1945 NEW ZEALAND

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHILDREN

[In continuation of E.-3, 1944]

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

20th August, 1945.

SIR,—

I have the honour to present the following report on Native schools for the year 1944:-

1. Schools and Staff

In 1944 the Education Department administered 156 Native schools. One school—Owairaka, near Te Awamutu—was closed, while the school at Moawhango, near Taihape, was taken over from the Wanganui Education Board. The total enrolment at the end of the year was 11,793 (11,274 in 1943) and the average attendance was 9,825 (9,261 in 1943). The average weekly enrolment number was 11,303 (10,973 in 1943) and the percentage of regularity was 86. Of the 11,793 children on the roll at the end of the year, 10,763 were Maori and 1,030 European. The following table shows how steadily the rolls in Native schools have increased 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
1933			 	7,340	6,581	7,346
1938			 	9,832	8,471	9,787
1944			 	11,793	9,824	11,303

At the end of 1944 there were 14,328 Maori children attending 866 public schools throughout the

In addition to the 156 Native schools mentioned above, there are 10 Native mission schools and convents in various parts of the North Island, and the Department also administers 4 schools in the Chatham Islands.

Again our most difficult problem was the staffing of the schools, particularly during the second and third terms, when there was a good deal of sickness. We were, however, greatly assisted by some of our superannuated teachers, and I desire to thank them for their willing co-operation.

At the end of 1944, 499 teachers were employed in Native schools, as indicated in the table below :-

		Males.	Females.
Certificated teachers	 	 138	178
Uncertificated teachers		 8	39
Probationary assistants		 3	19
Tunion aggiutants	 	 7	107
		156	343

A gratifying feature about these figures is the steady increase in the number of young Maori men entering the Native Schools' Service in the last two classes. Formerly our recruits from the Maori people were confined almost solely to the women, but now the young men are displaying an increasing interest. There is ample scope for young Maori men to assist in the welfare of the coming generation of their own race.

Again I have to report with pleasure an increase in the number of Maori students entering training college. In 1940, 4 students were admitted; in 1941, 9; in 1942, 18; in 1943, 16; and in 1944, 19. With the increase in the number of Continuation Scholarships last year, giving a third and fourth year of secondary education and thus bringing the holders approximately to the School Certificate standard, we may expect an even larger increase in two or three years. It may be of interest to know that, in addition to these teachers, we have also more than sixty fully qualified Maori nurses on the Nurses' Register.

The steadily increasing roll numbers in Native schools have created a very difficult problem in the matter of finding suitable boarding accommodation for assistants. In the days when our schools were staffed mainly with married couples there was little difficulty, but as schools have increased in size, additional assistants have been needed. The schools are situated in predominantly Maori districts, and the Maori people are not able to provide the accommodation for assistants. Some idea of the growth of this problem may be seen from the following figures, which show the increases in staffs during the past ten years:—

	1934.	1944.	
Head teachers	 138 86 116	156 229 114	
Totals	 340	499	

It will be noted that the number of assistants has grown in ten years from 86 to 229. In six districts the Department has provided residences for assistants, but there is urgent need for similar provision in a number of other districts.

2. PRIMARY EDUCATION

In spite of the large proportion of male teachers serving with the Armed Forces, and other difficulties due to war conditions, it was possible to keep all schools functioning efficiently, and I desire to express my thanks to the teachers for their record of service during the past year. In the Native Schools' Service a teacher has to do many duties outside the walls of the schoolroom, and his success is judged as much by the value of his social service as by his class-room results. The Maori is quick to sense a sympathetic attitude on the part of the teacher, and wherever there is harmony between the school and the community it serves, the school will prosper.

The importance attached to the teaching of English was again emphasized, and in response to our circular on the teaching of this subject an improvement was noted, more especially in regard to business and general correspondence, telegrams, the accurate filling-in of forms, and other aspects of every-day English, which are so necessary in adult life. Oral English continues to be stressed, for the tone and efficiency of a school depend upon the keenness and interest of its pupils, and these can best be promoted by a brightness in all forms of oral work.

