

1947
NEW ZEALAND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(REPORT OF THE)

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

The Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
Wellington, 23rd June, 1947.

I HAVE the honour to submit to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Labour for the year ended 31st March, 1947.

A. McLAGAN, Minister of Labour.

His Excellency the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The ACTING-SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, to the Hon. the MINISTER
OF LABOUR.

Department of Labour, Wellington, 23rd June, 1947.

SIR,—

I have the honour to present herewith the fifty-sixth 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, 1946, to 31st March, 1947.

I have, &c.,

E. B. TAYLOR,

Acting-Secretary of Labour.

The Hon. the Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

SECTION 1.—GENERAL

THE year 1946-47 has been one of adjustment to a peacetime economy. This has not meant a return to pre-war conditions, since the dislocations caused by the war would make such a return impossible if not undesirable, but it has, rather, involved a reversion to a line of development and progress which was necessarily neglected in the stress of national emergency. The Department's responsibilities have materially increased, and attention will be drawn in this report to the new legislation which it has to administer, and to new developments in which it is taking an active part.

This is the last annual report of the Department of Labour as such. From 1st April, 1947, it became merged with the National Employment Service, and will be known in future as the Department of Labour and Employment.

SECTION 2.—THE BACKGROUND TO EMPLOYMENT

(1) GENERAL

The year has seen the productive resources of the country very fully utilized. A very high level of employment has prevailed.

(2) SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The expansion of secondary industry proceeds as rapidly as possible in view of the difficulties being encountered. Among these are shortages of accommodation, labour, equipment, materials, and power. Reference to the statistics of registered factories later in this report will indicate that the development of factory industry is increasing the work of the Department. The new factories which have opened are, subject to the difficulties mentioned, likely to be more up to date, and to provide greater amenities, than was usual in pre-war years, and the Factories Act, 1946, will ensure that all new factories will provide conditions of work in accordance with modern trends.

It is to be noted that the 1945 census revealed a distinct urban drift between the census years 1936 and 1945, and no doubt this mirrors an increasing industrialization and a greater factory population (*Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, April, 1946, p. 15).

(3) JUVENILES

The shortage of juveniles requires little comment. It is now accepted that this shortage represents a problem which will be with us for at least the next ten years. It is not yet as acute as it will be, and the full effects of the depression years are scarcely yet felt. The birth-rate declined in this country from 1921 until 1935, after which it began to increase and has, with the exception of two of the war years, continued to increase, the number of births for 1946 being the highest on record in New Zealand. We have so far experienced only the results of the slow but steady diminution down to 1930. It is only during 1947 that those born in 1931 will reach the age of sixteen and may leave school, and from 1947 onwards we can expect the "depression" birth-rate, which reached its lowest level in 1935, to show its full effects.

The raising of the school leaving age and the removing of a barrier to longer school attendance which has resulted from the introduction of family allowances have, of course, accentuated the scarcity of juniors, and employers have been constrained to use many novel devices in their competition for young workers. Apart from the decentralization of factories mentioned elsewhere, Inspectors have reported schemes whereby a bonus is paid to any employee obtaining the services of a junior. Similarly, firms have arranged

“educational” tours through their premises for school-children, following this later with offers of employment to children nearing the school leaving age. Films of factories, their products, and amenities have been presented to the School Film Library, and intensive press advertising campaigns are becoming increasingly familiar.

As a result, wages and working conditions for juveniles show a considerable improvement over pre-war years.

(4) WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(a) General

It may be said, broadly, that an increase in the number of women employed in industry has been the tendency for many years. In the annual report of this Department for the year 1942-43 it was shown that the wartime increase in the number of female factory employees was not entirely due to emergency conditions, and it was not, therefore, to be expected that post-war years would show a return to 1939 conditions. In addition to this over-all trend, various disrupting factors due to the war have had a more or less permanent effect.

(b) Numbers employed

The following table illustrates the changes in the numbers of women employed :—

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED FACTORIES (OTHER THAN WORKING OCCUPIERS)

31st March,	Persons employed (Thousands).			Females per 100 Males.
	M.	F.	Total.	
1932	56·0	18·5	74·6	33·1
1933	52·1	19·3	71·4	37·2
1934	52·4	18·6	71·0	35·8
1935	57·2	21·3	78·5	37·5
1936	63·5	23·6	87·1	36·8
1937	69·1	25·5	94·6	37·0
1938	77·6	29·6	107·3	38·0
1939	77·7	28·9	106·6	37·1
1940	81·5	31·3	112·8	38·2
1941	82·3	34·3	116·6	41·8
1942	80·5	37·1	117·6	46·4
1943	76·8	38·1	114·8	49·5
1944	80·4	38·2	118·6	47·8
1945	84·4	39·0	123·5	46·5
1946	88·2	37·7	125·9	42·8
1947	101·5	35·6	137·1	35·0

It may be seen that the steady increase in numbers employed during the pre-war years was considerably accelerated by the war. This was due, of course, to the replacement of men, the expansion of war industry, and to the related growth of secondary industry. Diagram I (Statistical Appendix) presents graphically the way in which the numbers of both men and women employed in factories increased during the first two years of the war, the number of women increasing proportionately more than the number of men. From 1941-42, however, the employment of men fell off rapidly, reaching its lowest point in 1943-44. The number of women employed increased at the same time, and the proportion of women to men also increased. With the increase in the number of men employed each year since 1943 the proportion has dropped rapidly, in spite of an increase in the number of women which continued up to 1945.

It might have been expected that the cessation of war production and shortages of raw materials for civilian production would have meant at least a temporary recession in industry and a consequent decline in the employment of women. The removal of man-power restrictions and the great number of war-delayed marriages undoubtedly reduced the female labour force, but the quick change-over to civilian production and the loss of man-power in casualties combined to create an active demand for women, to the extent that there is a general shortage. The decentralization of industry and the housing shortage (which induces married women who have to live in small flats, or rooms, to seek employment) have contributed to increasing the numbers of women available, and the result is that the numbers employed have not been reduced to anything like their pre-war levels, although many of them may be part-time workers. The unprecedented increase in the number of men in the last year covered has caused a corresponding decrease in the proportion of women employed, and it may be assumed that these trends in factories exemplify the wartime and reconversion movements throughout industry.

(c) *Conditions of Work*

The acute shortage of woman-power has had its inevitable effects upon wages and conditions of work. Award rates of wages have increased as follows:—

Occupation.	Gross Minimum Weekly Wage at 31st March,	
	1939.	1947.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Adult Females</i>		
Biscuit and confectionery worker	2 9 0	3 8 8
Boot operative	2 10 10	3 16 0
Clerical worker	3 5 0	4 3 11
Clothing-trade employee	2 10 0	3 11 0
Shop-assistant	2 19 6	4 5 0
Woollen-mill employee	2 10 0	3 15 0

The increases shown, however, are by no means fully indicative of the position. Actual earnings were increased during the war by the working of long hours of overtime and the payment of production bonuses. The principle of equal pay expanded the earnings of women employed in "men's" occupations. While overtime has now generally decreased, and men have displaced women, the competition for female labour has resulted in the continued payment of high wages and bonuses, and their earnings would generally be in excess of the award rates quoted. In addition, employers have been impelled to improve working-conditions to no small extent. Cafeterias have been provided, industrial nurses and welfare officers engaged, and hostels and day nurseries set up. Hairdressing services, dressmaking lessons, and the use of firms' machines on Saturday mornings have been used to attract girls, and various inducements offered to married and older women. In some centres, too, greater use is being made of the "outworker" system (see Section 3 (7)). Branch factories in modern design are being established in country districts.

There seems little doubt that the improvements in working-conditions will be permanent, and it is to be remembered that the advances resulting from the shortage of women workers will be consolidated and reinforced by the steady implementation of the Factories Act of 1946.

(5) OVERTIME

The working of overtime has declined over industry as a whole. As far as factory work is concerned, the following table illustrates the decline :—

Year.	Total Hours Overtime authorized.	Number of Hours in excess of Statutory Maximum.	Number of Persons working the Excess Hours in Previous Column.		
			Women.	Boys.	Total.
1945	1,529,704	207,421	2,672	22	2,694
1946	915,092	197,642	2,703	105	2,808

These figures are in respect of women and boys for whom overtime permits have been granted. They cover the calendar year 1946. The total number of hours worked has decreased by 40·0 per cent. It is interesting to note that the number of hours authorized, pursuant to the Act, in excess of the statutory maximum in respect of each worker has declined by only 4·3 per cent., although the number of workers for whom such extensions were authorized has increased. This indicates that certain industries (notably the clothing, tobacco, woollen, leather goods, biscuit and confectionery industries), still require the working of considerable overtime, but this increase is more than offset by the general decrease of overtime since the war years.

SECTION 3.—FACTORIES

(1) GENERAL

The year under review has seen the passing of the Factories Act, 1946, and although most of the provisions of this Act came into force on 1st April, 1947, it is mentioned here as marking an important event in the history of the industrial legislation of the country. The emphasis of the Act is largely upon conditions relating to health, welfare, safety, and hygiene, and, although its full implementation must take some time, the Department will press forward the improvements which will be necessary as rapidly as conditions of supply allow.

(2) THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND FACTORY WORKERS

The Factories Act, 1946, changed the date of re-registration of factories from 1st April to 1st February in each year. Re-registration is a process which occupies some time, and it has never been possible, in previous years, to show the numbers which have re-registered until the next year's report. The amendment of the Act is designed, partly, to allow re-registration to take place and provide up-to-date figures of factories registered for the annual report. It has not, however, been possible to do this this year. In the first place, difficulty was encountered in persuading factory occupiers who had paid fees for a year's registration that re-registration was due in February and not in April, as heretofore. Further, a change was made in the Department's trade classification of factories which brings it into conformity with other official statistics, and this resulted in much additional work. The latest figures given represent, therefore, the state of the

Factory Register at 31st January, 1947. They are the figures for the previous year's re-registration altered to provide for the changes notified to the Department or discovered by Inspectors in the course of the year. They have not been subjected to the complete overhaul which re-registration entails.

Reference to Table I in the Statistical Appendix will show that the number of factories has increased. The number at 31st January, 1947, was 18,291, which is 1,002, or 6·4 per cent., in excess of the total for the previous year. The number of factory workers compares in the two years, as follows:—

Date.	Working Occupiers.		Employees.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
31st March, 1946	13,992	1,907	88,190	37,663	141,752
31st January, 1947	13,984	1,785	101,545	35,642	152,956
Increase, per cent. .. ..	..	..	15·2	..	7·9
Decrease, per cent.	0·05	6·4	..	5·4	..

The total number of persons working in factories has increased by almost 8·0 per cent., in spite of the loss of more than one-twentieth of the female workers of the previous year. The outstanding feature of the figures is the increase in male employees to a figure which is 30·6 per cent. above its 1939 equivalent, and 15·2 per cent. above the figure for the year ended 31st March, 1946.

It will also be apparent from Table I that the increase has been fairly evenly distributed between districts. The localities shown represent the Department's eighteen district offices, and include country areas contiguous to the centres named. The increases have been least marked in the four main centres, and greatest in the Whangarei and Tauranga areas. This would seem to indicate the way in which industry is becoming decentralized in search of labour-supplies. Table II shows a distribution of the factories and workers by industries. The classification by industries has been re-arranged for the year under review, and comparisons with previous years are not readily available, but from the Department's observations it would appear that the increase has been fairly evenly spread over all industries.

(3) THE SIZE OF FACTORIES

Many investigators have called attention to the small size of New Zealand factories and to the small-scale production carried on in this country. The fact that the representative unit is small in comparison with other countries has an important bearing on many questions of industrial relations. Unions tend to be less highly organized, for instance, among workers in small, scattered establishments, and works councils seem better fitted for large undertakings. Accordingly, the factory registration figures for the past year have been subjected to analysis by size. It must be pointed out that registered factories comprise those falling within the definition of "factory" in the Factories Act. This is very wide and has been framed and extended over the years not to describe what is commonly known as a factory, but with the purpose of drawing more and more industrial workers under the protection of the Act. For purposes of comparison, reference should be made to the Government Statistician's Factory Production Statistics and to the definition of "factory" used there. Tables III and IV show the results of the analysis. It will at once be seen that the total number of

factories included differs from that shown in Tables I and II. The explanation of this is that many factories carry on production which falls into two or more industrial groups. In such cases only one registration is effected, and Tables I and II show *registered* factories. Those covering more than one industrial group are placed in Table II in that group in which they are substantially engaged. Tables III and IV, however, separate such factories into production units in each industry, where they appear as separate "factories," classified according to the number of workers in that industry. (The number of workers includes working occupiers.) The tables then tend to exaggerate the small size of productive units, first, by including many establishments such as laundries and bakehouses not usually thought of as "factories," and, secondly, by splitting some establishments into two or more units.

It is apparent from the figures that the normal factory contains fewer than five workers, while only 14 per cent. (2,578) of the total have more than ten workers. Diagram II, which shows the totals of Tables III and IV in graphic form, demonstrates strikingly the variations in size which do occur, the largest factory in the Dominion employing over 1,800 workers. The distribution pattern showing a peak at one or two employees, followed by a steady decline as the number of employees increases is common to all districts, only a few departures from the trend being evident. Similarly, the distribution in each industry takes the same form. Table V shows a further analysis of those factories employing more than 10 workers. It will be seen that the decrease in numbers of factories which follows an increase in the number employed proceeds much less rapidly among the larger establishments. While half the total number (2,578) lie in the group with fewer than 20 workers, there is a very even distribution between the groups with more than 100 workers, and there is no sharp "peak" which can be described as the "normal" size.

(4) ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

Statistics of figures for industrial accidents are compiled for calendar years. Since some of the disabilities caused by accidents in the year 1946 have not yet been fully accounted for in such matters as time lost and compensation paid, preliminary figures only are to hand. The total number of accidents in factories (6,388) shows an increase over the previous year's total (6,143) of 2.4 per cent. Since there are as yet no figures available for man-hours worked during the year, this increase cannot be said to denote any increase in the frequency rate of factory accidents. It should be borne in mind that the number of persons employed in factories has shown an increase of 8 per cent. Table VI sets out the preliminary figures in fuller detail.

The severity rate of accidents may well have decreased in view of the greater number of persons exposed to risk. Fatal accidents were, happily, only 7, compared with 11 in the previous year. The following sets out the number of accidents by the three main measures of severity :—

Extent of Disability.	Number of Accidents.	
	1945.	1946.
Temporary	6,006	6,169
Permanent partial	126	112
Fatal	11	7
Totals	6,143	6,388

Table VII shows that the increase in the number of accidents was not evenly distributed among the causes of accidents. Four groups—vehicles, falls of persons, stepping on or striking against fixed objects, and miscellaneous—record a decrease in the number of accidents, while the increase is most marked in the fixed-machinery (19·7 per cent.) and the falling objects (13·6 per cent.) groups. (The increase of 20 per cent. in the electricity group is not significant in view of the very small number of accidents.) Time lost through accidents causing only temporary disability amounted in 1946 to 112,549 days, and compensation paid to £92,521 18s. 5d. These compare with 111,786 days and £93,966 2s. in the previous year.

It is to be emphasized that accident statistics published in this report are preliminary figures only. The final figures published in the Government Statistician's Statistical Reports do not usually show any significant change in the numbers of accidents, but the time lost through accidents, given above, relates only to those accidents where the time lost is known and has been reported. In cases of permanent or long-continued incapacity the time lost may not be known until a considerable period has elapsed. The time lost must also be estimated for fatalities. There is, then, a very great difference between the preliminary data for lost time and the figures which this will eventually reach. The following example of the differences which may appear illustrates the points above. The annual report of the Department for 1943-44 gave preliminary factory accident figures for the calendar year 1942, as follows:—

Number of accidents	..	..	..	..	7,488
Time lost	..	..	..	..	151,410 days.

The Statistical Report on Prices, &c., for 1942 gave final factory accident figures for the same year as follows:—

Number of accidents	..	..	7,494
Time lost	..	..	(a) 470,579 days; (b) 431,415 days.

The two possibilities (a) and (b) in the final figures for time lost refer to two different methods of estimating this quantity in respect of permanent disability and fatality. The former, (a), refers to a constant allowance for each case, based upon the average age at which workers meet with accidents, and (b) refers to an allowance for each case based upon the actual expectation of life of each person suffering permanent disability or death. But it will at once be apparent that both methods of adding the working-days lost in such cases result in a great increase in the final figures.

The following are brief details of the fatal factory accidents that occurred during the year:—

An electrician working on an electric switchboard was killed by shock due to electric burns, the accident apparently being due to a short circuit.

A worker was assisting to replace a belt on a moving pulley, when his clothing became entangled with the revolving shafting. He sustained a fractured skull.

Injuries received from being crushed between a building and a railway truck resulted in the death of a worker.

A flock-teasing-machine operator who had had his hands caught in the steel rollers of the machine, resulting in the amputation of four fingers of each hand, died subsequently from tetanus infection.

There were two accidents at two separate sawmills during unloading operations, a worker in each case being crushed by a rolling log. Both died from injuries received.

Another sawmill worker, aligning a fitch at a breaking-down bench, slipped and fell backwards along No. 2 skid, striking his head heavily almost directly beneath a log which was being lowered on to the skid. Death was due to a fractured skull.

(5) JUVENILES

The number of certificates of fitness issued to young persons to work in factories increased during the year. The total number of such certificates issued in the year 1945-46 was 1,822, a figure reached after a steady decline for a number of years, due to the raising of the school leaving age. The total for the year 1946-47 was 2,227, made up as follows :—

				Number of Certificates issued to Persons aged,		Totals.
				14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	
Boys	..	..	..	25	1,138	1,163
Girls	..	..	..	21	1,043	1,064
Totals	..	..	..	46	2,181	2,227

The increase is no doubt accounted for, first, by the renewal of the annual inflow of young people previously partially blocked by the raising of the school leaving age, and, secondly, to the fact that it seems likely that factory industries have taken more of the annual inflow proportionately than has been usual. If, from the total of 2,227, the number of certificates issued for the period of the school holidays (189) is deducted, the remainder, 2,038, represents an increase of nearly 12 per cent. over the previous year.

(6) HYGIENE, HEALTH, AND WELFARE CONDITIONS

There is evident throughout the country a fuller appreciation of the fact that better working-conditions make for more and better work. How much of this marked improvement in factory conditions is due to a new attitude and how much is due to the necessity, in the present state of the labour market of providing attractions to workers, it is impossible to assess, but both are factors making for change. So, too, are the comprehensive provisions of the Factories Act, 1946. A full implementation of this enactment must come gradually, but the Department is requiring conformity with the minimum of delay. Shortages of building materials, of heating, ventilating, and lighting equipment are seriously handicapping the efforts of many employers to provide new premises and effect improvements to old ones. There is little doubt that the marked improvements being made would be greatly accelerated if materials and labour were readily available.

It is considered by the Department that a healthier and more pleasant working environment is an essential part of the fostering of harmonious relationships in industry and a factor making for industrial peace. It is also true that better work-places increase the quantity and quality of work, and will help New Zealand to overcome its supply problems. To these ends the hygiene and welfare sections of the Factories Act are to be given the greatest possible attention. During the year 881 requisitions for improvements were made under the old Factories Act (see Table XXII), compared with 671 in the previous year.

(7) "OUTWORK"

Section 39 of the Factories Act, 1946, "provisions as to work let out to be done elsewhere than in factories," replaces section 30 of the Factories Act, 1921-22 (as amended in 1936), a section designed for "the better suppression of what is commonly known as the 'sweating evil.'" The 1946 Act has extended the regulation of this type of work, and it is significant that the word "sweating" has disappeared from the statute, after having been written into it since 1901. It may be appropriate at this juncture to trace its history.

From the winter of 1877, for some eighteen years, the colony was plunged into depression. With the end of the great public-works schemes of the "seventies," the country was faced with extensive unemployment and distress unprecedented in its history. But the problem of unemployment was scarcely visualized by those in authority, and immigrants continued to arrive. The depression was world wide, being associated with a drain of gold into France, Germany, and the United States of America, the opening-up of the American railways, and a huge flood of goods from that country on to the world's markets. New Zealand's markets for wool and grain were affected. Incomes from overseas and incomes from Government spending on public works declined together. New Zealand industry was unprotected, and, in the face of overseas competition and falling prices, resorted to the usual methods of cost-cutting.

Extensive unemployment made the lowering of wages easy. Women, girls, and boys replaced men in industry, and all were faced with competition from women who worked long hours in their own homes. The Employment of Females Act of 1873 was incapable of adequate enforcement.

Conditions deteriorated rapidly, and industrial unrest developed, until it became impossible to ignore any longer the lowering of standards of living among the working population. In 1890 a Royal Commission was set up to investigate the "sweating evil," and, although its majority report began, "With satisfaction we report that the system known in London and elsewhere as 'sweating' and which seemed at one time likely to obtain a footing in some of our cities, does not exist," the facts revealed in evidence, and the dissenting opinion of three members, showed a state of affairs which can scarcely be regarded with composure even after half a century of amelioration. Its immediate result was the passing of the Factories Act, 1891.

