

It is hoped to extend this adult education idea to other centres of Maori population.

Vocational guidance is also undertaken, some Tribal Committees acting as Vocational Guidance Committees. The figures for vocational guidance, included in the above total, are 292 cases.

*Employment, 3,079 cases (1,991).*

Very close liaison is maintained with the Department of Labour and Employment in this respect, especially in transferring labour from isolated localities to areas where full employment is assured. A special committee, the Maori Education and Employment Committee, is considering long-range plans as to the manner in which Maori labour can best be utilized. Many Maori workers are placed in employment by the Maori Welfare Officers, special notice being taken of the needs of hospitals. Maori youths are encouraged to learn skilled trades or accept good employment rather than take temporary "dead end" jobs.

Maori Welfare Officers visit factories and other establishments which employ Maori labour and discuss with employees and the management any problems which may exist.

*Health, 1,855 cases (1,592).*

This aspect of the work of the Welfare Division is very important. Various Tribal Executives belong to the Tb. Association and strive to lessen the incidence of this disease among the Maori people. Films have been shown at executive meetings and to Maori people in their meeting-houses on such subjects as tuberculosis, diet, teeth, sanitation, and the like. Lectures on the spread of disease by flies and the best methods of controlling these pests have also been given. At present the dissemination of appropriate literature in the Maori language relating to tuberculosis to all Tribal Executives and Committees is being undertaken.

In many instances the Tribal Executives and Committees are applying subsidies, granted under section 23 of the Maori Social and Economic Advancement Act, 1945, to marae improvements, hygiene, and sanitation. This will have a curbing influence on diseases such as typhoid.

It is quite usual for Maori Welfare Officers to accompany District Nurses on their rounds. The presence of the Welfare Officer does much to allay any fear or suspicion that may exist, and in one instance the inoculation of Maori children was completed without objection or question. Medical and hospital appointments for Maori individuals are also arranged, and the welfare of crippled children is supervised. Arrangements are made for the hospitalization of maternity cases, and in one instance a Maori Welfare Officer, who is a trained Nursing Sister, was called out at 2 a.m. to render assistance in a case of the birth of twins, the doctor and district nurse not being available at the time.

Hospital visits are made and needs of Maori patients are attended to. These visits numbered 567 (431).

*Housing, 5,828 cases (2,922)*

Welfare Officers give all assistance possible to the Housing Section of the Department, making reports on housing conditions and assisting in the preliminary work before an application for a housing loan under the Maori Housing Act, 1935, is submitted for approval. Housing surveys of Maori communities are also made. One such survey covered the majority of the known Maori inhabitants of Wellington.

*Interviews and Advice, 28,053 cases (15,130)*

The Maori people are availing themselves of the services offered by Welfare Officers. They realize that these officers were appointed to assist them and discuss their problems.