Practical work and club work, including Maori arts and crafts, received the attention that is their due. A fine variety of handwork was produced, even though materials for this work were difficult to obtain. The ingenuity of teachers in this respect compensated largely for the shortage of supplies.

E.—3

The first text-books in the new arithmetic syllabus were issued during the year and were welcomed as a teaching aid in this subject, which in Native schools particularly needs to be closely related to real life situations and the practical needs of the pupils.

3

This year the Native schools began to feel the benefit of a more widespread use of specialists in physical education, and a keen response was noted. Wherever the teaching has been thorough and regular, beneficial results have been reflected throughout the school, particularly in regard to

appearance, tone, initiative, and response.

Another marked improvement was seen throughout the infant rooms, due to the introduction of the new apparatus provided by the Department. The use of this apparatus has notably increased the facilities for occupational work designed to render more interesting and efficient the approach to the teaching of the tool subjects, and to create in the class-rooms an atmosphere of happy and usefully directed activities. I desire also to thank the infant-room advisers for the valuable assistance they have given our infant-teachers in interpreting and putting into practice the latest and most efficient methods devised for the instruction of primer children.

Health education continues to be stressed. It cannot be said that the general health of the Maori people is satisfactory. The main causes for this state of affairs lie outside the bounds of the Education Department's activities, but in so far as it is the result of lack of information we must make sure that the coming generation shall be equipped with the necessary knowledge. Emphasis is placed on practical teaching, and I have to acknowledge the help given by the Junior Red Cross movement, which is steadily spreading and extending its influence throughout the Native schools. We are also indebted to the District Nurses and other health officers, who have so freely co-operated with us in this work.

3. Post-primary Education

As I pointed out in my report last year, there are too many Maori children who should be getting, but are not getting, post-primary education. Last year, however, we were able to increase the number of Continuation Scholarships (giving a third and fourth year of secondary education) from 18 to 40 per annum. Accommodation is still the main obstacle, for the great majority of our Maori children do not live in settlements close to centres where post-primary education is provided. They must therefore be placed in hostels attached to the Maori colleges or to public secondary schools. The result of this increase in Continuation Scholarships will be that we shall, with the aid of our Nursing and Agricultural Scholarships, be able to continue the post-primary education of 50 out of the 100 Maori children who are given Junior scholarships at the end of each year.

The reopening of Wesley College, Paerata, enabled us to find accommodation for more Maori boys, and a Native district high school was established at Te Kao, in the far North. There are now four such district high schools, with a total secondary enrolment of 88. The secondary rolls at Manutahi and Tikitiki have declined somewhat, but the demand for labour is to some extent responsible for this.

The following table shows the number of scholarship holders enrolled at each secondary school as in December, 1944:—

Boys.		Girls.	
School.	Number.	School.	Number.
Te Aute College, Pukehou	70	Hukarere College, Napier	41
Wesley College, Paerata	11	Queen Victoria College, Auckland	30
Sacred Heart College, Auckland	5	St. Joseph's Maori Convent,	38
St. Patrick's College, Silverstream	7	Napier 1	
Dannevirke High School	6 .	Turakina Maori Girls' College,	24
Gisborne High School	2	Marton	
Napier High School	7		
New Plymouth Boys' High School	5		
Feilding Agricultural High School	5		
Total	118	Total	133

The Junior and the Senior Te Makarini Scholarships were awarded to Thomas Higgins and Irimana Hutana respectively. The Buller Scholarship was won by Eddie Grey. Mark Stephens was awarded an Industrial Scholarship.

Three University Scholarships were awarded as follows: Heemi Rankin, Medical; Gabrielle Rikihana, Medical; Mira Petricevich, Arts.

4. Buildings

Owing to war conditions it has not been possible to pursue an active building programme. The only new building was that at Whangara, to replace the school destroyed by fire. With the steady increase in our rolls, accommodation is becoming severely taxed, and the provision of extra class-rooms is becoming an urgent matter in a large number of schools. Maintenance work has been carried out, so far as labour conditions would permit, and I desire to express my thanks to the Education Boards, and particularly the architects in Auckland, Napier, and Wanganui for their assistance and advice during a very difficult period.

