Children of Deceased and Disabled	
SECTION V.—PROVISION FOR THE DISABLED—		Servicemen .. ..	14
(i) Disabled Servicemen's Re-establish-		(v) Engineering Profession .. ..	15
ment League .. ..	5	SECTION X.—FARM TRAINING AND SETTLE-	
(ii) Blinded Servicemen's Trust Board ..	5	MENT—	
SECTION VI.—BUSINESS LOANS AND SPECIAL		(i) Administration .. ..	15
ARRANGEMENTS FOR EX-SERVICEMEN—		(ii) The Training Scheme .. ..	16
(i) General .. ..	6	(iii) Settlement .. ..	16
(ii) The Transport Industry .. ..	6	SECTION XI.—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—	
(iii) Other Licensed Industries .. ..	7	(i) Loan Facilities .. ..	17
(iv) Agricultural Contracting .. ..	7	(ii) Grants .. ..	17
(v) Business Supplies .. ..	7	(iii) Rehabilitation Allowances .. ..	17
SECTION VII.—EMPLOYMENT .. ..	8	SECTION XII.—HOUSING—	
SECTION VIII.—TRADE TRAINING—		(i) Assisted Erection of Homes .. ..	18
(i) General .. ..	8	(ii) Assisted Purchase of Homes .. ..	18
(ii) "A" Class Training .. ..	9	(iii) Allocation of State Rental Homes ..	18
(a) General .. ..	9	(iv) Furniture .. ..	19
(b) Building of State Houses .. ..	10	SECTION XIII.—MAORI REHABILITATION—	
(c) Maori Ex-servicemen .. ..	10	(i) Administration .. ..	19
(d) Administration .. ..	10	(ii) Progress of Demobilization .. ..	19
(iii) "B" Class Training .. ..	11	(iii) Employment .. ..	19
(a) General .. ..	11	(iv) Farm Training and Settlement .. ..	19
(b) Public Works Department Scheme	11	(v) Housing .. ..	20
(c) Clerical Workers .. ..	12	(vi) Addendum .. ..	20
(d) Law and Accountants' Clerks,		SECTION XIV.—SUMMARY .. ..	20
Surveyors, Architects, and		SECTION XV.—APPRECIATION .. ..	20
Journalists .. ..	12	APPENDIX .. ..	21
(e) Plumbers .. ..	12		
(f) Administration .. ..	12		

## PREFACE

(i) With the cessation of hostilities in Europe on 8th May, 1945, and in the Pacific on 15th August, 1945, all aspects of the problems of rehabilitation of ex-service personnel crystalized into definite shape, and the natural effects of demobilization at increased tempo and consequent increased demand for rehabilitation assistance have, by the end of the year under review, placed rehabilitation to the forefront of the many post-war problems now receiving consideration.

(ii) When the last annual report of the Rehabilitation Board was presented the demobilization figure of our Armed Forces stood at 68,675. At the date to which this report relates the relative figure is 151,400, an increase of 82,725, or 120 per cent. This increase was anticipated at the time of writing of the report for last year, when it was stated that experience to date had provided guides as to the directions in which organizational and administrative improvements in the Department might be made to cope with the anticipated increase of demand upon its services.

(iii) To a degree the staffing, accommodation, and other disabilities under which the Department was then working have been overcome and the needs of the additional large body of demobilized ex-servicemen have been reasonably well catered for except in certain very important fields where supply shortages, beyond the control of the Board, operate as factors mitigating against its best intentions.

(iv) The fundamentals of Rehabilitation are (1) to see the ex-serviceman suitably placed in employment or provided with the means of earning a livelihood, and (2) to see him suitably housed.

(v) In so far as employment is concerned, the facilities the Department has been able to provide in respect of--

- (a) Placement in employment; and
- (b) Training for suitable employment --

have proved reasonably adequate to meet the demands of the year under review, but, owing to the supply problem which has already been mentioned, difficulty has been encountered in--

- (a) The provision of homes;
- (b) The provision of farms; and
- (c) The establishment in businesses of all those who desire and are qualified to acquire their own shops, factories, or mercantile organizations.

(vi) The difficulties at present inherent in these important phases of rehabilitation are the inevitable consequences of the war, which was the very reason for the establishment of the Rehabilitation Board and the formation of the Rehabilitation Department.

## SECTION I.—ORGANIZATION

### (i) The Rehabilitation Board

1. The names of the members of the Board are set out in Table I of the Appendix of this report.

2. The personnel of the Board remains the same as at the date of the presentation of the last annual report, except that its membership has been strengthened by the appointment as a full-time member of Colonel B. Barrington, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D., who served overseas with considerable distinction as Chief Administrative Officer of the 2 N.Z. Division, and his services as a Board Member have proved of the utmost value.

3. The Board met on twelve occasions throughout the year, whilst the sub-committees met on numerous occasions.

### (ii) The Council

1. The membership of the National Rehabilitation Council is as set out in Table II of the Appendix. Additional appointments for the year were those of Colonel B. Barrington and Messrs W. A. Fox and T. G. Taylor, the last mentioned replacing Mr. R. W. Fenton as the nominee of the Dominion Executive of the New Zealand Returned Services' Association.

2. The Council met on four occasions throughout the year and continued to offer sound advice to the Minister and the Board.

## SECTION II.—DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

### (i) Decentralization

1. The policy of decentralization which was outlined in the report for last year as having been then put into operation has proved to be very effective. The nine District Executive Committees, which are responsible for handling loan applications, have been kept fully occupied and have proved beyond doubt that the step taken was a practicable solution of an administrative problem of considerable magnitude.

2. With increased experience it has been possible still further to delegate power to district offices, which now have full responsibility in dealing with certain classes of trade training, farm training, and educational assistance in addition to powers previously exercised. This is in keeping with the Department's ultimate objective of complete decentralization of control and making administration of individual cases substantially a local responsibility.

### (ii) Staff

There are still important vacancies both for specialist work and on general administration, and until suitably qualified staff is found to fill these positions it will not be possible to delegate powers to district offices to handle work locally to as great a degree as is desired in certain important fields of rehabilitation.

The Board's administrative agents, particularly the State Advances Corporation of New Zealand, the Lands and Survey Department, and Native Department, are suffering from the same staffing problems.

## SECTION III.—DEPARTMENTAL AND LOAN EXPENDITURES

1. Departmental expenditure and loans authorized for the year under review totalled £15,675,514, as against £6,213,356 for the year ended 31st March, 1945, an increase of £9,462,158 for the year.

2. Details of departmental expenditure are summarized in Table V in the Appendix, and details of loan authorizations appear in Table XV.

### SECTION IV.—DEMOBILIZATION

1. The progress of demobilization to 31st March, 1946, is shown in Table VI of the Appendix, from which it will be noted that the total of 151,400 consists of 106,989 overseas personnel and 44,411 home servicemen and servicewomen.

2. It is of interest to mention that at 31st March, 1946, the roll strengths of serving personnel were as follows :—

Overseas	..	..	..	..	6,786
Home service	..	..	..	..	18,988
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	25,774

3. The total of personnel eligible or to become eligible for rehabilitation benefits under the Rehabilitation Act, 1941, and its amendments at 31st March, 1946, may therefore be placed at 177,174, made up as follows :—

Demobilized personnel	..	..	..	..	151,400
Serving personnel	..	..	..	..	25,774
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	177,174

4. In addition to these figures, certain classes now being mobilized for duty as occupation troops, &c., will ultimately become eligible for different forms of rehabilitation assistance.

### SECTION V.—PROVISION FOR THE DISABLED

#### (i) Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League

1. The Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League has continued to act as the agent of the Board in the training of disabled ex-servicemen.

2. In addition to the Vocational Training Centres at Wellington and at Dunedin, a similar centre was opened at Christchurch during the year, and a suitable building is being reconstructed at Invercargill.

3. At each of the above cities, as well as at the League workshops at Auckland and at Napier, the League is, with the assistance of subsidies provided by the Board, training disabled men in a variety of occupations which will enable them ultimately to take their place as economic units of the community. Retail shops are operated by the League in all these centres, and these provide a ready means for the disposal of the products of League training centres.

4. During the year ended 31st March, 1946, 84 men completed their training and were placed in private industry, and at the same date 204 were undergoing training (see Table XVIII for details).

#### (ii) Blinded Servicemen's Trust Board

1. Following the incorporation of the Blinded Servicemen's Trust Board, a suitable property at Maungakiekie, Auckland, was acquired and reconstructed to provide suitable living-quarters and training facilities for ex-servicemen whose sight had been lost or seriously impaired whilst on active service.

2. This training centre, appropriately named New Zealand St. Dunstan's, was officially opened in November, 1945, and at 31st March, 1946, twenty-one men were receiving training there. Training at New Zealand St. Dunstan's has a twofold purpose—firstly, to provide the blinded serviceman with a basic course of training in Braille, typewriting, &c., and, secondly, to prepare him psychologically and otherwise to enter industrial or commercial life. When this preliminary period of training is completed the intention will normally be that the ex-serviceman is placed in some form of suitable occupation under a special subsidized training scheme.

## **SECTION VI.—BUSINESS LOANS AND SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EX-SERVICEMEN**

### **(i) General**

1. This section deals with facilities which the Board is able to offer to ex-servicemen engaged in or desirous of entering into business on their own account not only with respect to the actual purchase or establishment of their units, but also in regard to the obtaining of necessary licenses affecting operation and the maintenance of adequate supplies.

2. It is evident that a large number of ex-servicemen are attracted to the idea of owning their own businesses, but this aim can only be accomplished by either (a) the purchase of existing businesses, or (b) the establishment of new businesses. It is obvious that the latter alternative presents a comparatively limited scope, and the Board is therefore mainly confined to the first alternative.

3. As its general policy in these matters the Board is primarily concerned to ensure that the ex-serviceman applicant has the experience and training requisite to the successful sustained conduct of the business he intends to enter and that the prospects in that particular field and of the business in question as a unit therein are sufficiently attractive to offer a medium for the permanent rehabilitation of the ex-serviceman.

4. The Board is also anxious to see that, where national or local development creates business opportunities, suitably qualified ex-servicemen should be assisted to avail themselves of such openings.

### **(ii) The Transport Industry**

1. The field of transport continues to prove most popular with ex-servicemen wishing to re-establish themselves in civil life by ownership of their own businesses. There are still many unsatisfied applicants for licenses, but for the period under review 797 licenses were obtained by ex-servicemen, compared with 334 for the year ending 31st March, 1945. The number of ex-servicemen settled in the industry considerably exceeds the number of licenses dealt with, as many licenses carry several vehicle authorities and thus provide for the settlement of a number of ex-servicemen under one license.

2. During the year the Transport Licensing Authorities carried out a review of licenses and, at the relative hearings, the Rehabilitation Department sought to have made available to ex-servicemen a number of licenses where it was considered that these had been aggregated as multiple licenses during the war years when the ex-servicemen were not in a position to compete.

3. Officers of the Rehabilitation Department who have attended all hearings of the Transport Licensing Authorities have materially assisted many ex-servicemen and, also, it is felt, considerably assisted the Authorities in arriving at decisions.

