

1942.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE).

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

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## REPORT.

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THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, to the Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 23rd June, 1942.

I have the honour to present herewith the fifty-first 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, 1941, to 31st March, 1942.

I have, &c.,

HENRY E. MOSTON,  
Secretary of Labour.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

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### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS.

A decrease from 17,940 to 17,421 is disclosed in the number of premises registered under the Factories Act, 1921-22, but the number of persons employed shows an increase from 132,907 to 134,039. Statistics as to employees in factories are collected mainly in April in each year, and the figures quoted therefore mainly relate to April, 1941. In the case of shops, numbers are compiled from estimates furnished by Inspectors, these estimates being based on information secured during visits to shop premises. From these it is estimated that a reduction occurred in the number of persons employed (53,461 to 52,026).

Because of the continued mobilization of men of military age the number of men employed in factories declined from 82,316 to 80,469, while a decrease from 26,718 to 24,451 in the number employed in shops can be attributed to the same cause. On the other hand, the number of women employed in factories increased from 34,291 to 37,111 and the number employed in shops from 26,743 to 27,575. In recent months registration of a group of women became necessary under the National Service Emergency Regulations, and it can be expected that transfers to essential employments following registration will vary considerably the numbers quoted above. Already the employment of women has become established in many occupations previously restricted by custom or law to men, while extended employment of women has occurred in several trades—*e.g.*, the canning department of meat-preserving works. Striking illustrations of the employment of women in jobs previously performed by men are the appearance of women drivers, tram conductors, railway porters, and postal delivery officials. The employment of women has in some industries been restricted or precluded by the provisions of awards, also by the prohibition of night-work by the Factories Act, 1921-22. Provision for shift-work for women operatives has now been introduced in appropriate cases. Variation of awards has been undertaken on the recommendation of the Industrial Emergency Council, which in considering this general question has adopted the principle of equal pay for equal work. Thus lower rates of pay for women have been fixed only where it has been shown that a lower volume of work was inevitable or the whole of a job could not be allotted to women. With a view to the absorption of

local female labour, factories, particularly clothing-factories, have been established or re-established in certain of the smaller towns. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that there is still a reserve of female labour in some areas—*e.g.*, in Westland, where there are practically no secondary industries.

Departmental records of overtime are in respect of extended hours worked by women and boys. For the calendar year 1941 overtime to the extent of 1,413,157 hours was worked in factories, the figures for 1939 and 1940 respectively being 950,140 and 1,241,807. Pursuant to resolution of the Industrial Emergency Council, Inspectors have permitted overtime in excess of the statutory maximum of one hundred and twenty hours a year. Careful inquiry has, however, been made to ascertain that the health of workers has not been impaired as a result of these extra hours. Many awards contained a provision the effect of which was to introduce a necessity to pay double rates after three hours had been worked in any week. As a result of the Overtime and Holidays Labour Legislation Suspension Order 1941 (Serial number 1941/241), penal rates were reduced to time and a half for the first three hours on any one day and twelve hours in any week (four hours and sixteen hours respectively under any award where the four-hour limit previously applied). From December, 1941, therefore the penal-cost factor which may have prevented overtime being worked on many contracts was removed. Thus the amount of overtime worked in 1942 should disclose a further increase. As a result of a survey undertaken in April, 1942, it was estimated that the overtime then being worked in some of the important industries was as set out in the table following. It would appear, however, that in a number of cases no overtime at all is being undertaken. On the other hand, cases of excessive hours of work have occurred, particularly in the engineering trades.

Canister-making .. .. .	10 to 12 hours per week.
Canvas-working .. .. .	2 to 17 "
Clothing-manufacturing .. .. .	3 to 16 "
Engineering and munitions .. .. .	10 to 30 "
Soap-manufacturing .. .. .	4 to 10 "
Timber, joinery, and box making .. .. .	6 to 14 "
Woollen-milling .. .. .	6 to 15 "

The recent British Government "Statement relating to Production" is commented on by the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* in respect of hours of work as follows:—

"On the subject of the determination of the best length of the working-week for different kinds of work and for men, women, and juveniles, the Statement draws attention to investigations by the Industrial Health Research Board which indicate that, over an extended period, weekly working-hours should not exceed sixty for men and fifty-five for women, and declares that it has appeared to the Government to be more useful to take all possible steps to restrict weekly hours within these limits than to institute further investigations which were unlikely to produce different results.

"As regards the recommendation that workpeople should have one day's rest in seven, while factories, on the other hand, should be kept working wherever possible seven days a week, it is observed that, though it is possible for such a system to be arranged in some factories, it would seem that in very many, if not most, cases, five and a half or six days of production (with or without two day shifts or day-and-night shifts) will continue to be the best system that can be devised. The Statement adduces a number of reasons for this conclusion, and also points out that it is important to bear in mind that Sunday work makes added demands for transport and other ancillary workers. All Departments agree that in the interests of the maintenance of production at the maximum level, Sunday work should be restricted (subject to some exceptions) to essential maintenance or repair work and to occasions when special emergencies have to be met."

Inspectors report shortages of labour in many industries, also in farming activities and, since the introduction of extended defence contracts, in building construction and associate industries. Pursuant to an order under the Labour Legislation Emergency Regulations 1940, workers on defence works are employed for a normal working-week of fifty-four hours. Apart from the withdrawal of men for the armed forces, a demand for workers has occurred as the result of the development of industries not previously known in this country. Manufacture of wallboard from wood-pulp, manufacture of plywood, extended manufacture of paper, manufacture of pottery-ware, completion in local factories of the manufacture, for example, of electric lamps, and silver-plated hollowware are examples on the manufacturing side, while in the sphere of primary production the growing of linen-flax and subsequent processing, the increased acreage in cereals, and the growing of seeds may be quoted. In addition, demands for supplies for the armed forces have caused increases in canister-making, canning of all kinds, biscuit-manufacturing, clothing and footwear manufacture, &c.

General extension of the working-week has been advocated in the press and otherwise as an essential requirement in present conditions. This question of hours has received frequent and extended consideration by the Industrial Emergency Council. The Council has taken the view that a blanket extension of ordinary hours will not, of itself, bring about an increase in production. Thus, it has adhered to the forty-hour week, dealing in individual cases with extension problems. Removal of restrictive overtime provision and reduction of penalty rates for overtime and holiday work have been referred to above. Throughout the Council has afforded workers' and employers' organizations an opportunity to present evidence, and every possible step has been taken to maintain good will and co-operation in the Council's recommendations.

### FACTORIES ACT.

The following details bring up to date the table regarding the number of factories and the number of factory workers included in previous reports :—

Year.	Number of Factories.	Working Occupiers.	Male Employees.	Female Employees.	Total Workers.
1941-42 .. .. .	17,421	16,509	80,469	37,111	134,039

Licenses were issued to 204 persons performing work elsewhere than in the factory.

Increases in the number of workers have been reported each year since 1933-34. The following shows the increase in some of the individual trades :—

	Total Workers.	
	1933-34 Registration.	1941-42 Registration.
Biscuit, confectionery, ice-cream cone, castor- and icing-sugar making ..	2,316	3,750
Boot, shoe, and slipper making .. .. .	2,072	4,464
Clothing-manufacture (including dressmaking, millinery, hat and cap making, shirt, white, and silk working, and tailoring)	11,294	18,415
Engineering, general, iron and brass moulding, and rangemaking (including agricultural and dairying machinery and implement making)	3,579	7,868
Glass-manufacturing .. .. .	36	216
Match-manufacturing .. .. .	143	234
Meat freezing, preserving, and canning, ham and bacon curing, gluemaking, and boiling down	8,596	12,368
Nailmaking .. .. .	26	120
Paper-milling .. .. .	184	382
Paint and varnish making .. .. .	124	421
Porcelain-enamelled-goods manufacturing .. .. .	30	99
Rubber-goods manufacturing .. .. .	20	349
Sail, tent, canvas goods, cover, and oilskin making .. .. .	180	390
Ship and boat building .. .. .	300	896
Woollen-milling, hosiery-manufacturing, and knitting .. .. .	3,208	5,850

In last year's report attention was drawn to the reduction in the number employed in the motor and cycle engineering trade. A further decrease has taken place, and employment, which increased from 4,806 in 1933-34 to 8,399 in 1939-40, has now fallen away to 6,374 in 1941-42. The coach, motor, and tramcar building, motor trimming, and painting trade has also fallen off from 3,963 in 1938-39 to 2,289 in 1941-42. Rationing of petrol, also withdrawal of men, particularly for Air Force units, have contributed to these variations.

Localization of industry is distinctly marked throughout New Zealand. While on the one hand meat-freezing concerns are fairly well distributed, glass-manufacturing, plywood, wallboard (pulp), and pottery are practically restricted to the Auckland District. Boot-manufacturing is found in Auckland (1,759 workers), Christchurch (1,319 workers), Wellington (919 workers), and Dunedin (370 workers), with factories also in Wanganui and Timaru. Thus, while Dunedin ranks fourth in the number of workers in the boot-manufacturing industry, it holds premier place in the woollen-milling industry, Christchurch running it a close second, with Wellington third, and Auckland lowest of the four chief towns. Of interest also is the distribution in respect of laundry-work, dyeing, and cleaning. In these trades Auckland City has 589 workers, Wellington City 474, Christchurch City 265, and Dunedin City only 73, a variation that is not wholly explained by the differences in population.

### ACCIDENTS.

Details regarding the number of accidents in factories are not yet sufficiently tabulated to permit inclusion in this report. Each accident reported to the Department is carefully inquired into for the purpose of ascertaining that the worker's rights under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, are made known to him, also that any precautions possible are adopted so that accident risks for the future will be lessened. In doing this the Department performs a useful service to worker, employer, and the country generally. Accidents that have occurred in recent years on farms, also in the distributive trades, have suggested that it is not unreasonable that there be introduced a responsibility to report all accidents to workers in the course of their employment. Accidents in factories and building-work are already provided for, and probably also accidents in connection with machines, electrical hazards, and transport. This is a matter that will be brought forward for the consideration of the Legislature.

A special investigation has been made of fire-escapes in factories in collaboration with the local authorities concerned. While the Factories Act, 1921-22, confers certain powers in this connection

on Inspectors of Factories, powers covering workers in shops, offices, warehouses, and other workplaces are insufficiently wide. Work under the Emergency Precautions Scheme has been of considerable value in regard to means of escape from buildings, and Inspectors of Factories are co-operating with the authorities in this matter.

Inspectors of Factories have also been advised of the special dangers that may arise from industrial employments during enemy action, as well as the principles of effective ventilation and lighting in black-out conditions.

#### INSPECTIONS, ETC.

During the year visits of inspection to the number of 12,446 were made. Complaints were received respecting 395 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 10 prosecutions and 156 warnings. In 103 cases investigation showed that no breach had been committed, while in the remaining cases no action was considered necessary. Ten prosecutions were instituted for breaches which were discovered by Inspectors, and warnings were given in other cases, being either first offences or of a minor nature. Convictions were secured in 17 of the 20 prosecutions; the fines totalled £33. No case calls for comment.

There were 528 requisitions served to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for lime-washing, safeguards for workers employed on machinery, &c., sanitary conveniences, fire-escapes, dust-extraction, renovations and structural alterations, heating-appliances, lighting, ventilation, spray-booths in duco work, first-aid appliances, and dining-rooms in the case of establishments employing over six women and girls and boys under sixteen; also provision of drinking-water.

#### AMENDMENT OF FACTORIES ACT, 1921-22.

The Statutes Amendment Act, 1941, varied section 14 of the Factories Amendment Act, 1936, relating to wages payable for holidays. It was designed merely to overcome any ambiguity that may have existed as to the intention of the Legislature that payment for any of the eight holidays prescribed by the Factories Act, 1921-22, is to be made to every person who has been employed in a factory at any time during the fortnight ending on the day on which the holiday occurs.

#### BOYS AND GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

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. Certificates to the number of 4,298 (previous year, 4,199) were issued during the year (boys, 2,153; girls, 2,145). Of the certificates issued, 196 were for boys and 284 for girls under fourteen years of age. The Inspector is to be satisfied before issuing a certificate that the boy or girl to whom it relates is of the age specified therein and is fit for the employment. Further, under section 27, "A boy or girl under fourteen years of age shall not be employed except in special cases, authorized in writing by the Inspector." Certificates are not issued lightly to boys and girls under fourteen, and are endorsed to the effect that the boy or girl concerned must not be employed on any machine in any workroom in which machinery is used.

Inquiries made by the Department definitely established that boys and girls below the age stated are not being employed on machines. It may be that in some workrooms, girls over fourteen years of age are employed on power machines of the standard type, but the work is usually of a comparatively light nature.

#### SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

The Department has no accurate record as to the number of shops and the number of assistants employed therein, but from the information available it is estimated that there were during the year 28,007 shops throughout New Zealand, of which 13,440 (approximately one-half) were carried on without assistants. In the shops with assistants it is estimated there were employed 24,451 males and 27,575 females.

During the year visits of inspection of shops to the number of 17,250 were made. The Department also made 2,045 visits of inspection of offices, but the information so far available is insufficient to enable it to make an accurate estimate regarding the number of offices in the Dominion and of assistants employed therein.

Prosecutions numbered 144 (employers, 142; workers, 2); convictions were obtained in 132 cases. A number of cases were withdrawn; fines totalled £180 15s.