5. Equipment

The value of visual education is fully recognized in the Native schools, and 32 schools are now equipped with film-strip projectors. Two of the Native district high schools have installed equipment for movie and sound projection. Several schools now have cinematographs. In order to assist in developing this aspect of education, the Native Schools' Branch has established its own film-strip library, and already a very fine selection of films has been made, and these are regularly circulated among the schools that possess the necessary equipment.

A grant was also approved to provide the nucleus of a reference library in each Native school. This meets a long-felt want, and it is hoped that similar provision can be made annually. Many Native schools avail themselves of the facilities of the Country Library Service, and many others are on the

waiting list.

During last year sets of Rugg's social-study books and Petersham social studies were issued to the schools. These books have added greatly to the interest taken by both teachers and pupils in this subject.

6. Inspection of Island Schools

In September of last year Mr. F. T. Woodley, Inspector of Native Schools, visited Western Samoa to inspect and report on the schools there to the Department of Island Territories. This was the first visit to Samoa since 1939.

Due mainly to pressure of work, it has not been possible to maintain regular inspection of these island groups. Fiji and the Cook Islands were last visited in 1941, and the Chatham Islands in 1943.

I have, &c., T. A. Fletcher, Senior Inspector of Native Schools.

The Director of Education, Wellington.

No. 2 DETAILED TABLES

Table H 1

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

	Grac	de of School.	Number of Schools.	Total Average Attendance, Year ended 31st December, 1944.	Number of Teachers (exclusive of Probationary Assistants and Junior Assistants).	Average Number of Children per Teacher.	Number of Probationary Assistants.	Number of Junior Assistants.
11		4 4	 13	228	13	17.5		3
IIIA			 17	413	19	$21 \cdot 7$		12
Шв			 63	2,662	117	$22 \cdot 7$		36
IVA			 37	2,881	105	27 · 4		36
IV_B			 13	1,415	40	$35 \cdot 3$	11	12
IVc			 7	1,090	36	$30 \cdot 2$	5	8
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{A}}$			 4	738	19	38.8	4	4
$V_{\rm B}$			 2	398	14	$28 \cdot 3$	2	3
	То	tals	 156	9,825	363	27.0	22	114

					1944	•						194 3			
Cabasi			vernm Pupils		Priv	ate P	upils.	Total.		vernn Pupils		Priv	rate P	upils,	Total.
School.	wa ini a ma	 Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Grand To	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Total.	Grand To
Queen Victoria (girls), Auckland		 	30	30		39	39	69		33	33		25	25	58
St. Stephen's (boys), Auckland		 	٠.						٠.			٠.	٠.		
Wesley College (boys), Paerata		 	11	11	٠.	12	12	23		1 : :	1		1 : :		
Turakina (girls), Marton		 	24	24		30	30	54		24	24	l ::	26	26	50
St. Joseph's (girls), Napier		 	38	38		37	37	75		39	39	11	26	37	76
Te Aute College (boys), Napier		 	70	70		57	57	127		67	67		45	45	112
Hukarere College (girls), Napier		 ٠.	41	41	٠.	50	50	91		36	36	12	25	37	73
Te Waipounamu (girls), Christehure	1	 • •			2	31	33	33	• •		• • •	3	25	28	28
Totals		 	214	214	2	256	258	472		199	199	26	172	198	397

Table H 5
MAORI CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1944

Education District	Num of Sch	ools	mber of Maori Pu End of 1944.	pils at
	Mao attend	ris	Girls.	Total.
uckland	435	5 4,068	3,913	7,981
ıranaki	68	3 587	451	1,038
anganui	91	726	624	1,350
vke's Bay	104	1,276	1,180	2,456
lington	75	3 464	4.79	943
son	10) 23	21	44
n erbury	57	7 186	177	363
ago	$ \cdot $ 16	3 41	29	70
ithland	12	2 42	41	83
Totals	860	7,413	6,915	14,328