While this Act remedied many of the abuses which had been current, it was soon found that it had not touched one important aspect of "sweating." It provided (section 23) that any occupier of a factory who had work done outside his factory should keep a record, for the use of Inspectors, of the names and addresses of workers concerned, of the description and quantity of the work, and of rates of remuneration paid. This section was aimed at the practice of giving factory workers work to be completed at home, at the protection of those who worked habitually in their own houses, and at the employment of children at home. That it failed in its full purpose is demonstrated from the following quotation from the second annual report (1893) of Mr. Edward Tregear, the Secretary of the new Department of Labour:—

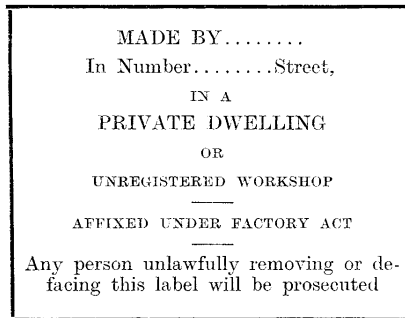
The subject of "sweating" is a very important but difficult one to comment upon. There is little doubt but that sweating goes on in a few places, but it is proceeded with in a manner which the Factory Inspectors (with their present powers) cannot prevent. Such work is generally given to persons who, not having any factory or workshop, and not assembling in any number, do not come within the provisions of the Act. Two points of difficulty are met with when attempting to put down sweating by legislative action: one is that it is hard to reconcile the right of entry to private houses with the sanctity of the homes; and the other that the "sweating" wage, miserable as it is, sometimes stands between the unfortunate recipient and starvation. If the State prevents this pittance being worked for, the authorities must either regulate wages or pension indigent workers, both of which courses are at present "outside the domain of practical politics."

In the following year the report of the Department contained further reference to sweating in much stronger terms. It was said that some of the homes in which work was done were "dens of dirt and pestilence, from which germs of contagion are scattered broadcast among the public . . ." Further, "respectable" employers could not compete with those who cared "for nothing but making money" and who found "'homework' extremely convenient." A great part of the trouble was attributed to two classes of workers—namely, married women who took piecework to eke out husbands' incomes or to provide a little extra money and who could therefore afford to "under cut" piece rates, and those who, through invalidity or other causes, had to

remain at home, and who were therefore completely dependent on such work and completely defenceless. Both classes of people would consider the prohibition of the system an intolerable injustice.

Several recommendations as to how the difficulties might be overcome followed, and, as a result, in 1894 an amending Act was passed. In introducing it in the House the Prime Minister stated that its purpose was, *inter alia*, to prevent sweating. Factory-owners had complained of competition from others who gave out cloth to be made up in private homes. Further, the work was being done in unhealthy and insanitary conditions. The Act was to introduce a system of ticketing of textile and shoddy goods made up in outside places "so that persons may know, when they are purchasing garments how they are made—may know the risk they run, and have an opportunity of supporting factories carried on in a legitimate manner, in the best interests of all concerned" (New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, Vol. LXXXIII, p. 305).

The Act embodied the 1891 provisions, and compelled the labelling of textile out-work thus:—



In the following year it was commented by the Department that the effects of the Act had had the intended result—viz., "to confine, as far as possible, the manufacture of clothing, &c., to well-ventilated, wholesome workshops, where the lives of employees are more safe and comfortable than if the workers were driven by competition to slave for unlimited hours at starvation rates in filthy hovels." It was, however, commented that the competition of women working for pocket-money and of girls partly supported by parents would always adversely affect factory workers as long as piece-work could be given out at all.

It may be noted, however, that the Act of 1894 had altered the definition of "factory" so as to apply it to premises where two or more persons were engaged, the original Act having stipulated three. This enabled a mother and daughter, or two sisters, to take in work, have their home registered as a factory, and avoid using the label. In 1896 Mr. Tregear reported that the ticket system had practically stopped "home" manufacture. In those cases where homes were registered they were subject to inspection.

The 1896 Amendment Act provided against certain evasions, prohibited subletting of "outwork," and prevented the practice of workers in factories taking work home at night. By this Act, too, was inserted the provision that no factory work could be carried on in premises where a person resided who suffered from an infectious disease. This applied to houses where "outwork" was performed.

From this time up to 1936 the law remained unchanged. The provisions were consolidated in 1908 and again in 1921-22. On each of these occasions the requirements relating to "outwork" in shoddy or textiles appeared under the heading "Sweating in Factories," but it is apparent that over the comparatively few years in which this section of the Act was reaching its final form (1891 to 1896) the terms "sweating" and "outwork" had narrowed very considerably in meaning.

It is difficult to say to what extent labels were ever used as the necessity for them would apparently act as sufficient deterrent to the practice of "letting out" in the textile trade. Moreover, with the more active organization of women into industrial unions and the consequent improvement of conditions inside the factories, the "sweating evil" tended to disappear. The regulation of wages and the pensioning of indigent workers were coming within the realms of practical politics, but the problem, as Mr. Tregear saw it, remained. Invalids must be permitted to work at home. Nor might married women be prevented, in justice, from supplementing the family income. But conditions must be regulated to ensure that employers were not faced with unfair competition, that workers were not sweated, and that work was done in reasonably healthy surroundings. The inspection of private homes was to be avoided. The labelling system was the best answer.

The idea of the labels seems, however, to have been so unattractive that it effectively prevented those who wished to work at home from doing so, and a compromise arrangement evolved without special enactment. The Factories Acts had always provided that premises were a "factory" (and were therefore liable for registration and inspection) if they used power machinery, no matter how many persons were engaged. Thus a room in a house equipped with an electrically-driven sewing-machine could be registered as a factory. This avoided labelling, but gave Inspectors the right of entry, and of refusal to register. Constant regard (at annual re-registration times) for cleanliness, for earnings, and for the possibility of children's work enabled the Department to prevent abuses, and the effect was that in necessitous cases labelling was avoided at the price of supervision.

It is to be noted that the Act contemplated only work in "shoddy" or textiles. In the footwear trade a system grew up whereby the machining of uppers could be carried out in private homes. In the New Zealand Female Boot Operatives' award of 16th July, 1912 (13 Awards 458), it was provided:—

All work shall be performed in the factory workshop, except where permits to work at home are granted. Applications for such permits shall be referred to one representative appointed by the Boot-manufacturers' Association and one representative appointed by the union. If no agreement is arrived at between the two so appointed, the matter shall be referred to the Inspector of Awards for the district, and his decision shall be final.

This provision was expanded in subsequent awards and used to no small extent. However, the number of permits granted depended upon the goodwill of the union and of the employers' association. When this was not forthcoming it was found that application could be made for registration as a factory of premises containing a power-machine, and the Inspector, having no authority to refuse registration if the room set aside was in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the "permit" process could be by-passed. In fact, in 1916, when, at the instigation of a union, an employer who did this was prosecuted for failing to pay award rates of wages to an outworker in respect of whom no "permit" had been obtained, and where premises were registered as a factory, it was ruled by the Court of Arbitration that between the firm letting out and the outworker there was no relationship of master and servant (since the worker purchased the material and sold it back), and that therefore the provisions of the award could not apply (18 Awards 878).

In the years of expansion after World War I outwork did not emerge as a pressing practical problem. The attitude to outwork has always depended upon general economic conditions. In a state of something approaching full employment an employer seeks outworkers not so much to get work done more cheaply, as to get it done at all, and if reasonable rates are paid the Department has not had the reluctance to allow the practice to be extended that characterized more stringent times.

The legal position was, nevertheless, fundamentally unsatisfactory and continually occupied the attention of Inspectors. It was discussed in connection with the formulation of the Tailoring Trade Regulations, which were brought into operation in 1925. Again, in 1926, an investigation was undertaken with the intention of amending the Act.

There were at that time fewer than 150 outworkers in the Dominion, 100 of these being in Auckland and Dunedin, but as no cases of sweating or of undue hardship were discovered the matter was not proceeded with.

In 1932 the matter was mentioned in the House of Representatives, and, in accordance with an order that a return showing details of houses registered as factories should be laid before the House, the following was prepared and submitted:—

Industrial District.	Trade in which engaged.					Totals.
	Clothing.	Dressmaking and Millinery.	Baking.	Upholstering.	Umbrella-making.	
Northern	5	6	1	1	..	13
Taranaki .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	4
Wellington	6	5	..	1	1	13
Nelson .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Westland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canterbury	1	5	..	..	..	6
Otago and Southland	6	2	..	..	..	8
Totals	18	23	1	2	1	45

It was alleged that the registration procedure had led to abuses, but the table reproduced above shows how very few in number were the registrations of houses as factories.

The post-depression revival of trade appears to have been accompanied in the clothing industry with virtually full employment of existing machinery and expansion of production was sought by means of "outwork." In Auckland, for instance, where in 1936 fifteen houses were registered as factories, no fewer than thirty-three new applications were received in March and April of that year.

Accordingly, when revision of the Factories Act was undertaken, new provision for outwork was made. The Factories Amendment Act, 1936, revoked the labelling requirements, provided that the regulation of outwork could be extended to materials other than shoddy and textiles, and required outworkers to obtain a licence from the Inspector. Licences were only to be issued—

- (a) Where the number of outworkers operating from a factory was not more than one to every ten persons employed in the factory;
- (b) Where the applicant was in necessitous circumstances or unable to work in a factory;
- (c) Where the premises were suitable; and
- (d) Where employment would be at a rate of remuneration equal to or greater than the rate for similar work in the factory.

The Department considered that the first consideration was the worker's circumstances, and that a separate room should always be set aside in the house as a work-room. Where all the conditions were fulfilled licences were not withheld. All premises were dealt with under these provisions, and the registration of houses as factories discouraged.

Dominion-wide inquiry was conducted in September, 1937, as a result of allegations that there were cases where "several members of one family were taking advantage of the 'backyard' permits." No such case was discovered during the investigation. It is interesting to note, however, that licences granted from the passing of the Amendment Act numbered 122, of which 107 were issued in Auckland and 13 in Wellington.

Licences had been refused for the following reasons:—

- (a) An applicant proposed to work in a bedroom where three persons slept.
- (b) An applicant proposed to work in the family meal-room.
- (c) An applicant proposed to work in the cellar of an apartment-house.
- (d) Applicants were not in "necessitous circumstances."
- (e) Prices offered were considered too low.

"Necessitous circumstances" had been interpreted as including—

- (a) Domestic responsibilities, including the maintenance and care of relations and young children.
- (b) Health reasons.
- (c) Unemployed or ailing husbands, &c.

The investigation included night visits to the homes of licensees, in consequence of allegations of long hours of work, but nothing was found to substantiate these.

During the war years there was another extension of the outworking system.

A review of all licences was conducted in 1940, when clothing-trade firms, pressed by war contracts and already employing their full quota of outworkers, began applying for the registration as factories of houses in which they had installed power-machines. The following table indicated the position:—

District.	Number of Licensed Outworkers at each of the Dates shown.			
	31/3/38.	31/3/39.	31/3/40.	1/10/40.
Auckland	82	29	31	64
Wellington	6	7	11	15
Whangarei .. ..	..	1	..	..
Napier .. ..	..	5	5	5
New Plymouth ..	..	..	..	2

It had been suggested that the question of a possible relaxation of the proportion provisions be considered by the Industrial Emergency Council, but, in view of the fact that it appeared from the survey that the desire for relaxation came only from one centre, no recommendation for a general change was made.

When the revision of the Act was proposed in 1946 the outwork section was among those altered. The experience of the past has been fully utilized, and the new Act, while incorporating the old requirements, extend them—

- (a) To work of any description; and
- (b) To work carried on under relationships other than that of master and servant.

"Contracting" no longer secures immunity from supervision. A further provision is that an Inspector issuing licences is to forward particulars of each licence granted to "such organizations of workers and of employers engaged in the industry as he thinks fit."

It may be of interest that, prior to the passing of the Act, the whole outworking system was again the object of investigation, and an inquiry was made among other things into rates of remuneration. Typical results may be illustrated by reference to

the Wellington district. There were, at 31st July, 1946, fifty-six women outworkers licensed in this district. During the four months ending 31st July, 1946, the earnings of these women were distributed as follows:—

£		Number of Outworkers earning Sums indicated.	
Under 10	.. ..	5	
10 and under 20	.. ..	11	
20	.. 30	9	
30	.. 40	13	
40	.. 50	7	
50	.. 60	2	
60	.. 70	3	
70	.. 80	4	
80 and above	.. ..	2	

All the five earning less than £10 over the period had family incomes (apart from what was derived from outwork) in excess of £5 10s. a week. All had two or more children in respect of whom they received family allowance, not included in the family income above. Outwork was a means of supplementing incomes, and the low payments indicate, not low piece-rates, but low output. The two workers who earned in excess of £80 were supplementing the one a maintenance-order allowance, and the other her invalid husband's pension. In neither case did excessively long hours appear to be worked.

With the present shortage of female factory workers there is a great demand for outworkers. During the year ending 31st March, 1947, licences have been issued as follows:—

Auckland	.. ..	378	Timaru	2
Hamilton	.. ..	2	Oamaru	3
Tauranga	.. ..	3	Dunedin	17
Napier	.. ..	7	Invercargill	6
Wellington	.. ..	108		
Christchurch	.. ..	103	Total	629

These licences are being carefully watched, and adequate inspection is made to ensure that there is no recurrence of the old evils.

(8) THE FACTORIES ACT, 1946

The New Zealand Factories Act has always been based upon British legislation, and the Imperial Factories Act of 1937, which came into force on 1st July, 1938, was carefully studied by the Department at that time, the Government intending to improve the New Zealand Act, particularly in respect of the provisions applying to the safety, health, and welfare of workers. The war intervened, but at the termination of hostilities the new measures were pressed forward. The result is the Factories Act, 1946. Important features of the Act are as follows:—

- (a) The date for re-registration of factories is changed from the 1st April to 1st February, to enable the work of re-registration to be effected before the close of the financial year, thus avoiding the period when the work of the Department is most congested, and also to obtain more up-to-date figures for the Department's reports at 31st March.
- (b) The employment of boys and girls under the age of sixteen on overtime work is prohibited.

- (c) In connection with the issuing of certificates of fitness to boys and girls under sixteen years of age it is now provided that the employer must obtain and produce to the Department a medical certificate as to the fitness of the boy or girl for employment in the particular factory.
- (d) The provisions relating to the giving-out of work have, as described above, been extended considerably.
- (e) The minimum rates of wages payable to factory workers have been increased to a wage of not less than £1 2s. 6d. a week, with half-yearly increments on the agreed rate of not less than 5s. a week until the rate of payment is £2 12s. 6d. a week.
- (f) There are detailed provisions regarding machinery, dangerous liquids, means of access and safety of places of employment, and means of escape in case of fire to ensure the safety of the working environment. It is to be mentioned that the provisions as to doors in factories have been recast on the lines of the New Zealand Standard Code of Building By-laws.
- (g) The health and welfare of factory workers is dealt with at length. The relevant sections (54 to 78) follow the lines of the Imperial Act.
- They include reference to such things as air space, canteens, the care of employees, of amenities and other things provided by the employer to secure their health or welfare, and to the making of regulations laying down standards as to what may be regarded as adequate, effective, sufficient, or suitable health and welfare requirements.
- (h) The definition of " factory " has been amended to give the Act wider application, and the Act is now applied to Government undertakings.

SECTION 4.—SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, 1921-22

(1) THE NUMBER OF SHOPS, OFFICES, AND ASSISTANTS

During the past year there has been a greater coverage of shops and offices by the inspection staff of the Department. This has brought greater accuracy in the estimates of the numbers of shops and offices and of assistants employed. Since, however, no registration provision applies to shops comparable with that which enables the Department to have accurate knowledge of the numbers and sizes of factories, it is to be emphasized that shop and office figures must be based upon the inspection reports of officers, and, to the extent that inspections may be made only at yearly intervals, no complete picture at any point in time can be obtained, and no account taken of changes since inspection. From information at present obtainable the following figures have been estimated :—

Shops with assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,900
Shops without assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,100
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,000
Male assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,800
Female assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,200
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,000
Offices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,700
Male assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,600
Female assistants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,400
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000

(2) ANNUAL APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY CLOSING-DAY (HALF-HOLIDAY) FOR SHOPS

Except where the closing-day has been fixed by a poll of electors, it is appointed each year by resolution of the local authority or, in the absence of a decision by a local authority, by the Minister of Labour. The following changes of closing-day occurred in the year under review :—

From Wednesday to Saturday : Borough of Ross, Town of Hunterville, County of Waipa, County of Waitotara, County of Awatere, and County of Southland.
 From Thursday to Saturday : County of Cook and County of Whangamomona.
 From Wednesday to Friday : Road District of Ostend (Waiheke Island).

(3) AMENDMENT TO THE ACT

The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1946, came into operation on the 9th October, 1946. It provides a forty-hour week for assistants in hotels and restaurants. The Court of Arbitration is empowered on the application of any party, by order in the case of an existing award or in any new award, to extend the hours to forty-four where it is of the opinion that it would be impracticable to carry on efficiently the business of the class of hotel or restaurant concerned, without such extension, but the time worked beyond forty hours is to be paid for at overtime rates—*i.e.*, time and a half, with a minimum of 1s. 6d. an hour. Extension of the weekly hours from forty to forty-four may be made up to the last day of June, 1947, but the forty-hour limit will apply after that date unless the extension has been authorized by the Court. It is further provided that where the parties to an industrial dispute agree concerning the employment of females in a restaurant for not more than an hour after 10.30 p.m. and this agreement is embodied in an award, a female over twenty-one may be so employed if satisfactory arrangements are made to convey her to her home after work.

The Amendment Act also empowers the Governor-General, by Order in Council, to regulate the days and hours during which premises may be open for the sale of motor-spirits, petrol, oil, and motor accessories. Pursuant to this provision the Motor-spirits Retail Hours Regulations 1946 were made (1946/201) and operated from 1st December, 1946, while the Oil Fuel Retail Hours Emergency Regulations (1942/181 and 1942/317), which were made during the war under the Emergency Regulations Act, were revoked by Order in Council (1947/33) on 12th March, 1947.

SECTION 5.—INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1925

(1) THE COURT OF ARBITRATION

The work of the Court in making awards and in approving (for economic stabilization purposes) of industrial agreements may be summarized as follows :—

	Year ended 31st March,	
	1946.	1947.
Awards made	115	155
Industrial agreements approved	32	47
Amendments to existing awards or industrial agreements	427	30
Apprenticeship orders made .. .. .	..	11
Amendments to existing apprenticeship orders ..	123	27
Miscellaneous documents (interpretations, enforcements, &c.)	59	54

There were in force, on 31st March, 1947, 583 awards and industrial agreements, which shows an increase on the total of 576 at 31st March, 1946.

(2) CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS

The work performed by the three Conciliation Commissioners may be also summarized :—

Disputes where complete agreement reached	..	..	112
Disputes where substantial agreement reached	..	..	13
Disputes where partial agreement reached	..	..	56
Disputes committees	..	..	53

(3) REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS

The annual statutory return giving a list of associations and unions on the register and their membership at 31st December, 1946, forms Appendix III to this report. A summary is as follows :—

	31st December, 1945.		31st December, 1946.	
	Number.	Membership.	Number.	Membership.
Employers' associations	23	150	23	150
Employers' unions	272	16,903	275	16,033
Workers' associations	34	177	35	181
Workers' unions	384	229,103	377	247,498

(4) INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES

There were 102 industrial stoppages during the year. The following table shows comparative figures over the past five years :—

Period, Year ended 31st March,	Number of Stoppages.	Number of Working-days lost.
1943	43	26,123
1944	108	41,299
1945	147	44,565
1946	135	56,460
1947	102	43,616

The 102 stoppages were distributed among industries as follows :—

Industry.	Number of Stoppages.
Meat-freezing	25
Shipping—	
Seamen	6
Waterside workers	3
Others	1
Coal-mining	53
Others	14
Total	102

The stoppages grouped by their duration in days were distributed as follows:—

Industry.	Number of Stoppages lasting—						Totals.
	Nil.*	Up to One Day.	Up to Three Days.	Four to Ten Days.	Over Ten Days.	Go Slow.	
Meat-freezing .. ..	..	10	5	4	1	5	25
Shipping	2	3	3	2	..	..	10
Coal-mining .. ..	..	40	9	4	..	..	53
Others .. ..	..	6	2	5	1	..	14
Totals	2	59	19	15	2	5	102

* Refusal to work overtime.

In the meat-freezing industry there were five stoppages which lasted longer than three days. An Auckland freezing-works decided to employ a "shackler" where previously the butchers had done their own shackling. The labourers indicated that no labourer would perform the work at the hourly rate offered unless the worker also shared in the butchers' "pool-money." The labourers continued at work, but the butchers ceased for five days and a half, throwing the boners out of employment. Employment as shacklers at an hourly rate of pay was finally accepted by the labourers.