4. Attempts to obtain new taxi licenses for ex-servicemen have been sustained throughout the year, but so far Authorities have been reluctant to increase the number of licenses whilst conditions were abnormal. With the prospect of petrol and tire restrictions being modified a more accurate estimate of normal requirements in the taxi industry will possibly be available, and it is hoped that a number of new taxi licenses will then be granted to ex-servicemen.

5. The Board is particularly interested in the field of taxi operation, as it provides considerable scope for the settlement of men unsuited for more strenuous or indoor occupations by reason of war disabilities. While it is recognized that this is not the only field which may be looked to to absorb such men, it is, nevertheless, a very important one and must receive due attention.

6. A considerable number of ex-servicemen are endeavouring to obtain public-works' licenses, but up to the present the Public Works Department's plans have not reached the stage to warrant the issue of new public-works' licenses. Efforts have been made and will be continued to settle ex-servicemen on public-works' transport work

where the establishment of men in this field can be regarded as a permanent re-establishment measure. The whole question of financing men into this type of activity will be reviewed as soon as the position with regard to licenses at present suspended is clarified and an indication is available of the volume and continuity of transport work offering.

7. Throughout the year a number of ex-Army trucks have been made available, but, in general, these have been of the heavier types, and there are a large number of ex-servicemen in need of the lighter types of trucks. Arrangements were made with truck-importers for some measure of preference to be given to applications from ex-servicemen for new trucks where such are essential to their effective rehabilitation.

8. Supplies of used Army cars are now practically negligible, and high prices are demanded on the open market for all types of second-hand cars. Motor-vehicle importers have promised their co-operation with the object of ensuring that ex-servicemen urgently needing cars for their rehabilitation receive high priority in the allocations of new cars.

### (iii) Other Licensed Industries

1. During the year applications to the Bureau of Industry from ex-servicemen requiring licenses or transfers thereof showed a steady increase, particularly in petrol reselling and radio and footwear manufacturing. For the year, 71 petrol reselling licenses, 5 footwear, 8 radio, 1 apple-juice manufacturing, and 7 pharmacy licenses were granted to ex-servicemen.

2. Regulations were brought down during the year empowering the Bureau when considering applications to take into account the settlement of discharged servicemen in civil life, and every effort has been made by the Bureau to approve ex-servicemen's applications where these were consistent with the maintenance of industrial efficiency, which is, of course, the primary purpose of the Industrial Efficiency Act.

3. In general, the position in the pharmacy and petrol-reselling industries provides scope for further new licenses for ex-servicemen, but in the footwear and radio manufacturing field there is little scope under present conditions for further new establishments of any size. The position in these two latter fields is being closely examined in order to find ways and means of settling ex-servicemen, either singly or in groups, in economic businesses.

4. Throughout the year discharged servicemen have been given every consideration in respect to their applications for film exhibitors' licenses. The regulations amending the Cinematograph Act were unavoidably delayed during the year, but should be brought down in the very near future and will provide for a preference for ex-servicemen's applications. As and when building restrictions ease it is anticipated that ex-servicemen will obtain a fuller share of the business offering in this field.

### (iv) Agricultural Contracting

With a view to assisting national production, as well as ex-servicemen themselves, a number of suitable men have received financial assistance to enable them to be established as agricultural contractors. Most of these ex-servicemen have operated with satisfactory results, but with the number now established, together with the gradually improving agricultural plant situation, the Board is doubtful whether many additional ex-servicemen should now be assisted in this direction.

### (v) Business Supplies

1. Arrangements were made during the year for the War Assets Realization Board to give some measure of preference to applications from ex-servicemen, and these have enabled well over two thousand ex-servicemen to obtain certain of their requirements such as loose tools, &c., from surplus war assets. Negotiations are now taking place with the object of further improving the liaison with the War Assets Realization Board, and providing increased facilities for ex-servicemen.

2. The Customs Department has during the year granted approximately 310 import licenses to ex-servicemen recommended by the Department. These have, in the main, been in respect of soft-goods, crockery, glassware, hardware, sporting goods, and jewellery.

3. Before according its support to any application for an import license the Department requires to be satisfied that the ex-serviceman applicant can comply with one of the following conditions :—

- (a) That he is resuming his pre-service occupation as an importer ; or
- (b) That, being a retailer or a manufacturer, he is unable to obtain supplies necessary for his business by means other than importation ; or
- (c) That, after long and meritorious service with the Armed Forces, and having had adequate experience in the type of business involved, he wishes to commence business on his own account, either independently or in partnership ; or
- (d) That, having an adequate commercial background and because war disabilities preclude the resumption of his pre-service occupation, he is desirous of entering a field where import licenses are necessary and he has made satisfactory arrangements for such guidance or training as may be required to ensure his successful re-establishment.

Only in very special circumstances will applications from men unable to satisfy these conditions be supported.

4. The Food and Rationing Controller has dealt with a large number of applications from ex-servicemen for food and rationed supplies necessary for their businesses, and to the end of March, 1946, 762 ex-servicemen had received assistance by way of extra quotas.

5. A large number of applications for tires have been made to the Tire and Rubber Controller, and in all cases where the vehicle is owned by an ex-serviceman and where its mobility is essential to his livelihood tire permits have been granted.

### **SECTION VII.—EMPLOYMENT**

1. In last year's report mention was made of the arrangements concluded with the National Service Department whereby that organization would act as the agent of the Rehabilitation Board for the placement in employment of all industrially fit ex-servicemen requiring assistance in this direction.

2. These arrangements have proved to be very efficacious, and the employment situation as it affects ex-servicemen may be regarded as most satisfactory.

3. At 31st March, 1946, the total of ex-servicemen enrolled for employment was 122, of whom 56 were fully fit for employment and 66 were only partially fit. When it is remembered that these figures are taken as at a given date and many of those listed would normally be placed within a few days thereof, the total in relation to a total demobilization figure of 151,400 must be regarded with satisfaction.

### **SECTION VIII.—TRADE TRAINING**

#### **(i) General**

1. The Rehabilitation Board's Trade Training Scheme was designed to fill a twofold purpose firstly, with a view to assisting eligible ex-servicemen to enter that occupation which, consistent with future prospects, is personally most suited to their needs and to obtain therein the soundest training available ; and, secondly, to ensure that as far as possible ex-servicemen are trained in accordance with the likely national requirements of the Dominion for skilled workers in its industrial and commercial life. It has always been expected, of course, that the majority of servicemen would return to their previous employment or would find employment for themselves, possibly with the assistance of the State. This has undoubtedly proved to be the case. The first

principle governing the provision of training assistance is that priority is given to men with the longest overseas service; to those who have suffered most, whether by way of physical or mental war disabilities; or who have suffered by loss of opportunity in other ways.

2. Loss of opportunity is found chiefly where entry to the Armed Forces has made impracticable some definite occupational advance or placement. It is primarily a problem of youth, particularly as in the case of so many lads who went direct from school to the Forces and never entered upon their careers at the normal time, or who, having entered some form of employment, had not found their niche before taking up military service. The Rehabilitation Board recognizes its obligation to those who have suffered definite occupational hardship in this way, and makes provision in its schemes accordingly. It has to be remembered, however, that there must be some limitations in this regard and that the loss of opportunity must be both clear and related to military service. The "opportunity which might have arisen" may be too intangible as a claim for compensation by way of training, although some latitude is observed in the case of ex-servicemen who joined the Forces direct from school or college, particularly where the period of service has been substantial.

## (ii) "A" Class Training

### (a) General

1. This training scheme, which provides in a number of the building trades full-time intensive theoretical and practical indoor classes, followed by full-time advanced practical work under the supervision of the Board's instructors, continues to make very satisfactory progress; the overall number of ex-servicemen under training has increased from 542 in March, 1945, to 1,440 in March, 1946. The number of men who have completed training during the same period has risen from 616 to 761 only. This small increase is due to the fact that the carpentry training period was extended from one to two years, but this again has resulted in the building of a greater number of houses under the contract scheme during the year, as set out in more detail later in this report.

2. Full-time training units are now in operation at seventeen centres. The urgent and pressing need is for a reservoir of tradesmen in the building trades, and the Board has confined its activities under the "A" scheme to the training of ex-servicemen in carpentry and the ancillary building trades. Full-unit carpentry schools are located at Wellington (2), Auckland (3), Christchurch, and Dunedin, and half-units at Kaikohe, Hamilton, Rotorua, Gisborne, Napier, Hastings, Palmerston North, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Nelson, Westport, Timaru, and Invercargill. A full-unit centre provides for the training of twenty-six trainees, and a half-unit, fourteen trainees per class, with three classes per year intake at each centre. Painting, bricklaying, and plastering are also taught at the training establishments at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. Classes in these courses vary as to complement between twelve and eighteen men.

3. The number of ex-servicemen under training as at 31st March is—carpenters, 1,256; plasterers, 54; bricklayers, 56, and painters and paperhangers, 74. Despite the relative magnitude of these numbers, the applications received from eligible ex-servicemen for "A" Class trade training far exceed the number of vacancies in the various schools. As a consequence there has been some small measure of criticism of the delay in acceptances for training. Regard must be had, however, to the fact that there are practical difficulties in setting up extra training establishments to provide for a peak period, and that the number of schools is governed by many considerations, including the provision of necessary buildings, instructors, and tools. It will be realized, in view of the numbers engaged, that the quantity of material necessary to maintain these is considerable.

4. To meet the need for the provision of additional and practicable training facilities, preparations are in train to establish additional carpentry units at Auckland and Wellington, to open new centres at Whangarei, Thames, Masterton, and Oamaru; and to increase the half-units at Hamilton and Gisborne to full-units. In addition, it is

proposed to establish additional painting units at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, and to open new centres for painting instruction at Hamilton, Palmerston North, and Dunedin; also to establish bricklaying and plastering centres at Dunedin. Perhaps the best indications of the value of the training given in the Board's centres are found, firstly, in the numbers of ex-servicemen now applying for training (many of whom are applying as a result of having compared the types of training available), and, secondly in the proven acceptability to employers of those who have completed their training. As previously reported, a survey of employers' opinions of their ex-servicemen employees who had completed their training in the Board's carpentry centres (when the course was for one year only) showed that just on 95 per cent. of the trainees were giving entire satisfaction. As the training period has since been extended to two years (mainly for the purpose of developing confidence and speed) it is anticipated that this high degree of satisfaction will be enhanced. Again, the degree of co-operation received from all sections of each trade may be taken as an indication of their acceptance of the training method as being undoubtedly efficient. The high quality of the workmanship found in the houses constructed by the trainees has been the subject of frequent favourable comment by builders, tradesmen, and Housing Department Inspectors alike.

5. At peak operations the trainees will number approximately 2,000 in carpentry, plus approximately 500 in the ancillary trades. The first graduates from the extended two-year carpentry course completed their training in April of this year, and it is satisfactory to know that a keen demand exists for their services.

6. In September of last year the training of roof-tilers was discontinued. The Roof-tilers' Guild intimated that its members preferred to train their own tilers, and the school was closed after the third course had completed training. Full employment was promised to all trainees by the Guild, and a survey lately completed disclosed that the majority trained under the scheme were giving every satisfaction and that their standard of training had been high.

