

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE**

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

MONTREAL, 1946

**REPORTS ON THE APPLICATION
OF CONVENTIONS
(ARTICLE 22 OF THE CONSTITUTION)**

Fifth Item on the Agenda



**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
MONTREAL, 1946**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction.....	1	16th Session (Geneva, 1932)	
1st Session (Washington, 1919)		32. Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised).....	91
1. Hours of Work (Industry).....	3	33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).....	93
2. Unemployment.....	6	17th Session (Geneva, 1933)	
3. Childbirth.....	14	34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.....	94
4. Night Work (Women).....	16	35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).....	95
5. Minimum Age (Industry).....	18	36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture).....	96
6. Night Work (Young Persons).....	21	37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).....	97
2nd Session (Genoa, 1920)		38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).....	98
7. Minimum Age (Sea).....	26	18th Session (Geneva, 1934)	
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)....	28	41. Night Work (Women) (Revised).....	99
9. Placing of Seamen.....	31	42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).....	102
3rd Session (Geneva, 1921)		43. Sheet-Glass Works.....	104
10. Minimum Age (Agriculture).....	34	44. Unemployment Provision.....	105
11. Rights of Association (Agriculture).....	35	19th Session (Geneva, 1935)	
12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)...	37	45. Underground Work (Women).....	107
13. White Lead (Painting).....	41	48. Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights.	110
14. Weekly Rest (Industry).....	43	49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works).....	110
15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)....	47	20th Session (Geneva, 1936)	
16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea).....	49	50. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers.....	112
7th Session (Geneva, 1925)		52. Holidays with Pay.....	113
17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)....	52	21st Session (Geneva, 1936)	
18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases).....	54	53. Officers' Competency Certificates.....	114
19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation).....	58	55. Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen).....	115
20. Night Work (Bakeries).....	62	22nd Session (Geneva, 1936)	
8th Session (Geneva, 1926)		58. Minimum Age (Sea) (Revised).....	117
21. Inspection of Emigrants.....	64	23rd Session (Geneva, 1937)	
9th Session (Geneva, 1926)		59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised).....	118
22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement.....	66	62. Safety Provisions (Building).....	118
23. Repatriation of Seamen.....	68	24th Session (Geneva, 1938)	
10th Session (Geneva, 1927)		63. Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work....	119
24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.).....	70	Appendix	
25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).....	71	Report of the Committee of Experts appointed to examine the annual reports made under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.	
11th Session (Geneva, 1928)		(This Appendix has been bound separately but accompanies the present volume.)	
26. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery.....	75		
12th Session (Geneva, 1929)			
27. Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels).....	80		
28. Protection against Accidents (Dockers)....	82		
14th Session (Geneva, 1930)			
29. Forced Labour.....	84		
30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)....	90		

INTRODUCTION

Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation imposes three distinct obligations, the aim of which is to ensure effective and uniform application of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference: (1) an obligation on Governments to make annual reports to the International Labour Office on the measures which have been taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which their respective countries are parties; (2) an obligation on the Governing Body to prescribe the form of such reports and the particulars which they should contain; (3) an obligation on the Director of the Office to lay a summary of the reports before the next meeting of the Conference.¹

The present summary is submitted to the Conference in pursuance of the obligation laid on the Director by Article 22 of the Constitution.

The Governing Body had, in pursuance of Article 22, approved report forms for 50 out of the 52 Conventions in force and in respect of which annual reports have become due. For Conventions on which no report forms had been communicated to them, the Office requested Governments to give information broadly on the lines of forms approved by the Governing Body for other Conventions.

The period covered by the summary is 1 October 1944 - 30 September 1945.

A total of 725 annual reports in respect of the 52 Conventions in force were requested from Governments for the period 1944-45. In the table under each Convention, however, a complete list of ratifications is given for statistical purposes only. It is realised that in respect of certain of these ratifications registered between 1921 and 1938 for which no reports were requested for the period 1944-45, a number of complicated legal and con-

stitutional problems arise, varying from case to case, as to whether reports are due in these cases.

Apart from the tables indicating the date of ratification by each country and the years in respect of which reports have been received (from 1939-40), the summary is limited to providing a list of the relevant legislation and a brief survey of application during the period covered in which an analysis is given of fresh information supplied by Governments, including points of special interest, e.g., the restoration of legislative provisions which were suspended on account of emergency conditions. Wherever possible, an attempt has also been made to indicate briefly the information supplied by Governments on the results of application, including decisions given by courts of law, as well as any observations which employers' or workers' organisations may have made concerning the practical fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Conventions. Care has, however, been taken so far as possible to draft the summaries in such a way as to make each item of information intelligible without reference to previous volumes. It should further be explained that the annual reports themselves will be available at the Conference for consultation.

Voluntary reports in respect of Conventions which have not yet come into force have been submitted by the Government of *Australia* for Convention No. 57 (Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)); by the Government of the *United Kingdom* with regard to the application of Convention No. 39 (Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.)), and No. 40 (Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture)) in Colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing; and by the Government of *Mexico* for Conventions No. 46 (Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)), and No. 54 (Holidays with Pay (Sea)); and by the Government of *New Zealand* for Convention No. 47 (Forty-hour week) and No. 61 (Reduction of hours of work (textiles)). These reports have been summarised in the present volume.

¹ The text of Article 22 is as follows:

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

The report of the 16th Session (Montreal 8-12 July 1946) of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions is communicated to the Conference as usual in the form of an appendix to the summary, but printed separately for convenience.

Any information under Article 22 received by the Office too late for inclusion in the present volume will be made available at the

Conference for consideration by the Committee on the Application of Conventions.¹

Montreal, September 1946.

¹ The following abbreviations are used throughout the summary:

B.B. = *Bulletin of the International Labour Office* (Basle).

L.S. = *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office.

1st SESSION (WASHINGTON, 1919)

1. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria ¹	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium	6. 9. 1926	1939-1945
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	
Canada	21. 3. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	20. 9. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	24. 8. 1921	
Dominican Republic	4. 2. 1933	
France ¹	2. 6. 1927	
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
India	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy ¹	6. 10. 1924	
Latvia ¹	15. 8. 1925	
Lithuania	19. 6. 1931	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Portugal	3. 7. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Rumania	13. 6. 1921	
Spain	22. 2. 1929	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ²	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ Conditional ratification registered.

² It may be recalled that although under the new Government of India Act Burma ceased to be part of India as from 1 April 1937 it is agreed that Burma remains bound by the 14 Conventions (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 41) which India had ratified up to 31 March 1937.

Introductory Note

The Government of *Canada* states in its latest report that there has been no change in the situation with respect to the three Conventions it ratified in 1935, *i.e.*, *Hours of Work (Industry)* (No. 1), *Weekly Rest (Industry)* (No. 14), and *Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery* (No. 26). In a letter dated 8 January 1938 the Government stated that the Acts of Parliament adopted to give effect to these Conventions were declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada; and that the Government was awaiting a report by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, which was appointed to re-examine the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years. In a letter dated 24 February 1941 the Govern-

ment added that it had received the report of the Royal Commission and had referred it to a Conference of Dominion-Provincial Ministers which met in Ottawa on 14 January 1941 and adjourned the next day without reaching this subject, which therefore remains in abeyance.

The Government of *Greece*, in its report for 1944-45, states that, in spite of the disastrous effects of enemy occupation on labour conditions and the life of wage earners, the Conventions ratified by Greece were applied in as satisfactory a manner as possible. The central and external departments of the Ministry of Labour are responsible for the application of the provisions of the Conventions. Owing to lack of staff, it was not possible during the period under review to arrive at any measure of satisfactory organisation and control.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

- Act of 14 June 1921 to provide for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week (L.S. 1921, Bel. 1).
- Ministerial Orders of 16 April and 21 August 1945 to authorise, in the "Veredeling" section of the textile industries, certain exceptions to the provisions of the Act of 14 June 1921 concerning the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week.
- Legislative Decree of 5 May 1944 to repeal the Orders and other administrative decisions issued during the period of enemy occupation.
- Various Orders and Ministerial Decrees issued from 1939 to 1941 relating to exceptions and to the conditions of labour in certain industries and commercial undertakings.

Canada.

See introductory note.

Chile.

- Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
- Decree No. 224 of 16 March 1932 approving the Regulations concerning hours of work in private railway undertakings, superseded by Decree No. 702 of 8 June 1935.
- Act No. 7173 of 15 May 1942 to authorise the President of the Republic to regulate and apportion the use of motorised means of transport and to introduce and issue Regulations respecting a uniform working day.
- Decree No. 4392 of 4 August 1942 to introduce a uniform continuous working day of eight hours in the principal districts of the Republic.
- Act No. 7747 of 24 December 1943 (Paragraph A, Article 27) to amend §30 of the Labour Code, establishing paid rest periods in the working day.

Cuba.

- Article 66 of the Constitution (1940).
- Decree No. 3185 of 1940, respecting the application of Article 66 of the Constitution.
- Various Decrees and Regulations issued in 1944 and 1945 respecting hours of work for certain categories of workers.
- Decree No. 1813 of 3 July 1945 establishing, for commercial enterprises, the continuous working day from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursdays during the summer months.
- Regulation No. 804 of 26 October 1944 lifting the limitations regarding hours of work for repair work necessitated by the Caribbean hurricane.
- Regulation No. 870 of 10 April 1945 establishing the 6-hour day for train despatchers.

India.

- Indian Factory Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Ind. 2), as subsequently amended (L.S. 1936, Ind. 3).
- Indian Mines Act (L.S. 1923, Ind. 3), as subsequently amended (L.S. 1928, Ind. 1 and 1935, Ind. 3).
- Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1930 (L.S. 1930, Ind. 1).
- The Railway Servants' Hours of Employment Rules, 1931.

Portugal.

- Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 to regulate hours of work in industrial and commercial undertakings (L.S. 1934, Port. 5).
- Act No. 1952 of 10 March 1937.
- Legislative Decree No. 32193 of 13 August 1942 (§1) to extend the daily hours of work by means of a Resolution of the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Provident Institutions.
- Legislative Decree No. 32647 of 29 January 1943 concerning the hours of work of the personnel of land transport undertakings.
- Various Resolutions of the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Provident Institutions, during the period 31 March 1942 to 24 September 1945 concerning hours of work, night work and overtime payment.

Venezuela.

- Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
- Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act of 16 July 1936.
- Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

In its report for the period 1939-1945, the Government of *Belgium* lists 5 Orders issued during the period of enemy occupation to regulate hours of work in the diamond industry, in the repair of ships in the port of Antwerp, in loading and unloading in the ports of Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent and Ostend, in automatic sheet-glass works, and in connection with the suspension of certain economic activities.

These Orders were repealed by the Decree of 5 May 1944 concerning Orders and other administrative decisions issued during the period of enemy occupation. The Government also states that an Order of 30 October 1942 issued by the occupying authority repealed the Act of 14 June 1921 respecting the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week, but that this did not prevent the Belgian Administrative Service from continuing to apply the Act. However, as it was not possible to keep all the statistics required under the Convention, there are gaps which cannot be filled for the period 1 November 1942 to 1 September 1945.

During the period under review, 193 cases of proceedings for infringements of the 8-hour day Act were instituted. The total number of staff employed by the undertakings visited by the Labour Inspection Service was 1,219,335. A table is appended to the report giving statistical information concerning authorisations granted for overtime work in virtue of § 7 of the Act of 14 June 1921. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

Canada. See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Chile* appends to its report the texts of two judicial decisions for infringements of the relevant legislation. The reports of the Labour Inspection Service show that the regulations concerning the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week are applied in a satisfactory manner throughout the whole country and that there has been marked progress, as compared with previous years, regarding the application of the Convention.

The number of persons employed in industrial, building, transport and other undertakings was 391,921 of whom 346,289 were wage earners and 45,632 private salaried employees. In addition, 24,866 wage earners and 5,418 salaried employees were covered by the legislation relating to conditions of work in the railroad industry.

During the year 1944, the inspection service notified infringements in only 14 industrial establishments in which breaches of the relevant legislation had been noted. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that the provisions of §66 of the Constitution, limiting the hours of work to 8 in the day and to 44 in

the week (44 weekly hours entitling the workers to wages for 48 hours), continue to be in force for all categories of workers, except for workers employed in the sugar industry during the cane-cutting season (8 hours a day, 56 hours in the week), and for certain categories of domestic workers.

Owing to wartime conditions, exceptions to the 44-hour week were granted for the construction of airports and for workers employed in the erection of a nickel plant. Regulation No. 799 of 25 October 1944 also permitted certain categories of longshoremen, as well as of employees of offices connected with the work of these longshoremen, to exceed the 8-hour maximum provided the 44-hour week was observed. Under Decree No. 1813 of 3 July 1945, work performed in commercial enterprises between 8.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Thursday during the months of July and August is to be considered as a full working day for the computation of the 44-hour week and of holidays with pay. Decree No. 1626 of 5 June 1945 stipulated that in the Port of Preston, sugar-carrying vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration are to be loaded at the ratio of at least 7,000 bags per working day. If, however, this work is necessitated through no fault of the worker and is not performed on any particular working day, the work must be made up on the following workday, so as to reach an average of 7,000 bags.

The Government of *India* refers to previous reports and to the note on the working of the Factories Act during 1943 (published in the *Indian Labour Gazette*).

The Government of *Portugal*, in its report covering the period of 1940-1945, states that the majority of collective agreements concluded during this period are based on the principles of the Convention.

The provisions of the Legislative Decrees and Resolutions published between the years 1942 and 1945 do not relate to Article 1 of the Convention, which continues to be applied by Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934. The report also refers to this Decree in connection with the application of Articles 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 14 of the Convention. With regard to Article 6 of the Convention, the Government states that the Resolutions of 24 April 1942, 30 June 1943, 11 November 1943, 23 February 1944, 10 July 1944 and 24 March 1945 were promulgated in virtue of § 4 of Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 and § 1 of Decree No. 32647 of 29 January 1943. The majority of collective agreements concluded during the period covered by the report are stated to be in accordance with the provisions of § 14 of Legislative Decree No. 24402, which stipulates that, when justified, and when social and economic conditions permit, authorisation may be given for exceptional hours of work outside the normal timetable. § 26 of Legislative Decree No. 33512 of 29 January 1944 lays down that half of the 50 per cent. wage increase for overtime, for which provision is made by § 15 of Legislative Decree No. 24402, shall be paid into a national family allowance fund, which is intended to maintain a balance between the various local family allowance funds.

In regard to Article 8 (c) of the Convention, the report states that Act No. 1952 of 10 March 1937 lays down in § 16 that a record of payment for additional hours must be provided by means of a special receipt. Employers' organisations must register the extra hours worked by each employee and the form in which the register shall be kept is laid down in the Resolution of 12 April 1943.

In regard to Article 14 of the Convention, § 1 of Legislative Decree No. 32193 of 13 August 1942 authorises the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Provident Institutions to make use of the power given to the Government under § 4 of Legislative Decree No. 24402 to extend hours of work in exceptional circumstances or when the public interest so requires.

The supervision of the application of the legislation referred to above is entrusted to the National Labour and Provident Institution, through the labour inspectorate. Several decisions have been given by courts of law and by the Supreme Administrative Tribunal. The Government attaches to its report summaries of the texts of four of these decisions. The report contains statistical information relating to the number of workers covered by the Regulations in respect of hours of work and to infringements of these Regulations. No observations of importance have been received from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Venezuela*, in its first report, mentions the Labour Act, as amended, as the legislation applying the Convention. § 52 of this Act lays down that the normal hours of actual work of each wage-earning and salaried employee shall not exceed 8 in the day and 48 in the week, and that the hours of work of salaried employees in commercial undertakings and offices shall not exceed 44 in the week. § 8 of the Act lists the undertakings to which the Act applies. Agricultural labour is covered by special Regulations. § 52 of the Act mentions the persons to whom the provisions relating to the maximum daily hours of work do not apply and states that such persons shall not remain at work for more than 12 hours a day and shall be entitled to a break of not less than one hour during the day.

§ 56 of the Act lays down that a weekly half-holiday may be established by agreement between the employers and workers in an undertaking, in which case the limit of working hours may be exceeded by one a day on the other days of the week. As regards Article 4 of the Convention, the Regulations issued under the Act provide that in the case of continuous process work which cannot be interrupted, the responsible labour inspector may authorise a working day in accordance with the work to be performed. As regards Article 6, § 59 of the Act stipulates that, on receipt of an application in writing from the management of an undertaking, the competent labour inspector may grant permission for overtime up to a maximum of two hours a day on not more than one hundred days in the year in accordance with the Regulations, which shall specify the cases in which overtime may be worked. The rate for overtime shall not be less than 25 per cent. above the rate laid down for the normal hours of work. The

Federal Executive will issue Regulations concerning the manner in which applications for overtime shall be made.

The report gives the provisions of the Labour Act and of the Regulations applying Article 8 of the Convention. § 198 of the Labour Act lays down that the Ministry of Labour and Communications is entrusted with the application of the provisions of the Act, with the assistance of the Directorate of Labour, who will be responsible for various technical sections. The report describes the system of inspection laid down by §§ 198 and 203 of the Labour Act and § 318 of the Regulations. Matters in dispute are settled by the labour courts. Infringements of the legislation concerning the maximum working day are dealt with in §§ 251, 252, 255 and 263 of the Labour Act, and §§ 161 and 168 of the Regulations concerning agricultural and stock-breeding undertakings. The Government includes in its report the texts of seven decisions given by the labour courts between 11 March 1938 and 13 August 1943.

The Government states that the competent labour officials have been instructed to supervise the strict application of the Convention. The Ministry of Labour and Communications has instructed its branch officials to prepare statistical information on the labour and inspection matters within their jurisdiction, and is continuing the examination initiated by the former National Labour Office into the best methods of co-ordinating these activities with those of the Statistical Labour Service.

The report adds that observations concerning the practical application of the national legislation implementing the Convention have been made by employers' and workers' organisations, and particularly by employers and workers, but these observations had no bearing on the principles of the legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No fresh information.

2. Convention concerning unemployment

This Convention came into force on 14 July 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium	25. 8. 1930	1944-1945
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	26. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Denmark	13. 10. 1921	1944-1945
Estonia	20. 12. 1922	
Finland	19. 10. 1921	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	25. 8. 1925	
Germany	31. 10. 1927	
United Kingdom	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	1. 3. 1928	1944-1945
India ¹	14. 7. 1921	
Ireland	4. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	10. 4. 1923	1944-1945
Japan	23. 11. 1922	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Netherlands	6. 2. 1932	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	23. 11. 1921	1944-1945
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	13. 6. 1921	
Spain	4. 7. 1923	
Sweden	27. 9. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	9. 10. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Union of South Africa	20. 2. 1924	1939-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ²	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ Ratification denounced 16.4.1938.
² See note 2 to Convention I.

Introductory Note

Greece. See under Convention No. 1, introductory note.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, owing to the very abnormal conditions prevailing in the country during the period 1944-45, it is impossible to give precise information regarding the application of several of the Conventions for which reports are due. The Government draws attention to the fact that even during the period of enemy occupation every attempt was made to safeguard the principles of the Conventions against which several unsuccessful attempts were made by the occupying authorities.

The Government of *Norway* states that a Bill to replace the Provisional Decree of 4 May 1945 concerning a temporary appendix to the Public Employment Exchanges Act of 12 June 1906 will be placed before the Storting at its next session. When this Bill is adopted, the question of ratifying Convention No. 34 (fee-charging employment agencies) will be raised.

In its report for 1939-1942, the Government of the *Union of South Africa* stated that "the national law of the Union cannot be said to be in full harmony with the Convention, compliance therewith being obtained by means of administrative action on the part of the Government. The ratification of the Convention has not had any actual legal effect, nor has it modified existing legislation in any degree. So far as Europeans are concerned free employment agencies throughout the Union of South Africa are conducted by the Government, whilst in certain urban centres where the demand justifies it, such agencies have also been established to cater for the needs of Eur-Africans; compliance with the terms of the Convention in so far as Europeans and Eur-Africans are concerned, is thus ensured."

In its report for 1942-43, the Government stated that "the system of free and public employment agencies under the control of central authority has not been inaugurated in the Union for Natives. In labour districts, however, proclaimed in terms of the Native Labour Regulation Act No. 15 of 1911, the various pass offices are, in actual practice, potential employment agencies, where Natives entering labour districts and seeking employment may register themselves. Employment is as a rule found without difficulty for such Natives."

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of 14 October 1944 to amend certain provisions of the Royal Order of 31 May 1933 (L.S. 1933, Bel. 4) to vary the system of insurance for involuntary unemployment (L.S. 1944, Bel. 3), supplemented and amended by various legislative measures.

Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of 3 November 1944 concerning the use of unemployed persons in the provinces and communes or in public establishments.

Legislative Order of 28 December 1944 respecting social security for employees (L.S. 1944, Bel. 2).

Order of the Regent of 26 May 1945 to set up the Provisional Fund for the maintenance of involuntarily unemployed persons (L.S. 1945, Bel. 1). Various legislative measures supplementing the Order of 26 May 1945, such as the Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of 5 June 1945 to regulate the activities of fee-charging employment agencies; the Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of 13 June 1945 concerning the control of unemployed persons; and the Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of 15 June 1945 concerning the recognition of and the granting of subsidies to private employment agencies.

Chile.

Decree No. 113 of 12 March 1926 concerning labour contracts.

Decree No. 1636 of 3 September 1928 concerning collective placing in agriculture.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Decree No. 399 of 5 May 1934 concerning the placing of dockers and seamen (L.S. 1934, Chile 3), amended by Decree No. 481 of 4 April 1935.

Notices of the General Inspection Service, Nos. 9095 of 1936, 3699, 5211 and 5566 of 1937 concerning the supervision of the collective placing of workers.

Decree No. 98 of 3 February 1943 to amend Chapter IV of Regulation No. 445 of 4 May 1936 to issue Regulations (under §346 of the Labour Code) for a registration book which workers in bakeries and similar establishments must possess, amended by Decree of the Ministry of Labour, No. 818 of 15 November 1944, and by Decree No. 346 of 25 April 1945.

Decree of the General Directorate of Labour No. 98 of 20 January 1945 to approve the Regulations under §27 (B) of Act No. 7747 of 24 December 1943 respecting reduction of work and stoppages of undertakings (L.S. 1943, Chile 1B).

Denmark.

Act of 14 April 1937 (L.S. 1937, Den. 1) relating to employment exchanges and unemployment insurance, as amended and supplemented by the Employment Act of 29 July 1942 (L.S. 1942, Den. 2).

Finland.

Act of 23 March 1934 concerning unemployment exchanges entitled to a subsidy from public funds. Order of 23 March 1934 for the application of the above Act.

Order of 30 December 1936 to amend the Act concerning unemployment exchanges entitled to a subsidy from public funds (L.S. 1936, Fin. 3).

Order of 30 December 1936 to amend the Order of 23 March 1934 concerning the application of the Act concerning unemployment exchanges entitled to a subsidy from public funds.

Act of 23 July 1936 concerning the finding of employment (L.S. 1936, Fin. 2).

Order of 23 July 1936 for the application of the above Act.

Order of 23 July 1936 concerning placings effected by the Society of Hospital Nurses.

Order of 13 February 1942 concerning regional and local manpower administration.

*United Kingdom:**Great Britain.*

Labour Exchanges Act, 1909 (B.B., Vol. V, 1910, p. 21).

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935 (consolidated text) (L.S. 1935, G.B. 1), as amended.

Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 1), as amended.

The Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.

The Ministry of National Insurance (Unemployment Insurance and Assistance) Order, 1945.

Northern Ireland.

(The administration of unemployment insurance in Northern Ireland was transferred to the Northern Ireland Government on 1 January 1922. The

Acts passed up to and including 1921 in Great Britain apply to Northern Ireland. Since that date legislation corresponding to the Acts passed for Great Britain have been enacted in Northern Ireland. The basic text is the Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland) Act, 1936.)
 Unemployment Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) (Northern Ireland), 1943.
 Unemployment Insurance (Appointed Day) Order (Northern Ireland), 1944.
 Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Excepted Employments).
 Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1944.
 Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1945.
 Amendment Regulations (No. 3) (Northern Ireland), 1943.
 Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Mercantile Marine Exclusion) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1944.
 Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1943.

Greece.

Act No. 5288 of 31 August 1931 respecting the regulation of the labour market (L.S. 1932, Gr. 7), amended by the Act of 10 June 1935 (L. S. 1935, Gr. 4).
 Decree of 19 November 1935 to establish advisory committees relating to public employment exchanges.
 Act No. 118 of 1945, concerning unemployment insurance of wage earners in industrial undertakings. Various legislative measures issued in 1945 concerning restrictions on the right to discharge staff, provisions in favour of certain classes of wage earners, interpretations of different Acts, etc.

Hungary.

Act No. XVI of 1916 respecting official employment bureaux for industry, mining and commerce (B.B., Vol. XVI, 1916, p. 225).
 Act No. XV of 1928, approving the ratification of the Convention.
 Ministerial Orders and Decisions concerning the organisation of placing: Order No. 92815 of 1916; Ministerial Decision of 2 February 1919; Orders Nos. 77000 of 1926, 85237 of 1928 (L.S. 1928, Hung. 5) and 27600 of 1930.
 Order No. 6490/1945 of 15 August 1945 concerning the placing of workers.

Ireland.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.
 Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1935 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 3; 1921, G.B. 2; 1922, G.B. 1); 1923, I.F.S. 2; 1924, I.F.S. 1 and 4; 1926, I.F.S. 3; 1930, I.F.S. 1; 1933, I.F.S. 3).
 Unemployment Insurance Act, 1941, Emergency Powers (No. 93) Order, 1941 and Emergency Powers (No. 104) Order, 1941, to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933.
 Unemployment Insurance Act, 1943 to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1941.
 Unemployment Insurance Act No. 23 of 1945 to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1943.
 Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1944.
 Unemployment Insurance (Inclusion) Order, 1944.
 Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933.
 Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Acts, 1935 and 1938.
 Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1940.
 Emergency Powers (No. 236), 1942 to amend the Unemployment Assistance Acts.

Italy.

Royal Decree of 30 December 1923 respecting compulsory insurance against unemployment (L.S. 1923, It. 10).

Royal Decree of 29 March 1928 concerning the national regulation of the demand and supply of labour (L.S. 1928, It. 2), amended by Royal Decrees of 9 December 1929 (L.S. 1929, It. 5A) and 10 July 1930.

Legislative Decree of 15 November 1928 relating to the constitution of funds for the institution and working of free employment exchanges and for the unemployed, modified by Royal Decree of 19 November 1931.

Royal Decree of 6 December 1928 issuing Regulations for the administration of the Royal Decree of 29 March 1928 (L.S. 1928, It. 6), amended by Royal Decree of December 1929 (L.S. 1929, It. 5B).

Act of 18 June 1931 on the composition and functions of provincial councils of corporative economy.

Act of 9 April 1931 on the regulation and development of internal migration.

Royal Legislative Decree of 28 December 1931 issuing regulations for corporative inspection.

Royal Legislative Decree of 31 March 1932 amending the Regulations for employment exchanges set up under Royal Decree of 29 March 1928.

Ministerial Decree of 10 July 1933 concerning the obligation of employers to engage industrial labour through the employment exchanges even for periods of less than a week.

Ministerial Decree of 1 November 1933 to authorise provincial employment offices for industrial workers to set up special sections in the communes where they operate.

Royal Decree of 18 October 1934 concerning the new organisation of the provincial employment exchanges.

Royal Legislative Decree of 4 October 1935 (L.S. 1935, It. 5) respecting the improvement and co-ordination of legislation relating to social welfare, amended by Royal Legislative Decree of 4 February 1937 (L.S. 1937, It. 1 A) and by the Decree of 14 April 1939 (L.S. 1939, It. 1) transformed, with amendments, into an Act by the Act of 6 July 1939 (L.S. 1939, It. 2).

Royal Legislative Decree of 29 May 1937 (L.S. 1937, It. 3) to reduce hours of work to 40 in the week.

Royal Legislative Decree of 21 December 1938 respecting the national reorganisation of the supply and demand for labour.

Act of 6 July 1939 prohibiting workers to transfer their usual place of residence to urban centres, provincial centres or localities the population of which exceeds or is less than 25,000 inhabitants, but which are of industrial importance, unless they are able to obtain stable employment in the district to which they move.

Act of 1 September 1940 respecting the organisation of labour inspection.

Legislative Decree of 11 November 1938 to bring into force the Convention concerning social insurance, concluded between Italy and Belgium on 29 September 1938.

Act of 30 November 1939 to bring into force the agreement concerning unemployment insurance, concluded between Italy and Germany on 20 June 1939.

Act of 20 March 1940 (L.S. 1940, It. 1) to grant priority to the heads of large families in posts as employees or workers.

Legislative Decree of the Regent of 6 December 1944 to extend the social insurance scheme to workers in the Allied Forces on Italian territory.

Legislative Decree of 4 August 1945 on the compulsory employment of ex-servicemen in public administrations and in private undertakings.

Legislative Decree of the Regent of 21 August 1945 to prohibit the dismissal of industrial workers in Upper Italy up to 30 December 1945, extended by Legislative Decree of the Regent of 21 December 1945.

Various Decrees issued between 1937 and 1940 respecting unemployment insurance and the organisation of employment exchanges.

Netherlands.

Decrees of 31 October and 21 December 1944 concerning the approval of and the granting of subsidies for suspension allowances to the staff employed by private undertakings (non-liberated regions).

Decree of 20 December 1944 concerning the approval of and the granting of subsidies for suspension allowances to the staff employed by private undertakings (liberated regions).

Decree of 13 July 1945 concerning the approval of and the granting of subsidies for suspension allowances throughout the country.

Norway.

Public Employment Exchanges Act, 12 June 1906 (B.B., Vol. I, 1906, p. 205), supplemented by the Order respecting employment exchanges of 8 October 1940 (L.S. 1940, Nor. 1) and by various Decrees adopted in 1943 and 1945.

Unemployment Insurance Act of 24 June 1938 (L.S. 1938, Nor. 3), amended by Provisional Decree of 4 May 1945 concerning unemployment insurance in the liberated districts.

Sweden.

Act of 15 June 1934 concerning the public employment exchange service (L.S. 1934, Swe. 3).

Royal Order No. 264 of 15 June 1934 respecting recognised unemployment funds, as amended by Royal Orders of 21 May 1937 (L.S. 1937, Swe. 2) and 21 April 1943 (L.S. 1943, Swe. 1).

Royal Decree of 23 November 1934 concerning the co-ordination of public employment exchanges.

Royal Decree of 23 November 1934 concerning methods of procedure with regard to State subsidies for the public employment exchange service. Act of 18 April 1935 to issue certain provisions respecting employment agencies (L.S. 1935, Swe. 1).

Instruction No. 326 of 7 May 1940 concerning the State Employment Market Commission.

Notice No. 327 of 7 May 1940 concerning the transfer to the State Employment Market Commission of the functions of the State Unemployment Commission.

Notice No. 328 of 7 May 1940 creating provincial employment councils.

Notice No. 329 of 7 May 1940 subordinating placing activities to central State control.

Switzerland.

Federal Order of 29 October 1909 respecting the promotion of employment bureaux by the Federal Government (B.B., Vol. V., 1910, p. 68).

Regulations of 25 June 1923 concerning the use of a uniform procedure in the finding of employment.

Order of the Federal Council of 11 November 1924 respecting public employment exchanges (L.S. 1924, Switz. 5).

Federal Act of 17 October 1924 respecting the payment of subsidies for unemployment insurance (L.S. 1924, Switz. 3).

Orders of 9 April 1925, 20 December 1929, 26 September 1932, 27 February 1934, 27 March 1936 and 19 January 1937 relating to the above Act.

Federal Order of 13 April 1933 granting emergency assistance to the unemployed, extended by Federal Order of 11 December 1935.

Order of 23 October 1933 regulating the distribution of relief funds to the unemployed in various industries, as supplemented by an Order of the Federal Council of 28 May 1937.

Federal Order of 21 December 1934 concerning the campaign against the depression and the creation of openings for employment (L.S. 1934, Switz. 3), as amended and supplemented by Federal Order of 23 December 1936 and Order of 12 February 1937.

Order of 24 May 1935 concerning placing, occupational development, and suitable measures for facilitating the transfer of unemployed workers.

Federal Order of 20 June 1936 concerning assistance for internal settlement and settlement in foreign countries.

Federal Order of 1 April 1938 concerning assistance to emigrants.

Federal Order of 17 May 1940 concerning compulsory labour service, as amended and supplemented by Orders of 28 May 1942, 9 June 1944 and 17 August 1945.

Federal Order of 7 October 1941 concerning the funds necessary for the payment of subsidies to mobilised men to compensate wage loss, the creation of employment opportunities, and assistance to the unemployed.

Federal Order of 14 July 1942 concerning assistance to the unemployed during the emergency resulting from the war, as amended and supplemented by Executive Provisions of 11 January 1944 and by

Order No. 3 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 24 August 1945.

Federal Order of 29 July 1942 concerning the creation of employment opportunities during the emergency resulting from the war.

Various Federal Orders and Resolutions in 1945 relating to assistance to the unemployed and to employment.

Union of South Africa.

Native Labour Regulations Act, No. 15 of 1911.

Native (Urban Areas) Act, No. 21 of 1923, as amended by Acts Nos. 25 of 1930, 46 of 1937, No. 36 of 1944 and No. 43 of 1945.

Juveniles Act No. 33 of 1921 (L.S. 1921, Part II, S.A. 1).

Unemployment Benefit Act No. 25 of 1937 (L.S. 1937, S.A. 1), amended by Act No. 17 of 1942. (See also introductory note.)

Industrial Conciliation Act, No. 36 of 1937.

Soldiers and War Workers Employment Act, No. 40 of 1944 (to replace War Measure No. 38 of 1941 and amendments thereto).

Act No. 34 of 1945 to provide for the registration of unemployed persons, the establishment of juvenile boards and for matters connected therewith.

Uruguay.

Legislative Decree of 23 February 1933.

Decree of 23 February 1933 issuing Regulations in application of the above Decree.

Act of 11 January 1934 to make additions to and adjustments in the pension system on the basis of the Pensions Fund for industry, commerce and the public services, Chapter IV (employment exchanges) (L.S. 1934, Ur. 1).

Decree of 2 April 1934 issuing administrative Regulations in pursuance of the above Act.

Act of 11 May 1934.

Act of 20 June 1934.

Decree of 21 August 1934.

Act of 26 November 1934.

Act of 3 January 1935.

Legislative Decree of 24 July 1942, setting up a National Office for Trade in Livestock.

Act No. 10459 of 14 December 1943, to lay down rules for the allocation of work on public works in the case of unskilled workers.

Decree dated 11 April 1944 to organise the employment exchange of the National Office for Trade in Livestock.

Act dated 12 December 1944 to set up an Unemployment Compensation Fund for the meat packing industry and to lay down rules for the organisation and working thereof.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).

Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.

Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (under §9 of the Labour Act) (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Convention covers three specific subjects: (a) information concerning unemployment and measures taken to combat unemployment; (b) the establishment of a public employment service; and (c) equality of benefit treatment for foreign workers under unemployment insurance schemes.

(a) Information concerning Unemployment

Belgium: Instructions have been given to the Provisional Fund for the maintenance of the involuntarily unemployed to resume the regular communication to the International Labour Office of information as forwarded before 10 May 1940 by the National Employment and Unemployment Office. Statistics

during the period October 1944 to September 1945 accompany the report.

Chile: The Government supplies statistical information for the number of unemployed and the placing operations of the national employment service during each month of 1944.

Denmark: The Government has communicated to the Office information covering the following points: Regulations concerning employment exchanges and unemployment insurance, the employment policy of the Government, and private employment agencies.

Finland: Quarterly reports on unemployment are forwarded to the International Labour Office. In addition, the Ministry of Social Affairs publishes in the *Social Review*, which it forwards each month to the Office, monthly, quarterly and annual surveys on unemployment and placing operations and an annual report on the activity of unemployment funds subsidised by the State.

United Kingdom: The position remains as stated in previous annual reports, subject to specified changes in the unemployment insurance and assistance schemes.

Greece: The system of employment offices in Greece is being reorganised and it has not been possible to provide complete statistics of employment and unemployment. Some indications of the amount of unemployment in Athens and the Piraeus and also in the tobacco industry as a whole are given. Particulars of the system of unemployment insurance instituted by Act No. 118 of 1945 and applicable to workers in Athens and the Piraeus are also communicated.

Hungary: Up to the present, no legislation has been adopted to ensure the collection and utilisation of statistical data on employment and unemployment. It is expected, however, that once the placing activities of the trade unions get under way, the unions will be responsible for the collection of all statistical information on the employment market.

Ireland: Statistical information concerning the trend of employment and unemployment accompanies the report.

Italy: The Government states that as soon as the publication of the official reviews containing information regarding employment and the measures taken to combat unemployment is resumed, these reviews will be forwarded, as in the past, to the International Labour Office, together with any available statistical or other information.

Netherlands: Owing to the abnormal conditions which prevailed in the country during the period 1944-45, the Government has been unable to communicate to the International Labour Office any information concerning employment and unemployment.

Norway: The Government refers to the monthly publication of the Directorate of Labour and to reports issued by the Directorate for employment exchanges and unemployment insurance for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Sweden: The Government sends regularly to the International Labour Office information published each month by the Ministry of Social Affairs in *Sociala Meddelanden*. The Government has supplied special reports containing detailed information on unemployment and the measures taken to deal with it, including not only steps to adapt unemployment insurance and assistance to changed conditions, but also measures aimed directly at the creation of employment opportunities.

Union of South Africa: Statistics are included in the report covering the number of persons employed on schemes instituted by the Government to combat unemployment during the year under review. The Government states that the report of the Central Authority for Unemployment Benefit Funds for 1944 is not yet available.

Uruguay: For various reasons, it has been impossible to establish a statistical system for the collection of information relating to involuntary unemployment. The number of totally or partially unemployed persons is unknown and it is impossible to classify them according to sex, occupation or category. The Government is therefore unable to supply statistical information as provided for in the Convention.

Venezuela: The report states that, as soon as the public employment offices, provided for under the Labour Act begin to function, the Government will be in a position to forward the necessary information to the International Labour Office.

(b) *Public Employment Service*

Belgium: The organisation of employment finding, as it operated before 10 May 1940, has been replaced by a new organisation, set up by the Order of 26 May 1945 to establish the Provisional Fund for the maintenance of the involuntarily unemployed. This organisation covers the following essential matters: the establishment of a system of public employment exchanges under the control of a central authority (the Provisional Fund); the establishment of advisory committees attached to each regional office of the Provisional Fund and composed of an equal number of employers' organisations and of the most representative regional trade union organisations with an independent chairman; the co-ordination of the activities of public and private employment exchanges. In September 1945, 31,864 placings were effected by the Fund. The number of placings effected by private free employment agencies during the same month amounted to 968. The number of regional offices of the Provisional Fund is 25. There are 18 recognised private free employment agencies.

Chile: The report refers to the adoption of a new regulation aimed at avoiding lay-offs and ensuring the re-employment of workers who are obliged to change their place of residence, by means of controlling reduction of work and stoppages in various undertakings. Statistical information is given concerning the activities of the National Employment Service.

Denmark: The Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act of 29 July 1942 provides for a supervisory board for each exchange consisting of a chairman, two employers, and two workers. The communal councils of communes classed as market towns in the districts covered by the exchanges elect one employer and one worker, and the county council concerned also elects one employer and one worker. There were 31 free public employment exchanges with six branch offices in the year from 1 April 1944 to 31 March 1945. During this period, 1,379,164 applications for work were received and 409,878 jobs were offered. Private employment agencies may be considered as of secondary importance.

Finland: No fundamental change has been made since the Government submitted its report for the period 1942-1944, in the public employment service, but improvements have been made to ensure that the employment service is not burdened with work connected with unemployment relief or with other duties not connected with its primary function of placing. The placing in employment of special categories of workers (e.g., seamen, juveniles and intellectual workers) has been made more effective. Advisory committees with an independent chairman have been set up including equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers. The special advisory committees may set up, under their direction and supervision, specialised placing sections for seamen and juveniles and for other special placing activities.

No private employment agencies exist, except those run by particular associations (numbering 16 together, including 10 fee-charging agencies), which are authorised by the State to carry on specialised placing work for a period of five years subject to renewal. As these agencies operate in similar fields in which the public employment service is relatively unimportant, their activities do not interfere in any way with the work of this service.

In accordance with the Order of 1 April 1936 concerning the entry into and stay of foreigners in Finland, an effort is made to reserve available employment in the country for nationals and to grant employment permits to foreigners only in cases where suitable labour is not available or where special circumstances justify the granting of the permit.

United Kingdom: There are now in *Great Britain* 1,670 free employment agencies; the total is made up of 11 regional offices, 537 employment exchanges, 467 employment offices, 184 branch employment offices, 224 local agencies, 197 juvenile employment bureaux, 38 district manpower offices, and 12 appointment offices. In *Northern Ireland* there are 65 free employment agencies, consisting of 28 employment exchanges, 34 benefit-paying offices and 3 local agencies.

In *Great Britain*, the average number of applicants registered for employment (excluding persons unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 95,934, and the number of vacancies filled by the employment offices was 3,170,633 (excluding va-

cancies filled by the juvenile employment bureaux for juveniles under 18).

In *Northern Ireland* there has been no change in the system of placing. At the end of September 1945 the number of free employment agencies was: 28 employment exchanges, 34 paying offices and 3 local agencies. The average number of applicants registered for employment during the year ended 30 September 1945 was 17,950. The number of vacancies notified during the same year was 52,322 and the number of vacancies filled was 49,724.

Greece: Owing to the reorganisation of the system of public employment offices, no information is available about these offices. Some private agencies which existed before the war have ceased to function.

Hungary: During the first half of the period under review, placing activities were carried on as indicated in previous reports. After the end of hostilities, however, the Government entrusted placing work exclusively to the free trade unions. In accordance with an Order dated 15 August 1945, all placing activities other than those carried on by the unions are to be abolished, regardless of whether they are carried out free of charge or on a fee-charging basis.

At the present time, therefore, the Minister for Industry is planning to take the measures necessary to replace the former system of placing by a new network of employment offices. The organisation of employment offices for the various trades and groups of trades has already begun under the control of the Minister for Industry. A joint advisory committee of employers' and workers' representatives, in equal numbers and with equal rights, will be set up to assist each trade union employment office and to permit employers and workers to participate in the direction of placing operations. Trade union placing work is free, no fee being permissible either from workers or employers. Free private employment agencies have already suspended their operations.

As the organisation of the system of placing by trade unions has not yet been terminated, no measures can be taken at present regarding the co-ordination of placing activities in Hungary with those of other countries.

Italy: Legislative Decree of 21 December 1938 lays down that, in the interests of production and of the State, the placing of workers in employment free of charge must be considered as a public function. This service was formerly entrusted to professional workers' organisations, under State supervision and control.

After the suppression of Fascist trade union organisations, and pending the complete re-modelling of the national legislation according to the democratic principles of the new régime, placing in employment is effected by the regional and provincial agencies set up by the Allied Military Government by General Order No. 8 of 25 September 1943, in the first place in Sicily and later in the other liberated areas. There are at present 13 regional agencies, in addition to provincial agencies in each province. The provincial agencies are

responsible for setting up communal placing agencies for the registration and placing of workers free of charge.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is responsible for co-ordinating and controlling the operation of the placing agencies.

The Government takes note that the International Labour Office proposes to co-ordinate the operations of the various Italian placing systems in agreement with those of other countries.

The control of the regional and provincial placing agencies is entrusted to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. The labour inspection services are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation.

Netherlands: The unemployment insurance system was suppressed by the occupying authority in July 1943 and consequently did not function during the period 1944-45.

Norway: The Directorate for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance is under the control of a board consisting of the Labour Director as Chairman and six other members, two of whom represent the employers and two the workers. County committees appointed by the county council consist of not less than three and not more than five members, of whom two represent the workers and the employers respectively. Local boards, which also supervise the application of the unemployment insurance scheme consist of five members with an equal number of workers and employers. During the year under review, 135,741 applications for work were received and 157,156 jobs were offered.

Private employment agencies are of very small importance and are to be abolished in due course if a Bill to be placed before the Storting at its next session is adopted.

Sweden: No change has been made in the general policy or structure of the employment service since the last report. The chief developments relate to further specialisation of service within this organisation. Youth placing has been improved by strengthening the principal offices for such work and by equipping the branch offices to do more effective vocational guidance and placing work. Moreover, during 1944, the Employment Market Commission set up a special placing service for employees, including white-collar workers, defined in the widest sense of the term, with headquarters in Stockholm and regional offices in the provinces. The specialised employment offices for students and teachers, mentioned in earlier reports, have been integrated in this broader service. Special advisers have been appointed to assist 14 of the provincial labour councils in placing activities for the sections dealing with women. "Social curators", at present numbering 12, who work from the main office, have been appointed to secure employment for persons whose working capacity has been reduced.

