

1942.
NEW ZEALAND.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHILDREN.

[In continuation of E.-3, 1941.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

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No. 1.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR INSPECTOR OF NATIVE SCHOOLS.

SIR,—28th July, 1942.

I have the honour to present the following report on the Native schools for the year 1941 :—

Under the new system of biennial inspection there have been departures from the customary methods of inspection in regard to Native schools. Most schools were visited during the year, but the length of the visit was determined by the interests, activities, or needs of each school.

The new system has been designed to free the Inspector of much of the former routine work which was of doubtful value. It has been possible to concentrate on the promulgation of new and progressive ideas, the giving of practical help and demonstration, and bringing to the notice of teachers the latest literature on various aspects of their craft. These were all stressed on our visits to Native schools last year.

A widespread emphasis has been given to craft work of all kinds. There is increased efficiency in the teaching of woodwork, cookery, domestic crafts, mothercraft, and home nursing. In some districts the boys are engaged in building-construction, house-painting, and decorative work, and it is very gratifying to note how the influence of this training extends into the village. Other crafts that find a place in different schools are metalwork, boot-repairing, drainlaying, simple plumbing, concrete work, poultry-keeping, and dairy-farming. A number of schools provide their own barbers and nurses. The old Maori arts and crafts are also among the activities, although these are not yet fostered to the full extent they deserve.

With the wider provision of model cottages, cookery, and woodwork rooms, the group system of instruction is being encouraged, with the children working happily and effectively in small groups under the guidance of their own leaders. Thus they develop self-confidence and initiative—a prerequisite to real progress.

The activity programme is now the rule rather than the exception, and in an appreciable number of our schools carefully-planned correlation is improving the standard of work in the academic subjects. To a greater extent the children are taking an active part in their own education, while school councils and clubs are functioning satisfactorily in many schools, thus providing opportunities for leadership and control and catering for a wide field of interests.

Physical education has been consistently urged and stimulated by the use of specialists and by means of refresher courses. Music continues to be a special feature, though there are still a few schools

where the subject is restricted to the teaching of a few songs. Speech-training is receiving more and more emphasis, but much still remains to be done to attain a standard of speech in which the children can secure the maximum of interest and pleasure.

In an increasing number of schools the teaching-equipment is being made available to the adult community, and the teachers concerned have planned adult classes in practical subjects.

In 1940 there were awarded 18 Continuation Scholarships, 5 Nursing Scholarships, and 5 Agricultural Scholarships.

All the girls except two who completed their Nursing Scholarships in 1941 have been accepted for training in various hospitals in the North Island.

At the end of 1941, 146 Junior Scholarships, 29 Other than Native Schools Scholarships, 30 Continuation, 8 Nursing, and 10 Agricultural Scholarships were held by pupils attending the Maori boarding-schools. Six University Scholarships were current. The Junior and Senior Te Makarini Scholarships were won by Peter Dyal and John F. T. Nyman respectively, and the Buller Scholarship was awarded to Hoani Waititi. M. T. Te Punga, a Maori University Scholarship holder, qualified for the B.Sc. degree and was awarded a Senior Scholarship in Geology by the University of New Zealand.

Ten Native Mission schools, controlled and administered by denominational authorities, were registered last year. The total enrolment of these schools was 659 children.

At the end of 1941, 149 Native schools were administered and maintained by the Education Department. The total roll number was 10,916 (10,730 in 1940) and the average attendance was 9,043 (9,302 in 1940). The average weekly roll number was 10,588, the percentage of regularity being 85·4. Of the 10,916 children enrolled at the 31st December, 1941, 9,717 children were Maori, the remainder (1,199) being European children. The following table shows the increase in the attendance at Native schools since 1918:

Year.	Roll Number at 31st December.	Average Attendance.	Average Weekly Roll.
1918	5,064	4,551	5,281
1928	6,671	5,964	6,770
1938	9,832	8,471	9,787
1941	10,916	9,043	10,588

The total number of teachers employed in the Native Schools' Service at the end of 1941 was 476. Of the total staff, 23·3 per cent. were junior assistants, 6 of whom were fully-qualified teachers and 105 uncertificated.

At the end of 1941 there were 12,712 Maori pupils in attendance at 875 public schools.

