

1944
NEW ZEALAND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE)

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

The Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Wellington, 31st July, 1944.

I HAVE the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Labour for the year ended 31st March, 1944.

P. C. WEBB,
Minister of Labour.

His Excellency the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The SECRETARY, Department of Labour, to the Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 26th July, 1944.

I have the honour to present herewith the fifty-third annual report of this Department for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, and to be laid before Parliament in compliance with the Labour Department Act, 1908, and the Factories Act, 1921-22. The report covers the financial year 1st April, 1943, to 31st March, 1944.

I have, &c.,
HENRY E. MOSTON,
Secretary of Labour.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

REPORT

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Information in regard to workers in factories is compiled from the details supplied when the annual re-registration of these premises is effected and is therefore an accurate statement of the employment position in factory occupations. No similar source of information is available in respect of other types of employment. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the employment position in retail and office establishments is estimated from a record obtained by officers during the course of their inspection duties. Farm employment and employment in the building trades can also only be estimated as a result of inspections, though in respect of the building trades the number employed was previously ascertained by the Census and Statistics Department. The number of inspections made has been reduced as a result of mobilization of experienced personnel, and the information available as a result of inspections is therefore incomplete.

The reports of Inspectors, however, draw attention to shortages of trained personnel in many industries, including primary production. Direction of workers, particularly to primary industries, is dealt with under the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations 1944 (Serial number 1944/8) and is presumably covered by the report of the National Service Department.

Increases in factory employment have been commented on in the reports of previous years and are further illustrated in the next section of this report. During the year a statement comparing the extent of factory employment in the four principal towns was prepared and is reproduced herein as a matter of record. The expansion that has occurred in the North Island is a corollary to the increased share that the North Island has in the distribution of population generally. However, the statement suggests that probably insufficient advantage is being taken by industry of the resources of the South Island. It is also an interesting side commentary on the housing and electrical supply problems that are of special significance in North Island towns.

	1914-15.	1926-27.	1936-37.	1943-44.
Auckland metropolitan area	15,672	20,851	24,688	33,596
Wellington metropolitan area	9,505	13,561	17,430	21,647
Remainder of North Island	24,166	28,029	29,410	31,250
Christchurch metropolitan area	12,176	14,368	14,469	18,151
Dunedin metropolitan area	11,090	10,339	9,276	11,757
Remainder of South Island	16,203	16,256	15,768	16,198
Totals	88,812	103,404	111,041	132,599

JUVENILES

The unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour continues, particularly in the main centres of industry. It was pointed out in last year's report that in some industries there is no separate wage-rate for juniors, who, if employed, become entitled to adult rates as "all other workers." Many juveniles are, in fact, so employed, and it is this type of employment that gives rise to reports regarding high wages for juveniles.

WORKSHOP COMMITTEES

The introduction of workshop committees in factories has not developed to any great extent. While in some factories committees have contributed to the mutual advantage of employers and workers, in others little advantage has accrued from committee meetings. In many cases the failure of the committees to function satisfactorily is due to the introduction of matters outside the scope of the committee. The objects of workshop committees are, generally, to promote and maintain harmonious relationships, and to discuss suggestions for the smoother running or for the more efficient conduct of the operations at the works. There is a tendency to regard the workshop committee as a committee for the ventilation of disputes in substitution for the disputes committee established under the award of the Court of Arbitration, and the special purposes for which it was set up have thus not been secured. There has been some criticism of the Works Efficiency Councils established under the Freezing Industry Emergency Regulations 1940 (Serial number 1940/312) on the above grounds. On the other hand, instances have occurred in some works where suggestions by committees have not received sympathetic consideration by the management. The success or failure of workshop committees depends on the degree of understanding and co-operation between the management and the workers, also a unity of purpose to promote industrial harmony and efficiency.

FACTORIES ACT

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND FACTORY WORKERS

For the registration year 1943-44 the number of factories registered was 16,010. In these factories there were employed 13,985 working occupiers, 80,369 male employees, and 38,245 female employees, a total of 132,599 workers. Previous year: 15,714 working occupiers, 76,754 male employees, and 38,092 female employees, a total of 130,560 workers. The trades in which the principal variations in the number of male workers occurred are engineering (general), 1,173 increase; meat-freezing, &c., 995 increase; tanning and fellmongering, 276 increase; butter and cheese manufacturing, 542 decrease.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

As the reports on accidents which occurred to workers in factories during the year 1942 had not been tabulated, it was not possible to include the usual information in last year's annual report. Information now available discloses the total number of accidents reported to be 7,496. Action on 8 of these has not been completed. Details of the 7,488 (6,844 males and 644 females) are—*Age*: Under 16, 193; 16-20, 1,012; 21-24, 834; 25-34, 2,178; 35-44, 1,575; 45-54, 989; 55 and over, 640; not stated, 67. *Disability*: Fatal, 6; permanent partial, 185; temporary, 7,297. *Causes*: Fixed machinery, 994; vehicles, 48; explosives, fires, and hot substances, 203; poisonous and corrosive substances, 205; electricity, 16; falls of persons, 907; stepping on or striking against fixed objects, 449; falling or otherwise moving objects, 267; falls of earth, 2; handling objects, 2,587; hand-tools, 1,425; animals, 42; miscellaneous, 343. *Time lost*: 151,410 days. *Compensation paid*: £134,732 4s. 9d.

Preliminary figures for the 1943 year show a total of 7,591 (6,989 males and 602 females) reported accidents in factories. Details are—*Age*: Under 16, 151; 16-20, 1,264; 21-24, 919; 25-34, 2,140; 35-44, 1,577; 45-54, 893; 55 and over, 615; not stated, 32. *Disability*: Fatal, 10; permanent partial, 138; temporary, 7,443. *Causes*: Fixed machinery, 893; vehicles, 37; explosives, fires, and hot substances, 246; poisonous and corrosive substances, 272; electricity, 16; falls of persons, 695; stepping on or striking against fixed objects, 483; falling or otherwise moving objects, 316; falls of earth, 5; handling of objects, 2,784; hand-tools, 1,479; animals, 40; miscellaneous, 325. *Time lost*: 145,706 days. *Compensation paid*: £115,579 16s. 3d.

The following particulars are given of the fatal accidents that occurred during the 1943 year:—

- While trimming a coal-hopper a worker was buried and suffocated by a slide of coal:
- An employee of a freezing-works was boning beef. The knife, which was pointing towards him, slipped and entered his groin. Death occurred from shock and loss of blood:
- A youth of fourteen died two days after being severely burned as a result of a fire and explosion caused when he poured some kerosene, which may have had a small quantity of petrol mixed with it, on to a coke brazier. No one witnessed the occurrence:
- As a result of a fall down a lift-well a worker received severe back injuries from which he died some days later. The worker had omitted to close the gates, which were not operating properly, and the lift had meanwhile been taken to a higher floor:

- While clearing a bin a worker in a brickworks was caught by a slide of material and suffocated :
 A sawmill employee was caught up by a moving spindle and hurled to the floor. He was replacing a belt with the machinery in motion :
 An engineer at a freezing-works sustained fractures to his skull through falling from the top of a boiler. There was no evidence to show how the accident occurred :
 A worker crawled underneath the shafting of a fan as a short cut. His clothes became caught by the shafting :
 The operator of a winch was caught by the foot in the winding machinery and his left leg up to the thigh dragged in. The winch was guarded, and no explanation of the presence of the worker inside the guard could be obtained :
 A coal-trimmer stepped on to the coal, which gave way, carrying him with it. His right leg was caught by the screw of a coal-elevator. He appeared to be uninjured, but died three days later.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

During the year, 8,011 visits of inspection were made, 540 breaches of the Act being found. Prosecutions were instituted in 3 cases and warnings given in 393. No action was considered necessary in the remaining cases. In addition, complaints were received respecting 385 alleged breaches of the Act, which, on investigation, resulted in 5 prosecutions and 148 warnings. In 89 cases it was found that no breach had been committed. Convictions were secured in 6 of the 8 prosecutions. The fines totalled £4.

There were 416 requisitions served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for lime-washing, safeguards for workers employed on machinery, &c., sanitation, fire-escapes, dust-extraction, renovations and structural alterations, heating-appliances, lighting, ventilation, spray-booths for duco work, first-aid appliances, dining-room accommodation, and the provision of drinking water.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN FACTORIES

With the issue of the Education (School Age) Regulations 1943 (Serial number 1943/202), every child under fifteen years of age is required to have his name enrolled on the register of some public school, secondary school, technical school, or other registered school and to attend the said school whenever it is open. These regulations operated from 1st February, 1944, and thereafter it has been an offence to employ or continue to employ any child of school age at any time within school hours or at any other time if the employment of the child would prevent or interfere with his attendance at school (Regulation 10). Children who had attained the age of fourteen years on 1st February, 1944, were exempted from the regulations, and other exemptions are in terms of section 60 of the Education Act, 1914.

These regulations affect section 27 of the Factories Act, 1921–22, which provides that a boy or girl under fourteen years of age shall not be employed except in special cases authorized in writing by the Inspector of Factories, such authorization to be given only in the case of boys or girls over fifteen years of age in respect of whom certificates of exemption have been granted under paragraph (e) of section 60 of the Education Act, 1914.

The Factories Act, 1921–22, provides that a boy or girl under sixteen years of age shall not be employed in any factory unless the occupier holds from the Inspector a certificate of fitness relating to the boy or girl. Issue of a certificate is subject to age, education, and fitness qualifications. Documentary evidence of age and education is called for, but in respect of fitness the Inspector has regard for the trade and occupation involved, including considerations as to lifting of weighty articles, the particular factory and the working-conditions therein, and the appearance and physique of the young person concerned.

The number of certificates issued in 1943–44 was 2,945 (boys, 1,480 ; girls, 1,465) ; previous year 3,263 (boys, 1,706 ; girls, 1,557).

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND OTHER PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Oil Acne.—It is pleasing to record that the incidence of oil acne in engineering-shops has been considerably reduced. Several factories where oil acne had occurred had come under notice and were referred to in last year's report. These factories have been carefully observed since then. In one of these factories cases still occurred, notwithstanding the washing and other facilities provided. The supply of the particular cutting oil used in this unit became exhausted and, replacement being impossible, a substitute oil was used. Thereafter oil acne ceased to be a problem in this factory.

Carrot Dermatitis.—In several food-preserving factories numbers of workers were affected with a skin irritation when preparing carrots for canning. It appeared that when scraping the carrots splashes of the liquid in which the articles had been washed, together with portion of the vegetable juices, reached the workers' arms, face, and neck. Those splashes dried on the skin and set up irritation.

Welding Fumes.—Fumes from welding involving also coated welding-rods gave considerable difficulty in Auckland, particularly in confined spaces in shipbuilding and repair work. These difficulties appear to have been surmounted following attention to ventilation and exhaust factors.

Linseed-oil.—A rash incurred in a linseed-oil factory is at present receiving attention.

Dust Nuisance in Cement-works.—An exhaustive investigation was made at one works. While medical examination of a number of workers did not indicate that the dust was affecting their health adversely, the matter of improving conditions is nevertheless receiving attention.

Eye Injuries.—In one district special efforts have been made during the year to reduce the number of eye injuries in industry. Inspectors discover that the protective appliances provided are too frequently left unused. Sometimes non-use has been because of the discomfort caused by unsuitable devices, on other occasions there has been a reasonable objection to using a device used in common with other workers, but there remains a considerable number of cases of wanton neglect.

Lead Poisoning.—Of the cases of lead poisoning reported to the Department of Health during the year, only one appeared to be industrial in origin. This related to an employee of a paint-manufacturing concern, and the working-conditions in the factory involved are now being closely investigated.

Visit by English Specialist in Industrial Hygiene.—An Inspector of Factories from the English Service is at present visiting this country under arrangement with the Department of Health. This Department is collaborating with the Department of Health in the investigations now being made. In the meantime proposed amendments to the Factories Act, 1921–22, are being held over pending the results of these investigations.

SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT

During the year, 10,926 inspections were made disclosing 348 breaches of the Act. In addition, investigations were made into 251 complaints received in respect of alleged breaches. Warnings were issued in 348 cases, and prosecutions, resulting in fines totalling £78, were instituted in 47 cases. Ninety-five requisitions were served on occupiers of shops to comply with various requirements of the Act such as sanitation, ventilation, heating, and lighting.

From the information available it is estimated that shops operating during the year numbered 26,140, of which 12,559 were carried on without assistants. In the shops where assistants are employed it is estimated that 19,051 males and 25,999 females were engaged.

ANNUAL APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY CLOSING-DAY

Except where the closing-day has been fixed by a poll of electors, the closing-day is appointed each year by resolution of the local authority or, in the absence of a decision by a local authority, by the Minister of Labour. The following changes of day occurred in 1944: Wednesday to Saturday, boroughs of Eastbourne and Raetihi, town districts of Mangaweka and Onerahi, counties of Cheviot and Waipawa. Thursday to Saturday, Borough of Taihape, County of Waiapu.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT

Awards of the Court of Arbitration 54 (last year, 96)

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1944, total 532 (last year, 533).

The Court also issued 4 apprenticeship orders and 79 miscellaneous documents (interpretations, enforcements, &c.).