Complaints were received respecting 419 alleged breaches of the Act, resulting in 54 prosecutions and 157 warnings. In 122 cases investigations showed that no breach had been committed, while in the remaining cases no action was considered necessary. Ninety prosecutions were instituted for breaches which were discovered by Inspectors, and warnings were given in other cases, being either first offences or of a minor nature.

One hundred and forty-four requisitions were served on occupiers of shops to comply with various requirements of the Act, such as for sanitary conveniences, heating-appliances, lunch-rooms, seating or rest-room accommodation, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, and partitions, including separate entrances.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT.

Prior to the amalgamation of the Borough of New Brighton with the City of Christchurch, which took effect on 1st April, 1941, an understanding was arrived at between the two local authorities concerned that the amalgamation was not to affect the existing position in respect of the half-holiday in the New Brighton area. This necessitated that the New Brighton area remain a separate district for the purposes of the Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22 (the Christchurch City Council being deemed to be the local authority thereof), also that the existing position in regard to the hours of closing on other working-days in the week be preserved. A section in the Statutes Amendment Act, 1941, gave effect to this understanding.

## RETAIL HOURS FOR OIL-FUEL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of orders fixing closing-hours made to 31st March, 1942, is twenty-seven, the number actually in operation being twenty-four. Nineteen appeals for total or partial exemption were dealt with. One appeal was granted, and two were withdrawn following modification of conditions. There was one prosecution under the regulations, a penalty of £2 being imposed. Regulations have now been issued (Serial number 1942/181) providing for universal opening and closing hours for all retail oil-fuel establishments throughout the Dominion and revoking all orders previously made. The hours specified are 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays inclusive, and 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. On Sundays premises are to be closed all day. Machinery is provided whereby fuel may be obtained in case of urgent necessity.

## ANNUAL APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY CLOSING-DAYS.

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. Only two changes of day occurred in 1942, the counties of Amuri and Waiapu changing from Saturday to Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

## INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

Awards of the Court of Arbitration . . . . . 100 (last year 165).

The awards and industrial agreements actually in force on the 31st March, 1942, total 524 (last year 528).

The Court also issued 5 apprenticeship orders and 119 miscellaneous documents (interpretations, enforcements, &c.).

The Court of Arbitration has issued three awards recently in which there is awarded to all workers employed under them payment for the statutory holidays allowed by the Factories Act, 1921-22: see New Zealand (except Westland) Plumbers and Gasfitters' award (41 Book of Awards 1377), New Zealand Builders' Labourers, Quarry-workers, Tunnellers, and General Labourers' award (1941 Book of Awards 1823), and New Zealand Carpenters and Joiners' award, dated 23rd April, 1942. In the memorandum to the award first mentioned it is pointed out that hitherto a substantial number of plumbers (being those employed within factories) have received payment. The Court therefore considered it just and equitable that all workers under the award should receive the same treatment in this regard. On a previous occasion—viz., in the New Zealand (except Westland) Stonemasons' award (1938 Book of Awards 2511)—provision was made on similar grounds for all workers under the award.

## WORK PERFORMED BY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

Industrial agreements made under the Act . . . . .	34 (last year 22)
Disputes where recommendations were substantially accepted or agreements reached and referred to the Court to make awards . . . . .	84 (last year 95)
Disputes where partial settlement was arrived at and referred to the Court to make awards . . . . .	35 (last year 53)
Disputes withdrawn during or after hearing . . . . .	2

## MINIMUM WAGE-RATES AS AT 31ST MAY, 1942, FIXED BY AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS IN A NUMBER OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A pronouncement of the Court of Arbitration contained in 1937 Book of Awards 1648 contained standard minima for casual labour as: 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. By the Rates of Wages Emergency Regulations 1940 (Serial number 1940/86) the Court is authorized by general order to amend the provisions of all awards and industrial agreements for the time being in force in so far as such provisions affect the rates of remuneration of workers. In making a general order the Court shall take into account (a) the economic and financial conditions affecting trade and industry in New Zealand; (b) the cost of living; (c) any rise or fall in the cost of living since the date when any previous order under these regulations was made; and (d) all other considerations which the Court deems relevant. Following an application in that behalf to the Court an increase of 5 per cent. upon the rates fixed by awards, agreements, and apprenticeship orders was granted by order dated 12th August, 1940 (1940 Book of Awards 1153).

The Rates of Wages Emergency Regulations 1940, Amendment No. 3 (Serial number 1942/28), authorizes the Court to exclude from the scope of any order such portion of the remuneration in each week of the workers affected by the order as exceeds an amount determined by the Court. It further prescribes that where any such exclusion is made any increase or reduction provided for by the order in the rates of remuneration shall apply to the unexcluded portion of each worker's earnings irrespective of his total weekly remuneration, the term remuneration being defined for the purposes of this amendment as actual earnings, including time and piece wages and overtime and any other special payments.

An order of the Court dated 7th April, 1942, increased rates of remuneration then in force by 5 per cent. and excluded from the scope of the order such portion of the remuneration in each week of the workers affected as exceeds the amount of £5 in the case of adult male workers, the amount of £2 10s. in the case of adult female workers, and the amount of £1 10s. in the case of junior workers and apprentices, and applied the increase to the unexcluded portion of the remuneration of each worker.

In the following table 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 an asterisk (\*), 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 from 7th April, 1942, in accordance with the general order of the Court dated 31st March, 1942.

Industry.	Rate.	Weekly Hours.
Bakers .. .. .	£5 15s. per week .. ..	44
Biscuit and confectionery workers—		
Adult male .. .. .	£4 12s. 6d. to £5 15s. per week	40
Adult female .. .. .	£2 10s. per week .. ..	40
Boot operatives—		
Adult male .. .. .	2s. 6½d. per hour .. ..	40
Adult female .. .. .	1s. 5½d. per hour .. ..	40
Bricklayers .. .. .	2s. 10½d. per hour .. ..	40
Butchers (retail shops) .. .. .	£5 5s. to £6 5s. per week .. ..	44
Carpenters and joiners .. .. .	2s. 9½d. per hour .. ..	40
Clerical workers—		
Adult male .. .. .	£5 10s. per week .. ..	} Those of establishment.
Adult female .. .. .	£3 5s. per week .. ..	
Clothing-trade employees—		
Adult male .. .. .	£5 per week .. ..	40
Adult female .. .. .	£2 12s. 6d. per week .. ..	40
Coachworkers .. .. .	2s. 9d. per hour .. ..	40
Cheese- and butter-factory employees .. .. .	£4 10s. to £5 14s. per week .. ..	Butter: 40, 44, or 48, according to season of year. Cheese: 38, 44, or 52, according to season of year.
Drivers—		
(a) Motor .. .. .	£4 16s. to £5 8s. per week .. ..	44
(b) Horse .. .. .	£4 13s. for one horse, £4 16s. for two horses, and 6d. per day extra for each horse above two	44
(c) Passenger transport .. .. .	£5 10s. per week .. ..	88 per fortnight. Omnibus-drivers, 80.
Electrical workers .. .. .	2s. 9d. per hour .. ..	40
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
Furniture-trade employees—		
Males .. .. .	2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d. per hour .. ..	40
Grocers' assistants .. .. .	£5 5s. per week .. ..	44
Hairdressers .. .. .	*£5 13s. per week .. ..	44
Labourers .. .. .	2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. per hour .. ..	40
Motor-engineering-trade employees .. .. .	2s. 5d. to 2s. 11d. per hour .. ..	40
Painters and decorators .. .. .	2s. 9d. per hour .. ..	40
Plasterers .. .. .	2s. 10½d. per hour .. ..	40
Plumbers .. .. .	2s. 9d. per hour .. ..	40
Printers' machinists, &c. .. .. .	£4 10s. to £5 7s. 6d. per week of 40 hours	
Shop assistants—		
Adult males .. .. .	£5 2s. 6d. per week .. ..	44
Adult females .. .. .	£2 17s. 6d. per week .. ..	44
Storemen and packers—		
Wholesale .. .. .	£4 15s. per week .. ..	40
Oil-stores .. .. .	£4 16s. 8d. per week .. ..	40
Wool, grain, &c., stores .. .. .	£4 15s. per week .. ..	40
Timber-yards and sawmills employees .. .. .	2s. 4½d. to 3s. per hour .. ..	40
Tramway employees—		
Motormen (after first year) .. .. .	*2s. 9·075d. per hour .. ..	40
Conductors (after first year) .. .. .	*2s. 6·45d. per hour .. ..	40
Conductors (after fifth year) .. .. .	*2s. 6·975d. per hour .. ..	40
Motor-bus drivers .. .. .	*2s. 9·075d. per hour .. ..	40
Typographers .. .. .	£4 5s. to £5 15s. per week of 40 hours	
Warehouse employees—		
Adult males .. .. .	£5 5s. per week .. ..	42
Adult females .. .. .	£3 2s. 6. per week .. ..	42
Woollen-mills employees—		
Adult males .. .. .	2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per hour .. ..	40
Adult females .. .. .	1s. 3½d. per hour .. ..	40

## INSPECTIONS, ETC.

During the year, 5,240 complaints of alleged breaches of the Act and of awards and industrial agreements, &c., were received, but it was found on investigation that in 1,530 cases no breach had been committed. In 276 cases proceedings were taken, and in 2,489 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 63 prosecutions were taken, and warnings were given in other cases. Of the 339 prosecutions, 282 were against employers and 57 against workers; 230 convictions were recorded, 192 against employers and 38 against workers. Total penalties, £385 4s. 6d.

## AMENDMENT OF INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

A section in the Statutes Amendment Act, 1941, prescribes that notice be given to the Registrar of Industrial Unions of proceedings in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal relating to contracts of service. The object of the section is to ensure that the Inspector of Awards has an opportunity of being heard where proceedings which touch upon awards or industrial agreements are being dealt with by the Courts mentioned.

## REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS.

The usual statutory return (to 31st December, 1941) giving a list of associations and unions on the register at that date, together with the membership thereto, is appended hereto.

Employers' unions number 270, as against 269 last year, with a total membership of 11,802, compared with 11,169 last year.

Workers' unions number 428, compared with 432 last year, with a total membership of 231,049, as against 248,084.

Arising out of stoppages of work referred to elsewhere, registration of the Auckland Abattoir Assistants and United Freezing-works' Employees' Industrial Union of Workers was cancelled, first in respect of that locality which comprises the area covered by the abattoir established and maintained by the Auckland City Council, and later in respect of that locality which comprises the area lying within a radius of twenty-five miles from the Chief Post-office in the City of Auckland.

## INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR.

There were 111 industrial disturbances during the year, compared with 49 last year and 70 the year before. These absences involved lost time equivalent to 45,759 working-days, compared with 24,082 working-days lost the previous year. Of these disturbances, 52 were in the mining industry, 11 in the shipping and waterfront industry, and 36 in the freezing industry.

Details of the more important disturbances are as follows:—

One thousand two hundred employees at the Westfield Freezing-works ceased work on 9th April, 1941, over a proposal to speed up operations in the preserving department, the output of which had fallen by some 17½ per cent. Work was resumed after three days, following conferences with the management under the chairmanship of the Conciliation Commissioner.

At Glen Afton, 198 coal-miners ceased work when the employers refused to grant an increase of 6d. per ton for machine-hewed coal. Work was held up for a period of six days from the 28th April, 1941. After a secret ballot the men returned to work following an agreement that the dispute be referred to a Disputes Committee. The Committee ruled that an allowance of 4½d. per ton should be allowed in bords and 2d. per ton in headings in future.

The miners and employers in the Dobson district were assuming that the conditions of the 1940 West Coast Mines agreement would be adopted as their agreed working-conditions, and were in fact observing them, though actually the formally-agreed terms then current were introduced in 1938. A clause in the 1940 terms provided for calculation of the minimum wage on a weekly basis, a weekly measure-up to be required only in places which appear likely to be minimum-wage places. An opinion on this clause, given by an accepted referee, was misread by the employer as requiring a weekly measure-up for all places. The employer gave this for four weeks, but when the union also asked for a weekly calculation of pay the employer declined to continue to give the weekly measure-up and reverted to the 1938 formally-agreed conditions. As a result a strike lasting seven days and affecting 155 men occurred. It was settled by decision of the Coal-mines Council, a body established under Emergency Regulation. The decision took the form of applying the terms of the 1940 West Coast Mines agreement to the Dobson Mine. The claim for a weekly payment was disallowed.

One hundred and twenty coal-miners at Wallsend and 160 at Dobson ceased work on the 28th August, 1941, over the question of the non-appointment of a doctor to the district. Work was resumed two days later after discussions with the Minister of Mines, which resulted in a medical practitioner being appointed on the 5th September, 1941.

At Mangapeehi Collieries 62 miners struck as a protest against the system of allocation of State houses situated near the mines. Work was resumed three days later following discussions with the Under-Secretary of Mines, when it was agreed that future allocations should be made to workers in turn governed by the length of employment.

One hundred and forty miners ceased work at Waiuta Gold-mines on the 22nd September, 1941, as a protest against obstruction of work by trucks and timber blocking one of the levels. A dispute developed later over demands for payment for time lost by wage workers as a result of the stoppage. Work was resumed at the end of three and a half days on it becoming known to the employer that the engine-driver had been knocked off work by the employer's agent. This man was then paid by the employer and the claim in respect of two braced men and two chambermen who had ceased work with the miners was withdrawn, although they received payment for two hours each.