#### (b) Building of State Houses by Trainees

Since the modest beginning in 1942 the output of State houses built by trainees (during the course of their training) has steadily increased to the extent that the Department is now one of the biggest contractors for State houses in the Dominion. The number of completed units has increased from 19 in 1942 to 285 in 1945, and it is estimated that by 1947 some 1,400 houses will be built by trainees during that year.

#### (c) Maori Ex-servicemen

*Pre-entry Educational Classes for Maori Ex-servicemen.*—Provision has been made for pre-entry classes for Maori ex-servicemen wishing to enter the Board's training centres. Because of reduced educational opportunities, some applicants were found to be lacking in schooling, though otherwise quite suitable, and it was considered desirable to institute classes in trade calculations in order to bring them up to the required entry standard. Those trained under the scheme have shown that they are capable of becoming expert tradesmen and contributing materially to the urgent housing needs of the Maori race.

#### (d) Administration

Table VII of the Appendix to this report shows the number of "A" Class trade trainees as at 31st March, 1946. A comparison with the relative figures as at 31st March, 1945, is as follows:—

	As at 31st March,		Increase for Year.
	1946.	1945.	
In training . . . . .	1,440	542	898
Completed training and placed . . . . .	761	616	145
Totals . . . . .	2,201	1,158	1,043

## (iii) " B " Class Training

## (a) General

1. As outlined in previous reports, this scheme provides for contracts between employers and trainees and the Board for engagement and training over suitable periods, in which the wages are subsidized by the Board at a gradually decreasing amount as the training progresses and the trainees' skill and production value increases.

2. During the year there has been a further substantial rise in the number of applications for this type of trade-training assistance, and the figures, showing the position as at 31st March, 1946, are given in Table VIII of the Appendix.

3. A comparison of the significant figures shown in this table with those of 31st March, 1945, is as follows :—

	As at 31st March,		Increase for Year.
	1946.	1945.	
Trainees in training .. .. .	1,410	626	784
Training completed .. .. .	133	46	87
Totals .. .. .	1,543	672	871

4. The Board again acknowledges the valuable voluntary assistance rendered by the members of the Trade Training Advisory Committees throughout the Dominion. The figures disclosed above show a very marked increase in the number of applications dealt with during the year; when it is remembered that each case is considered by a Committee which includes both a workers' and an employers' representative for the trade concerned, it will be realized that the amount of untiring effort which has been put into the scheme by the members of the Committees is considerable. The Board is highly appreciative of the help and co-operation so willingly given by all concerned, and wishes its gratitude to be placed on record.

5. Certain trades, such as boot-repairing, watchmaking, jewellery-manufacturing, &c., are peculiarly suited to the needs of disabled men, and, so far as reasonably possible, training in such vocations is reserved for ex-servicemen suffering major disabilities.

6. There is a gradually increasing number of trades and occupations in which saturation point in regard to capacity to absorb additional trainees is being approached, or in which, for other reasons, proposals to train additional men must be viewed with reserve. For example, large numbers of men have received extensive training as electrical wiremen, radio technicians, fitters and turners, motor mechanics, and even dental mechanics, during their military service. As it was clear that a substantial proportion of this reservoir of trained or semi-trained men was likely to seek civilian employment in a similar capacity, the decision was made not to favour applications for training in these trades from men who were unable to show that they already had a sound background of pre-service or military experience in the particular trade concerned. As regards the assessment of minimum trade credits necessary before subsidized training is approved, particular mention must be made of the helpful co-operation of the New Zealand Motor Trade Certification Board, Electrical Wiremen's Registration Board, and various District Apprenticeship Committees.

## (b) Public Works Department Trade Training Scheme

In the report for last year the extension of the " B " Class training scheme to railway ex-servicemen employees returning to the Department was recorded. A somewhat similar scheme has now been extended to ex-servicemen employees of the Public Works Department under substantially comparable conditions.

**(c) Clerical Workers**

Ex-servicemen with little or no previous experience, but in many cases with a good educational background who wish to follow a clerical occupation after demobilization, are faced with the difficulty that employers cannot reasonably and economically provide them with a suitable wage in view of their limited experience. It has therefore been decided to apply a subsidy in suitable cases in order to stimulate engagement, ensure adequate training, and provide a wage that allows of a reasonable standard of living, and agreement to this end has been reached with the New Zealand Clerical Workers' Union and other clerical unions concerned.

**(d) Law and Accountants' Clerks, Surveyors, Architects, and Journalists**

By arrangements now finalized many young men who would normally have entered commercial or professional life may now receive that opportunity which would otherwise have been lost through war service. Negotiations with the New Zealand Law Society and Newspaper Proprietors' Association led to agreement on term of training and general conditions for new entrants and returning employees as law clerks and journalists. Similar negotiations with the Accountants' Society, Survey Board, and Institute of Architects did not reach complete agreement, the organizations concerned leaving their individual members to accept the terms and conditions offered by the Department. The number of trainees and employers accepting the conditions in all the above professions has been, and is, satisfactory. The procedure is similar to that of the trades, and the Department is advised by Trade Training Advisory Committees, the composition of which has previously been mentioned. Trainees are required to accept the obligation, and employers, to ensure compliance of the requisite study course for the degree or diploma of the society, institute, or board concerned.

**(e) Plumbers**

Consequent on the gazetting of the Rehabilitation (Plumbers) Regulations 1945, the Plumbers' Board has discretion to permit an ex-serviceman to sit the registration examination after having been engaged for not less than three years either as an apprentice or as a rehabilitation trade trainee, provided not less than six months of this period has been undertaken after completion of military service, and to grant registration to an ex-serviceman who has passed the examinations and who has been engaged for not less than four years as an apprentice or a trade trainee. This means that the period of training in this trade for an ex-serviceman without previous trade experience has been reduced from six to four years, and the Board is now subsidizing wages in the plumbing trade on this basis.

**(f) Administration**

The Table in Appendix VIII of this report, showing the numbers in detail of the various trades, gives an indication of the success of the subsidized training scheme. This achievement would have been difficult without the whole-hearted co-operation of employers' organizations and trade-unions throughout the country in the original negotiations and their support of the administration in arranging contracts between the parties concerned. The Board wishes to acknowledge its appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of the scheme.

**(iv) "C" Class Training**

1. This form of training assistance caters for the resumption of apprenticeships interrupted by war service and revived under the provisions of the Suspension of Apprenticeship Regulations 1944.

2. Decisions of the Arbitration Court during the year considerably affected apprenticeship contracts, and naturally affected those revived under the 1944 Regulations, along with others. The increases in the scale rates of wages granted by the Court were

considerable, generally giving an apprentice an average of 50 per cent. of journeyman's rates throughout the term of his contract. In the case of a five-year contract these percentages ranged from 23 per cent. in the first six months to 77 per cent. of journeyman's rates in the tenth six months. The effect of the general increase has resulted in a substantial decrease in the Board's contributions, and steps were taken to adjust employers' payments in line with the Court decisions. Generally speaking, the increases in the legal rate payable by the employers have been accepted with a minimum of dissension, as it has been contended in many quarters that the increases were long overdue. Recently, however, representations were made by the Employers' Federation, after consultation with other interested parties, that consideration be given by the Department of Labour to the desirability of amending the regulations to the extent of reducing somewhat the employer's financial liability. With this principle the Rehabilitation Board is in general agreement, as it will have the overall effect of bringing present-day conditions into line with the effect envisaged when the regulations were gazetted in 1944.

3. Table IX of the Appendix gives the figures of ex-servicemen dealt with under "C" Class training for the year ended 31st March, 1946. A comparison of the figures in this table with the equivalent totals for the previous year is as follows:—

	As at 31st March,		Increase for Year.
	1946.	1945.	
Ex-servicemen in training .. ..	950	318	632
Ex-servicemen completed training .. ..	174	54	120
Totals .. .. .	1,124	372	752

#### (v) Intermediate Employment Scheme

1. The Intermediate Scheme is designed to provide therapeutic employment for partially disabled ex-servicemen. Men are provided with congenial light employment, graded according to the varying degrees of physical exertion maintainable by each.

2. While in some districts it has been possible suitably to place in employment recuperating ex-servicemen in need of light work or special treatment, in other areas it has been found necessary to establish intermediate therapeutic employment schemes to provide, in co-operation with local bodies and other employing authorities, suitable temporary therapeutic employment for such men as a means of hastening their successful reabsorption into the industrial and social life of the community. At present Intermediate Schemes are operating at Auckland, Napier, Blenheim, Christchurch, Temuka, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

3. As at 31st March, 1946, nineteen men were employed under the scheme, and a total of 107 had successfully terminated their training and were transferred from the scheme.

4. It is interesting to note that a medical report on the scheme indicates that it has been functioning sufficiently long to enable the authors to state that it is of great value to war-worn and neurotic servicemen in re-establishing them in civil life and that the scheme provides suitable jobs under sheltered conditions to ensure that in most cases the neurotic symptoms in time completely disappear.

#### (vi) Wages Increase

The Arbitration Court awarded a general increase in the wages of journeymen covered by awards, as from 1st April, 1945. The Board considered that it was equitable for the wages of trainees to be advanced on a similar basis, and it was therefore decided to increase the wages of "A" and "B" Class trainees by 10s. per week, all with effect from the date of the general increase. All employers undertaking the training

of "B" Class trainees were asked to agree to the increase conditionally on the Board agreeing to increase proportionately the subsidy payable. The majority of employers readily acceded to the Board's request, and existing contracts were adjusted accordingly. In the few cases where employers were not prepared to bear a proportionate cost of the wage increase, the Board arranged to stand this cost, as it was felt undesirable that any trainee giving satisfactory service should fail to receive the benefit of the general wage increase.

## **SECTION IX.—EDUCATION**

### **(i) Administration**

1. The very large increase in the number of applications dealt with during the year under review furnishes ample evidence of the value which ex-service personnel are attaching to the facilities available to them.

2. In granting educational assistance, the Board not only considers the ability of the applicant to undertake the course, but also the prospects of employment in the profession in which the student wishes to qualify. All rehabilitation students are undertaking studies several years later than is normal, and it is the desire of the Board that after their difficult period of study in these later years they will receive the maximum benefit by obtaining employment commensurate with their qualifications.

3. Everything possible is therefore being done to ensure that the ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen will not waste valuable years in studying for a profession for which they are unsuited or in which there are not satisfactory prospects of employment.

4. Although the majority of the applications so far approved have been in respect of assistance to continue studies interrupted by service in the Forces, a large number of ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen with long overseas service have been assisted to commence study for careers which interested them in pre-service days, but for which they may not have had the means to undertake study.

### **(ii) Facilities granted**

1. Applications approved for various types of educational assistance totalled 7,525 for the year under review, as against 989 for the previous year and 397 for the year ended 31st March, 1944.

2. This very substantial increase, which brings the total of applications granted to 8,911, had been in a large measure anticipated, and it is satisfactory to report that organization was able to cope with the demand placed on its services.