WORK PERFORMED BY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION

Industrial agreements made under the Act	7 (last year, 19).
Disputes where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to the Court to make awards	35 (last year, 41)
Disputes where partial settlement was arrived at and referred to the Court to make awards	30 (last year, 30)
Disputes withdrawn	4 (last year, 6)
Disputes where no settlement was arrived at	3

MINIMUM WAGE-RATES FIXED BY AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS

A pronouncement of the Court of Arbitration (see 1937 Book of Awards 1648) contained standard minima for casual labour as follows: skilled, 2s. 9d. per hour; semi-skilled, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7½d. per hour; unskilled, 2s. 4d. per hour. These rates have, with variation, been written into awards issued subsequently. The following table gives the minima for a number of the principal industries. Where there is no Dominion award or agreement in operation, Wellington rates have been taken. All the wage-rates shown below, except those indicated by a section mark (§), are subject to an increase of 5 per cent. as from 12th August, 1940, in accordance with the general order of the Court of Arbitration dated 9th August, 1940, and all are subject to the increase of 5 per cent. (maximum: adult males, 5s.; adult females, 2s. 6d.; juniors, 1s. 6d.) from 7th April, 1942, in accordance with the general order of the Court dated 31st March, 1942.

The Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942 (Serial number 1942/335) provide that the Court of Arbitration shall not, during the present war, vary the minimum rates of remuneration or the principal conditions of employment as contained in awards, industrial agreements, and apprenticeship orders. It was, however, unrestricted in respect of cases pending at the date of the regulations, and may adjust anomalies, but where it does so it is to have regard to the general purpose of the regulations. Further, the Court may permit increases up to £5 5s. a week for male workers or £3 a week for female workers or such lower rate as the Court thinks fit in the case of junior workers or in the case of workers whose ordinary hours of work are less than thirty-eight a week (the amounts quoted are inclusive of increases under the Rates of Wages Emergency Regulations 1940). Where the Court so increases rates, the increase shall not be deemed to create any anomaly for the purpose of the regulations. Increases made since the date of the regulations have been noted in the following table.

The Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942, Amendment No. 4 (Serial number 1944/93), revoked the provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph and substituted a requirement that in exercising its powers and functions in relation to the making or amendment of awards and apprenticeship orders the Court of Arbitration shall have regard to the general purpose of these regulations. In respect to fluctuations in the cost of living, the Court's powers are referred to in a later paragraph in this report. Amendment No. 4 also provides that in considering any application for an allowance or an increased allowance in respect of tools, bicycles, motor-vehicles, protective or special clothing, or special footwear the Court shall have regard, in addition to the general purpose of these regulations and all other relevant considerations, to any increase or reduction in the cost of the tools, bicycles, motor-vehicles, clothing, or footwear; or in the replacement, repair, or maintenance thereof.

Industry.	Rate.	Weekly Hours.	Variation of Rate since 15th December, 1942.
Bacon-workers	£5 5s. to £6 10s. per week ..	44	5s. increase.*
Bakers	£5 15s. per week	44	..
Biscuit and confectionery workers—			
Male	£4 15s. to £5 15s. per week ..	40	Increase 2s. 6d. per week.†
Female	£2 15s. per week	40	Increase 5s. per week.†
Boot operatives—			
Male	2s. 6½d. per hour	40	..
Female	1s. 5½d. per hour	40	..
Bricklayers	2s. 10½d. per hour	40	..
„	3s. 4d. per hour	48	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
Brick, tile, and pottery workers—			
Male	2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. per hour ..	40	New rate added for casters.
Female	£2 10s. per week, Dunedin ..	40	..
	£3 per week, N.Z. Insulators, Timaru	40	Increase 10s. for females allowed.
Butchers (retail shops) ..	£5 5s. to £6 5s. per week ..	44	..
Canister workers—			
Male	2s. 7d. per hour	40	..
Female	£2 15s. per week	40	..
Carpenters and joiners ..	2s. 9½d. per hour	40	..
„	3s. 3d. per hour	48	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
Cleaners and caretakers—			
Male	£4 8s. 4d. to £5 per week ..	40 to 44	..
Female	£2 11s. 6d. to £2 15s. per week	40 to 44	..
Clerical workers—			
Male	£5 10s. per week	} Those of esta- blishment	..
Female	£3 5s. per week		
Clothing-trade employees—			
Male	£5 2s. 6d. per week	40	..
Female	£2 15s. per week	40	..
Coachworkers	2s. 9d. per hour	40	..
Cheese- and butter-factory employees	£4 16s. 6d. to £6 0s. 6d. per week	Butter: 40, 44, or 48, accord- ing to season of year. Cheese: 38, 44, or 52, accord- ing to season of year	Increase 6s. 6d. per week.‡
Drivers—			
(a) Motor	£4 16s. to £5 8s. per week ..	40	} Rates increased by 5 per cent. if 42 hours worked, by 7½ per cent. if 43 hours worked, and by 10 per cent. if 44 hours worked.
(b) Horse	£4 13s. per week for one horse, £4 16s. per week for two horses, and 6d. per day extra for each horse above two	40	
(c) Passenger transport ..	£5 10s. per week	88 per fortnight. O m n i b u s - drivers, 80	
Electrical workers—			
Tradesmen	2s. 9d. per hour	40	..
„	3s. 2d. per hour	48	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
Linesmen	2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. per hour ..	40	Increase ½d. per hour.*
Engine - drivers, firemen, and greasers—			
Drivers, 1st Class Certificate ..	£5 6s. 6d. per week	40	..
Drivers, 2nd Class Certificate ..	£5 1s. 6d. per week	40	..
Firemen and greasers	£4 16s. 6d. per week	40	..
Engineering-trade employees ..	2s. 4½d. to 2s. 11d. per hour ..	40	..
Flour-mill employees	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per hour ..	40	Increase storemen ½d. per hour.‡ Rate for casual storemen added.
Fur-workers—			
Male	£5 10s. per week	40	..
Female	£2 15s. per week	40	Increase females 2s. 6d. per week.*
Furniture-trade employees—			
Males	2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d. per hour ..	40	..
Gasworks' employees	2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d. per hour ..	40	Increase ½d. per hour.†
Glove workers—			
Male	£4 17s. 6d. to £5 10s. per week ..	40	..
Female	£2 15s. per week	40	Increase females 2s. 6d. per week.†
Grocers' assistants	£5 5s. per week	44	..
Hairdressers—			
Male	£5 13s. per week	44	..
Female	£3 17s. 6d. per week	44	..
Labourers	2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. per hour ..	40	..
„	2s. 9d. per hour	48	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
Laundry workers—			
Male	£4 15s. to £6 5s. per week ..	40 to 44	..
Female	£2 12s. 6d. per week	40 to 44	Increase females 2s. 6d. per week.†
Motor-engineering-trade employees	2s. 5d. to 2s. 11d. per hour ..	40	..
Painters and decorators ..	2s. 9d. per hour	40	..
„	3s. 2d. per hour	48	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.

Industry.	Rate.	Weekly Hours.	Variation of Rate since 15th December, 1942.
Plasterers	2s. 10½d. per hour	40	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
„	3s. 4d. per hour	48	
Plumbers	2s. 9½d. per hour	40	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
„	3s. 3d. per hour	48	
Printers' machinists, &c. ..	£4 10s. to £5 7s. 6d. per week of 40 hours
Rubber-workers—			
Male	£4 10s. to £6 per week	40	..
Female	£2 15s. per week	40	..
Shop-assistants—			
Male	£5 10s. per week	44	..
Female	£3 7s. 6d. per week	44	..
Storemen and packers—			
Wholesale	£4 17s. 6d. per week	40	..
Oil-stores	£4 19s. 2d. per week	40	Increase 2s. 6d. per week.†
Wool, grain, &c., stores ..	£4 15s. per week	40	..
Fruit and produce	£4 17s. 6d. per week	40	Increase 2s. 6d. per week.*
Timber-yards and sawmills' em- ployees	2s. 4½d. to 3s. per hour	40	..
„	2s. 10d. per hour, small saw ; 3s. 1d. per hour, machinist	48	Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modi- fication Order 1943.
Tobacco-workers—			
Male	£5 5s. per week	40	Increase 1s. per week.‡
Female	£2 12s. 6d. per week	40	..
Tramway employees—			
Motormen (after first year) ..	£2s. 9-575d. per hour	40	..
Conductors (after first year) ..	£2s. 6-95d. per hour	40	..
Conductors (after fifth year) ..	£2s. 7-475d. per hour	40	..
Motor-bus drivers	£2s. 9-575d. per hour	40	..
Typographers	£4 5s. to £5 15s. per week of 40 hours
Warehouse employees—			
Male	£5 5s. per week	42	..
Female	£3 2s. 6d. per week	42	..
Woollen-mills' employees—			
Male	2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per hour	40	..
Female	1s. 3¾d. per hour	40	..

Variations under the Economic Stabilization Regulations are classified thus :—

* Adjustment of anomalies.

† Permissible increases up to £5 5s. per week males, £3 females.

‡ Dispute filed before 15th December, 1942.

The other variations mentioned are in accordance with the Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modification Order 1943. The order applies mainly to defence works, hospitals, and State houses, but may be extended to other work by order of the Minister of Works. The main effect is to extend the normal hours of work in the industries covered to forty-eight per week, payable at the increased rates mentioned in the table.

Pursuant to the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942 (Serial number 1942/335), the Court of Arbitration is to issue a general order increasing or reducing rates of remuneration whenever there is an increase or reduction of not less than 5 per cent. (2½-per-cent. increase for first order) in the general level of prices included in the wartime price index. The wartime price index is of the prices of such commodities and services, including rents, as the Minister of Industries and Commerce directs, the basic level of prices to be that indicated by the index as at 15th December, 1942. Index figures as follows have been published: 15th December, 1942, 1,000; 15th March, 1943, 1,011; 15th June, 1943, 1,000; 15th September, 1943, 996; 15th December, 1943, 1,001; 15th March, 1944, 1,005.

INSPECTION, ETC.

During the year, 5,112 complaints of alleged breaches of the Act and of awards and industrial agreements, &c., were received, but it was found on investigation that in 1,384 cases no breach had been committed. In 156 cases proceedings were taken, and in 2,068 warnings were given. No action was considered necessary in the remaining cases. Apart from the complaints mentioned above, a large proportion of the inspections of factories, shops, &c., included an inspection to ascertain whether the awards and agreements were being complied with in respect of wages, overtime, &c., and as a result of these inspections 18 prosecutions were taken, and warnings were given in 1,309 other cases. Of the 174 prosecutions, 159 were against employers and 15 against workers; 117 convictions were recorded, 102 against employers and 15 against workers. Total penalties, £230 14s.

REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS

The usual statutory return (to 31st December, 1943) giving a list of associations and unions on the register at that date, together with the membership thereof, is appended hereto.

Employers' unions number 272, the same as last year, with a total membership of 14,782, compared with 13,042 last year.

Workers' unions number 399, compared with 416 last year, with a total membership of 214,628, as against 218,398 last year.

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR

There were 108 industrial stoppages during the year, compared with 43 in 1942-43. These disturbances involved lost time equivalent to 41,299 working-days, compared with 26,123 working-days

lost the previous year. There were 47 disturbances in the mining industry, 20 in the freezing industry, and 10 in the shipping and waterfront industry. Of the disturbances during the year, 28 involved absences exceeding one day. The following were the principal disturbances :

There was a 2-day stoppage in the meat-freezing industry involving 65 workers. This arose at Belfast shortly after the commencement of the killing season, when, owing to weather conditions, the stock was not coming forward in the volume anticipated. Workers had been engaged in anticipation of full-scale operations, with the result that the chains were working short time. Work was resumed upon the reduction of one chain to 30 men, the other remaining at 35. A further stoppage lasting 4 days and involving 33 men occurred at Kaiapoi. The workers demanded the employment of a worker whom the employer refused to engage. An offer to submit the dispute to a tribunal was accepted, but as the workers failed to resume work Court action was taken against 32 of them, penalties of £5 each being imposed. The other strikes in this industry were of short duration :

The stoppages in the mining industry were mainly of short duration. One, however, involved 150 coal-miners for 7 days, 178 workers at another mine ceasing work for 1 day in sympathy, and 400 workers at a third mine also ceasing work in sympathy for 1 day. This dispute arose out of a demand that mobilization orders be withdrawn in the case of a member of the Armed Forces who had worked in the mine during his furlough. The demand followed an Appeal Board decision declining to release the worker from the Armed Forces :

In the shipping and waterfront industry a vessel was idle in Auckland for a week because the workers refused to go on board, alleging that the gangway was unsafe. The cause of the dispute was removed when it was necessary to move the vessel to another berth so as to accommodate a deep-draught vessel :

A dispute extending over 6 working-days and involving 413 workers arose in the shipbuilding industry at Auckland. To increase production in this industry carpenters and joiners had been directed under the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations to employment in it. They had previously been employed under the Essential Building Works Labour Legislation Modification Order 1943, which provides for payment of travelling-time and fares if the job is suburban work and is more than one and a half miles from the determined central point. It was therefore proposed to apply the same rule to the shipbuilding industry, but delay occurred in implementing the intention as it appeared that the proposal infringed the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942. In the meantime the stoppage occurred :

Gasworks' employees in Auckland ceased work on 20th December, 1943, in furtherance of a demand for increased remuneration. This demand had received the attention of an Emergency Disputes Committee established pursuant to the Strike and Lockout Emergency Regulations 1939, the decision of the Committee not being acceptable to the workers. Work was resumed on 23rd December, and subsequently, as a result of discussions between officers of the workers' organization, representatives of the employer, and officers of the Government, it was arranged that for a period of six months the Government would supervise the works. The Mines Department has responsibility for the supervision, and throughout use is being made of a Production Council representative of employer and employees. Two hundred and sixty-three workers were involved in this stoppage.