Switzerland: There have been no fundamental changes in the organisation of the employment service. In spite of the demobilisation of the Swiss army, the employment situation has remained favourable, thus facilitating the work of placing. During the

year under review, 143,074 vacancies were notified to the offices and 157,301 persons registered as seeking work. Public employment offices have filled 90,864 vacancies, somewhat less than during the preceding year, a difficulty ascribed primarily to the fact that more workers are being directed to agricultural work and that large numbers, especially of demobilised men, are finding employment through their own efforts. It has been necessary to continue to apply compulsory labour service on work of national importance; this includes essential construction work and the production of foodstuffs and of fuel.

Union of South Africa: No change has occurred in the system of free public employment offices which function under the Ministry of Labour. During the month of September 1945, there were 3,671 adult applicants for work and 2,517 placings, and 387 juvenile applicants and 288 placings.

Uruguay: A public employment service, responsible for co-ordinating labour supply and demand and for replacing in employment wage-earning and salaried employees who are involuntarily unemployed, was provided for by Act No. 9196 of 11 January 1934 and of the Decree of 2 April 1934 regulating the application of the Act, but for various reasons, these provisions have never been enforced. Act No. 10459 of 14 December 1943, which organises the distribution of manpower in public works, does not establish harmony with the provisions of the Convention. Steps have been taken to organise separate employment exchanges in the National Office for Trade in Livestock (Legislative Decree No. 10200 of 24 July 1942) and in the packing industry (Act No. 10562 of 12 December 1944).

The Government adds that as the labour exchanges have not yet been established, it is impossible to extend to insured workers the benefits prescribed under §69 of Act No. 9196. This article is, therefore, not applied and, pending the institution and operation of the labour exchanges, benefits are paid under special legislation enacted from year to year. In 1935, the Executive Authority submitted to Parliament a message proposing the re-organisation of the National Employment Register.

See also Introductory Note.

Venezuela: In accordance with §232 of the Labour Act, and Regulations made thereunder, a National Employment Service has been set up as a separate agency under the authority of the Minister of Labour and Communications. The main function of the Service is to adjust labour supply and demand, attempting actively and by all available means to place workers in suitable employment and to find suitable workers for employers. The headquarters of the Service will be in the capital and local employment offices will be set up in the most important employment centres of the Republic. Whenever there is a considerable volume of women's employment, a local office managed by a woman should be established. The Service is administered by a Director, assisted by the

necessary staff. It is financed wholly from the State Treasury and must perform all the tasks required of it free of charge.

To carry out their duties of adjusting labour supply and demand, the local employment offices must classify and publish all applications for employment and job vacancies. They must keep at least three different registers: one for job vacancies, the second for applications for employment, and the third a file indicating the past records of employers and workers in fulfilling conditions laid down in their contracts of employment. The Act specifies the details which must be included on each card in these registers. A list of applications for work and of offers of employment must be posted each day in a public place. In assigning persons to public works projects, preference must be given, other things being equal, to fathers of families and to those persons seeking employment through the local employment offices. This provision concerning heads of families is only compulsory up to 60 per cent. of the total number of workers employed on a project.

The local employment offices must make weekly reports to the central service, indicating the applications for work and job vacancies notified to them, and the number of placings effected. The headquarters of the service publishes statistics on employment service activities at quarterly intervals. In addition, it submits reports to the Minister of Labour and Communications every month, and in special circumstances on request of the Minister.

The Director of the National Employment Service must obtain the necessary information concerning the structure and trend of employment and on such subjects as prevailing wages, cost of living, and hours of work. For this purpose, he should work in close collaboration with employers' and workers' organisations and local authorities, from whom he may request any necessary information. The local offices have the same responsibilities within their own area of operation.

No new fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit may be set up, and those already in existence are to be abolished within six months of the date of promulgation of the Regulations made under the Labour Act and meanwhile are placed under the strict supervision of the Minister of Labour and Communications and of the National Employment Service. Existing private employment agencies must be registered with the Employment Service and their fees must not exceed those specified in a schedule approved by the Minister of Labour and Communications.

When circumstances permit, the Director of the Service, with the consent of the Minister, may appoint advisory committees consisting of equal numbers of employers and workers to assist him in dealing with questions arising in connection with the operation of the employment service. A legal basis has thus been given to the National Employment Service with a view to the application of the Convention, but the Service is not yet in operation.

During the period under review, no obser-

vations were received from employers' or workers' organisations.

(c) *Equality of Treatment for Foreign Workers in respect of Benefit Rates*

Belgium: The Government states that foreign workers employed in Belgium and contributing to the social security scheme for workers are admitted to the same unemployment insurance benefits as those which obtain for Belgian workers, with the exception of workers in certain occupational categories who, as a result of unemployment, have not been able to contribute to the social security scheme which came into force on 1 January 1945. The latter, who are comparatively few in number, can, however, be admitted to the scheme if a reciprocal arrangement has been concluded to this effect between Belgium and their country of origin. Arrangements of this nature exist with France, The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Denmark: The Government refers to the standard agreement concerning unemployment insurance between the Danish and Swedish unemployment benefit societies, this agreement providing for reciprocity of treatment. The great majority of unemployment benefit societies have made such agreements with corresponding Swedish societies.

Finland: Under existing legislation, Finnish nationality is a requirement for affiliation to the unemployment funds. If, however, the activities of the funds increase and if foreign workers in Finland express a wish to be covered by the funds and a corresponding wish is expressed by Finnish workers employed abroad, measures will be taken by the Finnish Government to conclude reciprocity agreements on this matter. Such an agreement already exists among the Northern European countries.

United Kingdom: The position is as stated in previous reports. Neither in relation to unemployment insurance nor to unemployment assistance is there any discrimination against persons on the grounds of nationality.

Greece: Act No. 118 of 1945 concerning unemployment insurance is applied to nationals and foreigners on an equal basis. No arrangements have been made with other Members under Article 3 of the Convention.

Italy: Under the Agreement concluded with Switzerland, which came into force by Royal Decree of 17 February 1937, the subjects of each country shall enjoy in the territory of the other, the same unemployment benefits as those which obtain for nationals. On 29 September 1939 a treaty was concluded between Italy and Belgium concerning social insurance, including unemployment insurance. A special agreement concerning unemployment was concluded with Germany and put into force by the Act of 30 November 1939.

No distinction regarding unemployment insurance is made in Italy between foreign and national workers. This is specifically laid down in paragraph 1, §37 of the Legislative Decree of 4 October 1935.

Netherlands: As the unemployment insurance system was suppressed by the occupying

authority in July 1943, it did not function during the period 1944-45 either for Dutch or for foreign workers.

Norway: Under the Act of 24 June 1938, national and foreign workers employed in Norway are treated on a basis of equality.

Sweden: The Government has taken action to extend its arrangements for the admission of foreign workers to unemployment funds. So far, arrangements have been concluded with Austria¹, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland and Switzerland. By Royal Order of 21 April 1943 amending certain provisions of the Royal Order of 15 June 1934, nationals of certain States (Finland and Norway) may be admitted to unemployment funds even when no reciprocal arrangements have been concluded.

Switzerland: The federal authorities continue to apply the principle of equality of treatment for foreign workers.

Union of South Africa: The Government refers to its report for last year in which it stated that, as yet, no arrangements have been made with other Members who have ratified the Convention to secure for Union nationals, employed in their territories, treatment similar to that accorded by the Government of the Union to national and foreign workers.

Uruguay: No distinction is made between national and foreign workers in respect of benefit rates.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *Belgium* states that the present social security scheme is not applicable to the Native population in the Belgian Congo nor to Belgian workers employed in the Colony.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the position as regards the Colonies, etc., remains as stated in its report for the year 1930-31.

The *Italian* Government states that by Royal Decree of 29 July 1937 provisional free agencies were set up in Libya for the placing of unemployed Italian metropolitan citizens.

The Decrees of 12 April 1937 and 13 May 1940 extended to Libya the provisions of the Legislative Decrees of 4 October 1935 and 14 April 1939.

Royal Decree of 27 October 1932 extended the provisions of Royal Decree of 30 December 1923 and the Regulations on compulsory unemployment insurance approved by Royal Decree of 7 December 1924 to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, for citizens of the home country living in these Colonies.

3. Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1943-1944
Brazil	26. 4. 1934	1942-1943
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Germany	11. 6. 1929	
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	19. 4. 1928	1944-1945
Latvia	3. 6. 1926	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Rumania	13. 6. 1921	
Spain	4. 7. 1923	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 respecting insurance against sickness and invalidity (L.S. 1926, Chile 1).

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Decree No. 969 of 18 December 1933 to apply Chapter IV of Book I of the Labour Code, §§49-51, (maternity leave for women salaried employees in private undertakings).

Decree No. 349 of 19 April 1934, to approve the Regulations for the administration of Part III of Book II of the Labour Code (maternity leave for women wage-earning employees) (L.S. 1934, Chile 2), as amended by Decree No. 576 of 30 April 1935.

¹ Omitted in previous reports.

Hungary.

Act No. XXVII of 1928 approving the ratification of the Convention.

Act No. XXI of 1927 respecting compulsory sickness and accident insurance (L.S. 1927, Hung. 1).

Act No. V of 1928, respecting the protection of children, young persons and women employed in industry and in certain other undertakings (L.S. 1928, Hung. 1).

Decree No. 150443 of 30 December 1930 concerning the protection of children, young persons and women in industry and in certain other undertakings (Decree for the application of Act No. V of 1928).

Orders Nos. 9090, 29 December 1931 (L.S. 1931, Hung. 4), 9600 of 15 December 1932 (L.S. 1932, Hung. 4E), and 6000 of 1933 (L.S. 1933, Hung. 4), amending and supplementing certain provisions of Act No. XXI of 1927.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Labour Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
 Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
 (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* states that several judicial decisions were given regarding the application of the relevant legislation. A copy of one of these decisions accompanies the report. The labour inspection services state that, in general, in industrial and commercial undertakings the grant of maternity rest and the payment of maternity benefits was carried out in a satisfactory manner. In 1944, no breaches of the provisions of the Convention were noted by the labour inspectors. In the same year, the Compulsory Insurance Fund paid maternity benefits, in addition to those paid by employers, to the value of \$2,060,728.29 in respect of 17,156 workers. (In 1943, the Fund paid maternity benefits to the value of \$3,800,000 in respect of 37,300 workers.) No other statistical information is available with regard to the cost of the benefits prescribed in Article 3, paragraph (c) of the Convention.

The report contains figures showing the number of women gainfully employed in various occupations. Out of a total of 244,208 women, 140,471 are employed as domestic workers. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Hungary* states that during the period under review the Convention has been applied as in the past.

In its first report, the Government of *Venezuela* states that §104 of the Labour Act prohibits the employment of pregnant women in work likely to prejudice their health.

§ 105 of the same Act lays down that, upon presentation of a medical certificate, a woman has the right to leave her work for a period of six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth and during this period (or for a longer period when she remains absent from work as the result of an illness medically certified as arising out of pregnancy or confinement and rendering her unfit for work), she shall retain her right to employment. Further, when the social security system for maternity benefits has been established she shall be paid benefits to cover the maintenance of herself and her child.

§ 107 of the Labour Act lays down that a woman who is nursing her child shall be entitled to two daily breaks of half an hour each for the purpose.

The application of the legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Communications, assisted by the Directorate of Labour which is responsible for various technical sections,

For the purposes of inspection, the country is divided into ten zones, each under a labour inspector, with the necessary administrative and technical personnel. In addition, there are 50 special and permanent commissioners, chosen by the labour inspectors under §§ 200 and 204 of the Labour Act.

Whenever possible, all inspectorates in the most important industrial centres must include women inspectors entrusted with the special duty of supervising the enforcement of the provisions concerning women (§ 203 of the Labour Act).

§ 318 of the Regulations issued under the Labour Act specifies the information which the labour inspectors are called upon to submit in their monthly reports to the Ministry of Labour and Communications.

Whenever necessary, labour inspectors may have recourse to the technical personnel attached to the Ministry of Labour and Communications, in particular, in connection with industrial hygiene and safety and with medico-legal and juridical matters.

Disputes are settled by the labour courts in conformity with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Labour Act.

Sanctions for infringements of the provisions relating to women are imposed under Article 257 of the Labour Act and Article 162 of the Regulations governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding.

The provisions of the Convention were taken into account in the Labour Act and in its Regulations and in the Regulations governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding. The competent labour officials have been instructed to supervise strict application of the Convention. At the same time, the Ministry of Labour and Communications has instructed its branch officials to prepare statistical information on labour and inspection matters within their jurisdiction, to prepare registers containing the number and nature of infringements of the legislation, and to make the necessary proposals regarding the advantages and difficulties arising out of the practical application of the Labour Act and its Regulations. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Communications is at present continuing the examination of the best method of co-ordinating the results of these activities, initiated by the former National Labour Office, with those of the Statistical Labour Service and of preparing additional statistics relating to matters arising out of the application of the Convention.

As yet, no labour court has given a decision in connection with the legal provisions laid down in the Convention.

Observations concerning the practical application of the Convention have been made by employers' and workers' organisations and, in particular, by employers and workers, but these observations do not bear in any way on the principles of the relevant legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
 CONSTITUTION) (III)

(Does not apply to reporting countries.)

4. Convention concerning employment of women during the night

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Afghanistan	12. 6. 1939	
Albania	17. 3. 1932	
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium ¹	12. 7. 1924	
Brazil ¹	26. 4. 1934	
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	
Chile	8. 10. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	24. 8. 1921	
Estonia ¹	20. 12. 1922	
France	14. 5. 1925	
United Kingdom ¹	14. 7. 1921	
Greece ¹	19. 11. 1920	
Hungary ¹	19. 4. 1928	
India ²	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland ¹	4. 9. 1925	
Italy	10. 4. 1923	1944-1945
Lithuania	19. 6. 1931	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Netherlands ¹	4. 9. 1922	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Portugal	10. 5. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Rumania	13. 6. 1921	
Spain	29. 9. 1932	
Switzerland ¹	9. 10. 1922	
Union of South Africa ¹	1. 11. 1921	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	7. 3. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ³	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ Has ratified Convention No. 41 and has denounced this Convention.² Has ratified Convention No. 41 but has not denounced this Convention.³ See note 2 to Convention 1.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

India.

Factories Act No. XXV, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Ind. 2), amended by Act XI of 1935 (L.S. 1935, Ind. 3B).

Italy.

Act No. 818 of 10 November 1907 respecting the employment of women and children, amended by Legislative Decree No. 748 of 15 March 1923.
Act No. 653 of 26 April 1934 to safeguard the employment of women and children (L.S. 1934, It. 6).

Portugal.

Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 to regulate hours of work in commercial and industrial undertakings (L.S. 1934, Port. 5).
Legislative Decree No. 24403 of 24 August 1934 concerning the supervision of hours of work.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* states that no judicial decisions were given regarding the Convention. The number of workers covered by the relevant legislation is approximately 55,584. No breaches of the provisions of the Convention were noted by the labour inspectors in 1944. The reports of the Inspection Service state that the provisions of the national legislation implementing the Convention are applied in a satisfactory manner. Chilean legislation does not provide for the exceptions permitted under Articles 4 and 6 of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *India* states that no decisions affecting the application of the Convention have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Italy* states that as night work for women employed in industry was prohibited even before the adoption of the Convention, no use has been made of the exception provided in § 2 of Article 2. No authorisations were granted as provided in Article 7, although permitted under existing legislation.

The authorities entrusted with the enforcement of existing legislation on the night work of women are the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare and the Minister of Industry and Commerce who exercise supervision through the labour inspectors, mines engineers and the officials of the judicial police.

It should be noted, however, that the present abnormal conditions, the lack of raw materials, especially of coal and the scarcity or irregular supply of electric power make the strict application of national legislation particularly onerous and difficult. In some districts for example in the textile industry, exemptions from the prohibition of night work are requested in order to utilise the electric power available during the night.

No judicial decisions were given concerning the application of the Convention. No observations from workers' organisations.

The *Portuguese* Government, in its report covering the period 1940-1945, states that during this period no legislation was enacted on the subject of the Convention. The Resolutions of 10 November 1944 and 24 September 1945 issued by the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Provident Institutions define night hours and the exceptional permits which may be granted for the night work of women according to Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934.

The National Labour and Provident Institution is responsible through the Inspectorate of Labour, for the enforcement and supervision of the standards of the Convention. The report refers to the Regulations approved by Decree No. 32593 of 29 December 1942 on the organisation and operation of the Inspectorate. According to 1944 statistics, the number of women employed in industrial establishments was 129,759. No judicial decisions worthy of note were given during the period in question. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Venezuela* states that the territory of the Republic is divided into ten zones for the purposes of inspection, but by a Decree of the Revolutionary Government (*Junta Revolucionaria de Gobierno*) of 30 November 1945, the services under the Ministry of Labour were reorganised and, in virtue of the Decree, new labour inspectorates were established so that, at present, inspectorates are functioning in each State of the Union, in the Federal District and in the federal territories. By virtue of the same Decree, the number of special and permanent commissioners (*comisionados*) was increased to fifty-five; they are appointed by the respective labour inspectors. §203 of the Labour Code provides for the appointment of women inspectors for the application of legislation concerning women's work. The special and permanent labour courts have been functioning regularly.

The duties of the former National Labour Office are now being carried on by the Ministry of Labour; these duties include the studying of the best method of co-ordinating the results of its activities with those of the Service of Labour Statistics and of other statistical services with reference to facts arising from the application of the Convention. The general results will form the basis of information which, in so far as it concerns the application of the Convention in Venezuela, will be communicated to the International Labour Office.

As yet, no labour court has given a decision concerning the application of the Convention. No observations have been made by employers' or workers' organisations, or by employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *Italy* states that:

Royal Decree No. 1253 of 3 April 1937 to extend to Libya, with certain modifications, the provisions of Act No. 653 of 26 April 1934.

5. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Albania	17. 3. 1932	
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	26. 2. 1936	
Belgium	12. 7. 1924	1939-1945
Brazil	26. 4. 1934	1942-1943
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	24. 8. 1921	
Denmark	4. 1. 1923	1944-1945
Dominican Republic	4. 2. 1933	
Estonia	20. 12. 1922	
France	29. 4. 1939	
United Kingdom	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Ireland	4. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Japan	7. 8. 1926	
Latvia	3. 6. 1926	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Netherlands	21. 7. 1928	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	7. 7. 1937	1944-1945
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	13. 6. 1921	
Spain	29. 9. 1932	
Switzerland	9. 10. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Royal Order of 28 February 1919 concerning the employment of women and children (L.S. 1919, Bel. 2), as amended by the Eight-Hour Day Act of 14 June 1921 (L.S. 1921, Bel. 1).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
Decree of 7 May 1932 to approve the Regulations concerning registers for young persons of under 16 years of age.

United Kingdom.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, superseded by the Factories Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 2), which came into operation on 1 July 1938.
Coal Mines Acts.
Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).

Ireland.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).
Conditions of Employment Act of 14 February 1936 (L.S. 1936, I.F.S. 1).

Netherlands.

Labour Act, 1919, as amended by Act of 14 June 1930 (the text of which was promulgated by the Decree of 14 September 1930) (L.S. 1930, Neth. 2).

Stonemasons Act, 1921 (L.S. 1921 (Part II), Neth. 3).
Stevedores Act, 1914, as amended by Act of 27 July 1931 (the text of which was promulgated by the Decree of 9 October 1931) (L.S. 1931, Neth. 3).
Mining Regulations, 1906 (B.B., Vol. I, 1906, p. 505), as amended by Royal Order of 7 October 1922 (L.S. 1922, Neth. 4).

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 18 June 1914/27 June 1919 relating to working hours in factories (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 269 and L.S. 1919, Switz. 3).
Federal Act of 31 March 1922 relating to the employment of young persons in industry (L.S. 1922, Switz. 2).
Administrative Order of 3 October 1917/17 September 1923/30 June 1927/11 June 1928/9 July 1932 under the Factory Act (L.S. 1919, Switz. 4 and 1923, Switz. 3), amended by Order of the Federal Council of 4 January 1944.
Administrative Orders of 15 June 1923/11 June 1928 respecting the application of the Federal Factory Act relating to the employment of young persons and women in industry (L.S. 1923, Switz. 1).
Order of 5 July 1923 relating to the employment of young persons in transport undertakings (L.S. 1923, Switz. 1).
Federal Act of 26 June 1930 concerning vocational training (L.S. 1930, Switz. 5).
Order of 9 October 1936 regulating work in the watch and clock-making industry not performed in factories, extended by the Order of 29 December 1927 (L.S. 1936, Switz. 1).
Federal Act of 24 June 1938 concerning the minimum age for employment, amended by Order of the Federal Council of 24 February 1940.
Order of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 9 June 1943 respecting the employment of young persons in peat undertakings.

Orders of the Federal Department of Public Economy respecting work in mines: No. 1 of 16 July 1943, No. 2 of 30 July 1943, and No. 3 of 3 August 1943.
 Order of the Federal Council of 16 July 1943 respecting work in mines.
 Order of the Federal Council of 11 January 1944 concerning the types of work in industry in which the employment of women and young persons is prohibited.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).
 Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.
 Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

In its report covering the period 1939 to 1945, the Government of *Belgium* states that it has nothing new to add to its previous reports regarding the application of the Convention. There has been no change in the relevant legislation during this period. Any legal decisions given have merely confirmed the administrative precedents which constitute the basis of the work of the supervising authorities. The inspection services, with the assistance of the authorities in the communes responsible for issuing workbooks, have ensured compliance with the provisions of the national legislation regarding the minimum age for admission to employment.

No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that no decisions regarding the application of the Convention have come to the notice of the Director-General of Labour. The prohibition of the employment of minors of over 14 years of age in industry and the registration of minors of 16 years of age are applied satisfactorily. During the period under review, 23 breaches of the provisions of the Convention were noted. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that in Great Britain no legal decisions have been given regarding the application of the Convention. The provisions of the Convention are enforced in the great majority of the undertakings affected by the highly organised factory and mines inspectorates. The reports of the inspectors show that, except in isolated instances, the terms of the Convention are fully and carefully observed. In 1945 there were no cases in which it was necessary to prosecute an employer for an offence involving a breach of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

In *Northern Ireland* there were no prosecutions for breaches of the Convention during the period ended 30 September 1945.

The Government of *Ireland* states that its report for 1944-45 is similar to that for the period 1939-40 during which there were no contraventions of the legislation.

The *Netherlands* Government states that it has nothing to report regarding the application of this Convention.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that under §1 of the Regulations for the application of the Act of 24 February 1940 concerning the minimum age for employment, in cantons where the age for compulsory school attendance is below 15 years, authorisation may be requested from the Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Crafts and Labour, to extend, by specific decisions, to 14½ years the minimum age for employment as apprentices under the Act relating to professional training. Any exceptions in this connection will not be allowed after 1 March 1945. By a circular of the same date, the Federal Office drew the attention of the cantons to the expiry of the above time limit and stated that in future no further exceptions would be allowed under the relevant legislation. At the beginning of 1945, 4 permits had been granted as compared with 72 in 1944.

§1 of the above-mentioned Regulations also lays down that the Federal Department of Public Economy can, in exceptional cases, allow additional minor exceptions to the Act for certain regions or occupations. In the Canton of Geneva, exceptions were authorised in this connection.

No cases of dispute have arisen calling for a decision by either the cantonal or federal authorities concerning the application of the Federal Act relating to the minimum age for employment. The Government refers to the reports of the factory inspectors on their activities in 1944. These reports show that, since the coming into force of the above Act, the number of interventions by the inspectors with regard to the protection of workers has decreased correspondingly. Such cases are exceptional and, in general, are limited to questions of administration. Ten infringements of the legislation were noted.

The report also refers to the establishment of the "Intercantonal Association for Labour Legislation", which is composed of the various cantonal offices responsible for the application of labour legislation.

The Government adds that the Convention continues to be fully applied in Switzerland and refers to the administrative report for 1944 submitted by the Federal Council to the Chambers. This report contains a general account of the application of the legislation under which the Convention is implemented.

The Government points out that the very small number of exceptions granted shows that the relevant legislation is strictly applied. On the other hand, if there has been a slight increase in the number of infringements of the legal provisions concerning the minimum age for employment, this is undoubtedly due to the great difficulties experienced in recruiting industrial manpower in certain districts. In addition, there is a tendency among children who have completed the period of compulsory attendance at school but who have not reached the age of 15 years to seek employment. These difficulties will only disappear completely when defaulting cantons have enforced the school-leaving age at 15 years.

During the period 1944-45, 22 convictions concerning breaches of the provisions of the Federal Act concerning the minimum age for admission to employment were brought to the notice of the federal authorities. In each case a fine was inflicted. On 20 September 1945, there were 26,658 workers under 18 years of age in undertakings covered by the Factory Act.

No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

In its first report, the Government of *Venezuela* states that the application of Article 2 of the Convention is ensured by § 99 of the Labour Act of May 1945 and by §§ 57, 58 and 64 of the Regulations governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding.

Under § 110 of the Labour Act, each employer is obliged to keep a special register showing the number of minors of 18 years of age in his employment, together with their date of birth.

Under § 198 of the Labour Act, the application of the legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Communications, assisted by the Directorate of Labour, which is responsible for various technical sections.

For the purposes of inspection, the country is divided into ten zones, each under a labour inspector with the necessary technical and administrative personnel. In addition, there are 50 special and permanent commissioners, chosen by the labour inspectors under §§ 200 and 204 of the Labour Act.

Whenever possible, all inspectorates in the most important industrial centres must include women inspectors entrusted with the special duty of supervising the enforcement of the provisions concerning women (§ 203 of the Labour Act).

§ 318 of the Regulations issued under the Labour Act specifies the information which the labour inspectors are called upon to submit in their monthly reports to the Ministry of Labour and Communications.

Disputes are settled by the labour courts, in conformity with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Labour Act.

As yet, no labour court has given a decision in connection with the legal provisions laid down in the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 3 for information regarding sanctions and statistics.

Observations concerning the practical application of the relevant legislation have been made by employers' and workers' organisations and, in particular, by employers and workers but these observations do not bear in any way on the principles of the relevant legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

Bahamas.

Employment of Children Prohibition Amendment Act, 1939 (3 and 4 Geo. VI, Chapter III).

Barbados.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act, 1940 (Act No. 35 of 1940).

British Guiana.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1940).

Ceylon.

Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 48 of 1939).

Cyprus.

Employment of Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Law, 1942 (Law No. 3 of 1942).

Fiji.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1942).

Gambia.

Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 31 of 1940).

Labour Ordinance, 1944.

This Ordinance prohibits the employment of children under twelve years in all employments subject to certain exceptions and the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial undertakings.

Gold Coast.

Master and Servant (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1940, Section 6).

Grenada.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945.

This Ordinance prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age in all employments.

Jamaica.

Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Law, 1941 (Law No. 57 of 1941).

Kedah.

Children (Amendment) Enactment, 1935 (Enactment No. 7 of 1935).

Kenya.

Government Notice No. 337 of 1943, Employment of Juveniles (Restriction) Rules, 1943.

Employment of Servants (Engagement of Unregistered Natives) Rules, 1945.

These Rules substitute for 1940 and 1943 Rules prohibiting the employment of Natives under fourteen years of age in two districts the general provision that no unregistered male Native may be employed in any municipality, township or trading centre save with the written permission of a duly authorised Government officer.

Leeward Islands.

Employment of Children Prohibition Act, 1939 (Act No. 5 of 1939).

Nyasaland.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1939).

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 29 of 1940).

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (No. 9 of 1942).
Government Notice No. 5 of 1943 made under Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance of 1939.

Palestine.

Employment of Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1945.

This Ordinance contains Rules prescribing a minimum age of twelve years for all employments subject to certain exceptions and of fourteen years for industrial undertakings. Children already in employment at the time of commencement of the Ordinance may continue to be so employed if twelve years of age in the case of industrial employment and eleven years in the case of other employment.

St. Lucia.

Employment of Children (Restriction) Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 28 of 1939).

St. Vincent.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1939).

Tanganyika.

Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 5, of 1940).

(Mention may also be made of *British Honduras* Employment of Children Ordinance, 1940 (No. 8 of 1940), and of *Straits Settlements* Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (No. 21 of 1941).)

6. Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Albania	17. 3. 1932	
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium	12. 7. 1924	1939-1945
Brazil	26. 4. 1934	1942-1943
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	4. 1. 1923	1944-1945
Estonia	20. 12. 1922	
France	25. 8. 1925	
United Kingdom	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	19. 4. 1928	1944-1945
India	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	4. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	10. 4. 1923	1944-1945
Latvia	3. 6. 1926	
Lithuania	19. 6. 1931	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	20. 5. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	17. 3. 1924	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Portugal	10. 5. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Rumania	13. 6. 1921	
Spain	29. 9. 1932	
Switzerland	9. 10. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	7. 3. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

The *Mexican* Government refers to previous reports in which it stated that, in accordance with § 133 of the Political Constitution, the ratification of the Convention has the legal effect of transforming the Convention into a Federal Act. But, owing to the fact that there are divergencies between the provisions of § 123 of the Constitution and those of the

Convention, the Convention cannot be applied until the necessary amendments have been made to the Constitution and the Labour Act.

In its report for 1943-44, the Government stated that the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare had under preparation the proposals required by law for submission to Congress in order to secure the effective incorporation of the Convention in the national legislation.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

- Act of 28 February 1919 concerning the employment of women and children (L.S. 1919, Bel. 2), amended by the Act of 14 June 1921 concerning the eight-hour day (L.S. 1921, Bel. 1).
- Royal Order of 22 January 1924 in pursuance of §10 of the Act concerning the employment of women and children, authorising heads of enamelling and paper works to employ boys over 16 years of age after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m. on work which, by reason of the nature of the process, cannot be interrupted (L.S. 1925, Bel. 7A).
- Royal Order of 2 December 1924 authorising the employment of young persons between 16 and 18 years of age after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m. on work which, by reason of the nature of the process, cannot be interrupted, in the iron and steel industries, in zinc, lead and silver smelting works, in zinc rolling mills and in works in which iron or steel tubes are manufactured (L.S. 1924, Bel. 7B).
- Royal Order of 18 February 1926 in pursuance of §10 of the Act concerning the employment of women and children, authorising heads of glass and plate-glass works to employ boys over 16 years of age after 10 p.m. and before 5 a.m. on work which, by reason of the process, cannot be interrupted (L.S. 1926, Bel. 6A).
- Royal Order of 23 April 1926 to authorise the employment of young male persons during the night in copper works (L.S. 1926, Bel. 6B).

Chile.

- Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
- Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940, to approve the Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (supersedes Decree No. 217 of 30 April 1926).

United Kingdom.

- Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, superseded by the Factories Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 2), which came into operation on 1 July 1938.
- Coal Mines Acts.
- Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).
- Night Employment of Young Persons (Reverberatory or Regenerative Furnaces Order), 17 January 1924 (L.S. 1924, G.B. 1).

Hungary.

- Act No. XXVI of 1928, approving the ratification of the Convention.
- Act No. V of 1928 respecting the protection of children, young persons and women employed in industry and in certain other undertakings (L.S. 1928, Hung. 1).
- Decree No. 150443 of 30 December 1930, issued by the Ministry of Commerce, applying §§1-3, 8, 12-16, 18-20, 22-24 and 30 of Act No. V of 1928 (L.S. 1930, Hung. 5).
- Act No. XV of 24 March 1923 on work in bakeries (L.S. 1923, Hung. 1), amended by Act No. V of 1929 (L.S. 1929, Hung. 1A).
- Order No. 33469 of 2 June 1933 of the Minister of Commerce to provide for a nightly rest period of eleven hours for young persons and women employed in brickmaking (L.S. 1933, Hung. 5).

India.

- Factories Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Ind. 2), amended subsequently (L.S. 1936, Ind. 3).

Ireland.

- Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).
- Conditions of Employment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, I.F.S. 1).
- Conditions of Employment (Sugar Beet Factories) (Employment of Young Persons at Night) Order, 1936, made under §47 (2) of the Conditions of Employment Act, 1936.

Conditions of Employment (Glass-Bottle Works) (Employment of Young Persons at Night) Order of 1936, made under §47 of the Conditions of Employment Act, 1936.

Conditions of Employment (Manufacture of Paper) (Employment of Young Persons at Night) Regulations, 1938, made under §47 (2) of the Conditions of Employment Act, 1936.

Conditions of Employment (Manufacture of Paper) (Proportion of Young Persons to other Workers) Regulations, 1938, made under paragraph (1) of §15 of the Conditions of Employment Act, 1936.

Italy.

- Act No. 818 of 10 November 1907 concerning the employment of women and children amended by Legislative Decree No. 748 of 15 March 1923.
- Act No. 653 of 26 April 1934 to safeguard the employment of women and children (L.S. 1934, It. 6).
- Decree No. 1270 of 7 August 1936 respecting the occupations which are considered as dangerous and unhealthy for the purposes of the above Acts.

Mexico.

- Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917.
- Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
- Regulations of 31 July 1934 respecting the employment of women and children in dangerous and unhealthy occupations (L.S. 1934, Mex. 3).
- Regulations of the Federal Factory Inspectorate of 23 October 1934.
- See also Introductory Note.

Netherlands.

- Labour Act, 1919, amended by the Act of 14 June 1930 (text promulgated by the Decree of 17 September 1930) (L.S. 1930, Neth. 2).
- Mining Regulation No. 248, 1906 (B.B., Vol. I, 1906, p. 505), as amended by Decree of 7 October 1922 (L.S. 1922, Neth. 4).
- Decree of 15 May 1933 to issue general service Regulations for railways (L.S. 1933, Neth. 3A).
- Tramway Regulations of 24 February 1920, as amended by Royal Decrees of 4 November 1922 (L.S. 1922, Neth. 5H), and 23 November 1931 (L.S. 1931, Neth. 5B).

Portugal.

- Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 to regulate hours of work in commercial and industrial undertakings (L.S. 1934, Port. 5).
- Legislative Decree No. 24403 of 24 August 1934 concerning the supervision of hours of work.
- Legislative Decree No. 26917 of 24 August 1936 to amend and supplement Legislative Decree No. 24402 (L.S. 1936, Port. 3).

Switzerland.

- Federal Act of 18 June 1914/27 June 1919 relating to work in factories (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 269, and L.S. 1919, Switz. 3).
- Federal Act of 31 March 1922 relating to the employment of young persons and women in industry (L.S. 1922, Switz. 2).
- Administrative Order of 3 October 1919/7 September 1923/30 June 1927/11 June 1928/9 July 1932 under the Factory Act (L.S. 1919, Switz. 4, and 1923, Switz. 3).
- Administrative Order of 15 June 1923/11 June 1928 respecting the application of the Federal Act relating to the employment of young persons and women in industry (L.S. 1923, Switz. 1).
- Order of 5 July 1923 relating to the employment of young persons in transport undertakings (L.S. 1923, Switz. 1B).
- Order of 9 October 1936 regulating work in the watch and clock-making industry not performed in factories, extended by the Order of 29 December 1937 (L.S. 1936, Switz. 1).
- Order of 24 September 1943 of the Wartime Office for Industry and Labour concerning hours of work and economy in fuel in private undertakings and public undertakings.
- Order No. 3 of 12 September 1945 of the Federal Department of Public Economy concerning hours of work.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
 Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.
 Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

In its report covering the period 1939-1945, the Government of *Belgium* states that it has nothing new to add to its previous reports regarding the application of the Convention. No changes were made in the national legislation during this period. Any legal decisions have merely confirmed the administrative precedents which constitute the basis of the work of the inspection services. These services have ensured compliance with the prohibition concerning the night work of young persons laid down in the national legislation, which is in harmony with the Convention.

As regards the exceptions provided for in Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention, the report states that, generally speaking, only a strictly limited use was made of them. The exceptions granted were within the limits prescribed by the national legislation and were supervised by the inspection services. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that no judicial decisions were given on the application of the Convention. The inspection services ensure the application of the relevant legislation and such application is considered satisfactory. The number of minors protected by the legislation is about 65,000. Only one breach of the provisions of the Convention was noted by labour inspectors. In the majority of cases, simple intervention by the administrative service is sufficient to secure compliance with the law.

Under § 228 of Decree No. 655, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 7 March 1941, which put into force the Regulations on industrial hygiene and safety, use was made of the exemptions provided in paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Convention which enumerates the industries in which night work is permitted for young persons over 16 years of age. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The report of the Government of the *United Kingdom* states that no decisions defining the line which separates industry from commerce and agriculture have so far been given by the competent authority, which in the United Kingdom would be the courts of law. The processes carried on to which the exception provided for in the second paragraph of Article 2 is applicable are: the smelting of iron ore, the manufacture of wrought iron steel or tin plate, certain processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, galvanising of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling processes), the manufacture of paper and the manufacture of glass. In all cases where the exception applies, the conditions laid down under § 81 of the Factories Act 1937 must be observed

(total hours worked must not exceed 56 in any week or 144 in any continuous period of three weeks; at most six turns in any week; the intervals between successive turns must not be less than 14 hours and no young person may be employed between 12 midnight and 5 a.m. in two successive weeks). These conditions may be modified in some respects where there is a four-shift system or in the case of glass works.

As regards Article 3, the report states that work is permitted in coal mines between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. subject to the conditions laid down in the second part of this Article.

As regards Article 7, the report states that it was necessary during 1945 to continue to permit the employment of male young persons over 16 years of age at night under the same legal provisions and powers of exemption as indicated in 1944.

No legal decisions were given concerning the application of the Convention. Eight firms were prosecuted in *Great Britain* for breaches of the Convention involving the illegal employment of 10 young persons. No complete figures are available for the number of young persons employed in factories in 1945, but the number of young persons employed in factories in 1936 was 989,054. In 1944, 29,210 young persons under the age of 20, excluding clerks and salaried persons, were employed above ground at mines and 1,391, excluding clerks and salaried persons, were employed above ground at quarries. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

In *Northern Ireland* there were no prosecutions for breaches of the Convention during the year ended 30 September 1945. No decisions were given by courts of law or other courts. No complete figures are available for the number of young persons concerned. Previous Orders made under Regulations 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, authorising the employment of young persons at night in factories engaged on work arising out of war conditions, continued in force.

The Government of *Hungary* states that no new legislation has been enacted regarding the application of the Convention. During the first half of the period under review, the Ministry of Labour, on the advice of the labour inspectors, granted special permits authorising the employment at night of young male persons under 16 years of age in certain specified undertakings. These permits were only issued after a medical examination, for work of a light nature, defined by the Minister, and on condition that the hours of work were interrupted by rest periods which were longer than those normally granted for paid work. Young persons should not be employed at night for an exaggerated length of time.

The Government of *India* states that no judicial decisions affecting the application of the Convention have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that during the period under review no exclusion from the prohibition of the employment of young persons at night was granted. Con-

traventions were discovered in three cases and employers suitably warned.

The Government of *Italy* states that no use has been made of the facilities for exemption provided for in the second paragraph of Article 2 and the second and third paragraphs of Article 3, nor of the possibility of suspending the prohibition of night work as provided in Article 7 of the Convention. The authorities entrusted with the enforcement of legislation on the night work of young persons are the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, who exercise the necessary supervision through the labour inspectors, mines engineers and the officials of the judicial police. No judicial decisions were given concerning the application of the Convention. No observations from workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

See also Introductory Note.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, in spite of the provisions of this Convention, the occupying authority inserted a clause in § 1 of the Decree of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Social Affairs of 25 August 1943. Under the terms of this clause, in exceptional cases, a permit could be granted authorising the employment of young persons of 16 years of age and over and of women for 10 hours per day and 56 hours per week, and between 10 p.m. and 12 p.m. The provisions of this Decree affected practically all the standards of the Labour Act.

Owing to the indefatigable control exercised by the chief labour inspectors, it was possible to combat to a large extent the measures taken by the enemy regarding the night work of young persons and women.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Portugal*, in its report covering the period 1940-1945, states that no legislation was enacted on the subject of the Convention during this period. The report refers to the Resolution of 9 January 1942 by which the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Provident Institutions prohibited, under paragraph 2 of § 7 of Legislative Decree No. 24402, the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in restaurants, taverns, etc. This Resolution also prohibits the employment of young persons under 15 years of age between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. in theatres and cinemas. The report also refers to the Resolution of 15 July 1942, which gives an opinion on the scope of the Resolutions of 9 January 1942 and of 10 November 1944, and defines night work as work carried on between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Some collective labour agreements provide for exemptions to the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention. During the period in question no decisions were taken by the public authority under Article 7 of the Convention. The National Labour and Provident Institution is responsible, through the Inspectorate of Labour, for the enforcement and

supervision of the principles of the Convention. The report refers to the Regulations approved by Decree No. 32593 of 29 December 1942 on the organisation and operation of the Inspectorate. No judicial decisions worthy of note were given during the period in question concerning the application of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Switzerland* refers to certain legislative measures which have included special provisions concerning the prohibition of the night work of young persons under 18 years of age employed, in particular, in the loading and unloading of goods waggons and in mines. The report states that three glass works continue to employ young persons between 16 and 18 years of age at night, in accordance with the exceptions provided for in Article 2 of the Convention.

The Government also refers to the establishment of the "Intercantonal Labour Legislation Association".

The reports of the federal factory inspectors show that the legislation is generally applied and that the inspectors are seldom called upon to intervene regarding the employment of young persons at night. During the period 1944-45, the federal authorities were notified of seven convictions for infringements of the prohibition of the night work of young persons, laid down in the Factories Act, and five convictions for breaches of the prohibition regarding the employment of young persons and women in industry. In all these cases fines were imposed.

On 20 September 1945, 26,658 workers in establishments coming under the Factories Act had not reached the age of 18 years. The Government also refers to the administrative report submitted by the Federal Council to the Chambers for the year 1944. This report contains a general account of the provisions which implement the Convention and shows that these continue to be applied in a satisfactory manner throughout Switzerland.

The Government of *Venezuela* mentions the Act of 4 May 1945 to amend the Labour Act of 16 July 1936 and states that the application of the legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Communications, assisted by the Directorate of Labour, which is responsible for various technical sections. For the purposes of inspection, the country is divided into ten zones, each under a labour inspector with the necessary technical and administrative personnel. In addition, there are 50 special and permanent commissioners chosen by the labour inspectors under §§ 200 and 204 of the Labour Act.

Whenever possible, all inspectorates in the most important industrial centres must include women inspectors entrusted with the special duty of supervising the enforcement of the provisions concerning women (§ 203 of the Labour Act).

Labour inspectors may have recourse to the technical personnel attached to the Ministry of Labour and Communications regarding all questions on which, this is necessary and in particular, in connection with industrial hygiene and safety and in medico-legal and juridical questions.

Disputes are settled by the labour courts in accordance with Chapter IX of the Labour Act. Penalties for infringements of the relevant legislation are laid down in the Labour Act and the Regulations issued thereunder.

See also under Convention No. 3, for information regarding statistics.

No decisions have been given by the labour courts. Observations concerning the practical application of the Convention have been made by employers' and workers' organisations and, in particular, by employers and workers, but these observations do not bear in any way on the principles of the relevant legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

Barbados.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act, 1940 (Act No. 35 of 1940).

British Guiana.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1940).

Ceylon.

Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 48 of 1939).

Fiji.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1942).

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943 (No. 2 of 1943).

Grenada.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945.

This Ordinance prohibits the employment in any

undertaking or work whatsoever whether industrial or otherwise of children under fourteen years of age between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. Provisions previously adopted which remain in force prohibit the night work of young persons employed in industry if under sixteen years of age.

Jamaica.

Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Law, 1941 (Law No. 57 of 1941).

Kenya.

Government Notice No. 337 of 1943, Employment of Juveniles (Restriction) Rules, 1943.

Nyasaland.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1939).

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 29 of 1940).

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (No. 9 of 1942).

Palestine.

Employment of Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1945.

This Ordinance contains rules prohibiting the employment between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. of children under sixteen years of age in any undertaking. Exceptions may be permitted by licence where children are employed in the interests of art, science or education in any place of public entertainment. Young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years may not be employed in any undertaking during a period which is defined as at least eleven consecutive hours including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. In this case, exemption under licence may be permitted in the case both of public entertainment and of establishments for the treatment or care of children, the aged, sick, etc.

Tanganyika.

Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance, 1940 (No. 5 of 1940).

The *Italian* Government states that Decree No. 1253 of 3 April 1937 extends to Libya, with certain modifications, the provisions of Act No. 653 of 26 April 1934.

