

forty-eight hours. The end of January, 1946, marked the revocation of the Order, and henceforth no employer required consent to engage labour or to notify the District Man-power Officer of new engagements. Simultaneously with the cancellation of the Employment Restriction Order the provisions of Regulation No. 30 (3) of the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations 1944, requiring employers in non-essential undertakings to notify the District Man-power Officer of the termination of employment of all employees, was permitted to lapse.

333. At the end of January the Department also decided as a matter of policy to curtail the issue of directions almost completely, and thereafter directions were used only to meet acute emergencies in the industries still remaining essential—viz., hospitals, tramways, dairy factories, freezing-works, sawmilling and forestry, and coal-mining. The number of compulsory directions actually effected between 1st February, 1946, and 31st March, 1946, was only 85 males and 10 females.

334. The Employment Registration Orders which require certain persons to register with District Man-power Officers as mentioned at the commencement of this section were made under the authority contained in the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations 1944. A complete list of the various Orders appears in Table 21 of the Appendix. Of these, the Opticians Employment Order 1944 was withdrawn on 29th November, 1945, the Dentists Employment Order 1943 on 28th March, 1946, and administratively the Registration for Employment Order No. 8, which required girls attaining eighteen years to register, was suspended in August, 1945.

(iv) Controls still operating at 31st March, 1946

335. The Industrial Man-power control measures which were continuing to operate at the 31st March, 1946, had, in comparison with those operating at the beginning of the twelve months under review, been reduced to exceedingly small proportions. In setting forth hereunder a list of these controls brief comments are made on the extent to which each control is still effective :—

(a) Declarations of essentiality covering three industries—meat-freezing, sawmilling and forestry, and coal-mining, employing a total of 26,700 persons.

(b) The necessity for males (except returned servicemen) aged eighteen to forty-four years and females aged eighteen to twenty-nine years employed in the above industries to continue to obtain consent to terminate.

(c) The liability of the classes of persons in (b) for direction to the above industries. In practice the operation of this measure had become negligible by 31st March, 1946, except that Category "A" men withheld on appeal from military service continued to be under man-power direction.

(d) The Registration for Employment Orders: These Orders must be included in the controls still operating as they have not been formally withdrawn. Administratively, however, they have become inoperative.

A definite date, 29th June, 1946, has been fixed for the complete abolition of all war-time man-power control measures, and on this date the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations and all Orders made under these regulations will be revoked.

SECTION IV.—THE MAORI WAR EFFORT

336. The valour of members of the Maori Battalion and Maori members of the Air Force and Navy is widely known. On the industrial front, also, they have contributed much to the achievements of New Zealand's war effort. Maori workers have assisted materially in the manning of seasonal and heavy industries throughout the war period, particularly in the high-priority industries of shearing and meat-freezing. They have been conspicuous also in sawmilling, constructional activities, and defence works. Maori men and women have also played their part in urban industries. When the National Service Department commenced its wartime redistribution of the industrial man-power of the Dominion it sought and readily obtained the co-operation of the Maori War Effort Organization. Special Maori Sections of National Service offices were