3. Tables XI and XII set out the total facilities and details of courses being undertaken as at 31st March, 1946.

### **(iii) Extra Tutorial Assistance**

Many ex-servicemen who had had a long break on service experience difficulty in settling down to their studies. To meet the needs of these men the Rehabilitation Board has provided the University colleges throughout New Zealand with the necessary finance to enable them to conduct special tutorial classes for ex-servicemen. This tutorial assistance is in addition to the usual classes, and from the reports received it is apparent that the ex-servicemen are deriving considerable benefit from the scheme.

### **(iv) Children of Deceased and Disabled Servicemen**

1. The responsibility for the education of the children of deceased and disabled servicemen through the primary and secondary school stages is undertaken by the Education Department from funds provided under the War Bursaries Regulations 1941 and amendment. The amount of the bursary awarded where eligible children attend for full-time secondary education has been increased from £5 to £25 per annum as from the 1st February, 1946. The Rehabilitation Board is interested in the children from an

educational angle at the time they leave secondary school to carry on with higher education. It has been decided that, in the cases where the Rehabilitation Board approves of post-secondary educational assistance for such children, tuition and examination fees and a contribution to the cost of books will be made, and, in addition, where full-time study is approved, a sustenance allowance will be payable, varying from £1 12s. 6d. per week to £3 3s. per week at the age of twenty-one years.

2. Where apprenticeships are entered upon the Department will also, within certain limitations, afford suitable financial assistance.

#### (v) Engineering Profession

The Rehabilitation Engineers Advisory Committee has been set up in Wellington to advise the Rehabilitation Board of all matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen members of the Engineering Profession and ex-servicemen desirous of entering the profession or completing their training. The Committee comprises one representative from each of the following :—

- The Rehabilitation Board (as Chairman).
- The New Zealand Institution of Engineers.
- The Professional Engineers Association.
- The Public Service.

It was considered desirable for a central body to be set up to advise on the co-ordination of the practical and theoretical training of engineering students and the prospects of employment in the field of engineering. The intention is not only to guide ex-servicemen in avenues of engineering education, but also to follow up their academic training by providing contact with engineer employers and eventually to find employment for them in the professional engineering field.

### SECTION X.—FARM TRAINING AND SETTLEMENT

#### (i) Administration

1. During the year under review Mr. P. W. Smallfield, Director of the Rural Development Division, Department of Agriculture, joined the Farm Advisory Committee in place of Mr. R. B. Tennent. This Committee met on a number of occasions and carried out investigations into—

- (1) Courses at agricultural colleges.
- (2) Co-operative farming in New Zealand.
- (3) Establishment of disabled servicemen's farms.
- (4) Offering of properties by ballot.
- (5) Rural housing.
- (6) Grading of farm applicants.
- (7) Provision of workers' homes in rural areas.
- (8) Poultry-farming.
- (9) Settlement of ex-servicemen as tobacco-growers.
- (10) Provision of stock for ex-servicemen.
- (11) Settlement of ex-servicemen as market-gardeners.
- (12) Establishment of ex-servicemen in citrus orchards.
- (13) Farm settlement for ex-servicemen generally.

2. The grading system has continued to prove a valuable method of classifying applicants according to their qualifications. The organization is working smoothly, and the past year has resulted in a large number of men being graded. This was particularly noticeable towards the end of the year when many large drafts returned from overseas. A record number of applications for grading was dealt with during the month of March, and this is expected to be the peak period. Once again, thanks must be expressed to the private farmers who have given up so much of their time to act as Chairmen of the Farming Sub-committees.

### (ii) Training Scheme

1. In general, the training scheme has continued to prove successful under practical test, and farmers have co-operated in taking trainees under subsidized engagement. The past year has seen a greater number of men placed with private farmers for training, but, consequent on the large number of men making application for farm settlement towards the latter part of the year, there has been a sharp increase in the number of men awaiting placement. This may be attributable to the large number of men returning within a comparatively short period, and also to the drought conditions which prevailed in a large portion of the North Island during the year. The Farms Advisory Committee is watching the position closely.

2. The Board's training farms—Homewood at Te Puke, and Wairarapa near Masterton—have continued to absorb their quota of trainees.

3. A large number of ex-servicemen continue to take courses at Massey Agricultural College at Palmerston North and Canterbury Agricultural College at Lincoln. The majority of these men have had a background of practical experience, and short courses at the colleges serve a very useful purpose in giving the men an insight into the most up-to-date farming methods. The men themselves have expressed their appreciation of the facilities made available by the colleges.

4. To 31st March, 1946, 3,250 men who had been declared eligible for immediate financial assistance under the Board's Land Settlement Scheme, but who were considered insufficiently experienced to farm on their own account, had been approved for training. In addition, approval has been given to train 76 men who, on service qualifications, are not at present eligible for settlement under the Board's rules of eligibility and priority, but whose cases possess merit and will be dealt with as soon as those entitled to first preference have been settled. In the meantime the Board is prepared to train these men so that they will be in a position to go ahead with their settlement as soon as their group can be assisted with loans. Seventy-one men who, on service, are not likely to qualify for loans but who were interested in accepting farm work as a livelihood or who expected to arrange private finance to purchase properties, had training approved for the purpose of qualifying them for this vocation.

5. Detailed figures of the training are given in Table XIII in the Appendix to this report.

### (iii) Settlement

1. To date, 1,851 men have been established on their own farms, and it is anticipated that a number of subdivisions will be made available for selection during the next few months. It is confidently expected that the rate of settlement will be accelerated in the current year.

2. The Board has adhered to the policy of completing the minimum development requirements and necessary buildings before the men are established on their own account. In the meantime, and pending completion of the development programme to the satisfaction of the Land Settlement Committee, some of the subdivisions are worked on a wages basis. Under this scheme the successful ballotees, who are Grade "A" farmers, will be employed on the development work at a wage of £6 per week, less 10s. per week if a house is provided, on the understanding that they will have first option of taking over a defined section. The price of the sections is fixed with due regard to the productive value at the date of final allotment.

3. The supply of live-stock for new settlers has been kept under review, and the raising of suitable stock for ex-servicemen has been encouraged. The drought conditions during the year may have an effect on the provision of young stock next year, and an appeal has been made to farmers through the New Zealand Dairy Board to rear more calves during the coming season. The Lands and Survey Department has purchased, through herd improvement associations, a considerable number of "marked" calves during the past two seasons. This scheme will be continued and expanded until the needs of all ex-servicemen have been met.

4. During the year the Farms Advisory Committee investigated all aspects of farm settlement for ex-servicemen, and it was estimated that a minimum of 8,000 men would require to be established on farms with rehabilitation assistance. The settlement of that number of men based on present standards of farm size, housing, and equipment would result in an estimated cost of £54,000,000, involving the purchase of 4,000 existing single units and the subdivision of land owned or acquired by the Crown to provide a further 4,000 units. With the unavoidable delay that must take place in development of virgin land, a large proportion of the latter 4,000 holdings will have to be provided by the purchase and subdivision of large farms on improved or substantially improved land. The Committee endeavoured to plan for the bulk of this work to be accomplished within a period of four years, and every effort will be made to keep to this programme.

5. As at 31st March, 1946, 4,823 men who had been declared eligible for assistance under the Board's Settlement Scheme and who had been graded "A" were awaiting settlement. Not all these men were particularly keen to obtain a property immediately, having obtained suitable employment and preferring to await the opportunity of acquiring a property most suitable to their requirements, while 100 men were employed on development blocks with the promise of a section.

6. To 31st March, 1946, a total of 266,415 acres had been acquired for the settlement of ex-servicemen, while negotiations were also proceeding at that date for several thousands of acres. This area for the most part had been purchased by voluntary negotiation, the balance being acquired under the provisions of the Servicemen's Settlement and Land Sales Act, 1943.

## SECTION XI.—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

### (i) Loan Facilities

1. Table XV of the Appendix shows the total of loan authorizations from commencement to 31st March, 1946, with, in italics, the totals for the year then ended.

2. The considerable increase in the activities of the Board in the year under review is to some extent reflected in the totals disclosed. Loans for the year totalled £11,786,267, as against £4,535,159 for the previous year, an increase of £7,251,108, making total authorizations to date £18,294,166.

3. In dealing with this considerable volume of loan business throughout the year the value of the policy of decentralization by the delegation of authority for loan authorizations to District Executive Committees, which was mentioned in last year's report, has been fully demonstrated, and the work of these Committees is to be commended.

### (ii) Grants

Table XVI in the Appendix shows the total of special grants authorized in cases of hardship by the Rehabilitation Board and Rehabilitation Committees throughout the year. The total is £7,679 2s. 1d., compared with £7,777 5s. for the previous year.

### (iii) Rehabilitation Allowances

1. Disbursements under this heading for the year under review totalled £65,130, compared with £110,745 for the previous year. Total disbursements under this heading from the commencement to 31st March, 1946, amount to £419,257.

2. The purpose of the allowance is to provide temporary assistance pending settlement of pension claims or placement in suitable employment, and to a large extent therefore the number of ex-servicemen in receipt of the allowance at any one time is dependent upon the employment position then current, particularly in so far as it offers opportunity for the engagement of men who are fit for light work only.

3. The favourable trend in the employment position in so far as it affects ex-servicemen has already been commented upon in Section VII hereof, and this may be further exemplified by reference to the following tabulation showing the numbers of persons drawing rehabilitation allowances and comparable demobilization totals as at the end of each month for the year under review.

At End of—	Number drawing Rehabilitation Allowances.			Total Number demobilized to Date.
	Fit.	Fit for Light Work only or Unfit.	Total.	
1945				
April .. .. .	21	299	320	70,871
May .. .. .	22	304	326	75,587
June .. .. .	21	245	266	78,385
July .. .. .	22	222	244	82,097
August .. .. .	30	218	248	87,178
September .. .. .	29	142	171	98,657
October .. .. .	43	113	156	111,414
November .. .. .	32	98	130	119,518
December .. .. .	26	91	117	126,096
1946				
January .. .. .	21	85	106	134,150
February .. .. .	10	65	75	143,150
March.. .. .	11	45	56	151,400

## SECTION XII.—HOUSING

### (i) Assisted Erection of Homes

1. During the year under review loan authorizations for the erection of houses totalled 1,853, involving £2,593,566.

2. This represented an increase of 1,193 loans, involving £1,800,981, more than the previous year.

### (ii) Assisted Purchase of Homes

1. During the year under review the purchase of existing dwellings by ex-servicemen with the aid of rehabilitation finance was authorized in 3,242 cases,

2. By comparison the totals for the year ended 31st March, 1945, were 1,272 cases, involving £1,145,042.

3. During the year the Board authorized a publicity campaign asking owners of properties desirous of disposing of properties to make same available to ex-servicemen requiring homes and offering the services of the Rehabilitation Board as a means of arranging for early inspection of all properties offered to determine their suitability. The response was satisfactory, as it was found that, although a large number of the properties directly offered to the Department were not of the required standard, there was a marked increase in the number of direct sales to servicemen effected and consequent increase in applications for loan finance.

### (iii) Allocation of State Rental Houses

1. In the year under review a total of 2,085 State rental houses were allocated for occupation by ex-servicemen after examination of the relative urgency of the cases of applicants by District Rehabilitation Committees.