2nd SESSION (GENOA, 1920)

7. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea

This Convention came into force on 27 September 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Australia	28. 6. 1935	1939-1940, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	4. 2. 1925	
Brazil	8. 6. 1936	1942-1943
Bulgaria	16. 3. 1923	
Canada	31. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	2. 12. 1936	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	12. 5. 1924	1944-1945
Dominican Republic	4. 2. 1933	
Estonia	3. 3. 1923	
Finland	10. 10. 1925	1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
Germany	11. 6. 1929	
United Kingdom	14. 7. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944 1944-1945
Greece	16. 12. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944
Hungary	1. 3. 1928	1944-1945
Ireland	4. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	14. 7. 1932	1944-1945
Japan	7. 6. 1924	
Latvia	3. 6. 1926	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Netherlands	26. 3. 1925	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	7. 10. 1927	
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	8. 5. 1922	
Spain	20. 6. 1924	
Sweden	27. 9. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	

Introductory Note

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the employment of children on board vessels is not regulated by the national legislation which, in addition, does not fix the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. The Government adds that the national legislation is only partly in harmony with the provisions of the Convention and that legislative measures are required to ensure complete harmony.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

The Navigation (Maritime Conventions) Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 10).

Canada.

Canada Shipping Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Can. 7).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 678 of 27 November 1925 concerning recruitment for the military and naval forces.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile 1A).

Commercial Code (Book iii, §823).

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 592 of 16 October 1934 concerning, *inter alia*, the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (L.S. 1934, Cuba 9).

Denmark.

Seamen's Act No. 181 of 1 May 1923 (L.S. 1923, Den. 2).
 Act No. 29 of 26 February 1872 relating to the registration of seamen and the supervision of their engagement and their discharge.

Finland.

Seamen's Act of 8 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, Fin. 1), as amended by Act of 26 May 1925 (L.S. 1925, Fin. 2), and Act of 11 May 1928 (L.S. 1928, Fin. 2).
 Order of 19 September 1925 respecting the coming into force of the Convention.
 Act of 4 June 1937 concerning the registration of seamen and the supervision of their engagement and discharge.
 Maritime Code of 9 June 1939, promulgated on 1 January 1940.

United Kingdom.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).

Hungary.

Act No. XVI of 1928 ratifying the Convention.
 Order No. 32043 of 1933 issued by the Minister of Commerce concerning, *inter alia*, the application of the above Act.

Ireland.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).

Netherlands.

Labour Act, 1919, as subsequently amended (L.S. 1922, Neth. 1).
 Decree No. 369 of 1 December 1927, issued under §§ 71 and 92 of the Labour Act, 1919 (L.S. 1927, Neth. 4 B).
 Decree of 25 September 1933 (L.S. 1933, Neth. 4) to promulgate the text of the Labour Decree, 1920, as last amended by the Royal Decree of 12 July 1933, issued under the Labour Act, 1919 (L.S. 1922, Neth. 1), as amended by an Act of 14 June 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 2 A).

Norway.

Act of 29 June 1888 concerning the registration and supervision of the engagement of seamen, and supplementary Acts No. 2 of 28 May 1892 and No. 2 of 16 June 1927.
 Seamen's Act of 16 February 1923, (L.S. 1923, Nor. 1).

Sweden.

Seamen's Act of 15 June 1922 (L.S. 1922, Swe. 1.)
 Royal Decree of 30 June 1922 respecting the keeping of registers of minors employed on board ship.
 Royal Decree of 22 December 1922 to amend certain provisions of the Order of 13 July 1911 respecting seamen's employment offices in the Kingdom and signing on and off of seamen, etc.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

Venezuela.

Regulations of 30 November 1938 to give effect to the Labour Act.
 Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* refers to previous reports in which it stated that no change had taken place either by Statute or

Regulation. No decisions by courts of law and no observations from employers or employees.

The Government of *Canada* states that this Convention, among others, forms part of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and that its provisions are being observed by owners, masters and seamen of Canadian vessels engaged in maritime navigation. No contraventions or difficulties, legal or otherwise, or judicial decisions were reported during the period. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* supplies information regarding the number of apprentice posts which were authorised during the period under review.

The Government of *Cuba* states that there have been no infringements of Legislative Decree No. 592 of 16 October 1934. The total number of young persons between the ages of 14 and 17 years admitted to employment at sea was 22.

The Government of *Denmark* states that no decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states the Maritime Code of 9 June 1939, which came into force on 1 January 1940, repealed those sections of the Maritime Code of 9 June 1873 which had not been repealed previously.

Under the Act of 4 June 1937, which suppressed maritime registration agencies, the functions of the officials responsible for maritime registration were transferred to the officials in charge of the signing-on of seamen, appointed by the General Directorate of Commercial Navigation.

No decisions by courts of law have come to the notice of the Government.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that no reports of inspection or registration services are available and no relevant statistics are compiled. The Government is satisfied that the Convention is in effective operation. No judicial decision has come to the notice of the Government. No observation from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Hungary* states that, during the period under review, no new measures were taken regarding the subjects covered by the Convention. No information is available regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in the report for 1939-40.

The *Netherlands* Government states that there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations were issued.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, as supplemented in certain respects by subsequent correspondence.

Uruguay. See Introductory Note.

In its first report on the application of the Convention, the Government of *Venezuela* states that § 99 of the Labour Act, which applies to shipping undertakings, prohibits the employment of children under 14 years. § 10 of the Act requires every employer to keep a register of all employees under 18 years of age.

Responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Convention rests with the Ministry of Labour and Communications and its technical inspection services.

For general information regarding inspection, sanctions and statistics, see under Convention No. 3.

Up to the present, no decisions have been given by courts of law.

During the period under review, no observations have been made by employers' or workers' organisations or by any employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

Barbados.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Act, 1940 (Act No. 35 of 1940).

British Guiana.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1940).

Gambia.

Labour Ordinance, 1944.

Under this Ordinance, fourteen years is prescribed as the minimum age for admission to employment at sea.

Jamaica.

Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Law, 1941 (Law No. 57 of 1941).

Kedah.

Children (Amendment) Enactment 1350 (Enactment No. 7 of 1359).

St. Vincent.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1939).

Tanganyika.

Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1940).

The provisions of this Ordinance replace those in § 101 of the Shipping Ordinance, 1937 (No. 28 of 1937) which have been repealed by the Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance 1940 No. 33 of 1940).

8. Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship

This Convention came into force on 16 March 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Australia	28. 6. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941 ¹ , 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	4. 2. 1925	
Bulgaria	16. 3. 1923	
Canada	31. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	15. 2. 1938	1944-1945
Estonia	3. 3. 1923	
France	21. 3. 1929	
Germany	4. 3. 1930	
United Kingdom	12. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece	16. 12. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Latvia	29. 8. 1930	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	20. 5. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	15. 12. 1937	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-June 1941
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	21. 7. 1936	1944-1945
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	10. 11. 1930	
Spain	20. 6. 1924	
Sweden	1. 1. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9. 1929	

¹ Papua and New Guinea only.

Introductory Note

The *Mexican* Government refers to previous reports in which it stated that, under § 133 of the Constitution, the promulgation of a Convention by the President of the Republic has the effect of transforming it into a Federal Act and that in the case of the present Convention its application cannot be made effective until the national legislation is brought into harmony with the Convention. In its report for 1937-38, the Government stated, in this connection that the amendment of the Labour Act 18 August 1931 was contemplated.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

The Navigation (Maritime Conventions) Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 10).

Canada.

Canada Shipping Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Can. 7).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile 1A).
Commercial Code (§§823 and 933).

Cuba.

Commercial Code of 1885 (§§586-651).
Legislative Decree No. 660 of 6 November 1934 (concerning, *inter alia*, unemployment indemnity to seamen in case of loss or foundering of the ship) (L.S. 1934, Cuba 12B), supplemented by Decrees Nos. 3163 of 1942, 3643 of 1943, 3037 and 3372 of 1944, and 4063 of 1945.

Denmark.

Seamen's Act of 1 May 1923 (L.S. 1923, Den. 2).
Act No. 96 of 7 April 1936 to supplement the Seamen's Act of 1 May 1923 (L.S. 1936, Den. 1).
Royal Decree of 15 February 1938 to put alien seamen on the same footing as Danish seamen in certain cases.

United Kingdom.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, G.B.5).

Ireland.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1933 (L.S. 1933, Ire. 2).

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico (§133).
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general lines of communication.
See also Introductory Note.

Netherlands.

Act to issue new legislative provisions respecting agreements for masters and seamen, dated 14 June 1930 (in force 1 October 1937), and amending, *inter alia*, Book II of the Commercial Code (L.S. 1930, Neth. 1).

Norway.

Seamen's Act of 16 February 1923 (L.S. 1923, Nor. 1), as amended by Act of 7 June 1935 (L.S. 1935, Nor. 2).

Royal Decree of 11 December 1936 to place alien seamen on the same footing as Norwegian seamen in certain cases.

Sweden.

Seamen's Act of 15 June 1922 (L.S. 1922, Swe. 1), amended by the Act of 18 May 1934 (L.S. 1934, Swe. 1A).
Royal Notification of 18 May 1934 to place alien seamen on the same footing as Swedish seamen in certain cases (L.S. 1934, Swe. 1B).

Uruguay.

Chapter VI of the Commercial Code.
Act of 16 August 1928 concerning workers' pensions, supplemented by the Act of 11 January 1934 (L.S. 1934, Ur. 1).
Act No. 9825 of 17 May 1939.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that there has been no change in the position regarding the application of the Convention since it furnished its report for the year ending 30 September 1944.

The Government of *Canada* states that this Convention, among others, forms part of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and that its provisions are being observed by owners, masters and seamen of Canadian vessels engaged in maritime navigation. No contraventions or difficulties, legal or otherwise, or judicial decisions were reported during the period under review. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* in its report gives the number of ships sunk during the year and states that all members of the crews received compensation as prescribed. The report also gives the total number of persons covered by the legislation.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its last report and forwards the text of Decrees Nos. 3372 of 1944 and 4063 of 1945, together with the internal regulations of the National Committee for unemployment indemnity for dock workers. The supervision of the application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to harbour-masters, the National Committee for unemployment indemnity for dockers, with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour and the National Maritime Committee. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to its report for the year 1938-39 in which it stated that there had been no change with regard to the application of the Convention.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that there is no inspection service and there are no statistics respecting the cases in which indemnities under Article 2 of the Convention have been granted. The Government is not aware of any judicial decision by a court of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that no case coming within the scope of the Convention arose during the period under review.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention. See also Introductory Note.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, owing to the very abnormal conditions prevailing in the country during the period 1944-45, it is unable to furnish specific information with regard to the Convention.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its last report (1938-39) and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, supplemented in certain respects by subsequent correspondence.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that Act No. 9825 of 17 May 1939 not only ensures complete harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention but is wider in scope than the latter since it fixes the indemnity granted to seamen at an amount equalling three months' wages.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

Brunei.

Seamen's Unemployment Indemnity Enactment, 1939 (Enactment No. 8 of 1939).

Cyprus.

Registration of Ships (International Labour Conventions) Law, 1939 (Law No. 24 of 1939).

Gambia.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1940).

Straits Settlements.

The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1940).

Tanganyika.

Native Vessels (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1940).

By Order in Council, dated 7 March 1940 (The Merchant Shipping (Colonies) (Amendment) Order, 1940) the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act,

1925 were applied to ships registered as British ships under the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts in the following colonial dependencies:

Gibraltar.

(Order came into operation on 20 May 1940.)

Grenada.

(Order came into operation on 25 May 1940.)

Nigeria.

(Order came into operation on 29 May 1940.)

St. Lucia.

(Order came into operation on 11 May 1940.)

St. Vincent.

(Order came into operation on 14 May 1940.)

By Order in Council dated 14 March 1941 (the Merchant Shipping (Colonies) (Amendment) Order, 1941), the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, were applied to ships registered as British ships under the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Act in the following colonial dependencies:

Aden.

(Order came into operation on 24 May 1941.)

British Guiana.

By the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) (British Guiana) Order, 1942, dated 6 August 1942, the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, was applied, subject to certain modifications, to ships registered in the Colony as British ships under the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts. The Order came into operation in British Guiana on 12 December 1942.

Dominica and Leeward Islands.

By Order in Council dated 9 February 1942 (the Merchant Shipping (Colonies) (Amendment) Order, 1942), the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, was applied to ships registered as British ships under the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts in Dominica and the Leeward Islands. The Order came into operation in Dominica on 26 May 1942, and in the Leeward Islands on 16 April 1942.

Falkland Islands.

(Order came into operation on 1 July 1941.)

Sierra Leone.

(Order came into operation on 24 April 1941.)

Straits Settlements.

By the Merchant Shipping (Colonies) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1941, dated 11 November 1941, the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925 was applied in its entirety (instead of partially, as previously) to the Straits Settlements. The Order was published in the Colony on 7 January 1942.

9. Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen

This Convention came into force on 23 November 1921

Countries	Date of registration or ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	30. 11. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Australia	3. 8. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	4. 2. 1925	1939-1940
Bulgaria	16. 3. 1923	
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	23. 8. 1938	1944-1945
Estonia	3. 3. 1923	
Finland	7. 10. 1922	1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	25. 1. 1928	
Germany	6. 6. 1925	
Greece	16. 12. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Japan	23. 11. 1922	
Latvia	3. 6. 1926	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	1. 9. 1939	4 March-October 1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	23. 11. 1921	1944-1945
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	10. 11. 1930	
Spain	23. 2. 1931	
Sweden	27. 9. 1921	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9. 1929	

Introductory Note

In its report for 1944-45, the Government of *Uruguay* states that there is no harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

Navigation Act, 1912-1935.

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile, 1A).

Decree No. 399 of 5 May 1934 to consolidate the text of the Regulations concerning work in maritime undertakings and allied occupations in harbours.

Decree No. 481 of 4 April 1935 to amend §§3 and 6 of the preceding Decree.

Decree No. 97 of 2 January 1945 to amend §B of Article 39 of Decree No. 399 of 5 May 1934.

Decree No. 195 of 21 February 1945 to establish permanent committees to regulate the pool (*dotación*) of workers engaged in maritime undertakings, harbours, rivers and lakes.

Shipping Act of 24 June 1878.

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 659 of 6 November 1934, concerning seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1934, Cuba 12A).

Legislative Decree No. 660 of 6 November 1934, concerning, *inter alia*, replacing of seamen (L.S. 1934, Cuba 12B).

Denmark.

Act No. 76 of 31 March 1937 respecting the engagement and signing on and off of ships' crews (L.S. 1937, Den. 2).

Order of 7 March 1938 respecting the coming into force of the above Act.

Order of 7 March 1938 respecting the establishment of seamen's employment exchanges outside Copenhagen.

Notification of 26 March 1938 respecting the operations of seamen's employment exchanges.

Finland.

Act of 23 July 1936 respecting the finding of employment (L.S. 1936, Fin. 2).

Order of 23 July 1936 concerning the application of the above Act.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Regulations of 13 April 1934 concerning employment agencies.

Norway.

Act of 29 June 1888 respecting the registration and supervision of the engagement of seamen, with the supplementary Acts of 28 May 1892 and 16 June 1927.

Seamen's Act of 16 February 1923 (L.S. 1923, Nor. 1).

Act of 12 June 1896 respecting employment offices and exchanges.

Act of 12 June 1906 relating to employment bureaux (B.B., Vol. I, 1906, p. 305).

Act of 14 June 1929 to supplement the Act of 12 June 1896 respecting employment offices and exchanges (L.S. 1929, Nor. 3).

Provisional Decree of 18 May 1945 and Royal Decree of 18 May 1945, concerning, *inter alia*, Regulations for the registration, engagement and wages of seamen attached to the commercial fleet.

Sweden.

Act of 15 June 1934, concerning the Public Employment Exchange Service (L.S. 1934, Swe. 3).

Royal Decree of 23 November 1934 concerning methods of procedure with regard to State subsidies for the public employment exchange service. Instruction No. 326 of 7 May 1940 concerning the State Employment Market Commission.

Notice No. 327 concerning the transfer to the State Employment Market Commission of the functions of the State Unemployment Commission.

Notice No. 328 to establish provincial employment councils.

Notice No. 329 of 7 May 1940 subordinating public employment finding activities to central State control.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that the information supplied in last year's report applies to the year under review. It adds that the total number of individual seamen engaged in the Australian shipping industry during the year ended 30 June 1945 was 10,218, and the number of engagements and re-engagements of seamen (including officers) in Australian ports during the same period was 23,419. The estimated daily average of seamen (excluding officers) unemployed at the principal Australian ports during that period was 94.

The Government of *Chile* supplies statistics of the number of seafarers registered and the number unemployed. The report adds that, of the 431 seamen shown as unemployed, the majority were working under normal conditions as replacements for seamen who were sick, injured, etc. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44 and adds that the Minister of Labour, through the harbour-masters and municipal labour exchanges, is responsible for supervising the application of the Convention. According to information received from harbour-masters, there were 75 unemployed seamen during the year under review. No decisions by courts of law and no observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to its last report (1938-39) and adds that, in addition to the public shipping offices already mentioned, shipping offices have now been established in Aalborg. The report contains figures showing the number of engagements effected through the public shipping offices during the period 1 April 1938 to 31 March 1946.

The Government of *Finland* states that, because of exceptional circumstances, the direction and supervision of all matters connected with placing have been transferred

to the Ministry of Communications and Public Works which is entrusted temporarily with the duties of the Minister of Social Affairs in this connection. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works will deal with these questions until 1947.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that certain Regulations concerning the registration, engagement and wages of seamen attached to the commercial fleet were issued under Provisional Decree of 18 May 1945 and by Royal Decree of the same date. The local Marine Board and those employment offices which have a seamen's agency of their own, deal with these matters and are under an office of co-ordination which is directed by a committee, appointed by the Ministry of Commerce. The committee is composed of a chairman, two representatives for the ship-owners and two for the seamen.

§ 1 of the Decree of 18 May 1945 reads as follows: "every able-bodied seaman who lives in or returns to Norway must report for registration. By 'seaman' is meant any seaman under 55 years of age who has been employed on board a commercial ship after 1 January 1938. In addition, other seamen and boys between 15 to 20 years of age who wish to go to sea may also report for registration."

A special committee has drafted a Bill in this connection.

The Government of *Sweden* supplies statistical information as to the number of seafarers who applied for work, the number of vacancies reported and the number of vacancies filled.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that Chapter 17 of Act No. 9196 of 11 January 1934, which deals with labour exchanges, stipulates that the Regulations contained in this Chapter are applicable to the staff of all establishments and activities affiliated to the Pensions Fund. On 25 March 1936, the Executive Authority submitted to Parliament a Bill to establish a National Placing Register and Labour Exchanges and replacing Chapter IV of Act No. 9196. The Bill was amended in May 1940, but so far Parliament has taken no decision in the matter.

See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No fresh information.

3rd SESSION (GENEVA, 1921)

10. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture

This Convention came into force on 31 August 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium	13. 6. 1928	1944-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Cuba	22. 8. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	31. 8. 1923	
Dominican Republic	4. 2. 1933	
Estonia	8. 9. 1922	
Hungary	2. 2. 1927	1944-1945
Ireland	26. 5. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Japan	19. 12. 1923	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	10. 11. 1930	
Spain	29. 8. 1932	
Sweden	27. 11. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note

In its report for 1944-45, the Government of *Cuba* states that, as Act No. 53 of 1935 establishes the maximum working day for young persons between 14 and 18 years of age, at 7 hours with a rest period of two hours at the end of each period of 3½ hours, the Act can be considered as contributing indirectly to the observance of the Convention.

In its report for 1944-45 the Government of *Uruguay* states that the national legislation is only partly in harmony with the provisions of the Convention and that legislative measures are required to ensure complete harmony.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Basic Act concerning primary education consolidated by Royal Order of 25 October 1921.
Royal Order of 15 May 1928 to issue Regulations for the inspection of primary education.

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Cuba.

See Introductory Note.

Hungary.

Act No. XLV of 30 July 1907 regulating the legal relations between masters and agricultural servants (B.B. Vol. II, 1907, p. 273).
Act No. XXX of 25 July 1921 guaranteeing compulsory education.
Order No. 130700 of 1922, of the Ministry for Public Instruction, concerning the application of Act No. XXX of 1921.
Act No. II of 15 April 1927 for the ratification of the Convention.
Circular Order No. 85800 of 1929 of the Minister of Agriculture respecting agricultural labour.

Ireland.

School Attendance Act, 1926, as amended by School Attendance Act, 1936.

Italy.

Consolidated text of the laws relating to elementary, post-elementary and continued education of 5 February 1928.
Royal Decree of 27 December 1925 bringing the Convention into force in Italy.
Act No. 653 of 26 April 1934 to safeguard the employment of women and children (L.S. 1934, It. 6).

Sweden.

Order of 26 September 1921 relating to primary education, amended, in particular, by Royal Decrees of 8 May 1925, 18 June 1926, 28 October 1932, 30 December 1932, 31 May 1934 and 12 June 1936.

Uruguay.

Act of 6 April 1934 to approve, with amendments, a Draft Child Code (L.S. 1934, Ur. 4).
 Act of 20 December 1940 relating, *inter alia*, to regulations and conditions of work in rice mills and to the establishment of schools.
 See also Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium*, in its report covering the period 1939-1945, states that §§ 7 and 11 of the Basic Act concerning primary education, which are in complete harmony with the provisions of the Convention, provide that in agricultural regions, communal administrations and the managements of all private primary schools subject to State inspection shall fix holidays in such a way as to make them coincide with the periods when it is customary to employ children on seasonal agricultural work. A maximum of 35 days' aggregate leave shall be granted to children of the third and fourth grades to enable them to take part in seasonal work. Farmers who employ children, other than their own, during the hours of compulsory school attendance or outside the holiday period or the period fixed for seasonal work, are liable to penalties provided for by § 20 of the consolidated Act concerning women's and children's work. The application of the Act on primary education is entrusted to the School Inspectorate organised and functioning under the Royal Order of 15 May 1928. No legal decision was given during the period covered by the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* refers to its previous reports and states that the reports of the inspection services indicate that the provisions of the national legislation concerning the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture are applied more or less satisfactorily. No statistics, however, are available. The General Directorate of Labour has no knowledge of any legal decisions in connection with the relevant legislation. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that compliance with the provisions of the relevant legislation is ensured by the Ministry of Labour, the National Labour Office for Women and Minors and the provincial offices. During the period under review, there were 8 infringements of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Hungary* states that there has been no change in the situation as regards the application of the Convention, except that the period of school attendance was affected by wartime military operations that have taken place on Hungarian territory. No statistical information is available.

The Government of *Ireland* refers to its report of 1940-41 in which it stated that, in view of the necessity to obtain maximum production of fuel and food supplies, a decision of the Minister for Education has allowed rural national schools to be closed for ten days in addition to ordinary school vacations in order that school children may be available where necessary to help other members of their families in the winning of turf and the tending and harvesting of crops and to aid in other suitable farm work in the national effort. During the period under review, convictions were obtained in the case of contraventions which represented for the period covered 0.7 per cent. for children between 6 and 14 years of age.

The Government of *Italy* states that it has nothing to add to its previous report regarding the general principles relating to the compulsory school attendance of children between 6 and 14 years of age and the penalties imposed for the employment of children in work, including agriculture. The report adds that Act No. 653 of 26 April 1934 lays down that young persons and minors up to 17 years of age, admitted to agricultural work, shall not be allowed to carry or lift heavy objects.

The application of the provisions concerning compulsory school attendance is entrusted to the Ministry of Public Instruction, through the competent superintendents and the school inspectors. As far as the application of the legislation concerning the control of the employment of young persons is concerned, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare acts through the competent branches of the labour inspection. No decisions given by courts of law have come to the notice of the Government.

No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for the period 1936-37, as supplemented by subsequent communications.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the employment of young persons over 14 years of age is prohibited, except on work outside the hours fixed for school attendance in public and private agricultural undertakings and branches thereof, on condition that such work does not prejudice attendance at school and that such employment does not reduce the period of school attendance to less than 8 months in the year.

See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *Belgium* states that owing to local conditions prevailing in the *Belgian Congo* and in *Ruanda-Urundi*, the Convention is not applied in these territories.

The *Italian* Government states that Royal Decree No. 1253 of 3 April 1937 extends to Libya, with certain modifications, the provisions of Decree No. 653 of 26 April 1934.

11. Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers

This Convention came into force on 11 May 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1944-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	27. 4. 1934	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	22. 8. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	31. 8. 1923	
Denmark	20. 6. 1930	1944-1945
Estonia	8. 9. 1922	
Finland	19. 6. 1923	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	23. 3. 1929	
Germany	6. 6. 1925	
United Kingdom	6. 8. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
India	11. 5. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	17. 6. 1924	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Latvia	9. 9. 1924	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	20. 5. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	20. 8. 1926	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	11. 6. 1929	
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	10. 11. 1930	
Spain	29. 8. 1932	
Sweden	27. 11. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	23. 5. 1940	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9. 1929	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	11. 5. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

The Government of the *United Kingdom* refers to previous reports in which it stated that no legislation was necessary to give effect to the Convention, existing legislation already permitting for all those engaged in agriculture the same rights of association and combination as are enjoyed by industrial workers.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37 in which it stated that no legal restrictions exist in Sweden preventing the enjoyment by agricultural workers of the immemorial right secured to all Swedish citizens to combine for any legitimate purpose whatever.

In its report for 1944-45 the Government of *Uruguay* states that there is no harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention. No Regulations have been made under § 56 of the Constitution. But in point of fact, right of association is fully guaranteed under § 38 of the Constitution.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Belgian Constitution (§20).
Act of 24 May 1921 to guarantee freedom of association (L.S. 1921, Bel. 2-3).
Penal Code (§151).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Cuba.

Decree No. 2605 of 7 November 1933 to issue Regulations for the formation of industrial associations, amended by Decree No. 3310 of 26 December 1933 (L.S. 1933, Cuba 2A and B) and by Legislative Decree No. 3 of 6 February 1934, to issue provisional Regulations respecting strikes (L.S. 1934, Cuba 2A).

Denmark.

§85 of the Danish Constitution of 5 June 1915.

Finland.

Act of 4 January 1919 respecting the right of associa-

tion, amended by the Acts of 17 February 1923, 10 January 1930 and 25 May 1934.
Act of 1 June 1923 respecting the coming into force of the Convention.

United Kingdom.

See Introductory Note.

India.

India Trade Unions Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, Ind. 1).

Ireland.

Trade Union Acts, 1871-1917.

Italy.

Royal Decree of 20 March 1924 bringing the Convention into force in Italy.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Netherlands.

Constitution of the Netherlands (§9).
Act of 22 April 1855 regulating the exercise of the rights of association and combination.

Sweden.

See Introductory Note.

Switzerland.

Federal Constitution (§ 56, providing for full freedom of association without distinction).

Uruguay.

Constitution of the Republic, 1934 (§§38 and 56).
See also Introductory Note.

Venezuela.

Regulations of 30 November 1938 under the Labour Act of 16 July 1936.
Regulations of 4 May 1945 on work in agriculture and stockbreeding (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* states that, the national legislation being in complete harmony with the provisions of this Convention, no additional measures have been found necessary to implement the Convention. The application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the ordinary judiciary.

No legal decision has been given during the period covered by the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* refers to previous reports and adds that the inspection services have not registered any significant progress in the membership of agricultural trade unions and attributes the situation mainly to the absence of special Regulations taking account of the particular conditions of agriculture. In 1945, there were 22 agricultural unions with a total of 1,950 members. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that the existing legislation is in complete harmony with the provisions of the Convention. No decisions have been given by courts of law.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* refers to previous reports and states that the amendments to the Act of 4 January 1919 are not aimed specifically at agricultural workers, who are fully entitled to the same rights as all other workers and citizens in general.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions have been given by courts of law or other courts. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

In *Northern Ireland*, there has been no change since the last annual report.

The Government of *India* refers to its report for 1931-32, and adds that the authority responsible for the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 is the Central Government in the cases of trade unions whose objects are not confined to one province and the respective provincial Governments in the cases of other unions. The functions of the Central Government in this respect have, however, been delegated to provincial Governments with their consent. The Act is administered through special officers designated "registrars" appointed by the provincial Governments. No decisions by courts of law or other courts have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from organisations of employers or workers.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in its report for the period 1939-40.

The Government of *Italy* states it has nothing to add to its last report regarding the relevant legislation. No information is available regarding the application of Article 1. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, operating through the local authorities attached to it, is responsible for supervising the application of the provisions which ensure equality of treatment between industrial and agricultural workers in the exercise of their rights of association and combination.

No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its previous reports and states that there has been no change with respect to this Convention during the period covered by the report.

The *Netherlands* Government states that no changes have been made regarding the measures taken to implement the Convention. See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

Sweden. See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that it has nothing to add to its previous reports.

Uruguay. See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Venezuela*, in its first report, gives complete information on the relevant legislation and points out that § 92 of the Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding, based on § 9 of the Labour Act of 30 November 1938, expressly provide that agricultural workers have the right to form unions and that § 95 of the Regulations prohibits any compulsion direct or indirect, to be exercised on any workers to join or to abstain from joining a union. The report indicates the various functions of the unions and points out that under § 126 of the Regulations it is expressly provided that unions may combine in federations or confederations. The application of the legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Communications assisted by the Directorate of Labour, which is responsible for various technical sections.

For the purposes of inspection, the country is divided into ten zones, each under a labour inspector with the necessary technical and administrative personnel. In addition, there are 50 special and permanent commissioners, chosen by the labour inspectors under §§ 200 and 204 of the Labour Act.

§ 318 of the Regulations issued under the Labour Act specifies the information which

the labour inspectors are called upon to submit in their monthly reports to the Ministry of Labour and Communications.

Whenever necessary, labour inspectors may have recourse to the technical personnel attached to the Ministry of Labour and Communications, in particular, in connection with industrial hygiene and safety and with medico-legal and juridical matters.

See also under Convention No. 3, for information regarding statistics.

Disputes are settled by the labour courts in conformity with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Labour Act.

As yet, no labour court has given a decision in connection with the legal provisions laid down in the Convention.

Observations concerning the practical application of the Convention have been made by employers' and workers' organisations and, in particular, by employers and workers, but these observations do not bear in any way on the principles of the relevant legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the position as regards the Colonies, etc., remains as stated in its report for the year 1930-31.

12. Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture

This Convention came into force on 26 February 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Belgium	26. 10. 1932	1944-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	22. 8. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	26. 2. 1923	1944-1945
Estonia	8. 9. 1922	
France	4. 4. 1928	
Germany	6. 6. 1925	
United Kingdom	6. 8. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	17. 6. 1924	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	1. 9. 1930	1944-1945
Latvia	29. 11. 1929	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	1. 11. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	20. 8. 1926	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Spain	1. 10. 1931	
Sweden	27. 11. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Consolidated Acts of 24 December 1903, 3 August 1926, 15 May 1929, 30 December 1929 and 18 June 1930 (L.S. 1931, Bel. 9).
 Royal Order of 28 September 1931 concerning the Act respecting compensation for injuries resulting from industrial accidents.

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Act (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
 Chapter III of Legislative Decree No. 379 of 18 March 1925 relating to industrial accidents (L.S. 1925, Chile 4).
 Decree No. 238 of 31 March 1925 issuing Regulations in pursuance of the above Legislative Decree, amended by Decree No. 1239 of 22 July 1930.
 Decree No. 217 of 30 April 1926 to approve the Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (L.S. 1926, Chile 2), amended by Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940 issuing new Regulations concerning industrial hygiene and safety.
 Decree No. 581 of 21 April 1927 relating to occupational diseases (L.S. 1927, Chile 2).
 Decree No. 903 of 8 June 1927 relating to unclassified partial incapacity.
 Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945 to amend the sections of the Labour Code relating to compensation for industrial accidents.

Cuba.

Decree No. 2687 of 15 November 1933 respecting industrial accidents, to repeal and replace the Industrial Accidents Act of 12 June 1916 (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3A), amended by Decrees Nos. 3156 and 3341 of 16 and 30 December 1933, Cuba 3B and 3C), and by Legislative Decree No. 596 of 18 February 1936 (L.S. 1936, Cuba 1).
 Presidential Decree No. 223 of 31 January 1935 to issue Regulations in pursuance of the Industrial Accidents Act, amended by Presidential Decrees No. 1252 of 6 May, No. 1653 of 27 June 1936, No. 3103 of 11 November 1936 and No. 37 of 31 December 1937.

Denmark.

Act of 20 May 1933 concerning insurance against the consequences of accidents (L.S. 1933, Den. 5), to supersede the Act of 6 July 1916 and its amendments.

*United Kingdom:**Great Britain.*

Workmen's Compensation Acts 1925-1931 (L.S. 1925, G.B.3; 1926, G.B.10 and 1931, G.B.4).
 The Adoption of Children (Workmen's Compensation) Act, 1934.
 Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowance) Act, 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B.4).
 Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943 (L.S. 1943, G.B. 1B).
 Ministry of National Insurance (Workmen's Compensation) Order, 1945.

Northern Ireland.

Workmen's Compensation Act (Northern Ireland), 1927.
 The Adoption of Children (Workmen's Compensation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1934.
 Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1940.
 Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act (Northern Ireland), 1943.

Ireland.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, I.F.S. 1) to consolidate the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1906-1919.

Italy.

Legislative Decree No. 1455 of 11 July 1935 concerning the changing of the seat and the territorial limits of the Departmental Arbitration Commission for accidents in agriculture.
 Royal Decree No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 to issue provisions respecting compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases. (L.S. 1935, It. 8).
 Decree No. 288 of 17 March 1941 extending compulsory insurance against accidents in agriculture to workers over 65 years of age.
 Legislative Decree No. 315 of 25 March 1943 unifying compulsory insurance for accidents in industry and agriculture.
 Legislative Decree No. 343 of 28 April 1945 concerning the granting of a temporary cost-of-living bonus to a person in receipt of benefit in respect of an industrial accident or occupational disease whose disability is assessed at 50 to 100 per cent.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
 Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Netherlands.

Act of 20 May 1922 to insure persons employed in agricultural occupations against the pecuniary consequences of accidents with which they meet in connection with their employment (L.S. 1922, Neth. 2), as amended by the Acts of 21 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, Neth. 2), 13 May 1927 (L.S. 1927, Neth. 1), 2 July 1928 (L.S. 1928, Neth. 2), 7 February 1929 (L.S. 1929, Neth. 2A) and 18 July 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 3B).

Sweden.

Act of 17 June 1916 respecting insurance against industrial accidents (B.B., Vol. XI, 1916, p. 267), amended by the Acts of 14 June 1917, 26 April 1918, 19 June 1919, 18 June 1920, 15 June 1922 (L.S. 1922, Swe. 2), 18 June 1926 (L.S. 1926, Swe. 5), 24 May 1928 (L.S. 1928, Swe. 1), 14 June 1933 (L.S. 1933, Swe. 1), 26 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Swe. 5) and 11 June 1937 (L.S. 1937, Swe. 9).

Uruguay.

Act of 26 November 1920, respecting occupational accidents (L.S. 1920, Ur. 1), amended by Act of 11 January 1934 to extend and readjust the pensions scheme (L.S. 1934, Ur. 1).
 Decree of 25 February 1932 to declare the Act concerning industrial accidents applicable to workers engaged in rural occupations.
 Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941 concerning compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* states that no special information has been received regarding the application of the Convention which continues to be applied in a normal way. The Government refers to the special statistical memorandum *Labour Accidents* prepared by the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The Government of *Chile* supplements previously announced legislation by Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945. This Act provides for additional resources for the guarantee fund, with the object of increasing present pensions by 100 per cent. No information is available regarding infringements of the legislation.

The Government of *Cuba* states that all workers are covered by the legislation in force.

The Ministry of Labour, the General Directorate of Health and Social Welfare and the provincial offices are entrusted with the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention. No statistics are available concerning compensation paid to agricultural workers.

No decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions were given by courts of law or other courts. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that, by Order-in-Council No. 318 of 21 March 1945, the functions of the Home Secretary in regard to workmen's compensation were transferred to the Minister of National Insurance.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in its report for the period 1939-40.

The Government of *Italy* states that, by Legislative Decree No. 315 of 25 March 1943, the administration of compulsory insurance against accidents in agriculture was transferred from the mutual benefit funds for accidents in agriculture to the National Institute for Insurance against Industrial Accidents, with a separate and special management for accident insurance in agriculture.

The application of the Regulations concerning accident insurance in agriculture is ensured by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare through the labour inspectors.

During the period under review, no decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of the *Netherlands* forwards a copy of the last report, published in 1942, on the position and activities of the State Insurance Bank, and states that no later information is available at present. The Government adds that, as in the past, in examining the statistical information contained in the Bank's report, due account must be paid to the fact that accident insurance (agriculture) is administered by the State Insurance Bank and by the occupational organisations. The majority of the employers are affiliated with these organisations. The Bank is responsible for a relatively small group.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37 as supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the provisions of § 3 (b) of Act No. 10004 of 28

February 1941 establish complete harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

Aden.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 40 of 1939) (this came into operation on 1 January 1940 and replaces the Indian legislation referred to in the report for the year 1937-38).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 35 of 1940).

Bahamas.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943 (Act No. 25 of 1943).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1944 (No. 9 of 1944).

Barbados.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943 (Act No. 2 of 1943).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1943 (Act No. 47 of 1943).

British Honduras.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1942).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (No. 18 of 1942).

Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1942.

Workmen's Compensation (Medical Referees and Return of Injuries) Order, 1943.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943 (No. 7 of 1943.)

Cyprus.

Workmen's Compensation Law, 1942 (No. 30 of 1942.)

Fiji.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1940).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 44 of 1940). (the principal Ordinance was brought into operation on 1 March 1941).

Gambia.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 18 of 1940).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 35 of 1940) (The principal Ordinance was brought into operation on 1 January 1942).

Workmen's Compensation Order, 1940 (Order No. 47 of 1940).

Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1941 (Regulations No. 17 of 1941).

Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) Rules, 1941 (Rules No. 43 of 1941).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (No. 16 of 1942).

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Order, 1943 (Order No. 5 of 1943).

Gold Coast.¹

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 52 of 1940).

¹ The Gold Coast Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1940, was brought into operation on 1 July 1942.

Workmen's Compensation (Application) Order, 1941 (Order No. 8 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) Rules, 1941 (Rules No. 59 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1942 (Rules No. 5 of 1942).
 Workmen's Compensation (Application) (Amendment) Order, 1942 (No. 21 of 1942).
 Master and Servant (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943 (No. 4 of 1943).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules, 1943 (Rules No. 19 of 1943).
 Workmen's Compensation (Application) (Amendment) Order, 1943 (No. 16 of 1943).

Jamaica.

Workmen's Compensation Amendment Law, 1939 (Law No. 35 of 1939).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Law, 1941 (No. 71 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Law, 1942 (No. 45 of 1942).

Johore.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Enactment, 1940 (Enactment No. 9 of 1940).

Kedah.

Fatal Accidents Enactment, 1360 (Enactment No. 2 of 1360).

Kelantan.

Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1939 (Enactment No. 43 of 1939).
 Government Gazette Notification No. 185 of 1940 removing certain occupational diseases from Schedule 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1939.

Kenya.

Mining Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance 29 of 1940), Section 76.

Leeward Islands.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Act No. 8 of 1939).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1941 (Act No. 16 of 1941).

Malta.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943 (No. 7 of 1943).

Nigeria.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance, 51 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, 1941 (Order No. 31 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1942 (Rules No. 4 of 1942).

Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1942).

Northern Rhodesia.

Employment of Natives (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 55 of 1940).
 Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944 (does not exclude agricultural workers).

Palestine.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (No. 27 of 1942).

Sierra Leone.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 35 of 1939).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 28 of 1940).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation (Application to Certain Employments) Order in Council, 1940 (Public Notice No. 79 of 1940).
 Workmen's Compensation (Application to Certain Employments) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1941 (Public Notice No. 39 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation (Notification of Injuries) Rules, 1940 (Public Notice No. 118 of 1940).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1942).
 Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1942).

St. Lucia.¹

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1941).
 Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1942 (No. 58 of 1942).
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (No. 4 of 1942).

St. Vincent.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 21 of 1939) (brought into operation 1 December 1940).
 Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1940.
 Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943 (No. 8 of 1943).

Trinidad.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945.
 This Ordinance excludes persons employed (otherwise than in connection with any engine or machine worked by mechanical power) on an agricultural holdings not exceeding 30 acres.

The Government of *Italy* states Royal Decree No. 1212 of 3 April 1937 establishes compulsory insurance against accidents in agriculture in Libya only to Italian citizens of the home country between 12 and 65 years of age.

¹ The St. Lucia Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was brought into operation on 1 January 1943.

13. Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting

This Convention came into force on 31 August 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Afghanistan	12. 6. 1939	
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Austria	12. 6. 1924	
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1944-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	7. 7. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	31. 8. 1923	
Estonia	8. 9. 1922	
Finland	5. 4. 1929	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	19. 2. 1926	
Greece	22. 12. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary ¹	4. 1. 1928	
Latvia	9. 9. 1924	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	7. 1. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	15. 12. 1939	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	11. 6. 1929	1944-1945
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	4. 12. 1925	
Spain	20. 6. 1924	
Sweden	27. 11. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	28. 4. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9. 1929	

¹ Conditional ratification registered.

Introductory Note

The ratification of this Convention by the *Netherlands* Government was registered on 15 December 1939. Since that date, the Government has been unable to furnish information regarding the legislation by which the Convention is applied.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

In its report for 1944-45, the Government of *Uruguay* states that the adoption of relevant Regulations is necessary in order to ensure complete harmony with the Convention.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 30 March 1926 concerning the use of white lead and other pigments containing lead (L.S. 1926, Bel. 2A).

Act of 24 July 1927 concerning compensation for injury caused by occupational diseases (L.S. 1927, Bel. 7).

Royal Order of 16 September 1926 to regulate the purchase, sale, transport and use of white lead and other white compounds containing lead intended for trade purposes (L.S. 1926, Bel. 2B).

Ministerial Order of 16 September 1926 in pursuance of §§2, 4, 5 and 7 of the Royal Order to regulate the purchase, sale, transport and use of white lead and other white compounds containing lead (L.S. 1926, Bel. 2D).

Ministerial Order of 17 September 1926 concerning the use in painting of white lead, other white pigments containing lead and white pigments the

lead content of which in the metallic state exceeds 2 per cent. (L.S. 1926, Bel. 2C).

Royal Order of 15 November 1927 to supplement the Royal Order of 16 September 1926 to regulate the purchase, sale, transport and use of white lead and other white compounds containing lead intended for trade purposes (L.S. 1927, Bel. 9).

Royal Order of 31 October 1928 prohibiting the employment of young persons under eighteen years of age and women in painting work involving the use of white lead and other white lead pigments (L.S. 1928, Bel. 6).

Royal Order of 14 April 1930 laying down special Regulations for the application of paint by the compressed air-spraying gun or pneumatic painting (L.S. 1930, Bel. 3).

Chile.

Decree of 30 April 1926 to approve the Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (L.S. 1926, Chile 2).

Regulations of 21 April 1927 respecting occupational diseases (L.S. 1927, Chile 2).

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940 (§§234 and 235) to issue new Regulations concerning industrial hygiene and safety.

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 215 of 16 May 1934 to prohibit the use of white lead in painting (L.S. 1934, Cuba 13).

Legislative Decree No. 105 of 25 July 1935, amending the above Decree (L.S. 1935, Cuba 8).

Finland.

Act of 1 March 1929 prohibiting the use of white lead and sulphate of lead in certain kinds of painting (L.S. 1929, Fin. 1A).

- Order of 1 March 1929 concerning the implementing of the Convention.
- Decision of the Ministry of Social Affairs dated 22 June 1929 laying down detailed provisions concerning the use of white lead in painting (L.S. 1929, Fin. 1B).
- Resolution of the Council of State of 14 March 1919 specifying the trades and branches thereof which must be deemed to be specially dangerous, and issuing detailed Regulations concerning the employments liable to injure the health of children and young persons to hinder their physical development (L.S. 1924, Fin. 5, Appendix).
- Sanitary Regulations of 24 September 1929 for workers employed in painting work in which the use of white lead, sulphate of lead and products containing those pigments is necessary.
- Factory Inspection Act of 4 March 1927 (L.S. 1927, Fin. 1).
- Decision of the Council of State of 4 March 1927 concerning the application of the above Act.

Greece.

- Royal Decree of 17 December 1921 respecting the prohibition of the use of white lead, red lead, litharge and of all other compounds of these oxides in the painting of buildings, ships, etc. (L.S. 1921, Gr. 2B).
- Act No. 2654 of 6 August 1924 respecting the prohibition of the use of white lead, red lead and litharge in the building industry and other work (L.S. 1924, Gr. 2A).
- Act No. 2994 for the ratification of the international Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.
- Act No. 6011 of 29 January 1934 (promulgated on 6 February 1934) to amend Act No. 2654 (L.S. 1934, Gr. 2).
- Act No. 6080 respecting the prohibition of certain organic colouring matters.
- Exceptional Act No. 1204 of 20 April 1938 prohibiting the use of lead paints (L.S. 1938, Gr. 4).
- Act No. 560 of 1945 to establish Statutes for the Ministry of Labour.