Certain abattoir workers ceased work for fifteen days seeking the inclusion of better hours and wages in an award which would be common to themselves and the local authority's labourers. A settlement was arrived at at a meeting of the parties and the Conciliation Commissioner.

The workers at a Canterbury freezing-works ceased work to further their claim for an increase in their minimum weekly wage, following on what was regarded as a bad season. Work ceased in sympathy at two other works on the following day. A week later, the works having been declared "black," workers at two more South Island freezing-works ceased work in sympathy. At a conference presided over by the Conciliation Commissioner the parties agreed to abide by the decision of an Emergency Disputes Committee, and the workers resumed work eight working-days after the original stoppage.

In consequence of the preceding stoppage, the work at the Christchurch Municipal Abattoir increased, and work was stopped when the workers demanded additional pay. An Emergency Disputes Committee was agreed to by the parties, and the Committee granted increases to the slaughtermen, with proportionate increases for youths and casual workers.

In Auckland female freezing-works' employees ceased work, demanding that their employer launder and supply two smocks a week instead of one. An Emergency Disputes Committee was set up, and it was decided that the workers should be supplied, free of cost, with two clean smocks per working-week.

A dispute in the coastal shipping trade originated at the beginning of July, ships' crews asking that heating and lighting be provided for twenty-four hours a day. An Emergency Disputes Committee, a week later, after the ships had sailed, ruled that heat and light should be provided on ships in port until 11 p.m. each day when ships were on articles. When the ships reached their various ports the men again ceased work, but at a conference of the parties a settlement was reached for extended provision of heat and light.

Carpenters on ship-work ceased work for six days, claiming additional dirt-money while working in phosphate-dust in the hold of a ship. The employers offered a dirt-allowance, which was not considered adequate, but the parties eventually agreed to abide

by the decision of an independent arbitrator. Work was resumed when the arbitrator ruled that the men should be paid extra, at the rate which waterside workers received for unloading phosphate cargoes.

There were four strikes lasting more than three days in the coal-mining industry.

The action of a mine-manager at Ohai in putting a day-shift worker on to the back-shift caused a four-day strike, which ended when the workers' claims were withdrawn.

The management of the State coal-mine at Stockton were alleged by the workers to have engaged a shiftman as a miner, when sixteen others on the waiting-list had priority. A five-day strike by three hundred men ended when, after discussions with the Coal Council, the man in question, and five others from the union waiting-list, were engaged and commenced employment.

Miners in Huntly ceased work as a protest at alleged delay in payment, in several cases, of workers' compensation. They also objected to what they declared was an erroneous impression given by the newspapers reporting the strike, that negotiations concerning the delay had not previously taken place. Work was resumed on an understanding that the mine superintendent and the union would confer with a view to expediting compensation payments, and that the press reports would be corrected.

In March, 1947, miners in seven mines at Huntly ceased work following the refusal of the management of one mine to accede to a request that 1.10 p.m. (instead of 2 p.m.) be the recognized time for stopping work on "wet shifts." Work was resumed after nine days, when it was agreed that if men, through no fault of their own, had to knock off during a "wet shift" they would receive a full two hours' wet-pay allowance. Should they cease work without a satisfactory reason, they were to be paid a proportion of the allowance according to time worked.

There were six stoppages of more than three days in other industries, of which the more serious may be summarized as follows:—

To enable them to see relatives in the Armed Forces in privacy, female domestic workers at an hotel were allowed during the war years certain privileges in respect of the entertainment of men friends. The withdrawal of these privileges resulted in cessation of work for five days, but the workers resumed on the advice of their union.

Roof-tilers stopped work for ten days, requesting the dismissal of a foreman who, they alleged, used insulting and obscene language. Work was resumed when the foreman resigned.

Nine Public Works Department workers lost thirty-eight days, when they claimed payment of travelling-time for the time occupied in travelling from and to the job in each alternate week-end. In the negotiations between the parties the usefulness of the work was questioned, and the claim was dropped when the job was abandoned.

Flaxmill employees complained that the water used in the milling processes which was drawn from a river backwater, was offensive, and they claimed compensatory payment. An Emergency Disputes Committee decided that a special payment of 1s. a day be paid to the workers until a certificate was issued by the Health Department and the Inspector of Factories that the nuisance had reasonably abated. Forty-two men lost four days in the dispute.

Two other disturbances may be mentioned. The "Wanganella" dispute, upon which considerable attention has been focused, was still the subject of negotiations and had not terminated at the end of the year under review. It will be reported in the Department's next report.

Waterside workers at the ports of Auckland, Onehunga, Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Wellington, Picton, Nelson, Greymouth, Westport, Lyttelton, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, Port Chalmers, and Bluff refused to work overtime after 5 p.m. on week-days or on Saturdays during the period from approximately the 29th November, 1946, to approximately the 18th January, 1947. Their refusal of overtime work was stated to be a protest against a pronouncement of the Chairman of the

Waterfront Industry Commission on the guaranteed minimum weekly wage, attendance-money, and certain other conditions of employment. In view of the continued refusal of overtime, the Government, on the 6th January, suspended the powers and authorities of the Waterfront Commission with the exception of two orders governing labour engagement bureaux and central pay offices. The National Council of the Waterside Workers' Union instructed all its branches to resume normal work on and from the 20th January. The suspension was rescinded when normal work recommenced, and the matters in dispute were referred to the Commission for further consideration. The Commission met to consider these matters, but was unable to agree even upon a basis of discussion of the dispute, and the Chairman, with the consent of the members, reported that the Commission was unable to deal with the dispute. He subsequently tendered his resignation, which was accepted with much regret. The appointments of the other members were then cancelled. After consultation, the Government and the union came to an agreement upon matters pertaining to daily and weekly minimum payments, Saturday engagements, accommodation and amenities, and annual and statutory holidays.

(5) INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The figures below have been extracted from the Year-Book of Labour Statistics of the International Labour Office and official publications of other countries. They show a comparison of industrial disputes in five countries. Information which is internationally comparable is difficult of access, and there is necessarily considerable delay in compiling it. The statistics indicate that New Zealand is by no means the worst sufferer from strikes and lockouts. In actual numbers of strikes, workers involved, and working-days lost we have lower figures than any of the other four countries :—

Year.	New Zealand.			Australia.			Canada.		
	Number of Disputes.	Workers involved (Thousands).	Working-days lost (Thousands).	Number of Disputes.	Workers involved (Thousands).	Working-days lost (Thousands).	Number of Disputes.	Workers involved (Thousands).	Working-days lost (Thousands).
1938 ..	72	11	35	376	144	1,338	142	20	149
1939 ..	66	16	54	416	153	459	120	41	225
1940 ..	57	10	23	350	193	1,507	166	61	266
1941 ..	89	15	26	567	248	984	229	87	434
1942 ..	65	14	51	602	169	378	352	114	450
1943 ..	69	11	15	785	296	990	401	218	1,041
1944 ..	149	30	53	941	261	913	195	75	490
1945 ..	154	39	67	945	327	2,120	197	96	1,457
1946 ..	97	16	30	..	..	..	228	139	4,516

Year.	Great Britain.			United States.			
	Number of Disputes.	Workers involved (Thousands).	Working-days lost (Thousands).	Number of Disputes.	Workers involved (Thousands).	Working-days lost (Thousands).	
1938	875	274	1,330	2,772	688	9,148
1939	940	337	1,360	2,613	1,171	17,812
1940	922	299	940	2,508	577	6,701
1941	1,251	360	1,080	4,288	2,363	23,048
1942	1,303	457	1,530	2,968	840	4,183
1943	1,785	557	1,810	3,752	1,981	13,501
1944	2,194	821	3,710	4,956	2,116	8,880
1945	2,293	531	2,840	4,750	3,467	38,025
1946	2,191	525	2,160	4,700*	4,650*	113,000*

* Preliminary figures only.

A much better comparison is given in the following table. This shows the number of days lost in each year in mining, industry, and transport per 1,000 persons gainfully employed in those occupations. It thus measures the extent of disturbances in the employments most subject to strikes in a manner which makes allowance for the differences in size and number of workers of different countries :—

DAYS LOST PER 1,000 PERSONS IN MINING, INDUSTRY, AND TRANSPORT

Year.	New Zealand.	Australia.	Canada.	Great Britain.	United States.
1938	164	1,351	95	136	457
1939	237	445	167	132	957
1940	118	1,482	188	88	530
1941	108	897	294	97	1,096
1942	214	335	296	138	170
1943	63	865	677	162	478

New Zealand does not show the lowest rates of days lost in every year over the six-year period, but is far from showing the highest. In 1938 and 1939 Canada and Great Britain had lower rates. In 1940 and 1941 Great Britain alone had a lower rate than New Zealand. In 1942 the rate was lower in Great Britain and the United States. In 1943 New Zealand had a lower rate than any of the other four countries.

This is an excellent record. Figures for later years will be awaited with interest.

Details of the compilation of these statistics will be found in the Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1943-44, page 242.

(6) MINIMUM WAGE-RATES FIXED BY AWARDS AND INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

There has been no alteration in the standard minima for adult male workers specified by the Court of Arbitration in a pronouncement dated 17th March, 1945—namely, skilled, 3s. 0½d. per hour; semi-skilled, 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 11d. per hour; and unskilled, 2s. 7½d. per hour.

Table VIII gives the minima for a number of the principal industries. Where there is no Dominion award or agreement in operation Wellington rates have been taken, unless otherwise indicated.

(7) AMENDMENT TO THE ACT

It had been an accepted principle of Conciliation and Arbitration procedure that any applicant to have a dispute heard before a Council or the Court was entitled to withdraw or amend claims at any stage, until, as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court in the Wellington Foremen Stevedores' case (43 Awards 877) such amendments and withdrawals were no longer in order.

The Statutes Amendment Act, 1946, which was assented to on 12th October, 1946, removes this disability and allows for amendment or withdrawal of claims at any stage of proceedings.

In addition, an amendment to the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations, of 12th March, 1947, empowers the Court of Arbitration to amend awards and industrial agreements (for the purpose of preserving relationships with the rates of remuneration of other workers) which are in force at the date of any pronouncement specifying standard rates of wages for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers. This power of amendment applied previously only to any award or agreement which had "come into force not later than the 18th day of July, 1945." In addition, at the time of making any standard rate pronouncement under Regulation 39 (b) the Court is empowered to amend awards and agreements having regard to any increases in rates granted by the Court since 17th March, 1945.

SECTION 6.—LABOUR DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1913

(1) Agreements

During the year fourteen agreements were filed under this Act. On 31st March, 1947, fifteen such agreements were in force. This represents a considerable increase over last year's figure of seven.

SECTION 7.—APPRENTICES ACT, 1923

(1) THE APPRENTICES AMENDMENT ACT, 1946

This Act, which came into force from the 1st January, 1947, arose from the recommendations of the Apprenticeship Commission of 1944 and makes widespread changes in the traditional apprenticeship system of the country. In the first place, it makes provision for the appointment of a Commissioner of Apprenticeship and of four District Commissioners, who are to take over the functions of the District Registrars of Apprentices empowered by the original Act. In industries where there are organizations of employers and workers these organizations may agree to set up New Zealand Apprenticeship Committees, which may be registered in the usual way. These New Zealand Committees, which will operate in addition to the existing "local" Committees, will have a number of functions, which, broadly, may be described as to supervise the flow of youths into skilled trades, to apply to the Court of Arbitration for Dominion-wide apprenticeship orders, to ensure proper training of apprentices, and to consider the matter of trade tests. Provision is made as to the membership of Committees and for payment of allowances and travelling-expenses to members. Certain powers of the Court of Arbitration in respect of apprentices may be delegated by it, partly to local Committees and partly to New Zealand Committees. After the commencement of the Act no apprenticeship orders may be made in respect only of a specified locality, but must be made for the whole country.

In future apprenticeship orders the Court is empowered to apply the conditions of awards for the industry to apprentices, and to determine the wages of apprentices by reference to those of journeymen in the industry. The Court may, in an Order, require an employer to pay an apprentice wages for time taken during the day to attend a technical school, and may shorten the period of apprenticeship in the event of an apprentice obtaining a specified qualification. On the making of a new order all contracts in force at the time are to be read subject to the new order and to be deemed modified by it. The hours of apprentices under the age of eighteen years are limited to forty in a week, eight in a day or, on shift-work, to the hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. The limits of hours may be exceeded if an order provides for the working of overtime by apprentices under eighteen. The Court may also make apprenticeship orders in respect of females, and, in that event, the Act applies to those females. An important new provision is that requiring the previous consent of the appropriate Committee before a contract of apprenticeship is entered into. The provision for adult apprenticeship in section 7 of the Statutes Amendment Act, 1936, is repealed, and such apprenticeships may now be entered into subject to the approval of the Court of Arbitration, to which any proposed contract must be submitted, together with the recommendations of the District Commissioner or the local Committee. Where any employer is considered not to be able to provide adequate training, a local Committee or District Commissioner may transfer his apprentice to another employer who is willing and able to undertake the obligations of the original employer, notwithstanding that the second employer's proportion of apprentices to journeymen would thereby be exceeded. In case no employer is to be found to whom such an apprentice might be transferred, the Court may, with the consent of the appropriate Minister, transfer him to a State Department. It is also provided that regulations may be made under the Act authorizing the payment by the State of a lodging-allowance to any apprentice compelled to live away from home.

(2) APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES

The reconstitution of existing apprenticeship committees to conform to the provisions of the 1946 Amendment Act requires that they shall consist of seven members other than the Chairman (who is the Commissioner, a District Commissioner, or an officer of the Department), three of whom shall be representatives of employers, three of workers, and one a person conversant with technical education. The re-organization of Committees has been completed in many cases and is proceeding in the remainder. There are at present 142 Committees registered.

(3) THE NUMBER OF APPRENTICES

The number of apprentices whose contracts are suspended while they serve in the Armed Forces has decreased by almost two-thirds of the number in the previous year, without, however, increasing the total number of apprentices. While there were actually 12,167 apprentices working at the trade at 31st March, 1947 (see Table IX), compared with 11,301 twelve months before, the total number of registered apprentices shows a decline over the same period from 13,360 (2,059 being in the Armed Forces at 31st March, 1946) to 12,890 (there being 723 in the Forces at 31st March, 1947). The number of new contracts registered during the year ending on 31st March, 1947, was 3,116, which, compared with 3,133 for the previous year, indicates a slightly declining recruitment to this type of work. The number of new apprentices is still high, however, compared with previous years, and has only been surpassed twice since 1935.

The building trades account for 870 of the new registrations, which, except for last year, is the highest figure in the last ten years. The distribution of the new apprenticeship contracts by trade and district is shown in Table X.

SECTION 8.—WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1922

(1) THE COMPENSATION COURT

The Compensation Court heard and determined 48 cases during the year ended 31st March, 1947. The fact that the Judge of the Court was occupied as Chairman of the Waterfront Control Commission from 26th June, 1946, to 14th February, 1947, accounts for the reduction in the number of cases.

SECTION 9.—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ACT, 1936

(1) REMUNERATION AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Various changes in the rates of wages payable for agricultural work were made during the year, the "Farms and Stations" Extension Order being the only one unchanged. The prevailing rates are set out below. Large increases were gained by workers in market gardens in districts other than Auckland, and the various previous orders for this type of work (with the exception of that for Auckland) have been consolidated into one (1947/31). The new rates therein, £5 17s. 6d. a week for adult males and £3 15s. a week for adult females, contrast sharply with £4 and £2 4s. a week respectively under the old orders, which, however, were made in 1938. Rates of wages in all branches of agricultural work have now been brought into conformity with the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, 1945. Details are:—

Class.	Rate for Adult Worker.	Date from which payable.	Authorizing Measure.	Reference in Statutory Regulations Series.
Dairy-farms ..	£4 10s. per week (plus board and lodging)	1/8/46	The Agricultural Workers Wage Fixation Order 1946	1946/183
Farms and stations	£4 5s. per week (plus board and lodging)	1/4/46	The Agricultural Workers Extension Order 1942, Amendment No. 2	1946/35
Orchards ..	Male, £5 12s. 6d. per week, 2s. 9d. per hour; female, £4 per week, 1s. 10½d. per hour	13/1/47	The Agricultural Workers (Orchardists) Extension Order 1947	1947/32
Tobacco ..	Male, 2s. 9d. per hour; female, 1s. 9d. per hour	1/12/46	The Agricultural Workers (Tobacco-growers) Extension Order 1947	1947/30
Market gardens (elsewhere than in Auckland district)	Male, £5 17s. 6d. per week, 2s. 9d. per hour; female, £3 15s. per week	1/9/46	The Agricultural Workers Extension Order 1947	1947/31

(2) ACCOMMODATION

Reference to Table XIII of the Statistical Appendix will show the inspections of accommodation that have been carried out on dairy-farms, and other farms and stations. Table XXII shows the extent to which requisitions have been served under both the Agricultural Workers' and Shearers' Accommodation Acts for the improvement of Accommodation.

(3) SHAREMILKING AGREEMENTS

The Sharemilking Agreements Order 1944 was revoked during the year by a new order (1946/156) which came into force on 4th September, 1946. The new order incorporates a set of conditions which were either agreed to between the New Zealand Farmers' Union and the New Zealand Workers' Industrial Union of Workers, or were recommended by the Court of Arbitration. The order increased the sharemilker's proportion of milk and cream cheques, and sets out other conditions in greater detail than before.

Inspectors have been called upon to give advice about the terms of the Order, and they report the settlement of a number of disputes. Some recourse has been had to arbitrators. Inquiries about the Order are reported to have been fewer than in the previous year, the reason apparently being wider knowledge of the Act and its general acceptance by the parties.

(4) UNDER-RATE WORKERS' PERMITS

The following table shows the under-rate workers' permits issued under the Agricultural Workers Act, 1936, and the reasons for their issue :—

Type of Work.	Part-time Work.		Inexperience.		Disability.		Other Reasons.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Details.
Dairy-farms ..	3	126	7	..	73	2	2	1, working for widowed mother. 4, old age. 2, mentally deficient.
Farms and stations ..	..	5	8	4	92	3	5
Market gardens ..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..
Orchards ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals ..	3	132	15	4	171	5	7	

SECTION 10.—SCAFFOLDING AND EXCAVATION ACT, 1922

(1) GENERAL

During the year 4,050 notices of intention to erect buildings and scaffolding and to commence excavations were received. This compares with 3,980 of the previous year. Reference to Table XIII will show that an increased number of inspections were made.

(2) ACCIDENTS

Preliminary figures disclose that there were 56 scaffolding accidents in the calendar year 1946. Details of age-groups and causes are set out in Tables XI and XII of the Statistical Appendix. Although the number decreased from 100 in 1945, the accidents appear to have been more serious, as the following table indicates :—

Degree of Disability.	Number of Accidents.	
	1945.	1946.
Temporary	98	50
Permanent partial	2	3
Fatal .. ..	..	3
Totals	100	56

The first of the fatal accidents occurred when a worker was struck on the head by a piece of timber which fell from a building in the course of construction.

The second fatality was caused by lacerations to a worker's side sustained when he fell from the planking of a suspension bridge, after a union screw holding the overhead suspension wire had given way.

The third was due to a fracture of the skull caused by a fall from a church roof, which the worker concerned was engaged in painting.

SECTION 11.—SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICES ACT, 1908

The following table shows the number of servants' registry offices registered with the Department in each year since 1935-36 :—

Year.	Number registered.	Year.	Number registered.
1935-36 ..	107	1941-42 ..	45
1936-37 ..	110	1942-43 ..	37
1937-38 ..	92	1943-44 ..	31
1938-39 ..	78	1944-45 ..	28
1939-40 ..	67	1945-46 ..	31
1940-41 ..	52	1946-47 ..	23

It was noted last year that the steady decline in numbers since 1936-37 had been broken, but the declining trend has reasserted itself in the year under review. All the offices registered appear to have been well conducted, and no breaches of the Act were reported or discovered.

SECTION 12.—FAIR RENTS ACT, 1936

(1) GENERAL

The provisions of this Act have been summarized in previous reports. The Statutes Amendment Act, 1946, assented to on 12th October, 1946, extends the original Act to premises occupied by several persons for residential purposes. The total of the several amounts payable by such persons is deemed to be the rent of the premises. The Amendment Act also applies the principal Act to any tenancy, notwithstanding the fact that the landlord provides meals or food, unless the cost of such meals forms a substantial proportion of the rent.

Details of the enforcement of the Act are given in Section 18.