One hundred and thirty-three cool-store-chamber hands at the Auckland Wharf Cool Store declined to work on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, 1941, at the reduced rates set out under the Overtime and Holidays Labour Legislation Suspension Order 1941.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine waterside workers ceased work on 29th January, 1942, for half a day when a dispute occurred over the action of the Waterfront Control Commission in transferring Napier workers to Wellington without consultation with the union. A settlement was effected as a result of negotiations between the union and the Waterfront Control Commission, the Commissioners agreeing that in the meantime local workers should receive preference on overseas ships.

One hundred and forty coal-miners ceased work on 2nd March, 1942, at the Millerton Mine when a dispute arose over a demand by the workers for wet-time payment for horse-drivers engaged in taking mine horses from the mine-mouth stables to the settlement, and *vice versa*. Work was resumed three days later following an agreement that the dispute be referred to a Disputes Committee. The decision of the Committee was that the drivers should be paid wet-time money for those days on which they got wet through taking the horses to and from the mines.

Following the dismissal of a union member, 160 gold-miners at Waiuta ceased work on 6th May, 1941, for a period of three and a half days, alleging victimization of the worker concerned. This case was referred to in last year's report in the paragraph dealing with contract rates at Blackwater mines.

Prolonged stop-work meetings in connection with the re-employment of a worker and payment of chain workers which were held at Thos. Borthwick and Sons freezing-works at Belfast on 25th, 26th, 27th February and 5th March, 1942, resulted in proceedings being instituted against 76 butchers for taking part in illegal strikes. The charges were later withdrawn and the matter referred to a disputes committee.

Thirty-eight carpenters employed on the construction of new cool stores at Horotiu Freezing-works struck work as a protest against one of their number being promoted to the position of charge hand.

The workers contended that he was incompetent and that his general demeanour was repugnant to them. Efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute by the Conciliation Commissioner failed, and proceedings were instituted against the workers concerned under the provisions of the Strike and Lockout Emergency Regulations 1939 (Serial number 1939/204). The workers were convicted and ordered to come up for sentence within twelve months if called upon.

The slaughtermen employed at the Auckland City Abattoirs ceased work at noon on 16th January, 1942. It was alleged that insufficient labourers were employed and that overtime required of the labourers was excessive. On the Monday morning following, a stop-work meeting was held, and the slaughtermen ceased work at 2.30 p.m. Fifty-three workers were proceeded against for taking part in the stop-work meeting and strike on the Monday—ten cases being withdrawn. The remaining workers were convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon with 12 months. Arising out of this stoppage the registration of the Auckland Abattoir Assistants and United Freezing-works Employees' Industrial Union of Workers was cancelled in respect of that locality which comprises the area covered by the abattoir established and maintained by the Auckland City Council (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th January, 1942).

When further restrictions were imposed upon the issue of petrol for private cars, employees at the Westfield Freezing-works used the buses more extensively. As a result, overcrowding occurred—this being accentuated by a restriction on petrol issued to the bus-proprietors. Arising out of this, the mutton-butchers stopped work at midday on 15th January. Court actions under the Strike and Lockout Emergency Regulations 1939 were commenced against 123 slaughtermen. Five cases were not proceeded with for various reasons, but the remainder of the men were convicted and ordered to come up for sentence within twelve months if called upon. As a number of these men subsequently took part in a stop-work meeting on 6th March and some in the freezing-works strike referred to later, 116 men were ordered to come up for sentence. In 83 cases a sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour was imposed. Six men who were concerned only with the stop-work meeting were fined £2 and costs. Eight summonses could not be served, and in 20 other cases proceedings were withdrawn or otherwise dealt with. Upon a rehearing the imprisonment sentences were reduced to convictions.

Boners employed at the Westfield Freezing-works ceased work on 16th January, 1942, alleging that the carcasses were not thawed out sufficiently. Court proceedings were commenced against 14 men, but the cases were subsequently withdrawn as the employer had apparently not made it clear to the workers that they were expected to continue with the work.

Three hundred and twenty-nine freezing-workers employed by R. and W. Hellaby and Co., Ltd., Auckland, ceased work on 12th March, 1942, when the firm refused to permit representatives of the Auckland Abattoir Assistants and United Freezing-works' Employees' Industrial Union of Workers to address female employees in the preserving department. Another union—viz., the R. and W. Hellaby, Ltd., Westfield Meat-preserving Workers, Slaughterhouse Assistants, and Freezing-chamber Hands' Industrial Union of Workers—exists, and this is the union apparently recognized by the employer. The dispute assumed a more serious aspect when, four days later, 1,595 workers employed by the Westfield Freezing Co., Ltd., ceased work in support of the Hellaby strikers. On the 17th March the trouble extended further when 307 employees of the Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co. at Southdown and 73 freezing-chamber hands employed by the same company on the wharf struck in sympathy with the original strikers. Finally, on the 18th March, 16 bacon-workers struck work. Altogether, 2,320 workers were involved in the dispute, which lasted 10½ days.

As a result of the strike, the registration of the Auckland Abattoir Assistants and United Freezing-works' Employees Industrial Union of Workers was cancelled in respect of that locality which comprises the area lying within a radius of twenty-five miles from the Chief Post-office in the City of Auckland. The award was therefore cancelled in respect of the works concerned.

A number of the men who took part in this strike had previously been before the Court in respect of a strike on 16th January (for details of their cases see a previous paragraph). Three hundred and thirty-seven other men were prosecuted, 213 being convicted on 12th March, 1942, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Two hundred and nine of these cases were reheard on 27th March, and on undertakings to resume work being given, sentences were reduced to convictions, workers to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months. The other 4 workers appealed, and on review 1 was fined £2 and costs, 2 were fined £1 and costs, and 1 was ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months. Remaining cases were dealt with as follows: 38 fined £2 and costs each, 2 fined £1 and costs each, 14 ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months, 65 withdrawn, and 5 service not effected. Twelve of the 16 bacon-workers were convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months, 3 were fined £1 and costs each, and one was convicted and discharged.

#### STRIKE AND LOCKOUT EMERGENCY REGULATIONS 1939.

These regulations were designed to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes, and provide for the setting-up by the Minister of Labour of Emergency Disputes Committees (see Serial number 1939/204, as amended by Serial number 1942/29). Four Committees were set up during the year, and a satisfactory settlement was reached in each case.

#### LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1913.

This Act provides machinery to deal with industrial disputes not coming within the scope of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925. A strike or lockout of workers or employers may take place where there is no agreement or award in force under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, provided that a certain period—about three weeks—has been allowed for the investigation of the dispute and for a ballot on the question at issue as hereafter mentioned. Notice of the dispute must be given to the Minister of Labour, who may then refer the dispute to a Conciliation Commissioner, who calls a conference of the parties, or the Minister may appoint a Labour Disputes Committee to investigate the matter. After the expiration of fourteen days a ballot of the workers or employers, as the case may be, is conducted by the Registrar of Industrial Unions on the question whether the recommendations made for the settlement of the dispute should be accepted or on the question of striking or locking-out. After the expiration of seven days following the notification of the result of the ballot the parties may strike or lockout. Only nine ballots have been taken under the Act since 1913, and in none of these cases did a strike take place.



The Act also provides that agreements entered into by employers or workers to whom the Act applies may be filed with the Clerk of Awards and enforced for the period of their currency as if they were industrial agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (*vide* section 8).

During the year, eleven agreements were filed pursuant to section 8, the agreement in each case being reached without recourse to a conference under the Act or to a Labour Disputes Committee. A Committee was, however, set up to deal with a dispute between the Auckland Chemical Manure Workers' organization and the employers. It was unable to effect a settlement, and the matter was subsequently dealt with by a Committee under the Strike and Lockout Emergency Regulations 1939, the decision being recorded in 1941 Book of Awards 409. Seventeen agreements were in force on 31st March, 1942.

#### APPRENTICES ACT.

This Act, which was passed in 1923, places the regulation of apprenticeships under the control of the Court of Arbitration. It also provides for the establishment of Committees representative of employers and workers, these to have such powers as may be delegated to them by the Court. At present there are some 132 Committees functioning throughout the Dominion. One hundred and forty-seven special inspections were made under this Act during 1941-42, and, in addition, inspections were carried out in the course of ordinary inspection and investigation work and while visiting factories, &c., in connection with other duties. Complaints were received regarding 251 alleged breaches of the Act, while 231 other breaches were discovered by the Department's Inspectors, 306 warnings being issued. There were nineteen prosecutions during the year for various breaches of the Act and the orders made thereunder, convictions being entered in all cases, and penalties amounting to £35 being imposed. With five exceptions, the prosecutions were against employers.

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, 1942.

Trade.	Number of Apprentices employed.	Trade.	Number of Apprentices employed.
Baking .. .. .	288	Hairdressing .. .. .	109
Boatbuilding .. .. .	29	Hatmaking .. .. .	10
Boilermaking .. .. .	45	Jewellery .. .. .	86
Bootmaking .. .. .	336	Leadlight .. .. .	20
Boot-repairing .. .. .	34	Masonry .. .. .	12
Blacksmithing .. .. .	13	Moulding .. .. .	109
Bricklaying .. .. .	29	Painting .. .. .	302
Carpentering .. .. .	1,354	Photo-engraving .. .. .	60
Clothing .. .. .	206	Plastering .. .. .	123
Coachbuilding .. .. .	323	Plumbing .. .. .	505
Coopering .. .. .	8	Printing .. .. .	738
Curriers .. .. .	1	Saddlery .. .. .	33
Cycle-working .. .. .	1	Sail and tent making .. .. .	5
Dentistry .. .. .	22	Tailoring .. .. .	25
Electrical .. .. .	766	Tile-laying .. .. .	2
Engineering .. .. .	1,489	Tinsmithing .. .. .	193
Motor engineering .. .. .	1,250	Wicker-working .. .. .	11
Furniture .. .. .	870	Sign and ticket writing .. .. .	1
Furriers .. .. .	2		
Gardening .. .. .	11	Total .. .. .	9,421

The number of new contracts registered for the year ended 31st March, 1942, was 2,441, an increase of 467 on the previous year. Important trades contributing to this increase were carpentering, 42; electrical, 96; engineering, 162; motor engineering, 109. The Apprentices Act does not apply to females save in such cases and on such conditions as the Court may by order direct. An order in 1938 Book of Awards 1216 applied the Wellington Industrial District Dental Technicians' apprenticeship order to female apprentices.

#### SUSPENSION OF APPRENTICESHIP EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

Promulgated in 1939 (Serial number 1939/154), these regulations have been amended several times (Serial number 1940/208, Serial number 1941/90, Serial number 1941/212, and Serial number 1942/202). These regulations provide for matters as follows:—

- (1) Contracts of apprenticeship are suspended during the period that an apprentice is performing continuous whole-time service in His Majesty's forces and for six months thereafter. They thereupon lapse unless revived by notice by the apprentice to the employer:
- (2) An apprentice who commences military service and returns to his regular employment within a period of six months is entitled to regard every such period of absence from his regular employment as time served under the contract of apprenticeship for the purpose of calculating the wages payable to him under the contract. He is, however, to make up the time at the end of the period of apprenticeship:
- (3) The term "His Majesty's forces" embraces forces raised in New Zealand or by the Government of any territory forming part of His Majesty's dominions, and the term "military service" includes continuous whole-time service as a radio operator where such service is for the duration of the war only and commences after 19th February, 1941, the time when the responsibility to carry additional radio operators in the New Zealand Mercantile Marine commenced:
- (4) Any trade work of the same class as that to which he is apprenticed performed by an apprentice during the period of his service with His Majesty's forces may be credited to the apprentice as time served under the contract of apprenticeship.

## TRAINING OF APPRENTICES IN THE ELECTRICAL TRADE.

The Industrial Emergency Council dealt with a request for variation of the clause in several apprenticeship orders fixing the proportion of apprentices to journeymen in the electrical trade. During the investigations members were alarmed by the low education standard disclosed, also the poor percentage of passes in the examinations held by the Electrical Wiremen's Registration Board. A special conference representative of the Council, the Department, the Education Department and technical schools, the Electrical Wiremen's Registration Board, and workers' and employers' organizations was convened, and as a result a system of half-yearly reports from employer and technical school has been arranged in the electrical trade. These reports will be available to parents, also Apprenticeship Committees, and in addition employers and schools will have exchange reports.

## AMENDMENT OF MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT, 1908.

Government hydro-electric apprentices were unable to obtain sufficient experience in the actual wiring of houses to enable them to obtain their Wiremen's Registration License. This amendment (which was contained in the Statutes Amendment Act, 1941) allows them to be transferred temporarily to outside employers so that they may get the necessary experience. It also enables outside apprentices to be transferred temporarily to Government employment so that any question that may arise regarding the proportion of apprentices to journeymen may be overcome.

## ARREARS OF WAGES.

Amounts totalling £15,922 19s. (last year, £17,183 0s. 3d.) 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 £18,766 7s. 8d. (last year, £17,915 14s. 9d.) were paid by employers at the instance of the Inspectors directly to the workers concerned: total, £34,689 6s. 8d. (last year, £35,098 15s.).

Inspectors of Factories also took civil proceedings in twenty-nine cases for recovery of wages due to workers, judgments being secured to the amount of £173 14s. 3d.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

During the year additional diseases have been declared to be diseases within the operation of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922. Opportunity was also taken to consolidate the various declarations, which now appear in the regulations series (Serial number 1942/104). The following additional diseases were added:—

Poisoning by benzine or any of its homologues, and the sequelæ.

Manganese poisoning.

Poisoning by any nitro- or amido- derivative of benzine or any of its homologues (trinitrotoluene, anilin, and others), and the sequelæ.

Poisoning by any of the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.

