

316. The first list of revocations appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 30th June, 1945, and contained the names of 184 undertakings. By VJ Day (15th August, 1945) undertakings employing approximately 10,000 workers had been freed from control by revocation of declarations of essentiality.

317. Upon the cessation of hostilities with Japan the process of cancelling declarations of essentiality accelerated, particularly in respect of those industries affected by the ending of war contracts, those likely to receive the early benefit of men returning from the Services, and those in which the man-power position had otherwise become easier. By consultations with employers' associations, unions, Man-power Utilization Committees and Councils, and Controllers, the Department maintained its finger on the pulse of industry and was thereby able to continue the process of revocation at a maximum pace without proceeding so fast as to cause undue embarrassment to industry.

318. The following schedule shows the progressive steps by which the major revocations were effected between VJ Day and 31st March, 1946 :—

30th August, 1945—

The Public Service.

21st September, 1945—

Airways.

Aircraft-manufacture.

Boot and shoe repairing.

Cardboard cartons and containers.

Cycle making and repairing.

Education Board Staff.

Engineering.

Glass cutting and bevelling.

Motor garages.

Motor-body builders.

New Zealand University and affiliated colleges.

Pastycok establishments.

Perambulator and wickerwork.

Refrigeration engineering.

Reserve Bank.

Retail-butchers' shops.

Servicing of radio sets.

Ship building and repairing.

Shipping companies' shore staffs.

Miscellaneous.

The total number of workers affected up to 21st September, 1945, was 64,800.

15th November, 1945—

Biscuit-factories.

Canning and preserving.

Iron and steel stores.

Metal-quarries.

Oil companies.

Rabbit Boards.

Road transport.

Saddlery trade.

Scale-manufacture.

Soapworks.

The total number of workers affected to 15th November, 1945, was 89,600.

6th December, 1945—

Abattoirs.

Boiling down and manures.

Butter and cheese cool-stores.

Fellmongery.

Flaxmills (phormium).

Hospital Boards (12).

Limeworks.

Paper-mills.

Retail distribution of coal.

Retail distribution of milk.

Skins and hides.

Teaching.

Wooden-box making.

Woolscouring.

The total number of workers affected up to 6th December, 1945, was 109,000.

31st December, 1945—

Post and Telegraph Department (Second Division).

31st January, 1946—

Brick and tile works.

Building.

Cement-works.

Concrete products.

Dehydration plants.

Electric-power production and supply.

Electrical trade.

Fertilizer-works.

Flourmills.

Fire Boards.

Footwear-manufacture.

Furniture-manufacture.

Gas-manufacture.

Harbour Boards.

Hotels and restaurants.

Hosiery and knitting mills.

Hydro-electric construction.

Laundries.

Plumbing trade.

Public-works undertakings.

Railways (Second Division).

Rubber manufacture and retreading.

Sack manufacture and reconditioning.

Serpentine-rock quarrying.

Sugar-refining.

Tanneries.

Timber-yards and joinery-factories.

Tobacco-manufacture.

Water-supply, sanitation, and drainage.

Woollen-mills.

Miscellaneous.

The total number of workers affected to the end of January, 1946, was 207,500.