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round for another idea. He considered a professional job, and applied for permission to study for the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science, which would qualify him to be a technical expert. In this way he could be on the land, but he would be able to sit down and rest his leg when it needed rest. The department, before approving his course, made inquiries about the prospects in this kind of work, and they were favourable. Now he is a student, and whether he gets where he wants to depends mainly on himself.

THE story of Case F is another story of pluck, in another field. This young man of 23 flew over Germany 35 times before he was discharged. When he returned to New Zealand, he realised that if he wanted to fulfil an old ambition to study medicine, he would have to jump back several years and begin at the beginning. He was not sufficiently in touch with academic studies to plunge straight into the first year of the course, Medical Intermediate. But he had matriculated a few years before the war. So a concession was made, and he was granted his medical preliminary pass. At the age of 22 he accepted the suggestion that he should go back to a secondary school in his own district for a year, to brush up his acquaintance



LEARNING to be carpenters

with the necessary scientific and academic subjects. After 35 flights over Germany, he might have been expected to return to school with an ill grace, but Case F took his work seriously, did his physics and chemistry well. Now he is a university student, and his future depends on his own work.

THE story of Case G is the story of a man for whom the war made a career possible. His secondary education had been interrupted by the depression, and leaving school when he did, he had no hope of realising his ambition to study medicine. He had to take the best job that came. Between 1934 and the war, this man had held three positions—uninteresting, professional jobs. When he joined up, he put his name down for a medical unit, and went overseas. His interest in medicine revived, and he worked hard. Within three years he had risen to the rank of captain on the administrative side. When he returned to New Zealand, the Rehabilitation officers were impressed with him. He had left his studies behind by many years, but he was able to produce his matriculation marks. The de-

partment had no hesitation in approving a full-time bursary for him with books and fees paid for, and a living wage. His progress depends on himself, and so far the department feels it was completely justified in enabling him to do something he wanted to do 10 years ago.

### Into Trade—Into Difficulties

A DRAPER before the war, Case H decided to return to the same calling when he came back. He went away with the first echelon, and was wounded in the Middle East. Case H chose a country town to establish himself in, and had suitable premises in mind. He applied to the Rehabilitation Department for a loan to begin, but another draper in the same block of buildings drew the landlord's attention to the conditions of the lease, by which no other similar business was to be allowed in it. The department advised the man to try elsewhere. He chose another town, and this time there were no obstacles; he found a shop, and received a loan approved by the department, and was able to report a very successful first week. But soon he was in difficulties—he could secure no further stocks. Wholesale merchants who had supplied him before the war now had their commitments to retailers in established businesses, and would not supply a new business. Difficulties mounted up, and he came to Wellington to discuss his case with the department, whose officers realised that this man's experience could be of value to any others who contemplated similar ventures. The man got in touch with the Customs Department, and asked for import licences. His applications were declined, so the Rehabilitation Department supported him, and asked that his application should receive special consideration. But the control authority regrets that his application cannot be granted; and that, in the meantime, is that.

DRAPERS are not the only ones who land in difficulties not of their own making. Case J decided to take over a milk run in a small residential district. He had early difficulties, and in the beginning was not receiving a living wage. A loan was authorised, and in effect, this milkman's business was reorganised and assisted until he was on his feet again.

CASE K had better luck. He chose a bakery business in a city area, and set up his business with a Rehabilitation loan. He also had a housing loan for his home. A quantity of petrol was allowed for the operation of the business, but in one week he had used up the whole of the first month's allotment. He applied for more, and was refused. He told the Rehabilitation officers what had happened, and it was clear that he could not succeed unless something drastic was done. The department made contact with the appropriate oil fuel controller, who agreed to put an inspector on the van, and as much petrol as could be justified by the deliveries would then be allowed. After four weeks, the increase was granted, and the business carries on. More important is that the man can now be considered "rehabilitated."

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