Poisoning by any substance used as or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose, and its sequelæ.

Pathological manifestations due to X-rays or radium or any other radio-active substance.

Dermatitis or ulceration of the skin or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose or mouth due to dust, liquids, or other external agents present in the specific process or processes of the worker's occupation.

Employment of children under fifteen years on farms is prohibited by the Agricultural Workers Act, 1936. It being anticipated that as a patriotic effort boys and possibly girls under this age may seek employment on farms during school-holiday periods, it was thought desirable to extend workers' compensation protection to them. This was effected by the Workers' Compensation Emergency Regulations 1941 (Serial number 1941/237).

During the year, 122 cases were heard and determined by the Compensation Court (previous year, 143).

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

An extension order fixing conditions of employment for agricultural workers employed in the tobacco industry came into operation on 1st October, 1941 (Serial number 1941/197). Otherwise Extension Orders are as reported previously. Pursuant to the Labour Legislation Emergency Regulations 1940, a suspension order (Serial number 1941/206) was issued to have effect from 6th November, 1941. This fixed wages for female agricultural workers of eighteen years and over who are employed on dairy-farms or on farms and stations used for the commercial production of wool, meat, and/or grain (including seed) and who have been selected for such employment by an organization authorized in that behalf by the Minister of National Service.

The Agricultural Workers Labour Legislation Modification Order (Serial number 1941/206) modified the provisions of section 13 of the Agricultural Workers Act, 1936, to the extent that boys under the age of fifteen years may be employed as agricultural workers on dairy-farms in certain circumstances. Supervision of the boys and their employment is undertaken by Child Welfare Officers and Inspectors of Factories acting in co-operation.

During the year complaints were received respecting 60 alleged breaches of the Act. There were 8 prosecutions. Fines imposed amounted to £12 10s. Apart from the above, inspections were made of 189 properties. Warnings issued totalled 218.

Inspections of accommodation were also made as follows: Farm workers, 32; dairy-farms, 50; shearers, 306.

Permits to accept less than the minimum rates prescribed by Act or extension orders were issued in 527 cases (part-time employment, 8 males, 289 females; inexperience, 22 males, 7 females; disability, 157 males, 4 females; other reasons, 39 males, 1 female).

## SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT.

During the year 4,243 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffoldings and to commence excavations were received (previous year, 5,206), and 6,248 inspections were made.

There were twenty-one prosecutions, convictions being recorded in all cases, and fines amounting to £34 10s. being imposed.

Unfortunately the computation of statistics relative to accidents to workers employed on scaffolding and building-work, also in connection with gear and excavation work, cannot be completed in time to admit of incorporation in this report. Each accident has been carefully investigated with a view to obviating recurrence, and Court action has been taken where it appeared that serious breach of the Act was involved. There were five fatal accidents. In several cases accidents arose out of falls through corrugated asbestos roofing. Experience both in New Zealand and overseas is that work on this type of roof is especially dangerous. As a result, the following precautions have been insisted upon in New Zealand over a period of years :—

- (1) Walking on roofs covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting is prohibited unless properly constructed "crawlers" or "duckboards" are provided :
- (2) Persons are not permitted to work on any roof covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting if the space between the purlins exceeds 3 ft. in respect of standard corrugated sheets and 4 ft. in respect of super-six sheets :
- (3) "Crawlers" or "duckboards" to be of specifications as follows : Four 3 in. by 1 in. oregon-pine battens spaced 1 in. apart (making a total width of 15 in.), with not less than 2½ in. by 1 in. battens spaced not more than 12 in. in and over nailed horizontally across the 3 in. by 1 in. battens, the whole to be of such convenient length as to suit the particular class of roof under attention, but to be of not less length than to reach over three purlins.

## SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT.

The number of offices registered has further decreased to 45. All appear to be well conducted, only two warnings being necessary.

## FAIR RENTS ACT, 1936.

The operation of the Fair Rents Act, 1936, was extended to 31st October, 1941, by the Fair Rents Amendment Act, 1941. Inspectors continue to be consulted extensively, though the bulk of the inquiries are confined to Auckland and Wellington Cities, which, between them, accounted for almost 80 per cent. of the cases dealt with during 1941-42. In Auckland, moreover, by reason of a policy of renewal of agreements between landlords and tenants fixing fair rents, a considerable number of the cases dealt with consists in the review of agreements previously approved. Nevertheless, a considerable number of entirely new cases received attention. Rents were excessively high in Wellington before the Fair Rents Act, 1939, which extended the application of the law to flats and apartments let at a rental not exceeding £156 a year, was passed. Of 194 cases in that town where the fair rent was fixed by the Court at less than the "basic rent," 151 were in respect of premises to which the 1939 Amendment applied. Attention is specially directed to the number of eviction proceedings in which the Inspector of Factories appeared on behalf of the tenant—viz., 763 during 1941-42.

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.	Agreement under Section 21.		Cases where Fixation of Fair Rent involved and Inspector appeared in Court on behalf of Tenant.					Tenant represented by Inspector in Eviction Proceedings.		*Other Cases.
		Approved by Inspector.	Not Approved.	Owner's Application.			Tenant's Application.		Section 13.	Section 14.	
				Rent reduced.	Rent justified.	Basic Rent adhered to.	Rent reduced below Basic Rent or Fair Rent.	Rent not reduced.			
Auckland . . . . .	3,439	2,054	51	7	17	9	70	33	392	33	773
Wellington . . . . .	1,632	284	14	6	40	13	194	21	175	42	843
Christchurch . . . . .	419	171	4	1	25	..	5	5	29	22	157
Dunedin . . . . .	203	69	2	1	3	1	..	..	36	1	90
Other towns . . . . .	653	296	17	8	8	2	9	9	28	5	271
	6,346	2,874	88	23	93	25	278	68	660	103	2,134

\* These cover cases dealt with by the Department's officers without reference to the Court, in many cases involving considerable reductions in existing rents, or applications which were withdrawn as a result of the tenant vacating the premises, or for other reasons.

The total number of applicants for the previous year was 6,213.

The Department investigated 8 alleged breaches of section 15 of the Act, which imposes certain restrictions on the letting or selling of a dwellinghouse where the landlord has recovered possession on the grounds that the premises are required for his own occupation ; proceedings were taken in 3 instances, convictions being obtained in 2 cases, and penalties amounting to £6 were imposed.

The principle of the Act was to peg rents of dwellinghouses to which the Act applied at the rent payable by the tenants on 27th November, 1935, or in the case of flats at the rent payable on 1st June, 1939. These rents, both described as the "basic rent," were to be adhered to, but a procedure was set out for determination by a Magistrate of a "fair rent," while a fair rent could be agreed upon in writing by landlord and tenant, though such agreement required the approval of the Inspector of Factories. Owing to the lapse of time since the Act was passed it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure evidence regarding the basic rent. Thus, whereas previously it was possible for a tenant to secure his rights merely by maintaining payment of the known basic rent, it is now often necessary to resort to Court proceedings to fix a fair rent. What, therefore, the Legislature contemplated that the tenant should have as of right he can often secure only through legal process.

## FOOTWEAR REGULATION ACT.

During the year 538 establishments and 88 shipments were inspected under this Act, the latter in pursuance of the arrangement made with the Customs Department whereby all imported footwear is examined in the Customs shed before release. Inspectors of Footwear also examined footwear made for the defence services.

## 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 .. .. .	34,653	6,150
Measures .. .. .	3,306	90
Weighing-instruments .. .. .	22,949	2,520
Measuring-instruments .. .. .	4,880	706

There were also submitted for verification 795,538 bottles—milk, cream, or oil. In addition to the reverification work referred to, the Department has carried out surprise tests of appliances on the owner's 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 65 alleged breaches of the Act. As a result of the investigation of these and of the check inspections referred to above, 50 prosecutions were instituted, fines amounting to £85 being imposed. Of the prosecutions, 21 were in connection with short-weight bread.

During the year 10 new designs of weighing and measuring instruments were submitted under clause 4, Part II, of the regulations for approval for use for trade in the Dominion, viz. :—

Weighing—			
Wall beam, double steelyard—approved	.. .. .	1	
Platform machine (self-indicating)—under action	.. .. .	1	
Crane machine (self-indicating)—approved	.. .. .	1	
Counter scale (self-indicating)—approved	.. .. .	1	
Counter scale (self-indicating)—under action	.. .. .	1	
Automatic (factory use)—under action	.. .. .	2	
Weighbridge (self-indicating with electrical recorder)—approved	.. .. .	1	
Measuring-capacity—			
Lubricating oil-measuring instrument—rejected	.. .. .	1	
Measure—rejected	.. .. .	1	
			10

## INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL.

This Council was set up soon after the outbreak of war to advise the Minister of Labour on matters relating to the war effort. It has met at regular intervals throughout the year, and Committees of the Council have conducted investigations between the meetings of the full Council. To date 81 variation orders have been issued. These are published either in the regulations series or in the *N.Z. Gazette*. The more important matters dealt with in the Orders are as follows :—

- (1) Occupational reestablishment of men returned from military service :
- (2) Provision for working shifts :
- (3) Suspension of apprenticeships whilst on military service :
- (4) Suspension of provisions of Shops and Offices Act to enable additional overtime to be worked :
- (5) Extension of ordinary working-hours in certain industries :
- (6) Reduction of overtime and holiday payments :
- (7) Provision for suspending holidays by substitution of other days in lieu thereof within six months :
- (8) Modification of Agricultural Workers Act to enable young persons to be employed on dairy-farms :
- (9) Provision for employment of female workers to replace men in certain industries :
- (10) Modification of hours of work in cheese-factories to give increased output :
- (11) Provision to enable women over twenty-one without experience to be employed in clothing-factories :
- (12) Provision for employment of female workers on farms :
- (13) Provision to enable women and boys to be employed in factories on holidays and half-holidays :
- (14) Authorizing replacement in industry of apprentices in the armed forces.

The Council procedure is to give an opportunity to workers' and employers' organizations to bring evidence before it. In making recommendation the Council endeavours to maintain the good will and co-operation of all concerned in carrying out the terms of any variation. Up to the present this has been successfully achieved. With the withdrawal of a large proportion of workers from industry the problems facing the Council have been accentuated, but nevertheless the Council has at all times been willing to give its full attention to any matters coming before it.

## OCCUPATIONAL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

By the Occupational Re-establishment Emergency Regulations, Amendment No. 1 (Serial number 1941/91), the definition of "military service" was amended for the purpose of ensuring that the regulations apply both in respect of forces raised in New Zealand or by the Government of any territory forming part of His Majesty's dominions. A further amendment extended the definition to cover continuous whole-time service as a radio operator where such service is for the duration of the war only and commenced after the date of the Shipping Radio Emergency Regulations 1941, which require the carrying of additional radio operators on ships in the New Zealand Mercantile Marine. The Occupational Re-establishment Emergency Regulations, Amendment No. 2, merely makes clear the intention that a worker in the armed forces for a short period be entitled to the benefit of increases in remuneration.

There were 18 prosecutions during the year for infringement of the regulations, penalties amounting to £79 ls. being imposed.

## TRAINING OF WORKERS.

Under the Auxiliary Workers Training Emergency Regulations 1941 (Serial number 1941/23) a Dominion Council representative of workers and employers and Government Departments was established to supervise training arrangements. Schemes have been introduced in connection with the engineering, footwear, and carpentry trades. The question of training tool and gauge makers is being investigated. These schemes envisage a relatively short period of intensive full-time training for selected workers who have preferably some previous knowledge of the industry. In each trade and town where schemes have been introduced local Councils, also representative as above, have been constituted to supervise the administration of the scheme.

As at the date hereof, 266 workers had been trained and placed in the engineering industry, while another 49 were in course of training. In the footwear trade, 87 workers had been trained and placed, while 28 were in course of training. In the carpentering trade, training of 23 workers has been completed, while training of 70 others is in process.

Some difficulty is now being experienced in securing sufficient trainees of the desired types. Forty-two men returned from overseas service and a further 33 demobilized from the home forces has been accepted for training.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

Because of the European situation the twenty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference convened for June, 1940, was postponed. Subsequently a working centre for the Organization was established in Canada, and thereafter, with a view to safeguarding the fundamental democratic character of the Organization and ensuring direct and uninterrupted communication with its member States, plans for a session of the Conference were examined by the International Labour Office. As a result and in view of the support promised by Governments, a Conference was convened at New York for 27th October, 1941. The agenda was a Director's report dealing with the relations between the war and social reconstruction policy, also a report on "Methods of Collaboration between the Public Authorities, Workers' Organizations, and Employers' Organizations." It was not contemplated that the Conference have normal constitutional powers or that it adopt International Labour Conventions, the purpose being to afford an opportunity of surveying world social developments in the present critical times, also present and future responsibilities of the Organization.

That the decision to convene the Conference was a wise one is demonstrated by the representative character of the gathering, thirty-four States members of the Organization being represented, the delegations in twenty-two cases including representatives of Governments, employers, and workers, representations of Governments being unusually strong. The Conference would have been regarded even in normal times as one of the most influentially-attended meetings ever held under the auspices of the International Labour Organization. At the final session, which was held at the White House, the President of the United States, who addressed the delegates, formulated the conviction underlying the work of the whole Conference that "the victory of the free peoples in the war against totalitarian aggression is an indispensable condition of the attainment of the ideals of the International Labour Organization" and the determination of free men everywhere to contribute to that victory "to the uttermost limit of their power." He then proceeded to express the conviction that the victory will be a barren one unless the post-war world is governed by the principles foreshadowed by the Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organization and developed in the Atlantic Charter.