(2) ACTION ON BEHALF OF TENANTS

The following table indicates the extent to which tenants have availed themselves of the services of the Department, which is empowered to act on their behalf:—

Town.	Total Number of Applications.	Agreements on Fair Rent.		Cases where Court Proceedings for Fixation of Fair Rent involved.		Cases where Demand for Increased Rent settled without Reference to Court (other than Agreed Increases).	Tenant represented in Eviction Proceedings or Notices to quit.	
		Approved.	Not approved.	Owner's Application.	Tenant's Application.		Involving Court Proceedings.	Notice to quit withdrawn or abandoned as a Result of Inspector's Intervention.
Auckland ..	2,802	1,207	31	198	95	971	267	33
Wellington ..	2,145	237	45	75	238	934	232	384
Christchurch ..	649	199	18	91	25	230	73	13
Dunedin ..	259	104	22	25	3	71	22	12
Other towns	1,080	495	47	66	23	289	87	73
Totals ..	6,935	2,242	163	455	384	2,495	681	515

The total number of applications has increased by 18.2 per cent. from last year's total (5,868). The most marked increase was in Auckland, where total applications increased by more than a quarter.

(3) STATUTES AMENDMENT ACT, 1945

The provision which authorizes an Inspector of Factories to approve of a fair-rent agreement where the occupier of a dwellinghouse agrees to let any part thereof to a serviceman, and allows the parties to agree that the Fair Rents Act shall not apply to the premises so let, has resulted in the submitting, this year, of 102 agreements, of which 92 were approved and 10 refused.

(4) THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION EMERGENCY REGULATIONS 1942

Agreements submitted to Inspectors as "authorized persons" in terms of these regulations are summarized below:—

Locality.	Agreements submitted.	
	Approved.	Not approved.
Auckland	613	14
Wellington	144	5
Christchurch	280	24
Dunedin	146	7
Other towns	471	99
Totals	1,654	149

SECTION 13.—ANNUAL HOLIDAYS ACT, 1944

This Act, since its inception on 1st August, 1944, has produced only minor difficulties of administration. No amendment has been made to the Act during the year under review, but two important Court decisions have been recorded. In *Moon v. Kent Bakeries, Ltd.* (46 Awards 770), it was determined by the Court of Appeal that earnings (in addition to the award minimum rate of payment) under the clause of the New Zealand

(except Marlborough) Bakers and Pastrycooks and their Labourers' award (38 Awards 2049), which provides "penalty rates" for time worked prior to a specified hour (clause 2 (d)), became part of a worker's "ordinary pay" and were to be included in assessing his holiday pay. The extent of the general application of the principle of this decision is a matter on which there is some doubt, and a further clarification of the meaning of "ordinary pay" may have to come from the Courts.

In the Court of Arbitration, in *Inspector of Awards v. A. M. Bisley and Co., Ltd.* (46 Awards 961), it was held that where a worker was absent from his employment for a period of five months through sickness the contract of service was terminated in law by the worker's long illness, and that the Annual Holidays Act had application only to those periods during which the relationship of master and servant continued.

The following table shows the number of holiday cards surrendered and the amount paid out by the Post and Telegraph Department up to 31st March, 1947 :—

Period.				Number of Transactions during Period.	Amount paid out during Period.		
					£	s.	d.
1946							
April	..	..	..	2,066	3,317	13	2
May	..	..	..	2,405	3,599	7	6
June	..	..	..	1,828	2,811	13	5
July	..	..	..	2,065	3,098	4	8
August	..	..	..	2,789	4,879	3	1
September	..	..	..	2,736	4,651	5	10
October	..	..	..	2,823	4,639	5	10
November	..	..	..	2,694	4,614	8	0
December	..	..	..	4,015	6,434	3	2
1947							
January	..	..	..	4,103	5,977	6	6
February	..	..	..	3,316	4,886	6	0
March	..	..	..	3,137	4,625	0	9
Totals for year ending 31st March, 1947				33,977	53,533	17	11
From 1st August, 1945, to 31st March, 1946				23,899	42,078	5	0
Totals to 31st March, 1947				57,876	£95,612	2	11

Reference to Section 18 will show the enforcement action that was taken during the year.

SECTION 14.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1925

(1) VERIFICATION

Weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade purposes require to be verified in terms of the regulations under this Act. The following table shows the work carried out :—

Article.	1945-46.		1946-47.	
	Submitted.	Rejected or adjusted.	Submitted	Rejected or adjusted.
Weights	27,180	5,298	35,340	7,685
Measures	3,080	98	4,799	125
Weighing-instruments	17,706	2,077	23,786	3,065
Measuring-instruments	2,216	405	3,999	880
Milk and oil bottles	2,150,160	26,760	2,337,259	46,075

In every instance the numbers are greater than those for the previous year. This has been due to an augmentation of the inspection staff. A contributory factor, too, was the ending of the rationing of motor-spirit, and the necessity for the reverification of a good many petrol-pumps which had been idle for some years.

Inspection work covering the requirements of the regulations as to net weight and standard weight of packages, and the sale of firewood, coke, and coal, and the provisions relating to the weight of bread was carried out as follows :—

—	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of packages checked	8,149	19,200
Found incorrect	765	2,417
Bags of coal checked	542	807
Found incorrect	130	178
Loaves of bread checked	5,136	8,607
Found incorrect	1,161	1,308

These figures record another all-over increase from the previous year.

(2) NEW APPLIANCES

Twenty-two appliances presenting novel features were dealt with during the year. Of this number, 5 were approved, 12 are under review, and 5 were rejected as unsuitable for use for trade. In two cases modifications of the original design of the patterns submitted were found necessary.

Details are—

Approved—

- A self-indicating dial platform scale of 1,500 lb. capacity.
- A self-indicating dial overhead-track meat-weigher of 1,000 lb. capacity.
- A semi-self-indicating and price-computing counter scale of 14 lb. capacity.
- A semi-self-indicating and price-computing counter scale of 20 lb. capacity.
- A self-indicating counter scale of 2 lb. capacity.

Under review—

- A self-indicating milk-tank weigher of 3,500 lb. capacity.
- A steelyard platform scale of 400 lb. capacity.
- A self-indicating counter platform scale of 40 lb. capacity.
- A self-indicating and price-computing counter scale of 24 lb. capacity.
- A self-indicating counter scale of 2 lb. capacity.
- Two automatic packing and weighing machines of 1 lb. capacity.
- A volumetric filling and weighing machine of 2 cwt. capacity.
- A length-measuring instrument for the measurement of bolts of various woollen materials.
- A dual-purpose liquid-flow meter for large bulk and pre-determined automatic deliveries.
- A liquid-flow meter for the measurement of lubricating-oils of 5-pint capacity.
- A liquid-flow meter for the measurement of lubricating-oils of 1-gallon capacity.

Rejected—

- An automatic packing and weighing machine of 10 lb. capacity.
- A steelyard platform scale of 200 lb. capacity.
- Three flow-meters intended for use for retail purposes on petrol service stations.

SECTION 15.—BUSH WORKERS ACT, 1945

(1) GENERAL

This Act came into force on 1st January, 1946, and provides for the protection of workers in the timber industry not already covered by the Factories Act (which applies to sawmills). Four Inspectors were appointed during the year, and 130 inspections of bush undertakings have been made, and requisitions for improvement served, as below :—

Requirements.	Number served.
To fit canopies on logging tractors or to repair existing canopies	26
To supply first-aid appliances	24
To protect machinery, fit guards, &c.	15
To repair bridges	7
To repair tramways	1
To improve ropes, blocks, &c.	1
Total	74

Regulations under this Act are in the course of preparation.

(2) ACCIDENTS

Preliminary figures disclose that during the calendar year 1946 there were two fatal accidents in bush undertakings. The first occurred when a laden bogie broke loose on a tram-line. A worker, in endeavouring to apply the brakes, fell underneath, his leg being severed above the knee. He died the following day. The second was due to a falling tree striking a standing one, and breaking off a limb, which in falling struck a worker on the head, causing fatal injuries.

Before the introduction of the Bush Workers Act employers were not obliged to notify accidents to the Department, and notification cannot be said yet to be complete. Wider coverage of bush undertakings by Inspectors will bring the new provisions to the notice of every employer, and no difficulty of administration is anticipated.

SECTION 16.—HARMFUL PROCESSES

Four sets of regulations affecting processes injurious to the health of workers in the absence of proper precautions may be commented upon as follows :—

(1) SPRAY PAINTING REGULATIONS 1940

These were described in the annual report for the year 1939-40. The regulations were made at a time when shortages of materials made compliance somewhat difficult, but they were enforced throughout the war years, and complaints in the year under review have been very few. Both employers and workers should now be fully aware of their obligations in regard to spray-booths and their ventilation and illumination and of the precautions necessary to the preservation of health. Ten requisitions for improvement under these regulations were served during the year.

(2) LEAD PROCESS REGULATIONS 1925 ; ACCUMULATOR (LEAD PROCESS) REGULATIONS 1940 ; REGULATIONS RELATING TO BRONZING (27 AWARDS 446) INCORPORATED IN PRINTING TRADES' AWARDS

In 1940 it was noted that no cases of lead poisoning resulted from paint-manufacturing and painting. Most of the thirteen cases of lead poisoning reported in that year came from storage-battery factories. Since that time strict enforcement of the 1940 regulations has resulted in a diminution of the risk to workers in lead, only one case of poisoning having been reported this year, in accumulator process work.

Four requisitions (see Table XXII) for compliance with the regulations were served during the year.

SECTION 17.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

(1) TWENTY-EIGHTH (MARITIME) SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

A report on the Twenty-eighth (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference has already been presented as parliamentary paper A-7A. The session was held in Seattle during June, 1946, thirty-two countries being represented. The following delegation, which was the first to represent this country at a Maritime Session, was sent by New Zealand :—

Delegates representing the Government—

Mr. G. M. F. Jackson, Chief Clerk, Department of Labour.

Mr. D. N. Lawrence, Inspector of Seamen, Marine Department.

Delegate representing the employers—

Captain S. Holm, President of the New Zealand Shipowner's Federation.

The agenda was as follows—

- (i) Director's report.
- (ii) Social Security for Seamen.
- (iii) Crew Accommodation on Board Ship.
- (iv) Food Catering on Board Ship.
- (v) Entry, Training, and Promotion of Seafarers.
- (vi) Holidays with Pay for Seafarers.
- (vii) Continuous Employment for Seafarers.
- (viii) Recognition of Seafarers' Organizations.
- (ix) Wages ; Hours of Work on Board Ship ; Manning.

The Conference adopted, in all, nine conventions and four recommendations. The subject-matter of these texts covers virtually every phase of a seafarer's life—his training for and entry to sea service, his accommodation, food and health on board ships, his certification as an able seaman, his wages, hours and holidays, his social security while at work, and his pension on retirement. A notable feature was the adoption of a convention concerning wages, hours of work, and manning whereby, for the first time in history, an international minimum wage was laid down for an industry. The amount was fixed at £16 (sterling) or \$64 (U.S.) a month. This figure is below that at present operating on New Zealand ships, but sets a legislative aim before some carrying countries.

The conventions and recommendations adopted at the Conference were as follows :—

Convention (No. 68) concerning food and catering for crews on board ship.

Convention (No. 69) concerning the certification of ships' cooks.

Convention (No. 70) concerning social security for seafarers.

Recommendation (No. 75) concerning agreements relating to the social security of seafarers.

Recommendation (No. 76) concerning medical care for seafarers' dependants.

Convention (No. 71) concerning seafarers' pensions.

Convention (No. 72) concerning vacation holidays with pay for seafarers.

Convention (No. 73) concerning the medical examination of seafarers.

Convention (No. 74) concerning the certification of able seamen.

Recommendation (No. 77) concerning the organization of training for sea service.

Convention (No. 75) concerning crew accommodation on board ship.

Recommendation (No. 78) concerning the provision to crews by ship-owners of bedding, mess utensils, and other articles.

Convention (No. 76) concerning wages, hours of work on board ship, and manning.

(2) TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Conference was held at Montreal from 19th September, 1946, to 9th October, 1946. The New Zealand delegation was as follows :—

Delegates representing the Government—

The Hon. David Wilson, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada.
Miss R. T. Skyring, Inspector of Factories, Department of Labour.

Delegate representing the employers of New Zealand—

Mr. H. E. Edgley, Secretary, Hawke's Bay Employers' Association.

Delegate representing the workers of New Zealand—

Mr. J. H. Thompson, Secretary, New Zealand Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Union.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, Legal Officer, Department of Labour, was appointed as Adviser to the Government delegation.

The following items were on the agenda :—

- (i) Director's Report.
- (ii) Constitutional Questions.
- (iii) Protection of Children and Young Workers—
 - (a) Medical examination for fitness of employment (young workers), second discussion ;
 - (b) Restriction of night work of children and young persons (non-industrial occupations), second discussion.
- (iv) Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories (Provisions suitable for a Convention), first discussion.
- (v) Reports on the Application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).

(3) CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

As mentioned in last year's report, the 1945 Paris Session took action on certain constitutional questions of immediate urgency, the remainder being left for consideration at the next Session. Accordingly at the Twenty-ninth Session the Conference approved several decisions of importance for the future status of the International Labour Organization. The Conference approved an agreement defining the terms of relationship between the United Nations and the I.L.O. whereby the United Nations recognizes the Organization as a specialized agency "responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein." This agreement has now been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Basic changes in the constitution of the Organization necessary for the carrying-on of its work efficiently in the post-war world were approved by the Conference in the form of an Instrument of Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, 1946. This will come into effect with ratification of approval of the Instrument by two-thirds of the member States of the Organization, including five of the eight States which hold non-elective seats on the governing body as States of chief industrial importance. The effect of the more important amendments is: (1) to facilitate co-operation between the Organization and the United Nations; (2) to clarify and give greater recognition to the position occupied by the governing body; (3) to increase the obligations of the member States with respect to action on International Labour Conventions; (4) to clarify the obligations of Federal States in respect to Conventions and Recommendations; (5) to improve the procedure for the application of Conventions to dependent territories. The Instrument of Amendment was ratified by the New Zealand Government on 16th June, 1947.

(4) PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

This question was the subject of a first discussion at the Twenty-seventh Session and was brought forward at the Twenty-ninth Session for final discussion. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the question, the following conventions and recommendations were adopted by the Conference :—

Convention (No. 77) concerning medical examination for fitness for employment in industry of children and young persons.

Convention (No. 78) concerning medical examination of children and young persons for fitness for employment in non-industrial occupations.

Recommendation (No. 79) concerning the medical examination for fitness for employment of children and young persons.

Convention (No. 79) concerning the restriction of night work of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations.

Recommendation (No. 80) concerning the restriction of night work of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations.

(5) MINIMUM STANDARDS OF SOCIAL POLICY IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

The Conference approved proposals suggesting the adoption of conventions concerning social policy in non-self-governing territories, concerning the application of international labour standards to non-self-governing territories, and concerning the maximum lengths of contracts of employment, and decided to place on the agenda of the Thirtieth Session the three above-mentioned subjects with a view to final decision on a Convention or Conventions.

(6) THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Thirtieth Session of the Conference opened in Geneva on 19th June, 1947. New Zealand was represented by the following delegation :—

Delegates representing the Government—

Right Hon. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

Mr. H. L. Bockett, Secretary of Labour and Director of Employment.

Delegate representing the employers of New Zealand—

Mr. W. J. Mountjoy, Secretary, Wellington Employers' Association.

Delegate representing the workers of New Zealand—

Mr. J. A. S. Herring, Secretary, Auckland Clerical Workers' Union.

Mr. G. M. F. Jackson, Chief Clerk, Department of Labour, has been appointed as substitute delegate and adviser to the Government delegation, and Mr. T. P. Davin, Second Secretary, External Affairs Department, has been appointed Government Adviser. Mr. P. M. Butler, President of the New Zealand Labourers' Association, is acting as Adviser to the workers' delegate.

The following items are on the agenda—

- (i) Director's Report.
- (ii) Financial and Budgetary Questions.
- (iii) Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories (Provisions suitable for a Convention).
- (iv) Organization of Labour Inspection in Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.
- (v) Employment Service Organization.
- (vi) Report on the Application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).

(7) RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS

During the last twelve months the New Zealand Government has ratified the following conventions—

- Convention No. 58 : Minimum Age (Sea), (Revised), ratified 6th June, 1946.
- Convention No. 10 : Minimum Age (Agriculture), ratified 16th June, 1947.
- Convention No. 59 : Minimum Age (Industry), ratified 16th June, 1947.
- Convention No. 60 : Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment), (Revised), ratified 16th June, 1947.
- Convention No. 50 : Recruiting of Indigenous Workers, ratified 16th June, 1947.
- Convention No. 64 : Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers), ratified 16th June, 1947.
- Convention No. 65 : Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers), ratified 16th June, 1947.

The ratification of conventions Nos. 50, 64, and 65 includes ratification in respect of the Cook Islands and Western Samoa.

In the case of two conventions previously ratified—Convention No. 14, Weekly Rest (Industry), and Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, the Government has approved of the extension of the ratification to include the Cook Islands and Western Samoa.

SECTION 18.—ENFORCEMENT ACTION

(1) GENERAL

The inspectorial staff of the Department is concerned with giving advice and assistance in respect of the industrial legislation of the Dominion, but a large part of their work consists in the enforcement of the Acts, agreements, awards, and regulations which the Department administers. It is not possible to give a complete description of the extent of these activities merely by a collection of statistics, but figures serve at least to indicate the ways in which compliance with the law is secured, and bring out the fact that the unspectacular but steady policing work of Inspectors, which occupies much of their time, is of considerable social importance.

Tables XIII to XXIII set out in detail the numbers of inspections carried out, prosecutions taken, arrears of wages collected, requisitions for improvement served, and proceedings for the recovery of wages. Inspection work under the Weights and Measures Act, 1925, is dealt with in Section 14.

(2) INSPECTIONS

The number of inspections made during the year was greater than during the previous year in almost every section of the Department's work.

(3) INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED BREACHES

Figures under this head are shown in Tables XIV to XVIII. Table XIV shows those alleged to be committed by employers, Table XV by workers, and Table XVI is a summary of the other two. The figures are divided between investigations following complaints and those following inspections. The entries which indicate "no breach disclosed" following an inspection relate to doubtful questions raised by Inspectors, which are shown to be in order only after investigation or explanation.

It is to be noted that the visits of Inspectors accounted for more breaches disclosed (63 prosecutions + 5,867 cases otherwise disposed of = 5,930) than did complaints (221 + 5,633 = 5,854). A high proportion of the complaints (1,827 out of a total of 7,681, or 24 per cent.) disclosed after investigation no breach of the law.

The Fair Rents Act, 1936, and the provisions as to rents of the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942, have been separately treated in Tables XVII and XVIII. The tables show that a diminution in breach investigation under the main Act has been to some extent offset by an increase in investigation into matters coming within the scope of the regulations.

(4) PROSECUTIONS

The statistics of investigations show that 284 prosecutions were conducted by the Department during the year. Tables XIX and XX analyse these by the way in which they were disposed of, and detail the penalties imposed. These tables exclude action taken under the Fair Rents legislation, and separate those for enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, 1925, from the remainder. Both weights and measures proceedings, and those under the "industrial" legislation proper, show a decline from the previous year. The proportion of convictions secured in the latter (185 out of a total of 276 cases) was 67 per cent., a slight decrease from the previous year's proportion of 68 per cent.

(5) CIVIL PROCEEDINGS FOR RECOVERY OF WAGES ON BEHALF OF WORKERS

Besides prosecuting to secure convictions and fines for breaches of the law the Department is empowered to seek recovery of wages which have not been paid, on behalf of the workers concerned, thus relieving the workers of the burden and expense of conducting litigation for themselves. During the year 58 such cases were taken, and judgment for the Department was given in 24 of these. The amount of wages for which judgment was obtained was £616 12s. 1d., a considerably greater amount than that of the previous year, in spite of a slight decrease in the number of cases (Table XXI).

(6) REQUISITIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Inspectors of the Department effect compliance with the provisions of a number of Acts and regulations by the serving of requisitions. The numbers so served are set out in Table XXII. They show an increase over the previous year of 17 per cent. (1945-46, 1,151; 1946-47, 1,351). A single requisition may contain reference to more than one improvement, a factory-occupier being required, for instance, to provide a hunch-room and a fire-escape in the one requisition. Reference has already been made (Section 3 (6)) to difficulties of supply which hinder the carrying-out of improvements. It will be seen that the Factories Act accounts for most of the improvements required.

(7) ARREARS OF WAGES

As a result of complaints and inspections the Department is instrumental in securing each year the payment of large sums which represent arrears of wages to workers. The amount of £57,276 16s. 11d. paid during the year is analysed in Table XXIII. It is shown to what extent payment is made directly at the instigation of Inspectors and to what extent the money is collected by the Department and paid out to the workers subsequently. Minimum wages stipulated by awards and agreements made under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act account for the greater part of the arrears. The amount exceeded that paid in 1945-46 (£49,860 18s. 11d.) by 13 per cent.