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 6

CLASSIFICATION AND AGES OF MAORI SCHOLARS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT THE 1st

July, 1944

	Clas	88 P.	s.	1.	S	11.	S. 1	II.	8.	IV.	For	mJ.	Forn	n II.	Form	III.	Tot	al.
Ye ^a rs.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Bcys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5 and under 6 6 , 7 7 , 8 8 , 9 9 , 10 10 , 11 11 , 12 12 , 13 13 , 14 14 , 15 15 , 16 16 years and over	832 765 463 199 66 23 12 4	722 676 319 139 54 13	9 124 308 314 145 55	10 158 344 230 120 53 17 10 !	2 89 254 268 174 60 30 7	6 127 284 254 149 49 25 7	252 265 185	 4 84 247 230 146 70 17 2 1	1 5 49 199 207 169 58 7	79 96 232 222 126 50	148 190 119	7 61 164 187 114 12	2 31 113 125 34 6	127 37	37 5 2	7	351	
Totals Percentage	5,	329 3-2	·	940	885 1,7 12	<i>)</i> 786	896 1,6 12		697 1,- 10		ر	/ 071		346 57 • 7	3	19 66 0 · 2		6,752 952 0-0
Median age, in years and months	7 1	7 0	9 2	8 11	10 4	10 2	LL 6	II 3	12 5	12 2	13 4	13 3	14 1	14 ()	14 9	14 9		

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

Table H 8

CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS IN NATIVE PRIMARY SCHOOLS (PROBATIONARY AND JUNIOR ASSISTANT TEACHERS ARE EXCLUDED)

	, WT	4.61				1944.	
	Clas	s of Certi	icate.		М.	F.	Total.
Α					1		1
B					40	14	$\frac{1}{54}$
Ċ					84	137	221
D				••	13	27	40
Cotal	certifica	ted teach	ers		138	178	316
Jnce	rtificated	teachers			8	39	47
	Gran	d total			146	217	363

Table H 7

AGES AND STANDARDS OF CHILDREN ON THE NATIVE SCHOOL ROLLS AT THE 1ST JULY, 1944

	Class P.	Standard I.	Standard II.	d II.	Standard III.	d III.	Standard IV.	(Stand	Standard V.)	(Standard VI.)	(AT.)	(Standard VII.)	VII.)	Race Totals.	tals.	Gran	Grand Totals.
Ages.	Buropeans. Maoris.	Europeans. Maoris.	is. Europeans.	Maoris. 1	Europeans.	Maoris.	Europeans, Maoris.	s. Europeans.	Maoris.	Europeans.	Maoris. F	Europeans.	Maoris.	Europeans.	Maoris.	Bove	Girls, Total.
	B. G. B. G.	B. G. B.	G. B. G. B	B. G.	B. G.	B. G.	B. G. B.	G. B. G.	B. G.	B. G	B. G.	B. G.	B. G.	B. G.	G.	1	1
and under 6 years 7	23 25 580 580 545 551 551 551 551 551 551 551 551 551	48 685 685 685 685 685 685 685 685 685 68	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4814149 15	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		16 24 25 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		116 116 117 117 117 117 117 125 135 145 155 155 155 155 155 155 15			24 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	5521 556 5581 546 5581 546 5547 5384 608 510 559 510 550 510 5	686 608 609 609 660 660 660 683 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 633 633	499 1,083 575 1,214 680 1,288 680 1,288 680 1,288 692 1,288 557 1,227 1,89 527 1,078 509 1,055 5
	238 4,211	107 1,282	130	1,251	115	1.218	111 1,124		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		546		\[\] \\ \]	883	10,434	11,317	<u></u>
Percentage	4,449	1.389	1,381	rami	1,333	30 30	1,233		898 7 - 9	6123 ŏ · ŏ		- a. = ·		11,917	r _o		.

Nore.—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.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (615 copies), \$18 105.

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