A series of resolutions was adopted by the Conference, but of these two were principal—viz., one endorsing the Atlantic Charter, and another concerning post-war reconstruction. These resolutions were as follows:—

*"Resolution endorsing the Atlantic Charter.*

"Whereas by the Atlantic Charter the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom have announced eight common principles in the national policies of their respective Governments on which they base their hopes for the better future of the world; and

"Whereas these principles have been approved by all the Allied Governments; and

"Whereas the fourth, fifth, and sixth of these principles are as follows:—

"Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity:

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security:

“ Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want :

“ and

“ Whereas the Constitution of the International Labour Organization proclaims that a lasting peace ‘ can be established only if it is based on social justice ’ ;

“ The Conference of the International Labour Organization endorses the aforementioned principles of the Atlantic Charter, request that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the International Labour Organization in giving effect to these principles, and pledges the full co-operation of the International Labour Organization in their implementation.”

“ *General Resolution concerning Post-war Reconstruction.*

“ Whereas the victory of the free peoples in the war against totalitarian aggression is an indispensable condition of the attainment of the ideals of the International Labour Organization ; and

“ Whereas the close of the war must be followed by immediate action, previously planned and arranged, for the feeding of peoples in need, for the reconstruction of the devastated countries, for the provision and transportation of raw materials and capital equipment necessary for the restoration of economic activity, for the reopening of trade outlets, for the resettlement of workers and their families under circumstances in which they can work in freedom and security and hope, for the changing over of industry to the needs of peace, for the maintenance of employment, and for the raising of standards of living throughout the world ; and

“ Whereas the accomplishment of these purposes will require the ‘ fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field ’ ; and

“ Whereas such collaboration will set tasks of organization and administration calling for the highest ability and for the most sympathetic understanding of the needs of peoples ; and

“ Whereas the International Labour Organization, which possesses the confidence of the free peoples and includes in its structure the representatives of workers and employers, is for these reasons peculiarly fitted to take part in this work in such a way as to minimize misunderstanding and unrest and to promote a stable and enduring peace :

“ The Conference of the International Labour Organization requests the Governing Body—

“ (a) To transmit this resolution forthwith to the Governments of all member States, to call their attention to the desirability of associating the International Labour Organization with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction, and to ask that the International Labour Organization be represented in any Peace or Reconstruction Conference following the war ;

“ (b) To suggest to the Governments of the member States that they should, if they have not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the post-war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the International Labour Organization ;

“ (c) To set up from its own membership a small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare (i) measures of reconstruction and (ii) emergency measures to deal with unemployment which should be empowered to enlist the assistance of technically qualified experts and authorized to co-operate with Governmental, inter-Governmental, and private agencies engaged in similar studies and with those agencies whose present activities in the social and economic field affect the conditions under which post-war programmes will be carried out ;

“ (d) To make full use of such existing organs of the International Labour Organization as the International Public Works Committee, the Permanent Agricultural Committee, the Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement, and the Joint Maritime Commission, and from time to time to make such modifications in the composition of these agencies and to set up such new agencies as may be needed to meet the responsibilities implied in this resolution ;

“ (e) To direct the programme of work of the International Labour Office to fulfil the purposes of this resolution ; and

“ (f) To report on the subject-matter of this resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the International Labour Organization shall be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it, in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of ‘ improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security ’.”

An Emergency Committee was set up to meet in London to consider what effect is to be given to the resolutions on post-war reconstruction and other matters.

New Zealand was represented by a delegation of four comprised as follows :—

Delegates representing the Government—

The Hon. Frank Langstone, Minister of Lands.

Mr. Henry Ernest Moston, C.B.E., Secretary, Department of Labour.

Delegate representing the workers of New Zealand—

The Hon. Richard Eddy, M.L.C., of Wellington, President of the New Zealand Workers' Industrial Union of Workers.

Delegate representing the employers of New Zealand—

Mr. Benjamin Sutherland, of Wellington, President of the New Zealand Employers' Federation.

## EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

Salaries and allowances (including salaries of nominated members, Court of Arbitration, Waterfront Control Commission), temporary assistance and agents' remuneration ..	£	82,264
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 ..		10,405
Printing, stationery, office requisites and equipment, rent, cleaning, heating, and lighting of offices, advertising, postage, telegrams, telephones, &c. ..		13,920
Travelling-expenses, &c., of Inspectors, including cost of bicycles, motor-vehicles, &c. ..		5,188
Law-costs incurred in Court cases conducted by Inspectors ..		404
Waterfront Control expenditure, including office furniture, printing, rent, travelling-expenses, &c. ..		3,374
Weights and measures equipment ..		51
Miscellaneous expenditure ..		33
		<hr/>
		115,639
Immigration expenditure—		
Disbursements of amounts collected on behalf of Imperial and other Governments, &c. ..	£	30
Portion of salaries and other expenditure, High Commissioner's Office, London..		730
		<hr/>
		760
		<hr/>
		116,399
Less recoveries—		
Salaries ..		7,837
Law-costs ..		160
Sales publications ..		166
Fees, &c., Conciliation Councils, &c. ..		454
Printing, &c. ..		97
Inspectors' travelling-costs ..		1,674
Services to other Departments ..		90
Waterfront Control Commission expenses ..		1,194
Miscellaneous ..		4
		<hr/>
		11,676
Immigration ..		48
		<hr/>
		11,724
		<hr/>
		£104,675

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, 1942.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General overhead ..	763	17	1			
Engineering training course—						
Auckland ..	4,497	6	0			
Wellington ..	13,825	10	8			
Christchurch ..	7,529	12	8			
Dunedin ..	2,459	0	6			
Equipment ..	1,830	4	0			
Clicking training course—						
Wellington ..	600	5	8			
Christchurch ..	1,565	14	0			
Equipment ..	68	18	11			
Footwear Trade Schools—						
Auckland—						
Equipment ..	1,071	1	2			
Establishment charges ..	870	17	8			
Maintenance ..	7,619	2	2			
Wellington: Maintenance ..	544	3	7			
Carpentry Trade School—Wellington: Maintenance ..	6,142	17	8			
				49,388	11	9
Less recoveries—						
Engineering training course—						
For work performed: Christchurch ..	84	8	2			
For equipment loaned: Dunedin ..	4	7	6			
Clicking training course—For work performed: Christchurch ..	133	12	4			
Auckland Footwear Trade School: For work performed ..	944	9	3			
Wellington Carpentry Trade School: For tools supplied; no debit yet included ..	170	18	0			
				1,337	15	3
				<hr/>		
Net ..				£48,050	16	6

## 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, 1941.

(As a matter of convenience, registrations, cancellations, and changes of name subsequent to 31st December, 1941, and up to and including 30th June, 1942, have also been shown.)

## INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1941.
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	3
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	14	1314	New Zealand Federated Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	5
1672	New Zealand Master Butchers .. .. .	13	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 ..	4	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 ..	20	1248	New Zealand Waterside Employers' Association ..	10
1041	New Zealand Motor-Body builders .. .. .	6		Totals: Number of associations as at 31st December, 1941, 23	146

## INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1941.
1470	North Island Bacon Workers' Federation ..	2	1831	New Zealand Federated Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Related Trades	2
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 ..	3
1791	New Zealand Federated Brush and Broom Trade Employees	4	1897	New Zealand Federated Milk Roundsmen's	2
1884	New Zealand Federated Caretakers, Cleaners, Lift Attendants, and Watchmen's	4	1453	New Zealand Federated Motion Picture Projectionists	7
855	New Zealand Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	12	275	New Zealand Federated Moulders .. .. .	4
1796	New Zealand Federated Clerical and Office Staff Employees	7	567	New Zealand Federated Painters and Decorators	13
124	New Zealand Federated Clothing Trade Employees	7	1767	New Zealand Federated Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Employees	3
473	New Zealand Federated Coach and Motor-body Builders and Related Trades	4	1734	New Zealand Federated Plasterers (including Fibrous Plasterers)	3
1225	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand ..	2	824	New Zealand Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	12
1748	New Zealand Federated Fire Brigades Employees	4	1779	New Zealand Federated Saddlers, Canvas-workers, Riggers, and Related Trades	4
1522	New Zealand Federated Flourmill Employees ..	6	1306	Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand ..	3
53	New Zealand Federated Footwear Trade ..	4	1495	New Zealand Federated Shipwrights and Boat-builders	2
1706	New Zealand Freezing Works and Related Trades	6	1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants ..	16
1848	New Zealand Federated Fruit Preserving, Condiments, Vegetable Canning, and Related Products Employees	2	1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	9
772	New Zealand Federated Furniture and Related Trade	6	869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical and Places of Amusement Employees	3
1847	New Zealand Gold-mines Employees' Federation	4	1419	Grey Valley and Buller Underviewers and Deputies	2
†1916	South Island Gold Dredge and Alluvial Gold Mines Employees	..	912	New Zealand Federated Woollen-mills and Hosiery-factories Employees	4
729	New Zealand Federated Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades Employees	9		Totals: Number of associations as at 31st December, 1941, 38	202

† Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1941.



## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>ARCHITECTS.</b>			<b>CARRIERS.</b>		
1795	Wellington District Architects .. ..	10	348	Auckland and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	67
<b>BACON-CURERS.</b>			1561	Waipa Master Carriers .. .. .	30
1675	Auckland Bacon-curers .. .. .	11	1790	Gisborne Carriers .. .. .	17
1629	Wellington Industrial District Bacon-curers ..	9	1118	Wellington General Carriers and Customhouse and Forwarding Agents	61
1741	Canterbury Bacon-curers .. .. .	7	324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers .. ..	50
1645	Otago and Southland Bacon-curers .. .. .	8	1472	Otago Carriers and Customs Agents .. ..	42
<b>BAKERS.</b>			<b>CHARTERED CLUBS.</b>		
330	Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	296	1909	New Zealand Chartered Clubs .. .. .	45
1756	Taranaki Master Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	45	<b>CLOTHING TRADES.</b>		
106	Wellington Master Bakers .. .. .	67	122	Auckland Master Tailors .. .. .	30
1647	Wanganui Master Bakers, Pastrycooks, and Related Trades	27	447	Taranaki Master Tailors .. .. .	12
1762	Manawatu, Southern Hawke's Bay, and Wairarapa Master Bakers	46	815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers .. ..	11
1659	Nelson Master Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	22	1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers .. ..	42
297	Canterbury Master Bakers .. .. .	103	1840	Wellington Industrial District Furriers ..	12
1736	Christchurch Cake Bakery and Cake Kitchen ..	28	*774	Nelson Master Tailors .. .. .	..
189	Otago Master Bakers .. .. .	54	831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers .. ..	46
1894	Southland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks ..	42	125	Christchurch Master Tailors .. .. .	18
<b>BOOKSELLERS.</b>			313	Dunedin Master Tailors .. .. .	8
1559	Wellington Retail Booksellers and News-agents ..	11	<b>COACHBUILDERS.</b>		
1579	Wanganui Retail Booksellers and News-agents ..	10	504	Auckland Motor-body Builders .. .. .	28
1631	Palmerston North Retail Booksellers and News-agents	13	1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	17
1688	Hawke's Bay Retail Booksellers, Stationers, and News-agents	19	1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades ..	11
1578	Invercargill Retail Booksellers and News-agents ..	6	298	Canterbury Motor-body and Carriage Builders ..	14
<b>BOOT-MANUFACTURERS.</b>			1789	Dunedin Coach and Motor-body Builders ..	11
6	New Zealand Boot-manufacturers' Association ..	41	<b>COAL-MERCHANTS. (See also Carriers.)</b>		
<b>BRICK, PIPE, AND CLAY PRODUCTS.</b>			1582	Wellington Coal Merchants and Dealers ..	48
1649	North Island Brick, Clay Products, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturers	15	1550	Dunedin and Suburban Coal-merchants ..	71
1664	South Island Brick, Clay Products, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturers	6	<b>CONCRETE-GOODS MANUFACTURERS. (See also Brick, &amp;c., Products.)</b>		
<b>BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.</b>			1855	North Island Concrete Products and Pumice Goods (except concrete pipes) Manufacturers	8
164	Auckland Master Builders .. .. .	103	1859	North Canterbury Concrete and Pumice Products (except concrete pipes) Manufacturers	8
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors .. .. .	24	<b>CONFECTIONERS.</b>		
1443	Waikato Master Builders .. .. .	58	1482	Wellington District Manufacturing Confectioners	9
1438	Rotorua Master Builders .. .. .	9	<b>COUNTY COUNCILS.</b>		
204	Taranaki Master Builders .. .. .	51	1772	New Zealand County Councils .. .. .	123
1390	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors .. ..	16	<b>DAIRY FACTORIES.</b>		
1385	Masterton Master Builders .. .. .	12	1857	Auckland Dairy Factories .. .. .	41
1343	Manawatu Master Builders and Contractors ..	38	605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming .. .. .	55
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors .. .. .	25	1356	Wellington Dairy Factories .. .. .	82
101	Wellington Builders Joiners and Contractors ..	48	1849	Canterbury Dairy Factories .. .. .	9
1739	Nelson Master Builders .. .. .	21	<b>DAIRYMEN.</b>		
†1917	Marlborough Builders and Contractors .. ..	..	1747	Christchurch Dairymen's .. .. .	240
113	Builders and Contractors Association of Canterbury	99	<b>DENTAL EMPLOYERS.</b>		
1320	South Canterbury Builders and Contractors ..	27	1568	Wellington District Dental Employers .. ..	103
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors .. .. .	62	<b>DRAPERS, MILLINERS, MERCERS, AND CLOTHIERS (RETAILERS).</b>		
406	Southland Builders and Contractors .. .. .	36	1011	Auckland Retail Drapers, Milliners, Mercers, and Clothiers	364
<b>BUTCHERS.</b>			<b>ELECTRICAL TRADE.</b>		
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers .. ..	93	1689	New Zealand Electric-power Boards and Supply Authorities	54
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers .. .. .	10	1577	Wellington Electrical Contractors .. .. .	27
1281	South Auckland Master Butchers .. .. .	83	1580	Wellington Wholesale Electrical Traders ..	13
1562	North Taranaki Master Butchers .. .. .	15	1769	Wellington Storage-battery Manufacturers ..	8
1451	Manawatu Master Butchers .. .. .	22	1702	Canterbury Electrical Contractors .. .. .	72
1448	Wanganui Master Butchers .. .. .	23	1633	Dunedin Electrical Traders .. .. .	23
1437	Wellington Master Butchers .. .. .	58	1634	Dunedin Electrical Contractors .. .. .	23
1666	Wairarapa Master Butchers .. .. .	17	<b>ELECTROPLATERS.</b>		
1870	Nelson Master Butchers .. .. .	11	1615	Wellington District Electroplaters .. .. .	8
1853	Westland Master Butchers .. .. .	34	<b>CONFECTIONERS.</b>		
430	Canterbury Butchers .. .. .	97	1482	Wellington District Manufacturing Confectioners	9
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers .. ..	55	<b>COUNTY COUNCILS.</b>		
1280	Dunedin and Suburban Pork-butchers .. ..	5	1772	New Zealand County Councils .. .. .	123
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers ..	39	<b>DAIRY FACTORIES.</b>		
<b>CANISTER MAKERS.</b>			1857	Auckland Dairy Factories .. .. .	41
1885	New Zealand Canister Makers .. .. .	11	605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming .. .. .	55
<b>CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS.</b>			1356	Wellington Dairy Factories .. .. .	82
1687	North Island Cardboard Box, Carton, and Paper-bag Makers	11	1849	Canterbury Dairy Factories .. .. .	9

\* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

† Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>ENGINEERS AND IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.</b>			<b>HAIRDRESSERS AND TOBACCONISTS.</b>		
1252	Auckland Ironmasters .. .. .	53	1876	Auckland Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon Proprietors	21
1019	Jas. J. Niven and Co., Ltd. .. .. .	1	1581	Wellington Ladies' Hairdressing Salon Proprietors	31
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	18	1860	Wellington Tobacconists and Hairdressers ..	35
1247	Christchurch Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	32	1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists ..	83
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	29	1724	North Canterbury Ladies' Hairdressers ..	17
			1881	South Canterbury Hairdressers and Tobacconists	21
<b>FARMERS.</b>			<b>HARBOUR BOARDS.</b>		
1685	New Zealand Agricultural and Related Farmers..	81	1725	New Zealand Harbour Boards.. .. .	23
1684	New Zealand Dairy-farmers .. .. .	77	<b>HARDWARE-MERCHANTS.</b>		
1704	New Zealand Fruitgrowers .. .. .	468	1426	Briscoe, E. W. Mills, and Co., Ltd. .. .. .	1
1590	New Zealand Commercial Gardeners .. .. .	500	<b>HAT-MANUFACTURERS.</b>		
1673	New Zealand Sheepowners .. .. .	1,892	1497	Wellington District Hat-manufacturers and Milliners	8
1621	Nelson District Hopgrowers .. .. .	11	<b>HOSPITAL BOARDS.</b>		
<b>FIRE BOARDS.</b>			1883	New Zealand Hospital Boards.. .. .	38
1867	New Zealand Fire Boards .. .. .	22	<b>HOTELKEEPERS (LICENSED).</b>		
<b>FLORISTS.</b>			736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association ..	191
1798	Wellington Industrial District Florists .. .. .	13	1599	Poverty Bay Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	30
<b>FOODSTUFFS.</b>			516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers.. .. .	11
1584	Wellington District Drug, Chemical, Condiment, Patent Food, and Medicine Manufacturers	46	1610	Egmont Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	17
1875	Canterbury Sauce, Pickle, Preserved Food, and Starch Manufacturers	5	1611	Patea Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	17
<b>FREEZING COMPANIES.</b>			1612	Stratford Licensed Victuallers.. .. .	10
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co., Ltd. .. .. .	1	1607	Hawke's Bay Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	26
<b>FROZEN PRODUCTS.</b>			1597	Wellington Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	73
1514	New Zealand Frozen Products Manufacturers ..	20	1601	Wairarapa Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	12
<b>FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TRADE.</b>			1602	Palmerston North Licensed Victuallers.. .. .	13
1895	Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retail Traders ..	144	1604	Manawatu Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	4
<b>FURNITURE AND FURNISHING TRADE.</b>			1605	Rangitikei Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	14
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing .. .. .	33	1606	Wanganui Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	14
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade ..	42	1553	Marlborough Licensed Hotelkeepers .. .. .	6
1770	Wellington Flock, Felt, and Spring Manufacturers	3	1583	Nelson Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	7
141	Christchurch Furniture-makers .. .. .	10	1600	Westport Licensed Victuallers.. .. .	16
1878	Otago Furniture and Furnishing Trades .. .. .	6	1815	Greymouth Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	26
<b>GAS, COAL, AND COKE.</b>			1751	Hokitika Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	9
1681	Christchurch Gas, Coal, and Coke Co., Ltd. ..	1	459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	130
<b>GAS-METER MANUFACTURERS.</b>			1598	Waitaki Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	5
1698	Wellington Gas Meter Manufacturers .. .. .	3	1614	Timaru Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	12
<b>GATE, FENCE, AND WIRE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS.</b>			1608	Dunedin Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	90
1744	Wellington District Gate, Fence, and Wire Products Manufacturers	5	1749	Southland Licensed Victuallers .. .. .	35
<b>GLASS, OIL, COLOUR, PAINT, AND WALLPAPER.</b>			<b>HOTELKEEPERS (PRIVATE).</b>		
1620	Wellington Glass, Oil, Colour, Paint, and Wallpaper Merchants	23	*1619	Auckland Provincial Private-hotel Proprietors ..	..
<b>GROCERS.</b>			1496	Wellington Private-hotel Keepers .. .. .	14
1566	Auckland Chain Grocery Stores .. .. .	8	1825	Hawke's Bay Private-hotel and Boardinghouse Keepers	5
1713	Auckland Master Grocers .. .. .	528	1742	Canterbury Private-hotel Proprietors .. .. .	20
1690	Gisborne Master Grocers .. .. .	..	1745	Otago Private-hotel Keepers .. .. .	5
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers .. .. .	112	<b>JAM-MANUFACTURERS.</b>		
1421	Wellington Chain Grocery Stores .. .. .	6	1505	Thompson and Hills, Ltd. .. .. .	1
1123	Wellington Grocers .. .. .	173	1504	S. Kirkpatrick and Co., Ltd. .. .. .	1
1589	Nelson District Master Grocers .. .. .	42	1564	Dunedin Canning Co., Ltd. .. .. .	1
1422	Canterbury Chain Grocery Stores .. .. .	3	<b>JEWELLERS.</b>		
1368	Canterbury Master Grocers .. .. .	25	1569	Wellington District Manufacturing Jewellers, Die-sinkers, Silversmiths, Engravers, and Watch-makers	6
1423	Otago and Southland Chain Grocery Stores ..	4	<b>LAUNDRYMEN.</b>		
302	Otago Grocers .. .. .	250	1508	Auckland Laundrymen, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	14
664	Southland Grocers .. .. .	100	1473	Wellington District Laundrymen, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	14
			1735	South Island Laundrymen, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers	15
			<b>LIME-MANUFACTURERS.</b>		
			1842	Wellington District Lime-manufacturers .. ..	4
			<b>MILLERS. (See also Threshing-mill Owners and Sawmillers.)</b>		
			1737	New Zealand Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	39

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>MINE-OWNERS (COAL AND GOLD).</b>			<b>RESTAURANT-PROPRIETORS.</b>		
163	Taipiri Coal-mines, Ltd. . . . .	1	1491	Wellington Tea-rooms, Restaurant, and Refreshment-room Proprietors	48
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining . . . . .	10	<b>RETAILERS.</b>		
88	Westport Coal Co., Ltd. . . . .	1	1912	Wellington United Retailers (other than Book-sellers, Butchers, Florists, Grocers, Hairdressers, Opticians, Tobacconists, Tearoom or Restaurant Proprietors, and Retailers of Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Radios, and Wood and Coal)	18
<b>MOTOR TRADE.</b>			<b>SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS.</b>		
1802	New Zealand Motor Trade . . . . .	61	1780	Auckland Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Collar, and Bag Manufacturers	5
<b>NAIL-MANUFACTURERS.</b>			1549	Wellington Industrial District Saddlers, Harness-makers, Bridle-makers, Collar-makers, Leather, and Fibre-bag Makers	12
1711	Auto Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd. . . . .	1	<b>SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS GOODS.</b>		
1712	Lino Products, Ltd. . . . .	1	1498	Wellington District Sail, Tent, and Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Society	6
<b>NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.</b>			<b>SAWMILLERS.</b>		
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	20	1880	New Zealand Sawmillers and Boxmakers . . . . .	234
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	39	148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware Manufacturers	17
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	7	305	Canterbury Sawmillers . . . . .	27
<b>OPTICIANS.</b>			<b>SHIPOWNERS.</b>		
1537	Wellington Industrial District Opticians . . . . .	12	342	Devonport Steam Ferry Co., Ltd. . . . .	1
<b>PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.</b>			326	Northern Steamship Co., Ltd. . . . .	1
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	41	137	Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd. . . . .	1
131	Wellington Master Painters . . . . .	89	<b>SOAP-MANUFACTURERS.</b>		
1677	Wanganui Master Painters and Decorators . . . . .	16	1625	Auckland Soap-manufacturers . . . . .	3
1321	Christchurch Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	45	1816	Wellington Industrial District Soap-manufacturers	4
343	Otago Painters . . . . .	51	1843	Canterbury Soap-manufacturers . . . . .	9
<b>PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.</b>			1841	McLeod Bros., Ltd. . . . .	1
1481	Wellington District Paint, Varnish, and Allied Products Manufacturers	7	<b>TANNERS AND FELLMONGERS.</b>		
<b>PLASTERERS.</b>			1509	Auckland Tanners . . . . .	4
1778	Auckland Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers . . . . .	6	1714	Christchurch Tanners . . . . .	3
1733	Wellington Industrial District Plasterers and Fibrous Plasterers	25	1715	Otago and Southland Tanners . . . . .	3
1383	Canterbury Master Plasterers . . . . .	19	<b>THEATRE-PROPRIETORS.</b>		
1866	Otago and Southland Fibrous Plasterers . . . . .	4	1852	Auckland Theatre and Motion Picture Theatre Proprietors	8
<b>PLUMBERS.</b>			1858	Wellington Industrial District Theatre Proprietors	4
571	Auckland Master Plumbers . . . . .	77	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 . . . . .	43	<b>THRESHING-MILL OWNERS.</b>		
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers . . . . .	36	1902	North Island Threshing Mill and Agricultural Contractors	39
1557	Timaru Master Plumbers . . . . .	7	1396	North Canterbury American Type Threshing-mill Owners	22
867	Dunedin Plumbers . . . . .	37	379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners . . . . .	20
875	Invercargill Plumbers . . . . .	16	<b>TIMBER-MERCHANT.</b>		
<b>PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER-PROPRIETORS.</b>			1851	New Zealand Timber-merchants . . . . .	80
539	Auckland Master Printers and Allied Trades . . . . .	62	<b>WATERSIDE EMPLOYERS.</b>		
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors . . . . .	15	1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	15
1776	Auckland Stationery Manufacturers . . . . .	4	1276	New Plymouth Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	9
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders . . . . .	4	1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	10
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	9	1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	14
1361	Wairarapa Master Printers and Allied Trades . . . . .	6	1279	Picton Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	6
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	25	1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	5
948	Wellington Newspaper-proprietors . . . . .	10	1277	Greymouth Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	5
1800	Wellington Stationery Manufacturers . . . . .	3	1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	15
694	Canterbury Master Printers . . . . .	21	1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union . . . . .	10
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors . . . . .	5	1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	11
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders . . . . .	6	<b>WICKERWORK.</b>		
519	Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd. . . . .	1	1707	Wellington District Wickerwork (other than Furniture) and Perambulator Manufacturers	5
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors . . . . .	6	<b>WOOLSCOURERS.</b>		
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	31	1665	Wellington Woolscourers . . . . .	9
<b>RABBIT BOARDS.</b>			1740	Canterbury Woolscourers . . . . .	8
1833	New Zealand Rabbit Boards . . . . .	53	Totals: Number of Unions as at 31st December, 1941, 270		
<b>RADIO MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS.</b>			11,802		
1804	Auckland Provincial Radio Traders . . . . .	42			
1643	Wellington Radio Traders . . . . .	19			
1786	Wellington Radio Manufacturers . . . . .	9			
1808	Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Radio Traders	35			

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS.