APPENDIX I.—STATISTICS

TABLE I.—REGISTERED FACTORIES AND FACTORY WORKERS (INCLUDING WORKING OCCUPIERS) BY DISTRICTS. (31ST JANUARY, 1947)

District.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.		Totals.	Total employed at 31st March, 1946.	Increase.	Increase, per Cent.
		Males.	Females.				
Whangarei ..	583	2,736	267	3,003	2,443	560	22.9
Auckland ..	3,260	27,517	11,679	39,196	36,956	2,240	6.1
Hamilton ..	1,193	6,392	848	7,240	6,470	770	11.9
Tauranga ..	674	2,735	486	3,221	2,589	632	24.4
Gisborne ..	466	2,455	265	2,720	2,327	393	16.8
Napier ..	836	4,621	999	5,620	5,232	388	7.4
New Plymouth ..	818	4,128	583	4,711	4,109	602	14.6
Wanganui ..	681	3,700	925	4,625	4,029	596	14.8
Palmerston North ..	857	4,212	939	5,151	4,505	646	14.3
Masterton ..	372	1,836	263	2,099	1,886	213	11.3
Wellington ..	2,163	15,432	7,490	22,922	22,190	732	3.3
Nelson ..	637	2,765	649	3,414	3,228	186	5.8
Greymouth ..	407	1,694	287	1,981	1,743	238	13.6
Christchurch ..	2,262	16,792	6,376	23,168	21,417	1,751	8.2
Timaru ..	505	2,918	596	3,514	3,176	338	10.6
Oamaru ..	185	1,035	181	1,216	1,116	100	8.9
Dunedin ..	1,623	9,874	3,963	13,837	13,491	346	2.5
Invercargill ..	769	4,687	631	5,318	4,845	473	9.7
Totals ..	18,291	115,529	37,427	152,956	141,752	11,204	7.9

TABLE II.—REGISTERED FACTORIES AND FACTORY WORKERS, BY INDUSTRIES (31ST JANUARY, 1947)

Industry.	Number of Factories.	Number of Working Occupiers.		Number of Employees.		Number of Persons employed: (including Working Occupiers).
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
I. Processes relating to food ..	3,692	2,833	613	25,759	4,579	33,784
II. Manufacturing of drinks, narcotics, and stimulants ..	265	191	13	2,452	861	3,517
III. Processing of animal products (n.e.i.) ..	378	289	21	2,879	1,061	4,250
IV. Processing of vegetable products (n.e.i.) ..	127	48	..	626	157	851
V. Working in wood ..	1,503	1,238	8	8,288	168	9,722
VI. Working in paper, printing, &c. ..	454	321	16	4,915	1,978	7,250
VII. Provision of heat, light, and power ..	143	26	1	1,712	7	1,746
VIII. Processing of stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	697	510	1	5,212	235	5,858
IX. Working in or on precious metals ..	4,345	3,772	11	25,468	1,559	30,810
X. Working in or on non-precious metals ..	317	318	4	325	59	906
XI. Working in rubber ..	108	71	..	1,015	230	1,316
XII. Making of ammunition, &c. ..	2	..	..	96	95	191
XIII. Manufacturing of machines, tools, &c. ..	176	127	3	694	178	1,002
XIV. Processes relating to carriages, vehicles, &c. ..	326	363	..	2,545	62	2,970
XV. Processes relating to ships, boats, and their equipment ..	68	50	1	987	312	1,350
XVI. Manufacturing of furniture ..	950	780	24	4,283	612	5,699
XVII. Processes relating to chemicals and by-products ..	219	101	5	2,050	960	3,116
XVIII. Working in textiles ..	146	64	56	2,256	3,002	5,378
XIX. Manufacturing of apparel ..	2,707	1,446	951	5,277	17,071	24,745
XX. Working in fibrous materials ..	36	19	..	580	215	814
XXI. Personal services ..	640	605	19	1,067	1,419	3,110
XXII. Miscellaneous ..	992	792	38	2,859	822	4,511
Totals ..	18,291	13,984	1,785	101,545	35,642	152,956

TABLE III.—FACTORIES, BY DISTRICTS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING WORKING OCCUPIERS) (31ST JANUARY, 1947)

District.	Number of Factories employing Number of Workers shown.											Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Over 10.	
Whangarei ..	126	166	105	45	31	22	18	17	8	10	39	587
Auckland ..	509	638	492	301	193	144	127	97	69	56	693	3,319
Hamilton ..	200	335	213	88	81	56	40	36	18	14	122	1,203
Tauranga ..	116	177	134	45	58	27	24	11	12	17	47	668
Gisborne ..	109	110	88	43	32	11	13	15	7	8	30	466
Napier ..	154	238	155	73	60	34	37	24	14	11	64	864
New Plymouth ..	148	207	148	64	54	38	28	26	18	10	77	818
Wanganui ..	127	207	104	49	39	24	23	21	6	10	77	687
Palmerston North ..	194	216	140	67	58	41	28	21	7	5	80	857
Masterton ..	76	94	66	34	24	12	12	8	5	4	37	372
Wellington ..	425	417	269	151	132	96	63	52	51	46	461	2,163
Nelson ..	117	133	136	41	48	41	28	20	13	11	46	634
Greymouth ..	118	82	57	32	31	18	15	15	8	6	37	419
Christchurch ..	455	418	363	176	152	106	54	67	37	27	404	2,259
Timaru ..	124	130	102	35	53	20	11	13	16	6	38	548
Oamaru ..	48	60	27	15	4	5	4	3	2	2	16	186
Dunedin ..	486	334	221	114	87	53	33	37	19	15	224	1,623
Invercargill ..	156	175	130	59	43	39	30	20	25	15	86	778
Totals ..	3,688	4,137	2,950	1,432	1,180	787	588	503	335	273	2,578	18,451

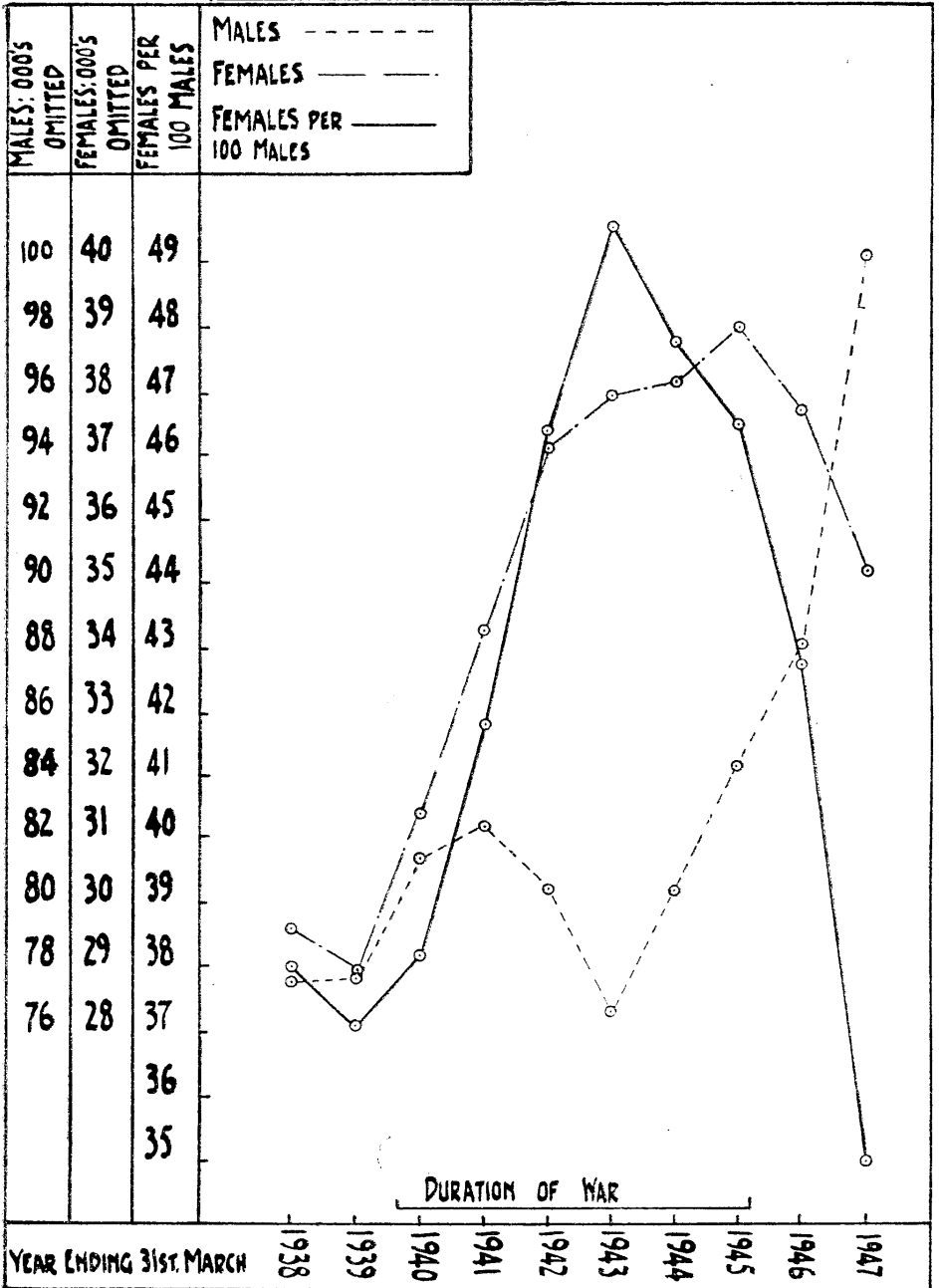
TABLE IV.—FACTORIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND NUMBER OF WORKERS (INCLUDING WORKING OCCUPIERS) EMPLOYED (31ST JANUARY, 1947)

Industry.	Number of Factories employing Number of Workers shown											Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Over 10.	
I. Processes relating to food ..	634	986	778	312	250	147	90	72	53	33	339	3,694
II. Manufacturing of drinks, narcotics, and stimulants ..	37	53	45	23	26	10	9	6	2	4	49	264
III. Processing of animal products (n.e.i.) ..	80	79	44	16	31	11	17	8	10	6	82	384
IV. Processing of vegetable products (n.e.i.) ..	8	21	26	11	10	10	8	3	4	5	21	127
V. Working in wood ..	251	251	245	103	129	103	59	78	34	49	222	1,524
VI. Working in paper, printing, &c. ..	46	64	57	30	32	21	18	20	24	8	140	460
VII. Provision of heat, light, and power ..	19	15	16	13	11	11	9	5	6	5	35	145
VIII. Processing of stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	57	113	128	64	67	59	43	35	18	17	105	706
IX. Working in or on metals ..	726	999	721	381	317	193	178	150	77	60	569	4,371
X. Working in or on precious metals ..	111	102	49	16	9	10	5	8	8	2	7	319
XI. Working in rubber ..	7	26	13	11	11	4	6	3	3	4	20	108
XII. Making of ammunition, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
XIII. Manufacturing of machines, tools, &c. ..	45	41	26	17	6	9	3	4	4	4	15	174
XIV. Processes relating to carriages, vehicles, &c. ..	58	80	50	26	25	18	9	9	7	5	43	330
XV. Processes relating to ships, boats, and their equipment ..	10	7	13	6	3	..	..	2	1	..	29	71
XVI. Manufacturing of furniture ..	260	195	145	71	55	50	18	28	19	7	119	967
XVII. Processes relating to chemicals and by-products ..	22	44	28	18	17	14	3	6	3	5	64	224
XVIII. Working in textiles ..	27	14	15	10	5	8	4	3	5	2	54	147
XIX. Manufacturing of apparel ..	877	564	251	195	100	59	66	37	42	47	533	2,771
XX. Working in fibrous materials ..	2	6	1	1	6	1	8	1	4	1	13	44
XXI. Personal services ..	193	195	116	42	19	9	8	2	6	3	45	638
XXII. Miscellaneous ..	218	282	183	66	51	40	27	23	13	6	72	981
Totals ..	3,688	4,137	2,950	1,432	1,180	787	588	503	335	273	2,578	18,451

TABLE V.--FACTORIES WITH MORE THAN TEN WORKERS, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED (31ST JANUARY, 1947)

Number of Employees.				Number of Factories.	Number of Employees.				Number of Factories.
Under 20	..	..	..	1,238	120 and under 130	..	..	..	15
20 and under 30	..	..	..	537	130 .. 140	..	..	..	15
30 .. 40	..	..	..	246	140 .. 160	..	..	..	14
40 .. 50	..	..	..	147	160 .. 180	..	..	..	11
50 .. 60	..	..	..	69	180 .. 200	..	..	..	10
60 .. 70	..	..	..	57	200 .. 250	..	..	..	22
70 .. 80	..	..	..	44	250 .. 300	..	..	..	21
80 .. 90	..	..	..	36	300 .. 400	..	..	..	20
90 .. 100	..	..	..	23	400 and above	..	..	..	13
100 .. 110	..	..	..	25					
110 .. 120	..	..	..	15	Total	..	..	..	2,578

**DIAGRAM I : PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED FACTORIES
(OTHER THAN WORKING OCCUPIERS)**



**DIAGRAM II : FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF PERSONS
ENGAGED 31ST JANUARY 1947**

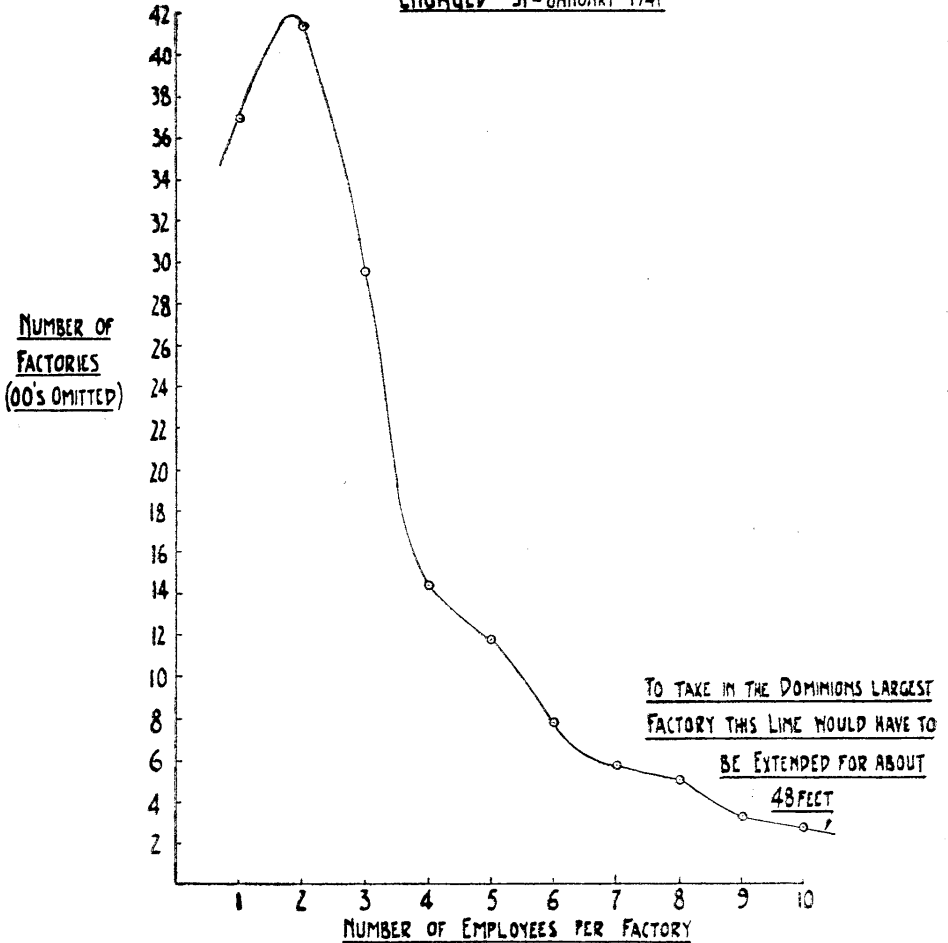


TABLE VI.—ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1946, BY AGE-GROUPS*

Age-groups.	Number of Accidents.		
	To Males.	To Females.	Total.
Under 16	42	9	51
16 to 20	781	73	854
21 to 24	868	58	926
25 to 34	1,867	55	1,922
35 to 44	1,335	36	1,371
45 to 54	708	21	729
55 and above	472	6	478
Not stated	52	5	57
Totals	6,125	263	6,388

* These are preliminary figures only.

TABLE VII.—ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1946, BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT*

Cause.	Number of Accidents.		Percentage Change.
	1945.	1946.	
Fixed machinery	970	1,161	+19·7
Vehicles	60	54	-10·0
Explosions and fires	175	190	+ 8·6
Poisonous and corrosive substances	157	170	+ 8·3
Electricity	10	12	+20·0
Falls of persons	507	460	- 9·3
Stepping on or striking against fixed objects	331	319	+ 3·6
Falling, or otherwise moving objects	147	168	+13·6
Falls of earth	2	2	..
Handling of objects	2,184	2,203	+ 0·9
Hand-tools	1,247	1,353	+ 8·5
Miscellaneous	353	296	-16·1
Totals	6,143	6,388	+ 2·4

* These are preliminary figures only.

TABLE VIII.—MINIMUM WAGE-RATES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES (31ST MARCH, 1947)

Industry.	Rate.	Weekly Hours.
Bacon-workers	2s. 11½d. to 3s. 3½d. per hour	40
Bakers	£6 6s. 8d. per week	40
Biscuit and confectionery workers—		
Male	£5 5s. to £6 6s. 8d. per week	40
Female	£3 3s. per week	40
Boot operatives—		
Male	3s. per hour	40
Female	£3 10s. per week	40
Bricklayers	3s. 3d. per hour	40
Brick, tile, and pottery workers—		
Male	2s. 8½d. to 3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Female	£3 5s. per week, Dunedin	40
Butchers (retail shops)	£6 2s. 10d. to £7 2s. 10d. per week	40
Canister workers—		
Male	2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d. per hour	40
Female	£3 5s. per week	40
Carpenters and joiners	3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Cleaners and caretakers—		
Male	£5 to £5 10s. per week	40
Female	£3 5s. per week	40
Clerical workers—		
Male	£6 5s. per week	40
Female	£3 17s. 6d. per week	40
Clothing-trade employees—		
Male	£6 per week	40
Female	£3 10s. per week	40
Coachworkers	3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Cheese- and butter-factory employees	£5 1s. 8d. to £6 5s. 8d. per week	40
Drivers—		
(a) Motor	£5 13s. 8d. to £6 5s. 8d. per week	40
(b) Horse	£5 10s. 8d. per week for one horse, £5 13s. 8d. per week for two horses, and 6d. per day or 2s. 6d. per week extra for each horse above two	40
(c) Passenger transport	£6 1s. 8d. per week	40

TABLE VIII.—MINIMUM WAGE-RATES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES (31ST MARCH, 1947)—*cont.*

Industry.	Rate.	Weekly Hours.
Electrical workers—		
Tradesmen	3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Linesmen	3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Engine-drivers, firemen, and greasers—		
Drivers, 1st Class Certificate	£5 18s. 2d. per week	40
Drivers, 2nd Class Certificate	£5 13s. 2d. per week	40
Firemen and greasers	£5 8s. 2d. per week	40
Engineering-trade employees	2s. 8d. to 3s. 2½d. per hour	40
Flour-mill employees	2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. per hour	40
Fur-workers—		
Male	£6 7s. 6d. per week	40
Female	£3 10s. per week	40
Furniture-trade employees—		
Male	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Glove workers—		
Male	£6 to £6 5s. per week	40
Female	£3 10s. per week	40
Grocer's assistants	£5 17s. 10d. per week	40
Hairdressers—		
Male	£6 13s. per week	40
Female	£4 8s. 6d. per week	40
Labourers	2s. 9d. to 3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Laundry workers—		
Male	£5 6s. 8d. to £6 16s. 8d. per week	40
Female	£3 5s. per week	40
Motor-engineering-trade employees	2s. 8½d. to 3s. 2½d. per hour	40
Painters and decorators	3s. 0½d. per hour	40
Plasterers	3s. 3d. per hour	40
Plumbers	3s. 2d. per hour	40
Printing-trade employees—		
Typographical section	£5 1s. 8d. to £6 6s. 8d. per week	40
Printing section	£5 1s. 8d. to £5 19s. 2d. per week	40
Rubber-workers—		
Male	£5 to £6 per week	40
Female	£3 5s. per week	40
Shop-assistants—		
Male	£6 2s. 10d. per week	40
Female	£3 18s. 6d. per week	40
Storemen and packers—		
Wholesale	£5 15s. per week	40
Oil-stores	£5 15s. per week	40
Wool, grain, &c., stores	£5 15s. per week	40
Fruit and produce	£5 15s. per week	40
Timber-yards and sawmills' employees	2s. 11d. to 3s. 6½d. per hour	40
Tobacco-workers—		
Male	£5 15s. per week	40
Female	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d. per week	40
Tramway employees—		
Motormen (after first year)	§3s. 2½d. per hour	40
Conductors (after first year)	§2s. 11½d. per hour	40
Conductors (after fifth year)	§3s. per hour	40
Motor-bus drivers	§3s. 2½d. per hour	40
Warehouse employees—		
Male	£5 15s. per week	40
Female	£3 12s. 6d. per week	40
Woollen-mills' employees—		
Male	2s. 9d. to 3s. 1½d. per hour	40
Female	1s. 9d. per hour	40