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1943

Three variations of the law were effected as a result of this measure :—

- (a) The provisions of section 110 of the principal Act (relating to the dismissal of a worker because he is an officer or member of an industrial union or has acted as an assessor on a Council of Conciliation, &c.) are recast. Previously Court proceedings under the section were largely nullified by the fact that an employer in defending an action had only to assert other reasons for dismissal to counter the Department's case. As revised, the section places on an employer the burden of proof of his assertions as to reasons for dismissal. The responsibility of the Department to establish its case to the satisfaction of the Court is unaltered :
- (b) A worker who is employed under an award or industrial agreement and who refuses to join the appropriate union of workers when requested to do so by his employer or by any officer or representative of the union is now liable to a penalty under the law. Previously only the employer was liable where a non-unionist was employed :
- (c) An additional form of procedure for recovery of wages due to a worker is introduced. The workers' union may now act on behalf of the worker in recovery proceedings, and claim for recovery may be joined in the same action as a claim for a penalty for a breach of the award or industrial agreements. The Inspector of Awards may commence recovery procedure in the Court of Arbitration.

LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1943

During the year 5 agreements were filed pursuant to section 8 ; 10 agreements were in force on 31st March, 1943.

APPRENTICES ACT

At the present time there are 131 Apprenticeship Committees each representative of employers and workers. Pursuant to requests by Committees, officers of the Department have made 123 special investigations during the year, while, in addition, 136 complaints were investigated. As a result and following the inspections of factories, &c., referred to elsewhere in this report, 3 prosecutions were commenced and 166 warnings were issued. Convictions were secured in all cases, fines amounting to £5 being imposed. Two of the prosecutions were against employers and 1 against a worker.

The following table gives the approximate number of apprentices in the trades to which the Act now applies :—

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF APPRENTICES EMPLOYED IN SKILLED TRADES APRIL, 1944

Trade.	Number of Apprentices employed.	Trade.	Number of Apprentices employed.
Baking	259	Hairdressing	101
Boatbuilding	30	Hatmaking	11
Boilermaking	75	Jewellery	100
Bootmaking	445	Leadlight	12
Boot-repairing	53	Masonry	7
Blacksmithing	21	Moulding	111
Bricklaying	17	Painting	240
Carpentering	1,405	Photo-engraving	67
Clothing	181	Plastering	84
Coachbuilding	280	Plumbing	503
Coopering	4	Printing	766
Cycle-working	4	Saddlery	28
Dentistry	30	Sail and tent making
Electrical	828	Tailoring	18
Engineering	1,723	Tile-laying
Motor engineering	1,240	Tinsmithing	181
Furniture	923	Wicker-working	13
Furriers	1	Wire-working	3
Gardening	9		
		Total	9,774

This figure includes apprentices who are in the Armed Forces and whose contracts are accordingly suspended in terms of the Suspension of Apprenticeship Emergency Regulations 1944. The increase from 9,364 in 1943 to 9,774 in 1944 is therefore not a real one.

The number of new contracts registered during the year ended 31st March, 1944, was 2,096. This compares with previous years since 31st March, 1935, as follows : 690 ; 1,292 ; 2,328 ; 3,235 ; 2,700 ; 2,840 ; 1,974 ; 2,441 ; 1,917. For the building trades only—viz., bricklaying, carpentering, painting, plastering, and plumbing the figures are : 31st March, 1944, 484 ; previous years from 31st March, 1935 : 145 ; 307 ; 585 ; 850 ; 876 ; 783 ; 460 ; 497 ; 372. If the number of apprentices as at 31st March, 1928 (all trades, 10,227 ; building trades only, 3,333), is taken as normal, there should be approximately 2,000 new contracts registered each year (approximately 650 for building trades only) if the supply of skilled tradesmen is to be maintained.

REPLACEMENT OF APPRENTICES JOINING THE ARMED FORCES

An employer may take steps, on the loss of an apprentice to the Armed Services, to obtain the approval of the Industrial Emergency Council for the employment of another to replace him, notwithstanding that the quota allowed by the apprenticeship order would be exceeded by employing the additional apprentice. During the year the Council approved the engagement of 207 additional apprentices in industries as follows, the totals since June, 1940, being shown in parentheses : Baking, 2 (18) ; bootmaking, 1 (11) ; boot-repairing, 1 (4) ; carpentering, 21 (68) ; clothing, 2 (5) ; coachbuilding, 5 (13) ; electrical engineering, 24 (61) ; engineering, 18 (52) ; furniture-manufacturing, 32 (98) ; hairdressing, 2 (4) ; motor engineering, 65 (152) ; painting, 6 (13) ; photo-engraving, 0 (6) ; plastering, 1 (3) ; plumbing, 10 (40) ; printing, 14 (58) ; tailoring, 0 (1) ; tinsmithing, 1 (5) ; watch-repairing, 2 (2) : totals, 207 (614).

THE SUSPENSION OF APPRENTICESHIP EMERGENCY REGULATIONS 1944

These regulations consolidate and amend the Suspension of Apprenticeship Emergency Regulations 1939 and the amendments thereto. The effect of the amendments to the existing law is briefly as follows :—

If an apprentice within six months after his release from military service revives his contract of apprenticeship, it is now to be revived for the term unexpired at the date of suspension or for a period of three years, whichever is the less. Previously the apprentice could revive his contract (*a*) until the date when it would normally have expired, or (*b*) for the period unexpired at the date of suspension or a portion of such period.

On revival of the apprenticeship the following provisions apply :—

- (1) If the apprentice is twenty-one or the term of the apprenticeship contract has expired, he shall be paid by the employer at a rate not less than the rate payable under the contract for the last six months of the apprenticeship plus one-third of the difference between that rate and the journeyman's rate. The Rehabilitation Board has indicated that it is prepared to meet the remaining two-thirds of such difference by way of subsidy, thus ensuring to any such discharged serviceman the journeyman's rate of wages.
- (2) In any other case the apprentice is to be paid in accordance with his contract (being given credit under the apprenticeship for the time served in the Forces for the purpose of determining his remuneration) until the contract term has expired or he attains twenty-one years of age, whichever occurs first, and thereafter in accordance with paragraph (1).

Previously the employer could be legally required to pay only in accordance with the scale set down in the apprenticeship contract, except where an apprentice was making up at the expiry of the term of his apprenticeship periods of absence in the Military Forces not exceeding six months at a time. Many employers, of course, on the return of their apprentices gave greater payments than prescribed by the original contract.

- (3) When an apprentice revives his contract under the regulations the employer is now required to give written notice thereof to the District Registrar of Apprentices.

ARREARS OF WAGES

Amounts totalling £15,663 15s. 11d. (last year, £12,481 15s. 4d.) were collected by the Department's officers on behalf of workers who had been underpaid the wages prescribed by awards and the various Acts, while further amounts of such arrears totalling £17,852 13s. 6d. (last year, £15,082 12s. 3d.) were paid by employers at the instance of the Inspectors directly to the workers concerned: total, £33,516 9s. 5d. (last year, £27,564 7s. 7d.).

Inspectors of Factories also took civil proceedings in twenty-nine cases for recovery of wages due to workers, judgments being secured to the amount £506 5s. 2d.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

During the year 114 cases were heard and determined by the Compensation Court (previous year, 107).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1943

This came into operation on 1st November, 1943, and applies to accidents happening on or after that date. The following is a summary of the principal changes in the law as a result of this measure:—

Section 3 provides that where an injured worker has so far recovered as to be able to perform light work, his weekly payments of compensation are not to be ended or diminished on the ground that he is able to perform light work unless he is actually engaged or employed in some employment or business or suitable light work is provided or found for him by the employer by whom he was employed when he met with the accident. Previously the fact that a worker had so far recovered as to be able to perform light work was sufficient ground to reduce his compensation, even although there may have been no light work available for him.

Under *section 4* where an employer is required *by statute* to pay an injured worker his wages for some period after the accident—for example, in the case of seamen up to three months, see Shipping and Seamen Amendment Act, 1911, section 6 (1)—payment of compensation is to be postponed until the expiration of the period for which wages are paid and that period is to be deducted from the period for which compensation would otherwise be payable. The amount so paid as wages is not, however, to be deducted from any compensation payable in respect of the accident, as was previously the position under section 61 of the principal Act.

The object of *section 5* is to provide that the loss of the lens of an eye shall be a Second Schedule injury for which compensation shall be 30 per cent. of full compensation as for total incapacity. In the event of the worker suffering total loss of the eye by a subsequent accident, payment will then be as for 20 per cent. incapacity. Previously 50 per cent. was payable for the total loss of the sight of one eye.

Section 6 provides that in certain conditions incapacity resulting from hernia shall be deemed to be incapacity resulting from injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the worker's employment. The section also contains authority to order compensation to cease unless the worker undergoes a surgical operation for a cure of the hernia. If, however, the worker undergoes the operation within the time specified, compensation is to continue for twelve weeks from the date of the operation or, if recovery is not then wholly complete, for such further period or periods as the Court or Magistrate may think fit.

Under *section 7* a worker is able to recover compensation if he meets with an accident causing personal injury while travelling to or from work by a means of transport other than a public passenger-transport service and the employer has provided the means of transport or has expressly or by implication authorized its use for the worker to travel to and from his work.

Where a doctor certifies that an injured worker should receive medical or surgical treatment that is not available in the town in which the worker resides or which is nearest to his place of residence, the employer is required under *section 8* to pay, in addition to the compensation, reasonable expenses incurred (a) for the transport of the worker to and from the nearest town where the treatment is available on each occasion on which it is necessary for the worker so to travel; and (b) for meals necessarily obtained by him away from his place of residence on any such occasion, except where they are provided by the employer. The transport expenses are to be based on the lowest rate for any available public passenger-transport service, and the expenses payable for both transport and meals are not to exceed £25 in any case.

Section 9 requires employers to insure and keep insured against their liability under the Workers' Compensation Act in respect of the workers employed by them in any employment to which the Act applies. Where two or more employers are jointly liable in respect of the same workers, they may take out a joint policy. The Crown, also any employer included in a scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance approved by the Compensation Court under section 64 of the principal Act, and any employer granted a certificate of exemption by the Compensation Court where the Court is satisfied that such employer has adequate financial resources to meet all probable claims, is exempted from the requirement to insure.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ACT, 1936, AND SHEARERS' ACCOMMODATION ACT, 1919,
ALSO SHARE-MILKING AGREEMENTS ACT, 1937

REMUNERATION AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Rates of wages for adult agricultural workers employed on dairy-farms were increased from £2 17s. 6d. a week to £3 a week on 1st August, 1943 (where board and lodging is not provided by the employer an additional amount of £1 a week is payable to the worker): see Serial number 1943/125. For adult agricultural workers employed on farms and stations used for the commercial production of wool, meat, or grain (including seed) the rate remains at £2 17s. 6d. a week.

The rates of wages for agricultural workers employed in orchards were also varied during the year : see Serial number 1944/13. These variations operated from 1st January, 1944, and were as follows (junior rates not shown) :—

	Old.			New.		
	Per Week.			Per Week.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Permanent workers—						
Managers	4	9	0	5	0	0
Adult males	4	4	0	4	15	0
	Less 17s. 6d. if board and lodging is provided			Less 19s. 3d. if board and lodging is provided.		
	Per Hour.			Per Hour.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Casual workers—						
Adult males	2	0		2	3	
Adult females	1	6½		1	9	

Other minor amendments were the extension of the additional rate of 3d. per hour for foremen to other workers taking control of grading or packing operations and the extension to female workers of the provisions regarding accommodation.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

During the year, 802 inspections were made, 231 being of a general nature and the remainder in respect of accommodation, as follows : farms and stations, 146 ; dairy-farms, 28 ; shearers, 274 ; sawmills, 98 ; market gardens, 2 ; orchards, 3 ; and others, 20.

Seventy-one breaches were discovered by Inspectors, whilst 435 complaints of alleged breaches were received. In 140 cases it was found that no breach had been committed. Warnings were issued in 236 cases, and 8 prosecutions, resulting in 7 convictions and 1 dismissal, were instituted. Fines imposed amounted to £43 10s.

Permits to accept less than the minimum rates prescribed by Act or Extension Orders were issued in 280 cases (part-time employment, 13 males and 138 females ; inexperience, 11 males ; disability, 102 males ; other reasons, 16 males).

SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT

During the year, 6,337 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffolding and to commence excavations were received (previous year, 2,113), and 7,014 inspections were made. There were 26 prosecutions, convictions being obtained in 21 cases and fines amounting to £63 10s. being imposed. Five cases were dismissed.

As the analysis of accidents for the 1942 calendar year was not available for publication in last year's annual report, preliminary figures are now given. *Age* : Under 16, 1 ; 16–20, 6 ; 21–24, 9 ; 25–34, 44 ; 35–44, 32 ; 45–54, 28 ; 55 and over, 21 ; not stated, 1 : total, 142. *Disability* : Fatal, 5 ; permanent partial, 3 ; temporary, 134. *Causes* : Fixed machinery, 9 ; vehicles, 1 ; poisonous or corrosive substances, 1 ; falls of persons, 52 ; stepping on or striking against fixed objects, 15 ; falling or otherwise moving objects, 11 ; falls of earth, 1 ; handling of object, 39 ; hand-tools, 10 ; miscellaneous, 3. *Time lost* : 2,958 days. *Total compensation paid* : £11,783 2s. 7d.