Mexico.

- Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917.
- Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Netherlands.

- See Introductory Note.

Norway.

- Act of 24 May 1929 partially prohibiting the use of white lead, etc., in painting (L.S. 1929, Nor. 1).
- Royal Decree of 6 December 1929 concerning the putting into force of the above Act.
- Regulations concerning the use of white lead, etc., in painting, issued under §6 of the Act of 24 May 1929.

Sweden.

- Workers' Protection Act of 29 June 1912 (B.B., Vol. VIII, 1913, p. 84).
- Act of 19 February 1926 to prohibit in certain cases the employment of workers in painting work in which lead colours are used (L.S. 1926, Swe. 1).
- Decree of the Royal Department of Labour and Social Welfare of 30 June 1926 concerning the form to be used for reports on cases of lead poisoning in the painting industry.
- Royal Decree of 10 December 1926 concerning the payment of the expense of medical examination of working painters, examined in accordance with the above-mentioned Act.

Uruguay.

- Resolution dated 3 March 1937 to regulate the use and manipulation of lead and its derivatives with a view to reducing lead poisoning (L.S. 1937, Ur. 1).
- See also Introductory Note.

Venezuela.

- Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
- Regulations of 30 November 1938 to give effect to the Labour Act.
- Decree of the Federal Executive of 12 April 1940 for the administration of the Labour Act and the Regulations framed thereunder.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* states that, during the period under review, there have been no amendments to the Act of 30 March 1926.

There have been no cases where the use of white lead or sulphate of lead and of all products containing these pigments has been considered necessary by the competent authorities. Statistics with regard to lead poisoning are kept up to date by the Technical Committee of the Welfare Fund for victims of occupational diseases. The report contains statistical information for the year 1944 from the annual report on the activities of the medical service with regard to the protection of workers under the Act of 30 March 1926.

No decisions regarding the application of the Convention have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that 5,000 workers were employed on painting work and of these approximately 306 were employed in paint factories (as compared with 250 in the preceding year). No breaches of the Regulations have been recorded by the inspection services and there have been no cases of lead poisoning. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that no special measures have been taken in respect of §§ I and II of Legislative Decree No. 215 of 16 May 1934. §§ IV and V of the Decree are in conformity with the provisions of the Convention, and limit the age for the admission of apprentices to employment in any work involving the use of white lead to 16 years. No case of lead poisoning has been noted by the General Directorate of Hygiene and Social Welfare. The Ministries of Health, Social Assistance and Labour and the General Directorate of Hygiene and Social Welfare and the provincial labour offices are entrusted with the supervision of the application of the relevant legislation.

No statistics relating to morbidity and mortality exist. No decisions by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states the Ministry of Social Affairs controls and supervises the activities of the labour inspectors. No cases of lead poisoning have come to the notice of the authorities. No decisions have been given by the courts. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Greece* refers to previous reports and states that the Convention is strictly applied by existing legislation. The enforcement of the provisions of the Conven-

tion is entrusted to the Department for Industrial Safety, set up by Act No. 560 of 1945 establishing the Statutes of the Ministry of Labour. Statistics with regard to lead poisoning during the years 1941 to 1946 are in course of preparation. The report contains statistical information with regard to the organisation and working of the inspection services.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 1.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and states that no new legislation has been issued.

In its report for 1944-45, the Government of *Mexico* states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation. (See also Reports on the Application of Conventions (Report VI), 1945, p. 25.)

The *Netherlands* Government states that it has nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

Uruguay. See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Venezuela* states that §§ Nos. 116, 117 and 118 of the Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (as amended by the Act of 4 May 1945) and §§ 136 and 137 of the Regulations of 30 November issued under the Labour Act, ensure the application of Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 of the Convention.

The Ministry of Labour and Communications, which is responsible for various technical sections, and is assisted by the Directorate of Labour and the labour inspectorate, is responsible for the application of the relevant legislation.

See also under Convention No. 3, for information regarding inspection, sanctions and statistics.

Up to the present, no decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations or from employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

14. Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings

This Convention came into force on 19 June 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Afghanistan	12. 6. 1939	
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1939-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	
Canada	21. 3. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	15. 9. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	17. 5. 1934	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Czechoslovakia	31. 8. 1923	
Denmark	30. 8. 1935	1944-1945
Estonia	29. 11. 1923	
Finland	19. 6. 1923	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	3. 9. 1926	
Greece	11. 5. 1929	1944-1945
India	11. 5. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	22. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Latvia	9. 9. 1924	
Lithuania	19. 6. 1931	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	7. 1. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	7. 7. 1937	1944-1945
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Portugal	3. 7. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Rumania	18. 8. 1923	
Spain	20. 6. 1924	
Sweden	22. 12. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	16. 1. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Turkey (notified)	11. 7. 1946	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	11. 5. 1923	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See note 2 to Convention 1.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 17 July 1905 relating to the Sunday rest in industrial and commercial undertakings (French text in B.B., Vol. IV, 1905, p. 212), amended by the Acts of 25 May 1914 and 24 July 1927 (L.S. 1927, Bel. 6), and Orders issued in pursuance thereof.

Canada.

See Introductory Note, Convention No. 1.

Chile.

Regulations No. 101 of 16 January 1918 respecting holidays and Sunday rest, supplemented by Decrees Nos. 757, 758 and 759 of 5 October 1939, 369 of 14 June 1941, 513 of 5 August 1941 and 711 of 27 September 1944.

Finland.

Order of 18 August 1917 respecting employment in industry and in certain other occupations.

Act of 27 November 1917 respecting the eight-hour working day, as amended by the Act of 14 August 1918 (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, pp. 36-39).

Order of 1 June 1923 bringing the Convention into force in Finland.

Factory Inspection Act of 4 March 1927 (L.S. 1927, Fin. 1).

Decision of the Council of State of 4 April 1927 applying the Act of 4 March 1927.

Decision of the Council of State of 21 June 1945 respecting hours of work in continuous undertakings.

Decision of the Council of State of 21 June 1945 relating to special exceptions to the provisions of the Act of 27 November 1917.

India.

Indian Railways Act, 1890, as amended in 1930 (L.S. 1930, Ind. 1A).

Indian Mines Act, 1923 (L.S. 1923, Ind. 3), as subsequently amended (L.S. 1928, Ind. 1 and 1935, Ind. 3).

Railways Servants' (Hours of Employment) Rules, 1931.

Indian Factories Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Ind. 2), as subsequently amended (L.S. 1936, Ind. 3, and 1945, Ind. 1).

The Factory (Holidays) Central Rules, 1945.

Ireland.

Road Traffic Act, 1933 (L.S. 1933, I.F.S. 4).

Conditions of Employment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, I.F.S. 1).

Italy.

Act No. 370 of 22 February 1934 concerning Sunday and weekly rest (L.S. 1934, It. 3).

Decree of 22 June 1935 specifying the occupations covered by § 5 of the Decree of 22 February 1934, amended by Legislative Decrees of 7 November 1936, 18 January, 3 March, 26 March and 3 April 1940.

Act No. 1109 of 16 July 1940 unifying the legislative provisions respecting the protection of workers during the period of the war.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1), amended by the Decree of 18 February 1936 (L.S. 1936, Mex. 1).

Portugal.

Legislative Decree of 8 March 1911 concerning the weekly rest (B.B., Vol. VI, 1911, p. 189).

Decree No. 22500 of 10 May 1933 concerning hours of work in transport undertakings (L.S. 1933, Port. 2).

Legislative Decree No. 23048 of 23 September 1933 to promulgate the National Labour Statute (L.S. 1933, Port. 5).

Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 regulating hours of work in industrial and commercial undertakings (L.S. 1934, Port. 5A), amended by Legislative Decree No. 26917 of 24 August 1936 (L.S. 1936, Port. 3).

Legislative Decree No. 32647 of 29 January 1943 concerning the hours of work of the staff of land transport undertakings.

Legislative Decree No. 33512 of 29 January 1944 (Article 26) respecting, *inter alia*, the National Family Allowance Fund.

Various Resolutions of the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Social Welfare, dated 14 April 1942, 19 July 1943, 8 January 1945, 26 April 1945, 28 April 1945.

Sweden.

Act of 29 June 1912 respecting the protection of workers, amended by the Act of 12 June 1931 (L.S. 1931, Swe. 5).

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 26 September 1931 respecting weekly rest (L.S. 1931, Switz. 9), as amended by the Federal Act of 30 September 1943.

Regulations and Orders in pursuance of the above Act:

Administrative Regulations of the Federal Council of 11 June 1934.

Order of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 14 January 1935 concerning the weekly rest of the staff of cinematographs.

Order of the aforesaid Department of 3 August 1935 concerning the weekly rest of workers employed by gardeners.

Order of the aforesaid Department of 3 August 1935 concerning the weekly rest of workers employed by dairy contractors and in dairies.

Order of the aforesaid Department of 11 June 1937 concerning the weekly rest of staff employed by owners of horse-drawn vehicles and other persons utilising horses.

Order of the aforesaid Department of 20 December 1937 concerning the weekly rest of persons employed in newspaper kiosks.

Order of the aforesaid Department of 17 June 1938 concerning the weekly rest of the technical staff of power stations not covered by the Federal Factory Act.

Order of the Federal Council of 16 July 1943 concerning the weekly rest of workers employed in mines.

Federal Factory Act of 18 June 1914/27 June 1919 (B.B. 1914, Vol. IX, p. 269 and L.S. 1919, Switz. 3).

Order promulgated by the Federal Council on 3 October 1919-7 September 1923, in pursuance of the above Act (L.S. 1919, Switz. 4 and 1923, Switz. 3).

Federal Factory Act of 6 March 1920 regulating the hours of labour of persons employed on railways and in other services connected with transport and communications (L.S. 1920, Switz. 1).

Administrative Orders Nos. I and II of the Federal Council of 12 August 1921.

Federal Act of 15 March 1932 concerning the circulation of motor vehicles and cycles.

Order of the Federal Council of 4 December 1933 regulating the hours of work and rest of professional drivers of motor vehicles (L.S. 1933, Switz. 8).

Order of the Federal Council of 9 October 1936 regulating work in the watch and clock-making industry not carried on in factories, extended by Order of the Federal Council of 29 December 1937.

Various Federal Orders, Circulars and Instructions concerning the application of the weekly rest.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).

Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.

Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

In its report for the period 1939-1945, the Government of *Belgium* states that no special difficulties were experienced regarding the application of the Convention during the period under review. The Government adds that it does not possess the necessary information to furnish statistics relating to the application of the Convention.

Legal decisions have, in general, been based on judicial precedents and thus have facilitated the work of the control services.

During the period under review, the labour inspection services have instituted proceedings in 35 cases for infringements of the Act of 17 July 1905. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

Canada. See Introductory Note, Convention No. 1.

The Government of *Chile* states that almost all the judicial awards and administrative decisions which have been given relating to weekly rest have no direct bearing on the principles of the Convention, as they relate to the application of weekly rest in commercial undertakings. Copies of five awards are appended to the report. One of these awards concerns an industrial undertaking and four concern commercial establishments. The number of persons covered by the relevant legislation is over 1,500,000, of whom 391,921 are salaried employees in industrial undertakings (45,632 employees and 346,829 wage earners). Labour inspectors made 2,206 visits in 1944 and 175 infringements were notified, almost all of which concerned commercial establishments. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* for 1944-45 states that the exemption from the provisions of the Act respecting the 8-hour day, for work in industrial establishments which is organised in three shifts and cannot be suspended on Sundays, was revoked on 1 October 1945. By a decision of the Council of State, which is renewed annually and the scope of which was recently restricted, the following are exempted from the provisions of the Act respecting the 8-hour working day and which relate to the weekly rest: the construction, repair and maintenance of private dwelling houses and out-houses in the country, the hauling of timber and the floating thereof otherwise than at certain places, railways in respect of certain categories of staff, and transport on canals. No statistics are available relating to the application of the Convention. No decisions have come to the notice of the Government.

The Government of *India* states that the Government of India (Railway Department) has carried out certain amendments to the Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, modifying the periods of rest allowed to mates, keymen, and gangmen employed on the maintenance of the permanent way. These workers will be allowed one calendar day's rest in each week or, at the discretion of the railway administration, an equivalent number of consecutive days up to a maximum of three.

The report also states that the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945, provides for compensatory rest periods in the event of a worker being deprived of any of the weekly holidays for which provision is made in the Act (§35 A(1)) as the result of an Order or rule being made exempting workers from the provisions relating to weekly holidays. The amendment also empowers provincial Governments to prescribe rules in which the compensatory holidays provided for under §35 (1) of the Act shall be allowed. No decisions have come to the notice of the Government of India.

The Government of *Ireland* states that during the period under review three contraventions were reported. The employers were suitably warned.

The Government of *Italy* states that during the war the Ministry of Corporations was authorised, by Act No. 1109 of 16 July 1940 and by Legislative Decree No. 125 of 20 March 1941, to suspend the weekly rest and, through the labour inspectorate, to grant compensatory rest during the week in lieu of Sunday under a system of rotation. Extensive use was made of this arrangement. In some sections of industry, e.g., the transport industry, the weekly rest was abolished. The Government states that the situation will quickly return to normal now that the war is over.

No decisions have been given by courts of law and no observations have been received from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* repeats the information given under Article 6 of the Convention in its report for 1943-44, to the effect that it cannot supply a list of exceptions because none is permitted other than the general exception for establishments employing only the members of a family.

In its report for 1943-44 the Government also stated that the Convention had not been directly applied strictly speaking, but that the national legislation is in harmony with the provisions of the Convention.

In its report for the period 1940 to 1945, the Government of *Portugal* states that the application of the existing Regulations is entrusted to the National Institute for Labour and Provident Institutions.

The Government supplies statistical information concerning the number of workers covered by the legislation relating to hours of work, the weekly rest and the inspection visits reported by the inspection services. No special decisions have been given with regard to the weekly rest. No observations of any importance from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, as supplemented by subsequent communications.

Under Article 4 of the report form, the Government of *Switzerland* states that, owing to a shortage of wagons, an Order of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 12 September 1945 authorised exceptions to be made to the provisions of cantonal and federal legislation prohibiting work in con-

nection with the loading and unloading of goods wagons on certain days or at certain times. This Order was based on a Decree of the Federal Council of 4 September 1941 concerning hours of work in war time, and is therefore only provisional. Under the terms of the Order of 12 September 1945, the workers concerned may be employed on exceptional work outside the days and hours of rest laid down by cantonal or federal law, but only of their own free will and to an extent that is not detrimental to their health. The same worker may not be employed on successive Sundays, and women of whatever age and boys under 18 years of age may not be employed on Sundays or at night.

Under the Order of 12 September 1945, provision is made for compensatory rest periods each month or for overtime payment by increasing the normal wages by 25 per cent. if the compensatory rest cannot be granted during the month. The Order was promulgated after consultation with responsible associations of employers and workers.

An inter-cantonal association for labour legislation has been created, consisting of the various cantonal authorities responsible for the application of the Labour Law.

The report adds that, under Article 1 of the Convention, 3 decisions were given in regard to compliance with the Federal Act concerning work in factories. During the period covered by the report, 45 decisions were given for infringements of the provisions of the Federal Act respecting weekly rest. In each case the penalty inflicted was a fine. The heaviest fine amounted to 120 francs. As in previous years, most of the sentences concerned proprietors of hotels, restaurants and cafés, bakers and pastrycooks and dairymen. During the same period, four judgments were pronounced for infringements of similar provisions in the Order of 4 December 1933 regulating the hours of work and rest of professional drivers of motor vehicles.

The report contains statistical information supplied by the federal factory inspectors with regard to the number of establishments and employees covered by the Federal Factory Act. Copies of relevant Laws and Regulations and reports of the factory inspectorate accompany the report.

In its first report on the application of the Convention, the Government of *Venezuela* states the Convention is applied by the Labour Act.

The Act enumerates the days (including Sundays) which are to be considered as public holidays and on which work is prohibited. The Act describes the undertakings, businesses and establishments which are subject to its provisions. Exceptions are made in the

case of undertakings in which, for reasons of public interest and for technical reasons connected with the industry concerned, work must be continued during all or any of the public holidays. These undertakings must be specified by the Federal Executive in Regulations issued under the Act or by special decisions, and the competent industrial associations of employers and workers must be consulted for this purpose. The Federal Executive shall also issue provisions respecting the rest periods to be granted in compensation for the authorised suspension or diminution of rest days in connection with these exceptional cases. Regulations issued under the Act stipulate the length of the compensatory rest periods in relation to the duration of Sunday work and the conditions under which Sunday work may be compensated by a reduced daily average of hours. The Regulations also enumerate the kinds of work and undertakings exempted from the provisions of the Act regarding work on public holidays, and provide that the labour inspectors may allow other exceptions for certain specific work in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Communications.

Article 7 of the Convention is applied under §§50, 70 and 71 of the Labour Act. Infringement of these provisions is subject to penalty.

The application of the legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Communications assisted by the Directorate of Labour, which is responsible for various technical sections, and by the labour inspectors.

Disputes are settled by the labour courts in accordance with Chapter IX of the Labour Act. Penalties for infringements of the relevant legislation are laid down in the Labour Act and the Regulations issued thereunder.

The Government includes in its report the text of one decision given by a labour court on 8 November 1940.

See also under Convention No. 3 for general information relating to inspection, penalties for breaches of the legislation and statistics.

Observations concerning the practical application of the national legislation implementing the Convention have been made by employers' and workers' organisations and, in particular, by employers and workers, but these observations do not bear in any way on the principles of the relevant legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Italian* Government states that Legislative Decree No. 868 of 8 April 1937 applies to Libya with modifications the provisions of Act No. 370 of 22 February 1934 concerning Sunday rest and weekly rest.

15. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers

This Convention came into force on 20 November 1922

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Australia	28. 6. 1935	1939-1940, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1939-1940
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	
Canada	31. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	2. 12. 1936	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	7. 7. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	12. 5. 1924	1944-1945
Estonia	8. 9. 1922	
Finland	10. 10. 1925	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	16. 1. 1928	
Germany	11. 6. 1929	
United Kingdom	8. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944 1944-1945
Greece	14. 6. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944
Hungary	1. 3. 1928	1944-1945
India	20. 11. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Japan	4. 12. 1930	
Latvia	9. 9. 1924	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Netherlands	17. 6. 1931	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	7. 10. 1927	1944-1945
Poland	21. 6. 1924	
Rumania	18. 8. 1923	
Spain	20. 6. 1924	
Sweden	14. 7. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	20. 11. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

In its report for 1944-45, the Government of *Uruguay* states that legislative measures were required in order to bring the national legislation into complete harmony with the Convention.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

The Navigation (Maritime Conventions) Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 10).

Canada.

Canada Shipping Act (L.S. 1934, Can. 7).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 678 of 27 November 1925 concerning recruitment for the military and naval forces.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Commercial Code, Book III, §823.

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 592 of 16 October 1934 (concerning in particular, the minimum age of admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers (L.S. 1934, Cuba 9).

Denmark.

Seamen's Act No. 181 of 1 May 1923 (L.S. 1923, Den. 2).

Act No. 76 of 31 March 1937 concerning placing and registration of seamen, and supervision of their engagement and discharge.

Finland.

Seamen's Act of 8 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, Fin. 1), as amended by Act of 26 May 1925 (L.S. 1925, Fin. 2), and Act of 11 May 1928 (L.S. 1928, Fin. 2). Act of 4 June 1937 concerning the registration of seamen and the supervision of their engagement and discharge.

United Kingdom.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, G.B. 5).

Hungary.

Act No. XVII of 1928 ratifying the Convention. Order No. 32043 of 1933 issued by the Minister of Commerce concerning, *inter alia*, the application of the above Act.

India.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1931 (L.S. 1931, Ind. 1).

Notification of the Government of India (Department of Commerce (No. 80-M, 11/31 of 5 December 1931) (L.S. 1931, Ind. 3).

Ireland.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1933 (L.S. 1933, I.F.S. 2.).

Netherlands.

Labour Act, 1919, as subsequently amended (L.S. 1922, Neth. 1), amended by the Act of 14 June 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 2A).

Decree of 25 September 1933 promulgating the text of the Labour Decree, 1920, as last amended by Royal Decree of 12 July 1933 (L.S. 1933, Neth. 4).

Norway.

Seamen's Act of 16 February 1923 (L.S. 1923, Nor. 1). Act of 29 June 1888 concerning the registration and the supervision of the engagement of seamen, and supplementary Acts No. 2 of 28 May 1892, and No. 2 of 16 June 1927.

Sweden.

Seamen's Act of 15 June 1922 (L.S. 1922, Swe. 1), amended by the Act of 27 February 1925 (L.S. 1925, Swe. 1).

Royal Decree of 13 July 1911 concerning seamen's employment offices and the signing on and off of seamen, etc., as amended by the Decree of 22 December 1922.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* refers to previous reports in which it stated that no change had taken place either by Statute or Regulation. No decisions by courts of law and no observations from employers or employees.

The Government of *Canada* states that this Convention, among others, forms part of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and that its provisions are being observed by owners, masters and seamen of Canadian vessels engaged in maritime navigation. No contraventions or difficulties, legal or otherwise, or judicial decisions were reported during the period. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that, during the period under review, 111 apprentice posts were authorised. This number corresponds with the number of persons covered by the provisions of the Convention. No breaches of the relevant legislation have been notified. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Convention are applied by §§III, XII, XIII, XIV and XVI of Legislative Decree No. 592 of 16 October 1934. The supervision of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour, the Maritime Office, the provincial labour office, harbour-masters (Ministry of National Defence), and the Customs Administration Department (Ministry of Finance). The report contains information supplied by harbour-masters.

See also under Convention No. 9.

No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states that no statistics are available concerning the numbers of persons covered by this Convention. No judicial decisions have come to the notice of the Government.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that no relevant statistics are compiled and no reports of inspection or registration services are available. The Government is, however, satisfied that the measures taken to enforce the Convention are effective. No judicial decision by a court of law has come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Hungary* states that, during the period under review, no new measures were taken regarding the subjects covered by the Convention. No information is available regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *India* refers to previous reports and adds that no contraventions have been reported at any port. No decisions have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in the report for the period 1939-40.

The *Netherlands* Government states that there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 2, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations were issued.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, as supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

Uruguay. See Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

Cyprus.

Registration of Ships (International Labour Conventions) Law, 1939 (Law No. 24 of 1939).

Gambia.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1940).

Tanganyika.

Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1940). (The provisions in this Ordinance replace those in Section 101 of the Shipping Ordinance, 1937 (No. 28 of 1937) which have been repealed by the Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (No. 33 of 1940).

By Order in Council dated 7 March 1940 (The Merchant Shipping (Colonies) (Amendment) Order,

1940), the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, were applied to ships registered as British ships under the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts in the following colonial dependencies:

Gibraltar. (Order came into operation on 20 May 1940.)

Grenada. (Order came into operation on 25 May 1940.)

Nigeria. (Order came into operation on 29 May 1940)

St. Lucia. (Order came into operation on 11 May 1940.)

St. Vincent. (Order came into operation on 14 May 1940.)

By Order in Council dated 14 March 1941 (The Merchant Shipping (Colonies) (Amendment) Order, 1941), the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, were applied to ships registered as British ships under the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts in the following Colonial Dependencies:

Aden. (Order came into operation on 24 May 1941.)

Falkland Islands. (Order came into operation on 1 July 1941.)

Sierra Leone. (Order came into operation on 24 April 1941.)

For provisions applicable to the Straits Settlements, Dominica and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana, see Convention No. 8 above.

16. Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea

This Convention came into force on 20 November 1922

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Argentine Republic	26. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944
Australia	28. 6. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1939-1940, 1944-1945
Brazil	8. 6. 1936	1942-1943
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945
Canada	31. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	2. 12. 1936	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	7. 7. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	23. 4. 1938	1944-1945
Estonia	8. 9. 1922	
Finland	10. 10. 1925	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	22. 3. 1928	
Germany	11. 6. 1929	
United Kingdom	8. 3. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944 1944-1945
Greece	28. 6. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944
Hungary	1. 3. 1928	1944-1945
India	20. 11. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945
Japan	7. 6. 1924	
Latvia	9. 9. 1924	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	9. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	9. 3. 1928	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Poland	20. 6. 1924	
Rumania	18. 8. 1923	
Spain	20. 6. 1924	
Sweden	14. 7. 1925	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	20. 11. 1922	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

In its report for 1944-45, the Government of *Uruguay* states that legislative measures are required in order to ensure complete harmony between the national legislation and the Convention.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

The Navigation (Maritime Conventions) Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 10).
The Navigation (Health) Regulations (Amendment, S.R. 1935, No. 76).

Canada.

Canada Shipping Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Can. 7).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 678 of 27 November 1925 concerning recruitment for the army and navy.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile 1A).

Decree No. 1682 of 21 December 1935 to issue general Regulations concerning the registration of seamen. Commercial Code, Book III, §823.

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 592 of 16 October 1934 concerning, in particular, the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (L.S. 1934, Cuba 9).

Denmark.

Notification of 8 January 1938 (in force 1 March 1938) respecting medical examination of ships' crews, issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Shipping under §1 (2) of the Ships Officers' and Engineers' Act of 28 February 1916, as subsequently amended, and §26 (2) of the Seamen's Act of 1 May 1923.

Finland.

Seamen's Act of 8 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, Fin. 1), as amended by the Acts of 26 May 1925 (L.S. 1925, Fin. 2) and 11 May 1928 (L.S. 1928, Fin. 2)

Order of 19 September 1925 bringing the Convention into force.

Act of 4 June 1937 concerning the registration of seamen and the supervision of their engagement and discharge.

United Kingdom.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, G.B. 5).

Hungary.

Act No. XVIII of 1928 ratifying the Convention.
Order No. 32043 of 1933 issued by the Minister of Commerce concerning, *inter alia*, the application of the above Act.

India.

Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1931 (L.S. 1931, Ind. 1).

Notification No. 80-M of the Department of Commerce of 8 August 1931.

Ireland.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions), 1933 (L.S. 1933, I.F.S. 2).

Italy.

Act No. 244 of 21 January 1934 to issue Regulations concerning the physical capacity of persons requesting registration or reregistration in the Seamen's Register, as well as of persons seeking employment on board vessels of the Mercantile Marine (former Royal Decree No. 1773 of 14 December 1933).

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general lines of communication.

Netherlands.

Labour Act, 1919, as subsequently amended (L.S. 1922, Neth. 1), amended by the Act of 14 June 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 2A).

Decree of 25 September 1933 to promulgate the text of the Labour Decree, 1920, as last amended by the Royal Decree of 12 July 1933 (L.S. 1933, Neth. 4).

Seamen's Decree (*Schepenlingenbesluit*) dated 15 May 1937 (L.S. 1937, Neth. 4); a Decree to issue public administrative Regulations as provided, *inter alia*, in §451 d of the Commercial Code, amended by an Act of 14 June 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 1).

Sweden.

Royal Order No. 263 of 22 May 1925 concerning the standard of health and physique required of seamen before engagement for certain voyages.

Royal Order of 31 December 1917 relating to medical certificates for seamen, amended by the Royal Order No. 264 of 22 May 1925.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that no change has taken place in the position regarding the application of the Convention since it furnished its report for the year ending 30 September 1944.

The Government of *Canada* states that this Convention, among others, forms part of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and that its provisions are being observed by owners, masters and seamen of Canadian vessels engaged in maritime navigation. No contraventions or difficulties, legal or otherwise, or judicial decisions were reported during the period. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that, during the period under review, 111 apprentice posts were authorised. This number corresponds to the number of persons covered by the provisions of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its last report and forwards a summary of reports supplied by harbour-masters showing that 24 young persons between 13 and 17 years of age were subjected to medical examination. 413 inspection visits were made.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to previous reports and adds that, under the Regulations of 23 September 1942, the medical certificate issued after a medical examination must be sent to the Board of Trade and not to the person examined (§5). Under §2 of the Regulation, a medical examination is compulsory at the time of mustering for all seamen to be engaged or who are engaged.

The Government appends to its report copies of a medical certificate, containing extracts from the Regulations of 23 September 1942.

The Government of *Finland* states that during the period under review no judicial decisions have come to the notice of the Government.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that no relevant statistics are compiled and no reports of inspection or registration services are available. The Government is satisfied that the measures taken to enforce the Convention are effective. No judicial decision by a court of law has come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Hungary* states that, during the period under review, no new measures were taken regarding the subjects covered by the Convention. No information is available regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *India* supplies statistics on the number of young persons medically examined for employment in the port of Bombay. No young persons were examined at other ports. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in the report for the period 1939-40.

The Government of *Italy* states that, under the provisions of §1 of Royal Legislative Decree No. 1773 of 14 December 1933, the medical examination which is compulsory on registration is undertaken by the medical officers of ports or by a military medical officer holding at least the rank of captain. This examination is very strictly carried out, but an appeal against the results of such an examination may be lodged with a committee, the composition of which offers the widest possible guarantees to the seamen concerned. The regular observance of this obligation is ensured by medical officers at ports and by the medical officers of the seamen's accident and sickness insurance institutions. The attention of the maritime authorities was drawn to this obligation by a circular from the Ministry of Communications (General Department of the Mercantile Marine) (Or-

dinance No. 21 of 6 March 1934, a copy of which was sent to the International Labour Office).

The application of the enforcement of the provisions of the Convention is entrusted to the Ministry of Marine (General Department of the Mercantile Marine), through the competent maritime authorities. The central and local committees continue to function regularly. 11 cases were examined recently by the central committees. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, in view of the abnormal conditions which prevail in the country, it is unable to supply any special information regarding the application of the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 2, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, as supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that young persons under 18 years of age, who wish to be employed at sea, must submit a medical certificate stating that they are fit for such work. Under the national legislation, a medical certificate is required for all kinds of work, including work on board vessels. However, the annual renewal of a medical certificate is required only for industry and commerce.

See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states there is nothing to report in respect of the year under review.

7th SESSION (GENEVA 1925,)

17. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents

This Convention came into force on 1 April 1927

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	21. 8. 1936	
Belgium	3. 10. 1927	1944-1945
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945
Chile	8. 10. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Hungary	19. 4. 1928	1944-1945
Latvia	29. 5. 1928	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	13. 9. 1927	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Poland	3. 11. 1937	
Portugal	27. 3. 1929	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Spain	22. 2. 1929	
Sweden	8. 9. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (1)

Belgium.

Act of 23 July 1927 for the approval of the Convention published in the *Moniteur belge* of 19 November 1927.

Royal Decree of 28 September 1931 concerning the Act respecting compensation for injuries resulting from industrial accidents. Consolidated Acts of 24 December 1903, 3 August 1926, 15 May 1929, 30 December 1929 and 18 June 1930 (L.S. 1931, Bel. 9).

Legislative Order of 19 May 1945 concerning indemnity for industrial accidents causally connected with war, amended by Legislative Order of 5 July 1945.

Legislative Order of 9 June 1945 to modify the application of the legislation with regard to compensation for industrial accidents.

Chile.

Chapter III of Legislative Decree No. 379 of 18 March 1925 concerning accident compensation (L.S. 1925, Chile 4).

Decree No. 238 of 31 March 1925 issuing Regulations under the preceding Legislative Decree, amended by Decree No. 1239 of 22 July 1930.

Decree No. 217 of 30 April 1926 to approve the amended Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (L.S. 1926, Chile 2).

Decree No. 903 of 8 June 1927 concerning unclassified partial incapacity.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940 to issue new Regulations concerning industrial hygiene and safety.

Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945 to amend the Sections of the Labour Code relating to compensation for industrial accidents.

Cuba.

Decree No. 2687 of 15 November 1933 to repeal and replace the Act of 12 June 1916 (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3A), amended by Decrees Nos. 3156 and 3341 of 16 and 20 December 1933 respectively (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3B and C).

Presidential Decree No. 223 of 31 January 1935 issuing Regulations under the Act concerning industrial accidents, amended by Presidential Decree No. 1653 and 1252 of 6 May and 27 June 1936 and No. 452 of 7 March 1938.

Decree No. 37 of 31 December 1937 and 1368 of 29 June 1938 concerning minimum premium scales.

Resolution No. 896 of 2 August 1945 concerning the reorganisation of the former Technical Board for the prevention of industrial accidents.

Hungary.

Act No. I of 1927 respecting compulsory insurance against sickness and accidents (L.S. 1927, Hung. 1) amended by Orders Nos. 9090 of 29 December 1931 (L.S. 1931, Hung. 5), 9600 of 1932 (L.S. 1932, Hung. 4), 6000 of 1933 (L.S. 1933, Hung. 4), 6500 of 1935 (L.S. 1935, Hung. 2) and 1250 of 6 March 1936 (L.S. 1936, Hung. 4).

Act No. XXIX of 1928 to embody the Convention in Hungarian legislation.

Act No. LXV of 1912 respecting pensions for State employees and their widows and orphans.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Social Insurance Act of 31 December 1942 (L.S. 1942, Mex. 1).

Netherlands.

Act of 2 January 1901 respecting the statutory insurance of workers against the pecuniary consequences of accidents in specified industries; text of the Decree of 28 June 1921 promulgating the said Act, as amended and supplemented (L.S. 1921, Part II, Neth. 1), amended by the Acts of 2 July 1928 (L.S. 1928, Neth. 1B), 7 February 1929 (L.S. 1929, Neth. 2B), 18 July 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 3A), 23 May 1935 (*Staatsblad*, No. 304) and 17 July 1936 (*Staatsblad*, No. 800) (L.S. 1935, Neth. 3).

Portugal

Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 respecting the right to compensation for the consequences of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, amended by Legislative Decree No. 27165 of 10 November 1936 (L.S. 1936, Port. 2A and B).
Decree No. 27649 of 12 April 1937 issuing Regulations concerning compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases under Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Port. 2).

Sweden.

Act of 17 June 1916 (B.B., Vol. XI, p. 267) respecting insurance against industrial accidents, as amended by the Acts of 14 June 1917, 26 April 1918, 19 June 1919, 18 June 1920, 15 June 1922 (L.S. 1922, Swe. 2), 23 May 1924 (L.S. 1924, Swe. 1A), 18 June 1926 (L.S. 1926, Swe. 5), 24 May 1928 (L.S. 1928, Swe. 1), 14 June 1933 (L.S. 1933, Swe. 1), 26 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Swe. 5), 11 June 1937 (L.S. 1937, Swe. 9), 10 March 1939 (L.S. 1939, Swe. 1), 17 November 1939 (L.S. 1939, Swe. 1), 28 June 1941 (L.S. 1941, Swe. 2), 19 December 1941 (L.S. 1941, Swe. 2), 19 May 1944 and 18 May 1945.
Act of 29 June 1917 concerning the Insurance Council, amended by Act of 24 May 1918.
Royal Decree of 9 November 1928 respecting reports upon industrial accidents, etc., amended by the Decrees of 4 December 1930, 24 November 1932, 23 December 1937, 28 June 1941 and 15 June 1944.
Royal Decrees of 24 March 1938 respecting compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases for prisoners and inmates of penitentiary institutions, amended by Royal Orders of 18 July 1942 (Nos. 644 and 656). Royal Decree of 10 June 1938 laying down special provisions relating to the application of these two Orders.
Act of 10 March 1939 concerning State insurance against war risks, amended by the Acts of 22 November 1940 and 12 June 1942.
Royal Decrees of 3 September 1939 laying down certain provisions relating to the application of the Act of 10 March 1939 concerning State insurance against war risks, amended by Royal Orders of 20 October 1939 and 3 December 1943.
Royal Decree of 30 June 1942 laying down certain provisions relating to the application of the Act on insurance against accidents to workers employed by the State, amended by Royal Decree of 22 June 1944.

Uruguay.

Act of 26 November 1920 respecting occupational accidents (L.S. 1920, Ur. 1).
Decree of 9 February 1933, extending the application of the Act respecting occupational accidents to domestic servants.
Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941 concerning compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* states that the two Legislative Orders introduced during the

period under review complete the coverage of certain occupational risks arising out of the handling of or the presence of war material.

The Order of 19 May 1945 (amended by Legislative Order of 5 July 1945), concerning indemnity for loss due to industrial accidents causally connected with the war, abolishes the rule according to which the "Special Fund" was responsible only for accidents which occur during the performance of any work which aggravates the war risk to which the victim is exposed.

According to the reform introduced by the Legislative Order of 9 June 1945, since 1 July 1945 salaried employees who are not covered by the Act of 7 August 1922 on contracts of employment are covered by the legislation on industrial accidents, irrespective of the amount of their remuneration. No legal decisions have come to the notice of the Government. The Government refers to statistical information regarding industrial accidents.

The Government of *Chile* supplements existing legislation by Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945. This Act provides for additional resources for the guarantee fund, with the object of increasing present pensions by 100 per cent. Detailed statistical information concerning accident insurance is supplied. The labour inspection service continues to work satisfactorily.

Decisions are given frequently in connection with the provisions of the Convention. The Government forwards the texts of 8 decisions dealing with compensation paid under accident insurance.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44 and supplies information with regard to the amount paid in cash benefits and benefits in kind (hospital treatment, medical services, medicines, etc.) and the number and nature of the accidents covered. The Minister of Labour and the Directorate of Health and Social Welfare and the provincial offices are responsible for ensuring compliance with the relevant legislation. Complaints regarding accidents are heard in the ordinary courts. No decisions have been given by courts of law.

The *Hungarian* Government states that, during the period under review, the legislation giving effect to the provisions of the Convention has been applied as in the past. Social insurance has been placed under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Social Welfare which was set up at the beginning of 1945. Statistical and other information on the application of the Convention are not yet available.

The Government of *Mexico* supplies statistical information.

The *Netherlands* Government forwards a copy of the last report, published in 1942, of the State Insurance Bank which shows that the number of full-time workers (1 full-time worker = 300 working days) was 1,400,000 (1,504,867 in 1941). The number of undertakings covered by compulsory insurance on 31 December 1942 was 205,000 (198,212 on

31 December 1941). The total amount paid in indemnities was 26,368,000 florins. The total cost of medical treatment, etc., in 1942 was 3,973,000 florins.

The report of the Bank also gives information regarding the nature of the accidents reported. In 1942, the number of cases for which temporary benefits and medical treatment were granted amounted to 252,580. The total administration costs were 5,276,229.11 florins (to this amount 38,957.69 florins should be added for non-recoverable premiums). The share of the non-affiliated employees from the State Insurance Bank was 245,787.14 florins.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Portugal* states that during the period 1940-1945 no legislation whatever was promulgated concerning accident compensation.

With respect to Article 7 of the Convention, Portuguese legislation makes no provision for the payment of additional compensation where the incapacitated workman needs constant attendance.

The report contains summaries of 17 decisions given regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *Sweden* supplies the text of the Act of 18 May 1945 which amends the Act of 17 June 1916. This amendment is of a drafting character only. The report contains statistical data.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941 establishes complete harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *Portugal* states that Order No. 10698 of 6 July 1944 provides for the extension to the Colonies of the legislation referred to in Legislative Decree No. 31464 of 12 August 1941, and Legislative Decree No. 31465 (§1) of 12 August 1944 which includes Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 respecting the right to compensation for the consequences of industrial accidents or occupational diseases.

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases

This Convention came into force on 1 April 1927

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	29. 9. 1928	
Belgium	3. 10. 1927	1944-1945
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941,
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	19. 9. 1932	
Denmark	18. 6. 1934	1944-1945
Finland	17. 9. 1927	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	13. 8. 1931	
Germany	18. 9. 1928	
United Kingdom ¹	6. 10. 1926	
Hungary ¹	19. 4. 1928	1944-1945
India	30. 9. 1927	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Iraq	26. 11. 1938	
Ireland ¹	25. 11. 1927	
Italy	22. 1. 1934	1944-1945
Japan	8. 10. 1928	
Latvia	29. 11. 1929	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Netherlands ¹	1. 11. 1928	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway ¹	11. 6. 1929	
Poland	3. 11. 1937	
Portugal	27. 3. 1929	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Spain	29. 9. 1932	
Sweden ¹	15. 10. 1929	
Switzerland	16. 11. 1927	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ²	30. 9. 1927	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See under Convention 42 (revised).

² See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

The Governments of the *United Kingdom*, *Hungary* and *Norway* have ratified Convention No. 42 concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised).

The Governments of *Ireland*, the *Netherlands* and *Sweden* have denounced this Convention and ratified Convention No. 42.

The information relating to the application of the revised Convention by the above countries is summarised under Convention No. 42.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 24 July 1927 respecting compensation for injury caused by occupational diseases (L.S. 1927, Bel. 7).

Order of the Regent of 13 November 1944 supplementing the Royal Order of 22 December 1938 to issue the list of occupational diseases and specifying in respect of each the industries or occupations in which the victim is entitled to compensation (L.S. 1938, Bel. 8) and specifying the list of industries and occupations subject, as regards the risk of pneumoconiosis, in the Act of 24 July 1927 concerning compensation for injury caused by occupational diseases.

Order of the Regent of 17 January 1945 fixing the rates of compensation to be paid during 1944 by heads of undertakings, subject to the Act of 24 July 1927 concerning compensation for injury caused by occupational diseases.

Order of the Regent of 30 May 1945 fixing the rates of compensation to be paid during 1944 by heads of undertakings in the lead and zinc industries, subject to the Act of 24 July 1927 concerning compensation for occupational diseases.

Order of the Regent of 27 October 1945 fixing the rates of compensation to be paid during 1945 by heads of undertakings subject to the Act of 24 July 1927 concerning compensation for injury caused by occupational diseases.

Ministerial Order of 27 October 1944 specifying the medical conditions that persons suffering from pneumoconiosis must satisfy in order to be entitled to compensation for occupational diseases.

Ministerial Order of 6 December 1944 supplementing the Order of 5 May 1939 specifying the classes of workers exposed to occupational diseases in respect of which compensation is payable.

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Decree No. 581 of 21 April 1927 concerning occupational diseases (L.S. 1927, Chile 2).

Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940 to issue new Regulations concerning industrial hygiene and safety.

Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945 to amend the Sections of the Labour Code relating to compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Cuba.

§65 of the Constitution.

Decree No. 2687 of 15 November 1933 to repeal and replace the Act of 12 June 1916 on industrial accidents (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3A), amended by Decrees Nos. 3156 and 3341 of 16 and 30 December 1933 respectively (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3B and C) and Legislative Decree No. 596 of 18 February 1936 (L.S. 1936, Cuba 1).

Presidential Decree No. 223 of 31 January 1935 issuing Regulations under the Act concerning industrial accidents amended by Presidential Decrees Nos. 1252 and 1653 of 6 May and 6 June 1936.

Legislative Decree No. 596 of 1936 respecting industrial accidents (L.S. 1936, Cuba 1).

Denmark.

Act of 20 May 1933 concerning insurance against the consequences of accidents (L.S. 1933, Den. 5), as amended by the Act of 13 April 1938 (L.S. 1938, Den. 6).

Finland.

Act of 12 April 1935 respecting the insurance of wage-earning employees against accidents, amended by the Act of 14 December 1935 (L.S. 1935, Fin. 1).

Act of 12 April 1935 concerning the right of civil servants and State employees to compensation for accidents.

Act of 12 May 1939 respecting compensation for occupational diseases, to repeal the Act of 12 April 1935 respecting compensation for certain occupational diseases and for inflammation consequent upon friction caused by implements (L.S. 1935, Fin. 2).

United Kingdom.

See Introductory Note.

Hungary.

See Introductory Note.

India.

Workmen's Compensation Act of 5 March 1923 (L.S. 1923, Ind. 1), amended by Acts No. 29 of 1926 (L.S. 1926, Ind. 3A), Act No. 5 of 1929 (L.S. 1929, Ind. 3), No. 15 of 9 September 1933 (L.S. 1933, Ind. 2), No. 9 of 5 April 1938 (L.S. 1938, Ind. 2) and by the Act of 1942.

Ireland.

See Introductory Note.

Italy.

Royal Decree No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 to issue new provisions for compulsory insurance against occupational accidents and diseases (L.S. 1935, It. 8), and repealing Royal Decree No. 928 of 13 May 1929 instituting insurance against occupational diseases and also the Regulations issued thereunder approved by Royal Decree No. 1665 of 5 October 1933.

Royal Decree No. 2276 of 15 December 1936 to supplement Royal Decree No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 concerning compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Royal Decree No. 200 of 25 January 1937 approving the Regulations for the enforcement of Royal Decrees No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 and No. 2276 of 15 December 1936 concerning compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Royal Decree No. 2012 of 5 November 1937 containing Regulations for giving effect to the provisions of Royal Decree No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 concerning disputes relating to insurance for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Act No. 1012 of 1 June 1939 amending Royal Decree No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 concerning compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases (L.S. 1939, It. 3).