These rates are subject to an increase of 5 per cent. and a further increase of 5 per cent. (with a maximum of 5s. for adult males and 2s. 6d. for adult females), with the exception of those rates indicated by a section mark (§), which are subject only to the second increase.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS IN FORCE 1ST APRIL, 1947

Trade.	Number of Apprentices.		Total.
	Working at Trade.	Serving in Armed Forces.	
Baking	234	24	258
Boat-building	72	4	76
Boilermaking	67	9	76
Bootmaking	213	22	235
Boot-repairing	83	4	87
Blacksmithing	29	..	29
Bricklaying	49	1	50
Carpentering	2,331	93	2,424
Clothing	175	6	181
Coachbuilding	401	26	427
Coopering	3	..	3
Cycle-working .. .. .	..	..	..
Dentistry	50	5	55
Electrical	1,065	84	1,149
Engineering	1,794	99	1,893
Motor engineering	1,856	121	1,977
Furniture	1,103	45	1,148
Furriers	1	..	1
Gardening	10	1	11
Hairdressing	101	7	108
Hatmaking	6	..	6
Jewellery	132	9	141
Leadlight	22	..	22
Masonry	15	3	18
Moulding	76	12	88
Painting	398	18	416
Photo-engraving	66	4	70
Plastering	123	3	126
Plumbing	639	28	667
Printing	762	63	825
Saddlery	38	3	41
Sail and tent making	5	3	8
Tailoring	40	2	42
Tile-laying	2	..	2
Tinsmithing	195	12	207
Wicker-working	8	2	10
Total	12,164	713	12,877

TABLE X.—APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS REGISTERED DURING YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1947, BY TRADES AND DISTRICTS

Trade.	Contracts registered.*				
	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Totals.
Baking	14	21	24	12	71
Boat-building	13	6	..	3	22
Boilermaking	3	8	2	5	18
Bootmaking	16	8	11	2	37
Boot-repairing	8	10	5	4	27
Blacksmithing .. ..	..	2	4	2	8
Bricklaying	6	3	5	9	23
Carpentering	167	193	105	80	545
Clothing	22	30	6	17	75
Coach-building	72	38	25	22	157
Coopering	1	..	1	..	2
Cycle-working .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dentistry	7	9	1	4	21
Electrical	67	108	44	46	265
Engineering	141	125	66	44	376
Motor engineering	220	170	52	63	505
Furniture	97	87	53	34	271
Furriers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardening .. ..	..	4	..	1	5
Hairdressing	12	13	9	1	35
Hatmaking .. ..	..	..	1	2	3
Jewellery	18	15	11	19	63
Leadlight .. ..	..	1	4	5	10
Masonry	1	..	1	1	3
Moulding	9	6	2	5	22
Painting	36	50	18	25	129
Photo-engraving	1	3	1	3	8
Plastering	16	3	8	8	35
Plumbing	45	54	24	15	138
Printing	43	57	30	19	149
Saddlery	11	3	..	..	14
Sail and tent making	4	..	..	..	4
Tailoring	8	4	6	2	20
Tile-laying .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Tinsmithing	18	6	13	12	49
Wicker-working .. ..	..	..	..	3	3
Totals	1,076	1,038	532	468	3,114

* Note that "Auckland," "Wellington," "Christchurch," and "Dunedin" refer to the districts administered by the four Acting District Commissioners of Apprenticeship, and cover the whole Dominion.

TABLE XI.—SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENTS, BY AGE-GROUPS*

Age-groups.	Number of Accidents (Calendar Years).	
	1945.	1946.
16 to 20	9	10
21 to 24	10	..
25 to 34	27	16
35 to 44	21	8
45 to 54	16	10
55 and above	16	11
Not stated	1	1
Total	100	56

* These are preliminary figures only.

TABLE XII.—SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENTS, BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT*

Cause.	Number of Accidents (Calendar Years).	
	1945.	1946.
Fixed machinery	8	5
Poisonous or corrosive substances	1	..
Fall of persons	24	25
Stepping on or striking against fixed objects	8	4
Falling or otherwise moving objects	5	5
Handling of object	37	9
Hand tools	16	5
Miscellaneous	1	3
Totals	100	56

* These are preliminary figures only.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

Authority.	Number of Inspections during Year ended 31st March.	
	1946.	1947.
Factories Act, 1921-22	7,338	10,976
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22—		
Shops	9,569	13,431
Offices	901	1,697
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925, and awards	1,024	1,601
Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1908	4	3
Agricultural Workers' Act, 1936—		
Dairy-farms	91	54
Farms and stations	96	110
Market gardens	63	20
Orchards	39	10
Tobacco-farms .. .. .	..	4
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936 (Accommodation)—		
Dairy-farms	38	39
Farms and stations	100	156
Market gardens .. .. .	..	7
Orchards	10	..
Sawmills	78	28
Flaxmills	3	..
Others	4	..
Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1919	283	369
Footwear Regulation Act, 1913—		
Establishments	121	324
Shipments	69	46
Weights and Measures Act, 1925—		
Weighing-machines	*	3,971
Weights	797	4,202
Measures	36	159
Petrol-pumps	282	758
Bread	*	4,444
Coal	*	517
Net weight	*	11,705
Others	421	..
Scaffolding and Excavation Act, 1922	6,842	8,484
Apprentices Act, 1923	451	892
Occupational Re-establishment Regulations 1940	59	38
Annual Holidays Act, 1944		3,275
Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942	8,105	3,673
Others		2,535

* Included in "Others."

TABLE XIV.—ALLEGED BREACHES OF LEGISLATION (BY EMPLOYERS) INVESTIGATED,
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

Legislation.	Following Complaints.					Following Inspections.				
	Cases where no Breach disclosed.	Cases resulting in Prosecution.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Number of Warnings issued.	Cases where no Breach disclosed.	Cases resulting in Prosecution.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Number of Warnings issued.
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936	112	5	258	375	153	1	..	52	53	26
Annual Holidays Act, 1944	130	13	611	754	428	3	..	373	376	337
Apprentices Act, 1923	60	15	258	333	205	..	4	260	264	211
Awards and Agreements	1,112	119	3,081	4,312	2,391	21	10	1,989	2,020	1,755
Factories Act, 1921-22	71	8	347	426	307	6	12	1,420	1,438	1,224
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925	39	8	175	222	133	..	..	269	269	218
Minimum Wage Act, 1945	21	..	52	73	43	2	..	50	52	43
Scaffolding and Excavation Act, 1922	3	1	5	9	3	..	14	198	212	138
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22	70	10	216	296	208	5	15	512	532	451
Wages Protection and Contractors' Liens Act, 1939	28	2	36	86	44	..	..	326	330	320
Weights and Measures Act, 1925	18	4	31	53	23	..	4	81	81	76
Workers' Compensation Act, 1922	19	..	31	40	16	..	..	231	231	215
Workers' Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942	39	..	23	62	22	..	..	233	233	..
Occupational Re-establishment Emergency Regulations 1940	31	3	62	96	40	..	..	..	..	..
Spray Printing Regulations 1940	2	..	3	5	2	..	1	10	11	4
<i>Miscellaneous</i>										
Bush Workers Act, 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Footwear Regulation Act, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead Process Regulations 1925 and Accumulator (Lead Process) Regulations 1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minimum Weekly Wage (Essential Undertakings) Order 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor-spirit (Retail Hours) Regulations 1946	..	1	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Oil Fuel Emergency Regulations 1939	..	2	6	9	6	..	1	..	..	..
Control of Prices Emergency Regulations 1939	..	..	18	34	15	1	..	1	2	1
Sharemilking Agreements Act, 1937	4	..	16	20	6	..	..	..	..	..
Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1919	13	..	60	74	59	..	1	..	..	..
Strike and Lockout Emergency Regulations 1939	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspension of Apprenticeship Emergency Regulations 1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,793	192	5,315	7,300	4,138	39	62	5,819	5,920	5,150

TABLE XV.—ALLEGED BREACHS OF LEGISLATION (BY WORKERS) INVESTIGATED,
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

Legislation.	Following Complaints.					Following Inspections.				
	Cases where no Breach disclosed.	Cases resulting in Prosecution.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Number of Warnings issued.	Cases where no Breach disclosed.	Cases resulting in Prosecution.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Number of Warnings issued.
Awards and Agreements ..	13	24	149	186	126	..	..	22	22	16
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925 ..	18	..	151	169	98	..	1	24	25	17
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936 ..	1	..	12	13	..	..	..	1	1	..
Annual Holidays Act, 1944 ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apprentices Act, 1923 ..	..	5	3	8	3	..	..	1	1	1
Factories Act, 1921-22 ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913 ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22 ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	34	29	318	381	230	..	1	48	49	34

TABLE XVI.—ALLEGED BREACHES OF LEGISLATION (BY EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS) INVESTIGATED, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

—	Cases where no Breach disclosed.	Cases resulting in Prosecution.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Number of Warnings issued.
Employers—					
Following complaints	1,793	192	5,315	7,300	4,138
Following inspections	39	62	5,819	5,920	5,150
Workers—					
Following complaints	34	29	318	381	230
Following inspections .. ..	..	1	48	49	34
Totals, employers	1,832	254	11,134	13,220	9,288
Totals, workers	34	30	366	430	264
Totals, complaints	1,827	221	5,633	7,681	4,368
Totals, inspections	39	63	5,867	5,969	5,184
Grand totals	1,866	284	11,500	13,650	9,552

TABLE XVII.—FAIR RENTS ACT: ALLEGED BREACHES INVESTIGATED, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

—	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number where no breach disclosed	122	67
Number resulting in prosecution—		
Refusing to let	2	..
Charging of fines, premiums, &c.	2	1
Letting or selling within six months .. ..	..	2
Rent in excess of fair rent	4	2
	8	5
Number resulting in warning	271	162
Number otherwise dealt with	259	226
Totals	660	460

TABLE XVIII.—ECONOMIC STABILIZATION EMERGENCY REGULATIONS (RENTS): ALLEGED BREACHES INVESTIGATED, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

—	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number where no breach disclosed	10	11
Number resulting in prosecution—		
Charging of fines, premiums, &c. .. ..	..	1
Accepting or demanding rent in excess of basic rent	1	8
		9
Number resulting in warning	13	20
Number otherwise dealt with	39	65
Totals	63	105

TABLE XIX.—PROSECUTIONS TAKEN AND RESULTS, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

Authority.	Total Number of Cases taken.		Convictions.		Dismissed.		Withdrawals.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total Amount of Fines, excluding Costs.
	E.*	W.*	E.*	W.*	E.*	W.*	E.*	W.*	E.*	W.*	
<i>Acts</i>											£ s. d.
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6 1 0
Annual Holidays Act, 1944	13	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0
Apprentices Act, 1923	19	5	13	5	1	..	5	..	..	..	23 10 0
Awards and Agreements	129	24	77	16	14	2	30	6	8	..	223 5 0
Factories Act, 1921-22	20	..	14	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	65 10 0
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925	8	1	4	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	9 10 0
Scaffolding and Excavation Act, 1922	15	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26 10 0
Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1919	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2 0 0
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22	25	..	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	60 0 0
Wages Protections and Contractors' Liens Act, 1939	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
Totals—1946-47	238	30	159	22	25	2	45	6	9	..	427 16 0
1945-46	283	24	196	13	26	2	34	6	27	3	502 3 0
<i>Regulations</i>											
Occupational Re-establishment Emergency Regulations 1940	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	40 10 3
Oil Fuel Emergency Regulations 1939	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0
Motor-spirits (Retail Hours) Regulations 1946	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spray Painting Regulations 1940	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
Totals—1946-47	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	51 10 3
1945-46	23	1	19	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	63 0 0
Grand totals—1946-47	246	30	163	22	29	2	45	6	9	..	479 6 3
1945-46	306	25	215	14	28	2	36	6	27	3	565 3 0

* E = taken against employer; *W = taken against worker.

TABLE XX.—PROSECUTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1925,
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

Provision of Act.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawals.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Total Amount of Fines, excluding Costs.
						£ s. d.
Unjust or unstamped appliances	2	1	..	..	3	5 0 0
Provisions relating to net weight, to packaging, to coal, firewood, &c.	1	..	..	..	1	10 0 0
Bread provisions	2	..	..	..	2	5 10 0
Other	2	..	..	..	2	1 0 0
Totals—1946-47	7	1	..	..	8	21 10 0
1945-46	9	2	2	1	14	36 0 0

TABLE XXI.—CIVIL PROCEEDINGS FOR RECOVERY OF WAGES ON BEHALF OF WORKERS,
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

Authority.	Number of Cases.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant or otherwise disposed of.	Total Amount for which Judgment obtained, excluding Costs.
				£ s. d.
Awards and Agreements	44	16	28	367 19 9*
Annual Holidays Act, 1944	4	2	2	4 2 9
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936	1	1	..	30 0 0
Apprentices Act, 1923	1	1	..	32 10 2
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925	8	4	4	181 19 5
Totals—1946-47	58	24	34	616 12 1
1945-46	61	26	35	469 19 11

* Includes an amount of £173 1s. 1d. paid into the Department prior to proceedings being withdrawn.

TABLE XXII.—NUMBER OF REQUISITIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS SERVED, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947*

Authority.	1946.	1947.
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936	68	53
Awards and Industrial Agreements	74	75
Bush Workers Act, 1945 .. .. .	..	1
Factories Act, 1921-22	671	881
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925	98	148
Lead Process Regulations 1925 .. .. .	..	4
Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1919	141	98
Scaffolding and Excavation Act, 1923 .. .. .	..	2
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22	95	79
Spray Painting Regulations 1940	4	10
Totals	1,151	1,351

* NOTE.—Many of these requisitions required improvement in two or more ways, and the number of "improvements" effected is in excess of the number shown.

TABLE XXIII.—ARREARS OF WAGES PAID AT INSTIGATION OF DEPARTMENT, YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

—	Paid through Department.			Paid directly to Workers.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Awards and Agreements	17,640	18	4	26,760	4	7	44,401	2	11
Factories Act, 1921-22	30	13	8	244	16	10	275	10	6
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22	342	11	6	399	1	7	741	13	1
Agricultural Workers Act, 1936	1,433	9	8	738	9	0	2,171	18	8
Miscellaneous	4,414	5	6	5,272	6	3	9,686	11	9
Totals	23,861	18	8	33,414	18	3	57,276	16	11

Total under all heads for year ending 31st March, 1946, £49,860 18s. 11d.

APPENDIX II.—EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR

Salaries and allowances (including salaries of nominated members, Court of Arbitration), temporary assistance, and agents' remuneration	£	
		106,593
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		14,708
Building Committees, National and Local: expenses in connection therewith		19
Printing, stationery, office requisites and equipment, rent, cleaning, heating, and lighting of offices, advertising, postage, telegrams, telephones, &c.		18,758
Travelling-expenses, &c., of Inspectors, including cost of bicycles, motor-vehicles, &c.		8,552
Immigration passage-money due to Imperial and other Governments		30
Law-costs incurred in Court cases conducted by Inspectors		224
Grant to Hon. Justice O'Regan on his retirement		1,500
Grant to Waterfront Control Commission towards salaries and administration expenses, including office furniture, printing, rent, travelling-expenses, &c.		3,925
Grant to Waterfront Industry Commission towards salaries, fees, and administration expenses		8,325
Weights and measures equipment		269
Timber-workers, West Coast: payment for wet time		316
International Labour Conference, Paris: travelling and other expenses of delegates		7,827
Miscellaneous expenditure		34
		171,080
Auxiliary Workers' Training Scheme: final debits, &c.		809
Cargo Control Committee expenses		9,905
Extended hours on the waterfront, cost of		42,676
Transfer of waterside workers		459
		53,849
		224,929
Less recoveries—		
Salaries	1,772	
Fees, &c., Conciliation Councils	231	
Printing, &c.	12	
Inspector's travelling-costs	17	
International Labour Conference expenses	15	
		2,047
		£222,882

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

Recoveries formerly credited to credits-in-aid, vote, "Department of Labour," are now accounted for as "Departmental Receipts, General," and have also been excluded from the above. For comparative purposes details of credits under the heading "Departmental Receipts, General" are as follows :—

	£
Salaries	628
Law-costs	36
Sales publications	272
Fees, &c., Conciliation Councils	1
Printing, &c.	99
Inspectors' travelling-costs	25
Services to other Departments	90
International Labour Conference expenses	183
Cargo Control Committees expenses	10,027
	<u>11,361</u>
Penalties	216
Servants' Registry Office fees	6
Recovery, passage-money, migrant artisans	191
Sale of stores, &c.	23
	<u>£11,797</u>

APPENDIX III

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, 1946

(As a matter of convenience, registrations, cancellations, and changes of name subsequent to 31st December, 1946, and up to and including 30th June, 1947, have also been shown.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1946.
1727	New Zealand Bacon Curers	4
1732	New Zealand Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	10
526	New Zealand Federated Builders and Contractors	18
1672	New Zealand Master Butchers	15
1655	New Zealand Master Carriers and Customhouse Agents	4
1869	New Zealand Dairy Factories	5
1886	New Zealand Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers	3
1593	New Zealand Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Allied Products Manufacturing	3
1845	New Zealand Furniture and Furnishing Trades	4
1253	New Zealand Federated Ironmasters	4
1623	New Zealand United Licensed Victuallers	22
1041	New Zealand Motor-body Builders	5
1043	New Zealand Federated Newspaper-proprietors	4
1260	New Zealand Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	3
1314	New Zealand Federated Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	5
893	New Zealand Federation of Master Plumbers	9
724	New Zealand Master Printers	8
1809	New Zealand Private-hotel Keepers	4
1844	New Zealand Soap Manufacturers	4
1731	New Zealand Tanners	3
1868	New Zealand Theatre-proprietors	3
*1333	New Zealand Theatrical Proprietors and Managers	..
1248	New Zealand Waterside Employers' Association	10
Totals : Number of associations as at 31st December, 1946, 23		150

* Defunct; in process of cancellation.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Affiliated Unions, December, 1946.
1318	New Zealand Federated Biscuit and Confectionery and Related Trades	5
561	New Zealand Federated Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders	3
1791	New Zealand Federated Brush and Broom Trade Employees	4
1949	New Zealand Federated Building Trade	5
1884	New Zealand Federated Caretakers, Cleaners, Lift Attendants, and Watchmen's	4
1796	New Zealand Federated Clerical and Office Staff Employees	7
124	New Zealand Federated Clothing Trade Employees	4
473	New Zealand Federated Coach and Motor-body Builders and Related Trades	2
1225	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	2
1948	New Zealand Federated Dental Technicians and Assistants	4
*1978	North Island Federated Fertilizer Workers .. .. .	..
1748	New Zealand Federated Fire Brigades Employees	4
1522	New Zealand Federated Flourmill Employees	6
53	New Zealand Federated Footwear Trade	5
1706	New Zealand Freezing Works and Related Trades	5
772	New Zealand Federated Furniture and Related Trade	6
1968	North Island Gold-mines' Employees Federation	5
1916	South Island Gold Dredge and Alluvial Gold Mines Employees	3
1963	North Island Federated Herd Testers	3
729	New Zealand Federated Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades Employees	9
1831	New Zealand Federated Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Related Trades	3
866	New Zealand Journalists	7
1315	New Zealand Federated Labourers and Related Trades	7
†1897	New Zealand Federated Milk Roundsmen's .. .. .	..
1453	New Zealand Federated Motion Picture Projectionists	4
275	New Zealand Federated Moulders	4
567	New Zealand Federated Painters and Decorators	14
1767	New Zealand Federated Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Employees	3
824	New Zealand Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	12
1779	New Zealand Federated Saddlers, Canvas-workers, Riggers, and Related Trades	4
1306	Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand	3
1218	New Zealand Federated Shop-assistants	17
1238	New Zealand Federated Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	8
869	New Zealand Federated Theatrical and Places of Amusement Employees	3
1419	Grey Valley and Buller Underviewers and Deputies	2
912	New Zealand Federated Woolen-mills and Hosiery-factories Employees	4
Totals : Number of associations as at 31st December, 1946, 35		181

* Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

† Cancelled (defunct) subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
BACON-CURERS		
1675	Auckland Bacon-curers	11
1629	Wellington Industrial District Bacon-curers..	9
1741	Canterbury Bacon-curers	7
1645	Otago and Southland Bacon-curers	12
BAKERS		
330	Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	268
1756	Taranaki Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	38
106	Wellington Master Bakers	71
1647	Wanganui Master Bakers, Pastrycooks, and Related Trades	24
1762	Manawatu, Southern Hawke's Bay, and Wairarapa Master Bakers	64
1659	Nelson Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	23
1959	Westland Master Bakers	19
297	Canterbury Master Bakers	111
1736	Christchurch Cake Bakery and Cake Kitchen	12
189	Otago Master Bakers	102
1894	Southland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks	36
BOOKSELLERS		
1559	Wellington Retail Booksellers and News-agents	11
1579	Wanganui Retail Booksellers and News-agents	8
1631	Palmerston North Retail Booksellers and News-agents	13
1688	Hawke's Bay Retail Booksellers, Stationers, and News-agents	19
1578	Invercargill Retail Booksellers and News-agents	6
BOOT-MANUFACTURERS		
6	New Zealand Boot Manufacturers' Association	60
BRICK, PIPE, AND CLAY PRODUCTS		
1649	North Island Brick, Clay Products, and Concrete-pipe Manufacturers	6
BRICKLAYING CONTRACTORS		
1934	Otago Bricklaying Contractors'	15
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS		
164	Auckland Master Builders	250
370	Gisborne Builders and Contractors.. .. .	30
1443	Waikato Master Builders	78
1438	Rotorua and Bay of Plenty Master Builders	19
1974	Western Bay of Plenty Master Builders	20
1927	Taumarunui Master Builders	9
204	Taranaki Master Builders	63
1390	Hawke's Bay Builders and Contractors	63
1385	Wairarapa Master Builders	37

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—<i>continued</i>		
1343	Manawatu Master Builders and Contractors	54
418	Wanganui Builders and Contractors	42
101	Wellington Builders, Joiners, and Contractors	154
1739	Nelson Master Builders	53
1917	Marlborough Builders and Contractors	16
113	Builders and Contractors Association of Canterbury	147
1320	South Canterbury Builders and Contractors	29
337	Dunedin Builders and Contractors	79
406	Southland Builders and Contractors	53
BUTCHERS		
1947	North Auckland Master Butchers	31
464	Auckland Provincial Master Butchers	137
1956	Auckland Butchers (Multiple Shops)	3
838	Poverty Bay Master Butchers	19
1281	South Auckland Master Butchers	141
1562	Taranaki Master Butchers	51
1451	Manawatu Master Butchers	42
1448	Wanganui Master Butchers	30
1437	Wellington Master Butchers	96
1666	Wairarapa Master Butchers	18
1870	Nelson Master Butchers	10
1853	Westland Master Butchers	32
430	Canterbury Butchers	100
1926	South Canterbury Master Butchers	26
891	Dunedin and Suburban Master Butchers	55
1280	Dunedin and Suburban Pork-butchers	5
560	Invercargill and Suburban Master Butchers	41
CANISTER MAKERS		
1885	New Zealand Canister Makers	3
CARDBOARD-BOX MAKERS		
1687	North Island Cardboard Box, Carton, and Paper-bag Makers	8
CARRIERS		
348	Auckland and Suburban General Carriers and Coal-merchants	60
1561	Waipa Master Carriers	27
1790	Gisborne Carriers	10
1118	Wellington General Carriers and Customhouse and Forwarding Agents	60
324	Canterbury Employers of Drivers	56
1472	Otago Carriers and Customs Agents	44
CHARTERED CLUBS		
1909	New Zealand Chartered Clubs	52

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
CLOTHING TRADES		
122	Auckland Master Tailors	41
447	Taranaki Master Tailors	12
815	Wellington Clothing-manufacturers	12
1197	Wellington Soft-goods Manufacturers	19
1840	Wellington Industrial District Furriers	8
831	Christchurch Clothing-manufacturers	25
125	Christchurch Master Tailors	20
313	Dunedin Master Tailors	12
COACHBUILDERS		
504	Auckland Motor-body Builders	31
1027	South Auckland District Coachbuilders, Blacksmiths, and Farriers	25
1054	Wellington Coach and Motor-vehicle Trades	16
298	Canterbury Motor-body and Carriage Builders	15
1789	Dunedin Coach and Motor-body Builders	12
COAL-MERCHANTS. (See also Carriers)		
1582	Wellington Coal Merchants and Dealers	41
1550	Dunedin and Suburban Coal-merchants	51
CONCRETE-GOODS MANUFACTURERS. (See also Brick, &c., Products)		
1855	North Island Concrete Products and Pumice Goods (except concrete pipes) Manufacturers	12
1859	North Canterbury Concrete and Pumice Products (except concrete pipes) Manufacturers	7
CONFECTIONERS		
1482	Wellington District Manufacturing Confectioners	7
COUNTY COUNCILS		
1772	New Zealand County Councils	123
DAIRY FACTORIES		
1857	Auckland Dairy Factories	42
605	Taranaki Dairying and Farming	56
1356	Wellington Dairy Factories	75
1961	Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Dairy Factories	29
1919	Otago and Southland Dairy Factories	45
DAIRYMEN		
1747	Christchurch Dairymen's	118
DENTAL EMPLOYERS		
1568	Wellington District Dental Employers	58

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
DRAINLAYERS		
*1982	Wellington (30 miles radius) Drainlayers .. .. .	..
DRAPERS, MILLINERS, MERCERS, AND CLOTHIERS (RETAILERS)		
1921	New Zealand Drapers, Clothiers, Mercers, Milliners, and Boot Retailers..	2,200
ELECTRICAL TRADE		
1689	New Zealand Electric-power Boards and Supply Authorities	51
1577	Wellington Electrical Contractors	63
1580	Wellington Wholesale Electrical Traders	14
1769	Wellington Storage-battery Manufacturers	4
1702	Canterbury Electrical Contractors	60
1633	Otago Electrical Traders	28
1634	Otago Electrical Contractors	30
ELECTROPLATERS		
1615	Wellington District Electroplaters	5
ENGINEERS AND IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS		
1252	Auckland Ironmasters	52
1019	Jas. J. Niven and Co. (Ltd.)	1
1105	Wellington Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	52
1247	Christchurch Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	28
1087	Dunedin Engineers, Metal-workers, and Iron and Brass Founders	29
FARMERS		
1685	New Zealand Agricultural and Related Farmers	95
1684	New Zealand Dairy-farmers	99
1704	New Zealand Fruitgrowers	407
1590	New Zealand Commercial Gardeners	1,233
1673	New Zealand Sheepowners	1,133
1621	Nelson District Hopgrowers	10
FIRE BOARDS		
1867	New Zealand Fire Boards	58
FLORISTS		
1798	Wellington Industrial District Florists	14
FOODSTUFFS		
1584	Wellington District Drug, Chemical, Condiment, Patent Food, and Medicine Manufacturers	33
1875	Canterbury Sauce, Pickle, Preserved Food, and Starch Manufacturers	5

* Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
FREEZING COMPANIES		
741	Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co., Ltd.	1
FROZEN PRODUCTS		
1514	New Zealand Frozen Products Manufacturers	11
FURNITURE AND FURNISHING TRADE		
911	Auckland Furniture and Furnishing	33
1022	Wellington Furniture and Furnishing Trade	52
1770	Wellington Flock, Felt, and Spring Manufacturers	5
141	Christchurch Furniture Makers	10
1878	Otago Furniture and Furnishing Trades	8
GAS-METER MANUFACTURERS		
1698	Wellington Gas Meter Manufacturers	3
GASWORKS		
1954	New Zealand Gasworks	36
GATE, FENCE, AND WIRE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS		
1744	Wellington District Gate, Fence, and Wire Products Manufacturers	6
GLASS, OIL, COLOUR, PAINT, AND WALLPAPER		
1620	Wellington Glass, Oil, Colour, Paint, and Wallpaper Merchants	25
1966	Otago Glass Bevelling, Silvering, and Leadlight Manufacturers	4
GROCERS		
1566	Auckland Chain Grocery Stores	8
1713	Auckland Master Grocers	1,004
1690	Gisborne Master Grocers	69
1229	Taranaki Provincial Retail Grocers	161
1421	Wellington Chain Grocery Stores	6
1123	Wellington Grocers	220
1589	Nelson District Master Grocers	82
1422	Canterbury Chain Grocery Stores	3
1368	Canterbury Master Grocers	18
302	Otago Grocers	320
664	Southland Grocers	175
HAIRDRESSERS AND TOBACCONISTS		
1876	Auckland Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon Proprietors	9
1581	Wellington Ladies' Hairdressing Salon Proprietors	23
1860	Wellington Tobacconists and Hairdressers	82
1069	Christchurch Hairdressers and Tobacconists	118
1724	North Canterbury Ladies' Hairdressers	24
1881	South Canterbury Hairdressers and Tobacconists	23

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
HARBOUR BOARDS		
1725	New Zealand Harbour Boards	21
HARDWARE-MERCHANTS		
1426	Briscoe, E. W. Mills, and Co., Ltd.	1
HAT-MANUFACTURERS		
1497	Wellington District Hat-manufacturers and Milliners	4
HOSPITAL BOARDS		
1883	New Zealand Hospital Boards	41
HOTELKEEPERS (LICENSED)		
736	Auckland Licensed Victuallers' Association	210
1599	Poverty Bay Licensed Victuallers	28
516	Taranaki Licensed Victuallers	11
1610	Egmont Licensed Victuallers	17
1611	Patea Licensed Victuallers	17
1612	Stratford Licensed Victuallers	14
1607	Hawke's Bay Licensed Victuallers	42
1597	Wellington Licensed Victuallers	72
1601	Wairarapa Licensed Victuallers	22
1602	Palmerston North Licensed Victuallers	13
1604	Manawatu Licensed Victuallers	6
1605	Rangitikei Licensed Victuallers	10
1606	Wanganui Licensed Victuallers	14
1553	Marlborough Licensed Hotelkeepers	7
1583	Nelson Licensed Victuallers	30
1600	Westport Licensed Victuallers	15
1815	Greymouth Licensed Victuallers	40
459	Canterbury Licensed Victuallers	130
1598	Waitaki Licensed Victuallers	6
1614	Timaru Licensed Victuallers	22
1608	Dunedin Licensed Victuallers	95
1749	Southland Licensed Victuallers	54
HOTELKEEPERS (PRIVATE)		
1496	Wellington Private-hotel Keepers	17
1825	Hawke's Bay Private-hotel and Boardinghouse Keepers	3
1742	Canterbury Private-hotel Proprietors	8
1745	Otago Private-hotel Keepers	3
JAM-MANUFACTURERS		
1505	Thompson and Hills, Ltd.	1
1504	S. Kirkpatrick and Co., Ltd.	1
1564	Dunedin Canning Co., Ltd.	1
JEWELLERS		
1569	Wellington District Manufacturing Jewellers, Die-sinkers, Silversmiths, Engravers, and Watchmakers	9

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
LAUNDRYMEN		
1508	Auckland Laundrymen, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	17
1473	Wellington District Laundrymen, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	18
1735	South Island Laundrymen, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers	14
LIME-MANUFACTURERS		
1842	Wellington District Lime-manufacturers	5
MILLERS. (See also Threshing-mill owners and Sawmillers)		
1737	New Zealand Flour, Oatmeal, and Pearl-barley Millers	38
MINE-OWNERS (COAL AND GOLD)		
163	Taupiri Coal-mines, Ltd.	1
318	Otago and Southland Gold-mining	4
88	Westport Coal Co., Ltd.	1
MOTOR TRADE		
1802	New Zealand Motor Trade	48
NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS		
1257	Auckland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	41
1255	Wellington Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	44
1254	Otago and Southland Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners	7
OPTICIANS		
1537	Wellington Industrial District Opticians	13
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS		
472	Auckland Guild of Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	298
*1983	Hawke's Bay Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters .. .. .	..
131	Wellington Master Painters, Decorators, and Signwriters	130
1677	Wanganui Master Painters and Decorators	25
1321	Christchurch Master Painters, Signwriters, and Decorators	59
343	Otago Painters	35
PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS		
1481	Wellington District Paint, Varnish, and Allied Products Manufacturers	12
PHOTO ENGRAVERS		
1967	Wellington Photo-engravers	6

* Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
PLASTERERS		
1778	Auckland District Plasterers and Fibrous Plasterers	48
1733	Wellington Industrial District Plasterers and Fibrous Plasterers	35
1383	Canterbury Master Plasterers	17
1866	Otago and Southland Fibrous Plasterers	4
PLUMBERS		
571	Auckland Master Plumbers	147
142	Thomas Ballinger and Co., Ltd.	1
1274	Wanganui District Master Plumbers	18
*1977	Manawatu-Wairarapa Master Plumbers .. .. .	..
1969	Hutt Valley Master Plumbers	18
886	Wellington Master Plumbers	64
1925	Westland Master Plumbers	10
894	Christchurch Master Plumbers	42
1557	Timaru Master Plumbers	12
867	Dunedin Plumbers	26
875	Invercargill Plumbers	18
PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER-PROPRIETORS		
539	Auckland Master Printers and Allied Trades	73
1070	Auckland Provincial Newspaper-proprietors	15
1776	Auckland Stationery Manufacturers	4
979	Gisborne Master Printers and Bookbinders	3
861	Taranaki Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	8
1361	Wairarapa Master Printers and Allied Trades	6
644	Wellington Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	26
948	Wellington Newspaper-proprietors	11
1800	Wellington Stationery Manufacturers	6
694	Canterbury Master Printers	29
914	Canterbury Newspaper-proprietors	4
1072	Timaru Master Printers and Bookbinders	6
519	Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd.	1
936	Otago and Southland Newspaper-proprietors	6
325	Otago Master Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders	33
RABBIT BOARDS		
1833	New Zealand Rabbit Boards	70
RADIO MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS		
1804	Auckland Provincial Radio Traders	82
1643	Wellington Radio Traders	33
1786	Wellington Radio Manufacturers	7
1808	Canterbury, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland Radio Traders	52
RESTAURANT-PROPRIETORS		
1491	Wellington Tea-rooms, Restaurant, and Refreshment-room Proprietors	80

* Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
RETAILERS		
*1980	Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retailers .. .. .	..
1912	Wellington United Retailers (other than Booksellers, Butchers, Florists, Grocers, Hairdressers, Opticians, Tobacconists, Tea-room, and Restaurant Proprietors, or Retailers of Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Radios, and Wood and Coal)	40
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS		
1780	Auckland Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Collar, and Bag Manufacturers	5
1549	Wellington Industrial District Saddlers, Harness-makers, Bridle-makers, Collar-makers, Leather, and Fibre-bag Makers	12
SAIL, TENT, AND CANVAS GOODS		
1498	Wellington District Sail, Tent, and Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Society ..	9
SAWMILLERS		
1880	New Zealand Timber Industry	400
148	Auckland Sawmillers and Woodware Manufacturers	22
305	Canterbury Sawmillers	23
SHIPOWNERS		
342	Devonport Steam Ferry Co., Ltd.	1
326	Northern Steamship Co., Ltd.	1
137	Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd.	1
SOAP-MANUFACTURERS		
1625	Auckland Soap-manufacturers	3
1816	Wellington Industrial District Soap-manufacturers	4
1843	Canterbury Soap-manufacturers	3
1841	McLeod Bros., Ltd.	1
TANNERS AND FELLMONGERS		
1509	Auckland Tanners	4
1714	Christchurch Tanners	3
1715	Otago and Southland Tanners	3
TAXI-PROPRIETORS		
1970	Northern, Taranaki, and Wellington Taxi-proprietors	12
1952	Canterbury and Otago and Southland Taxi-proprietors	7

* Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1946

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
THEATRE-PROPRIETORS		
1852	Auckland Theatre and Motion Picture Theatre Proprietors	8
1858	Wellington Industrial District Theatre Proprietors	6
*1331	J. C. Williamson (New Zealand), Ltd. .. .. .	..
1411	J. C. Williamson Picture Corporation, Ltd.	1
1854	Canterbury Motion Picture Theatre and Places of Amusement Owners	13
THRESHING-MILL OWNERS		
1902	North Island Threshing Mill and Agricultural Contractors	32
1396	North Canterbury American Type Threshing-mill and Header Harvester Owners	16
379	South Canterbury Threshing-mill Owners	12
WATERSIDE EMPLOYERS		
1241	Auckland Waterside Employers' Union	15
1276	New Plymouth Waterside Employers' Union	8
1245	Wanganui Waterside Employers' Union	9
1239	Wellington Waterside Employers' Union	14
1279	Picton Waterside Employers' Union	4
1283	Nelson Waterside Employers' Union	6
1277	Greymouth Waterside Employers' Union	4
1244	Lyttelton Waterside Employers' Union	14
1240	Timaru Waterside Employers' Union	11
1242	Otago and Southland Waterside Employers' Union	11
WICKERWORK		
1707	Wellington District Wickerwork (other than Furniture) and Perambulator Manufacturers	5
WOOLSCOURERS		
1665	Wellington Woolscourers	7
1740	Canterbury Woolscourers	8
Totals : Number of Unions as at 31st December, 1946, 275		16,033

* Defunct; in process of cancellation

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
AIRCRAFT WORKERS. (See Engineers and Allied Workers)		
ARCHITECTS AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS		
*1523	Wellington Architectural Assistants .. .. .	..
1635	Christchurch Architects and Structural Engineers' Assistants	26
ASBESTOS WORKERS		
1892	Auckland Asbestos Workers	200
ASSURANCE WORKERS. (See Clerical Workers)		
BAKERS AND PASTRYCOOKS		
1882	New Zealand Baking Trades Employees	1,931
BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY EMPLOYEES		
1313	Auckland Biscuit and Confectionery and Related Products Employees	600
1452	Wellington Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	225
1439	Nelson Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	50
1345	Christchurch Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	228
1142	Otago and Southland Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturing and Related Trades Employees	466
BOOTMAKERS AND REPAIRERS		
59	Auckland Operative Bootmakers Society	1,301
14	Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society	498
1964	Greymouth Footwear Operatives	12
35	Christchurch Footwear Operatives	1,025
45	Dunedin Operative Bootmakers	269
BREWERS AND AERATED WATER EMPLOYEES		
1874	New Zealand (except Otago and Southland) Brewers, Bottlers, Bottle-washers, and Aerated-water Employees	1,133
873	Otago and Southland Brewery, Bottling Houses, and Aerated Waters	258
BRICK, TILE, AND POTTERY WORKERS		
340	Auckland Brick, Tile, Pottery, Clay, and Concrete-ware Employees	485
1186	Otago and Southland Brick, Tile, Pottery, and Concrete Goods Makers	127
BRICKLAYERS		
1945	New Zealand (except Northern Industrial District) Bricklayers and Related Trades	182
576	Auckland Bricklayers	100

* Defunct; in process of cancellation.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
BRUSH AND BROOM WORKERS		
1693	Auckland Brush, Broom, and Mop Trade	53
1879	Wellington Brush and Broom Workers	7
1064	Christchurch Brush and Broom Trade	142
1080	Dunedin Brush and Broom Trade	55
CARBONISATION WORKERS		
1626	Waikato Carbonisation, Ltd., Employees	43
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS		
1940	New Zealand (except Otago and Southland) Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	7,989
804	Masterton Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	100
792	Invercargill Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	450
1293	Oamaru Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	65
78	Otago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists	804
CHEMICAL MANURE AND ACID WORKERS. (Also included in Freezing Workers)		
1335	New Plymouth Chemical Fertilizer Workers	104
1446	Wanganui Chemical Fertilizer and Acid Workers	97
CLEANERS, CARETAKERS, AND LIFT-ATTENDANTS		
1125	Auckland Cleaners, Caretakers, Lift-attendants, and Watchmen's	340
1787	Taranaki Cleaners, Caretakers, and Lift-attendants	22
1488	Wellington Caretakers, Cleaners, and Lift-attendants	347
1515	Christchurch Cleaners, Caretakers, and Lift-attendants	145
1781	Dunedin Liftmen, Cleaners, and Caretakers	76
CLERICAL WORKERS. (See also Tally Clerks, &c., and Sugar Workers)		
1950	New Zealand Life Assurance Agents, Canvassers, and Collectors	682
1528	New Zealand General Insurance	1,639
1653	New Zealand Bank Officials	1,610
1526	New Zealand Shipping Officers	684
1636	New Zealand Freezing and Related Trades' Industries Clerical Officers	815
1676	Auckland Legal Employees	659
1489	Auckland Clerical and Office Staff Employees	5,524
1651	Auckland Public Accountants' Employees	179
1760	Auckland Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	477
1846	Auckland Provincial Dairy Companies' Secretaries	38
1864	Wellington, Taranaki, and Marlborough Clerical Workers	2,554
1928	New Plymouth Public Accountants' Employees	30
1571	Taranaki Legal Employees	35
1765	Taranaki Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	149
1850	Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa Public Accountants' Employees	129