Preliminary details of accidents for the 1943 calendar year are—*Age* : 16–20, 6 ; 21–24, 3 ; 25–34, 20 ; 35–44, 22 ; 45–54, 20 ; 55 and over, 19 ; not stated, 1 : total, 91. *Disability* : Fatal, 4 ; permanent partial, 2 ; temporary, 85. *Causes* : Fixed machinery, 8 ; vehicles, 1 ; poisonous or corrosive substances, 1 ; falls of persons, 32 ; stepping on or striking against fixed objects, 7 ; falling or otherwise moving objects, 6 ; falls of earth, 1 ; handling of object, 20 ; hand-tools, 11 ; miscellaneous, 4. *Time lost*, 2,950 days. *Total compensation paid* : £4,523 12s. 11d.

Brief particulars of fatal accidents during the 1943 year are given hereunder :—

A carpenter engaged in dismantling scaffolding was struck on the head by a piece of 6 in. by 2 in. timber. There was no evidence as to where the timber fell from :

While superintending the lifting of a steel girder from a lorry to the ground a rigger was struck on the chest by the girder. The girder fell when an anchor to which a guy rope for the lifting-mast was attached pulled out of the ground, which had become soft with rainwater :

A painter fell through asbestos-cement roofing to a concrete floor below. Safeguards had been provided, and the cause of the fall could not be ascertained :

A worker slipped on a ceiling joist and strained back and kidneys :

A serious accident occurred during roofing operations, the roofing-material being asbestos cement. As a result of breakage of a sheet a worker fell 25 ft. to a concrete floor. There were no protective measures where the worker was employed, the roof being unsarked.

The number of accidents to workers due to the use of asbestos cement as a roof covering discloses a necessity for additional safeguards. Therefore the Department has insisted on the use of crawlers or duckboards for workers engaged on roofs where this material is used. It would appear that the only satisfactory method of protecting workers is to insist on sarking the roof with material of sufficient strength to prevent a person falling through the roof in the event of fracture of the asbestos-cement covering. There is no power under the Scaffolding and Excavation Act, 1925, to enable the Department to call for sarking to be used. The Standards Institute has been considering for some time Standard Specifications covering the use of asbestos-cement roofing-material and making provision for the use of sarking.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT

The number of offices registered has further decreased to 31. All appear to be well conducted. There has been an annual decrease since 1936–37, when the registrations totalled 110.

FAIR RENTS ACT, 1936

Every dwellinghouse—i.e., every house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling where the tenancy does not include any land other than the site of the dwellinghouse and a garden or other premises in connection therewith, but including any furniture that may be let therewith—in the Dominion is subject to the Act, no dwellinghouse being excluded by reason only that part of the premises is used

as a shop or office or for business, trade, or professional purposes, though premises let at a rent that includes payments in respect of board, and licensed premises within the meaning of the Licensing Act, 1908, are excluded.

The term "basic rent" means, with reference to a dwellinghouse let as such on the 1st day of September, 1942, the rent payable as on that date, and with reference to a dwellinghouse that was not let on that date, the rent that was last payable before that date, or in the case of any premises first let as a dwellinghouse after that date, the rent first payable in respect thereof. Increases on the basic rent are possible in two ways—viz., as a result of a determination by a Magistrate of a fair rent that is higher than the basic rent, or as a result of an agreement in writing between the landlord and the tenant, this agreement requiring the approval of the Inspector of Factories. Apart from amounts so authorized, increases in the basic rent are irrecoverable. In fixing a fair rent a Magistrate is to have regard to the relative circumstances of the landlord and of the tenant. Such fair rent is not to exceed the basic rent unless the Magistrate is satisfied, by evidence produced by the landlord, that in the special circumstances of the case it is fair and equitable that the fair rent should exceed such basic rent. In the case of premises to which the Act applied prior to the operation of the 1942 amendment, the fair rent is to be fixed with reference to the "basic rent" under the repealed sections.

The 1942 amendment prescribed special conditions in connection with recovery of possession by servicemen as defined in the Rehabilitation Act, 1941. Pursuant to section 13 of the Statutes Amendment Act, 1943, the wife or widow of a serviceman tenant or landlord is placed in the same position as a serviceman tenant or landlord, as the case may be. Thus a serviceman (or wife or widow of a serviceman) landlord has an absolute right to possession of a dwellinghouse where he occupied the premises as a dwellinghouse until he vacated them for the purpose of serving as a serviceman, provided, however, that the tenant is not a serviceman or the wife or widow of a serviceman or a dependant of a serviceman. Where the tenant is a serviceman or the wife or widow of a serviceman or a dependant of a serviceman and the landlord is a serviceman (or wife or widow of a serviceman), the right to possession is to be determined upon the basis of relative hardship. In the case of a tenant being a serviceman or the wife or widow of a serviceman, and a landlord not being a serviceman, possession can be secured by the landlord only on one or more of the following grounds:—

- (a) That the tenant has failed to pay the rent lawfully payable in respect of the premises or has failed to perform any other conditions of the tenancy;
- (b) That the tenant has failed to take reasonable care of the premises or has committed waste ;
or
- (c) That the tenant has been guilty of conduct that is a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers.

The Statutes Amendment Act, 1943, also provided that on the death of a tenant the surviving wife or husband is entitled to the protection of the Fair Rents Act, 1936, as if she or he had been the tenant.

Under the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942 it is required that a register, containing certain particulars be kept, this register to be produced for inspection. Further, every person commits an offence against the regulations who stipulates for or demands or accepts for himself or for any other person on account of the rent of any dwellinghouse any sum that is irrecoverable by virtue of the Fair Rents Act, 1936.

The Inspector of Factories is empowered to act on behalf of any tenant in proceedings under the Act, and the following table indicates the extent to which tenants have availed themselves of the services of the Department's Inspectors:—

Town.	Total Number of Applications.	Agreements under Section 21.		Cases where Court Proceedings for Fixation of Fair Rent involved.		Cases where Demand for Increased Rent settled without Reference to Court (other than Agreed Increases).	Tenant represented in Eviction Proceedings or Notices to quit.	
		Approved.	Not approved.	Owner's Application.	Tenant's Application.		Involving Court Proceedings.	Notice to quit withdrawn or abandoned as a Result of Inspector's Intervention.
Auckland ..	1,990	746	37	59	302	535	307	4
Wellington ..	1,750	335	19	40	351	554	230	221
Christchurch ..	646	172	7	61	24	287	66	29
Dunedin ..	233	65	3	4	3	116	25	17
Other towns ..	612	210	13	25	27	228	56	53
Totals ..	5,231	1,528	79	189	707	1,720	684	324

The Department investigated 877 alleged infringements of the statute. In 98 cases the investigation showed that no infringement had occurred. Court action was taken in 3 cases involving the action of the landlord in letting or selling the property within six months when possession had been secured on the grounds that the premises were required for the landlord's own occupation, also 1 case where there had been a refusal to let a dwellinghouse to an applicant with children. Fines amounting to £14 were imposed; 1 case was dismissed. Warnings were issued in 465 instances.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION EMERGENCY REGULATIONS 1942: STABILIZATION OF RENTS

Inspectors of Factories have been appointed as "authorized persons" in terms of the regulations. In this capacity they have dealt with 184 agreements covering increases of rent. Approval was given in 156 cases and declined in 28 cases. Complaints that the regulations had been infringed were received, 67 cases being dealt with.

OCCUPATIONAL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

The regulations were further amended during the year (see Serial number 1943/102). This amendment brought specifically within the scope of the regulations members of the New Zealand Army Nursing Service, New Zealand Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, New Zealand Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Women's Land Service. Thus, as far as women serving with the Armed Forces are concerned, any doubts that may have arisen as to the application of the regulations to them are removed.

Fifty cases of alleged refusal to reinstate discharged persons were dealt with in 1943-44, as against 32 in the previous year. In 25 cases it was found that no breach had been committed. Prosecutions were commenced in 4 of the remaining cases, convictions being secured in 2 instances. One case was withdrawn upon payment to the workers of an amount representing loss of remuneration, and another case was dismissed. In this latter case reinstatement in a nearby locality had been offered. The worker's personal circumstances in that locality were, however, unfavourable to him. It was held that as long as conditions that are terms of an agreement for employment are not less favourable no offence occurred. Several other cases were dealt with on the basis of payment of sums by the employer to the worker, amounts as high as £45, £91, and £140 being involved.

INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL

This was set up soon after the outbreak of the war to advise the Minister of Labour on matters relating to the war effort. There have been ten meetings of the Council during the year. In addition, the Hours Committee met on eighteen occasions and the Apprenticeship Committee on nineteen occasions. The following matters were dealt with:—

- (a) Modification of apprenticeship orders to permit the employment of apprentices by persons in business on their own account in those cases where the orders prescribe that a journeyman must be employed before the employer shall be entitled to take on an apprentice—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 64, 5th August, 1943, p. 959 :
- (b) Suspension of the Factories Act provisions limiting hours of work for female workers employed in manufacturing electric lamps—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 61, 30th July, 1943, p. 921 :
- (c) Suspension of the Factories Act and award provisions to permit commencement of work before 8 a.m. and a break of half an hour for lunch during the period required for effecting repairs to a breakdown at the Arapuni Power-house—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 47, 18th June, 1943, p. 699 (order revoked on 28th July, 1943—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 61, 30th July, 1943, following the completion of repairs) :
- (d) Introduction of three-shift system for female employees employed at a Hastings fruit- and vegetable-canning factory—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 1, 13th January, 1944, p. 12 :
- (e) Authorization of shift-work for female workers employed in the manufacture of ice-cream by two Wellington firms and one firm at Palmerston North—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 13, 24th February, 1944, p. 194 :
- (f) Permitting the employment of workers in laundries and women and boys in dry-cleaning establishments in the Auckland District on any Sunday, holiday, or half-holiday, the work performed on those days to be exclusively for hospitals, shipping, or the Armed Forces in the case of laundries, and exclusively for the Armed Forces in the case of dry-cleaning establishments—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 105, 2nd December, 1943, p. 1430 :
- (g) Modification of the New Zealand Metal Trades' Employees' award, dated 30th day of June, 1941, to permit the employment of females in the service division of a cash register company in Wellington—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 64, 5th August, 1943, p. 960 :
- (h) Suspension of the Factories Act provisions to permit the employment of female workers in two milk-pasteurizing factories in Auckland up to 11 p.m. on ordinary working-days, Sundays, holidays, and half-holidays—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 37, 20th May, 1943, p. 553 :
- (i) Modification of the Factories Act, 1921-22, and the Northern Industrial District Rubber-workers' award, dated the 14th day of June, 1943, to enable an Auckland rubber-mill to employ part-time female workers in the manufacture of tennis-balls—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 88, 7th October, 1943, p. 1185 :
- (j) Fixation of wages and conditions for female workers employed on a night shift at Auckland in the repair of second-hand sacks—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 61, 30th July, 1943, p. 921 :
- (k) Suspension of the Factories Act provisions to permit the employment of six female workers on night shift by a Wellington firm in the winding of platform springs for Sten guns—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 86, 30th September, 1943, p. 1162 :
- (l) Modification of the New Zealand Tea-rooms and Restaurant Employees' award, dated the 30th day of March, 1942, and the Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22, to enable female workers (other than kitchen staff) over eighteen years to be employed up to 11.30 p.m. in restaurants and tea-rooms—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 26, 15th April, 1943, p. 446 (order revoked on 7th December, 1943, and new order substituted—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 109, 9th December, 1943, p. 1471) :
- (m) Fixing special conditions for employees of two tobacco-factories in Wellington—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 47, 18th June, 1943, p. 699 (order renewed on 20th December, 1943—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 112, 23rd December, 1943, p. 1533 ; also special conditions for casual female workers employed after 5 p.m. at those factories—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 941, 28th October, 1943, p. 1260) :
- (n) Modification of awards and industrial agreements covering tramways' employees to enable them to work on an additional day in any week—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 30, 29th April, 1943, p. 486 :
- (o) Fixing conditions of employment for workers on shift-work in woollen-mills—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 103, 25th November, 1943, p. 1408 (the Woollen-mills Labour Legislation Suspension Order 1940, Serial numbers 1940/132 and 1941/19, revoked) :
- (p) Modifying conditions of employment of female workers in fruit and produce stores—see *N.Z. Gazette* No. 25, 30th March, 1944, p. 307.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS ACT, 1944

The Act comes into operation on 1st August, 1944, and provides that on completion of each year of service with an employer every worker is entitled to an annual holiday of two weeks on ordinary pay, this holiday to be given by the employer within six months after it becomes due. It may, however, be taken in two periods of one week, or may be taken in advance—i.e., before the end of the year for which it is allowed—a measure of flexibility introduced to make for smooth operation. Where any special holiday for which a worker is entitled to payment under the terms of his employment occurs

during any period of annual holiday, the holiday is to be increased by one day in respect of that special holiday. If a worker's employment is terminated after he has become entitled to an annual holiday but before the employer has allowed him to take it, the employer is deemed to have allowed the two weeks' holiday from the date of termination of the employment, and he is required to pay the worker forthwith the holiday pay due.