Ministerial Decree of 16 February 1938 approving the table of coefficients for the calculation of the present capital values of disability pensions and survivors' pensions.

Royal Decree No. 1054 of 10 March 1938 containing provisions concerning the liquidation of compensation and pensions for industrial accidents and occupational diseases to the established and temporary staff of the State railways and for the settlement of disputes in this connection.

Ministerial Decree of 19 January 1939 concerning insurance for industrial accidents and occupational diseases of the salaried employees of State administrations.

Netherlands.

See Introductory Note.

Norway.

See Introductory Note.

Portugal.

Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 respecting the right to compensation for the consequence of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, amended by Legislative Decree No. 27165 of 10 November 1936 (L.S. 1936, Port. 2A and B).

Legislative Decree No. 23053 of 23 September 1933 to set up a National Labour and Provident Institution (L.S. 1933, Port. 8).

Legislative Decree No. 24363 of 15 August 1934 to supersede Legislative Decree No. 24194 concerning the procedure and work of the labour courts (L.S. 1934, Port. 3).

Legislative Decree No. 27649 of 12 April 1937, issuing Regulations relative to compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases provided for under Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Port. 2).

Sweden.

See Introductory Note.

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 13 June 1911 respecting sickness and accident insurance (summary in B.B., Vol. VII, 1912, p. CXXXIV), amended and supplemented by the Federal Acts of 18 June 1915 and 9 October 1920 (L.S. 1920, Switz. 7).

Orders No. 1 of 25 March 1916, No. 1 *bis* of 20 August 1920 (L.S. 1920, Switz. 8), No. 1 *ter* of 8 December 1922, No. 1 *quater* of 8 November 1927 (L.S. 1927, Switz. 3B) and No. 1 *quinquies* of 25 February 1936 respecting accident insurance.

Order No. II of 3 December 1927 respecting accident insurance.

Order No. III of 2 March 1928 respecting accident insurance (L.S. 1928, Switz. 1).

Federal Decree of 28 March 1917 respecting the organisation of the Federal Insurance Court and the procedure to be followed before the Court.

Order of the Federal Council of 4 December 1944 for the prevention of silicosis in the construction of tunnels and galleries and in mines.

Order No. I of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 23 December 1944 for the prevention of silicosis in the construction of tunnels and galleries and in mines.

Order of the Federal Council of 9 February 1945 concerning accident insurance (to take into account increases in wages).

Uruguay.

Act of 26 November 1920 concerning occupational diseases (L.S. 1920, Ur. 1), amended by Act No. 9196 of 11 January 1934.

Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941 concerning compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* supplies in its report the following information regarding the number of cases of occupational diseases in respect of which compensation was paid during the period 1944 to 1945:

Lead poisoning: 9 cases (4 fatal); *mercury poisoning*: 1 case (with partial disablement); *carbon-bisulphide poisoning*: 6 cases (2 with partial disablement and 4 with permanent disablement); *radium poisoning*: 1 case (with permanent disablement); *volatile-hydro-carbon poisoning*: 13 cases (7 with temporary disablement and 6 with permanent disablement); *pneumoconiosis*: 33 cases (with permanent disablement of which 13 were fatal).

The report adds that no amendments were made to the legislation concerning compensation for injury caused by occupational diseases.

The report of the Welfare Fund for 1944, which accompanies the report, gives information concerning the conditions governing the payment of compensation.

During the period under review, one appeal made against a decision given by the Welfare Fund was brought before the courts. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The report of the *Chilean* Government states that Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945, which amended the Labour Code as regards compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, considerably increases the amount of compensation and improves other provisions. The report adds that, as there are few cases of occupational diseases in Chile, there are no statistics to submit. During the past year, 357 cases occurred, and compensation in respect of them was satisfactorily settled. Legal decisions are few in number. The text of a decision applying the relevant provisions of the Convention accompanies the report.

The Government of *Cuba* states, with regard to Article 2 of the Convention, that Cuban legislation includes pulmonary nicotine poisoning. The number of workers who received lump sums instead of pensions was 590 (including 57 foreigners). The total amount paid in lump sums was \$98,791.17. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to previous reports and supplies detailed statistics concerning occupational diseases.

During the period 1944-45, 24 cases were approved as occupational diseases. The total cost in benefits for these cases amounted to kr. 40,253. During the same period, benefits amounting to kr. 167,887 were paid in respect of 67 formerly approved cases of occupational diseases.

The Government of *Finland* states that the Act of 12 May 1939 respecting compensation for occupational diseases, which repeals the Act of 12 April 1935, came into force on 1 July 1939. This Act contains all the necessary provisions relating to compensation.

Under the Act, compensation for occupational diseases is granted on the same principles as the compensation provided for in the case of industrial accidents by the Accident Insurance Act and by the Act concerning the right of civil servants and State employees in case of accidents. The report contains statistical information supplied by insurance companies and by the State Accident Insurance Office during the years 1938-1942.

No legal decisions have been given regarding the application of the Convention.

United Kingdom: See Introductory Note.

Hungary: See Introductory Note.

The Government of *India* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions by courts of law have come to its notice. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

Ireland: See Introductory Note.

The *Italian* Government states that insurance against occupational diseases forms part of the system of insurance against industrial accidents, as both have the same legal basis and constitute a risk to the health of the workers.

In Italian legislation, anthrax is not considered as an occupational disease but as an industrial accident. The six occupational diseases for which insurance is compulsory are: poisoning by lead, its derivatives and compounds; poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds; poisoning by white or yellow phosphorus; poisoning by carbon bisulphide; poisoning by benzol and its homologues and ankylostomiasis.

Insurance is compulsory for the occupational diseases which are contracted in the performance of and by reason of processes specifically mentioned in the table appended to Royal Decree No. 1765 of 17 August 1935.

The daily compensation for occupational diseases is calculated from the tenth day following the day on which total disablement begins and, in the case of permanent disablement, working capacity must be reduced by more than 20 per cent. in order to give the right to the compensation.

Supervision of the enforcement of the provisions of the national legislation giving effect to the Convention is assigned to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, through the labour inspectors.

No decisions were given by the courts. No observations by employers' or workers' organisations.

Netherlands: See Introductory Note.

Norway: See Introductory Note.

In its report for the years 1940-1945 the Government of *Portugal* states that no legislation was promulgated during this period relating to occupational diseases. Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 and Legislative Decree No. 27649 of 12 April 1937 issuing Regulations thereunder remain in force.

The report adds that it is not possible to list all the decisions given by the courts of law regarding the application of the Convention, but contains a summary of three decisions given on 14 January 1940, 26 October 1943 and 16 March 1943. No information is available regarding the manner in which the Convention is applied.

Sweden: See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that, as in previous years (1942, 1943, 1944) the

Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute has been authorised, by an order of the Federal Council of 22 December 1944, to pay for future years the cost-of-living bonuses to disabled persons and to some of the recipients of survivors' pensions.

During the period 1944-45, the Swiss National Accident Insurance Fund registered the following cases: *lead poisoning*: 23 cases (including 1 with invalidity pension). These 23 cases cost: (a) frs. 7,610 for unemployment benefits; (b) frs. 5,111 for medical expenses; (c) frs. 17,112 (capital value), invalidity pension, making a total of frs. 29,833. *Mercury poisoning*: 25 cases (3 with invalidity pension). These 25 cases cost: (a) frs. 15,824 for unemployment benefits; (b) frs. 10,427 for medical expenses; and (c) frs. 31,294 (capital value) for invalidity pensions, making a total of frs. 57,545. *Anthrax infection*: 1 case with invalidity pension. The cost of this case in compensation was: (a) frs. 346 for unemployment benefits; (b) frs. 356 for medical expenses; and (c) frs. 1,240 (capital value) invalidity pension, making a total of frs. 1,942.

During the period under review employers and workers have again stated that they are in favour of an increase in the amount of wages to be taken into account in relation to sickness and accident insurance.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that as Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941 (Chapter VIII, §§ 68 and 73) extended the rights to benefits to all classes of occupational diseases, complete harmony is now established between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *Italy* states that Royal Decree No. 2243 of 12 April 1939 extended to Libya, subject to some modifications, the Regulations in force in the Kingdom for compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases but limited their application to Italian citizens of the home country. This Decree contains special provisions for Libyan Italian citizens.

The Government of *Portugal* states that the following legislation is in force in the Colonies:

Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 respecting the right to compensation for the consequences of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, amended by Legislative Decree No. 27165 of 10 November 1936 (L. S. 1936, Port. § 2 A and B).

Legislative Decree No. 31464 (§ 1) of 12 August 1941.
Legislative Decree No. 31465 of 12 August 1941.
Order No. 10698 of 6 July 1944.

19. Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents

This Convention came into force on 8 September 1926

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	29. 9. 1928	
Belgium	3. 10. 1927	1944-1945
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945
Chile	8. 10. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	27. 4. 1934	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Czechoslovakia	8. 2. 1927	
Denmark	31. 3. 1928	1944-1945
Estonia	14. 4. 1930	
Finland	17. 9. 1927	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	4. 4. 1928	
Germany	18. 9. 1928	
United Kingdom	6. 10. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece	30. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	19. 4. 1928	1944-1945
India	30. 9. 1927	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Iraq	30. 4. 1940	1944-1945
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	15. 3. 1928	1944-1945
Japan	8. 10. 1928	
Latvia	29. 5. 1928	
Lithuania	28. 9. 1934	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	13. 9. 1927	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	11. 6. 1929	1944-1945
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Poland	28. 2. 1928	
Portugal	27. 2. 1929	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Spain	22. 2. 1929	
Sweden	8. 9. 1926	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1944-1945
Switzerland	1. 2. 1929	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Union of South Africa	30. 3. 1926	1939-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	1. 4. 1927	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	30. 9. 1927	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See note 2 on Convention 1.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Royal Order of 28 September 1931 concerning the Act respecting compensation for injuries resulting from industrial accidents (Consolidated Acts of 24 December 1903, 3 August 1926, 15 May 1929, 30 December 1929 and 18 June 1930) (L.S. 1931, Bel. 9).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile 1A).

Chapter III of Legislative Decree No. 379 of 18 March 1925 relating to industrial accidents (L.S. 1925, Chile 4).

Decree No. 238 of 31 March 1925 to issue Regulations in application of the preceding Legislative Decree, amended by Decree No. 1239 of 22 July 1930.

Decree No. 217 of 30 April 1926 to approve the Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (L.S. 1926, Chile 2).

Decree No. 581 of 21 April 1927 concerning occupational diseases (L.S. 1927, Chile 2).

Decree No. 903 of 8 June 1927 relating to unclassified partial incapacity.

Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940 issuing new Regulations concerning industrial hygiene and safety and supplementing previous legislation in this connection.

Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945 to amend certain provisions of the Labour Code relating to compensation for industrial accidents.

Cuba.

Decree No. 2687 of 15 November 1933, to repeal and replace the Act of 12 June 1916 (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3A), amended by Decrees Nos. 3156 and 3341 of 16 and 30 December respectively (L.S. 1933, Cuba 3B and C).

Denmark.

Act of 20 May 1933 concerning insurance against the consequences of accidents (L.S. 1933, Den. 5), as amended by the Act of 13 April 1938 (L.S. 1938, Den. 6).

Finland.

- Act of 12 April 1935 respecting the insurance of wage-earning employees against accidents (L.S. 1935, Fin. 1), amended by Acts of 14 December 1935 and 1 September 1944.
- Order of 25 October 1935 concerning the application of the Act respecting the insurance of wage-earning employees against accidents, as amended by Order of 29 December 1944.
- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 25 October 1935 concerning the application of the Act of 12 April 1935 to works undertaken by the State.
- Act of 12 April 1935 concerning the right of civil servants and other employees of the State to compensation for accidents.
- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 25 October 1935 respecting the application of the above Act.
- Act of 12 April 1935 respecting compensation for accidents occurring in the course of life saving.
- Order of 25 October 1935 concerning the application of the above Act.
- Act of 12 May 1939 respecting occupational diseases (L.S. 1939, Fin. 3).
- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 26 April 1945 concerning cost-of-living supplements to compensation.
- Various Orders relating to technical problems of accident compensation.

*United Kingdom:**Great Britain.*

- Workmen's Compensation Act 1925 (L.S. 1925, G.B. 3), and 1926 (L.S. 1926, G.B. 10).
- Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Act, 1927 (L.S. 1927, G.B. 2A).
- Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930 (L.S. 1930, G.B. 7).
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, amending §9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925 (L.S. 1931, G.B. 4).
- Workmen's Compensation (Coal Mines) Act 1934 (L.S. 1934, G.B. 2).
- The Adoption of Children (Workmen's Compensation) Act 1934.
- Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1938 (L.S. 1938, G.B. 4).
- Act of 1938 to amend §§3 (1) and 5 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925.
- Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 4).
- Part II of the National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act 1941 (L.S. 1941, G.B. 2).
- Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943 (L.S. 1943, G.B. 1B).
- Various Orders and Regulations covering workmen's compensation.

Northern Ireland.

- Workmen's Compensation Act (Northern Ireland) 1931.
- Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1941.
- Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act (Northern Ireland) 1943.

Greece.

- Royal Decree of 24 July 1920 respecting the codification of the Acts respecting liability for payment of compensation to wage-earning or salaried employees who are victims of accidents (L.S. 1923, Gr. 1, appendix), amended in particular by the Legislative Decree of 20 January 1923 (L.S. 1923, Gr. 1).
- Decree of 23 March 1925 consolidating in a single text the laws concerning assistance to persons who are victims of accidents in mining and metallurgical undertakings and their families (L.S. 1925, Gr. 6), amended subsequently.
- Act No. 6298 of 24 September 1934 respecting social insurance (L.S. 1934, Gr. 7).
- Legislative Decree of 30 October 1935 to ratify the Convention.
- Act No. 649 of 1937 respecting liability for payment of compensation to victims of accidents in public works undertakings.

- Ministerial Decree No. 10703 of 1937 to approve the Regulations respecting the method of affiliation to insurance and the recovery of contributions by the Social Insurance Institution.
- Order No. 28290/1938 regulating the position of foreigners temporarily residing in Greece.

Hungary.

- Act XXXI of 1928, incorporating the Convention in Hungarian Legislation.
- Act XXI of 1927, concerning compulsory sickness and accident insurance (L.S. 1927, Hung. 1), as amended by Orders No. 9090 of 29 December 1931 (L.S. 1931, Hung. 5), No. 9600 of 15 December 1932 (L.S. 1932, Hung. 4), No. 6000 of 2 June 1933 (L.S. 1933, Hung. 4), No. 6500 of 21 June 1935 (L.S. 1935, Hung. 2) and No. 1250 of 6 March 1936 (L.S. 1936, Hung. 4), and Orders issued under Act XXXI of 1928 containing provisions relating to the application of the Convention to industry, commerce, mines and communications.
- Act XVI of 1900 relating to agricultural workers subject to compulsory accident insurance and the Regulations having force of law which amend and supplement the Act.
- Order No. 2830/1932 of the Council of Ministers dated 10 May 1932, to lay down the conditions as to claims arising out of certain industrial accidents (L.S. 1932, Hung. 5).

India.

- Workmen's Compensation Act of 5 March 1923 (L.S. 1923, Ind. 1), amended by Acts No. 29 of 1926 (L.S. 1926, Ind. 3A), No. 5 of 1929 (L.S. 1929, Ind. 3), No. 15 of 1933 (L.S. 1933, Ind. 2) and No. 7 of 1937.
- Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Regulation of 13 March 1935.
- Notifications Nos. L-1821 of 28 and 29 January 1937, extending the list of occupational diseases in respect of which compensation is payable.
- Notification No. L-3002 of 27 March 1937, extending the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act to persons employed in the handling or transport of goods in warehouses.

Iraq.

- Labour Law No. 72 of 1936, Article 19, amended by Law No. 36 of 1942, Article 11.

Ireland.

- Act No. 9 of 22 March 1934 to consolidate and amend the Law relating to compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment (L.S. 1934, I.F.S. 1).
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934 (Industrial Diseases) Order of 28 July 1934, pursuant to §76 of the above Act (L.S. 1934, I.F.S. 2).
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934 (Confirmation of Provisional Arrangements) Order 1941.

Italy.

- §3 of the Civil Code.
- Codified text, No. 51, dated 31 January 1904, of the Acts relating to occupational accidents (L.S. 1921, It. 1), as amended, in particular by Legislative Decrees No. 2051 of 5 December 1926 (L.S. 1926, It. 1C) and No. 264 of 23 March 1933 (L.S. 1933, It. 2A).
- Legislative Decree No. 1450 of 23 August 1917 concerning compulsory insurance against accidents in agriculture (B.B., French ed., Vol. XVII, 1918, p. 9).
- Act No. 851 of 22 June 1933 to co-ordinate and supplement the measures taken to decrease the causes of malaria (L.S. 1933, It. 6).

Mexico.

- Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917.
- Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Netherlands.

- Act of 2 January 1901 respecting the statutory insurance of workers against the pecuniary conse-

quences of accidents in specified industries, text published in the Decree of 28 June 1921 promulgating the Act, as amended and supplemented (L.S. 1921, Part II, Neth. 1), amended by the Acts of 2 July 1928 (L.S. 1928, Neth. 1B), 7 February 1929 (L.S. 1929, Neth. 2B), 18 July 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 3A) and 14 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Neth. 1).

Act of 29 November 1907 promulgating the treaty concluded on 27 August 1907 between Germany and the Netherlands respecting accident insurance.

Decree of 18 May 1915 promulgating the treaty concluded on 30 May 1914 between Germany and the Netherlands supplementing the treaty of 27 August 1907.

Decrees of 4 July 1922, 22 May 1926 and 16 April 1928 promulgating the treaties concluded with Belgium, Norway and Denmark respecting accident insurance.

Act of 3 December 1927 approving the treaty concluded on 27 January 1937 between the Netherlands and Switzerland respecting insurance against industrial accidents (L.S. 1937, Int. 7).

Decree of 16 February 1938 promulgating the treaty concluded on 27 January 1937 between the Netherlands and Switzerland respecting insurance against industrial accidents.

Norway.

Act of 24 June 1931 respecting the accident insurance of industrial employees (L.S. 1931, Nor. 3), replacing the Act of 13 August 1915 and the relevant supplementary and amending Acts.

Portugal.

Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 respecting the right to compensation for injury resulting from industrial accidents or occupational diseases (L.S. 1936, Port. 2).

Decree No. 27649 of 12 April 1937 issuing Regulations concerning compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases under Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Port. 2).

Sweden.

Act of 17 June 1916 respecting insurance against industrial accidents (B.B., Vol. XI, 1916, p. 267), amended by the Acts of 14 June 1917, 26 April 1918, 19 June 1919, 18 June 1920, 15 June 1922 (L.S. 1922, Swe. 2), 18 June 1926 (L.S. 1926, Swe. 5), 24 May 1928 (L.S. 1928, Swe. 1), 14 June 1933 (L.S. 1933, Swe. 1), 26 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Swe. 5) and 11 June 1937 (L.S. 1937, Swe. 9).

Declaration of 12 February 1919 between Sweden, Denmark and Norway establishing reciprocity as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (B.B., Vol. XVIII, 1919, p. 69, French text).

Agreement of 11 September 1923 with Finland establishing reciprocity as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (L.S. 1923, Int. 3).

Royal Notification of 22 October 1937 respecting the application, in certain cases, of the accident insurance laws of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway (Convention concluded at Oslo on 3 March 1937 (L.S. 1937, Int. 5)).

Various Decrees and Notifications granting exemption from certain provisions of the Act of 17 June 1916, as amended, to the nationals of the countries which have ratified the Convention.

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 13 June 1911 respecting sickness and accident insurance (Summary in B.B., Vol. VII, 1912, p. CXXXIV), amended and supplemented by the Federal Acts of 18 June 1915 and 9 October 1920 (L.S. 1920, Switz. 7).

Orders No. I of 25 March 1916, No. I bis of 20 August 1920 (L.S. 1920, Switz. 8), No. 1 ter of 8 December 1922, No. 1 quater of 8 November 1927 (L.S. 1927, Switz. 3B) and No. 1 quinquies of 25 February 1936 respecting accident insurance.

Order No. II of 3 December 1917 respecting accident insurance.

Order No. III of 2 March 1928 respecting accident insurance (L.S. 1928, Switz. 1).

Federal Order of 28 March 1917 respecting the organisation of the Federal Insurance Court and the procedure to be followed before it.

Federal Order of 9 June 1927 ratifying the Convention.

Federal Order of 22 December 1944 concerning allowances payable to pensioners.

Federal Order of 9 February 1945 to amend Articles 74, 78 and 112 of the Federal Act of 13 June 1911 and to raise the limit of wages and salaries covered by accident insurance.

Union of South Africa.

Workmen's Compensation Act No. 30 of 1941 (L.S. 1941, S.A. 1) and Regulations framed thereunder. Workmen's Compensation Act No. 27 of 1945 to amend the above Act and Regulations.

Uruguay.

Act of 26 November 1920 respecting occupational accidents (L.S. 1920, Ur. 1).

Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941 concerning compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Venezuela.

Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.

Civil Code of 13 August 1942.

National Constitution of the United States of Venezuela of 5 May 1945.

Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2), to amend the Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2).

Regulations of 4 May 1945 governing work in agriculture and stockbreeding (under §9 of the Labour Act) (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* states that, as no discrimination is made between Belgian and foreign workers, it is not possible to supply information regarding the treatment of foreign workers.

The Government of *Chile* states that Act No. 8198 of 14 September 1945, which amends the Labour Code, introduces higher benefits for victims of accidents in industry and agriculture and improves other conditions of the Code.

The Government of *Cuba* states that no special agreements have been made under Article 2 of the Convention. The Minister of Labour and the ordinary courts are responsible for ensuring the application of the relevant legislation. The report contains statistical information regarding the number of workers who received lump sums instead of pensions, the total amount paid in lump sums and the nationality of the workers covered. No decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions were given by courts of law or other courts. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states that foreign workers resident in Finland have the same rights to compensation as nationals except in the case where a foreign worker has not resided in Finland for at least one year without interruption. The Government can make exceptions, however, to this restriction for nationals of States which have ratified the

Convention. The legislation has been amended to raise the wage ceiling for inclusion in the scheme from 48,000 to 100,000 marks. The report adds that it is not possible to obtain information on foreign workers in Finland as no distinction is made, in the lists of foreigners in the country, between workers and persons engaged in other professions. No decisions have been given by the courts.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that, by Order in Council of 21 March 1945, the functions of the Home Secretary in regard to workmen's compensation were transferred to the Minister of National Insurance.

The Government of *Greece*, in its report for 1944-45, states that Act No. 6298 of 24 September 1924 is being gradually applied throughout the country. Greece has concluded no special arrangements, as provided for under Article 1 of the Convention, with any Member of the International Labour Organisation. The application of the relevant labour legislation is ensured by the departments of the Labour Inspection Service and by the social insurance institutions. Since the war, no change has been made in the labour legislation relating to foreigners living on Greek territory. Foreigners seeking employment are required to possess a workbook, issued by the competent services of the Ministry of Labour. Up-to-date statistics concerning foreigners are not available.

The Government is taking steps to verify the number of foreigners actually working in the country. At present, 42,000 persons have obtained workbooks. In addition, there are approximately 5,000 Greek refugees who came to Greece before the war, now classed as Stateless persons, and who, like all other foreigners, have been given workbooks. Up to the present, it has not been possible to prepare special statistics concerning industrial accidents to foreigners working on Greek territory.

The *Hungarian* Government states that, during the period under review, the legislation giving effect to the provisions of the Convention has been applied as in the past. Social insurance has been placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs which was set up in the beginning of 1945. Statistics on the application of the Convention are not yet available.

The Government of *India* refers to previous reports and adds that no decisions by courts of law have come to its notice. No observations by employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Iraq* states that the Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for the execution of the existing labour legislation. The Ministry has at its disposal an inspection staff whose task it is to supervise industrial undertakings and investigate cases of accident compensation.

No special arrangements have been made, under Article 1, with the other Members concerned. The Government adds that no special arrangements have been made under Article 2.

No statistics are available for the period covered by the report. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in its reports for the period 1942-43.

The Government of *Italy* states that there is no special legislation applying the provisions of the Convention. The legislation on workmen's compensation covers both foreign and national workers. The report adds that an agreement on social insurance, including workmen's compensation, was concluded between Italy and Germany on 20 June 1939. This arrangement was implemented by Decree No. 2036 of 30 November 1939. The supervision of the application of the relevant legislation in the Kingdom is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and in the Colonies to the Ministry for Italian Africa. No decisions were given by courts of law. No special observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, for the period under review, there is no special information regarding foreigners. See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations were issued.

The Government of *Portugal* states that, during the period 1940-1945, no legislation whatever was promulgated concerning accident compensation. No information is available regarding decisions by courts of law. No observations from employers' and workers' organisations.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37 supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications. In its letter of 3 May 1941, the Government stated that by a Notification of 21 June 1940 (which accompanied the report), an exception was allowed for nationals of Iraq from certain provisions of the Act of 17 June 1916 respecting industrial accident insurance.

The Government of *Switzerland* refers to the Federal Act of 22 December 1944, according to which a special allowance is paid to persons in receipt of pensions from the National Accident Insurance Fund. This allowance, which amounts to 20 per cent. of the annual pension but does not exceed 500 francs, is granted only to persons who have suffered as a result of the increased cost of living since the outbreak of the war. The Act also raises to 7,800 francs a year the maximum earnings on which compensation is calculated. Statistical information supplied in the report shows, *inter alia*, that during the period 1 October 1944 to 30 September 1945, out of 100 deaths due to industrial accidents, 7 related to foreigners. The Government adds that, during the period under review, employers and workers again stated that they are in favour of an increase concerning the earnings to be taken into account for purposes of insurance (§§74, 78 and 112 of the Act of 13 June 1911).

The Government of the *Union of South Africa* states that the legislation is in harmony with the provisions of the Convention. The amendments effected by the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1945 do not in any way conflict with the principles of the Convention. The Government refers to its report for last year in which it stated that, owing to war conditions, it is not possible to give information concerning the number of foreign workers. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that, by the enactment of Act No. 10004 of 28 February 1941, harmony has been established between the provisions of the national legislation and those of the Convention only in so far as this Act makes no distinction of any kind between accidents occurring to national and foreign workers and accords to both the same benefits.

The Government adds that, in order to ensure complete harmony, it would be necessary to amend existing legislation in such a way that the insurance banks of the country of origin of the injured worker would be responsible for paying benefits on the condition that Uruguayan workers in another country are granted the same benefits.

In its *first* report, the Government of *Venezuela* states that Venezuelan labour legislation does not provide expressly for equality of treatment for foreign and national workers as regards compensation for accidents. However, according to § 38 of the National Constitution, the rights and obligations of foreigners are specified in the law, with the proviso that in no case may they exceed those of nationals. Under the Civil Code (§26), foreigners enjoy the same civil rights as Venezuelans subject to specified exceptions. The report adds that the provisions of the Labour Code in no way affect the principle of the Constitution. Under the Labour Act, compensation is based on wages which are fixed without regard to nationality.

The legislation is administered by the Ministry of Labour and Communications, assisted by the Directorate of Labour, which

is responsible for various technical services including labour inspection. See also under Convention No. 3 for general information relating to inspection and statistics.

Matters in dispute are settled by the labour courts. No decisions have been given with regard to the application of the legislation which applies the principles of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that further legislation has been enacted in *Mauritius*, *Northern Rhodesia*, *Palestine* and *Trinidad*. None of the provisions of this legislation discriminate against foreign workers. The *Northern Rhodesia* Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944, provides in §82 that payment in the event of the death of an African workman of any other State or Territory shall be through the administration of such State or Territory. See also under Convention 12.

The Government of *Italy* states that the Convention is applied in *Libya* and that Decree No. 2243 of 12 April 1943 extends to Libya the Regulations in force concerning compulsory insurance against industrial accidents. The principle of absolute equality of treatment is confirmed in Article 2 of the above Decree which prescribes that foreigners are assimilated to Italian citizens of the home country and that subjects of foreign Colonies and similar subjects are entitled to the same treatment as that accorded to Libyan Italian citizens.

The Government of *Portugal* states that Order No. 10698 of 6 July 1944 provides for the extension to the Colonies of the legislation referred to in Legislative Decree No. 31464 of 12 August 1941, Legislative Decree No. 34465 (§ No. 1) of 12 August 1941, and which includes Act No. 1942 of 27 July 1936 respecting the right to compensation for the consequences of industrial accidents or occupational diseases.

20. Convention concerning night work in bakeries

This Convention came into force on 26 May 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Estonia	23. 12. 1929	
Finland	26. 5. 1928	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	15. 3. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Spain	29. 8. 1932	
Sweden	5. 1. 1940	1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile 1A).

Decree No. 356 of 30 March 1932 to approve the Regulations for the employment of operative bakers (L.S. 1932, Chile 4 A).

Decree No. 13 of 24 June 1932 to provide for the appointment of operative bakers and bakers' roundsmen for the purpose of supervising the observance of the Act respecting the abolition of night work in bakeries (L.S. 1932, Chile 4 B).

Finland.

Act of 27 November 1917 respecting the eight-hour working day, as amended by the Act of 14 August 1918 (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, pp. 36 and 39).

Order of 18 August 1917 respecting work in industrial and certain other establishments (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 35).

Order of 11 May 1928 respecting the coming into force of the Convention.

Act of 4 March 1927 respecting industrial inspection (L.S. 1927, Fin. 1A).

Resolution of the Council of State of 4 March 1927 concerning the administration of the above Act.

Act of 19 July 1940 (L.S. 1940, Fin. 3) respecting employment in bakeries.

Ireland.

Night Work (Bakeries) Act of 14 August 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ir. 3).

Order of 9 January 1937, bringing the above Act into operation on 1 February 1937.

Night Work (Bakeries) (Exceptional Work for Limited Period) Regulations, 1945.

Sweden.

Act of 16 May 1930 (L.S. 1930, Swe. 2) respecting certain restrictions on the hours of work in the bakery and confectionery trades, as amended by the Act of 26 May 1939.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* states that legal decisions are given constantly applying the provisions of the Convention. The texts of three relevant decisions involving fines for various breaches of the Regulations are attached to the report. The number of workers employed in bakeries and similar establishments was approximately 15,000 of whom 12,500 were employed in bakeries. During the year 1944 only 36 breaches of the law were noted.

The Government refers to previous reports in which it mentioned the question raised by certain employers' organisations regarding the difficulties connected with the strict application of the relevant legislation, and adds that this question is still pending.

The Government of *Finland* reports that the scope of the Act of 19 July 1940 is in con-

formity with the Convention. The report states that the permanent exceptions for the execution of preparatory or complementary work contemplated in paragraph (a) of Article 3 of the Convention are not permitted. As regards permanent exceptions necessary for the arrangement of the weekly rest contemplated in paragraph (c) of Article 3, the Government reports that the Act of 19 July 1940 contains no special provisions to ensure the weekly rest, other than those contained in the Order of 18 August 1917 and in §5 of the Act of 27 November 1917, under which the worker is entitled to an uninterrupted rest period of at least 30 hours, and on a Sunday in so far as the technical nature of the work permits. As regards the temporary exceptions provided for in paragraph (d) of Article 3, the Government states that the Act of 19 July 1940 authorises the factory inspector, on receipt of an application, to permit such exceptions on not more than 10 specified nights preceding a working day in the course of the year. The wages paid for such night work shall not be less than 100 per cent. higher than the ordinary wage.

The report adds that any extension of working hours for the reasons stated in the Convention must be immediately notified by the employer to the competent factory inspector, who, after examining the question may authorise the continuation of the overtime work for a maximum of four weeks. The number of male inspectors and assistant inspectors is now 31; there are also 4 women inspectors and 13 worker inspectors.

The report contains statistical information with regard to the number of bakeries subject to inspection, the number of inspection visits made and the number of workers covered by the relevant legislation.

No legal decisions have come to the notice of the Government. Of the 16 infringements of the legislation noted, some were in connection with the breaches of the Regulations under the Act on night work in bakeries.

Exceptions made during the period of the war were annulled on the termination of the war. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that during 1944 the enforcing authorities carried out 1,739 inspections in 686 bakeries. Legal proceedings were taken in respect of contraventions in three cases.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

Does not apply to reporting countries.

8th SESSION (GENEVA, 1926)

21. Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship

This Convention came into force on 29 December 1927

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Albania	17. 3. 1932	
Australia	18. 4. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Austria	29. 12. 1927	
Belgium	15. 2. 1928	
Bulgaria	29. 11. 1929	1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Czechoslovakia	25. 5. 1928	
Finland	5. 4. 1929	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	13. 1. 1932	
United Kingdom ¹	16. 9. 1927	
Hungary	3. 2. 1931	1944-1945
India	14. 1. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Japan	8. 10. 1928	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	9. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	13. 9. 1927	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Sweden ¹	15. 10. 1929	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ²	14. 1. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ Conditional ratification registered.

² See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

The Government of *Australia* refers to previous reports in which it stated that it had not been found necessary to adopt legislation or issue administrative regulations for the application of the provisions of the Convention.

The Government of *Finland* refers to its previous reports. In its report for 1937-38, the Government stated that it had not been found necessary to draft special legislation for the application of the Convention, as there are no ships in Finland of the kind referred to in the Convention. Nevertheless, the Convention had been put in force by an Order dated 1 March 1929.

The Government of *India* states that no official system introduced by the Government exists in India for the inspection of emigrants during the voyage. It points out, however, that the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, as amended by Act No. XXVII of 1927 empowers the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the appointment of inspectors for this purpose should circumstances arise re-

quiring such action. The Government adds that "the provisions of the Convention have not so far been practically applied as the conditions which would justify their application to emigration from India have not arisen".

The Government of *Ireland* refers to previous reports. In its report for 1937-38, the Government stated that there are no Regulations in force regarding inspectors on board emigrant ships. The Regulations governing emigrant ships are those laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, as amended by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1906. They provide for an effective inspection of emigrants before the departure of the ship. Consolidated merchant shipping legislation is in course of preparation, and, by the ratification of the Convention, the Government has undertaken that the provisions regarding emigrant ships in the new legislation will not be out of harmony with the Convention.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that there is no harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention. The Government adds that Uruguay has

no mercantile marine engaged in the transport of emigrants and in any case there are no emigrants. The movement of workers is entirely an immigration movement, there being very few citizens of Uruguay going to other countries to work who could be classified as emigrants. The provisions of this Convention are therefore a matter rather for the countries of origin of the workers who come to Uruguay. However, in the case of future immigration projects of interest to the national economy, involving immigrants whose transport cannot be provided for by their own countries because of a lack of shipping, Uruguay may take advantage of Article 3 of the Convention, which provides that inspection of emigrants on board ship may be carried out by an official appointed by the Government of a country other than that whose flag the vessel flies.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

See Introductory Note.

Finland.

See Introductory Note.

Hungary.

Act No. II of 1909 concerning emigration.
Act No. VII of 1931 to ratify the Convention.

India.

Indian Emigration Act No. VII of 1922 (L.S. 1922, Ind. 2), as amended by Act No. XXVII of 1927 (L.S. 1927, Ind. 1).
See also Introductory Note.

Ireland.

See Introductory Note.

Mexico.

General Population Act, promulgated in the *Diario Oficial* of 29 August 1936.
Regulations under the Organic Act of the Mexican Consular Service.

Netherlands.

Emigration Act of 31 December 1936.
Shipping Amendment Act of 31 December 1936.
Resolution of 17 December 1932 providing for the application of the Shipping Act.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that there has been no change in the position

regarding the application of the Convention since it furnished its last report for the year ending 30 September 1944.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Finland* supplies figures for the volume of emigration during the years 1938 to 1944.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Hungary* states that, during the period under review, no new measures were taken regarding the subjects covered by the Convention. No information is available regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *India* states that the Indian Emigration Act and the Rules framed thereunder, which were previously administered by local governments as agents of the Government of India have, since 1 October 1944, been directly administered by the Government of India through a Controller-General of Immigration with Protectors of Emigrants. Under this Act, the Governor-General in Council has appointed agents in Ceylon, British Malaya and Burma to which countries alone immigration for the purpose of unskilled work is at present lawful. Information is given on administration of unskilled labour to Ceylon, the only country to which such labour proceeded during the year under review.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Ireland* refers to its report for the period 1 October 1940 to 30 September 1941 in which it stated that emigrant trade (*i.e.*, trade to places beyond Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea) had practically ceased.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Mexico* states that there have been no changes in the relevant legislation or in the application of the Convention since the previous year.

The *Netherlands* Government states that since the beginning of the war no emigrants have left the Netherlands.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

Uruguay. See Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

9th SESSION (GENEVA, 1926)

22. Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement

This Convention came into force on 4 April 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Australia	1. 4. 1935	1939-1940, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	3. 10. 1927	1939-1940
Bulgaria	29. 11. 1929	1944-1945
Canada	30. 6. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	2. 12. 1936	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	7. 7. 1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Estonia	10. 5. 1929	
France	4. 4. 1928	
Germany	20. 9. 1930	
United Kingdom	14. 6. 1929	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944 1944-1945
India	31. 10. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	10. 10. 1929	1944-1945
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	15. 12. 1937	1944-1945 (colonies only) 1939-June 1941
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	29. 3. 1940	1944-1945
Poland	8. 8. 1931	
Spain	23. 2. 1931	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9. 1929	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ¹	31. 10. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ See note 2 to Convention 1.

Introductory Note

The Government of *Uruguay* states that "there is considerable discrepancy between the national legislation (Chapter VI, Book III of the Commercial Code) and the provisions of Conventions Nos. 22 and 23. In 1937 and again in 1939, the Ministry of Labour stated that, in view of the possibility of the expansion of the mercantile fleet, the competent authorities were considering amendments to the national legislation relating to these Conventions, in particular by amending the Commercial Code. A Bill was submitted to Parliament in 1944 with a view to bringing the national legislation into complete harmony with the provisions of Conventions Nos. 22 and 23."

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

The Navigation Act, 1912-1935 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 10.)

The Navigation (Master and Seamen) Regulations S.R. 1924, No. 199, amended in particular in 1925, 1927 and 1929.

Canada.

Canada Shipping Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Can. 7).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1), amended by Act No. 5405 of 8 February 1934 (L.S. 1934, Chile, 1A).

Decree No. 399 of 5 May 1934 consolidating the Shipping Decrees which govern the conditions of employment in seafaring and occupations connected therewith in ports (L.S. 1934, Chile 3).
Commercial Code, Third Book, §§23, §889, §900 and §933.
Shipping Act of 24 June 1878.

Cuba.

Commercial Code of 22 August 1885 (§§634-648).
Legislative Decree No. 659 of 6 November 1934 [concerning seamen's articles of agreement] (L.S. 1934, Cuba 12A).
Act No. 40 of 22 March 1935 [concerning annual leave with pay] (L.S. 1935, Cuba 4).

United Kingdom.

Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906.¹

India.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (L.S. 1923, Ind. 4).
Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1931 (L.S. 1931, Ind. 1).
General Clauses Act, 1897.
Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Ireland.

Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906.¹

Italy.

Act No. 417 of 14 January 1919, giving executive force to the Convention in the Kingdom.
Royal Decree No. 327 of 30 March 1946, to approve the Regulations contained in the Shipping Code (§§323 *et seq.*).

Mexico.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general lines of communication.
Regulations concerning technical inspection of machinery, promulgated on 27 September 1939.

Netherlands.

Act of 14 June 1930 to issue new legislative provisions respecting agreements for masters and seamen (in force 1 October 1937) and amending, *inter alia*, Chapters 3 and 4 of the Second Book of the Commercial Code (L.S. 1930, Neth. 1).
Seamen's Decree (*Schepelingengesluit*) of 15 May 1937 (L.S. 1937, Neth. 4), to issue public administrative Regulations under certain sections of the Commercial Code as revised by the Act of 14 June 1930.
Decree of 10 September 1937 to appoint public officials for supervising the engagement of seamen, with powers to issue seamen's discharge books (*Staatsblad*, 1937, No. 287).
Decree of 13 September 1937 to issue a standard form of the ship's articles, in compliance with §6 of the Seamen's Decree (*Staatsblad*, 1937, No. 288).
Civil Code containing provisions relating to contracts of employment, in as far as the Commercial Code as amended does not expressly provide otherwise.

Norway.

Seamen's Act of 16 February 1923 (L.S. 1923, Nor. 1), as amended by the Acts of 19 June 1931, 7 June 1935 and 16 June 1939.

Uruguay.

Chapters III and VI of Book III of the Commercial Code.
See also Introductory Note.

¹ INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: Studies and Reports, Series P, No. 1, pp. 2 and 56 (Extracts).

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act of 16 July.
Navigation Act of 18 July 1941.
Act of 23 July 1941 concerning certificates of competency in the National Mercantile Marine.
Commercial Code of 19 September 1945.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that during the twelve months ending 30 June 1945, 10,218 individual seamen made 23,419 engagements.

The Government of *Canada* states that this Convention, among others, forms part of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and that its provisions are being observed by owners, masters and seamen of Canadian vessels engaged in maritime navigation. No contraventions or difficulties, legal or otherwise, or judicial decisions were reported during the period. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that during the period under review the number of seafarers covered by the legislation amounted to 4,528. No infringements were reported. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44, and forwards a summary of reports supplied by harbour masters showing that, during the period under review, 357 inspection visits were made, and 610 seamen were engaged.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that statistics respecting the number of seamen engaged on British ships during the year under review are not available. No decision has been given by a court of law since the ratification of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *India* states that no decisions have come to its notice. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* refers to its report for the period 1939-40 and adds that the number of seamen signed on during the year ended 30 June 1945 was 5,487.

The Government of *Italy* states that the provisions of Articles 3 and 6 to 12 of the Convention are reproduced in §§325, 328, 332, 333, 342, 343, 345, 347 of the Shipping Code. The Code lays down rules for the engagement of registered seamen forming part of the crew on board any vessel whatever (war vessels are, of course, excluded). §216 of the Code, which provides for another exception to the articles of agreement, lays down that on yachts of at least 50 tons and motor vessels of 25 tons dead weight, persons other than "seamen" may be employed in the service of the owner of the vessel. The definitions of the terms "vessel", "seamen" and "master" are

the same as those given under Italian maritime legislation.

The seaman's book must contain information relating to the periods of engagement and the capacity in which he serves. These details are entered by the harbour authorities. Existing collective agreements must contain all the provisions of the Convention together with those provisions which are not reproduced in the Shipping Code. Supervision of the application of the Regulations relating to articles of agreement is exercised by the harbour masters, under the direction of the General Department of the Mercantile Marine in the Ministry of Marine. Disputes concerning the control of articles of agreement are within the competence of the labour judges. Existing collective agreements provide for arbitration in this connection. There has been a considerable number of such disputes during the period under review but, owing to the lack of relevant publications, the Government is unable to supply the texts of decisions given by judicial authorities.

No statistics are available regarding the application of the Convention. No observations or complaints from workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The *Netherlands* Government states that since the war the legislation concerning seamen's articles of agreement has not been amended to any appreciable degree. Any amendments which were made have been or will be cancelled. Apart from the special measures taken by the public authority during the war, war conditions led to no change regarding the application of the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 2, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Norway*, in its first report, states that, by the amendments made

to §§12, 13, 14, 15 and 25 of the Seamen's Act of 16 June 1939, the legislation was brought into complete harmony with the provisions of the Convention and it was therefore possible for the Government to ratify the Convention.

Articles 3, 5 and 6 of the Convention are applied under §11 of the Seamen's Act; Article 6, under §13 of the Act; Article 9, under §§16 and 17; Article 10, under §§12, 24, and 41; Article 11, under §§32 and 33, and Article 12, under §§35-40 of the Act.

In its first report on the application of the Convention the Government of *Venezuela* states that the legislation applies to all sea-going vessels. Articles of agreement must be signed in the presence of the harbour masters. There is no legislation to cover Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention. Nevertheless, in reporting on Article 6, the Government mentions that the obligations of the parties to articles of agreement must be entered in the list of the crew. The Ministry of Labour and Communications is responsible for ensuring compliance with the terms of the legislation applying the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 3 for information relating to inspection, sanctions and statistics.

Certain observations have been made by employers and workers and by their organisations as to the practical application of the legislation applying the Convention, "but these in no way affect the principles laid down in the legislative texts quoted above" (under I).

Uruguay. See Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that there has been no change in the position as regards the application of the Convention to the Colonies, etc., since its Report for the year 1931-32.

23. Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen

This Convention came into force on 16 April 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	3.10.1927	
Bulgaria	29.11.1929	1944-1945
China	2.12.1936	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6.1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	7. 7.1928	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Estonia	9. 7.1928	
France	4. 3.1929	
Germany	14 .3.1930	
Ireland	5. 7.1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	10.10.1929	1944-1945
Luxembourg	16. 4.1928	
Mexico	12. 5.1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Nicaragua	12. 4.1934	
Poland	8. 8.1931	
Spain	23. 2.1931	
Uruguay	6. 6.1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9.1929	

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Cuba.

Commercial Code of 1885 (§§636 and 638).
Legislative Decree No. 660 of 6 November 1934
[concerning repatriation of seamen, etc.] (L.S.
1934, Cuba 12B).

Ireland.

Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906 (Inter-
national Labour Office, Studies and Reports,
Series P, No. 1, pp. 2 and 56 (Extracts)).

Italy.

Act No. 417 of 14 January 1919, giving executive
force to the Convention in the Kingdom.
Royal Decree No. 327 of 30 March 1946 to approve
the Regulations contained in the Shipping Code
(§§363 *et seq.*).

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico,
1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931,
Mex. 1).
General Population Act of 24 August 1936.
Regulations concerning the flag and registration of
national merchant ships (§40).
Consular Regulations (chapter relating to the mer-
cantile marine).
Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general lines
of communication.

Uruguay.

Chapter III, Book III of the Commercial Code.
See also Convention No. 22, Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report
for 1943-44 and adds that no information

has been supplied by harbour masters with
regard to the number of seamen repatriated.
357 inspection visits were made.

The Government of *Ireland* states that
there is no change in the position outlined in
its report for the period 1939-40.

The Government of *Italy* states that the
provisions of the Shipping Code apply to all
seamen with articles of agreement who are
employed on board vessels of all kinds. War
vessels are excluded. The definitions of the
terms "seamen", "vessel" and "master" are
the same as those given under Italian mari-
time legislation.

The provisions of Articles 3 to 5 of the Con-
vention are reproduced in §§363 to 368 of the
Shipping Code, a copy of which accompanies
the report.

The authorities responsible for the applica-
tion of Article 6 are the harbour masters in
Italy and the consular authorities abroad.

No statistics are available regarding the
application of the Convention. No decisions
were given by courts of law. No observations
or complaints from workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to pre-
vious reports and states that there has been
no change in the relevant legislation and
nothing of importance to report regarding
the application of the Convention.

Uruguay. See under Convention No. 22,
Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

10th SESSION (GENEVA, 1927)

24. Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants

This Convention came into force on 15 July 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	18. 2. 1929	
Bulgaria	1. 11. 1930	1944-1945
Chile	8. 10. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Czechoslovakia	17. 1. 1929	
Germany	23. 1. 1928	
United Kingdom	20. 2. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Hungary	19. 4. 1928	1944-1945
Latvia	29. 11. 1929	
Lithuania	19. 6. 1931	
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Rumania	28. 6. 1929	
Spain	29. 9. 1932	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	30. 9. 1929	

Introductory Note

The Government of *Uruguay* states that there is still no harmony between the provisions of the national legislation and those of the Convention, and that urgent measures are necessary in order to deal with the serious position of the workers as regards social security.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 of 8 September 1924 (L.S. 1924, Chile 1) respecting insurance against sickness, invalidity and old age (L.S. 1926, Chile 1).
Decree No. 205 of 8 April 1925 issuing Regulations under Act No. 4054.
Legislative Decree No. 203 of 14 July 1932 concerning the method of constituting the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund for Workers.
Act No. 5937 of 16 October 1936 amending §1 of Act No. 4054.
Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 establishing a preventive medical service.
Act No. 6172 of 22 February 1938 increasing the rate of the employers' contribution.
Act No. 6236 of 10 September 1938 increasing the rate of the State contribution.
Act No. 6501 of 25 January 1940, supplementing Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 concerning a preventive medical service for the armed forces.
Act No. 807 of 21 August 1940 concerning the definition of "wages" and "salaries" for the purposes of

the Act respecting compulsory insurance against sickness, old age and invalidity.

Act No. 7771 of 26 June 1944 to abolish the maximum salary limit of workers covered by Compulsory Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund.

United Kingdom:

Great Britain.

National Health Insurance Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G. B. 8).
National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 4A).
National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1938 (L.S. 1938, G.B. 2).
Widows', Orphans, and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 5).
Widows', Orphans and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 1).
National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act 1939 (L.S. 1938, G.B. 5).
Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 1).
National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (L.S. 1941, G.B. 2).
Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.
Various Orders and Regulations concerning National Health Insurance dating from 1938 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.
Widows', Orphans and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936.

Widows', Orphans and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act (Northern Ireland), 1937.
 Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1940.
 National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1941.
 Various Orders and Regulations concerning National Health Insurance dating from 1938 to 1944.

Hungary.

Act No. XXI of 1927 concerning compulsory insurance against sickness and accidents (L.S. 1927, Hung. 1), amended and supplemented by Orders No. 9090 of 29 December 1931 (L.S. 1931, Hung. 6), No. 9600 of 15 December 1932 (L.S. 1932, Hung. 4), No. 6000 of 2 June 1933 (L.S. 1933, Hung. 4), No. 6500 of 21 June 1935 (L.S. 1935, Hung. 2) and No. 1250 of 6 March 1936 (L.S. 1936, Hung. 4).
 Act No. XXXII of 1928 to ratify the Convention.
 Decree No. 7800 of 1937, U.E., amending and supplementing the law relating to sickness insurance.
 Order No. 2300 of 25 May 1945 establishing the autonomy of social insurance and provisionally regulating certain other matters relating to social insurance.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* refers to the new Regulations on medical assistance and benefits, as approved by the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund on 6 March 1945. These Regulations introduced important improvements, such as complete medical assistance and funeral benefits for pensioners.

The activity of the labour courts is in general limited to the issuing of orders for the carrying out of the decisions taken by the Administration of the Compulsory Insurance Fund. The text of a decision of a labour court and statistical information accompany the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that a Ministry of National Insurance has been established under the Ministry of National Insurance Act 1944 and that the functions of the Minister of Health and Secretary of State for Scotland relating to the administration of the National Health Insurance Acts (except as regards medical benefit) were transferred to the Minister of National Insurance on 1 April 1945 by the Ministry of National Insurance (Health Insurance and Pensions) Order 1945.

Statistical information is supplied for Great Britain and for Northern Ireland for the year ended 31 December 1943.

The *Hungarian* Government states that the Order of 25 May 1945 extended the scope of the social insurance scheme to include all works covered by the basic Act, irrespective of earnings, and gave full autonomy to the insurance institutions which are administered through autonomous bodies, two thirds of whose numbers are chosen from workers' organisations and one third from employers' organisations. The Order further provided that all insurance charges should be borne by the employers. The Government adds that statistics on the application of the Convention are not available.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that, during the twelve years which have elapsed since ratification, no effect has been given to the provisions of the Convention. There is no legislation whatever concerning compulsory sickness insurance, for which the State and the various mutual societies are exclusively responsible.

See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the position as regards the Convention remains as stated in its report for the year 1930-31.

25. Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers

This Convention came into force on 15 July 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	18. 2. 1929	
Bulgaria	1. 11. 1930	1944-1945
Chile	8. 10. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Czechoslovakia	17. 1. 1929	
Germany	23. 1. 1928	
United Kingdom	20. 2. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Luxembourg	16. 4. 1928	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Spain	29. 9. 1932	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note

For the general information supplied by the Government of *Uruguay*, see under Convention No. 24, Introductory Note.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 of 8 September 1924 (L.S.

1924, Chile 1) respecting insurance against sickness, invalidity and old age (L.S. 1926, Chile 1).
 Decree No. 205 of 8 April 1925 issuing Regulations under Act No. 4054.
 Special Regulations, approved by the Council of Welfare on 9 April 1930, to apply Act No. 4054 to agricultural occupations.
 Legislative Decree No. 203 of 14 July 1932 concerning the method of constituting the Council for the Compulsory Insurance Fund for Workers.
 Act No. 5937 of 16 October 1936 amending §1 of Act No. 4054.
 Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 establishing a preventive medical service.
 Act No. 6172 of 22 February 1938 increasing the rate of the employer's contribution.
 Act No. 6236 of 10 September 1938 increasing the rate of the State contribution.
 Act No. 807 of 21 August 1940 concerning the definition of "wages" and "salaries" for the purposes of the Act respecting compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity and old age.
 Act No. 7771 of 26 June 1944 to abolish the maximum salary limit of workers covered by the Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund.

United Kingdom:

Great Britain.

National Health Insurance Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 8).
 National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 4A).
 National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1938 (L.S. 1938, G.B. 2).
 Widows' Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 5).
 Widows' Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 1).
 National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939 (L.S. 1939, G.B. 5).
 Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 1).
 National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (L.S. 1941, G.B. 2).
 Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.
 Various Orders and Regulations concerning National Health Insurance dating from 1937 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.
 Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936.
 Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act (Northern Ireland), 1937.
 Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1940.
 National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1941.
 Various Orders and Regulations concerning National Health Insurance dating from 1937 to 1944.

Uruguay.

See under Convention No. 24, Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* refers to the new Regulations on medical assistance and benefits, as approved by the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund on 6 March 1945. These Regulations introduced important improvements, such as complete medical assistance and funeral benefits for pensioners. The activity of the labour courts is in general limited to the issuing of orders for the carrying out of the decisions taken by the Administration of the Compulsory Insurance Fund. The text of a decision of a labour court and statistical information accompany the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

United Kingdom. See under Convention No. 24.

Uruguay. See under Convention No. 24.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the position as regards the Convention remains as stated in its report for the year 1930-31.

11th SESSION (GENEVA, 1928)

26. Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery

This Convention came into force on 14 June 1930

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Australia	9. 3. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	11. 8. 1937	1939-1945
Bulgaria	4. 6. 1935	1944-1945
Canada	25. 4. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	5. 5. 1930	1940-1943
Colombia	20. 6. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1941
Cuba	24. 2. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
France	18. 9. 1930	
Germany	30. 5. 1929	
United Kingdom	14. 6. 1929	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944 1944-1945
Hungary	30. 7. 1932	1944-1945
Ireland	3. 6. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	9. 9. 1930	1944-1945
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	10. 11. 1936	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	7. 7. 1933	1944-1945
Spain	8. 4. 1930	
Union of South Africa	28. 12. 1932	1939-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904. Text as amended up to 22 June 1928 (L.S. 1928, Austral. 2), and amendments of 18 August 1930 (L.S. 1930, Austral. 11) and 17 December 1934; Rules; Rules and Regulations enacted by the Commonwealth Court thereunder.

National Security (Employment) Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 287 of 1940.

National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 290 of 1940, amended by Industrial Peace Regulation No. 9-D of 26 April 1945.

National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations, 1942.

Women's Employment Act, 1942 and Regulations issued thereunder, amended by the Women's Employment Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 149 of 1944.

National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations, Statutory Rule No. 108 of 1944, amended by the Regulations of 31 August 1945.

Territory for the Seat of Government.

Industrial Board Ordinance, 1936 as amended by Ordinances No. 42 of 1936 and No. 12 of 1937, Industrial Board Ordinance, No. 14 of 1939 and No. 1 of 1940.

Northern Territory of Australia.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1934, and Regulations issued thereunder, amended by Statutory Rules Nos. 92, 153 and 292 of 1940.

Aboriginals Ordinance, 1918-1933, and Regulations thereunder (Regulations of 27 June 1933) (L.S. 1933, Austral. 2).

New South Wales.

The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912 as amended (L.S. 1926, Austral. 7; 1927, Austral. 7; 1929, Austral. 5; 1930, Austral. 12; 1931, Austral. 13; 1932, Austral. 5; 1936, Austral. 2; 1937, Austral. 2).

Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, consolidating the Act of 1912 and numerous amending Acts.

Queensland.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932-1936 (L.S. 1933, Austral. 1; 1934, Austral. 5; 1935, Austral. 7).

Apprentices and Minors Act, 1929-1934 (L.S. 1929, Austral. 7) and Regulations of 27 February 1930 to apply the Act.

South Australia.

The Industrial Acts of 1920 to 1935 (L.S. 1926, Austral. 1; 1935, Austral. 10).

Tasmania.

The Wages Boards Act, 1920, as amended in 1924 (L.S. 1924, Austral. 1), 1928 (L.S. 1929, Austral. 1), 1933 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 3) and 1934 (L.S. 1935, Austral. 8).
Regulations under the above Act.

Victoria.

Factories and Shops Act, 1928 (L.S. 1929, Austral. 13) and amendments of 1934 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 11) and 1936.

Western Australia.

Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1925 as amended (L.S. 1925, Austral. 12; 1930, Austral. 7).
Factories and Workshops Act No. 44 of 1930.

Belgium.

Legislative Decree of 5 May 1944 to repeal the Orders and other administrative decisions issued during the period of enemy occupation.
Legislative Decree of 14 April 1945 relating to the fixing of salaries and wages, amplified by Legislative Decree of 23 July 1945.
Legislative Decree of 14 September 1945 concerning increases in salaries and wages.

Canada.

See under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 727 of 30 November 1930 (L.S. 1934, Cuba 6), as amended by Act No. 22 of 19 March 1935 (L.S. 1935, Cuba 3) providing for the fixing of minimum wages in industry, commerce and agriculture.
Legislative Decree No. 22 of 18 June 1935 to set up the National Minimum Wage Board (L.S. 1935, Cuba 3).
Legislative Decree No. 2142 of 26 August 1935 containing Regulations with regard to the organisation and the working of the National Minimum Wage Board.
Legislative Decree No. 436 of 26 November 1935, amending §2 of Legislative Decree No. 18 and Decree No. 2142.
Constitution of the Republic (Article 61).
Code of Social Defence (Article 575).
Various Resolutions and Decrees concerning wage rates, etc., dating from 1940 to 1945.

*United Kingdom:**Great Britain.*

Trade Boards Act, 1909 (B.B., Vol. V, 1910, p. 23).
Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913.
Trade Boards Act, 1918.
Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (L.S. 1923, G.B. 3).
Various Regulations and Orders issued under the Acts.
The Wages Councils Act, 1945, 28 March 1945, and Regulations, S.R.O. Nos. 3483, and 484, 1945.
Regulations made under the Catering Wages Act 1943, S.R.O. 1944, No. 1145.
Various Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, the Wages Councils Act, the Road Haulage Act, the Catering Wages Act.

Northern Ireland.

Various Orders, prescribing the statutory minimum wage rates in force on 30 September 1945.

Hungary.

Order No. 50775 of 13 March 1945 concerning the regulation of wages of manual and intellectual workers employed in the Greater Budapest district.

Order No. 52700 of 10 May 1945 concerning the organisation of the National Committee for the fixing of wages and its rules of procedure.

Order No. 56100 of 20 June 1945 concerning the wages and salaries of workers employed in the mines and blast furnaces covered by the Mines Act, as well as other working conditions, amended by Order No. 57700 of 24 June 1945.

Order No. 59359 of 12 July 1945 concerning the regulation of wages and salaries and other working conditions of workers employed in industry outside the Greater Budapest district.

Order No. 6460 of 15 August 1945 concerning the scope of collective agreements, amended by Order No. 8730 of 28 September 1945.

Ireland.

Trade Boards Act, 1909 (B.B., Vol. V, 1910, p. 23).
Trade Boards Acts, 1918.
Emergency Powers (No. 300) Order, 1943.

Italy.

Labour Charter of 21 April 1927 (L.S. 1927, It. 3).
Act No. 563 of 3 April 1926 concerning the legal regulation of collective relations in connection with employment (L.S. 1926, It. 2).
Royal Decree No. 1130 of 1 July 1926, issuing Rules for the administration of the above Act (L.S. 1926, It. 5).
Royal Decree No. 471 of 26 February 1928, issuing Regulations for the settlement of individual disputes arising out of employment (L.S. 1928, It. 1).
Royal Decree No. 1251 of 6 May 1928, to issue Rules for the filing and publication of collective contracts of employment (L.S. 1928, It. 3).
Act No. 877 of 26 April 1930, conferring force of law on the Convention.
Act No. 437 of 3 April 1933 to extend the legal Regulation of collective relations in connection with employment to share contracts in agriculture and contracts for small holdings (L.S. 1933, It. 7).
Act No. 150 of 25 January 1934 to regulate the validity of collective agreements and similar provisions during the period between the denunciation of such agreements and the conclusion of new agreements.
Act No. 163 of 5 February 1934 concerning the constitution and functions of the corporations (L.S. 1934, It. 1).
Royal Decree No. 1073 of 21 May 1934 containing new rules for the settlement of individual labour disputes.

Mexico.

Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Decree of 6 October 1933 to amend the Federal Labour Act (L.S. 1933, Mex. 2).

Netherlands.

Special Decree of 5 October 1945 concerning labour relations, to replace Royal Decree of 17 September 1944 drawn up by the Netherlands Government in London.

Norway.

Act of 15 February 1918 concerning industrial homework (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 55), as amended by Acts of 6 July 1923 (L.S. 1923, Nor. 4), 15 June 1928 (L.S. 1928, Nor. 1), 24 March 1933 and 20 May 1939.

Uruguay.

Act No. 9675 of 4 August 1937 on collective agreements in the building industry.
Act No. 9910 of 5 January 1940 regulating wages for homework.
Acts Nos. 10489 of 6 June and 10495 of 16 June 1940, regarding the wages of employees and workers in commerce.
Act No. 10434 of 9 July 1943 respecting wages in the building industry.

Act No. 10449 of 12 November 1943 to establish a board for wages and family allowances, and various Regulations issued thereunder.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that amendments to the National Security (Female Minimum Rates) Regulations, which were gazetted on 31 August 1945, provided for the payment of 75 per cent of the corresponding minimum male rate to adult women employed in any vital industry or part of a vital industry or occupation within a vital industry which is specified by the Minister of the Department of Labour and National Service by notice published in the Gazette. Women paid on a rate for age rate of remuneration or on an experience rate of remuneration received proportionate increases in wages. In Gazette No. 170 of 3 September 1945, a group of a dozen industries was specified for the purposes of the Regulations, but three of these industries were withdrawn about the middle of October.

On 26 April 1945, the Industrial Peace Regulations were amended by the addition of Regulation 9-D, which enabled the Minister to refer to the court any matter of the rates of wages to be paid to, or conditions of employment to be observed in respect of persons employed in various rural industries. A reference to the court was made by the Minister on 11 May 1945, but in the outcome Kelly, J. declined on 26 October to make an award on the general ground that the war had ended, and that an award could not therefore aid in the prosecution of the war.

The *Belgian* Government, in its report covering the period 1939-1945, states that the principle of the relevant legislation is to ensure a percentage increase in 1940 salaries which, subject to the approval of the Joint Commissions, or of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in certain cases, shall not exceed a certain index figure.

Penalties are laid down for employers and workers who do not observe the minimum wages rules provided for in the relevant legislation. Compliance with the legislation is supervised by social supervisors, engineers of the Office of Mines, inspectors of explosives and persons appointed or designated by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. These officials have free right of entry to buildings in which workers are employed and receive their wages. Heads of undertakings, employers, directors, managers, superintendents and workers are obliged to supply them with any necessary information. They shall have access, upon request, to wagebooks and to any other books or documents which might usefully be consulted for the purposes of inspection. Fines are provided for heads of undertakings or their superintendents and for workers who refuse to supply information or who voluntarily make false statements to the above-mentioned officials.

No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44 and forwards copies of various Resolutions and Decrees concerning wage

rates issued by the National Minimum Wages Board on 24 August 1945. Because of the increased cost of living, various Regulations were issued to increase wages, in conformity with the decisions of the National Minimum Wages Board. At the same time, the principles of the Convention relating, *inter alia*, to consultation with the parties concerned, were observed.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* reports that the Wages Councils Act 1945 re-enacted with some modifications the main provisions of the Trade Boards Acts 1909 and 1918 and of the Holidays with Pay Act 1938 as they affected Trade Boards, and incorporated certain emergency Regulations made under the Trade Boards and Road Haulage Wages (Emergency Provisions) Act 1940. The Act also made certain changes in the procedure under which wages councils may be set up. It provides three separate methods of procedure under which the Minister may make an Order establishing a wages council, subject in each case to provisions as to prior publicity and inquiry. First, the Minister may on his own initiative make an Order providing for the establishment of a council if he is of the opinion that there is no adequate voluntary machinery for the effective regulation of the remuneration of any workers and that, having regard to the remuneration of the workers, it is expedient that a council should be established. Secondly, joint industrial councils or other organisations of employers and workers which habitually take part in the settlement of wages and conditions of employment may apply jointly to the Minister for the establishment of a wages council on the ground that the existing machinery is likely to cease to exist or be adequate. If such a joint application is made, the Minister is required to refer it to a commission of inquiry provided he is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for doing so. Thirdly, the Minister may on his own initiative ask a commission of inquiry to consider whether a wages council should be established if he considers that adequate machinery for the effective regulation of the remuneration of workers does not exist or is likely to cease to exist or be adequate and that a reasonable standard of remuneration will not be maintained.

In explaining how the Wages Councils Act differs from the Trade Boards Acts, the Government points out that in place of the duty to fix a general minimum time rate and the power to fix other specified rates of wages, wages councils are given general powers to submit to the Minister proposals for fixing the remuneration to be paid either generally or for any particular work by employers to all or any of their workers in relation to whom the council operates and such proposals may make different provisions for different cases.

The Government reports that of the 52 trade boards or wages councils in operation 27 submitted proposals for varying minimum rates of wages and all the proposals were confirmed.

On the recommendation of the Catering Wages Commission the Minister made Orders for the establishment of three wages boards in

the industry. A total of approximately 146,000 establishments employing 504,000 workers are covered by these Orders.

The Government reports on the number of certificates to learners, certificates providing special rates for apprentices and permits of exemption issued during the year.

In an appendix to the report, detailed information is given regarding inspection and enforcement for the year 1944. Figures for 1945 are not yet available. The report also contains information relating to the number of inspections carried out, the wage arrears collected and also the general minimum time rates in operation under Trade Board and Wages Councils Acts and in the Road Haulage Industry at 1 October 1945 for the lowest grades of experienced adult workers. No decisions were given by courts of law or other courts. No observations from organisations of employers or workers.

For *Northern Ireland* information is given with respect to inspection and enforcement for the year ended 31 December 1944 and with respect to minimum rates for learners and permits of exemption for the year ended 30 September 1945.

The Government of *Hungary* states that, after the cessation of hostilities, the National Provisional Government enacted relevant legislation for the regulation of wages in industry, without, however, abrogating the Laws and Regulations previously adopted and which can now be considered to be ineffective.

No special measures were taken with regard to commerce. The fixing of wages for workers employed in commerce, however, are regulated according to the methods laid down for industrial workers in the relevant legislation. The Ministry of Industry has ordered the fixing of minimum wages for industry in general.

The Orders of 13 March, 10 May, 20 June, 12 July and 15 August 1945 were issued by the Minister of Industry after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned and ensure the participation of employers and workers, in equal numbers and with equal rights, in the fixing of minimum wages. Members of the minimum wage-fixing committees are chosen by the organisations concerned. At the outset, fixed minimum wages were compulsory only for members of organisations participating in establishing the general procedure for fixing minimum wages. Finally, however, the wages scales adopted were extended, by Ordinance No. 6460 of 15 August 1945, to all industrial employees and workers concerned.

The report adds that, in view of the fact that industry is only slowly recovering from the effects of war and that the cost of living and wages are constantly affected by inflation, wages statistics would be without value for the purposes of comparative international figures. In addition, the position with regard to the relation of the cost of living and wages has constantly changed. Compliance with wage scales is supervised by the labour inspectors. Workers may have recourse to legal proceedings in order to obtain any part of their wages.

The Government of *Ireland* refers to its report for the year ended 30 September 1944 and forwards copies of recent determinations of certain trade boards. Information is given with regard to the number of workers in establishments inspected in 1944 together with arrears of wages recovered.

During the year 1944 no court proceedings were instituted against any employer under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

The *Italian* Government states that no new legislation has been enacted. After the fall of the former régime, corporative bodies and the related trade unions were suppressed. However, existing collective agreements remained temporarily in force, pending the establishment of other provisions by free trade unions.

The report adds that as soon as the economic and legal situation of the country returns to normal, other measures will be adopted to ensure full compliance with the Convention. Labour contracts stipulate that trade unions should participate in determining minimum wages, although these contracts are not compulsory for all categories of workers in the territorial areas for which they make provision. The application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, in particular during the period between October 1944 and 5 May 1945, as a result of the policy adopted by the Germans and the strike of railway workers, there was no control whatever of wages or other conditions of work in the remaining territories occupied by the enemy. The prohibition concerning increases in wages, introduced during the period of occupation, remained in force in the southern liberated regions of the country. All relevant Decrees introduced by the enemy were repealed, but on 6 September 1944 a special Decree concerning labour relations (drawn up in September 1944 by the Netherlands Government in London as a Royal Decree) came into effect in the liberated regions. This Decree contained a provision prohibiting the employer, not only to make any changes in existing labour conditions or regulations, but also to insert in new labour agreements any provisions regarding labour conditions or any derogatory labour regulations. This Decree further allowed the State Mediator (*Rijksbemiddelaar*) the right to introduce, on his own initiative or upon receipt of a request from any employer or worker, any modifications in existing labour conditions. In introducing such modifications, the State Mediator was obliged to follow the lines indicated by the Minister for Social Affairs. The Decree of 17 September 1944 remained in force until 5 October 1945, when it was replaced by a special Decree on labour relations providing for more efficient regulations regarding the control of wage rates.

Organisations of employers and workers,

which before the war had become important social institutions, disappeared completely as a result of the occupation of the country. However, even under the eye of the occupying authority, there was very close co-operation between employers and workers which resulted in the setting up of the Labour Institute (*Stichting van den Arbeid*) on 17 May 1945. The Institute was recognised by the Government as an advisory body in connection with wages and other conditions of work, and has become the most important body for free co-operation in social matters between employers and workers who are now organised on the lines of the former occupational organisations which are being revived.

Soon after the liberation of the southern regions, it became evident that, owing to the increased cost of living, it was no longer possible to apply the provision according to which the approval of the State Mediator was necessary for any increase in wages, and it was necessary to deal with each case individually. For this reason, the State Mediator was granted general authority to increase by 125 per cent. the rates of wages in force on 10 May 1945. At the request of the Institute of Labour, further general authority was granted to increase up to 115 per cent. the rates of wages in force on 31 October 1942.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations were issued during the period under review. The Act of 15 February 1918 concerning industrial homework was modified by the Act of 20 May 1939 which amended the system of supervision of the above-mentioned Act. The State Labour Inspection Service is responsible for the supervision of the legislation.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that complete harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention is established under the Acts of 4 August 1937, 5 January 1940, 9 July and 12 November 1943.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1940-1945):

Aden.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1940).

Bahamas.

*Abaco Lumber Company (Minimum Wage) Order, 1942 (Order in Council dated 3 October 1942).

Barbados.

Wages Boards Act, 1943 (No. 32 of 1943).
Defence (Trade Disputes) Regulations, 1943.
Defence (Trade Disputes) Order, 1943.
Defence (Trade Disputes) (Amendment) Order, 1943.
Defence (Trade Disputes) (Amendment) Order, 1943, No. 2.
Regulations made under Section 25 of the Wages Board Act of 1943.

British Guiana.

Labour Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1942), Part III.
*Minimum Wages (Georgetown Waterfront Workers) Order, 1942 (Order No. 25 of 1942).
*Order in Council made under Ordinance No. 2 of 1942 (No. 35 of 1943).

British Honduras.

Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1940).
*Proclamation dated 29 October 1941 fixing minimum rates for crews of vessels plying on the Belize River (S.R. & O., 79 of 1941).
*Proclamation declaring minimum rates of wages for crews of vessels plying on the Belize River (S.R. & O., No. 46 of 1944).

Ceylon.

Wages Boards Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1941).

Cyprus.

Minimum Wage Law, 1941 (Law No. 17 of 1941).
*Minimum Wage (Nahieh of Khrysokhou) Order, 1941.
*Minimum Wage Commerce and Trade Regulations, 1942.

Dominica.

*Proclamation made on 15 December 1939 fixing minimum rates of wages for shop assistants in the towns of Roseau and Portsmouth.
*The Labour (Minimum Wage) (Advisory Board) Rules, 1944 (S.R. & O., No. 34 of 1944).
Minimum Wage (Agricultural Labourers) Proclamation, 1945.
Minimum Wage (Bakers) Proclamation, 1945.
Minimum Wage (Shop Assistants) (Amendment) Proclamation, 1945.

Falkland Islands.

Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1942).
Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941, Section 3 (Ordinance No. 13 of 1941).
*Minimum Wage (Unskilled Manual Labour) Order, 1941 (Order No. 30 of 1941).
*Minimum Wage (Unskilled Manual Labour) Order, 1942 (Order No. 11 of 1942).

Gambia.

Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941, Section 3 (Ordinance No. 13 of 1941).
Minimum Wage (Unskilled Manual Labour) Order, 1941 (Order No. 30 of 1941).
Minimum Wage (Unskilled Manual Labour) Order, 1942 (Order No. 11 of 1942).

Grenada.

Department of Labour Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1940).
Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1941).
*Department of Labour Order (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 68), as amended by Department of Labour (Amendment) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 88).

Hong Kong.

Trade Board's Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1940) (this repealed the Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1932, No. 28 of 1932).
*Denotes Rules, Regulations, Orders, etc., designed to implement general legislation.

Jamaica.

*Advisory Board (Sugar Industry) Regulations, 1940, published 28 November 1940.
Advisory Board (Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941 published 14 March 1941.

- *Advisory Board (Bakery Trade) Regulations, 1942 (Notice No. 50 in Government Gazette Supplement, No. 33 of 18 September 1942).
- Minimum Wage (Sugar Industry) Proclamation, 1942 (Proclamation No. 39 of 1942).
- *Advisory Board (Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Trade) Regulation, 1943 (Notice No. 79 in Government Gazette Supplement of 18 November 1943).
- Advisory Board (Printing Trade) Regulations, 1944 (Notice No. 57 in Government Gazette Supplement of 20 July 1944).
- Minimum Wage (Catering Trade) (Kingston and St. Andrew) Proclamation, 1944 (Proclamation No. 8 of 1944).
- Minimum Wage (Bread and Cake Bakery Trade) (Kingston and St. Andrew) Proclamation, 1944 (Proclamation No. 9 of 1944).
- The Minimum Wage (Biscuit Trade) (Kingston and St. Andrew) Proclamation, 1944.
- The Advisory Board (Dry Goods Trade) Regulations, 1945.
- The Factories Regulations (Variation) Order, 1945.
- The Minimum Wage (Biscuit Trade) (Amendment), 1945.

Kenya.

- *Defence (Fixing of Wages) Regulations, 1940. Under the powers conferred by these Regulations the following minimum and maximum rates of wages were fixed for Asians engaged in the Central Rift Valley and Coast Provinces as from 23 November 1940:

	Minimum per hour	Maximum per hour
Fitters, turners, moulders, welders, pattern makers.	85 cents to 1s.	25 cents
Joiners, cabinet makers, tinsmiths, machinists (woodworkers).	75 cents to 1s.	10 cents
Blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, leather workers, masons, plasterers.	72 cents to 1s.	10 cents.

The following persons are excluded: apprentices, learners, improvers, leading artisans, charge hands, mistrys and any person or persons engaged in the above-mentioned trades and occupations, who, prior to 23 November 1940, was or were in receipt of a higher rate than the rate fixed (Government Notice No. 1063 dated 20 November 1940 and Notice No. 1065 dated 23 November 1940).

- *Government Notice No. 892 dated 28 September 1942 made under Defence (Fixing of Wages) Regulations, 1940.
- *Government Notice No. 819 of 1942 and Government Notice No. 115 of 1943 made under Defence (Fixing of Wages) Regulations, 1940, in respect of Asians engaged in certain trades and occupations in the Nyanza, Central, Rift Valley and Coast Provinces.
- Government Notice No. 327 of 1944 made under Defence (Limitation of Labour) Regulations, 1944, fixed the minimum wages payable to Natives employed in any industry or undertaking including domestic service within the Municipality of Nairobi.

Mauritius.

- *Order made under the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1934, fixing minimum rates of wages for all agricultural labourers employed in the Colony as from 1 September 1941 (Government Notice No. 210 dated 30 August 1941).
- *Minimum Wage (Baking Industry) (Government Notice No. 55 of 1943), Minimum Wage (Printing Trade) (Government Notice No. 310 of 1943).
- *Minimum Wage (Sugar Industry) (Government Notices Nos. 170, 368 and 379 of 1944).
- The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944 (No. 42).
- Table of minimum wages payable to persons employed in the shipping trade.
- Table of minimum wages payable to labourers employed on sugar estates.

Nigeria.

- *Mining Industry (Control of Wages) (Northern Provinces) (No. 2) Regulations, 1942 (Regulations No. 91 of 1942).

- Mining Industry (Compulsory Service) (Northern Provinces) Wage-Fixing Notice, 1942 (No. 201 of 1942).
- Labour (Wage-Fixing and Registration) Ordinance, 1943 (No. 40 of 1943).
- *The Labour (Wage-Fixing and Registration) (Publication of Notices) Rules (No. 17 of 1943).
- The Wage-Fixing (Tailoring, Shirt-Making and Ancillary Trades or Occupations) Order in Council (No. 33 of 1944).
- The Labour (Wage and Registration) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1944).
- The Registration (Lagos Township) (Miscellaneous Occupations) (No. 3) Order, 1944, P.N. No. 230 of 1944.
- The Registered Industrial Workers (Lagos Township) (Employment in Scheduled Occupations) Order, 1944, P.N. No. 6, 1945.
- The Registration (Lagos Township) (Miscellaneous Occupations) Order, 1944, P.N. No. 7, 1945.
- The Registered Industrial Workers (Lagos Township) (Employment in Scheduled Occupations) Order, 1944, P.N. 234, 1944.
- The Registered Industrial Workers (Lagos Township) (Employment in Scheduled Occupations) Order, 1944, P.N. 271, 1944.
- The Registration (Lagos Township) (Miscellaneous Occupations) No. 4 Order, 1944, P.N. 240, 1944.
- The Registration of Employers (No. 3) Order, 1944.
- The Employers' Registration Rules, 1944, P.N. No. 16, 1945.
- The Registration of Employers (No. 4) Order, 1945.

Nyasaland.

- Minimum Wage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1940).
- Instructions issued during the winter of 1941-42 provided that all African Government workers engaged on essential or productive work who were in receipt of wages of less than 12 shillings a month and had proved themselves efficient, should be granted an immediate raise to 12 shillings a month. Government employees on rates ranging between 12s. and 14s. 6d. a month were also granted increases, those on the last-mentioned figure being given 15s. a month.
- The Minimum Wages Regulations, 1944.
- Appointments to the Minimum Wage Advisory Board.
- The Minimum Wage (Amendment) Regulations, 1945.

St. Lucia.

- *Minimum Wage (Agricultural Labourers) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 25).
- Minimum Wage (Shop Assistants) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 26).
- Labour (Minimum Wage) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 24 of 1941).
- *Labour (Coaling Industry) (Minimum Wage) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 63).
- Labour (Minimum Wage) (Shop Assistants) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 64).
- Minimum Wages (Agricultural Labourers) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 101).
- Labour (Minimum Wage) (Agricultural Labourers) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., No. 65 of 1941).
- *Labour (Minimum Wage) (Shop Assistants) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., No. 80 of 1942).
- Labour (Minimum Wage) (Agricultural Labourers) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., No. 79 of 1942).
- *Labour (Minimum Wage) (Agricultural Labourers) Order, 1944 (S.R. & O., No. 32 of 1944).

St. Vincent.

- *Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wage) (Amendment) Order, 1940.
- *Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wage) (Amendment) Order, 1942 (S.R. & O., 1942, No. 94).
- Labour Ordinance, 1942 (No. 14 of 1942, repealing previous minimum wage legislation).
- *Department of Labour (Agricultural Workers) Order, 1943 (S.R. & O., No. 18 of 1943).
- Department of Labour (Agricultural Workers) (Amendment) Order, No. 1 of 1945.

*Denotes Rules, Regulations, Orders, etc., designed to implement general legislation.

Turks and Caicos Islands.

Salt Industry Control Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1940), Section 10 (VIII).

*Salt Industry Regulations, 1940, as amended by Notification No. 5 of 1941 dated 23 January 1941. Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1941).

*Defence (Fixing of Wages) Regulations, 1941 (Legal Notice No. 15 of 1941).

The Government of *Italy* states that at the moment it is not known whether the provisions of Act No. 2006 are being applied to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

Uganda.

*Defence (Fixing of Wages) Regulations, 1940.

*Denotes Rules, Regulations, Orders, etc., designed to implement general legislation.

12th SESSION (GENEVA, 1929)

27. Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels

This Convention came into force on 9 March 1932

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Australia	9. 3. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941 ¹ , 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Austria	16. 8. 1935	
Belgium	6. 6. 1934	
Bulgaria	4. 6. 1935	1944-1945
Canada	30. 6. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	24. 6. 1931	1940-1943
Czechoslovakia	26. 3. 1934	
Denmark ²	18. 1. 1933	
Estonia	18. 1. 1932	
Finland	8. 8. 1932	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	29. 7. 1935	
Germany	5. 7. 1933	
Greece	30. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	6. 12. 1937	1944-1945
India	7. 9. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	18. 7. 1933	1944-1945
Japan	16. 3. 1931	
Lithuania	28. 9. 1934	
Luxembourg	1. 4. 1931	
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	4. 1. 1933	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	1. 7. 1932	1944-1945
Poland	18. 6. 1932	
Portugal	1. 3. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Rumania	7. 12. 1932	
Spain	29. 8. 1932	
Sweden	11. 4. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	8. 11. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Union of South Africa ²	21. 2. 1933	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	17. 12. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Yugoslavia	22. 4. 1933	
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ³	22. 12. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ Only concerning application to Papua, New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.

² Conditional ratification registered.

³ See note 2 to Convention I.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

The Navigation (Loading and Unloading) Regulations, issued under the Navigation Act, 1912-1926, and amended by Statutory Rules 1930, No. 126, and 1932, No. 20.

Queensland.

Regulation of 12 July 1934 concerning the marking of weights on certain heavy packages or articles loaded at Queensland ports (L.S. 1934, Austral. 2).

Victoria.

Marine Board of Victoria Loading and Unloading Regulations of 16 July 1931, No. 31.

Western Australia.

Regulation No. 180 of 24 August 1934 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages. — Fremantle Harbour Trust (L.S. 1934, Austral. 4A).

Regulation No. 38 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages — Western Australian Government Railways. Jetty Regulations. Amending Regulation of 12 September 1934 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages — Jetties Act, 1926 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 4B).

Amending Regulation of 17 September 1934 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages or articles — Bunbury Harbour Act, 1909 (L.S. 1934, Austral. 4C).

Canada.

Canada Shipping Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, Can. 7), Section 468.

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to approve the Labour Code (§§ 244 and 248) (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
Decree No. 217 of 30 April 1926 to approve Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (Extracts in L.S. 1926, Chile 2).
Regulations No. 655 of 25 November 1940 concerning industrial hygiene and safety.

Finland.

Act of 10 June 1932 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (L.S. 1932, Fin. 1).
Order of 10 June 1932 concerning the application of the Convention.
Act of 4 March 1927 concerning industrial inspection (L.S. 1927, Fin. 1).
Orders of the Council of Ministers, dated 4 March 1927 concerning the application of the above Act.

Greece.

Act of 30 October 1935, to ratify the Convention (L.S. 1935, Gr. 11).
Decree of 20 May 1938, Gr. 5).
Circular of the Ministry of Finance to the Customs Authorities, 11 June 1938.
See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 1.

Hungary.

No information.

India.

Various measures taken by the competent authorities for the ports of Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Tuticorin, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Chittagong and Cochin.

Ireland.

Act of 21 December 1934 making compulsory the marking of gross weight on packages and articles of 1,000 kilograms or more gross weight consigned for transport by sea or inland waterway (L.S. 1934, I.F.S. 4).

Italy.

Royal Legislative Decree No. 154 of 26 January 1933 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by water (L.S. 1933, It. 1).
Act No. 281 of 23 May 1933 to convert the previous Decree into an Act and to lay down Rules concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by water.
Royal Decree No. 676 of 8 March 1933 implementing the Convention throughout the Kingdom.

Mexico.

Customs Act of 31 December 1935, amended by Decree of 31 August 1936.

Netherlands.

Act of 19 March 1932 to provide for the marking of the weight on packages transported by seagoing vessels (L.S. 1932, Neth. 2A).
Act of 19 March 1932 to provide for the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels engaged in inland navigation (L.S. 1932, Neth. 2B).

Decree of 1 December 1932 to issue public administrative Regulations provided in the second sentence of §1 of the Act of 19 March 1932 to provide for the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by seagoing vessels (L.S. 1932, Neth. 2D).

Decree of 1 December 1932 to issue public administrative Regulations as provided in the second sentence of §2 of the Act of 19 March 1932 to provide for the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels engaged in inland navigation (L.S. 1932, Neth. 2D).

Decree of 1 December 1932 to fix the date on which the Acts of 19 March 1932 mentioned above shall come into operation (L.S. 1932, Neth. 2E).

Norway.

Act of 22 April 1932 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels (L.S. 1932, Nor. 1).

Portugal.

Decree No. 20611 of 11 December 1931, to provide for the marking of the weight on packages or objects of more than one thousand kilograms gross weight transported by vessels (L.S. 1931, Port. 5).

Decree No. 21024 of 24 March 1932 to settle the procedure to be followed in cases of infringement of the provisions of the preceding Decree.

Sweden.

Act of 11 March 1932 respecting the marking in certain cases of the weight on packages or objects to be transported by vessels (L.S. 1932, Swe. 1).

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 28 March 1934 concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages consigned for transport by vessels (L.S. 1934, Switz. 2).

Circular, dated 8 November 1934, from the Federal Department of Public Economy to the cantonal Governments concerning the implementing of the above Act.

Cantonal measures of an organising and administrative nature to implement the Federal Act of 28 March 1934 in certain cantons.

Uruguay.

Act No. 5032 concerning the prevention of industrial accidents.

Regulation of 22 January 1936 in application of the above Act.

Decree of 10 August 1938 issuing Regulations for the prevention of accidents to port and maritime workers.

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 13 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2).
Regulations of 30 November 1938, issued under the Labour Act.

Decree of the Federal Executive of 12 April 1940 for the administration of the Labour Act and the Regulations framed thereunder.

Decree No. 70 of 30 November 1945 of the Revolutionary Junta of the Government to reorganise the various Sections attached to the Ministry of Labour.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that there has been no change in the position regarding the application of the Convention since it furnished its report for the year ending 30 September 1944.

The Government of *Canada* states that Article 1 of the Convention is applied by §468 of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934. The Act is administered by the Department of Trans-

port, Ottawa. No court actions have been taken. No breaches of the relevant legislation have been reported and no representations made by employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* refers to its reports for the period 1940-1942 and adds that the reports of the Labour Inspection Service show that there were no breaches of the relevant legislation during the period under review. No decisions by courts of law have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states that no decisions have been given by courts of law. No reports have been received from the labour inspectors concerning infringements of the relevant legislation. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

Greece:

See Introductory Note, Convention No. 1.

The *Hungarian* Government states that, during the period under review, no new measures have been taken. The Convention has been applied as in the past.

The Government of *India* states that no decisions have come to its notice. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Italy* states that the Convention is applied under existing legislation. The supervision of the enforcement of the relevant legislation is carried out by the competent maritime and railway officials. However, during the period under review, the Convention was only applied to a limited extent, as practically all civilian shipping was suspended. No decisions were given by courts of law during 1945. No observations from the organisations of workers concerned.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its report for 1943-44 in which it stated that the Department of Finance and the Marine Department had issued instructions to port authorities under them for the supervision of the application of §95 of the revised Customs Act which is in harmony with the provisions of the Convention.

The *Netherlands* Government states that only one breach of the legislation was noted.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued.

The Government of *Portugal* states that, during the period 1940-1945, no legislation or administrative Regulations whatever were issued, concerning the provisions of the Convention.

No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Sweden* states that during the period 1944-45 no breaches of the legislation were committed, as far as can be judged from the labour inspection reports.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that the Convention continues to be fully applied in Switzerland and that there were no breaches of the relevant legislation during the period under review.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the Decree of 10 August 1938 (§21) established complete harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention.

The Government of *Venezuela* states that Article 1 of the Convention is applied by §§ 112, 113 and 116 of the Labour Act and by §§ 168, 169, 170, 184 and 257 of the Regulations issued thereunder. The application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour assisted by the Directorate of Labour. For the purposes of inspection the country is divided into ten zones. See also under Convention No. 3 for information relating to inspection and statistics.