2. The corresponding total for the year ended 31st March, 1945, was 1,507, an increase of 578.

**(iv) Furniture**

1. Loans granted for the purchase of household furniture totalled 6,755 for the year, involving £620,080. The comparative figures for the year ended 31st March, 1945, were 3,566 loans, totalling £327,865.

2. In order that all furniture on which the Rehabilitation Board lends money should comply with a reasonable standard of manufacture, the Board, in consultation with the Standards Institute and furniture-manufacturers, sponsored a standard specification governing the class of materials to be used and details of manufacture. Furniture-manufacturers in general have undertaken to use the standard specification, and for this purpose have registered with the Standards Institute, and articles of furniture manufactured by such firms will have affixed a standard mark which will include the manufacturer's registered number.

3. By this arrangement furniture conforming to specified standards of material and workmanship is being made available to ex-servicemen at reasonable prices.

**SECTION XIII.—MAORI REHABILITATION****(i) Administration**

With special measures introduced during the year for the handling of loan applications by Maori ex-servicemen, which ordinarily could not expeditiously be handled through the standard methods of procedure prescribed for ex-servicemen generally, increased activity has clearly indicated a greater degree of appreciation and confidence in the handling of Maori cases.

**(ii) Progress of Demobilization**

Demobilization of Maori ex-servicemen is as under :—

Total to—	Ex-overseas.	Ex Home Service.	Total.
31st March, 1943 .. ..	291	310	601
31st March, 1944 .. ..	765	509	1,274
31st March, 1945 .. ..	1,333	674	2,007
31st March, 1946 .. ..	2,942	1,048	3,990

**(iii) Employment and Trade Training**

1. Inclusive of those attending the Maori training centres at Rotorua and Kaikohe and those undergoing training in various other centres, a total of 121 Maori ex-servicemen are undergoing "A" Class carpentry training.

2. During the year placement of Maori ex-servicemen in the employment field has presented little difficulty, but with greater numbers now demobilized the position will tend to become more difficult owing to the shortage of agricultural and other work in localities adjacent to centres of Maori settlement, more especially in the cases of married ex-servicemen who have no wish to be further separated from their families.

**(iv) Farm Training and Settlement**

1. The importance of a vigorous policy of land-settlement in Maori rehabilitation is fully recognized, and every endeavour is being made to acquire and develop suitable properties. To date 4,399 acres have been acquired exclusively for the settlement of Maori ex-servicemen, while at the moment negotiations for the acquisition of additional properties are under consideration.

2. The settlement of Maori ex-servicemen who are sole owners of properties presents little difficulty, while when an ex-serviceman or ex-servicemen take over property at the wish of his or their family the Native Department and officers of that Department

co-operate to the fullest possible extent in the expeditious handling of the cases. In many cases, however, difficulty in reaching finality is experienced owing to involved land titles.

3. This is a real difficulty, as the Board's policy in respect of the settlement of Maori ex-servicemen on the land is that they should receive the same assistance and under the same general conditions as pakeha ex-servicemen. The Board, therefore, as a general policy, requires ex-servicemen to obtain a freehold title or, in the case of leasehold properties, security of tenure and compensation for all improvements on the land. This objective has been facilitated by the passing of section 72 of the Statutes Amendment Act, 1945, and already at least one large area of Maori land in the Tirau district has been made available for the settlement of Maori ex-servicemen under this legislation, and negotiations in at least two other cases are at present proceeding. It is hoped that during the coming year the clarification of Maori land titles in a number of cases will enable the Board to proceed with the settlement of a larger number of Maori ex-servicemen on the land.

4. Training, especially of married ex-servicemen, is being handicapped by lack of adequate accommodation on the properties of suitable farmers. At present the number of men awaiting training far exceeds the number of suitable and approved farmer trainers offering.

#### (v) Housing

With the general supply position affecting materials as it is, the housing problem is still acute, and the increased demobilization of Maori service personnel has further accentuated the position. Every endeavour is being made by the building organization of the Native Department to cope with the problem, which will call for sustained and vigorous action over a long period as materials become more free.

#### (vi) Addendum

Since this report was compiled, figures relative to assistance granted to Maori ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen have been compiled as at 30th June, 1946. As these substantially reflect the position as at 31st March, 1946, they have been included by way of addendum in Table XX of the Appendix.

### SECTION XIV.—SUMMARY

1. Attached as Appendix IV is a graphical presentation of the progress made to the end of the year under review in the major fields of rehabilitation activity as reflected in expenditures authorized and cases dealt with in these fields for the four years of the Department's life.

2. The significant feature of this tabulation is the extent to which all forms of activity quoted have increased in the year under review by comparison with the relative totals for the three previous years, and consideration of this table and of the report as a whole, taking cognizance of the whole problem of rehabilitation and the numerous problems in connection therewith which have confronted the Board, will indicate that the year ended 31st March, 1946, may be regarded as a year of achievement. Nevertheless, the Board fully appreciates the magnitude of the task which lies before it. It is felt, however, that the formulation of policy to cover most aspects of the problem has been mainly completed, and, while staff difficulties are not yet entirely overcome, it is anticipated that during the coming year a large proportion of the work yet to be done will be accomplished.

### SECTION XV.—APPRECIATION

1. It is pleasing for the Board to again record its appreciation of the valuable contributions made in the field of rehabilitation by all personnel who voluntarily serve on the National Rehabilitation Council, District Executive Committees, Local Rehabilitation Committees, Local Sub-committees, Trade Training Committees, Farming

Committees, Education Committees, and Maori Tribal Executive Committees. These men and women, numbering in excess of one thousand throughout New Zealand, have given ungrudgingly of their time—often at no small expense to themselves—in order to make available to the administration the benefit of their specialized skill and experience. The Board, officers of the Department, and all ex-service personnel who have benefited as a result owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to these people.

2. The Board's thanks is due also to the Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League and its officers and to the Blinded Servicemen's Trust Board for their conscientious service on behalf of the less fortunate servicemen whose re-establishment into civilian life will involve somewhat longer periods of training than the average. The excellent progress being made by all trainees cared for by these two organizations as agents of the Board must be a source of gratification to those responsible for their management.

3. A debt of gratitude is owed to the State Advances Corporation, the Lands and Survey Department, National Employment Service, Native Department, Social Security Department, Transport Department, Department of Industries and Commerce, H.M. Customs Department, the Treasury, Labour Department, Forestry Department, and the Education Department, as well as Honorary Educational Advisors.

4. Acknowledgment is also made to the three Service arms for their active co-operation in all fields where liaison is maintained.

5. Worthy of mention amongst the many organizations which have been, and continue to be constructively helpful, are the New Zealand Returned Services' Association, the 2nd N.Z.E.F. Association, the New Zealand Homeservicemen's Association, the New Zealand Federation of Labour, the Employers' Association, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' Federation, and the Farmers' Federation.

6. The Board, in conclusion, extends its thanks to members of the staff of the Rehabilitation Department for their continued keen and unremitting efforts throughout the year.

## APPENDIX.—CHARTS AND STATISTICAL TABLES

### INDEX

Table No.	Subject.	Page.
I	Rehabilitation Board Members .. .. .	22
II	National Rehabilitation Council Members .. .. .	22
III	District Committees .. .. .	22
IV	Table indicating Progress in Major Fields of Rehabilitation (to face p. 22)	..
V	Departmental Expenditure .. .. .	23
VI	Rate of Demobilization .. .. .	23
VII	Particulars, "A" Class Trade Trainees .. .. .	24
VIII	Particulars, "B" Class Trade Trainees .. .. .	25
IX	Particulars, "C" Class Trainees .. .. .	25
X	Analysis of Stages in Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen and Ex-servicewomen ..	26
XI	Educational Facilities granted .. .. .	27
XII	Educational Courses approved .. .. .	27
XIII	Particulars of Farm Trainees .. .. .	28
XIV	Farm Settlement Results .. .. .	28
XV	Loans granted .. .. .	29
XVI	Compassionate Grants approved .. .. .	30
XVII	State Rental Dwellings allocated .. .. .	30
XVIII	Particulars of Trainees with Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League ..	31
XIX	Particulars of Ex-trainees with Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League absorbed into Industry	31
XX	Assistance afforded to Maori Ex-servicemen and Ex-servicewomen .. .. .	32

TABLE I.—SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE REHABILITATION BOARD AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

The Hon. C. F. Skinner, M.C., M.P. (Chairman).	A. D. Park, C.M.G. or	} Hone Heke Rankin. C. W. Batten. S. W. Gaspar. G. P. Shepherd.
F. Baker, D.S.O.	T. N. Smallwood, O.B.E.	
R. G. Macmorran.	B. C. Ashwin, C.M.G.	
B. Barrington, D.S.O., O.B.E.	E. L. Cullen, M.M., M.P.	

TABLE II.—SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNCIL AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