Where a worker is employed by an employer for less than one year but for three months or more, the employer on the termination of the employment is to pay the worker an amount equivalent to one twenty-fifth of his ordinary pay for the period of employment. If, however, the employment is for a period less than three months, the employer on the termination of the employment is to affix to the worker's holiday card ordinary postage or revenue stamps to the amount of one twenty-fifth of the worker's ordinary pay for the period of employment (if the employment is for less than three weeks the calculation is to be made on ordinary pay for the time worked). A holiday card may be surrendered at any money-order office after the expiration of one year from the commencement of the earliest period of employment in respect of which stamps are affixed to the card, the worker surrendering the card receiving the total value of the postage or revenue stamps fixed thereto less social security and national security taxes.

The principle of payment for statutory holidays in the case of non-factory workers commented on in the 1942 report has been extended in its application, and a recent examination of awards of the Court of Arbitration reveals that, with the following exceptions, it is generally applied: gold-miners, fire-brigadesmen (who, however, have extended rest breaks presumably in part substitution), hospital workers (also a case in which extended annual leave is given), hotel and tea-room employees, also theatre employees (penal rates, however, payable), journalists (also a case in which extended annual leave is given); also workers in several trades where, while the principle has been applied to the industry, no application has been made in some districts to commence proceedings for new awards. In the case of coal-mine employees, the Coal-mines Council, a controlling body established under the Coal-mines Council Emergency Regulations 1940 (Serial number 1940/135), has recently approved of payment for statutory holidays. One of the powers conferred on the Council by the regulations quoted is the settlement of industrial disputes (see Regulation 3 : 2 (10)), and it may do so whether or not attempt has been made to settle the matter by means of any local machinery available—the Coal-mines Council Emergency Regulations 1940, Amendment No. 1 (Serial number 1944/96).

THE INDUSTRIAL REST PERIOD EMERGENCY REGULATIONS 1943

The Industrial Rest Period Emergency Regulations 1943 provided a rest period from 27th to 31st December, 1943, inclusive, for all workers who were covered by awards, agreements, or orders issued pursuant to the Emergency Regulations Act, 1939, and who were not entitled to annual holidays of not less than five days on pay under the terms of their employments. Where, owing to the exigencies of the employer's business, or in the case of urgent work, or by reason of the necessity for overhauling or maintaining plant or equipment, or for any other reason, it was not practicable for the employer to allow the rest period as before mentioned, an equivalent rest period was provided for to be allowed within six months. To qualify for the rest period it was necessary, except in the case of freezing-works' employees, for the worker to have been employed at any time during the week ending 25th December, 1943, and to have been employed in the industry or employment for not less than three months prior thereto. Employees of freezing-works were entitled to the rest period if they had been employed at any time during the week ending 25th December.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

The regulations under the Act provide for the reverification of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade purposes. The articles verified or reverified during the year are summarized hereunder :—

	Submitted.	Incorrect.
Weights	29,829	6,152
Measures	2,738	50
Weighing-instruments	20,703	2,171
Measuring-instruments	2,165	345

There were also submitted for verification 1,348,684 bottles—milk, cream, or oil—11,141 being rejected. In addition to the reverification work referred to, the Department has carried out surprise tests of appliances on the owners' premises, the net-weight and standard-weight provisions of the regulations also receiving attention.

Each shop inspection included an examination to ascertain that requirements as to reverification have been satisfied, and, in addition, surprise tests of appliances on the owners' premises were made. Inspections were also made covering the regulation requirements as to net weight and standard weight of packages, and the sale of firewood, coke, and coal, also the provisions relating to the weight of bread, including those contained in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1908.

Complaints were received respecting 120 alleged breaches of the Act. As a result of the investigation of these and of the check inspections referred to above, 25 prosecutions were instituted, fines amounting to £60 being imposed.

Eleven machines presenting novel features were dealt with during the year. Of this number 4 were approved, 1 was rejected, and 6 are under review. Modification of the design of the pattern submitted was found necessary in some cases. Details are—

Approved—

- A self-indicating semi-dormant platform machine of 300 lb. capacity for use in dairy factories. Makers, Accurate Scale Co., Auckland, New Zealand. Approved after slight modification.
- A self-indicating milk-tank weigher, of 3,000 lb. capacity for use in dairy factories. Makers, National Dairy Association of New Zealand, Hawera, New Zealand. Approved after substantial modification.
- A self-indicating and price-computing counter scale of 20 lb. capacity, styled "The Fort." Makers, W. and T. Avery, Ltd., England.
- A liquid flowmeter for large bulk deliveries of petrol, styled the "Kent." Makers, George Kent, Ltd., England. Approved to deliver one specified quantity only.

Rejected—

An automatic packing and weighing machine of 3 lb. capacity designed to weigh gross quantities only.

Under review—

Self-indicating counter scale of 2 lb. capacity.

Self-indicating dial overhead track carcass-weigher of 1,000 lb. capacity.

Self-indicating dial crane-weigher of 1,000 lb. capacity.

Liquid flowmeter for large bulk deliveries.

An automatic packing and weighing machine.

Length-measuring instrument for the measurement of bolts of various woollen materials.

It is an offence under the Weights and Measures Act, 1925, to sell less than the quantity demanded of or represented by the seller, while under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1908, every person commits an offence who sells any bread the weight of which at the time of sale is less than the seller represents it to be or is less than the weight which the buyer demands. The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1908, also provides that every person who sells any loaf weighing at the time of sale less than 4 lb. but more than 3 lb. shall be deemed to represent that it weighs 4 lb. unless he states its true weight to the buyer at the time of sale. In a similar way a loaf that is less than 2 lb. but more than 1 lb. is deemed to be represented to be 2 lb. unless the true weight is disclosed. When this measure was enacted, loaves of 2 lb. or 4 lb. were the rule, but in recent years loaves of 1 lb. or less have been offered in increasing quantities. In addition, departure from standard class had been accepted in respect of "fancy bread"—that is, bread that was obviously and analytically different from ordinary bread—also bread where by reason of the ingredients and/or process of baking the cost of production was increased to such an extent as to warrant special treatment in regard to weight.

During the year an Emergency Standard Specification (N.Z.S.S. E.82), drawn up with a view to effecting savings in materials, equipment, and man-power, was issued. In the matter of weight the specification contains a requirement that bread, irrespective of its composition, weigh not less than a specified or approved weight. For bread generally it is provided that every loaf shall weigh not less than 2 lb., but in respect of loaves baked in the form of a split loaf the weight is 1 lb. 12 oz., while special bread—*i.e.*, bread manufactured to a special formula or process and approved as special bread—shall be of approved weights. Raised pan loaves and sandwich loaves may, however, be not less than 4 lb. There is provision for approval of a shape in substitution for the long tin loaf or the split loaf, but any such loaf substituted for the split loaf shall weigh not less than 14 oz. and not more than 1 lb. 2 oz.

The Breadmaking Industry Control Order 1943 (Serial number 1943/33, also amendments 1943/37 and 1943/198) provides that bread over 3 oz. in weight shall not be kept for sale or sold except in accordance with the specification. As a protection for the purchaser it is also provided that a notice be exhibited showing the classes of bread baked and kept for sale, together with their respective weights. In addition, it is required that the notice contain a reminder to the purchaser that a 2 lb. white or wholemeal loaf must be supplied on demand or within a time-limit.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The twenty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference met in Philadelphia, United States of America, from 20th April until 12th May, 1944, the following being the agenda:—

- I. Future policy, programme, and status of the International Labour Organization.
- II. Recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy.
- III. The organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.
- IV. Social Security: Principles, and problems arising out of the war.
- V. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories.
- VI. Reports on the application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).
- VII. Director's Report.

New Zealand was represented by a delegation of four, as under (the Hon. Mr. Nash was elected President of the Conference):—

Delegates representing the Government—

The Hon. Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States of America.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, Assistant Secretary, Department of Labour.

Delegate representing the workers of New Zealand—

Mr. F. C. Allerby, Secretary of the New Zealand Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants' Industrial Association of Workers.

Delegate representing the employers of New Zealand—

Mr. H. F. Butland, Secretary of the Canterbury Employers' Association.

At the date of preparation of this report the text of the decisions of the Conference had not been received in this country. However, there is attached hereto as an insert the "Philadelphia Charter":—

" PHILADELPHIA CHARTER "

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Session in Philadelphia, hereby adopts, this tenth day of May in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four, the present Declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organization and of the principles which should inspire the policy of its Members.

I

The Conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the Organization is based and, in particular, that—

- (a) Labour is not a commodity;
- (b) Freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;
- (c) Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;
- (d) The war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigour within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of Governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

II

Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the Constitution of the International Labour Organization that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the Conference affirms that—

- (a) All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;
- (b) The attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy;

- (c) All national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, should be judged in this light and accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective :
- (d) It is a responsibility of the International Labour Organization to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective :
- (e) In discharging the tasks entrusted to it the International Labour Organization, having considered all relevant economic and financial factors, may include in its decisions and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

III

The Conference recognizes the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organization to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve—

- (a) Full employment and the raising of standards of living :
- (b) The employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being :
- (c) The provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labour, including migration for employment and settlement :
- (d) Policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection :
- (e) The effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures :
- (f) The extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care :
- (g) Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations :
- (h) Provision for child welfare and maternity protection :
- (i) The provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture :
- (j) The assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity.

IV

Confident that the fuller and broader utilization of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objectives set forth in this Declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including measures to expand production and consumption, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure greater stability in world prices of primary products, and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the Conference pledges the full co-operation of the International Labour Organization with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

V

The Conference affirms that the principles set forth in this Declaration are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that, while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilized world.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organization unanimously adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at Philadelphia during its Twenty-sixth Session, on 10 May 1944.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this seventeenth day of May 1944.

The President of the Conference :

W. NASH

The Acting Director of the International Labour Office :

EDWARD I. PHILAN

Washington Branch, International Labour Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR

Salaries and allowances (including salaries of nominated members, Court of Arbitration, Waterfront Control Commission), temporary assistance and agents' remuneration ..	£ 84,752
Fees, travelling-expenses, &c., in connection with work of Conciliation Councils and the Court of Arbitration, Compensation Court, Industrial Emergency Council, and Emergency Disputes Committee	8,305
Printing, stationery, office requisites and equipment, rent, cleaning, heating, and lighting of offices, advertising, postage, telegrams, telephones, &c.	11,676
Travelling-expenses, &c., of Inspectors, including cost of bicycles, motor-vehicles, &c. ..	5,898
Law-costs incurred in Court cases conducted by Inspectors	176
Waterfront Control expenditure, including office furniture, printing, rent, travelling-expenses, &c.	3,910
Weights and measures equipment	31
Miscellaneous expenditure	12
Immigration expenditure—	114,760
Disbursements of amounts collected on behalf of Imperial and other Governments, &c.	£ ..
Portion of salaries and other expenditure, High Commissioner's Office, London ..	912
	912
Less recoveries—	115,672
Salaries	7,481
Law-costs	75
Sales publications	188
Fees, &c., Conciliation Councils, &c.	398
Printing, &c.	116
Inspector's travelling-costs	1,078
Services to other Departments	90
Waterfront Control Commission expenses	2,023
Miscellaneous
Immigration	30
	11,479
	£104,193

The above figures do not include items provided elsewhere than the Labour Department's vote—*e.g.*, salaries of Judges of Court of Arbitration.

EXPENDITURE ON EMERGENCY TRAINING SCHEMES FROM INCEPTION TO
31st MARCH, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Overhead				2,649	0	3			
Engineering training course—									
Auckland	8,386	1	3						
Wellington	31,211	4	3						
Christchurch	17,872	5	3						
Dunedin	3,869	19	1						
Rotorua	105	0	0						
Equipment	2,550	10	0						
				63,994	19	10			
Clicking training course—									
Wellington	600	5	8						
Christchurch	1,565	14	0						
Equipment	68	18	11						
				2,234	18	7			
Footwear trade schools—									
Auckland—									
Equipment	1,087	14	7						
Establishment	870	17	8						
Maintenance	29,001	17	4						
Wellington	953	19	11						
				31,914	9	6			
Carpentry trade schools—									
Auckland	23,177	13	6						
Miramar	37,055	13	11						
Petone	29,649	4	2						
Christchurch	17,947	6	4						
Rotorua	8,400	12	1						
General expenses	2,990	19	6						
Tools for sale	5,533	6	2						
Hawke's Bay	2,955	12	1						
Westport	16	19	3						
Dunedin	8,288	9	10						
				136,015	16	10			
							236,809	5	0
Less recoveries—									
Engineering training course—									
For work performed : Auckland (welding)	339	17	10						
For work performed : Christchurch	359	16	11						
For equipment loaned—									
Christchurch	99	11	3						
Dunedin	126	1	8						
For salaries of Instructors, A.E.W.S., Wel-									
lington	103	5	0						
				1,028	12	8			
Clicking training course—For work performed : Christchurch				133	12	4			
Footwear trade schools : For work performed—									
Auckland	10,721	18	4						
Wellington	164	5	6						
				10,886	3	10			
Carpentry trade schools—									
For work performed and tools supplied	9,533	3	9						
For expenditure transferred to Rehabilitation									
Department	81,204	4	0						
				90,737	7	9			
							102,785	16	7
							£134,023	8	5

APPENDIX

RETURN PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1925, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL UNION REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1943