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>ARCHITECTS AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.</b>			<b>CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—continued.</b>		
1523	Wellington Architectural Assistants ..	16	672	Wanganui District Carpenters, Joiners, and Joiners' Machinists	230
1635	Christchurch Architects and Structural Engineers' Assistants	12	1316	Wellington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	1,232
<b>ASBESTOS WORKERS.</b>			1432	Blenheim Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	70
1892	Auckland Asbestos Workers .. .. .	190	572	Nelson Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	165
<b>BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS.</b>			1307	Westland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	140
1882	New Zealand (except Taranaki) Baking Trades Employees	1,449	48	Canterbury Carpenters and Joiners .. .. .	250
1644	Taranaki Bakers and Pastrycooks .. .. .	50	20	Christchurch Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists and Shipwrights	817
<b>BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY EMPLOYEES.</b>			1127	Lyttelton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	57
1313	Auckland Biscuit and Confectionery and Related Products Employees	1,000	1099	Rangiora Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	25
1452	Wellington Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	230	737	Timaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Joiners' Machinists, and Shipwrights	40
1439	Nelson Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	50	386	Timaru Carpenters .. .. .	35
1345	Christchurch Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	262	792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	375
1142	Otago and Southland Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	739	1293	Oamaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	65
<b>BOOTMAKERS AND REPAIRERS.</b>			78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	575
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers .. .. .	712	<b>CHEMICAL MANURE AND ACID WORKERS.</b> (Also included in Freezing Workers.)		
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society ..	466	1335	New Plymouth Chemical-fertilizer Workers ..	80
35	Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society ..	550	1446	Wanganui Chemical Fertilizer and Acid Workers	92
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers .. .. .	260	<b>CLEANERS, CARETAKERS, AND LIFT-ATTENDANTS.</b>		
<b>BREWERS AND AERATED WATER EMPLOYEES.</b>			1125	Auckland Cleaners, Caretakers, Lift-attendants, and Watchmen's	420
1874	New Zealand (except Nelson and Otago and Southland) Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees	780	1787	Taranaki Cleaners, Caretakers, and Lift-attendants	34
1199	Nelson Brewers, Malsters, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated Water	23	1488	Wellington Caretakers, Cleaners, and Lift-attendants	459
873	Otago and Southland Brewery, Bottling Houses, and Aerated Waters	210	1515	Christchurch Cleaners, Caretakers, and Lift-attendants	190
<b>BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY WORKERS.</b>			1781	Dunedin Liftmen, Cleaners, and Caretakers ..	86
340	Auckland Brick, Tile, Pottery, Clay, and Concrete-ware Employees	540	<b>CLERICAL WORKERS.</b> (See also Tally Clerks, &c., and Sugar Workers.)		
1186	Otago and Southland Brick, Tile, Pottery, and Concrete Goods Makers	170	1528	New Zealand General Insurance .. .. .	1,776
<b>BRICKLAYERS.</b>			1653	New Zealand Bank Officials .. .. .	1,484
576	Auckland Bricklayers .. .. .	111	1526	New Zealand Shipping Officers .. .. .	894
528	Wellington Bricklayers .. .. .	70	1636	New Zealand Freezing and Related Trades' Industries Clerical Officers	791
566	Canterbury Bricklayers and Tile Layers ..	66	1676	Auckland Legal Employees .. .. .	566
246	Otago Bricklayers .. .. .	39	1489	Auckland Clerical and Office Staff Employees ..	5,051
<b>BRUSH AND BROOM WORKERS.</b>			1651	Auckland Public Accountants' Employees ..	148
1693	Auckland Brush, Broom, and Mop Trade ..	53	1760	Auckland Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	416
1879	Wellington Brush and Broom Workers ..	9	1846	Auckland Provincial Dairy Companies' Secretaries	22
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade ..	147	1864	Wellington, Taranaki, and Marlborough Clerical Workers	4,004
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade .. .. .	45	*1586	Taranaki Public Accountants' Employees ..	..
<b>CARBONIZATION WORKERS.</b>			1571	Taranaki Legal Employees .. .. .	73
1626	Waikato Carbonization, Ltd., Employees ..	34	1765	Taranaki Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	210
<b>CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.</b>			1850	Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa Public Accountants' Employees	116
1046	Auckland Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	3,260	1507	Wellington Legal Employees .. .. .	464
*1017	Otahuhu Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	..	1637	Wellington Public Accountants' Employees ..	207
1049	Whangarei Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	142	1759	Wellington Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	741
805	Taranaki Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	221	1764	Marlborough Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	56
1107	Hawke's Bay Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	348	1819	Marlborough Public Accountants' Employees ..	12
1267	Hutt Valley Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	381	1552	Nelson Law Practitioners' Employees .. ..	22
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	110	1573	Nelson Clerical Employees .. .. .	154
594	Palmerston North Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	220	1766	Nelson Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	30
			1835	Nelson Public Accountants' Employees ..	18
			1585	Greymouth Law Practitioners' Employees ..	25
			1792	Greymouth Clerical and Office Staff Employees ..	208

\* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>CLERICAL WORKERS—<i>continued.</i></b>			<b>COOKS AND STEWARDS (MARINE).</b>		
1139	Canterbury Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	2,610	393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards	250
1594	Canterbury Law Practitioners' Employees	343	1309	Wellington District (New Zealand) Marine Chief Stewards	12
1650	Christchurch Accountants' and Sharebrokers' Employees	335	212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	600
1763	Canterbury Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	325	<b>CREAMERIES, CHEESE, BUTTER, AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1512	Dunedin Law Practitioners' Employees	171	1723	New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Employees	2,683
1541	Invercargill Clerks and Office Assistants	351	1738	North Island Dairy-factory Managers	295
1536	Invercargill Legal Employees	69	753	Auckland Milk-roundsmen's	180
1527	Otago Clerical Workers	1,230	966	Wellington Dairy Employees	106
1708	Otago and Southland Public Accountants' Employees	90	1830	South Island Dairy-factory Managers	38
1758	Otago and Southland Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	358	1662	Christchurch Milk Roundsmen's	20
1826	Otago and Southland Part-time and Full-time Dairy-factory Secretaries	20	833	Otago and Southland Dairy-factory Managers	71
<b>CLOTHING-TRADE EMPLOYEES.</b>			1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	84
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	253	1904	Dunedin Milk Roundsmen's	15
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing and Related Trades Employees	5,193	<b>CURRIERS, TANNERS, AND FELLMONGERS.</b>		
67	Auckland Tailors	50	1389	Auckland Curriers and Beamsmen's	36
†1915	Wellington and Taranaki Clothing and Related Trades	..	508	Auckland Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	350
*1427	Wellington Clothing-trades	4,004	1908	Wellington and Taranaki Soap, Candle, Tannery, and Related Trades Employees	135
1801	Canterbury, Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough Clothing Trades	2,499	<b>DENTAL ASSISTANTS AND TECHNICIANS.</b>		
36	Dunedin Pressers, Cutters, and other Clothing Factory Operatives	132	1567	Auckland Dental Assistants and Technicians	46
58	Dunedin Tailoresses and other Female Clothing-trade Employees	1,187	1543	Wellington Dental Assistants and Technicians	144
1477	Dunedin Fur Trade Employees	101	1746	Canterbury Dental Assistants and Technicians	126
503	Otago and Southland Operative Tailors and Shop Tailoresses	35	1807	Otago and Southland Dental Assistants and Technicians	59
<b>COACHWORKERS.</b>			<b>DOMESTIC SERVANTS.</b>		
1705	Taranaki Coach and Motor-body Workers	11	1490	Wellington Domestic Servants	20
173	Wellington Coach and Motor-body and Related Workers	250	<b>DRIVERS.</b>		
1683	Nelson Coach and Motor-body Workers	7	240	Auckland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	2,466
1752	Westland Coach and Motor-body Builders	9	699	Gisborne Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	174
263	Canterbury Coach and Motor-body Builders	75	1151	Taranaki Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	280
205	Otago and Southland Coachworkers and Wheelwrights	46	375	Hawke's Bay Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	480
<b>COAL-MINE AND GOLD-MINE WORKERS.</b>			730	Wanganui Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	250
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers	1,000	219	Wellington Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,300
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	450	1223	Blenheim Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	100
16	Thames Miners	113	1146	Nelson Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	212
1109	Northern Coal-mines Underground Officials	86	1654	Westland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	156
1513	North Auckland Coal-miners	150	281	Canterbury Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,325
1447	Ohura District Coal-miners	62	1468	Southland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	300
1547	Nelson Gold Dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines Employees	..	1119	Otago Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	707
1703	Nelson Industrial District Coal-mine Workers	25	<b>ELECTRICAL WORKERS. (See also Engineers and Allied Workers.)</b>		
1344	Buller Deputies	22	662	Auckland Electrical Workers	978
1348	Grey Valley Deputies and Underviewers	55	1555	Taranaki Electrical Workers	112
*82	Inangahua Gold and Coal Miners	240	611	Wellington Electrical Workers	620
1042	Millerton and Granity Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	21	892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	81
1753	Point Elizabeth and Liverpool State Collieries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Winchmen)	400	<b>ENGINE-DRIVERS. (See also Coal-mine and Gold-mine Workers: Flour-mill Employees; New Zealand Railways Employees.)</b>		
1471	Westland Gold Dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines Employees	400	1813	New Zealand Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Marine-engine Drivers, Greasers, Firemen, and Assistants	820
1668	Grey Valley Collieries, Ltd., Employees	170			
1679	Seddonville Coal-miners	16			
1696	Burke's Creek Coal-miners	48			
1743	Runanga District Coal-mine Employees	53			
1641	Canterbury Coal-mine Workers	48			
996	Green Island Coal-miners	34			
829	Otago Coal-miners	204			
1290	Ohai District Underviewers, Deputies, and Shot-firers	24			
1546	Otago Gold Dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines Employees	112			
1657	Southland Gold-mine Employees	23			
1728	Mataura District Coal-mine Workers	16			

\* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

† Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—continued.

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>ENGINEERS AND ALLIED WORKERS.</b>			<b>FURNITURE-TRADE EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1827	New Zealand (except Northern Industrial District) Amalgamated Engineering and Related Trades	6,219	910	Auckland United Furniture and Related Trades	1,012
1900	Northern Industrial District Amalgamated Engineering, Coachbuilding, and Related Trades	4,960	1330	Taranaki Federated Furniture Trades .. ..	16
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders	225	1823	Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough Federated Furniture and Related Trades	700
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders .. ..	183	1906	Christchurch and Greymouth Federated Furniture and Related Trades	450
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	50	84	Dunedin Federated Furniture and Related Trades	..
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders .. ..	78	411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades .. ..	114
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants .. ..	290	<b>GARDENERS. (Also included in Labourers.)</b>		
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	93	1856	Auckland Gardeners, Gardeners' Labourers, and Green-keepers	126
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders .. ..	183	300	Christchurch Gardeners .. ..	78
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders, of Canterbury	51	<b>GASWORKS EMPLOYEES.</b>		
703	Dunedin Canister Workers .. ..	51	1761	New Zealand Gasworks and Related Trades' Employees	992
80	Dunedin Iron and Brass Moulders .. ..	245	<b>GROCERS' SUNDRIES MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees .. ..	86	1548	Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Canning, Condiments, and Related Products Manufacturing Employees	420
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants .. ..	326	1588	Auckland Drug Factories Employees .. ..	110
102	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship-builders of Otago	75	1863	Wellington, Taranaki, and Canterbury Grocers' Sundries, Chemical, and Related Products Factory Employees	156
<b>FELT-HATTERS.</b>			1369	Nelson Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Jam-factory, and Related Workers	96
1494	Auckland Hatters .. ..	81	1837	Otago and Southland Manufacturing Chemists, Preserved Foods, Jam, and Starch Factories Employees	266
1891	Wellington and Dunedin Felt-hatters .. ..	47	<b>HARBOUR BOARD EMPLOYEES.</b>		
<b>FERRY EMPLOYEES.</b>			1660	New Zealand Harbour Boards Employees .. ..	1,570
1130	Devonport Ferry Co.'s Employees .. ..	114	<b>HERD-TESTERS.</b>		
<b>FIRE-BRIGADESMEN.</b>			1686	Auckland Herd-testers .. ..	135
921	Auckland Fire Brigades' Employees .. ..	52	1901	Taranaki Herd-testers .. ..	23
1811	Northern, Wellington, Taranaki, and Nelson Fire Brigades' Employees	60	1803	Wellington Herd-testers .. ..	41
1342	Christchurch Fire Brigades' Employees .. ..	50	*1905	South Island Herd Recording Officers .. ..	..
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades' Employees .. ..	52	<b>HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES.</b>		
<b>FISH-TRADE EMPLOYEES.</b>			688	Auckland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	4,806
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	37	1214	Taranaki Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	365
1539	Wellington Fishworkers .. ..	35	218	Wellington District Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	3,804
<b>FLAXMILL EMPLOYEES.</b>			1271	Marlborough Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	152
540	Manawatu Flaxmill and Flax Textile Employees	170	1265	Nelson Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	201
1754	Southland Flaxmill Employees .. ..	48	1228	Westland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	447
<b>FLOUR-MILL EMPLOYEES.</b>			652	Canterbury Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	2,075
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees .. ..	98	675	Otago Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	1,152
1719	Wellington Industrial District Flour-mills Employees	12	1295	Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	405
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	50	<b>ICE-CREAM WORKERS.</b>		
174	Canterbury United Flour-mill Employees .. ..	112	1907	Wellington and Taranaki Ice-cream and Related Products	38
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees .. ..	33	<b>JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.</b>		
1538	Dunedin Flour-mills Employees .. ..	46	1609	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Opticians' Employees	42
<b>FREEZING WORKERS.</b>			1529	Wellington Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Related Trades	50
†1918	Auckland (25-mile radius) Freezing Works and Abattoir Employees	..	1694	Christchurch Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Engravers	15
1479	Auckland Abattoir Assistants and United Freezing-works Employees	2,165	1563	Dunedin Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Trades	15
1408	Hellaby (R. and W.), Ltd., Westfield, Meat-preserving Workers, Slaughterhouse Assistants, and Freezing-chamber Hands	112			
1406	Gisborne District Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	350			
1404	Moerewa Freezing Workers .. ..	260			
1393	Taranaki Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	415			
1465	Taranaki Bacon-workers .. ..	18			
1887	Wellington and Marlborough Freezing Works and Related Trades Employees	4,264			
1391	Waingawa Freezing-works Labourers .. ..	220			
1459	Wellington Bacon-workers .. ..	70			
1648	Nelson Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	46			
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	2,450			
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	2,091			

\* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

† Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>JOURNALISTS.</b>			<b>PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.</b>		
853	Auckland Journalists .. .. .	99	108	Auckland Painters and Decorators .. .. .	610
1485	Taranaki Journalists .. .. .	27	1312	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers .. .. .	102
1023	Wellington Journalists .. .. .	87	1433	Hawke's Bay Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators .. .. .	75
1658	Nelson Journalists .. .. .	7	258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators .. .. .	76
1663	Greymouth Journalists .. .. .	10	129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, Display and Poster Artists .. .. .	500
857	Christchurch Journalists .. .. .	96	1484	Marlborough Painters and Decorators .. .. .	20
854	Dunedin Journalists .. .. .	32	445	Nelson Painters .. .. .	29
1893	Invercargill Journalists .. .. .	22	1890	Westland Painters and Decorators .. .. .	20
<b>LABOURERS (MISCELLANEOUS).</b>			81	Christchurch Painters .. .. .	362
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	1,327	481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators .. .. .	18
871	Auckland District Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	1,453	93	Dunedin Painters .. .. .	135
777	Poverty Bay General Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	287	1037	Oamaru Painters .. .. .	11
811	Taranaki Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	436	784	Southland Painters .. .. .	52
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers .. .. .	90	<b>PAPER-MILLS EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1872	Wellington, Nelson, and Westland Local Bodies' other Labourers, and Related Trades .. .. .	4,022	1877	Whakatane District Paper-mill Employees .. .. .	127
1667	Blenheim Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	76	1158	Dunedin Paper-mills Employees .. .. .	158
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers and Related Workers .. .. .	1,840	<b>PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.</b>		
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers .. .. .	20	1888	New Zealand Photo-engravers .. .. .	104
507	Otago Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	950	<b>PLASTERERS.</b>		
1492	Southland Labourers and Related Trades .. .. .	500	635	Auckland Plasterers and Related Trades .. .. .	249
<b>LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES.</b>			1699	Taranaki Plasterers .. .. .	18
1520	Auckland Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners .. .. .	470	1829	Wellington, Marlborough, and Nelson Plasterers and Related Trades .. .. .	175
1903	Wellington and Taranaki Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners .. .. .	400	1898	Canterbury and Westland Plasterers .. .. .	135
1700	Nelson Laundry Workers, Dry Cleaners, and Pressers .. .. .	7	216	Otago and Southland Operative Plasterers .. .. .	90
1710	Christchurch Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners .. .. .	140	<b>PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.</b>		
1560	Dunedin Laundry Employees .. .. .	101	1817	New Zealand (except Westland) Plumbers, Gas-fitters, and Related Trades .. .. .	1,429
<b>LIME AND CEMENT WORKERS (also included in Labourers)</b>			1533	Westland Plumbers and Gasfitters .. .. .	22
1535	Portland Cement Workers .. .. .	192	<b>PRINTING-TRADE EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1145	Golden Bay Cement Co.'s Employees .. .. .	63	1862	New Zealand (except Otago and Southland Industrial District) Printing and Related Trades .. .. .	2,754
1176	Otago and Southland Lime and Cement Employees .. .. .	456	1108	Auckland City Female Printing and Related Trades .. .. .	494
<b>LOCAL BODIES' OFFICERS.</b>			267	Otago Box-workers .. .. .	94
1680	Auckland Provincial District Local Authorities' Officers .. .. .	824	315	Southland Printing and Related Trades .. .. .	79
1726	Taranaki Local Authorities' Officers .. .. .	82	1717	Otago Printing and Related Trades .. .. .	350
1661	Wellington Local Bodies' Officers .. .. .	859	<b>RACING-STABLE HANDS.</b>		
1814	Marlborough Local Bodies' Officers .. .. .	11	*1812	Canterbury Racing and Trotting Stable Hands .. .. .	..
1721	Nelson Local Bodies' Officers .. .. .	37	<b>ROPE AND TWINE WORKERS.</b>		
1820	Canterbury Local Bodies' Officers (other than Clerical) .. .. .	165	1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers .. .. .	70
1506	Dunedin City Corporation and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board Engineer Officials .. .. .	26	1201	Canterbury Rope, Twine, and Flax-mill Employees .. .. .	35
1501	Dunedin Municipal Clerical and other Employees (other than Inspectors) .. .. .	197	1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners .. .. .	51
1889	Dunedin City Council and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board Inspectors (other than Tramway Inspectors) .. .. .	34	<b>RUBBER WORKERS.</b>		
<b>MATCH-FACTORY EMPLOYEES.</b>			1556	Auckland Rubber Workers .. .. .	162
1591	Wellington Match-manufacturing Employees .. .. .	150	1913	Wellington Rubber Employees .. .. .	17
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees .. .. .	56	1873	Christchurch Rubber Workers .. .. .	66
<b>MERCHANT-SERVICE EMPLOYEES.</b>			<b>RURAL WORKERS.</b>		
1720	New Zealand Merchant Service Guild .. .. .	431	1616	New Zealand Workers .. .. .	17,582
<b>NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES.</b>			<b>SADDLERY AND HARNESS WORKERS.</b>		
710	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants .. .. .	12,075	150	Auckland Saddlers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Saimakers, and Related Trades .. .. .	264
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association .. .. .	2,187	1871	Wellington, Taranaki, and Nelson Saddlers, Bag-makers, Canvas-workers, and Related Trades .. .. .	73
1325	New Zealand Railway Tradesmen's Association .. .. .	2,178	223	Christchurch Saddlery, Bag and Canvas Workers .. .. .	101
<b>OPTICAL EMPLOYEES. (See also Jewellers, &amp;c.)</b>			182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters .. .. .	35
1551	Wellington Optical Employees .. .. .	30	<b>SEAMEN AND FIREMEN.</b>		
1592	Christchurch Optical Employees .. .. .	20	1297	Auckland Federated Seamen's .. .. .	921
1709	Otago and Southland Optical Employees .. .. .	11	1305	Wellington Federated Seamen's .. .. .	1,118
<b>PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES.</b>			1298	Dunedin Federated Seamen's .. .. .	583
1572	Auckland Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Employees .. .. .	58	<b>Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1941.</b>		
1911	Wellington and Canterbury Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Printer's Ink, and Related Products Manufacturers' Employees .. .. .	120			
1595	Dunedin Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Employees .. .. .	22			

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.	Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1941.
<b>SHIPWRIGHTS.</b> (See also Carpenters and Joiners.)			<b>TALLY CLERKS.</b> (See also Waterside Employees.)		
1839	New Zealand (except Northern, Taranaki and Westland) Shipwrights and Boat-builders	103	830	Auckland Tallymen's .. .. .	144
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat-builders ..	142	1818	Napier Ships' Tally Clerks .. .. .	16
<b>SHOP-ASSISTANTS.</b>			1134	Wellington City Ships' Tally Clerks .. .. .	71
152	Auckland Butchers .. .. .	567	1152	Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks .. .. .	49
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants .. .. .	1,044	*1534	Timaru Waterside Tally Clerks .. .. .	11
1434	Auckland Grocers' Shop-managers .. .. .	123	1510	Dunedin and Port Chalmers Ships' Tally Clerks ..	35
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants .. .. .	334	<b>THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees .. .. .	71	1794	New Zealand Musicians .. .. .	1,305
1100	Auckland Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Butchers', Grocers, Hairdressers', and Chemists' Assistants)	3,902	1805	New Zealand (except Northern, Nelson, and Westland) Theatrical and Places of Amusement and Related Employees	894
1275	Gisborne Grocers' and other Shop-assistants ..	276	1129	Auckland Houses of Entertainment and Places of Amusement Employees	1,090
1122	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants	570	923	Auckland Motion-picture Projectionists .. .. .	101
*1834	Auckland Retail Chemists', Hairworkers', and Wig-makers' Assistants	50	715	Auckland Stage Employees .. .. .	21
1502	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-Assistants and Related Trades	4,165	1729	Auckland Picture-theatre Managers, Assistant Managers, and Publicity Men's	17
*915	Wellington Hairdressers', Hairworkers', and Wig-makers' Assistants	..	1449	Taranaki Motion-picture Projectionists .. .. .	11
1624	Blenheim Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants	163	1377	Wellington District Motion-picture Operators ..	47
1178	Nelson Grocers' Assistants .. .. .	86	1457	Nelson Motion-picture Projectionists .. .. .	3
1499	Nelson Shop-assistants .. .. .	191	1750	Nelson and Westland Picture-theatre Employees	45
1639	Nelson Operative Butchers .. .. .	42	1458	Westland Motion-picture Projectionists .. .. .	12
1164	Westland Retail Shop-assistants .. .. .	326	1440	Christchurch Motion-picture Projectionists .. .. .	46
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants .. .. .	402	5	Christchurch Stage Employees .. .. .	20
236	Christchurch Hairdressers' and Tobacconists' Assistants	215	1450	Dunedin Motion-picture Projectionists .. .. .	30
193	Christchurch Operative Butchers .. .. .	273	711	Dunedin Stage Employees .. .. .	15
916	Canterbury Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers', Tobacconists', and Hairdressers' Assistants)	2,250	942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	125
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers ..	154	<b>TILERS AND SLATERS.</b>		
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants .. .. .	31	1542	Auckland Roof Tilers and Slaters .. .. .	112
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants .. .. .	133	1587	Wellington Tile-layers .. .. .	20
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants .. .. .	30	<b>TIMBER-YARDS AND SAWMILL EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1359	Otago and Southland Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers', Butchers', Chemists', Tobacconists', and Hairdressers' Assistants)	1,601	1771	New Zealand Timber-workers .. .. .	6,879
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants .. .. .	160	444	Auckland Coopers .. .. .	30
578	Otago and Southland Hairdressers' and Tobacconists' Assistants	109	<b>TOBACCO-MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES.</b>		
225	Southland Operative Butchers .. .. .	112	†1914	Northern, Wellington, and Nelson Districts Tobacco Products Employees	..
<b>SPORTS-GOODS EMPLOYEES.</b>			*1910	Wellington District Tobacco Products Employees	763
1670	Auckland Sports-goods Employees .. .. .	21	<b>TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1836	Wellington Sports-goods Makers and Repairers ..	12	1865	New Zealand Tramways Authorities Employees ..	2,604
<b>STONEMASONS.</b>			1652	Auckland Transport Board Inspectorial Staff ..	36
1788	New Zealand Stonemasons .. .. .	225	1638	Auckland Transport Board's Maintenance Officers	34
<b>STOREMEN AND PACKERS.</b>			1500	Wellington Tramway Inspectors, Despatchers, and Depot Officers	23
1101	Auckland United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	1,460	1094	Dunedin Corporation Transport Officials .. .. .	28
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	48	1181	Kaikorai Cable Tramway Employees .. .. .	..
1797	Wellington and Taranaki Cool-stores Employees ..	50	<b>WATERSIDE EMPLOYEES, STEVEDORES, AND TIMEKEEPERS.</b>		
1323	Hawke's Bay Wholesale Storemen and Packers and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	252	1718	New Zealand Waterside Workers .. .. .	5,645
773	Wellington United Warehouse and Bulk Store Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	1,500	1532	Auckland Assistant Stevedores, Foremen, and Timekeepers (in connection with Waterside Work)	52
1163	Blenheim United Storemen's (other than Employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	50	1730	Auckland Receiving and Forwarding Wharf Foremen's and Assistant Foremen's	31
1613	Nelson Storemen and Packers .. .. .	60	1519	Wellington Foreman Stevedores, Timekeepers, and Permanent Hands	71
1095	Christchurch Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	674	1524	Lyttelton Foreman Stevedores and Permanent Hands	42
1403	Invercargill Wholesale Storemen and Packers and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	205	1692	Otago and Southland Shipping Foremen's and Assistant Foremen's	26
1179	Otago and Southland Wholesale Storemen and Packers	504	<b>WIRELESS OPERATORS (MARINE.)</b>		
1822	Otago and Southland Cool-store Employees ..	13	1640	Wellington Marine Wireless Operators .. .. .	80
<b>SUGAR-WORKS EMPLOYEES.</b>			<b>WOOLLEN-MILLS EMPLOYEES.</b>		
1168	Auckland Sugar-works Employees .. .. .	230	1155	Auckland District Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	282
1799	Auckland Sugar-manufacturing Industry Technical and Engineering Staff and Office Employees	30	769	Wellington District Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	1,027
			266	Canterbury Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	1,027
			776	Otago and Southland Woollen-mills and Hosiery-factories Employees	1,479
			Totals: Number of unions registered as at 31st December, 1941, 428		231,049

\* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

† Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1941.

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