

Society, C.M.D., for example, produced *The Pirates of Penzance*, *The Gondoliers*, and *Iolanthe*, thereby raising a substantial sum for patriotic purposes. The arts were also encouraged, and an *Artists in Uniform* exhibition was held. A total of 550 entries was received, from which 270 were accepted. The exhibition was shown throughout New Zealand, the proceeds being devoted to the patriotic funds. The display included more than 700 exhibits made by men of the 13th Brigade at Vella Lavella.

In the middle East, where men awaiting passage to New Zealand often had a lengthy wait in Egypt with little to do, hobbies huts were equipped.

For those interested in dramatic work, more than 350 sets of plays for production and for play-reading were acquired.

The New Zealand Combined Services Sports Committee used the A.E.W.S. as its organizing channel in arranging sporting functions in Rugby, cricket, hockey, swimming, boxing, and basketball. For those interested, and they were many, tours were organized to places of historical interest in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Italy. Educational officers and N.C.O.s in New Zealand Forces Clubs in Cairo, Bari, Rome, Florence, Trieste, and Venice made regular features of such expeditions, which were a great success.

Rehabilitation

The A.E.W.S. was fully informed of rehabilitation policy, benefits, and procedure. Servicemen queries were answered promptly and with authority. Every effort was made to ensure that when a serviceman returned to New Zealand from overseas, or when his term of home service was drawing to a close, he had information as to the post-war prospects in his pre-war occupation, or in any other he might wish to enter. He also had access, through the A.E.W.S., to all official rehabilitation publications, and to such periodicals as the *New Zealand R.S.A. Review*.

All returning servicemen received a copy of "*Serviceman into Civilian*," and all, before returning to New Zealand, had completed the rehabilitation form 59A at a personal interview with an E.R.S. officer, whose advice was available to all. Not only were lectures delivered by E.R.S. officers at base and transit camps, but also at least one officer accompanied each draft back to New Zealand on its transport.

The rehabilitation information given to troops derived from an A.E.W.S. liaison section at Army Headquarters. This section provided authoritative answers to all overseas inquiries, distributed policy memoranda, publicity information, and case histories. The section also transmitted applications for bursaries to the Rehabilitation Department, and arranged for the decision to be relayed to E.R.S. in the Middle East.

Most of A.E.W.S. facilities have been available to repatriated prisoners of war in the United Kingdom. Tours and University short-leave courses have been in considerable demand, as men hastened to make use of opportunities which might never again be encountered.

Attachment Scheme

Troops in the United Kingdom were also able to make use of the attachment scheme, by which a man could be attached to industry, trade, commerce, or profession for a period varying from a few days to six months. Attachments could also be made to farmers in order to take full part in the life and work of an English farm. Liaison was maintained with the British Ministries of Labour, Education, and Agriculture, who advised the Dominion Education Officer of the attachments available. Pay and allowances were at Service rates.

The A.E.W.S. has tried to make each man and woman realize that their individual post-war fears and aspirations are not a lone struggle for accomplishment. It is not possible now to judge the success or failure of A.E.W.S. That must be postponed for a term of years.