(As a matter of convenience, registrations, cancellations, and changes of name subsequent to 31st December, 1943, and up to and including 30th April, 1944, have also been shown.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1943.
1727	New Zealand Bacon Curers	4	1043	New Zealand Federated Newspaper-proprietors ..	4
1732	New Zealand Master Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	15	1260	New Zealand Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	2
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	18	1314	New Zealand Federated Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	5
1672	New Zealand Master Butchers	17	893	New Zealand Federation of Master Plumbers ..	7
1655	New Zealand Master Carriers and Customhouse Agents	4	724	New Zealand Master Printers	8
1869	New Zealand Dairy Factories	5	1809	New Zealand Private-hotel Keepers	4
1886	New Zealand Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers ..	3	1844	New Zealand Soap Manufacturers	4
1593	New Zealand Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Allied Products Manufacturing	3	1731	New Zealand Tanners	3
1845	New Zealand Furniture and Furnishing Trades ..	3	1868	New Zealand Theatre-proprietors	3
1253	New Zealand Federated Ironmasters	4	1333	New Zealand Theatrical Proprietors and Managers	2
1623	New Zealand United Licensed Victuallers	21	1248	New Zealand Waterside Employers' Association ..	10
1041	New Zealand Motor-Body builders	5			
				Totals: Number of associations as at 31st December, 1943, 23	154

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1943.
1318	New Zealand Federated Biscuit and Confectionery and Related Trades	5	866	New Zealand Journalists	7
561	New Zealand Federated Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	3	1315	New Zealand Federated Labourers and Related Trades	8
796	New Zealand Federated Bricklayers	4	†1832	New Zealand Metal Workers' Assistants	—
1791	New Zealand Federated Brush and Broom Trade Employees	4	1897	New Zealand Federated Milk Roundsmen's	3
1884	New Zealand Federated Caretakers, Cleaners, Lift Attendants, and Watchmen's	4	1453	New Zealand Federated Motion Picture Projectionists	5
1796	New Zealand Federated Clerical and Office Staff Employees	7	275	New Zealand Federated Moulders	4
124	New Zealand Federated Clothing Trade Employees	6	567	New Zealand Federated Painters and Decorators	13
473	New Zealand Federated Coach and Motor-body Builders and Related Trades	3	1767	New Zealand Federated Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Employees	3
1225	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand ..	2	1734	New Zealand Federated Plasterers (including Fibrous Plasterers)	3
1748	New Zealand Federated Fire Brigades Employees	4	824	New Zealand Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	12
1522	New Zealand Federated Flourmill Employees ..	6	1779	New Zealand Federated Saddlers, Canvas-workers, Riggers, and Related Trades	4
53	New Zealand Federated Footwear Trade	4	1306	Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand ..	3
1706	New Zealand Freezing Works and Related Trades	6	1495	New Zealand Federated Shipwrights and Boat-builders	2
*1848	New Zealand Federated Fruit Preserving, Condiments, Vegetable Canning, and Related Products Employees	—	1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants	16
772	New Zealand Federated Furniture and Related Trade	6	1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	8
1847	New Zealand Gold-mines Employees' Federation	4	869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical and Places of Amusement Employees	3
1916	South Island Gold Dredge and Alluvial Gold Mines Employees	3	1419	Grey Valley and Buller Underviewers and Deputies	2
729	New Zealand Federated Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades Employees	9	912	New Zealand Federated Woollen-mills and Hosiery-factories Employees	4
1831	New Zealand Federated Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Related Trades	2			
				Totals: Number of associations as at 31st December, 1943, 37	182

* Defunct; cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1943.

† Defunct; in process of cancellation.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
ARCHITECTS			CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS		
1795	Wellington District Architects	10	1687	North Island Cardboard Box, Carton, and Paper-bag Makers	4
BACON-CURERS			CARRIERS		
1675	Auckland Bacon-curers	11	348	Auckland and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	65
1629	Wellington Industrial District Bacon-curers	9	1561	Waipa Master Carriers	23
1741	Canterbury Bacon-curers	7	1790	Gisborne Carriers	10
1645	Otago and Southland Bacon-curers	8	1118	Wellington General Carriers and Customhouse and Forwarding Agents	167
BAKERS			324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	50
330	Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	298	1472	Otago Carriers and Customs Agents	42
1756	Taranaki Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	46	CHARTERED CLUBS		
106	Wellington Master Bakers	67	1909	New Zealand Chartered Clubs	46
1647	Wanganui Master Bakers, Pastrycooks, and Related Trades	24	CLOTHING TRADES		
1762	Manawatu, Southern Hawke's Bay, and Wairarapa Master Bakers	62	122	Auckland Master Tailors	30
1659	Nelson Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	23	447	Taranaki Master Tailors	12
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	106	815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	11
1736	Christchurch Cake Bakery and Cake Kitchen	12	1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers	16
189	Otago Master Bakers	72	1840	Wellington Industrial District Furriers	8
1894	Southland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	42	831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers	37
BOOKSELLERS			125	Christchurch Master Tailors	15
1559	Wellington Retail Booksellers and News-agents	12	313	Dunedin Master Tailors	8
1579	Wanganui Retail Booksellers and News-agents	7	COACHBUILDERS		
1631	Palmerston North Retail Booksellers and News-agents	13	504	Auckland Motor-body Builders	25
1688	Hawke's Bay Retail Booksellers, Stationers, and News-agents	19	1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	15
1578	Invercargill Retail Booksellers and News-agents	6	1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	11
BOOT-MANUFACTURERS			298	Canterbury Motor-body and Carriage Builders	12
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association	67	1789	Dunedin Coach and Motor-body Builders	9
BRICK, PIPE, AND CLAY PRODUCTS			COAL-MERCHANTS. (See also Carriers)		
1649	North Island Brick, Clay Products, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturers	23	1582	Wellington Coal Merchants and Dealers	42
1664	South Island Brick, Clay Products, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturers	3	1550	Dunedin and Suburban Coal-merchants	51
BRICKLAYING CONTRACTORS			CONCRETE-GOODS MANUFACTURERS. (See also Brick, &c., Products)		
1934	Otago Bricklaying Contractors'	15	1855	North Island Concrete Products and Pumice Goods (except concrete pipes) Manufacturers	9
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS			1859	North Canterbury Concrete and Pumice Products (except concrete pipes) Manufacturers	8
164	Auckland Master Builders	237	CONFECTIONERS		
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors	22	1482	Wellington District Manufacturing Confectioners	6
1443	Waikato Master Builders	64	COUNTY COUNCILS		
1438	Rotorna Master Builders	27	1772	New Zealand County Councils	123
1927	Taumarunui Master Builders	15	DAIRY FACTORIES		
204	Taranaki Master Builders	66	1857	Auckland Dairy Factories	41
1390	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors	52	605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	56
1385	Masterston Master Builders	14	1356	Wellington Dairy Factories	80
1343	Manawatu Master Builders and Contractors	42	1849	Canterbury Dairy Factories	14
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	31	1919	Otago and Southland Dairy Factories	70
101	Wellington Builders Joiners and Contractors	110	DAIRYMEN		
1739	Nelson Master Builders	18	1747	Christchurch Dairymen's	152
1917	Marlborough Builders and Contractors	7	DENTAL EMPLOYERS		
113	Builders and Contractors Association of Canterbury	116	1568	Wellington District Dental Employers	76
1320	South Canterbury Builders and Contractors	21	DRAPERS, MILLINERS, MERCERS, AND CLOTHIERS (RETAILERS)		
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	67	1921	New Zealand Drapers, Clothiers, Mercers, Milliners, and Boot Retailers	1896
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	25	ELECTRICAL TRADE		
BUTCHERS			1689	New Zealand Electric-power Boards and Supply Authorities	51
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	118	1577	Wellington Electrical Contractors	37
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	11	1580	Wellington Wholesale Electrical Traders	13
1281	South Auckland Master Butchers	99	1769	Wellington Storage-battery Manufacturers	4
1562	Taranaki Master Butchers	42	1702	Canterbury Electrical Contractors	48
1451	Manawatu Master Butchers	26	1633	Dunedin Electrical Traders	22
1448	Wanganui Master Butchers	23	1634	Dunedin Electrical Contractors	21
1437	Wellington Master Butchers	90	ELECTROPLATERS		
1666	Wairarapa Master Butchers	15	1615	Wellington District Electroplaters	6
1870	Nelson Master Butchers	9			
1853	Westland Master Butchers	30			
430	Canterbury Butchers	99			
1926	South Canterbury Master Butchers	16			
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	57			
1280	Dunedin and Suburban Pork-butchers	5			
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	35			
CANISTER MAKERS					
1885	New Zealand Canister Makers	4			

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
ENGINEERS AND IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS			HAIRDRESSERS AND TOBACCONISTS		
1252	Auckland Ironmasters	52	1876	Auckland Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon Proprietors	18
1019	Jas. J. Niven and Co., Ltd.	1	1581	Wellington Ladies' Hairdressing Salon Proprietors	30
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	22	1860	Wellington Tobacconists and Hairdressers ..	54
1247	Christchurch Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	26	1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists ..	101
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	29	1724	North Canterbury Ladies' Hairdressers ..	17
			1881	South Canterbury Hairdressers and Tobacconists	17
FARMERS			HARBOUR BOARDS		
1685	New Zealand Agricultural and Related Farmers ..	94	1725	New Zealand Harbour Boards	23
1684	New Zealand Dairy-farmers	97	HARDWARE-MERCHANTS		
1704	New Zealand Fruitgrowers	439	1426	Briscoe, E. W. Mills, and Co., Ltd.	1
1590	New Zealand Commercial Gardeners	620	HAT-MANUFACTURERS		
1673	New Zealand Sheepowners	1,919	1497	Wellington District Hat-manufacturers and Milliners	9
1621	Nelson District Hopgrowers	9	HOSPITAL BOARDS		
FIRE BOARDS			1883	New Zealand Hospital Boards	41
1867	New Zealand Fire Boards	39	HOTELKEEPERS (LICENSED)		
FLORISTS			736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association ..	190
1798	Wellington Industrial District Florists	14	1599	Poverty Bay Licensed Victuallers	28
FOODSTUFFS			516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	11
1584	Wellington District Drug, Chemical, Condiment, Patent Food, and Medicine Manufacturers	39	1610	Egmont Licensed Victuallers	17
1875	Canterbury Sauce, Pickle, Preserved Food, and Starch Manufacturers	5	1611	Patea Licensed Victuallers	17
FREEZING COMPANIES			1612	Stratford Licensed Victuallers	12
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co., Ltd.	1	1607	Hawke's Bay Licensed Victuallers	25
FROZEN PRODUCTS			1597	Wellington Licensed Victuallers	72
1514	New Zealand Frozen Products Manufacturers ..	22	1601	Wairarapa Licensed Victuallers	19
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TRADE			1602	Palmerston North Licensed Victuallers	14
*1895	Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retail Traders ..	—	1604	Manawatu Licensed Victuallers	3
FURNITURE AND FURNISHING TRADE			1605	Rangitikei Licensed Victuallers	11
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	33	1606	Wanganui Licensed Victuallers	14
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade ..	48	1553	Marlborough Licensed Hotelkeepers	12
1770	Wellington Flock, Felt, and Spring Manufacturers	3	1583	Nelson Licensed Victuallers	28
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers	28	1600	Westport Licensed Victuallers	16
1878	Otago Furniture and Furnishing Trades	4	1815	Greymouth Licensed Victuallers	30
GAS-METER MANUFACTURERS			*1751	Hokitika Licensed Victuallers	—
1698	Wellington Gas Meter Manufacturers	3	459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	131
GATE, FENCE, AND WIRE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS			1598	Waitaki Licensed Victuallers	6
1744	Wellington District Gate, Fence, and Wire Products Manufacturers	5	1614	Timaru Licensed Victuallers	22
GLASS, OIL, COLOUR, PAINT, AND WALLPAPER			1608	Dunedin Licensed Victuallers	48
1620	Wellington Glass, Oil, Colour, Paint, and Wallpaper Merchants	19	1749	Southland Licensed Victuallers	32
GROCERS			HOTELKEEPERS (PRIVATE)		
1566	Auckland Chain Grocery Stores	8	1496	Wellington Private-hotel Keepers	13
1713	Auckland Master Grocers	942	1825	Hawke's Bay Private-hotel and Boardinghouse Keepers	10
1690	Gisborne Master Grocers	69	1742	Canterbury Private-hotel Proprietors	20
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	151	1745	Otago Private-hotel Keepers	5
1421	Wellington Chain Grocery Stores	6	JAM-MANUFACTURERS		
1123	Wellington Grocers	209	1505	Thompson and Hills, Ltd.	1
1589	Nelson District Master Grocers	76	1504	S. Kirkpatrick and Co., Ltd.	1
1422	Canterbury Chain Grocery Stores	3	1564	Dunedin Canning Co., Ltd.	1
1368	Canterbury Master Grocers	22	JEWELLERS		
302	Otago Grocers	313	1569	Wellington District Manufacturing Jewellers, Die-sinkers, Silversmiths, Engravers, and Watch-makers	12
664	Southland Grocers	150	LAUNDRYMEN		
			1508	Auckland Laundrymen, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	14
			1473	Wellington District Laundrymen, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	22
			1735	South Island Laundrymen, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers	15
			LIME-MANUFACTURERS		
			1842	Wellington District Lime-manufacturers ..	4
			MILLERS. (See also Threshing-mill Owners and Sawmillers)		
			1737	New Zealand Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	38