I have, &c.,

G. H. STUBBS,

Senior Inspector of Native Schools.

No. 2.
DETAILED TABLES.

Table H1.

GRADE OF NATIVE SCHOOLS WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER TEACHER.

Grade of School.	Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance, Year ended 31st Decem- ber, 1941.	Number of Teachers (exclusive of Probationary Assistants and Junior Assistants).	Average Number of Children per Teacher.	Number of Probationary Assistants.	Number of Junior Assistants.
II (9-24)	12	219	12	18·2	..	5
IIIA (25-30)	20	476	20	23·8	..	18
IIIB (31-70)	54	2,263	106	21·3	..	27
IVA (71-110)	40	2,950	115	25·6	1	40
IVB (111-150)	13	1,504	48	31·3	4	13
IVC (151-190)	5	748	25	29·9	2	5
VA (191-230)	4	699	25	28·0	..	2
VB (231-270)	1	170	7	24·3	..	1
Totals	149	9,029	358	25·3	7	111

Table H 4.

MAORI PUPILS ATTENDING MAORI SECONDARY SCHOOLS AT THE END OF 1940 AND 1941.

School.				1941.					1940.								
				Government Pupils.			Private Pupils.			Grand Total.	Government Pupils.			Private Pupils.			Grand Total.
				Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.		Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	
Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland	..	..	..	35	35	5	21	26	61	..	37	37	1	24	25	62	
St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland	..	..	..	36	36	17	21	38	74	..	32	32	21	33	54	86	
Wesley College (boys), Paerata	..	..	..	17	17	9	22	31	48	..	16	16	8	19	27	43	
Turakina (girls), Marton	..	..	..	28	28	..	19	19	47	..	24	24	..	20	20	44	
St. Joseph's (girls), Napier	..	..	..	40	40	17	22	39	79	..	37	37	19	16	35	72	
Te Aute College (boys), Napier	..	..	..	36	36	..	35	35	71	..	35	35	..	35	35	70	
Hukarere (girls), Napier	..	..	..	30	30	..	27	27	57	..	36	36	2	30	32	68	
Te Waipounamu (girls), Christchurch	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	14	14	..	..	..	2	8	10	10	
Totals	..	..	..	222	222	50	179	229	451	..	217	217	53	185	238	455	

Table H 6.

CLASSIFICATION AND AGES OF MAORI SCHOLARS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT THE 1ST JULY, 1941.

Years.	Class P.		S. I.		S. II.		S. III.		S. IV.		Form I.		Form II.		Form III.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5 and under 6	476	479	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	480
6 " 7	738	659	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	661
7 " 8	631	616	79	148	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	718	769
8 " 9	450	408	297	272	59	89	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	773
9 " 10	195	136	268	251	233	239	48	91	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	745	718
10 " 11	69	75	174	143	261	266	202	216	39	68	..	2	1	..	..	..	746	770
11 " 12	27	21	95	68	187	172	224	238	145	165	19	24	2	2	..	..	699	690
12 " 13	6	8	28	22	87	62	189	164	186	218	93	93	14	23	..	..	603	590
13 " 14	6	3	12	4	12	25	114	81	128	109	144	134	87	98	..	1	503	455
14 " 15	1	2	3	..	7	3	19	23	34	42	85	66	84	73	4	7	237	216
15 " 16	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	8	7	21	13	34	27	..	2	67	52
16 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	1	2	5	1	4	9	11
Total ..	2,599	2,407	959	911	855	863	801	819	543	610	364	333	224	228	5	14	6,350	6,185
Percentage ..	5,006	39.9	1,870	14.9	1,718	13.7	1,620	12.9	1,153	9.2	697	5.6	452	3.6	19	0.2	12,535	100.0
Median age in years and months	7 2	7 1	9 4	9 2	10 6	10 5	11 8	11 5	12 6	12 4	13 6	13 4	14 1	13 11	14 5	14 11	..	..

NOTE.—For the purpose of this table half-caste children and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and Maori are reckoned as Maori.

Table H 7.
AGES AND STANDARDS OF CHILDREN ON THE NATIVE SCHOOL ROLLS AT THE 1ST JULY, 1941.

[illegible]

NOTE.—For the purpose of this table half-caste children and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and Maori are reckoned as Maori, and children intermediate in blood between half-caste and European as European.

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