Questions in dispute are settled by the labour courts. No decisions have as yet been given by labour courts. No observations by employers' or workers' organisations or by employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *Italy* states that the Convention was also applied to the Colonies in 1933 by special Decrees of 22 May 1933 and 9 October 1933.

28. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships

This Convention came into force on 1 April 1932

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Ireland	5. 7. 1930	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Luxembourg	1. 4. 1931	
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Spain ¹	29. 8. 1932	

¹ Since the ratification by Spain of Convention No. 32 was registered on 28 July 1934, its ratification of Convention No. 28 lapsed on 28 July 1935.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)*Ireland.*

See below.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI).

The *Irish* Government refers to the letter
of 15 November 1939 from the Department

of Industry and Commerce, indicating the
protective measures already adopted with a
view to minimising the risk of injury to life or
limb of workers engaged in the processes
referred to in the Convention. The Govern-
ment adds that there is no change in the posi-
tion outlined in this letter.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

Does not apply to reporting countries.

14th SESSION (GENEVA, 1930)

29. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour

This Convention came into force on 1 May 1932

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Australia	2. 1. 1932	1939-1940, 1940-1941 ¹ , 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	20. 1. 1944	1944-1945
Bulgaria	22. 9. 1932	1944-1945
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	11. 2. 1932	1944-1945
Finland	13. 1. 1936	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	24. 6. 1937	
United Kingdom	3. 6. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	2. 3. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	18. 6. 1934	1944-1945
Japan	21. 11. 1932	
Liberia	1. 5. 1931	1939-1943
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	31. 3. 1933	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Norway	1. 7. 1932	
Spain	29. 8. 1932	
Sweden	22. 12. 1931	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	23. 5. 1940	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945
Yugoslavia	4. 3. 1933	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (voluntary) ²		1939-1940

¹ Only concerning application to New Guinea, Papua, Nauru and Norfolk Island.

² A voluntary report for the period 1939-40 was submitted by the Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan although the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is not a contracting party. By letter of 9 October 1944, the Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan informed the Office that instructions would be given for the resumption of these voluntary reports as soon as the local administrative manpower situation improves. The Government also stated that an *ad hoc* report would be sent on any relevant event of sufficient importance.

Introductory Note

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention was published in *Official Journal* No. 131 of 1934.

The Government of *Chile* refers to its report for 1934-35 in which it stated that the type of labour dealt with by the Convention is non-existent in that country. Paragraph 9(3) of Article 10 of the Constitution provides that "no person may be required to perform any kind of personal service . . . save by Decree of the competent authorities issued in accordance with the legislation permitting such service".

The Government of *Denmark* refers to its last report in which it stated that forced or compulsory labour within the meaning of the Convention is non-existent in Denmark and the Danish possession of Greenland.

The Government of *Finland* states, as in previous reports, that the Convention was ratified as a measure of support of the principles contained in it. Finland has no colonies or other territories where forced or compulsory labour exists or can arise.

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in its report for the period 1941-42 in which it stated that the Government has not under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty, tutelage or authority any territories to which the provisions of the Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour are applicable.

The Government is in favour of the suppression and abolition of forced or compulsory labour on the lines laid down in the Convention. The Convention was accordingly ratified, and the Government will be prepared to act in accordance with the provisions thereof should any occasion arise.

The Government of *Italy* states that its report covers the period ending 30 September 1941 in the case of East Africa and the period ending 30 September 1942 in the case of Libya.

The *Netherlands* Government states that owing to the very abnormal conditions prevailing in the country during the period 1944-

45, it is unable to furnish specific information with regard to the Convention.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37 in which it stated that Sweden possesses no territories to which there could be any question of applying the provisions of the Convention.

The Government of *Switzerland* refers to its report for 1940-41 in which it stated that the type of forced or compulsory labour dealt with by the Convention is non-existent in Switzerland and that the Government has not under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty, tutelage or authority any territories to which the provisions of the Convention apply. This Convention, therefore, is without any practical value for Switzerland. In adhering to the Convention, the Government was inspired by the same principles which led it to adhere to the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva in 1926.

I LIST OF LEGISLATION, ETC., APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

Australia: *New Guinea* Native Administration Regulations, 1924. See under Conventions Nos. 8 and 27 regarding the application of the Convention in the territories of *Papua*, *New Guinea* and *Nauru*.

Belgium: The Government states in its first report that Congo legislators have always been strongly opposed to the use of forced or compulsory labour.

As early as 18 October 1908, that is, immediately after the taking over of the Congo Free State by Belgium, a provision was inserted in the Act on the Government of the Belgian Congo to the effect that "no person may be forced to work on behalf of or the profit of individuals or associations" (§2 paragraph 3).

All subsequent legislation was based on this fundamental principle which found expression particularly in the Decree of 16 March 1922 on the Labour Contract. This Decree provides for various guarantees in connection with the recruitment of Native labourers and for the prevention and the suppression of any abuses (principally in §§36, 54 and 57).

The Forced Labour Convention, having been approved by Legislative Decree of 20 May 1943, was found immediately to be fully applicable under the law in the Belgian Congo and in Ruanda-Urundi, without even the necessity of special legislative measures to ensure its application.

The following is a list of the principal legislative and administrative Texts adopted either before or after the ratification of the Convention and applying in effect the principles of the Convention:

- (1) Act of 18 October 1908 on the Government of the Belgian Congo.
- (2) Decree of 16 March 1922 on the Labour Contract.
- (3) Decree of 5 December 1933 on Native districts.
- (4) Circular of 20 March 1936 on the Sunday rest of Natives subjected to forced labour.
- (5) Legislative Order of 11 June 1940 on civil requisitions.
- (6) Legislative Order of 8 December 1940 on the health and safety of labourers.

(7) Legislative Decree of 20 May 1943 approving the International Convention on forced labour (L.S. 1943, Bel. 2).

(8) Legislative Order of 13 October 1944 amending the Decree of 5 December 1933 on Native districts (Article 49).

Bulgaria. See Introductory Note.

Chile. See Introductory Note.

Denmark. See Introductory Note.

Finland. See Introductory Note.

United Kingdom: The Government states that there is no law or custom permitting the exaction of forced or compulsory labour as defined for the purpose of the Convention in the *United Kingdom*, *Newfoundland*, *Southern Rhodesia*, and in the following British Dependencies which are not fully self-governing: *Aden*, *Bahamas*, *Barbados*, *Bermuda*, *British Guiana*, *British Honduras*, *Ceylon*, *Cyprus*, *Falkland Islands and Dependencies*, *Fiji*, *Gambia*, *Gibraltar*, *Hong Kong*, *Jamaica* (including *Turks and Caicos Islands* and the *Cayman Islands*), *Leeward Islands* (*Antigua*, *Dominica*, *Montserrat*, *St. Christopher and Nevis* and the *Virgin Islands*), *Malay States* (*Federated Malay States*: *Negri Sembilan*, *Pahang*, *Perak* and *Selangor*; *Unfederated Malay States*: *Johore*, *Kedah*, *Kelantan*, *Perlis*, *Trengganu* and *Brunei*); *Malta*, *Mauritius*, *Northern Rhodesia*, *Palestine*, *St. Helena and Ascension*, *Sarawak*, *Seychelles*, *Somaliland Protectorate*, *South Africa High Commission Territories* (*Basutoland*, *Bechuanaland Protectorate*, *Swaziland*), *Straits Settlements*, *Trans-Jordan*, *Trinidad and Tobago*, *Western Pacific Islands* (*British Solomon Islands Protectorate*, *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, *Tonga*), *Windward Islands* (*Grenada*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*), *Zanzibar Protectorate*.

Forced or compulsory labour, as defined by the Convention, is allowed by law in the following Dependencies: *Gold Coast (Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, Togoland under British Mandate)*, *Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)*, *Nigeria (Colony, Protectorate, Cameroons under British Mandate)*, *North Borneo, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)*, *Tanganyika Territory, Uganda Protectorate*.

Below is given a list of the principal Laws in these territories.

Gold Coast.

- Gold Coast Colony Labour Ordinance (No. 21 of 1935) (L.S. 1935, G.C. 1).
- Ashanti Labour Ordinance (No. 32 of 1935).
- Northern Territories Labour Ordinance (No. 33 of 1935).
- Criminal Code (Cap. 29) §449 (7).
- Criminal Code Amendment and Extension Ordinance (No. 17 of 1935), §16.
- Roads Ordinance (Cap. 149), amended by Ordinance No. 22 of 1935.
- Northern Territories Native Authority Ordinance (No. 43 of 1936), §9.
- Towns Ordinance (Cap. 170), S 38 (1), amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1935.
- Sanitary Bye-Laws made under the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance (Cap. 113).
- Gold Coast Colony Labour Regulations (No. B 38 of 1935).
- Gold Coast Colony Labour Regulations (No. 29 of 1936).
- Gold Coast Colony Bye-Laws, Nos. 8 and 9 of 1936 and Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19 and 20 of 1937 made by the Ajumaku, Prampram, Anamabu, Agona,

Ekunfi, Akim Busume, Akim Kotoku, Eguao, and Gomoa Assin States, revoking bye-laws having reference to the maintenance of roads, which are incompatible with the provisions of the Convention.

Ashanti Labour Regulations (No. B 44 of 1935).
Administration (Ashanti) (Roads Repeal) Rules (No. 17 of 1936).

Ashanti Labour Regulations (No. 28 of 1936).
Northern Territories Labour Regulations (No. B 45 of 1935).

Administration (Northern Territories) (Roads Repeal) Rules (No. 16 of 1936).

Northern Territories Labour Regulations (No. 27 of 1936).

Kenya.

Penal Code, §243.

Compulsory Labour (Regulation) Ordinance, 1932.
Native Authority Ordinance, 1937.

Government Notices, Nos. 406 of 1926, 595 of 1928, 657 and 756 of 1933.

Nigeria.

Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933 (L.S. 1933, Nig. 1), amended by Ordinances Nos. 16 of 1937 and 60 of 1942.

Regulations with regard to the forced labour of persons as carriers, issued under §7 of the above Ordinance.

Regulations No. 3 of 1934, made under §§13 and 16 of the above Ordinance, amended by Regulations Nos. 10 and 27 of 1937 and 4 of 1938.

Regulations No. 13 of 1934, made under §16 of the above Ordinance, amended by Regulations No. 21 of 1936.

Regulations No. 23 of 1935, made under §16 of the above Ordinance, amended by Regulation No. 24 of 1938.

Order in Council No. 18 of 1937, made under §11 of the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933.

North Borneo.

Indian Penal Code (adopted as law in North Borneo under the Procedure Ordinance, 1926), §374.
Village Administration Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, §9 (ii), as amended by Notifications Nos. 95 of 1931 and 37 of 1933.

Land Ordinance No. 9 of 1930, §66.

Prohibition of Forced Labour Ordinance (No. 4 of 1933) (L.S. 1933, N. B. 1).

Notification No. 505 of 1930 (issued under the Land Ordinance, 1930), §5.

Notification No. 159 of 1931 (issued under the Agricultural Pests Ordinance, 1917).

Nyasaland.

Forced Labour Ordinance No. 15 of 1933.

Sierra Leone.

Headmen Ordinance (Cap. 91).

Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance, (Cap. 172), §9.

Destruction of Locusts Ordinance No. 21 of 1931.

Forced Labour Ordinance No. 50 of 1932, amended by No. 11 of 1938.

Protectorate Ordinance No. 32 of 1933, §9 (7).

Sierra Leone General Orders Nos. 461-477, as amended by Amendment Slips No. 40 of 24 January and No. 52 of 9 September 1933.

Tanganyika Territory.

Penal Code, §§243 and 34.

Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 47).

Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 63), as amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1930.

Employment of Porters (Restriction) Ordinance (Cap. 27).

Native Tax Ordinance (No. 20 of 1934).

Instructions concerning the recruitment, employment and care of Government labour, 2nd edition, 1933.

Native Administration Memorandum No. I.

Native Administration Memorandum No. VIII, 2nd edition, 1938.

Uganda.

Penal Code of 1930, §223.

Native Authority Ordinance of 1919 (Cap. 60), as amended by Ordinance No. 14 of 1923.

Native Authority Rules, 1920.

Native Authority Rules, 1929, Rule 2 (ii) being repealed.

Poll Tax Ordinance, 1920 (Cap. 63).

Luwalo Law, 1930 and 1931 (Kingdom of Buganda).

Regulations and General Instructions for the control of compulsory labour, 1932.

Ireland: See Introductory Note.

Italy: See Introductory Note.

Mexico: Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Netherlands: The situation in the *Netherlands East Indies* was radically changed by the adoption in 1941 of legislation abolishing *heerendiensten*. Owing to the war situation, however, reports on this new legislation have not been communicated to the International Labour Office.

Venezuela: Constitution of the United States of Venezuela of 5 May 1945.

Act of 21 July 1937 concerning the penitentiary system.

Regulations of 16 October 1937 concerning the penitentiary system.

Compulsory Military Service Act of 29 July 1942.

II

ARTICLE 26 OF THE CONVENTION

No change has been reported in the declarations made under this Article of the Convention.

III

PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATION, ETC., UNDER WHICH THE ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION ARE APPLIED

Articles 1-21

Belgium:

Article 1. — The Legislative Order of 13 October 1944 modified and added a new paragraph (b) to § 49 of the Decree of 5 December 1933 concerning Native districts.

Under §49 of this Decree, in certain conditions, "Natives subjected to labour which is incumbent on the Native community, could provide a substitute for whom they were responsible". On the basis of this test, the substitution of specialised work gangs for those subject to labour was organised in certain districts on payment of an optional monetary tax. As this experiment was appreciated by the Natives, it was regularised by a legislative measure. The new measure provides that, except in cases where the public health calls for urgent work the Native authorities, the Council of Notables or the Council of the Sector in question may offer to the Natives the opportunity of commuting, by payment to the district of a forced labour redemption fee, all or part of their obligations...

Article 2 was approved only under reservations amending paragraphs (a) and (c). The

first of these amendments consists of an extension of the exception regarding work for the armed forces of a purely military character, work of public interest performed by soldiers in pursuance of a decision of the competent authority. The second exception includes, in that part of the text of the Convention concerning services exacted as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law, certain cases in the Belgian Congo in which the condemned or imprisoned individual is forced to work.

Article 3. — The competent authorities in this respect were defined in complete accord with Article 3 of the Convention.

Article 4. — The provisions of Article 4 have been applied, in fact, since 1908 by §2, paragraph 3 of the Colonial Charter of the Belgian Congo, which "prohibits all recourse to force in carrying out work in behalf of or for the profit of individuals or associations. No forced labour does or can therefore exist in this connection".

Article 5. — In the Belgian Congo, the system of concessions could not result in the imposition of any kind of forced labour.

Article 6. — See under Article 4.

Article 7. — The Decree of 5 December 1933 on Native districts, after defining in §§45 and 46 the various categories of labour to which the Natives may be subjected, provides in §47 that this labour must be performed "in conformity with the instructions of the territorial authorities" and that the programme for compulsory cultivations shall be drawn up by the District Commissioner "in conformity with the Regulations fixed by Order of the Governor General". Finally, "the overall programme is drawn up each year by the Provincial Commissioner".

The role of the Native authorities is also defined by §48 of the Decree which assigns to them the equitable division of compulsory labour.

Article 8. — See under Article 7.

Article 9. — The various categories of labour which may be imposed were established in full conformity with Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention. According to §45 of the Decree, Native districts are bound—

to carry out work provided for by the Regulations concerning the measures to be taken to combat sleeping sickness and all other health work judged expedient by the competent authority;

to build and keep in repair the premises which the medical authority, in agreement with the administrative authority, may deem necessary for the visit, treatment, hospitalisation and accommodation of ambulatory and other patients;

to carry out burial work under hygienic conditions;

to build and keep in good repair one or several schools;

to construct in the chief town of the district and to keep in good repair a building for the imprisonment of Natives;

to build and maintain in good condition the local lines of communication and

any bridges across water and marshlands which they include.

In addition to these obligations, which relate mostly to simple maintenance work, the Natives are subject, under another paragraph of this Article, to carry out various types of cultivation and plantation work. (See under Article 19.)

Finally, §46 of the above-mentioned Decree provides that the Native districts are also under an obligation, but against payment to the labourers from the budget of the Colony and at the wage-rates prevailing in the region, to provide and keep in repair, rest-houses at places designated by the territorial authority and to participate, within the limits of the area, in the building and maintenance of roads of general interest when the competent European authority cannot procure the necessary voluntary manpower for this work.

These last-mentioned obligations were imposed because it was found necessary to establish a system of communications which would permit the distribution of provisions indispensable to the Natives in the more un-productive regions.

In *Ruanda-Urundi*, where forced labour is forbidden under the terms of the mandate itself, Regulations similar to those in force in the Belgian Congo are applied for compulsory cultivation. However, under traditional customs the Natives are obliged to furnish days of labour to the Chiefs. The number of these days has been reduced and they have been to a certain extent devoted to local work.

Article 10. — The possibility of having recourse to forced labour in lieu of taxes was never contemplated in the Belgian Congo. Forced labour is confined to the execution of public works on behalf of the Administration.

Article 11. — §48 of the Decree on Native districts provides that "labour can be exacted only from male, adult and healthy Natives". The maintenance in each community of an indispensable number of men is ensured by the fact that the authorised forms of forced labour do not involve transfers of population.

Article 12. — The Decree of 5 December 1933 on Native districts provides that "no one may be forced to devote more than 60 days per year to the tasks which come under the definition of compulsory labour unless the public health or the food requirements of the Native population call for urgent work. This limit of 60 days includes the time required to go to and return from the place of work and the time needed for the equipment of any dwellings designed to shelter labourers who are unable to return daily to their village."

"The Native authorities are responsible for dividing the work fairly among the various subdivisions of their district, and among the inhabitants in these subdivisions, taking into account as far as possible the special circumstances of each person."

This uniform division will tend furthermore to ensure that no Native is forced to work against his will for more than 5 days per month.

Article 13. — The conditions under which forced labour is exacted will be accompanied by all the guarantees provided for voluntary labour in pursuance of the Decree of 16 March 1922 on the Labour Contract. Respect for the normal working hours will be observed. The circular of 20 March 1936 furthermore ensures the respect of the Sunday rest for forced labourers.

Article 14. — In the Belgian Congo, no forms of forced labour are in existence other than those defined in Article 10 of the Convention. Nevertheless some labour is paid "at the wage rates prevailing in the region".

Article 15. — The safety and health of forced labourers will be protected. As stated in the remarks on Article 13, the conditions under which forced labour is exacted include the same guarantees as those accorded in the case of voluntary labour.

Article 16. — The forms of forced labour authorised in the Belgian Congo never involve a transfer of population.

Article 17. — See under Article 16.

Article 18. — In principle, the use of forced labour for the transport of persons or goods is not permitted in the Belgian Congo. This practice is allowed only, within the limits established by Article 18 of the Convention; where civilian requisitions are concerned. The Legislative Orders of the Governor General of 11 June 1940 and of 8 December 1940 laid down the following Regulations:

(a) Requisitions in the form of portage and paddling services may take place only in the public interest for service displacements and for the needs of the troops of the Public Force. Requisitions for all other administrative purposes as well as for persons other than officials on duty therefore are not allowed;

(b) Only male, adult and healthy, Natives may be requisitioned. Administrative instructions impose the obligation of ensuring that porters receive all necessary attention throughout the portage. Various categories of Natives are not subject to requisitions, in particular Chiefs, Notables, labourers and Natives who are in transit through the region;

(c) The maximum load is provided for by Decree of the Provincial Governors and varies, according to the region, from 15 to 25 kgs.;

(d) The maximum journey must not exceed 6 hours on foot per day, except in special circumstances when a supplementary wage payment must be made;

(e) No Native may be forced to furnish this labour during more than 25 days in the course of one year;

(f) The right of requisition may be exercised only by: (1) territorial administrators; (2) agents specially authorised by district commissioners; (3) magistrates, doctors and health officials, but only when no public authority exists in the locality; (4) the Commander-in-Chief of the Public Force and the officers specially authorised by him.

The right of requisition may be exercised only when justified by serious and immediate requirements and if the necessary labour

cannot be obtained by agreement or convention.

Requisitions are paid at the normal rates prevailing in the region. In principle, these payments are made immediately.

Article 19. — "Natives are under the obligation to undertake and keep up in the district, either the cultivation of foodstuffs for the feeding of and in the exclusive interests of the population, or the compulsory cultivation of foodstuffs or export products as an instructional measure and to carry out the harvest and any subsequent processing in this connection, in conditions specified for each product, or work in connection with reforestation and the campaign against erosion, or work in connection with stockraising and the campaign against epizooty, or installations for improving the preparation of the products of husbandry and cultivation"

(§ 45 of the Decree of 5 December 1933 on Native districts).

Certain modifications were introduced by the addition of a provision "empowering the administration to authorise, as a means of agricultural instruction, certain compulsory cultivation if such a measure is justified by the idleness or improvidence of the population. The amendment . . . permits furthermore the use of compulsory plantations for the rehabilitation of forests in regions where the absence of trees constitutes a danger . . . "The Belgian Government is of the opinion that the original text "raised an obstacle . . . to the instructional work which the Belgian administration had undertaken among the Natives". This amendment contains a series of specific guarantees in favour of the Natives. "It provides that the compulsion is temporary and ceases as soon as the cultivations in question have become a habit, that it is not applied except to land to which the communities or individuals concerned possess rights; that the necessary measures will be taken to ensure the sale of the produce under the most advantageous conditions and without fraud on the part of the buyers; and finally that the produce and profits will remain wholly the property of Natives who have obtained them by their work."

Article 20. — Forced labour does not exist in the Belgian Congo as a form of collective punishment.

Article 21. — Only voluntary labourers are used for work in mines.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* has supplied separate reports on the territories in which any of the forms of compulsory labour which are subject to the stipulations of the Convention can be employed, viz., *Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda. North Borneo* was in enemy occupation during part of the period under review, and no separate report can be rendered. There is no change in the legislation reported.

Italy: See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its report for 1943-44 in which it stated that, under §5 of the Constitution, "no person is compelled to render personal services without

fair remuneration and without his full consent, unless the work is imposed by the judicial authority, in which case it is subject to the provisions of the Federal Labour Act. There has been no change of importance in the relevant legislation.

Netherlands: See Introductory Note.

The first report of the Government of *Venezuela* states that there is no express provision in Venezuelan labour legislation regarding the suppression of forced or compulsory labour since the principle of freedom of labour is guaranteed by the national Constitution.

Article 22

Belgium: Recourse to forced labour is had, in reality, only for purposes of compulsory cultivation.

United Kingdom: No forced or compulsory labour within the meaning of the Convention was exacted during the period under review in *Nigeria* and *Nyasaland*. Statistical information concerning the incidence of forced or compulsory labour during the period under review is given in the reports for *Kenya*, *Nigeria*, *Sierra Leone*, *Tanganyika*, *Uganda*.

Netherlands: See Introductory Note.

Articles 23 to 25

Article 23.

Belgium: Legislative Decree of 20 May 1943, ratifying the Convention, complies with the requirements of this Article.

Article 24.

The observations under Article 23 apply also to this Article.

Venezuela: See under Convention No. 3 for information regarding inspection.

Article 25.

Belgium: The observations under Article 23 apply also to this Article.

IV

GENERAL APPRECIATION OF MANNER IN WHICH THE CONVENTION IS APPLIED

Australia: The Government states that, since its last report for the year ending 30 September 1944 there has been no change in the position regarding the application of the Convention.

Belgium: The majority of the provisions of the Convention were already applied even before it was ratified, as the Congo legislators were always opposed, as far as possible, to the very principle of forced labour.

Natives are only subject, within the area of the Native community, to work in connection with the maintenance of their village and with local lines of communication. They are also responsible for the construction of any necessary buildings as well as for the building of roads, the imminent necessity of which has become apparent. In addition, latitude is left to them, in most cases, to find a substitute or even to commute their duties by payment of a forced labour redemption

fee to the district. It follows, therefore, that the only tasks coming within the definition of forced or compulsory labour, as laid down by the Convention, are cultivations in which the Natives are compelled to participate in order to ensure their own food supply, or work necessary to counteract the effects of deforestation or for instructional purposes. This compulsion is furthermore temporary and ceases as soon as the Natives have understood the advantages of these cultivations and have learned to carry them out in a satisfactory manner.

Chile, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy: See Introductory Note.

United Kingdom: The general situation remains unchanged.

Mexico: The Government states that there has been no change in the situation since it furnished its report for 1943-44, in which it stated that the application of the relevant provisions of the legislation is supervised by the administrative and legal authorities.

Netherlands: See Introductory Note.

Venezuela: Under §198 of the Labour Act, the application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour.

Because of their special nature, the Acts concerning Compulsory Military Service and the Penitentiary System are chiefly the responsibility of the military authorities and the directors of the penitentiaries and prisons of the Republic, under the Ministry of the Interior. At the same time, the labour authorities are obliged to co-operate with the above-mentioned officials and to assist them as much as possible in all matters relating to labour.

V

DECISIONS GIVEN BY COURTS OF LAW, ETC.

Belgium: No decisions by courts of law and no observations with regard to the practical application of the Convention.

United Kingdom: One conviction for illegal exaction of forced labour is reported from the *Gold Coast*, and one conviction for failure to provide labour is reported from *Sierra Leone*.

The other reports supplied by the Government of the *United Kingdom* on the separate dependent territories state that no decisions have been given by the courts regarding the application of the Convention and that no representations have been received from employers' or workers' organisations.

Mexico: The Government refers to its report for 1943-44, in which it stated that no decisions had been given by courts of law. No observations regarding the application of the Convention.

Netherlands: See Introductory Note.

Venezuela: No decisions have been given by courts of law in application of the legal provisions.

No observations have been made by employers' or workers' organisations or by individual employers or workers on the practical application of the relevant legislation.

30. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices

This Convention came into force on 29 August 1933

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria ¹	16. 3. 1933	
Bulgaria	22. 6. 1932	1944-1945
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Cuba	24. 2. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Finland	13. 1. 1936	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944
Nicaragua	12. 4. 1934	
Spain	29. 8. 1932	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

¹ Conditional ratification registered.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety of workers (B. B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 27).

Legislative Decree No. 9844 of 26 May 1936 concerning hours of work in commercial establishments, amended and supplemented by Decree No. 13272 of 20 July 1936 (L. S. 1936, Bulg. 2).

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (Book I, Part IV) (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).

Decree No. 969 of 18 December 1933, issuing administrative Regulations in application of Book I, Part IV of the Labour Code.

Decree No. 702 of 8 June 1935 to approve the Regulations for hours of work in railway undertakings (superseding Decree No. 224 of 16 March 1932) (L.S. 1932, Chile 1).

Finland.

Act of 8 December 1934 respecting the conditions of employment in commercial establishments and offices (L.S. 1934, Fin. 4).

Order of 5 December 1935 respecting the application of the Convention.

Act of 4 March 1927 respecting industrial inspection (L.S. 1927, Fin. 1).

Resolution of the Council of State of 4 March 1927 respecting the application of the Act of that date.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Act fixing the Civil Servants' Statute, 1941 (to repeal the Statute promulgated in the *Diario Oficial* of 27 September 1938).

Presidential Decree of 16 May 1944, fixing business hours in commercial establishments in the Federal District.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §§18, 19 and 20 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers and by the provisions of Decree No. 9844. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note. No decisions were given

by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Chile* states that decisions have been given fairly frequently regarding the application of the relevant provisions of the Convention, and attaches to its report the texts of five decisions involving fines for various breaches of the Regulations. The number of workers protected by the legislation is approximately 180,000. No other statistical information is available. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states that, for the purposes of inspection, the country is divided into 9 districts, including 31 inspectors and assistant inspectors, 4 women inspectors and 13 worker inspectors. In addition, there are inspectors in each commune who are paid by the State and whose activities are controlled by the State factory inspectors. According to the report of the inspectorate in 1944 there were 19,157 commercial establishments and offices, with 57,194 employees. During the year under review, no proceedings were instituted for breaches of the relevant legislation. The employers' and workers' organisations have made proposals with a view to stricter supervision of the application of the provisions relating to hours of work and overtime, and new instructions to that effect have been given to labour inspectors.

The report adds that the question of the partial amendment of the legislation in force is under consideration by a committee. This committee has drafted a bill concerning compensation for overtime. Exceptions allowed during the war years were annulled at the end of the war.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its report for 1943-44 in which it stated that, while the legislation is in harmony with the provisions of the Convention, no distinction is made between industrial workers and workers employed in commerce and offices.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION (III))

No information.

16th SESSION (GENEVA, 1932)

32. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932)

This Convention came into force on 30 October 1934

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Canada	6. 4. 1946	
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
China	30. 11. 1935	1940-1943
United Kingdom	10. 1. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Italy	30. 10. 1933	
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Spain	28. 7. 1934	
Sweden	3. 8. 1938	1943-1944, 1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its report for 1943-44 in which it stated that, in the absence of specific legislation, port authorities have been recommended to comply with the protective provisions of the Convention. Further, when the Regulations under the Act concerning general means of communication are adopted and the Regulations concerning Measures for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents are drawn up they will both include the provisions of the Convention. The competent section (*Oficina de Extension y de Asuntos Internacionales*) of the Department of Social Information of the Labour Secretariat is in touch with the Navy Department and the Directorate of Social Welfare of the Labour Secretariat with a view to expediting the co-ordination of the national legislation with the Convention. This Section has communicated to the Navy Department and to the social welfare authorities the observations made by the Committee of Experts in 1937.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

- Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (§§ 244 and 248) (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
- Decree No. 217 of 30 April 1926 to approve the Regulations respecting industrial hygiene and safety (Extracts in L. S. 1926, Chile 2).
- Decree No. 655 of 25 November 1940 issuing Regulations concerning industrial hygiene and safety.

United Kingdom.

- The Factories Act, 1937.
- The Explosives Act of 14 June 1875.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act of 3 August 1928.
The Docks Regulations of 6 March 1925 (Regulations 18, 19, 20 and 46 only) (In Northern Ireland 1926) (L.S. 1925, G.B. 1).
The Docks Regulations of 5 March 1934 (In Northern Ireland also 1934), (L.S. 1934, G.B. 1), amended by the First-Aid Regulations, 1937.
(The Northern Ireland Code is, save for certain slight differences in administrative machinery, the same as the Code in Great Britain).
Model Byelaws under the Explosives Act of 1875 and the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928.

Italy.

Royal Decree No. 1319 of 21 September 1933 to give effect to the Convention.

Mexico.

Decree of 2-31 July 1935, promulgating Convention (*Diario Oficial* No. 39, 14 August 1935).
See also Introductory Note.

Sweden.

- Royal Decree No. 815 of 8 October 1937 respecting the precautions incumbent upon the master in connection with the loading and unloading of a vessel (*Svensk Författningsamling*, Nos. 813-817, 15 October, 1937), amended by Decree No. 842 of 10 December 1943.
- Royal Decree No. 816 of 8 October 1937 respecting the precautions incumbent upon the employer, etc., in connection with the loading and unloading of a vessel (*Svensk Författningsamling*, Nos. 813-817, 15 October, 1937).
- Order No. 599 of 30 July 1938 of the State Insurance Office, containing certain exceptions to Royal Decree No. 816 of 8 October 1937.
- Order No. 600 of 30 July 1938 of the State Insurance Office, containing special provisions under Royal Decree No. 816 of 8 October 1937.

Uruguay.

Act No. 5032 of 21 July 1914 concerning the prevention of accidents.

Decree of 22 January 1936 in application of the above Act (Chapter XVIII, § 150).
Decree of 10 August 1938 issuing Regulations for the prevention of accidents to dockers and seamen.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* states that the number of workers covered by the relevant legislation was 14,300. During 1944, there were 405 accidents of which 280 were incurred in loading and unloading ships. 256 of these accidents were slight, 19 serious and 5 fatal.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that in 1945 there were 9,261 accidents on docks, wharves and quays in *Great Britain*, of which 70 were fatal. The principal causes of these accidents were: handling goods in manufacturing, etc. processes (2,431); struck by falling body (1,774); lifting machinery (1,454); persons falling (1,369); stepping on or striking against objects (533); railways [locomotive and rolling stock (522); other vehicles (excluding hand trucks, etc.) (289)]; use of hand tools (370). His Majesty's Government has not yet entered into a reciprocal arrangement with any other ratifying Government on the basis of the Convention. No decisions have been given affecting the application of the Convention. The provisions of the Convention have been embodied in the established industrial law of the United Kingdom and a high standard of observance is secured. In *Northern Ireland*, the number of fatal accidents and the number of non-fatal accidents involving three days' absence from work reported to the Chief Inspector during the year 1944 as occurring on docks, wharves and quays, were 1 and 166. There were no prosecutions for breaches of this Convention in Northern Ireland.

The Government of *Italy* refers to its report for 1935-36 and adds the Convention is applied under the provisions of existing legislation. The competent authorities exercise supervision in Italian ports. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from the workers' organisations concerned.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, as supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

The Government of *Uruguay* states the Legislative Decree of 10 August 1938 ensures complete harmony between the national legislation and the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1938-1941):

British Guiana.

Docks Regulations, 1943, made under §3 of the Regulation of Dangerous Trades Ordinance, 1938 (came into effect on 1 July 1943).

Cyprus.

The Docks (Amendment) Regulations, 1940 (Government Notice No. 307 of 1940).

Federated Malay States.

Ports (Amendment) Enactment, 1941 (Enactment No. 8 of 1941).

Gambia.

Regulation of Docks Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 33 of 1940).

Jamaica.

Dock Workers (Protection against Accidents) Law, 1941 (Law No. 18 of 1941).

Kelantan.

Ports (Amendment No. 1) Enactment, 1941 (Enactment No. 13 of 1941).

Malta.

Order made by the Governor on 23 June 1939 under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1934, with Regulations for the loading, unloading, moving and handling of goods at docks, wharves, and quays (came into operation on 1 October 1939).

Nigeria.

Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations, 1940 (Regulations No. 35 of 1940).
Docks (Safety of Labourers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1941 (Regulations No. 18 of 1941).
General Port (Amendment) Regulations, 1941 (Regulations No. 19 of 1941).
Piers (Amendment) Regulations, 1941 (Regulations No. 22 of 1941).

Sierra Leone.

Wharves (Safety of Workers) Rules, 1940, made under the Regulations of Docks Ordinance, 1938, as amended by the Wharves (Safety of Workers) (Amendment) Rules, 1940 (Public Notices Nos. 30 and 91 of 1940).

No further legislation was enacted during the period under review.

33. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment

This Convention came into force on 6 June 1935

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	26. 2. 1936	
Belgium	6. 6. 1934	1939-1945
Cuba	24. 2. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
France	29. 4. 1939	
Netherlands	12. 7. 1935	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941
Spain	22. 6. 1934	
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Consolidated Act concerning the employment of women and children (for the text see Royal Order of 28 February 1919 (L.S. 1919, Bel. 2), amended by the Eight-Hour Day Act of 14 June 1921 (L.S. 1921, Bel. 1).

Royal Order of 27 April 1927 concerning the employment of women and children; prohibition of the employment of children under the age of sixteen years in theatres, music halls, dancing establishments and night bars (L.S. 1927, Bel. 2).

Cuba.

§ 66 of the Constitution.

Legislative Decree No. 647 of 31 October 1934 respecting the night work of young persons employed in industry and the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (L.S. 1934, Cuba 11).

Netherlands.

Labour Act of 1919 (codified text: L. S. 1930, Neth. 2), amended by the Act of 9 May 1935 (L. S. 1935, Neth. 2).

Decree of 25 September 1933 concerning employment of women and young persons (L. S. 1933, Neth. 4).

Uruguay.

See under Supplement to Report V, "Reports on the Application of Conventions", Convention No. 5, Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

In its report covering the period 1939 to 1945, the Government of *Belgium* states that no amendments have been made to the rele-

vant legislation which has been applied satisfactorily. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that §66 of the Constitution strictly prohibits and allows no exceptions to the employment and apprenticeship of minors under 14 years of age.

The Ministry of Labour, through the National Office for Women and Minors, and the provincial offices are responsible for ensuring compliance with Legislative Decree No. 647 of 31 October 1934. No decisions were given by courts of law. No breaches of the Regulations were reported under §66 of the Constitution which is strictly applied.

The *Netherlands* Government states that it has nothing to report regarding the application of the Convention. See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the provisions of the Convention are applied partially by the national legislation which regulates the age for the admission to employment as street vendors and in places of public entertainment (boys 15 years, girls 18 years) in concerts at cafés and in variety theatres (21 years for both sexes).

See also Supplement to Report V, "Reports on the Application of Conventions", Convention No. 5, Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

17th SESSION (GENEVA, 1933)

34. Convention concerning fee-charging employment agencies

This Convention came into force on 18 October 1936

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Finland	13. 1. 1936	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
Mexico	21. 2. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Spain	27. 4. 1935	
Sweden	1. 1. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Turkey	(notified) 8. 7. 1946	

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 to ratify the Labour Code (L. S. 1931, Chile 1).
Decree No. 113 of 12 March 1926 concerning collective recruitment.

Finland.

Act of 23 July 1936 respecting employment exchange (L. S. 1936, Fin. 2).
Order of 23 July 1936 to implement the above Act.
Order of 23 July 1936 concerning placings effected by the Society of Hospital Nurses.
Order of 13 February 1942 concerning regional and local manpower administration.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August, 1931 (L. S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Regulations of 6 March 1934 respecting employment agencies (L. S. 1934, Mex. 2).
Decree of the President of the Republic of 26 August 1942 to set up the Employment Service.
Resolutions of 23 March 1943 respecting the Joint Employment Exchange to be set up in Vera Cruz under Presidential Order of 23 October 1942.

Sweden.

Act of 18 April 1935 containing certain provisions respecting placing in employment (L.S. 1935, Swe. 1), as amended by the Act of 31 August 1940.
Royal Decree (of 28 June 1935) respecting the authorisation by the State of employment agencies for hospital nurses.
Royal Decree of 10 February 1939 respecting the extension of the authorisation to engage in fee-charging placing operations.
Act of 30 April 1942 to modify certain sections of the Act of 18 April 1935 containing certain provisions respecting placing in employment.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* states that the labour courts, which are responsible for applying the relevant legislation, have given

very few decisions. The text of a decision accompanies the report. No statistics are available. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Finland* states that fee-charging employment agencies are strictly prohibited. However, under the legislation in force, associations which have obtained authorisation may engage in placing activities. Associations which procure employment or workers for their members have the right to collect fees at a rate fixed when the authorisation is granted to them; these activities are under the supervision of the public authorities.

No fee-charging employment association so far has applied for authorisation for placing or recruiting workers abroad. No agreements to this effect have been concluded with any other countries. The authorities responsible for re-employment of military conscripts, undertakings controlled by the State and social welfare authorities may carry on placing work on behalf of the persons with whom they deal; such work must be done without charge.

Since the beginning of 1941, the application of the relevant legislation is under the temporary supervision of that section of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works which is in charge of labour and manpower.

Statistical and other information concerning placing operations must be furnished regularly to the Minister of Social Affairs. No decisions have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Sweden* states that, at the beginning of 1944, under the provisions of the Act of 18 April 1935, 81 private employment agencies had been authorised to engage in specified types of placing work until the end of the year. At the beginning of

1945, 72 of these agencies continued their work, having received the required authorisation to do so. The Government refers to letters transmitting previous reports on the application of the Convention; these include a letter of 19 June 1943 in which it is recalled

that a request for the revision of the Convention had been made by Sweden.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Does not apply to reporting countries.

35. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for out-workers and domestic servants

This Convention came into force on 18 July 1937

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
France	23. 8. 1939	
United Kingdom	18. 7. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Peru	8. 11. 1945	

Introductory Note

In its report for 1937-38, the Government of the *United Kingdom* stated that provision is made for compulsory old-age insurance in Northern Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The two schemes are substantially the same, save for some minor differences in their administrative machinery.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

- Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 of 8 September 1924 (L. S. 1924, Chile 1) respecting compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity and old age (L. S. 1926, Chile 1).
- Decree No. 205 of 8 April 1925 issuing Regulations under Act No. 4054.
- Legislative Decree No. 203 of 14 July 1932 concerning the method of constituting the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.
- Legislative Decree No. 499 of 26 August 1932, specifying the powers of the Council and General Manager of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.
- Legislative Decree No. 331 of 29 July 1932 including illegitimate children among the heirs entitled to refund of the contributions paid by their deceased insured parent.
- Act No. 5067 of 1 March 1932 concerning the inspection service of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.
- Act No. 5937 of 16 October 1937 increasing the maximum income compatible with liability to insurance.
- Act No. 6172 of 22 February 1938 increasing the rate of the employer's contribution in order to finance workers' housing.
- Act No. 6236 of 10 September 1938 increasing the rate of the State contribution, in order to finance maternal and infant welfare services.
- Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 establishing a preventive medical service for the insured population.
- Decree No. 360 of 9 May 1938 issuing Regulations under Act No. 6174.
- Act No. 7771 of 26 June 1944, to abolish the maximum salary limit of workers covered by the Compulsory Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund.

United Kingdom:

Great Britain.

- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936 (L. S. 1936, G. B. 5).
- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pen-

- sions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937 (L. S. 1937, G. B. 1).
- National Health Insurance Act, 1936 (L. S. 1936, G. B. 8).
- National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1938 (L. S. 1938, G. B. 2).
- National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939 (L. S. 1939, G. B. 5).
- Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (L. S. 1940, G. B. 1).
- National Health Insurance Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (L. S. 1941, G. B. 2).
- Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.
- Various Orders and Regulations concerning Contributory Pensions and National Health Insurance, dating from 1937 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pension (Northern Ireland) Act, 1936.
- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act (Northern Ireland) 1937.
- National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 1938.
- Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1940 (L. S. 1940, G. B. 1).
- National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1941.
- Various Orders and Regulations concerning Contributory Pensions and National Health Insurance, dating from 1937 to 1943.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* refers to the new Regulations on medical assistance and benefits, as approved by the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund on 6 March 1945. These Regulations introduced important improvements, such as the relaxation in certain respects of the conditions under which invalidity pensions and grants are awarded to survivors.

No decisions by labour courts have come to the notice of the Government. Administrative decisions issued by the Compulsory Insurance Fund do not in general settle questions of principle. Statistical information accompanies the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations,

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that from 1 April 1945 administration of the scheme has been carried out in England, Scotland and Wales by the Ministry of National Insurance instead of by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland [Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, and Ministry of National Insurance (Health Insurance and Pensions) Order, 1945].

Statistical information has been supplied for Great Britain and for Northern Ireland.

See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted in respect of Conventions Nos. 35 and 36 (1937-1939):

Barbados.

Old-Age Pensions Act, 1937 (Act No. 48 of 1937).

Trinidad.

Old-Age Pensions Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1939).

No further legislation was enacted during the period under review.

36. Convention concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings

This Convention came into force on 18 July 1937

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
France	23. 8. 1939	
United Kingdom	18. 7. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note

In its report for 1937-38, the Government of the *United Kingdom* stated that provision is made for compulsory old-age insurance in Northern Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The two schemes are substantially the same, save for some minor differences in their administrative machinery.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 of 8 September 1924 (L. S. 1924, Chile 1) respecting compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity and old-age (L. S. 1926, Chile 1).

Decree No. 205 of 8 April 1925 issuing Regulations under Act No. 4054.

Legislative Decree No. 203 of 14 July 1932 concerning the method of constituting the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.

Legislative Decree No. 499 of 26 August 1932, specifying the powers of the Council and General Manager of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.

Legislative Decree No. 331 of 29 July 1932 including illegitimate children among the heirs entitled to refund of the contributions paid by their deceased insured parent.

Act No. 5067 of 1 March 1932 concerning the inspection service of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.

Act No. 5937 of 16 October 1937 increasing the maximum income compatible with liability to insurance.

Act No. 6172 of 22 February 1938 increasing the rate of the employer's contribution in order to finance workers' housing.

Act No. 6236 of 10 September 1938 increasing the rate of the State contribution in order to finance maternal and infant welfare services.

Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 establishing a preventive medical service for the insured population. Decree No. 360 of 9 May 1938 issuing Regulations under Act No. 6174.

Act No. 7771 of 26 June 1944, to abolish the maximum salary limit of workers covered by the Compulsory Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund.

United Kingdom:

Great Britain.

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936 (L. S. 1936, G.B. 5).

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G. B. 1).

National Health Insurance Act, 1936 (L. S. 1936 G.B. 8).

National Health Insurance Act (Amendment), 1938 (L. S. 1938, G.B. 2).

National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939 (L.S. 1939, G.B. 5).

Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (L. S. 1940, G.B. 1).

National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (L.S. 1941, G.B. 2).

Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.

Various Orders and Regulations covering Contributory Pensions and National Health Insurance, dating from 1937 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936.