* Defunct; in process of cancellation.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
MINE-OWNERS (COAL AND GOLD)			RESTAURANT-PROPRIETORS		
163	Taupiri Coal-mines, Ltd.	1	1491	Wellington Tea-rooms, Restaurant, and Refreshment-room Proprietors	82
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	9	RETAILERS		
88	Westport Coal Co., Ltd.	1	1912	Wellington United Retailers (other than Booksellers, Butchers, Florists, Grocers, Hairdressers, Opticians, Tobacconists, Tea-room, and Restaurant Proprietors, or Retailers of Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Radios, and Wood and Coal)	40
MOTOR TRADE			SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS		
1802	New Zealand Motor Trade	53	1780	Auckland Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Collar, and Bag Manufacturers	5
NAIL-MANUFACTURERS			1549	Wellington Industrial District Saddlers, Harness-makers, Bridle-makers, Collar-makers, Leather, and Fibre-bag Makers	12
1711	Auto Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	1	SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS GOODS		
1712	Lino Products, Ltd.	1	1498	Wellington District Sail, Tent, and Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Society	6
NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS			SAWMILLERS		
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	20	1880	New Zealand Sawmillers and Boxmakers ..	250
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	40	148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware Manufacturers	18
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	7	305	Canterbury Sawmillers	25
OPTICIANS			SHIPOWNERS		
1537	Wellington Industrial District Opticians ..	11	342	Devonport Steam Ferry Co., Ltd.	1
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS			326	Northern Steamship Co., Ltd.	1
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	208	137	Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd. ..	1
131	Wellington Master Painters	77	SOAP-MANUFACTURERS		
1677	Wanganui Master Painters and Decorators ..	15	1625	Auckland Soap-manufacturers	3
1321	Christchurch Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	64	1816	Wellington Industrial District Soap-manufacturers	4
343	Otago Painters	27	1843	Canterbury Soap-manufacturers	4
PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS			1841	McLeod Bros., Ltd.	1
1481	Wellington District Paint, Varnish, and Allied Products Manufacturers	12	TANNERS AND FELLMONGERS		
PLASTERERS			1509	Auckland Tanners	4
1778	Auckland Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers ..	6	1714	Christchurch Tanners	3
1733	Wellington Industrial District Plasterers and Fibrous Plasterers	34	1715	Otago and Southland Tanners	3
1383	Canterbury Master Plasterers	9	THEATRE-PROPRIETORS		
1866	Otago and Southland Fibrous Plasterers ..	4	1852	Auckland Theatre and Motion Picture Theatre Proprietors	8
PLUMBERS			1858	Wellington Industrial District Theatre Proprietors	4
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	104	1331	J. C. Williamson (New Zealand), Ltd. ..	1
142	Thomas Ballinger and Co., Ltd.	1	1411	J. C. Williamson Picture Corporation, Ltd. ..	1
1274	Wanganui District Master Plumbers	12	1854	Canterbury Motion Picture Theatre and Places of Amusement Owners	12
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	45	THRESHING-MILL OWNERS		
1925	Westland Master Plumbers	6	1902	North Island Threshing Mill and Agricultural Contractors	33
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	30	1396	North Canterbury American Type Threshing-mill Owners	21
1557	Timaru Master Plumbers	5	379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners ..	23
867	Dunedin Plumbers	27	TIMBER-MERCHANTS		
875	Invercargill Plumbers	16	1851	New Zealand Timber-merchants	92
PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER-PROPRIETORS			WATERSIDE EMPLOYERS		
539	Auckland Master Printers and Allied Trades ..	62	1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union ..	15
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors ..	15	1276	New Plymouth Waterside Employers' Union ..	9
1776	Auckland Stationery Manufacturers	4	1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union ..	10
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders ..	3	1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union ..	14
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	7	1279	Pictou Waterside Employers' Union ..	4
1361	Wairarapa Master Printers and Allied Trades ..	6	1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union ..	7
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	27	1277	Greymouth Waterside Employers' Union ..	4
948	Wellington Newspaper-proprietors	11	1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union ..	14
1800	Wellington Stationery Manufacturers	3	1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union ..	10
694	Canterbury Master Printers	23	1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	11
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	4	WICKERWORK		
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders ..	6	1707	Wellington District Wickerwork (other than Furniture) and Perambulator Manufacturers	4
519	Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd.	1	WOOLSCOURERS		
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors ..	6	1665	Wellington Woolscourers	9
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	30	1740	Canterbury Woolscourers	8
RABBIT BOARDS			Totals: Number of Unions as at 31st December, 1943, 272		
1833	New Zealand Rabbit Boards	55	14,782		
RADIO MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS					
1804	Auckland Provincial Radio Traders	60			
1643	Wellington Radio Traders	29			
1786	Wellington Radio Manufacturers	13			
1808	Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Radio Traders	32			

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
ARCHITECTS AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS			CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—continued		
1523	Wellington Architectural Assistants	17	672	Wanganui District Carpenters, Joiners, and Joiners' Machinists	242
1635	Christchurch Architects and Structural Engineers' Assistants	12	1316	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	1,068
ASBESTOS WORKERS			572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	161
1892	Auckland Asbestos Workers	270	792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	273
BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS			1293	Oamaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	60
1882	New Zealand Baking Trades Employees .. .	1,649	78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	556
BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY EMPLOYEES			CHEMICAL MANURE AND ACID WORKERS. (Also included in Freezing Workers)		
1313	Auckland Biscuit and Confectionery and Related Products Employees	500	1335	New Plymouth Chemical Fertilizer Workers ..	60
1452	Wellington Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	225	1446	Wanganui Chemical Fertilizer and Acid Workers	60
1439	Nelson Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	26	CLEANERS, CARETAKERS, AND LIFT-ATTENDANTS		
1345	Christchurch Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	252	1125	Auckland Cleaners, Caretakers, Lift-attendants, and Watchmen's	402
1142	Otago and Southland Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	652	1787	Taranaki Cleaners, Caretakers, and Lift-attendants	19
BOOTMAKERS AND REPAIRERS			1488	Wellington Caretakers, Cleaners, and Lift-attendants	401
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers Society ..	1,260	1515	Christchurch Cleaners, Caretakers, and Lift-attendants	213
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society ..	497	1781	Dunedin Liftmen, Cleaners, and Caretakers ..	82
35	Christchurch Footwear Operatives	800	CLERICAL WORKERS. (See also Tally Clerks, &c., and Sugar Workers)		
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers	247	1528	New Zealand General Insurance	1,492
BREWERS AND AERATED WATER EMPLOYEES			1853	New Zealand Bank Officials	1,480
1874	New Zealand (except Otago and Southland) Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees	708	1526	New Zealand Shipping Officers	994
873	Otago and Southland Brewery, Bottling Houses, and Aerated Waters	148	1636	New Zealand Freezing and Related Trades' Industries Clerical Officers	1,271
BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY WORKERS			1676	Auckland Legal Employees	420
340	Auckland Brick, Tile, Pottery, Clay, and Concrete-ware Employees	459	1489	Auckland Clerical and Office Staff Employees ..	4,969
1186	Otago and Southland Brick, Tile, Pottery, and Concrete Goods Makers	89	1651	Auckland Public Accountants' Employees ..	175
BRICKLAYERS			1760	Auckland Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	267
576	Auckland Bricklayers	96	1846	Auckland Provincial Dairy Companies' Secretaries	29
528	Wellington Bricklayers	75	1864	Wellington, Taranaki, and Marlborough Clerical Workers	3,408
566	Canterbury Bricklayers and Tile Layers ..	63	1928	New Plymouth Public Accountants' Employees ..	36
246	Otago Bricklayers	29	1571	Taranaki Legal Employees	56
BRUSH AND BROOM WORKERS			1765	Taranaki Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	145
1693	Auckland Brush, Broom, and Mop Trade ..	42	1850	Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa Public Accountants' Employees	104
1879	Wellington Brush and Broom Workers ..	8	1507	Wellington Legal Employees	340
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade ..	123	1637	Wellington Public Accountants' Employees ..	295
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade	64	1759	Wellington Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	504
CARBONIZATION WORKERS			1764	Marlborough Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	51
1626	Waikato Carbonization, Ltd., Employees ..	39	1819	Marlborough Public Accountants' Employees ..	10
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS			1552	Nelson Law Practitioners' Employees	22
1940	New Zealand (except Wellington, Nelson and Otago and Southland) Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	4,210	1573	Nelson Clerical Employees	137
1107	Hawke's Bay Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	205	1766	Nelson Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	35
1267	Hutt Valley Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	430	1835	Nelson Public Accountants' Employees ..	18
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	120	1585	Greymouth Law Practitioners' Employees ..	18
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	215	1792	Greymouth Clerical and Office Staff Employees ..	178
			1139	Canterbury Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	2,530
			1594	Canterbury Law Practitioners' Employees ..	307
			1650	Christchurch Accountants' and Sharebrokers' Employees	361
			1763	Canterbury Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	208
			1512	Dunedin Law Practitioners' Employees ..	134
			1541	Invercargill Clerks and Office Assistants ..	353
			1536	Invercargill Legal Employees	68
			1527	Otago Clerical Workers	1,108
			1708	Otago and Southland Public Accountants' Employees	99
			1758	Otago and Southland Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	187
			1826	Otago and Southland Part-time and Full-time Dairy-factory Secretaries	20

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
CLOTHING-TRADE EMPLOYEES			DENTAL ASSISTANTS AND TECHNICIANS		
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	225	1567	Auckland Dental Assistants and Technicians ..	34
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing and Related Trades Employees	4,610	1543	Wellington Dental Assistants and Technicians ..	129
67	Auckland Tailors	50	1746	Canterbury Dental Assistants and Technicians ..	107
1915	Wellington and Taranaki Clothing and Related Trades	3,567	1807	Otago and Southland Dental Assistants and Technicians	65
1801	Canterbury, Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough Clothing Trades	2,324	DOMESTIC SERVANTS		
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	1,187	*1490	Wellington Domestic Servants	—
1477	Dunedin Fur Trade Employees	88	DRIVERS		
1935	Otago and Southland Tailors' Shop Tailoresses and Male Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing Operatives	165	†240	Auckland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	2,688
COACHWORKERS			699	Gisborne Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	136
1705	Taranaki Coach and Motor-body Workers ..	14	1151	Taranaki Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	260
173	Wellington Coach and Motor-body and Related Workers	175	375	Hawke's Bay Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	380
1683	Nelson Coach and Motor-body Workers ..	4	730	Wanganui Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	200
1752	Westland Coach and Motor-body Builders ..	9	219	Wellington Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,118
263	Canterbury Coach and Motor-body Builders ..	88	1223	Blenheim Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	100
205	Otago and Southland Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	28	1146	Nelson Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	208
COAL-MINE WORKERS			1654	Westland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	144
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers	1,215	281	Canterbury Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,275
1109	Northern Coal-mines Underground Officials ..	89	1468	Southland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	300
1513	North Auckland Coal-miners	150	1119	Otago Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	753
1447	Ohura District Coal-miners	103	ELECTRICAL WORKERS. (See also Engineers and Allied Workers)		
1703	Nelson Industrial District Coal-mine Workers ..	9	1939	North Island Electrical Trades	1,511
1344	Buller Deputies	24	892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	77
1348	Grey Valley Deputies and Underviewers ..	64	ENGINE-DRIVERS. (See also Coal-mine and Gold-mine Workers: Flour-mill Employees; New Zealand Railways Employees)		
1042	Millerton and Gravity Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	21	1813	New Zealand Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Marine-engine Drivers, Greasers, Firemen, and Assistants	826
1753	Runanga State Coal-miners	525	ENGINEERS AND ALLIED WORKERS		
1668	Grey Valley Collieries, Ltd., Employees ..	173	1827	New Zealand (except Northern Industrial District) Amalgamated Engineering and Related Trades	4,190
1679	Seddonville Coal-miners	14	1900	Northern Industrial District Amalgamated Engineering, Coachbuilding, and Related Trades	5,975
1696	Burke's Creek Coal-miners	63	596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	302
1743	Runanga District Coal-mine Employees ..	54	149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	196
1641	Canterbury Coal-mine Workers	57	779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	47
996	Green Island Coal-miners	26	97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	75
829	Otago Coal-miners	244	930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	257
1290	Ohai District Underviewers, Deputies, and Shot-firers	32	19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	93
1728	Mataura District Coal-mine Workers	15	107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders	210
COOKS AND STEWARDS (MARINE)			372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	51
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards ..	200	703	Dunedin Canister Workers	53
1309	Wellington District (New Zealand) Marine Chief Stewards	10	80	Dunedin Iron and Brass Moulders	267
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	600	1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees ..	76
CREAMERIES, CHEESE, BUTTER, AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES			197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	260
1723	New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Employees	2,685	102	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship-builders of Otago	80
1738	North Island Dairy-factory Managers	294	FELT-HATTERS		
753	Auckland Milk-roundsmen's	138	1494	Auckland Hatters	59
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	20	1891	Wellington and Dunedin Felt-hatters	37
1830	South Island Dairy-factory Managers	35			
1662	Christchurch Milk Roundsmen's	30			
833	Otago and Southland Dairy-factory Managers ..	70			
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	90			
1941	Dunedin Retail Milk Employees	20			
CURRIERS, TANNERS, AND FELLMONGERS					
1389	Auckland Curriers and Beamsmen's	42			
508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	363			
1908	Wellington and Taranaki Soap, Candle, Tannery, and Related Trades Employees	75			

* Defunct; cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1943.