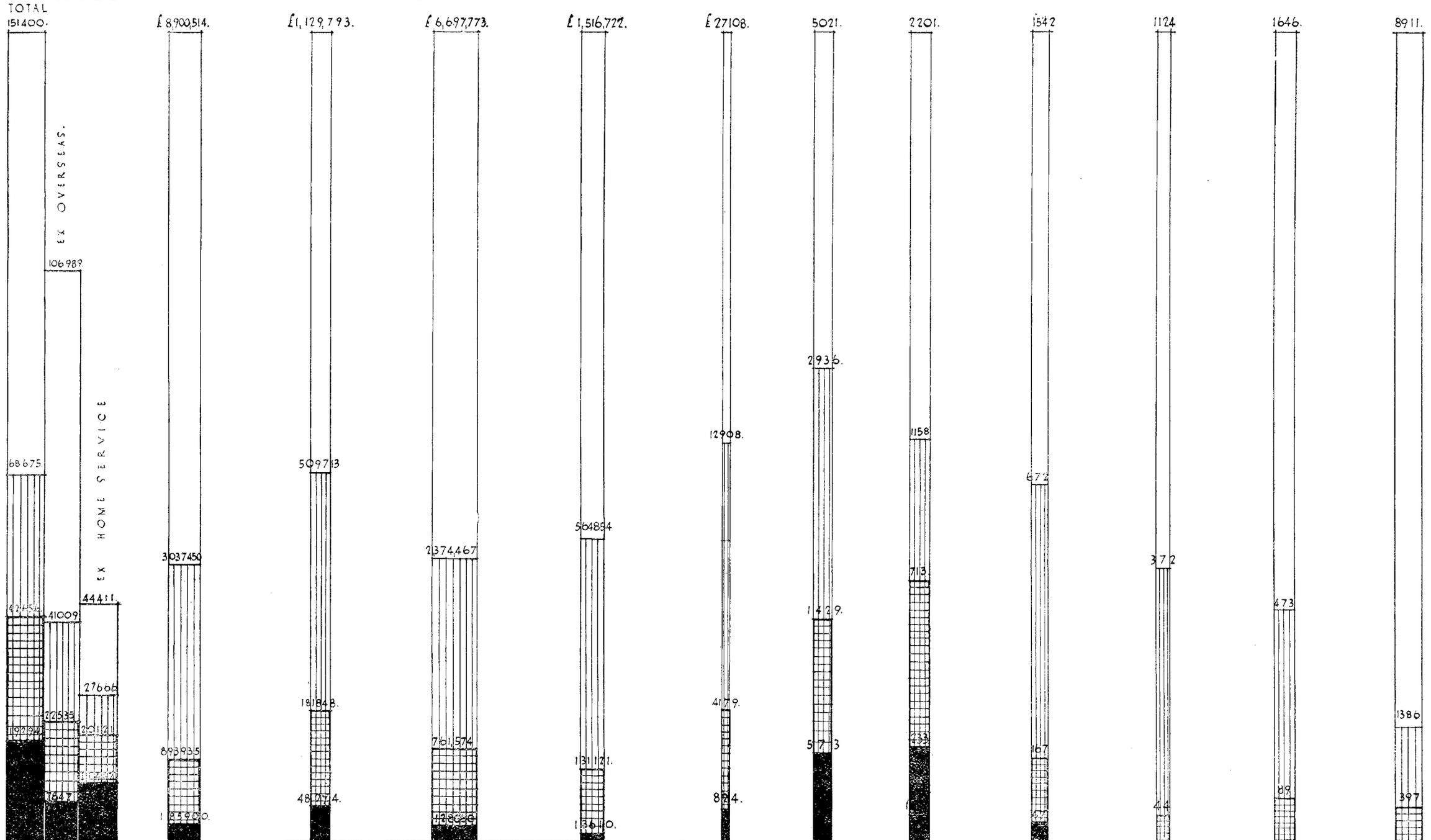
The Hon. C. F. Skinner, M.C., M.P. (Chairman).	A. D. Park, C.M.G. or	} G. P. Shepherd. C. W. Batten. S. W. Gaspar. W. Marshall. W. R. Clarke. T. R. Lees. R. G. Macmorran. C. W. H. Tripp, D.S.O. B. Barrington, D.S.O., O.B.E.
F. Baker, D.S.O.	T. N. Smallwood, O.B.E.	
Hone Heke Rankin.	B. C. Ashwin, C.M.G.	
R. Eddy, M.L.C.	E. L. Cullen, M.M., M.P.	
D. I. Macdonald.	H. G. Dickie.	
T. G. Taylor.	J. H. Boyes, C.M.G.	
A. J. McDonald.	W. E. Leadley, O.B.E.	
S. Carroll.	S. Macdonald (Mrs.), O.B.E.	
W. A. Fox.		

TABLE III.—SHOWING DISTRICT REHABILITATION COMMITTEES OPERATING AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

(N.B.—At this date there were 113 Committees)

Akaroa.	Hamilton.	New Plymouth.	Takaka.
Alexandra.	Hastings.	Oamaru.	Tapanui.
Amuri.	Hawarden.	Ohakune.	Taumarunui.
Arrowtown.	Hawera.	Opotiki.	Tauranga.
Ashburton.	Helensville.	Opunake.	Te Aroha.
Auckland.	Hokitika.	Otautau.	Te Awamutu.
Balclutha.	Huntly.	Oxford.	Te Karaka.
Blenheim.	Inglewood.	Paeroa.	Te Kuiti.
Bluff.	Invercargill.	Pahiatua.	Temuka.
Cambridge.	Kaiapoi.	Palmerston.	Thames.
Carterton.	Kaikohe.	Palmerston North.	Timaru.
Cheviot.	Kaikoura.	Patea.	Tolaga Bay.
Christchurch.	Kaitaia.	Picton.	Tuatapere.
Coromandel.	Lawrence.	Pongaroa.	Upper Hutt.
Cromwell.	Leeston.	Putaruru.	Waihi.
Dannevirke.	Levin.	Queenstown.	Waimate.
Darfield.	Lower Hutt.	Raetihi.	Waipawa.
Dargaville.	Lumsden.	Rakaia.	Waipukurau.
Dunedin.	Manaia.	Ranfurly.	Wairoa.
Eketaahuna.	Marton.	Rangiora.	Waitara.
Eltham.	Masterton.	Reefton.	Wanganui.
Fairlie.	Matamata.	Riverton.	Wellington.
Featherston.	Milton.	Rodney.	Westport.
Feilding.	Morrinsville.	Rotorua.	Whakatane.
Franklin.	Motueka.	Roxburgh.	Whangarei.
Geraldine.	Murchison.	Ruatoria.	Winton.
Gisborne.	Napier.	Stratford.	Woodville.
Gore.	Nelson.	Taihape.	Wyndham.
Greymouth.			

TABLE IV - INDICATING PROGRESS IN MAJOR FIELDS OF REHABILITATION



YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH.	INDEX	DEMOBILISATION		HOUSING LOANS				FURNITURE LOANS				FARM LOANS				BUSINESS LOANS				TOOLS OF TRADE LOANS				STATE HOUSES		TRAINEES IN TRAINING AND COMPLETED								EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED			
		FOR YEAR	TOTAL TO DATE	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT
1943		19294	19294	192	185,900	192	185,900	577	48,794	577	48,794	53	1,280,600	53	1,280,600	42	1,361,000	42	1,361,000	36	824	36	824	573	573	233	233	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944		23362	42656	676	708,035	868	893,935	1446	133,054	2078	181,848	207	633,514	255	761,574	306	1,175,111	348	1,311,121	115	3,355	151	4,179	856	1,429	480	713	120	167	44	44	89	89	397	397		
1945		26019	68675	1932	2,143,515	2803	3,037,450	3566	327,865	5589	509,713	480	1,612,893	735	2,374,467	947	4,337,733	1,295	5,648,544	282	8,729	433	12,908	1,507	2,936	445	1,158	505	672	328	372	384	473	989	1,386		
1946		82725	151400	5095	5,863,064	7895	8,900,514	6755	6,200,080	12344	1,129,793	1116	4,323,306	1851	6,697,773	1640	9,951,868	2,935	15,516,772	399	14,200	832	27,108	2,085	5,021	1,043	2,201	870	1,542	752	1,124	1,173	1,646	7525	8,911		

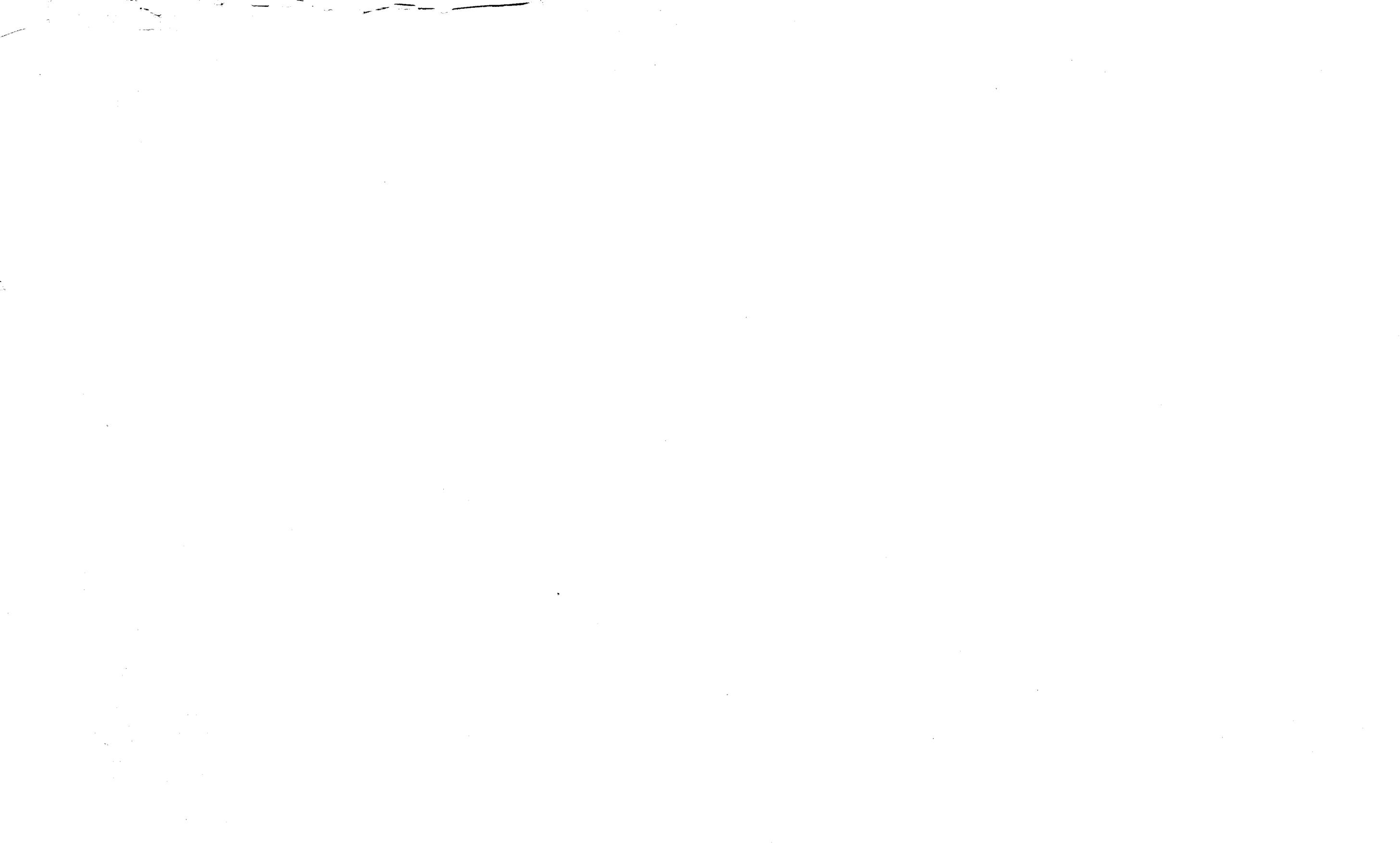


TABLE V.—SHOWING DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS AUTHORIZED (ALL SERVICES) ON REHABILITATION FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1946, AND TO DATE

Item.	To 31st March, 1945, from Outset.	Year ended 31st March, 1946.	To Date from Outset.
	£	£	£
Administration expenses .. .. .	268,057	294,571	562,628
Educational facilities, including books, tuition fees, and subsistence allowances	31,924	88,779	120,703
Farm training, including fees and subsistence allowances at approved agricultural colleges and training farms and subsidies to approved employers	18,168	56,239	74,407
Training of blinded servicemen .. .. .	869	19,900	20,769
Grants to Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League ..	11,678	40,524	52,202
Land and building, Vocational Training Centres .. .. .	70,207	19,355	89,562
Plant, machinery, and equipment .. .. .	4,376	420	4,796
Purchase of artificial-limb factory .. .. .	6,174	570	6,744
Special grants to ex-servicemen .. .. .	10,155	7,679	17,834
Special grants to Returned Services' Association .. .. .	..	18,341	18,341
Therapeutic employment for ex-servicemen .. .. .	10,024	6,786	16,810
Trade training—			
Centres operated by Rehabilitation Department (includes establishment and operational charges, trainees' wages, separation allowances and travelling-expenses, tools, plant, and equipment)	266,688	416,249	682,937
Private firms and Disabled Servicemen's Re-establishment League (includes subsidies to employers and separation allowances)	88,744	145,584	234,328
Travelling-expenses of ex-servicemen, including fares, furniture removals, and loss of earnings	8,304	11,168	19,412
Miscellaneous .. .. .	668	2,028	2,696
Rehabilitation allowances .. .. .	354,127	65,130	419,257
Loans (farms, business, housing, tools of trade, furniture, &c.) ..	6,507,574	11,786,592	18,294,166
Purchase of lands for settlement, development, and other expenses in connection therewith	1,543,125	2,695,659	4,238,784
Totals .. .. .	9,200,862	15,675,514	24,876,376