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
CLERICAL WORKERS. (See also Tally Clerks, &c., and Sugar Workers)— <i>continued</i>		
1507	Wellington Legal Employees	413
1637	Wellington Public Accountants' Employees	315
1759	Wellington Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	492
1764	Marlborough Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	49
1552	Nelson Law Practitioners' Employees	32
1573	Nelson Clerical Employees	160
1766	Nelson Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	22
1835	Nelson Public Accountants' Employees	16
1585	Greymouth Law Practitioners' Employees	33
1792	Greymouth Clerical and Office Staff Employees	178
1139	Canterbury Clerks, Cashiers, and Office Employees	2,853
1594	Canterbury Law Practitioners' Employees	355
1650	Christchurch Accountants' and Sharebrokers' Employees	393
1763	Canterbury Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	301
1512	Dunedin Law Practitioners' Employees	137
1541	Invercargill Clerks and Office Assistants	404
1536	Invercargill Legal Employees	89
1527	Otago Clerical Workers	1,254
1708	Otago and Southland Public Accountants' Employees	122
1758	Otago and Southland Stock and Station Agents' Clerical Workers	291
1826	Otago and Southland Part-time and Full-time Dairy-factory Secretaries	21
CLOTHING-TRADE EMPLOYEES		
720	Auckland Cutters, Trimmers, Pressers, and other Clothing Employees	450
73	Auckland Tailoresses and other Female Clothing and Related Trades Employees	4,680
67	Auckland Tailors	70
1915	Wellington and Taranaki Clothing and Related Trades	4,131
1801	Canterbury, Westland, Nelson, and Marlborough Clothing Trades	2,384
1477	Dunedin Fur Trade Employees	138
1958	Otago and Southland Clothing and Related Trades	1,390
COACHWORKERS		
1705	Taranaki Coach and Motor-body Workers	21
1972	Wellington and Nelson Coach and Motor-body Workers	300
1752	Westland Coach and Motor-body Builders	16
263	Canterbury Coach and Motor-body Builders	250
205	Otago and Southland Coachworkers and Wheel-wrights	70
COAL-MINE WORKERS		
1282	Northern Coal-mine Workers	1,400
1109	Northern Coal-mines Underground Officials	96
1513	North Auckland Coal-miners	163
1447	Ohura District Coal-miners	120
1703	Nelson Industrial District Coal-mine Workers	7
1344	Buller Underviewers and Deputies	42
1348	Grey Valley Deputies and Underviewers	70
1042	Millerton and Granity Brakesmen, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, and Fitters	22
1753	Runanga State Coal-miners	550
1668	Grey Valley Collieries, Ltd., Employees	212
1679	Seddonville Coal-miners	22
1696	Burke's Creek Coal-miners	54
1743	Runanga District Coal-mine Employees	38
1641	Canterbury Coal-mine Workers	52
829	Otago Coal-miners	291
1290	Ohai District Underviewers, Deputies, and Shot-firers	37
1728	Mataura District Coal-mine Workers	20

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
COOKS AND STEWARDS (MARINE)		
393	Auckland Federated Cooks and Stewards	200
1309	Wellington District (New Zealand) Marine Chief Stewards	13
212	Federated Cooks and Stewards of New Zealand	600
CREAMERIES, CHEESE, BUTTER, AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES		
1723	New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Employees	3,147
1738	North Island Dairy-factory Managers	289
753	Auckland Milk-roundsmen's	177
966	Wellington Dairy Employees	188
1830	South Island Dairy-factory Managers	34
*1662	Christchurch Milk Roundsmen's .. .. .	..
833	Otago and Southland Dairy-factory Managers	60
1039	Southland Milk-condensing Factories Employees	52
1941	Dunedin Retail Milk Employees	17
CURRIERS, TANNERS, AND FELLMONGERS		
508	Auckland Curriers, Beamsmen's, Fellmongers, Tanners, Soap-workers, and General Tannery Employees	395
1908	Wellington and Taranaki Soap, Candle, Tannery, and Related Trades Employees	130
DENTAL ASSISTANTS AND TECHNICIANS		
1567	Auckland Dental Assistants and Technicians	203
1543	Wellington Dental Assistants and Technicians	161
1746	Canterbury Dental Assistants and Technicians	112
1807	Otago and Southland Dental Assistants and Technicians	76
DRIVERS		
1973	Auckland (25 mile radius) Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,960
†240	Auckland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,040
699	Gisborne Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	248
1151	Taranaki Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	123
375	Hawke's Bay Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	448
730	Wanganui Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	327
219	Wellington Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,520
1223	Blenheim Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	120
1146	Nelson Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	256
1654	Westland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	180
281	Canterbury Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	1,500
1468	Southland Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	350
1119	Otago Road Transport and Motor and Horse Drivers and their Assistants	911
ELECTRICAL WORKERS. (See also Engineers and Allied Workers)		
1939	North Island Electrical Trades	2,474
892	Dunedin and Suburban General Electrical Workers	96

* Cancelled (defunct) subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

† Cancelled in respect of Auckland 25-mile radius on

13th January, 1944.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
ENGINE-DRIVERS. (See also Coal-mine and Gold-mine Workers; Flour-mill Employees; New Zealand Railways Employees)		
1813	New Zealand Engine-drivers, River Engineers, Marine-engine Drivers, Greasers, Firemen, and Assistants	919
ENGINEERS AND ALLIED WORKERS		
1951	New Zealand Engineering, Coachbuilding, Aircraft, and Related Trades ..	18,550
596	Auckland District Boilermakers, Iron-ship Workers, and Bridge-builders ..	280
149	Auckland Iron and Brass Moulders	218
779	Ohinemuri Branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (including Electricians and Motor Mechanics)	40
97	Wellington Iron and Brass Moulders	91
930	Wellington Metal-workers' Assistants	170
19	Wellington United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship and Bridge Builders ..	70
107	Christchurch Iron and Brass Moulders	243
372	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship Builders of Canterbury	49
703	Dunedin Canister Workers	70
80	Dunedin Iron and Brass Moulders	311
1140	Green Island Iron-rolling Mills Employees	28
197	Otago Metal-workers' Assistants	256
102	United Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Ship-builders of Otago	80
FELT-HATTERS		
1494	Auckland Hatters	64
*1891	Wellington and Dunedin Felt-hatters	36
FERRY EMPLOYEES		
1130	Devonport Ferry Co.'s Employees	128
FIRE-BRIGADESMEN		
1920	New Zealand Fire Brigades Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents ..	30
921	Auckland Fire Brigades' Employees	82
1811	Northern, Wellington, Taranaki, and Nelson Fire Brigades' Employees ..	120
1342	Christchurch Fire Brigades' Employees	52
1131	Dunedin Fire Brigades' Employees	77
FISH-TRADE EMPLOYEES		
381	Auckland Fish-trade Employees (other than Fishermen)	64
1539	Wellington Fishworkers	25
FLAXMILL EMPLOYEES		
540	Manawatu Flaxmill and Flax Textile Employees	200
1754	Southland Flaxmill Employees	46
FLOUR-MILL EMPLOYEES		
183	Auckland United Flour-mill Employees	98
1719	Wellington Industrial District Flour-mills Employees	16
1180	Timaru United Millers and Flour-mill Employees	84
174	Canterbury United Flour-mill Employees	143
1059	Oamaru Flour-mills Employees	40
1538	Dunedin Flour-mills Employees	66

* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December 1946.
FREEZING WORKERS		
1923	Auckland Freezing-works and Abattoir Employees	4,053
1406	Gisborne District Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	450
1975	Wellington, Nelson, Marlborough, and Taranaki Freezing-works, Abattoir, and Related Trades Employees	4,925
*1404	Moerewa Freezing Workers .. .. .	..
747	Canterbury Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	2,350
599	Otago and Southland Freezing-works and Related Trades Employees	2,388
FURNITURE-TRADE EMPLOYEES		
910	Auckland United Furniture and Related Trades	1,103
1330	Taranaki Federated Furniture Trades	15
1823	Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough Federated Furniture and Related Trades	826
1906	Christchurch and Greymouth Federated Furniture and Related Trades	566
84	Dunedin Federated Furniture and Related Trades	259
411	Southland Federated Furniture Trades	84
GARDENERS. (Also included in Labourers)		
1856	Auckland Gardeners, Gardeners' Labourers, and Green-keepers	335
GASWORKS EMPLOYEES		
1955	Auckland Gasworks and Related Trades Employees	365
1957	Wellington, Taranaki, Nelson, and Marlborough Gas Works and Related Trades Employees	340
1960	Canterbury and Westland Gas Works and Related Trades Employees	160
1953	Otago and Southland Gasworks and Related Trades Employees	90
GOLD-MINE WORKERS		
863	Ohinemuri Mines and Batteries Employees (other than Engineers, Engine-drivers, and Firemen)	360
16	Thames Miners	75
1471	Westland Gold-dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines' Employees	250
1546	Otago Gold-dredge and Alluvial Gold-mines' Employees	72
1657	Southland Gold-mine Employees	4
GROCERS' SUNDRIES MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES		
1548	Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Canning, Condiments, and Related Products Manufacturing Employees	325
1588	Auckland Drug Factories Employees	110
1863	Wellington, Taranaki, Marlborough, Nelson, and Canterbury Grocers' Sundries, Chemical, and Related Products Factory Employees	470
1837	Otago and Southland Manufacturing Chemists, Preserved Foods, Jam, and Starch Factories Employees	374
HARBOUR BOARDS EMPLOYEES		
1660	New Zealand Harbour Boards Employees	1,775

* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name	Number of Members, December, 1946.
HERD-TESTERS		
1686	Auckland Herd-testers	148
1901	Taranaki Herd-testers	22
1803	Wellington Herd-testers	43
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES		
688	Auckland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	4,420
1214	Taranaki Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	341
218	Wellington District Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	4,139
1271	Marlborough Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	152
1265	Nelson Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	192
1228	Westland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	362
652	Canterbury Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	2,018
675	Otago Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	1,330
1295	Southland Hotel, Restaurant, and Related Trades' Employees	598
ICE-CREAM WORKERS		
1907	Wellington and Taranaki Ice-cream and Related Products	46
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS		
1609	Auckland Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Opticians' Employees	86
1529	Wellington Jewellers, Watchmakers, and Related Trades	65
1563	Dunedin Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Trades	15
JOURNALISTS		
853	Auckland Journalists	157
1485	Taranaki Journalists	40
1023	Wellington Journalists	159
1658	Nelson Journalists	9
1663	Greymouth Journalists	9
857	Christchurch Journalists	80
854	Dunedin Journalists	41
1893	Invercargill Journalists	27
LABOURERS (MISCELLANEOUS)		
825	Auckland and Suburban Local Bodies' Labourers and Related Trades	713
871	Auckland District Labourers and Related Trades	965
777	Poverty Bay General Labourers and Related Trades	286
811	Taranaki Labourers and Related Trades	329
1173	Wanganui Municipal Labourers	105
1938	Wellington, Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough Local Bodies', other Labourers, and Related Trades	2,813
176	Canterbury Builders' and General Labourers and Related Workers	2,114
903	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Licensed Drainers	25
507	Otago Labourers and Related Trades	574
1492	Southland Labourers and Related Trades	250

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES		
1520	Northern District Laundries, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners Employees	475
1936	Wellington, Taranaki, Marlborough, and Nelson, Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	500
1924	Greymouth Laundry Workers	14
1710	Christchurch Laundry Workers, Dyers, and Dry Cleaners	148
1560	Dunedin Laundry Employees	138
LIME AND CEMENT WORKERS (also included in Labourers)		
1535	Portland Cement Workers	212
1145	Golden Bay Cement Co.'s Employees	99
1176	Otago and Southland Lime and Cement Employees	335
LOCAL BODIES' OFFICERS		
1680	Auckland Provincial District Local Authorities' Officers	887
1726	Taranaki Local Authorities' Officers	61
1661	Wellington Local Bodies' Officers	522
1814	Marlborough Local Bodies' Officers	16
1721	Nelson Local Bodies' Officers	45
1820	Canterbury Local Bodies' Officers (other than Clerical)	181
1506	Dunedin City Corporation and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board Engineer Officials	23
1501	Dunedin Municipal Clerical and other Employees (other than Inspectors) ..	203
1889	Dunedin City Council and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board Inspectors (other than Tramway Inspectors)	33
MATCH-FACTORY EMPLOYEES		
1591	Wellington Match-manufacturing Employees	57
1165	Dunedin Wax-vesta Employees	49
MERCHANT-SERVICE EMPLOYEES		
1720	New Zealand Merchant Service Guild	470
NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES		
710	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants	13,196
1217	Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Association	2,288
1925	New Zealand Railway Tradesmen's Association	2,774
OPTICAL EMPLOYEES. (See also Jewellers, &c.)		
1551	Wellington Optical Employees	41
1592	Christchurch Optical Employees	24
1709	Otago and Southland Optical Employees	18
PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES		
1572	Auckland Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Employees	70
1911	Wellington and Canterbury Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Printer's Ink, and Related Products Manufacturers' Employees	101
1595	Dunedin Paint and Varnish Manufacturing Employees	26

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS		
108	Auckland Painters and Decorators	596
1965	Gisborne Painters and Decorators	59
1312	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, and Leadlight Workers	116
1433	Hawke's Bay Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators	83
258	Wanganui Society of Painters and Decorators	61
129	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters, Decorators, Display and Poster Artists	540
1484	Marlborough Painters and Decorators	20
445	Nelson Painters	32
1890	Westland Painters and Decorators	27
81	Christchurch Painters	386
481	Timaru Society of Painters and Decorators	43
1037	Oamaru Painters	10
93	Dunedin Painters	150
784	Southland Painters	51
PAPER-MILLS EMPLOYEES		
1971	Auckland, and Otago and Southland Wood Pulp, Paper, and Paper Products ..	394
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS		
1888	New Zealand Photo-engravers	149
PLASTERERS		
1946	New Zealand (except Otago and Southland) Plasterers and Related Trades ..	530
216	Otago and Southland Operative Plasterers	82
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS		
1817	New Zealand Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Related Trades	1,048
PRINTING-TRADE EMPLOYEES		
1862	New Zealand Printing and Related Trades	3,635
1108	Auckland City Female Printing and Related Trades	335
267	Otago Box-workers	67
RADIO OFFICERS		
1922	New Zealand Radio Officers	40
ROPE AND TWINE WORKERS		
1246	Auckland Rope and Twine Workers	80
1201	Canterbury Rope, Twine, and Flax-mill Employees	34
1038	Dunedin Rope and Twine Spinners	40
RUBBER WORKERS		
1976	Northern, Wellington, and Canterbury Rubber Workers	550

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
RURAL WORKERS		
1616	New Zealand Workers	16,415
SACK AND BAG WORKERS		
1937	Auckland Textile, Sack and Bag Workers	114
SADDLERY AND HARNESS WORKERS		
150	Auckland Saddlers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Sailmakers, and Related Trades ..	541
1871	Wellington, Taranaki, and Nelson Saddlers, Bagmakers, Canvas-workers, and Related Trades	140
223	Christchurch Saddlery, Bag, and Canvas Workers	125
182	Otago and Southland Saddle-makers, Harness-makers, Collar-makers, Bag-makers, Cover-makers, and Bridle-cutters	46
SEAMEN AND FIREMEN		
1297	Auckland Federated Seamen's	926
1305	Wellington Federated Seamen's	1,058
1298	Dunedin Federated Seamen's	520
SHIPWRIGHTS. (See also Carpenters and Joiners)		
1839	New Zealand (except Northern, Taranaki and Westland) Shipwrights and Boat-builders	75
494	Auckland Ship, Yacht, and Boat-builders	244
SHOP-ASSISTANTS		
152	Auckland Butchers	623
314	Auckland Grocers' Assistants	1,031
1434	Auckland Grocers' Shop-managers	241
501	Auckland Hairdressers' Assistants	350
1082	Auckland Retail Chemists' Employees	136
1100	Auckland Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants and Related Trades (other than Butchers', Grocers, Hairdressers', and Chemists' Assistants)	3,433
1275	Gisborne Grocers' and other Shop-assistants	302
1122	Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants and Related Trades	675
1502	Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants and Related Trades	5,032
1624	Blenheim Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants and Related Trades	173
1178	Nelson Grocers' Assistants	100
1499	Nelson Shop-assistants	224
1639	Nelson Operative Butchers	40
1164	Westland Retail Shop-assistants	348
274	Canterbury Grocers' Assistants	562
236	Christchurch Hairdressers' and Tobacconists' Assistants	199
1933	Canterbury Amalgamated Shop-assistants and Related Trades (other than Grocers', Tobacconists' and Hairdressers' Assistants)	2,585
221	Dunedin and Suburban Operative Butchers	213
1098	Dunedin Retail Chemists' Assistants	33
1167	Invercargill Retail Grocers' Assistants	125
1160	Oamaru Grocers' Assistants	30
1359	Otago and Southland Amalgamated Society of Shop-assistants (other than Grocers', Butchers', Chemists', Tobacconists', and Hairdressers' Assistants)	1,498
217	Otago Grocers' Assistants	192
578	Otago and Southland Hairdressers' and Tobacconists Assistants	80
225	Southland Operative Butchers	97

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
SPORTS-GOODS EMPLOYEES		
1670	Auckland Sports-goods Employees	43
STONEMASONS		
1788	New Zealand Stonemasons	179
STOREMEN AND PACKERS		
1101	Auckland United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	1,700
1200	New Plymouth United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	50
1797	Wellington and Taranaki Cool-stores and Cold-stores Employees	90
1323	Hawke's Bay United Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	220
773	Wellington United Warehouse and Bulk Store Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	1,142
1163	Blenheim United Storemen's (other than Employees in Retail Grocery and Soft-goods Establishments)	119
1613	Nelson Storemen and Packers	50
1095	Christchurch Storemen and Packers (other than in Retail Shops) and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	920
1403	Invercargill Wholesale Storemen and Packers and Warehouse Employees (other than Drivers and Clerks)	205
1179	Otago and Southland Wholesale Storemen and Packers	793
1822	Otago and Southland Cool-store Employees	14
SUGAR-WORKS EMPLOYEES		
1168	Auckland Sugar-works Employees	251
1799	Auckland Sugar-manufacturing Industry Technical and Engineering Staff and Office Employees	32
TALLY CLERKS. (See also Waterside Employees)		
830	Northern Industrial District Tally Clerks	208
1818	Napier Ships' Tally Clerks	12
1134	Wellington City Ships' Tally Clerks	97
1152	Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks	40
1510	Dunedin and Port Chalmers Ships' Tally Clerks	46
THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT EMPLOYEES		
*1981	Actors Equity of New Zealand .. .. .	..
1794	New Zealand Musicians	2,001
1805	New Zealand (except Northern, Nelson, and Westland) Theatrical and Places of Amusement and Related Employees	951
1129	Auckland Theatrical and Places of Amusement Employees	1,050
923	Auckland Motion-picture Projectionists	106
715	Auckland Stage Employees	61
1729	Auckland Picture-theatre Managers	51
1449	Taranaki Motion-picture Projectionists	12
1377	Wellington District Motion-picture Operators	118
1750	Nelson and Westland Picture-theatre Employees	40
1931	Canterbury, Westland, and Nelson Motion-picture Operators	51
5	Christchurch Stage Employees	40
1450	Dunedin Motion-picture Projectionists	32
711	Dunedin Stage Employees	18
942	Dunedin Theatrical and Shows Employees (other than Stage Hands)	120

* Registered subsequent to 31st December, 1946

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS OF WORKERS—*continued*

Reg. No.	Name.	Number of Members, December, 1946.
TILERS AND SLATERS		
1542	Auckland Roof Tilers and Slaters	126
TIMBER-YARDS AND SAWMILL EMPLOYEES		
1771	New Zealand Timber-workers	5,400
444	Auckland Coopers	43
1942	Nelson Timber Industry Employees	196
1943	Marlborough Timber Industry Employees	85
1944	Westland Timber Industry Employees	905
TOBACCO-MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYEES		
1929	New Zealand Tobacco Products Employees	726
TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES		
1865	New Zealand Tramways Authorities Employees	2,966
1652	Auckland Transport Board Inspectorial Staff	35
1638	Auckland Transport Board's Maintenance Officers	35
1500	Wellington Tram-way Inspectors, Despatchers, and Depot Officers	30
1094	Dunedin Corporation Transport Officials	28
WATERSIDE EMPLOYEES, STEVEDORES, AND TIMEKEEPERS		
1718	New Zealand Waterside Workers	6,470
1532	Auckland Assistant Stevedores, Foremen, and Timekeepers (in connection with Waterside Work)	65
1730	Auckland Receiving and Forwarding Wharf Foremen's and Assistant Foremen's ..	39
1519	Wellington Foreman Stevedores, Timekeepers, and Permanent Hands	72
1524	Lytelton Foreman Stevedores and Permanent Hands	32
1692	Otago and Southland Shipping Foremen's and Assistant Foremen's	28
WOOLLEN-MILLS EMPLOYEES		
1155	Auckland District Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	383
769	Wellington District Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees	901
*266	Canterbury Woollen-mills, Knitting-mills, and Hosiery-factories Employees ..	881
†1979	Canterbury and Westland Woollen, Knitting, and Hosiery Trades .. .. .	..
776	Otago and Southland Woollen-mills and Hosiery-factories Employees	1,362
Totals: Number of unions registered as at 31st December, 1946, 377 ..		247,498

* Cancelled subsequent to 31st December, 1946.

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Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (918 copies), £212

By Authority: E. V. PAUL, Government Printer, Wellington.—1947.

Price Is. 6d.]