† Cancelled in respect of Auckland 25 mile radius subsequent to 31st December, 1943.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
FERRY EMPLOYEES			GROCERS' SUNDRIES MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES		
1130	Devonport Ferry Co.'s Employees	112	1548	Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Canning, Condiments, and Related Products Manufacturing Employees	334
FIRE-BRIGADESMEN			1588	Auckland Drug Factories Employees	112
1920	New Zealand Fire Brigades Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents	28	1863	Wellington, Taranaki, Marlborough, Nelson, and Canterbury Grocers' Sundries, Chemical, and Related Products Factory Employees	300
921	Auckland Fire Brigades' Employees	106	*1369	Nelson Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Jam-factory, and Related Workers	
1811	Northern, Wellington, Taranaki, and Nelson Fire Brigades' Employees	117	1837	Otago and Southland Manufacturing Chemists, Preserved Foods, Jam, and Starch Factories Employees	395
1342	Christchurch Fire Brigades' Employees	53			
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades' Employees	62			
FISH-TRADE EMPLOYEES			HARBOUR BOARD EMPLOYEES		
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	48	1660	New Zealand Harbour Boards Employees	1,504
1539	Wellington Fishworkers	25			
FLAXMILL EMPLOYEES			HERD-TESTERS		
540	Manawatu Flaxmill and Flax Textile Employees	211	1686	Auckland Herd-testers	102
1754	Southland Flaxmill Employees	79	1901	Taranaki Herd-testers	17
			1803	Wellington Herd-testers	31
FLOUR-MILL EMPLOYEES			HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES		
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees	105	688	Auckland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	4,291
1719	Wellington Industrial District Flour-mills Employees	15	1214	Taranaki Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	335
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	99	218	Wellington District Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	3,720
174	Canterbury United Flour-mill Employees	112	1271	Marlborough Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	153
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees	35	1265	Nelson Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	190
1538	Dunedin Flour-mills Employees	60	1228	Westland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	340
FREEZING WORKERS			652	Canterbury Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	1,985
1923	Auckland Freezing-works and Abattoir Employees	3,030	675	Otago Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	1,228
1406	Gisborne District Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	320	1295	Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	425
1404	Moerewa Freezing Workers	251			
1393	Taranaki Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	514			
1465	Taranaki Bacon-workers	34			
1932	Wellington and Marlborough Freezing-works, Abattoir, and Related Trades' Employees	4,384			
1648	Nelson Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	46			
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	2,400			
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	2,158			
FURNITURE-TRADE EMPLOYEES			ICE-CREAM WORKERS		
910	Auckland United Furniture and Related Trades	775	1907	Wellington and Taranaki Ice-cream and Related Products	36
1330	Taranaki Federated Furniture Trades	16			
1823	Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough Federated Furniture and Related Trades	545			
1906	Christchurch and Greymouth Federated Furniture and Related Trades	416			
84	Dunedin Federated Furniture and Related Trades	158			
411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades	57			
GARDENERS. (Also included in Labourers)			JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS		
1856	Auckland Gardeners, Gardeners' Labourers, and Green-keepers	62	1609	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Opticians' Employees	38
			1529	Wellington Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Related Trades	35
			1694	Christchurch Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Engravers	9
			1563	Dunedin Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Trades	11
GASWORKS EMPLOYEES			JOURNALISTS		
1761	New Zealand Gasworks and Related Trades' Employees	956	853	Auckland Journalists	84
			1485	Taranaki Journalists	26
			1023	Wellington Journalists	81
GOLD-MINE WORKERS			1658	Nelson Journalists	7
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	435	1663	Greymouth Journalists	11
16	Thames Miners	128	857	Christchurch Journalists	95
1471	Westland Gold-dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines' Employees	360	854	Dunedin Journalists	23
1546	Otago Gold-dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines' Employees	60	1893	Invercargill Journalists	17
1657	Southland Gold-mine Employees	10			
			LABOURERS (MISCELLANEOUS)		
			825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	750
			871	Auckland District Labourers and Related Trades	1,015
			777	Poverty Bay General Labourers and Related Trades	253
			811	Taranaki Labourers and Related Trades	320
			1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	75
			1938	Wellington, Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough Local Bodies', other Labourers, and Related Trades	2,835
			176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers and Related Workers	1,460
			903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	20
			507	Otago Labourers and Related Trades	712
			1492	Southland Labourers and Related Trades	250

* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1943 (number of members included in total shown for Wellington Union).

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES			PLASTERERS		
1520	Auckland Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	500	635	Auckland Plasterers and Related Trades	135
1936	Wellington, Taranaki, Marlborough, and Nelson, Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	300	1699	Taranaki Plasterers	11
1924	Greymouth Laundry Workers	12	1829	Wellington, Marlborough, and Nelson Plasterers and Related Trades	140
1710	Christchurch Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	166	1898	Canterbury and Westland Plasterers	81
1560	Dunedin Laundry Employees	98	216	Otago and Southland Operative Plasterers	32
LIME AND CEMENT WORKERS (also included in Labourers)			PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS		
1535	Portland Cement Workers	195	1817	New Zealand (except Westland) Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Related Trades	1,402
1145	Golden Bay Cement Co.'s Employees	79	1533	Westland Plumbers and Gasfitters	17
1176	Otago and Southland Lime and Cement Employees	324	PRINTING-TRADE EMPLOYEES		
LOCAL BODIES' OFFICERS			1862	New Zealand (except Otago and Southland Industrial District) Printing and Related Trades	2,225
1680	Auckland Provincial District Local Authorities' Officers	712	1108	Auckland City Female Printing and Related Trades	375
1726	Taranaki Local Authorities' Officers	61	267	Otago Box-workers	87
1661	Wellington Local Bodies' Officers	829	315	Southland Printing and Related Trades	66
1814	Marlborough Local Bodies' Officers	15	1717	Otago Printing and Related Trades	320
1721	Nelson Local Bodies' Officers	38	RADIO OFFICERS		
1820	Canterbury Local Bodies' Officers (other than Clerical)	157	1922	New Zealand Radio Officers	86
1506	Dunedin City Corporation and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board Engineer Officials	26	ROPE AND TWINE WORKERS		
1501	Dunedin Municipal Clerical and other Employees (other than Inspectors)	206	1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers	78
1889	Dunedin City Council and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board Inspectors (other than Tramway Inspectors)	38	1201	Canterbury Rope, Twine, and Flax-mill Employees	37
MATCH-FACTORY EMPLOYEES			1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners	59
1591	Wellington Match-manufacturing Employees	87	RUBBER WORKERS		
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees	50	1556	Auckland Rubber Workers	199
MERCHANT-SERVICE EMPLOYEES			1913	Wellington Rubber Employees	14
1720	New Zealand Merchant Service Guild	415	1873	Christchurch Rubber Workers	62
NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES			RURAL WORKERS		
710	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants	13,000	1616	New Zealand Workers	14,414
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	2,157	SACK AND BAG WORKERS		
1325	New Zealand Railway Tradesmen's Association	2,312	1937	Auckland Textile, Sack and Bag Workers	62
OPTICAL EMPLOYEES. (See also Jewellers, &c.)			SADDLERY AND HARNESS WORKERS		
1551	Wellington Optical Employees	36	150	Auckland Saddlers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Sailmakers, and Related Trades	297
1592	Christchurch Optical Employees	21	1871	Wellington, Taranaki, and Nelson Saddlers, Bag-makers, Canvas-workers, and Related Trades	84
1709	Otago and Southland Optical Employees	12	223	Christchurch Saddlery, Bag and Canvas Workers	110
PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES			182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	43
1572	Auckland Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Employees	54	SCHEELITE MINE WORKERS		
1911	Wellington and Canterbury Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Printer's Ink, and Related Products Manufacturers' Employees	75	1930	Glenorchy District Scheelite Mine Workers	46
1595	Dunedin Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Employees	18	SEAMEN AND FIREMEN		
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS			1297	Auckland Federated Seamen's	833
108	Auckland Painters and Decorators	308	1305	Wellington Federated Seamen's	1,131
1312	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers	73	1298	Dunedin Federated Seamen's	564
1433	Hawke's Bay Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	41	SHIPWRIGHTS. (See also Carpenters and Joiners)		
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	71	1839	New Zealand (except Northern, Taranaki and Westland) Shipwrights and Boat-builders	79
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, Display and Poster Artists	390	494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat-builders	358
1484	Marlborough Painters and Decorators	13	SHOP-ASSISTANTS		
445	Nelson Painters	20	152	Auckland Butchers	501
1890	Westland Painters and Decorators	20	314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	558
81	Christchurch Painters	282	1434	Auckland Grocers' Shop-managers	114
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	24	501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	274
1037	Oamaru Painters	10	1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees	56
93	Dunedin Painters	100	1100	Auckland Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Butchers', Grocers, Hairdressers', and Chemists' Assistants)	2,474
784	Southland Painters	38	1275	Gisborne Grocers' and other Shop-assistants	227
PAPER-MILLS EMPLOYEES			1122	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants and Related Trades	525
1877	Whakatane District Paper-mill Employees	228	1502	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-Assistants and Related Trades	3,750
1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees	164	1624	Blenheim Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants and Related Trades	172
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS			1178	Nelson Grocers' Assistants	76
1888	New Zealand Photo-engravers	74			

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1943.
SHOP-ASSISTANTS—<i>continued</i>			THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT EMPLOYEES		
1499	Nelson Shop-assistants	168	1794	New Zealand Musicians	1,243
1639	Nelson Operative Butchers	39	1805	New Zealand (except Northern, Nelson, and West- land) Theatrical and Places of Amusement and Related Employees	871
1164	Westland Retail Shop-assistants	257	1129	Auckland Houses of Entertainment and Places of Amusement Employees	976
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	395	923	Auckland Motion-picture Projectionists	99
236	Christchurch Hairdressers' and Tobacconists' Assistants	151	715	Auckland Stage Employees	22
1933	Canterbury Amalgamated Shop-assistants and Related Trades (other than Grocers', Tobaccon- ists' and Hairdressers' Assistants)	2,210	1729	Auckland Picture-theatre Managers, Assistant Managers, and Publicity Men's	22
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	185	1449	Taranaki Motion-picture Projectionists	13
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants	36	1377	Wellington District Motion-picture Operators	107
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants	100	1750	Nelson and Westland Picture-theatre Employees	44
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants	24	1931	Canterbury, Westland, and Nelson Motion-picture Operators	46
1359	Otago and Southland Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers', Butchers', Chemists', Tobacconists', and Hairdressers' Assistants)	1,443	5	Christchurch Stage Employees	15
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	168	1450	Dunedin Motion-picture Projectionists	28
578	Otago and Southland Hairdressers' and Tobac- conists' Assistants	103	711	Dunedin Stage Employees	12
225	Southland Operative Butchers	72	942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	77
SPORTS-GOODS EMPLOYEES			TILERS AND SLATERS		
1670	Auckland Sports-goods Employees	12	1542	Auckland Roof Tilers and Slaters	78
STONEMASONS			1587	Wellington Tile-layers	12
1788	New Zealand Stonemasons	122	TIMBER-YARDS AND SAWMILL EMPLOYEES		
STOREMEN AND PACKERS			1771	New Zealand Timber-workers	6,547
1101	Auckland United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	1,498	444	Auckland Coopers	45
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	45	TOBACCO-MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES		
1797	Wellington and Taranaki Cool-stores Employees	87	1929	New Zealand Tobacco Products Employees	720
1323	Hawke's Bay United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	256	TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES		
773	Wellington United Warehouse and Bulk Store Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	1,035	1865	New Zealand Tramways Authorities Employees	2,602
1163	Blenheim United Storemen's (other than Em- ployees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	60	1652	Auckland Transport Board Inspectorial Staff	32
1613	Nelson Storemen and Packers	50	1638	Auckland Transport Board's Maintenance Officers	32
1095	Christchurch Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	544	1500	Wellington Tramway Inspectors, Despatchers, and Depot Officers	20
1403	Invercargill Wholesale Storemen and Packers and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	205	1094	Dunedin Corporation Transport Officials	25
1179	Otago and Southland Wholesale Storemen and Packers	484	1181	Kaikorai Cable Tramway Employees	27
1822	Otago and Southland Cool-store Employees	12	WATERSIDE EMPLOYEES, STEVEDORES, AND TIMEKEEPERS		
SUGAR-WORKS EMPLOYEES			1718	New Zealand Waterside Workers	6,219
1168	Auckland Sugar-works Employees	246	1532	Auckland Assistant Stevedores, Foremen, and Timekeepers (in connection with Waterside Work)	67
1799	Auckland Sugar-manufacturing Industry Technical and Engineering Staff and Office Employees	42	1730	Auckland Receiving and Forwarding Wharf Fore- men's and Assistant Foremen's	25
TALLY CLERKS. (See also Waterside Employees)			1519	Wellington Foreman Stevedores, Timekeepers, and Permanent Hands	80
830	Auckland Tallymen's	280	1524	Lyttelton Foreman Stevedores and Permanent Hands	37
1818	Napier Ships' Tally Clerks	16	1692	Otago and Southland Shipping Foremen's and Assistant Foremen's	26
1134	Wellington City Ships' Tally Clerks	90	WOOLLEN-MILLS EMPLOYEES		
1152	Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks	45	1155	Auckland District Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	325
1510	Dunedin and Port Chalmers Ships' Tally Clerks	40	769	Wellington District Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	1,062
			266	Canterbury Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	1,143
			776	Otago and Southland Woollen-mills and Hosiery- factories Employees	1,700
			Totals: Number of unions registered as at 31st December, 1943, 399		
					214,628

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (827 copies), £65.

By Authority: E. V. PAUL, Government Printer, Wellington.—1944.

Price 9d.