TABLE VI.—SHOWING RATE OF DEMOBILIZATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN AND EX-SERVICEWOMEN TO 31ST MARCH, 1946

Date.	Ex-overseas.	Ex Home Service.	Total.	
To 31st July, 1940 .. .. .	29		29	
31st December, 1940 .. .. .	112		112	
31st March, 1941 .. .. .	833		833	
30th June, 1941 .. .. .	1,220	} Figures not available	1,220	
30th September, 1941 .. .. .	1,591		1,591	
31st December, 1941 .. .. .	2,565		2,565	
31st March, 1942 .. .. .	3,478		3,478	
30th June, 1942 .. .. .	4,536		4,536	
30th September, 1942 .. .. .	5,167		5,167	
31st December, 1942 .. .. .	6,246		9,223	15,469
31st March, 1943 .. .. .	7,847		11,447	19,294
30th June, 1943 .. .. .	9,093		13,513	22,606
30th September, 1943 .. .. .	11,866		15,790	27,656
31st December, 1943 .. .. .	17,173		17,470	34,643
31st March, 1944 .. .. .	22,535		20,121	42,656
30th June, 1944 .. .. .	25,364		21,762	47,126
30th September, 1944 .. .. .	29,986		23,943	53,929
31st December, 1944 .. .. .	35,079	25,468	60,547	
31st March, 1945 .. .. .	41,009	27,666	68,675	
30th June, 1945 .. .. .	49,273	29,112	78,385	
30th September, 1945 .. .. .	63,971	34,686	98,657	
31st December, 1945 .. .. .	84,697	41,399	126,096	
31st March, 1946 .. .. .	106,989	44,411	151,400	

TABLE VII.—SHOWING "A" CLASS TRAINEE EX-SERVICEMEN UNDERGOING TRADE TRAINING, TRAINED AND PLACED IN INDUSTRY AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

Class and Centres.	Ex-overseas.			Ex Home Service.		
	Training.	Completed Training and placed.	Discontinued Training for Health and other Reasons.	Training.	Completed Training and placed.	Discontinued Training for Health and other Reasons.
CARPENTRY						
Kaikohe .. ..	39	..	3	8	..	..
Auckland .. ..	274	63	20	15	19	3
Hamilton .. ..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Rotorua .. ..	53	23	12	8	14	4
New Plymouth ..	27	..	..	1	..	..
Gisborne .. ..	35	..	3	2	..	..
Napier .. ..	75	12	25	16	9	10
Hastings .. ..	11	..	2	..	..	..
Wanganui .. ..	25	..	3	..	..	..
Palmerston North	37	..	1	2	..	..
Petone .. ..	106	44	17	16	35	11
Wellington .. ..	84	38	19	14	34	6
Nelson .. ..	25	..	1	1	..	..
Westport .. ..	39	..	3	8	..	..
Christchurch ..	122	53	16	9	28	2
Dunedin .. ..	108	35	17	7	21	3
Timaru .. ..	41	..	2	9	..	..
Invercargill ..	26	..	..	..	..	..
PLASTERING						
Auckland .. ..	11	..	1	2	..	..
Wellington .. ..	27	12	3	..	2	1
Christchurch ..	14	..	..	..	..	..
BRICKLAYING						
Auckland .. ..	15	..	1	..	..	..
Wellington .. ..	27	7	3	..	2	..
Christchurch ..	14	..	..	..	..	..
PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING						
Auckland .. ..	24	..	1	1	..	..
Wellington .. ..	22	..	2	1	..	..
Christchurch ..	26	..	..	..	..	..
ROOF-TILING						
Wellington .. ..	..	26	5	..	4	..
ENGINEERING						
Auckland .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Wellington .. ..	..	31	3	..	12	3
Christchurch ..	..	36	16	..	23	3
Dunedin .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	2
WELDING						
Auckland .. ..	..	54	3	..	22	3
Wellington .. ..	..	18	1	..	4	..
Christchurch ..	..	14	2	..	7	..
Dunedin .. ..	..	5	..	..	4	..
FOOTWEAR						
Auckland .. ..	..	22	9	..	20	7
Wellington .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Christchurch ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Totals .. ..	1,320	497	195	120	264	58

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING NUMBERS OF MEN UNDERGOING “B” CLASS TRADE TRAINING AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

Carpentry trade .. .. .	147	Printing trades .. .. .	42
Other building trades .. .. .	329	Footwear and leather trades .. .. .	49
Furniture trades .. .. .	211	Textile and clothing trades .. .. .	38
Electrical trades .. .. .	60	Foodstuffs .. .. .	36
Engineering and metal trades .. .. .	203	Retail trades .. .. .	63
Motor-trades .. .. .	119	Clerical and professional .. .. .	39
Other mechanical trades .. .. .	16	Miscellaneous trades .. .. .	58
		Total .. .. .	1,410

TABLE IX.—“C” CLASS TRAINEE EX-SERVICEMEN AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

	Ex-overseas.	Ex Home Service.	Total.
Training .. .. .	675	275	950
Completed training .. .. .	84	90	174
Discontinued training .. .. .	30	45	75
Totals .. .. .	789	410	1,199

TABLE X.—SHOWING PROGRESS TOWARDS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL EX-SERVICE-MEN and EX-SERVICEWOMEN DEALT WITH AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

	Ex-overseas.		Ex Home Service.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Not yet discharged (remains on pay) .. ..	10,903	133	977	95	12,108
Returned to military service .. ..	2,194	76	621	9	2,900
Still on privilege leave .. ..	10,997	98	264	38	11,397
Serving civil sentences .. ..	41	..	43	..	84
In mental institutions .. ..	79	..	36	2	117
In hospitals, sanatoria, &c. .. ..	567	8	106	5	686
Recuperating but not as institution inmates: Enrolled	250	5	174	20	449
Recuperating but not as institution inmates: Not enrolled	859	13	479	36	1,387
Intentions undecided, but following up .. ..	2,790	28	702	134	3,654
"A" Class trainees undergoing full-time training in—					
(a) Carpentry .. ..	1,140	..	116	..	1,256
(b) Transferred to Disabled Servicemen's League for Training	188	..	16	..	204
(c) Wool-classing .. ..	3	..	1	..	4
(d) Farming .. ..	241	..	5	..	246
(e) Students (full-time) .. ..	576	21	37	8	642
(f) Plastering .. ..	52	..	2	..	54
(g) Bricklaying .. ..	56	..	..	..	56
(h) Painting, &c. .. ..	72	..	2	..	74
Placed with pre-service employer .. ..	1,383	10	813	18	2,224
Placed with subsidy with pre-service employer .. ..	592	..	212	2	806
Self-placed with pre-service employer .. ..	29,220	158	14,730	473	44,581
Placed with subsidy with other private employer .. ..	1,840	1	214	3	2,058
Placed without subsidy with other private employer .. ..	8,212	16	6,008	283	14,519
Self-placed with other private employer .. ..	21,616	145	9,551	774	32,086
Placed with subsidy in State employment .. ..	84	..	24	..	108
Placed without subsidy in State employment .. ..	860	4	463	29	1,356
Self-placed without subsidy in State employment .. ..	1,032	8	409	27	1,476
Placed with subsidy in Intermediate Scheme .. ..	19	..	1	..	20
Returned to own business .. ..	2,011	3	1,691	13	3,718
Returned to own farm .. ..	1,441	..	854	1	2,296
Acquired own business .. ..	3,886	12	1,306	26	5,230
Acquired own farm .. ..	1,590	1	239	..	1,830
Depending on private means .. ..	166	10	321	28	525
Action closed as refusing all help .. ..	129	2	217	14	362
Enrolled for placement (fully fit) .. ..	54	..	2	..	56
Enrolled for placement (fit light work only) .. ..	42	1	21	2	66
Left New Zealand .. ..	188	7	57	3	255
Unable to trace (final) .. ..	71	2	262	4	339
Temporarily lost contact .. ..	170	3	115	3	291
Deceased .. ..	318	3	169	7	497
Established a home (women) .. ..	..	289	..	1,094	1,383
Totals .. ..	105,932	1,057	41,260	3,151	151,400
Maoris included in above .. ..	2,936	6	954	94	3,990

TABLE XI.—SHOWING TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES GRANTED TO 31ST MARCH, 1946

Facility.	Ex-overseas.	Ex Home Service.	Total.
Full-time bursaries—			
(a) In New Zealand .. ..	1,810	92	1,902
(b) Overseas .. ..	323	1	324
Fees and books .. ..	2,160	555	2,715*
Renewals .. ..	43	5	48
Miscellaneous facilities .. ..	253	32	285
Class I facilities (granted by district offices)	3,092	545	3,637
Totals .. ..	7,681	1,230	8,911

\* The disparity between the grants for fees and books and grants for full-time bursaries is accounted for by grants of fees and books to part-time and correspondence students.

TABLE XII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS APPROVED FOR EDUCATION COURSES TO 31ST MARCH, 1946

Course.	In New Zealand.	Overseas.	Total.
Arts (B.A. and M.A.) .. ..	953	15	968
Architecture .. ..	140	10	150
Accountancy .. ..	3,254	17	3,271
Agriculture .. ..	159	14	173
Banking .. ..	39	..	39
Business training .. ..	149	..	149
Dentistry .. ..	65	11	76
Divinity .. ..	42	9	51
Education diploma .. ..	8	..	8
Engineering—			
B.E. .. ..	492	..	492
Marine .. ..	73	..	73
General .. ..	148	14	162
Radio .. ..	38	..	38
Fine arts .. ..	69	14	83
General education .. ..	273	30	303
Horticulture .. ..	27	10	37
Hairdressing .. ..	21	..	21
Insurance .. ..	202	..	202
Journalism .. ..	30	2	32
Law .. ..	284	7	291
Massage .. ..	19	..	19
Medicine .. ..	141	103	244
Music .. ..	43	11	54
Navigation .. ..	184	..	184
Nursing .. ..	47	6	53
Pharmacy .. ..	36	..	36
Science .. ..	371	10	381
Science : Veterinary .. ..	40	17	57
Surveying .. ..	46	1	47
Trade training .. ..	668	6	674
Dressmaking .. ..	35	..	35
Refresher : dental .. ..	49	..	49
Refresher : teachers .. ..	7	..	7
Subsidy grant : surgeons .. ..	24	..	24
Miscellaneous courses .. ..	411	17	428
Totals .. ..	8,587	324	8,911

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING FARM TRAINING RESULTS TO 31ST MARCH, 1946

Class of Training.	Applications approved to Date.		Failed to complete Training.		Under Training.		Completed Training.	
	Ex-over-seas.	Ex Home Service.	Ex-over-seas.	Ex Home Service.	Ex-over-seas.	Ex Home Service.	Ex-over-seas.	Ex Home Service.
Dairy .. ..	1,124	3	82	..	376	..	224	..
Sheep .. ..	548	6	55	..	278	2	159	1
Mixed .. ..	255	5	20	..	76	..	51	..
Sheep, agriculture ..	257	3	15	1	151	..	75	..
Pigs .. ..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Poultry .. ..	65	3	8	..	24	2	27	1
Bees .. ..	26	2	3	..	7	1	5	..
Fruit, horticulture, agriculture, hops, tobacco, &c.	296	10	29	..	155	3	27	1
Totals .. ..	2,579	32	214	1	1,067	8	568	3

N.B.—Included in the total of 1,075 as under training are 829 men who have been placed with subsidy with private farmers, 26 receiving training at Wairarapa and Homewood Training Farms, and 220 receiving training at Agricultural Colleges.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING LAND SETTLEMENT RESULTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

Established with aid of State loans: accounts administered by State	Ex-overseas.	Ex Home Service.
Advances Corporation .. ..	1,649	34
Established as Crown tenants under Small Farms Act: accounts administered by State Advances Corporation .. ..	166	2
Totals .. ..	1,815	36

TABLE XV.—SHOWING REHABILITATION LOANS AUTHORIZED FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1946, AND TO DATE

(N.B.—Figures for the year ended 31st March, 1946, follow the to-date figures and are in italics.)

	Class of Loan.									
	Purchase of Farms, &c.		Residential.							
			Erection of Houses.		Purchase, &c.		Supplementary.		Total Residential.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
North Auckland, Auckland } Auckland	284 139	£ 753,942 345,058	668 430	£ 837,185 548,915	939 622	£ 873,362 570,677	878 613	£ 138,793 90,087	1,607 1,052	£ 1,849,340 1,209,679
South Auckland, Waikato } Waikato	509 313	2,044,657 1,337,755	333 211	404,130 257,310	316 164	259,325 133,910	427 285	70,719 46,400	649 375	734,174 437,620
Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay } Poverty Bay	135 95	537,673 407,938	192 149	246,420 194,730	375 225	358,467 212,267	305 222	37,655 25,275	567 374	642,542 432,372
Taranaki .. .. .	124 72	466,376 283,761	83 69	107,675 90,550	165 107	137,463 86,553	144 109	21,045 15,775	248 176	266,183 192,878
Wellington .. .. .	210 132	815,148 511,508	466 335	591,795 424,850	1,055 699	1,016,377 656,252	825 635	137,341 104,213	1,521 1,034	1,745,513 1,185,815
Nelson, Marlborough, West Coast } West Coast	201 113	526,694 320,243	184 134	222,482 166,392	344 189	260,610 148,290	256 166	41,528 26,073	528 323	524,620 340,755
Canterbury .. .. .	175 115	631,327 442,952	469 323	551,545 381,310	1,228 704	1,236,233 731,558	981 656	151,963 99,767	1,697 1,027	1,939,741 1,215,635
Otago .. .. .	111 75	463,552 338,472	161 139	216,150 189,225	515 330	503,683 333,282	336 254	44,017 32,910	676 469	763,850 555,417
Southland .. .. .	102 62	458,404 305,649	79 63	105,985 86,635	323 202	304,104 189,963	250 177	24,462 16,395	402 265	434,551 292,993
Totals .. .. .	1,851 1,116	6,697,773 4,323,306	2,635 1,853	3,283,367 2,342,917	5,260 3,242	4,949,624 3,062,752	4,402 3,117	667,523 457,395	7,895 5,095	8,900,514 5,863,064

	Class of Loan - continued.								Grand Total.	
	Tools of Trade.		Furniture.		Business.		Miscellaneous.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
North Auckland, Auckland } Auckland	163 82	£ 4,142 2,055	2,257 1,339	£ 194,396 114,520	524 303	£ 257,123 159,055	15 12	£ 3,260 1,714	4,850 2,927	£ 3,062,209 1,832,081
South Auckland, Waikato } Waikato	79 40	3,124 1,577	1,349 693	124,779 62,411	447 252	280,384 173,577	22 11	6,194 2,669	3,055 1,684	3,193,309 2,015,609
Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay } Poverty Bay	85 36	2,704 1,222	847 452	75,578 40,109	225 142	121,115 83,753	12 6	645 271	1,871 1,105	1,380,257 965,565
Taranaki .. .. .	37 22	1,690 1,032	553 319	53,702 31,280	131 73	78,467 48,749	4 3	348 238	1,097 665	896,766 557,938
Wellington .. .. .	206 116	8,130 5,271	3,314 1,878	311,356 180,030	745 382	369,619 219,734	36 20	7,638 6,230	6,032 3,562	3,257,404 2,138,588
Nelson, Marlborough, West Coast } West Coast	42 15	1,064 471	632 337	55,402 29,401	174 99	88,083 54,823	20 11	1,222 876	1,597 898	1,197,085 746,539
Canterbury .. .. .	132 46	3,721 1,455	1,881 938	174,888 87,836	338 197	148,225 99,946	4 2	803 170	4,227 2,325	2,898,705 1,847,994
Otago .. .. .	67 31	1,889 798	1,013 536	93,573 50,496	216 106	99,802 59,812	14 6	636 396	2,097 1,223	1,423,302 1,005,391
Southland .. .. .	21 11	644 319	498 263	46,119 23,997	135 86	73,901 52,419	11 8	1,510 1,185	1,169 695	1,015,129 676,562
Totals .. .. .	832 399	27,108 14,200	12,344 6,755	1,120,793 620,080	2,935 1,640	1,516,722 951,868	138 79	22,256 13,749	25,995 15,084	18,294,166 11,786,267

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING SPECIAL GRANTS AUTHORIZED BY REHABILITATION BOARD AND REHABILITATION COMMITTEES FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1946, AND TO DATE

	Year ended 31st March, 1946.		Total to Date.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(a) Authorized by Board—		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ex-overseas .. ..	142	5,242 19 10	303	10,100 5 3
Ex home service .. ..	15	511 9 0	45	1,296 4 0
Sub-total .. ..	157	5,754 8 10	348	11,396 9 3
(b) Authorized by Rehabilitation Committees—				
Ex-overseas .. ..	217	1,586 3 8	641	5,059 11 2
Ex home service .. ..	49	338 9 7	174	1,378 12 9
Sub-total .. ..	266	1,924 13 3	815	6,438 3 11
Total .. ..	423	7,679 2 1	1,163	17,834 13 2

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING ALLOCATION OF STATE RENTAL HOUSES AND FLATS TO EX-SERVICEMEN DURING PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1945, TO 31ST MARCH, 1946, AND TO DATE

District.	Number of Houses and Flats let to Ex-servicemen.			Application still pending.	
	During Period.	Previously.	Total to Date.	Ex-servicemen.	Others.
Auckland .. ..	550	897	1,447	4,492	14,315
Waikato .. ..	154	230	384	918	1,768
Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay .. ..	74	152	226	644	1,076
Taranaki .. ..	50	92	142	439	559
Wellington .. ..	885	966	1,851	3,985	11,264
Nelson, Marlborough, West Coast .. ..	47	54	101	250	610
Canterbury .. ..	195	290	485	1,429	3,118
Otago .. ..	92	187	279	615	1,113
Southland .. ..	38	68	106	183	286
Totals .. ..	2,085	2,936	5,021	12,955	34,109

TABLE XVIII.—SHOWING EX-SERVICEMEN UNDERGOING TRAINING WITH DISABLED SERVICEMEN'S RE-ESTABLISHMENT LEAGUE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1946

Trade.	Undergoing Training.		Total.
	Ex-overseas.	Ex Home Service.	
Artificial limbs .. .. .	13	1	14
Arts and crafts .. .. .	1	..	1
Basketware .. .. .	6	2	8
Bootmaking, surgical .. ..	9	2	11
Boot-repairing .. .. .	30	..	30
Cabinetmaking .. .. .	44	5	49
Clerical .. .. .	1	..	1
Clog-making .. .. .	3	..	3
French polishing .. .. .	23	..	23
Gardening .. .. .	4	..	4
Leatherwork .. .. .	17	1	18
Mop-making .. .. .	1	..	1
Paua-shell jewellery .. ..	6	1	7
Printing and bookbinding ..	5	..	5
Salesman .. .. .	1	..	1
Storeman .. .. .	1	..	1
Umbrella-repairing .. .. .	1	..	1
Upholstery .. .. .	10	2	12
Watchmaking .. .. .	8	1	9
Weaving .. .. .	1	..	2
Wood-turning .. .. .	3	..	3
Totals .. .. .	188	16	204

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING EX-SERVICEMEN ABSORBED INTO INDUSTRY AFTER TRAINING WITH DISABLED SERVICEMEN'S RE-ESTABLISHMENT LEAGUE TO 31ST MARCH, 1946

Occupation.	Absorbed into Industry.			
	Employed.		Established in Own Enterprise.	
	Placed.	Self-placed.	With Assistance.	Without Assistance.
Basketware .. .. .	5	..	..	..
Boot-repairing .. .. .	8	5	26	2
Cabinetmaking .. .. .	24	3	..	1
Carpentry .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Clerical .. .. .	2	..	..	..
Clog-making .. .. .	1	1	..	..
French polishing .. .. .	10	..	..	1
Gardening .. .. .	..	1	..	..
Leatherwork .. .. .	11	..	2	..
Messenger .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Paua-shell jewellery .. ..	2	..	..	..
Printing .. .. .	5	..	..	..
Salesman .. .. .	2	..	..	..
Storeman .. .. .	1	4	..	..
Upholstery .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Watch-repairing .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	74	14	28	6

TABLE XX.—SHOWING ASSISTANCE AFFORDED TO MAORI EX-SERVICEMEN AND EX-SERVICEWOMEN UP TO 30TH JUNE, 1946

Type of Assistance.	Number of Ex-servicemen.	Amount authorized.
		£
Farm land purchased .. .. .	..	88,411
Farm loans .. .. .	61	144,866
Housing loans .. .. .	188	148,294
Furniture loans .. .. .	261	24,541
Business loans .. .. .	51	27,812
Tools-of-trade loans .. .. .	32	1,404
Special grants and miscellaneous .. .. .	9	1,672
Totals .. .. .	602	437,000
Educational assistance .. .. .	41	..
Trade Training —		
“ A ” Class .. .. .	218	..
“ B ” Class .. .. .	20	..
“ C ” Class .. .. .	3	..
“ D ” Class .. .. .	35	..
Total, trade training .. .. .	276	..
Farm training .. .. .	35	..
Total number assisted .. .. .	954	..

Land purchased specifically for settlement of Maori ex-servicemen, but at present under negotiation by Native Department on behalf of the Board: 5,465 acres.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (2,800 copies), £90

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