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act (Northern Ireland), 1937.

National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.

Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 1).

National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1941.

Various Orders and Regulations concerning Contributory Pensions and National Health Insurance, dating from 1937 to 1943.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* refers to the new Regulations on medical assistance and benefits, approved by the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund on 6 March 1945. These Regulations introduced important improvements, such as the relaxation in certain respects of the conditions under which invalidity

pensions and grants are awarded to pensioners.

No decisions by the labour courts have come to the notice of the Government. Administrative decisions by the Compulsory Insurance Fund do not in general settle questions of principle. Statistical information accompanies the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

United Kingdom. See Introductory Note.

See also under Convention No. 35.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *United Kingdom*, see under Convention No. 35.

37. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for out-workers and domestic servants

This Convention came into force on 18 July 1937

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
France	23. 8. 1939	
United Kingdom	18. 7. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Peru	8. 11. 1945	

Introductory Note

In its report for 1937-38, the Government of the *United Kingdom* stated that the National Health Insurance Scheme in Northern Ireland is identical with that in force in Great Britain, except for some difference in administrative machinery.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

- Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 of 8 September 1924 (L. S 1924, Chile 1) respecting compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity and old-age (L. S 1926, Chile 1).
- Decree No. 205 of 8 April 1925 issuing Regulations under Act No. 4054.
- Legislative Decree No. 203 of 14 July 1932 concerning the method of constituting the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.
- Legislative Decree No. 499 of 26 August 1932, specifying the powers of the Council and General Manager of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.
- Legislative Decree No. 331 of 29 July 1932 including illegitimate children among the heirs entitled to refund of the contributions paid by their deceased insured parent.
- Act No. 5067 of 1 March 1932 concerning the inspection service of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.
- Act No. 5937 of 16 October 1937 increasing the maximum income compatible with liability to insurance.
- Act No. 6172 of 22 February 1938 increasing the rate of the employer's contribution in order to finance workers' housing.
- Act No. 6236 of 10 September 1938 increasing the rate of the State contribution in order to finance maternal and infant welfare services.
- Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 establishing a preventive medical service for the insured population.
- Decree No. 360 of 9 May 1938 issuing Regulations under Act No. 6174.
- Act No. 7771 of 26 June 1944, to abolish the maximum salary limit of workers covered by the Compulsory Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund.

United Kingdom:

Great Britain.

National Health Insurance Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G. B. 8).

- National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 4A).
- National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1938 (L.S. 1938, G.B. 2).
- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 5).
- Widows', Orphans and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 1).
- National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939 (L.S. 1939, G.B. 5).
- Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 1).
- National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (L.S. 1941, G.B. 2).
- Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.
- Various Orders and Regulations dating from 1937 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

- National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.
- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936.
- Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act (Northern Ireland), 1937.
- Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1940.
- National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1941.
- Various Orders and Regulations dating from 1937 to 1944.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* refers to the new Regulations on medical assistance and benefits, approved by the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund on 6 March 1945. These Regulations introduced important improvements, such as the relaxation in certain respects of the conditions under which invalidity pensions and grants are awarded to pensioners.

No decisions by the labour courts have come to the notice of the Government. Administrative decisions by the Compulsory Insurance Fund do not in general settle questions of principle. Statistical information

accompanies the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that a Ministry of National Insurance has been established under the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944, and the functions of the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland relating to the Administration of the National Health Insurance Acts (except as regards medical benefit) have been transferred to the Minister of National Insurance under the Ministry of

National Insurance (Health Insurance and Pensions) Order, 1945.

Statistical data have been supplied for Great Britain and for Northern Ireland.

See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that there is nothing to report in respect of the year under review.

38. Convention concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings

This Convention came into force on 18 July 1937

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Chile	18. 10. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
France	23. 8. 1939	
United Kingdom	18. 7. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note

In its report for 1937-38, the Government of the *United Kingdom* stated that the National Health Insurance Scheme in Northern Ireland is identical with that in force in Great Britain, except for some difference in administrative machinery.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Chile.

Decree No. 34 of 22 January 1926 promulgating the text of Act No. 4054 of 8 September 1924 respecting compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity and old age (L. S. 1926, Chile 1).

Decree No. 205 of 8 April 1925 issuing Regulations under Act No. 4054.

Legislative Decree No. 203 of 14 July 1932 concerning the method of constituting the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.

Legislative Decree No. 499 of 26 August 1932, specifying the powers of the Council and General Manager of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.

Legislative Decree No. 331 of 29 July 1932 including illegitimate children among the heirs entitled to refund of the contributions paid by their deceased insured parent.

Act No. 5067 of 1 March 1932 concerning the inspection service of the Compulsory Insurance Fund.

Act No. 5937 of 16 October 1937 increasing the maximum income compatible with liability to insurance.

Act No. 6172 of 22 February 1938 increasing the rate of the employer's contribution in order to finance workers' housing.

Act No. 6236 of 10 September 1938 increasing the rate of the State contribution in order to finance maternal and infant welfare services.

Act No. 6174 of 9 February 1938 establishing a preventive medical service for the insured population.

Decree No. 360 of 9 May 1938 issuing Regulations under Act No. 6174.

Act No. 7771 of 26 June 1944, to abolish the maximum salary limit of workers covered by the Compulsory Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund.

United Kingdom:

Great Britain.

National Health Insurance Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 8).

National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 4).

National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1938 (L.S. 1938, G.B. 2).

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 5).

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pen-

sions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 1).

National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939 (L.S. 1939, G.B. 5).

Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 1).

National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (L.S. 1941, G.B. 2).

Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.

Various Orders and Regulations dating from 1937 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

National Health Insurance (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936.

Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act (Northern Ireland), 1937.

Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland) 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 1).

National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1941.

Various Orders and Regulations dating from 1924 to 1945.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Chile* refers to the new Regulations on medical assistance and benefits, as approved by the Council of the Compulsory Insurance Fund on 6 March 1945. These Regulations introduced important improvements, such as the relaxation in certain respects of the conditions under which invalidity pensions and grants are awarded to survivors.

No decisions of labour courts have come to the notice of the Government. Administrative decisions issued by the Compulsory Insurance Fund do not in general settle questions of principle. Statistical information accompanies the report. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

United Kingdom. See under Convention No. 37. See also Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that there is nothing to report in respect of the year under review.

18th SESSION (GENEVA, 1934)

41. Convention concerning employment of women during the night (revised)

This Convention came into force on 22 November 1936

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Afghanistan	12. 6. 1939	
Belgium	4. 8. 1937	1939-1945
Brazil ¹	8. 6. 1936	1942-1943
Estonia	21. 12. 1935	
France	25. 1. 1938	
United Kingdom	25. 1. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece ²	30. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	18. 12. 1936	1944-1945
India ³	22. 11. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Iraq	28. 3. 1938	1944-1945
Ireland	15. 3. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	9. 12. 1935	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	4. 6. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Union of South Africa	28. 5. 1935	1939-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
* * *	* * *	* * *
Burma ⁴	22. 11. 1935	1939-1940, 1940-1941

¹ Brazil has denounced Convention 4.

² Greece has denounced Convention 4.

³ India has ratified this Convention but has not denounced Convention 4.

⁴ See note 2 to Convention 1.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 28 February 1919 relating to the employment of women and children (L.S. 1919, Bel. 2), as amended by the Eight-Hour Day Act of 14 June 1921 (L.S. 1921, Bel. 1) and completed by the Act of 7 April 1936 relating to the definition of the term "night" for certain industries in the Vervier region.

Act of 7 April 1936 to supplement §8 of the consolidated text of the Act of 28 February 1919 relating to the employment of women and children (L.S. 1936, Bel. 7A).

Royal Decrees of 16 January and 15 March 1939 authorising (under §8 of the consolidated text of the Act relating to the employment of women and children), the interruption of the night period for women employed in the manufacture of hats, in the textile industry and in the manufacture of cardboard cylinders in the Vervier region.

United Kingdom.

Hours of Employment (Convention) Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 2).

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901¹, superseded by the Factories Act, 1937 (L.S. 1937, G.B. 2), which came into force on 1 July 1938.

Coal Mines Act, 1911.

Greece.

Act No. 4029 of 24 January-6 February 1912 concerning the work of women and minors (B.B., Vol. VII, 1912, p. 285).

Royal Decree of 14-27 August 1913 issued in applica-

Still in force in Northern Ireland.

tion of Act No. 4029 (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 219).
Royal Decree of 25 September-8 October 1913 respecting the night employment of women in factories and workshops for packing fish in boxes (preserved fish) (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 225).

Act No. 4819 of 14 July 1930 concerning the organisation of the factory inspection service (L.S. 1930, Gr. 9).

Decree of 4 July 1925 respecting the employment of women over the age of eighteen years at night in dairies (L.S. 1925, Gr. 3).

Decree of 30 August 1927 respecting the employment of women at night in factories and workshops for the packing of dried and green figs (preserved figs) (L.S. 1927, Gr. 3A).

Decree of 20 February 1932 respecting the employment of women over the age of eighteen years at night in the preparation and packing of grapes and raisins (L.S. 1932, Gr. 1).

Legislative Decree of 30 October 1935 ratifying the revised Convention No. 41.

Decree of 28 April 1937 to extend the eight-hour day to weaving and spinning mills, rope walks, hosiery factories and flannel and knitted-goods factories (L.S. 1937, Gr. 3).

Hungary.

Act No V of 1928 on the protection of children, young persons and women employed in industrial and certain other undertakings (L.S. 1928, Hung. 1).
Order No. 150443 of 30 December 1930 by the Minister for Commerce on the application of §§1-3, 8, 12-16, 18-20, 22-24, and 30 of Act No. V of 1928 (L.S. 1930, Hung. 5).

Order No. 33469 of 2 June 1933 by the Minister for Commerce on the night rest-period of 11 hours for young persons and women employed in brick-works (L.S. 1933, Hung. 5).

Act No. 1 of 1937 to ratify the Convention.

India.

Factories Act No. XXV of 1934 (L.S. 1934, Ind. 2), amended by Act No. XI of 1935 (L.S. 1936, Ind. 3B, annex) and Act No. VIII of 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ind. 3A).

Iraq.

Labour Law No. 72 (§ 5), as amended by Labour Law No. 36 (§ 5, paragraph 3) of 1942.

Ireland.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 9).
Conditions of Employment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, I.F.S. 1).

Netherlands.

Labour Act of 1919 as subsequently amended (L.S. 1930, Neth. 2B).
Order of 8 September 1936 to issue public administrative Regulations in pursuance of §§22 (2) and (3), 23, 25, 31 (1) and (7), 68 (11) and 91 of the Labour Act of 1919: hours of work in factories and workshops (L.S. 1936, Neth. 2).
Mining Regulations of 1906 amended by the Decrees of 9 February 1917 and 7 October 1922 (L.S. 1922, Neth. 4).

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 18 June 1914-27 June 1919 relating to work in factories (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 269, and L.S. 1919, Switz. 3).
Federal Act of 31 March 1922 relating to the employment of young persons and women in industry (L.S. 1922, Switz. 2).
Administrative Orders of 3 October 1919-7 September 1923 under the Factory Act (L.S. 1919, Switz. 4, and 1923, Switz. 3).
Administrative Order of 15 June 1923 respecting the application of the Federal Act relating to the employment of young persons and women in industry (L.S. 1923, Switz. 1A).
Order of 9 October 1936, regulating employment in the watch-making industry outside factories, prolonged by Order of 9 December 1937 (L.S. 1936, Switz. 1).
Federal Act of 12 December 1940 concerning home-work.
Order of the Federal Council of 4 September 1941 concerning the adaptation of hours of work and time tables to the needs of the war economy and of the labour market.
Order of the Federal Council of 16 July 1943 concerning work in mines.
Order of 24 September 1943, issued by the Wartime Office for Industry and Labour concerning hours of work and economy of fuel in undertakings and administrations.
Order No. 2 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 16 March 1944 concerning hours of work.
Order No. 3 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 12 September 1945 concerning hours of work (loading and unloading of goods trains outside the normal hours of work).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium*, in its report covering the period 1939-1945, states that the relevant legislation has not been amended during the period under review. The Government refers to its report for 1938-39, in which it stated that the Labour Inspection Services and engineers attached to the Mines Department are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation in establishments under their supervision.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Convention are applied under §1 of the Act of 28 February

1921, as amended by §31 of the Act of 14 June 1921; §8 of the Act of 28 February 1919, as amended by the Act of 7 April 1936; §7 of the Act of 28 February 1919 relating to the employment of women and children as amended by §§31, 13 and 14 of the Eight-Hour Day Act of 14 June 1921. The legislation has been applied in an entirely satisfactory manner. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *United Kingdom*, states that during 1945 it was necessary to continue to permit the employment of women at night under the same legal provisions and powers of exemption conferred on the Minister of Labour and National Service by Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The provisions of the Convention are enforced in the great majority of the undertakings affected, by the Factories and Mines Inspectorates.

No complete figures are available for the number of women concerned, but in 1944, 1,504 women aged 20 years or over (excluding clerks and salaried persons) were employed above ground at mines and 130 above ground at quarries (excluding quarries producing less than 1,000 tons per annum).

In 1945 there were no prosecutions for breaches of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Greece* states that, during the period under review, there have been no changes in the relevant legislation which ensures the complete application of the Convention.

No definition has been given of the line which separates industry from commerce and agriculture. Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Convention is applied as the national legislation. The industrial recovery of the country has enabled several industries (in particular textiles) which employ a large number of women to use the two-shift system. In these industries, the work of the first shift commences at 6 a.m. and that of the second shift finishes at 10 p.m. No use was made of the exceptions provided for under paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2. The exceptions provided for under Article 4 of the Convention have not been authorised, although Act No. 4029 of 24 January-6 February 1912 provides that use may be made of such exceptions after consultation with the competent authorities. The exception provided for under Article 6 has never been applied.

The application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Labour Inspection Services.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Hungary* states that no new measures were taken with regard to the Convention. During the first half of the period under review, the Ministry of Industry, on the advice of the labour inspectors, granted special permits authorising the employment of women at night in certain special establishments, after a previous medical examination and for certain specified light work.

For *India*, see under Convention 4.

The Government of *Iraq* in its first report states that, as regards Article 1, legislation is being contemplated which will define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture. As regards Articles 2 and 3, the existing legislation excludes women from all night work, subject to the provisions contained in §9 of the Labour Law of 1936 as amended in 1942. As regards Article 4 (a), the same exemption is provided for by §9 of the Labour Law No. 72 of 1936, as amended by Article 7 of the Labour Law No. 36 of 1942. Under paragraph (b) of Article 4, it is noted that exceptions are mainly confined to the date-packing industry. It has not been found necessary to take advantage of Articles 6 and 7. As regards Article 8, it is pointed out that local customs make this provision inappropriate in the country.

The application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Social Affairs which is charged with the execution of the existing labour legislation. This Ministry has under its administration a Labour Section dealing with all matters concerning labour and the enforcement of all Laws and Regulations in this connection. The Labour Section mentioned above has an inspection staff whose duties include the frequent inspection of all industrial undertakings in the country.

The Government of *Ireland*, states, that no exception was granted under paragraph (a) of Article 4. Under paragraph (b) of Article 4, 13 permits were granted to fowl-packing firms prior to Christmas. Suitable action was taken in the case of three reported contraventions.

For *Netherlands*, see under Convention No. 6. See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that Order No. 3 of the Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 12 September 1945, concerning hours of work (loading and unloading of goods wagons outside the normal hours of work) in case of urgent necessity for ensuring supplies to the country, grants to the senders and receivers of goods the right to employ their personnel on work of this kind outside the normal days and hours laid down in federal and cantonal legislation. Article 2 of this Order provides, however, that women of whatever age and male persons under 18 years of age may not be employed at night or on Sunday. The report also states that Order No. 2 of 16 March 1944 concerning the recuperation of time lost as a result of air-raid warnings, which was repealed by an Order of 22 October 1945, was not applied to any great extent.

The report also mentions the creation of the "Intercantonal Labour Legislation Association" which is composed of the various cantonal offices in charge of the application of labour legislation. This association intends, in particular, to undertake the examination of problems arising out of the application of Federal Labour Acts.

During the year 1944, the Federal Factory Inspectors had nothing to report regarding the night work of women. During the period 1944-45, the following convictions were reported to the federal authorities: 14 convictions for infringements of the prohibition of the night work of women as prescribed by the Factories Act; one conviction for violation of the Act concerning the employment of women and young persons in arts and crafts. In all these cases, the penalty imposed was a fine. The highest fine amounted to 1,000 frs. Among the cases in connection with the Factory Act, there were some where the violations occurred, not during the hours prohibited by the Convention, but during the period from 8 p.m. (on Saturday and days before public holidays, 5 p.m.) to 10 p.m., which is included in the period defined as "night" in the national legislation. In addition, there were some convictions for non-compliance with the minimum nightly rest period prescribed in the Convention and in the national legislation. On 20 September 1945 there were, in the 9,537 establishments coming under the Factories Act, 435,603 workers (as against 426,010 in 1944), of whom 134,355 (129,320 in 1944) were women.

No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE Constitution) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-1945):

British Guiana.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1940) (this applies Article 8 of the Convention and extends the scope of the Principal Ordinance to women without distinction of age).

Ceylon.

Employment of Women (Revised Convention) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1940).
Employment of Women (Revised Convention) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (No. 46 of 1941).

Fiji.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1942).

Gambia.

Labour Ordinance, 1944.

This Ordinance prohibits the employment of women in night work with the exception of women holding responsible positions of management. In the case of exceptional circumstances and in industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons, the period of prohibition may be reduced from 11 to 10 hours for a period not exceeding 60 days in the year.

Jamaica.

Employment of Women Law, 1941 (Law No. 33 of 1941).
Employment of Women Regulations, 1942 (Government Notice No. 51 of 1942).

Nyasaland.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1939).
Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 29 of 1940).

ployment of women during the night unless holding responsible positions in any industrial undertaking and in a number of other undertakings including commercial establishments.
Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 29 of 1940).

Palestine.

Defence (Amendment) of Women and Children (Industrial Employment Rules) Regulations, 1941.
Defence (Amendment) of Women and Children (Industrial Employment Rules) Regulations, 1942.
Employment of Women Ordinance, 1945.
This Ordinance contains rules prohibiting the em-

Tanganyika.

Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1940).

Trinidad.

Employment of Women (Night Work) Regulations, 1940, made on 12 June 1940.

42. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised)

This Convention came into force on 17 June 1936

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Austria	26. 2. 1936	
Brazil	8. 6. 1936	1942-1943
Cuba	22. 10. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Denmark	22. 6. 1939	1944-1945
United Kingdom	29. 4. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Hungary	17. 6. 1935	1944-1945
Iraq	25. 7. 1941	1944-1945
Ireland	15. 3. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Japan	6. 6. 1936	
Mexico	20. 5. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	1. 9. 1939	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Norway	21. 5. 1935	1944-1945
Sweden	24. 2. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)*Cuba.*

Decree No. 2687 of 15 November 1933 to repeal and replace the Act of 12 June 1916 on industrial accidents (L.S. 1933, Cuba, 3A), amended by the Decrees Nos. 3156 and 3341 of 16 and 30 December 1933 respectively (L.S. 1933, Cuba, 3B and C) and the Legislative Decree No. 596 of 18 February 1936 (L.S. 1936, Cuba, 1).

Decree No. 1049 of 22 April 1936 enumerating the industries or processes in which silicosis may occur.

Presidential Decree No. 223 of 31 January 1935, issuing the Regulations under the Act concerning industrial accidents, amended by Presidential Decrees Nos. 1252 and 1653 of 6 May and 27 June 1936.

Denmark.

Act of 20 May 1933 concerning insurance against the consequences of accidents (L.S. 1933, Den. 5), as amended by the Act of 13 April 1938 (L.S. 1938, Den. 6).

*United Kingdom:**Great Britain.*

Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1931 (L.S. 1925, G.B. 3; 1926, G.B. 10 and 1931, G.B. 4).

The Adoption of Children (Workmen's Compensation) Act, 1934.

Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1940, (L.S. 1940, G.B. 4). (A similar Act was passed in Northern Ireland.)

Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943 (L.S. 1943, G.B. 1B).

Workmen's Compensation, Pneumoconiosis (Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 886 of 1943).

Ministry of National Insurance (Workmen's Compensation) Order, 1945.

Northern Ireland.

The Adoption of Children (Workmen's Compensation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1934.

Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1940 (L.S. 1940, G.B. 4). (A similar Act was passed in Northern Ireland.)

Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act (Northern Ireland), 1943.

Hungary.

Act No. XXII of 1935 incorporating the Convention in Hungarian legislation.

Act No. XXI of 1927 respecting compulsory accident and sickness insurance (L.S. 1927, Hung. 1), amended by Decrees Nos. 9090 of 29 December 1931 (L.S. 1931, Hung. 5), 9600 of 1932 (L.S. 1932, Hung. 4), 6000 of 1933 (L.S. 1933, Hung. 4), and 6500 of 1935 (L.S. 1935, Hung. 2).

Decree No. 74302 of 19 August 1926 respecting the occupational diseases of workers insured with the National Agricultural Workers' Fund supplemented by Decree No. 88888 of 20 December 1930.

Decree No. 7600 of 30 December 1936 respecting the schedule of occupational diseases for which compensation is payable as for industrial accidents (L.S. 1936, Hung. 5).

Iraq.

Labour Law No. 72 of 1936 and Regulations Nos. 9, 12, 15 of 1937, No. 12 of 1938 (amended by Regulation No. 33 of 1939) issued thereunder, amended by Labour Law No. 36 of 1942 (Article 11).

Ireland.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 22 March 1934 (L.S. 1934, I.F.S. 1).

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934 (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1934, pursuant to §76 of the above Act (L.S. 1934, I.F.S. 2).

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934 (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1934 (Amendment) Order, 1945.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Industrial Hygiene Regulations of 9 October 1934, amended by the Regulations of 18 October 1945.
Social Insurance Act of 31 December 1942 (L.S. 1942, Mex. 1).
Decree of 1 April 1943 to institute in the Federal District compulsory insurance for industrial accidents, occupational diseases and other diseases.

Netherlands.

Act No. 804 of 15 December 1938 (L.S. 1938, Neth. 3A), to amend the Decree of 28 June 1921 promulgating the Act of 2 January 1921 respecting the statutory insurance of workers against the pecuniary consequences of accidents in specified industries (L.S. 1921, Part II, Neth. 1), amended by the Acts of 2 July 1928 (L.S. 1928, Neth. 1B), 7 February 1929 (L.S. 1929, Neth. 2B), 18 July 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 3A), 23 May 1935 (*Staatsblad*, No. 324) and 17 July 1936 (*Staatsblad*, No. 800) (L.S. 1935, Neth. 3).
Act No. 808 of 15 December 1938 (L.S. 1938, Neth. 3B), to amend the Act of 20 May 1922 to insure persons employed in agricultural occupations against the pecuniary consequences of accidents with which they meet in connection with their employment (L.S. Neth. 2), as amended by the Acts of 21 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, Neth. 2), 13 May 1927 (L.S. 1927, Neth. 1), 2 July 1928 (L.S. 1928, Neth. 2), 7 February 1929 (L.S. 1929, Neth. 2A) and 18 July 1930 (L.S. 1930, Neth. 3B).

Norway.

Act of 24 June 1931 respecting the accident insurance of industrial employees, etc. (L.S. 1931, Nor. 3).
Royal Decree of 7 December 1928 assimilating certain specified occupational diseases and accidents for the purposes of compensation.
Royal Decree of 11 January 1935 respecting occupational diseases.
Royal Decree of 16 October 1937 respecting the application of the Regulations concerning work in mines involving the risk of silicosis.

Sweden.

Act of 14 June 1929 on insurance for certain occupational diseases amended by the Acts of 26 June 1936, 3 June 1938.
Royal Decree of 24 November 1944 containing special provisions with regard to the application of the Act of 14 June 1929.
Order of the State Insurance Office of 22 December 1936 relative to the establishment of certain forms.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44 and adds that no decisions have been given by the competent courts.

See also under Convention No. 18.

The Government of *Denmark* states that no decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 18.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that by Order-in-Council of 21 March 1945, the functions of the Home Secretary in regard to workmen's compensation were transferred to the Minister of National In-

surance. References to a Secretary of State in the Workmen's Compensation Acts and Orders made thereunder are accordingly to be construed as references to the Minister of National Insurance. No changes have been made in *Northern Ireland*.

The *Hungarian* Government states that, during the period under review, the legislation giving effect to the provisions of the Convention has been applied as in the past. Social insurance has been placed under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Social Welfare which was set up at the beginning of 1945. Statistical and other information regarding the application of the Convention are not yet available.

The Government of *Iraq* refers to Labour Law No. 36 of 1942, which amends Labour Law No. 72 of 1936. Labour Law No. 36 provides that rates of compensation for occupational diseases shall be the same as those for industrial accidents.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, which is in charge of the administration of the existing labour legislation, has a labour section with an inspection staff to deal with all matters concerning labour and the enforcement of the relevant legislation. This section is being expanded and reorganised to include such subjects as statistics, employment bureaux, registration, etc. During the period under review, statistics of occupational diseases have not been compiled because of the effects of war conditions.

Cases of dispute in regard to compensation for occupational diseases are dealt with by boards of arbitration appointed by the Minister of Social Affairs. The decisions of such boards, after approval by the Minister, are final and may be applied if necessary by the responsible department of the Ministry of Justice. A number of observations have been received and dealt with from workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that, under Statutory Rules and Orders No. 26 of 7 February 1945, cellulitis when incurred in the process of mining is now regarded as an industrial disease irrespective of the part of the body affected.

The Government of *Mexico* furnishes statistics concerning occupational diseases.

The *Netherlands* Government forwards, with its report, the texts of the two Acts by which the Convention is applied and adds that both Acts came into force on 1 July 1939.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued.

The Government of *Sweden* states that, during the period 1944-45, 3,779 cases of occupational diseases were reported. During the year 1942, there were 970 cases, of which 744 gave rise to compensation. Decisions given by the Insurance Council are published in part in *Arbetsarskyddet*, which is forwarded regularly to the International Labour Office.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the *Northern Rhodesia* Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944, entitles any workman or, if deceased, his dependants to claim compensation on certification that the disablement or death was due to a scheduled disease due to the nature of the workman's

employment at any time within the twenty-four previous months. The diseases covered are: anthrax, arsenic poisoning, cyanide poisoning, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin, pathological manifestations due to - (a) radium and other radio-active substances; (b) x-rays, phosphorus poisoning, benzene poisoning.

43. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works

This Convention came into force on 13 January 1938

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	4. 8. 1937	1939-1945
Czechoslovakia	19. 9. 1938	
France	5. 2. 1938	
United Kingdom	13. 1. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	15. 5. 1939	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Mexico	9. 3. 1938	1939-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Norway	21. 5. 1935	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

- Belgium.*
Act of 22 December 1936 respecting sheet-glass works.
Legislative Decree of 5 May 1944 regarding the Orders and other administrative decisions issued during the period of enemy occupation.
- United Kingdom.*
The Hours of Employment (Convention) Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, G.B. 2).
- Ireland.*
Conditions of Employment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936 I.F.S. 1).
Conditions of Employment (Sheet-Glass Works) (Exclusion) Regulations, 1938 (Statutory Rules and Orders No. 193 of 1938).
- Mexico.*
Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Collective Agreement between the Monterey Glass Works and the Union of Glass Industry Workers. Works Regulations for the Monterey Glass Works.
- Norway.*
Workers' Protection Act of 19 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Nor. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

In its report covering the years 1939-1945, the Government of *Belgium* states that the Legislative Decree of 5 May 1944, regarding the Orders and other administrative decisions issued during the period of enemy occupation, repealed the Order of 23 July 1941 which in its turn repealed the Act of 22 December 1936, establishing the four-shift system in sheet-glass works. The Government adds that the system described in its previous report is still applied and that no change has been made in

the national Regulations during the period under review.
Any legal decisions given have confirmed administrative precedents which constitute the basis for the activities of the control services. The inspection services have been responsible for supervising compliance with the relevant legislation. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.
The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that no decisions have been given by courts of law or other courts affecting the application of the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.
There are no automatic sheet-glass works in Northern Ireland.
The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in its report for 1939-40.
The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.
The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* refers to its report for the year 1937-38, in which it stated that "there are at present no automatic sheet-glass works of the kind referred to in Article 1 of the Convention operating in any of the Colonial Dependencies. In the event of any such works being established in the Colonial Dependencies in the future the possibility of applying the Convention to that Dependency will be considered."

44. Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed

This Convention came into force on 10 June 1938

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
United Kingdom	29. 4. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	10. 6. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	14. 6. 1939	14 June 1940-October 1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

*United Kingdom:**Great Britain.*

Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935-1938 (L.S. 1935, G.B. 1; L.S. 1936, G.B. 1).
Unemployment Insurance Act (Amendment), 1940.
National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941.
Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944 (Commencement) Order, 1944.
Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944.
Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944.
Unemployment Assistance Act, 1934 (L.S. 1934, G.B. 2).
Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940.
Determination of Needs Act, 1941.
Pensions and Determination of Needs Act, 1943.
Various Orders, Rules and Regulations concerning unemployment insurance and assistance dating from 1921 to 1945.

Northern Ireland.

Unemployment (Agreement) Act (Northern Ireland), 1936.
Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1936-1938.
Unemployment Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1939.
Unemployment Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1940.
Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act (Northern Ireland), 1944.
Unemployment Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1934.
Old-Age and Widows' Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1940.
Pensions and Determination of Needs Act (Northern Ireland), 1943.
Various Orders, Rules and Regulations concerning unemployment insurance and assistance dating from 1921 to 1945.

Ireland.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1933 (L.S. 1920, G.B. 3; L.S. 1921, G.B. 1, 2; L.S. 1922, G.B. 1; L.S. 1923, I.F.S. 2; L.S. 1924, I.F.S. 1; L.S. 1924, I.F.S. 4; L.S. 1926, I.F.S. 3; L.S. 1930, I.F.S. 1; L.S. 1933, I.F.S. 3).
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1941.
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1943.
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1945, to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1943.
Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1944.
Unemployment Insurance (Inclusion) Order, 1944.

New Zealand.

Social Security Act, 1938 (in particular, §§51-54 and 58).
Social Security Contributory Regulations, 1939.
Social Security Monetary Benefits, 1939.

Switzerland.

Order of the Federal Council of 15 December 1939 concerning the forming of groups of workers for the national defence.¹

Order of the Federal Council of 13 September 1940 for the protection of workers liable to military service (L.S. 1940, Switz. 5).¹

Order of the Federal Council of 22 December 1944 to annul certain provisions of the Regulation of 13 September 1940 concerning unemployment insurance, compensation and benefits to mobilised men released from military service.¹

Order of the Federal Council of 31 March 1942 concerning the allocation of manpower for construction work of national importance.¹

Ordinance No. 1 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 31 March 1942 concerning the allocation of manpower for construction work of national importance.¹

Ordinance of 17 May 1940 respecting compulsory labour service (L.S. 1940, Switz. 1).¹

Ordinance of 28 May 1940 concerning measures for the stabilisation of the labour market and for improving the professional aptitude of unemployed persons.

Order of the Federal Council of 7 October 1941 concerning the funds necessary for the payment of subsidies to mobilised men to compensate wage loss, the creation of employment opportunities and assistance to unemployed persons.

Order of the Federal Council of 24 December 1941 concerning assistance to aged unemployed persons.
Ordinance No. 1 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 20 May 1943 concerning assistance to aged unemployed persons.

Order of the Federal Council of 14 July 1942 concerning the administration of assistance to unemployed persons during the emergency caused by the war, amended by Executive Provisions of 18 September 1942, Resolutions of the Federal Council of 11 January 1944, 27 July 1945 and Order of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 24 August 1945.

Order of the Federal Council of 29 July 1942 respecting the administration of the provision of employment opportunities during the emergency period caused by the war.

Order of the Federal Council of 23 December 1942 for the administration of assistance to unemployed persons in distress, supplemented by Executive Provisions of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 30 December 1942 and Order No. 2 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 28 July 1944.

Ordinance of 3 April 1943 of the Federal Department of Public Economy respecting assistance to unemployed persons in distress (state of distress, family obligations or responsibilities, amount of allowance), supplemented by Order No. 3 of 23 February 1945.

Order of the Federal Council of 23 February 1945 for the administration of additional grants as assistance to unemployed persons in distress to meet increased cost of living.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that certain additions have been made to the number of excepted employments, notably certain employments in the armed forces.

Provisions were made during the year to assist transferred workers to return to their homes, e.g., for travel warrants, household

¹ Exceptional measures for the organisation of the national economy taken after the outbreak of the war and which remained in force during the period under review.

removal assistance, and lodging allowances.

A new scale of allowances, which is included in the report, has been introduced for persons undergoing training under the Vocational Training Scheme and the Disabled Training Scheme. The scale of allowances for trainees and the rates of unemployment benefit are also included in the report. The weekly rates of unemployment benefit were increased under the provisions of the legislation.

During the period covered by the report, the number of regional offices of the British Ministry of Labour and National Service amounted to 11. There are also 537 employment exchanges, 467 branch employment offices, 224 local agencies, 197 juvenile employment offices, 38 district manpower offices and 12 appointment offices.

The Government forwards copies of the Reports of the Assistance Board on the financial position of the Unemployment Fund and of the Assistance Board of the year ended 31 December 1944.

In *Northern Ireland* there were 28 employment exchanges, 34 paying offices and 3 agencies. By the introduction of the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944 in Northern Ireland, the weekly rate of unemployment benefits was increased to the same extent as in Great Britain.

The report contains statistics regarding the number of persons included in the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

No decisions have been given by any court of law or other competent authority. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Ireland* states that the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which was promulgated in 1945 to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1943, is to qualify certain members of the Defence Forces on their return to civil life for unemployment or out-of-work benefit under the Insurance Industry Unemployment Insurance Scheme established under §18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. The purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Orders promulgated in 1944 was to bring up to date the definition of subsidiary employments and to increase the number of these employments.

The report contains statistical information.

The Government of *New Zealand* states that the legislation is practically in full harmony with the provisions of the Convention. Detailed information is given regarding the application of the various Articles of the Convention.

Unemployment benefits are administered by a Department of State, the Social Security Department, which has established offices in 48 centres, with authority to grant benefits without reference to the Commission, except

where the prescribed rules are not complied with and departure therefrom is involved. The control of the Department is vested in three commissioners.

The Social Security Department deals with various classes of benefits other than unemployment benefits, and consequently the administrative costs in connection with unemployment benefits cannot with any reasonable degree of approximation be segregated from the general administration figure for the whole of the Department's activities. No estimate of the cost of administering unemployment benefits can therefore be attempted. The total amount paid in monetary benefits by the Social Security Department for the year ended 31 March 1945 was £21,721,545. The total cost of administration of these payments was £564,667 and the share as credited to the Social Security Department was £356,167. The total number of persons applying for unemployment benefit during the same year was 3,014. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that the Convention is fully applied in Switzerland. Attention is drawn in the report to certain exceptional measures regarding unemployment relief which have been adopted since the outbreak of war and which remained in force during the period under review. Statistical information is supplied.

No decisions of principle of a general nature have been given by courts of law. The federal authorities have received no suggestions, complaints or observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* refers to its report for the year 1937-38 in which it stated that "no legislation has been specially enacted in any of the Colonial Dependencies. In the large majority of cases the application of the Convention would not be applicable at the present stage of development."

The Government of *New Zealand* states that, when the instrument of ratification was adopted, it was never anticipated that application to the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa and the Cook Island (including Niue Island) would be involved. Owing to the war situation, no further consideration has been given to the matter as raised by the Report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the Convention in 1939. This matter is now, however, receiving attention in connection with the application of the Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories Recommendation, 1944. There is, of course, relatively little employment under a master-servant contract in these areas.

19th SESSION (GENEVA, 1935)

45. Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds

This Convention came into force on 30 May 1937

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Afghanistan	14. 5. 1937	
Austria	3. 7. 1935	
Belgium	4. 8. 1937	1944-1945
Brazil	22. 9. 1938	1942-1943
Chile	16. 3. 1946	
China	2. 12. 1936	1940-1943
Cuba	14. 4. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Estonia	4. 6. 1937	
Finland	3. 3. 1938	1939-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1944, 1944-1945
France	25. 1. 1938	
United Kingdom	18. 7. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Greece	30. 5. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-April 1941, 1944-1945
Hungary	19. 12. 1938	1944-1945
India	25. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Ireland	20. 8. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Mexico	21. 2. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	20. 2. 1937	1944-1945 (colonies) 1939-1940
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Peru	8. 11. 1945	
Portugal	18. 10. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1945
Sweden	11. 7. 1936	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	23. 5. 1940	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Turkey	21. 4. 1938	1943-1944, 1944-1945
Union of South Africa	25. 6. 1936	1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1911 relating to the prohibition of the night work of women employed in industrial concerns.

Act of 5 May 1936 to prohibit the employment of women and children in underground work in the deposits of ore-bearing earth, or peat and in quarries (L.S. 1936, Bel. 7).

Act of 6 June 1937 to ratify the Convention.

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 598 of 18 October 1934 concerning the employment of women in industry (L.S. 1934, Cuba 10).

Finland.

Act of 1 June 1937 prohibiting the employment of women in mines.

Order of 6 May 1938 concerning the putting into force of the Convention.

Act of 4 March 1927 concerning labour inspection.

Orders of the Council of Ministers of 4 March 1927 concerning application of the Act of 4 March 1927 concerning labour inspection.

United Kingdom.

Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872.
Coal Mines Act 1911 (Section 91).

Greece.

Act No. 4029 of 24 January-6 February 1912 concerning the employment of women and minors (B.B., Vol. VII, 1912, p. 285).

India.

Indian Mines Act, 1923. Regulations for prohibiting the employment of women underground in mines, promulgated in Notification No. M. 1055 of 1 February 1937.

Notification of 1 November 1945 prohibiting the employment of women in coal mines.

Ireland.

Metalliferous Mines Regulations Act, 1872.
Coal Mines Act, 1911.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Regulations of 31 July 1934 respecting the employment of women and children in dangerous and unhealthy occupations (L.S. 1934, Mex. 3).

Netherlands.

General Regulations No. 248 of 1906 relating to the mining industry^a (B.B., Vol. I, p. 505), amended by the Decrees of 13 October 1916 and No. 550 of 7 October 1922 (L.S. 1922, Neth. 4).

New Zealand.

Coal Mines Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, N.Z. 2), as amended by the Act of 1937 (L.S. 1937, N.Z. 2).
Mining Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 2), as amended by the Act of 1937.

Portugal.

Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 to regulate hours of work in commercial and industrial undertakings (L.S. 1934, Port. 5).
Legislative Decree No. 27891 of 26 July 1937 to ratify the Convention.
Resolution of the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations of 21 July 1937 respecting the employment of women in underground work.

Sweden.

Act of 29 June 1912 respecting the protection of workers with the amendments made by the Act of 12 June 1931 (No. 288) to amend the former Act in certain respects (L.S. 1931, Swe. 5B).

Switzerland.

Federal Act of 18 June 1914-27 June 1919 on the work in factories (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 269 and L.S. 1919, Switz. 3).
Federal Act of 31 March 1922 on the employment of young persons and women in industry (L.S. 1922, Switz. 2).
Order of the Federal Council of 8 April 1940 prohibiting the employment of women in underground work in mines.
Order of the Federal Council of 16 July 1943 concerning work in mines.
Order No. 1 of 16 July 1943 of the Federal Department of Public Economy concerning work in mines (compulsory sickness insurance).
Order No. 2 of 30 July 1943 of the Federal Department of Public Economy concerning work in mines, (organisation and activities of the Federal Inspection Service for Mines).
Order No. 3 of the Federal Department of Public Economy of 3 August 1943 concerning work in mines (temporary provisions respecting hours of work in mines in course of equipment).

Turkey.

Labour Act No. 3008 of 8 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Tur. 2).
Act No. 3229 of 15 June 1937 to ratify the Convention.

Union of South Africa.

Mines and Works Act, 1911 (No. 12 of 1911) (L.S. 1931, S.A. 1B).

Venezuela.

Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2), amended by the Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 1).
Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* states that the prohibition of the employment of females of whatever age in underground work in mines is enforced by §33 of the Act of 5 June

1911 and by §1 of the Act of 5 May 1936. Belgian legislation does not provide for any exceptions under Article 3 of the Convention. During the period of enemy occupation, the prohibition of the employment of women in underground work in mines was fully applied.

The engineers of the Mines Department, who are responsible for the supervision of the regulations concerning mines and underground quarries, are entrusted with the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law and no breaches of the legislation were reported. The Convention is strictly applied in Belgium. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Cuba* states that the prohibition of the employment of women in underground work of any kind is strictly established and is enforced by Legislative Decree of 16 October 1934.

The Government of *Finland* states that the application of the provisions of the legislation prohibiting the employment of women in mines is supervised by the labour inspectors, whose activities are under the direction and control of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

No decisions by courts of law have come to the notice of the Government. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the application of the legislation is supervised generally by the Ministry of Fuel and Power in Great Britain and by the Ministry of Commerce in Northern Ireland. During the period under review no decisions were given by courts of law or other courts. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Greece* refers to previous reports and adds that the Convention is applied in all respects. Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention are applied as the national legislation. The employment of women in underground work has been prohibited since 1912 by Act No. 4029. The application of the provisions of the Convention is entrusted to the Mines Inspection Service, under the Ministry of National Economy. No breaches of the provisions of the relevant legislation have been notified by this Service.

The Government of *India* states that no decisions have come to its notice. The question of the reimposition of the ban on the employment of women underground in coal mines has received active consideration and in a Notification dated 1 November 1945 the Government of India announced that the ban will be reimposed with effect from 1 February 1946.

The Government of *Ireland* repeats the statement made in its report for 1939-40 to the effect that the application of the relevant legislation is completely effective, no women being employed underground in mines. No contraventions have been found or registered. No observations from any organisation.

The Government of *Mexico* states that, during the period under review, there has been no change in the relevant legislation and there is nothing of importance to add to its previous report.

The *Netherlands* Government states that no changes have been made regarding the measures taken to implement the Convention.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

The Government of *New Zealand* gives detailed information on the application of the provisions of the Convention and adds that the application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Mines Department. The supervision and enforcement of the legislation is ensured through the full inspection staff of this Department. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from organisations of employers or workers concerned.

The Government of *Portugal* in its report covering the period 1940-1945 states that, by a Resolution of the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations of 21 January 1937, the employment of women in underground work was prohibited except for those already employed. This Resolution was issued under paragraph 2 of §7 of Legislative Decree No. 24402 of 24 August 1934 which also lays down that the Under-Secretary of State for Corporations and Provident Institutions shall have power to specify the employments authorised or prohibited for women and young persons in the undertakings covered by this Decree. The Regulations in force on this subject are in complete harmony with the provisions of the Convention. Apart from the categories enumerated in Article 3 of the Convention, women already employed at the date of the Resolution of 21 January 1937 are exempted from the prohibition of underground work. The National Labour and Provident Institution is responsible, through the Inspectorate of Labour, for the enforcement and supervision of the provisions of the Convention. The report refers to the Regulations approved by Decree No. 32593 of 29 December 1942 on the organisation and operation of the Inspectorate. No judicial decisions were given during the period under review. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for the period 1936-37, supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that the staff of the Federal Inspection Service for Mines has been increased to include four technical inspectors responsible for instructing the personnel and officials of mining establishments, in particular, with regard to accident prevention.

The report of the Federal Inspection Service for Mines on its activities in 1944 shows that the prohibition regarding the employment of women in underground work in mines is enforced generally. Women are employed mainly for surface work in connection with the processing of coal. The reports of the

federal factory inspectors on their activities during 1944 contain no observations concerning the employment of women in mines covered by establishments which come under the Factories Act. The Government appends to its report the administration report of the Federal Council for 1944 which contains a general survey of the application of the provisions which implement the Convention.

No sentences or decisions were given regarding the application of the Convention, which is strictly observed. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

In its first report, the Government of *Turkey* states that the definition of the term "mine" given in the national legislation corresponds to that given in Article 1 of the Convention. §49 of the Labour Act applies the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention. As the Labour Act does not cover intellectual workers, its provisions are applied only to the persons specified in Article 3 of the Convention. The Government therefore has not considered it necessary to promulgate Regulations under this Article providing for exceptions.

The application of the Convention and of the Labour Act is ensured by the regional offices of the Ministry of Labour, assisted by the labour inspectors who work under them. No decisions have been given by courts of law. The application of the provisions of the Convention, which are in harmony with the Labour Act, has been satisfactorily observed. No complaints or observations have been made by any organisations.

The Government of the *Union of South Africa* states that there has been no change in the laws or customs of the Union relating to underground employment and adds that the position remains as set forth in its letter of 27 October 1942.

The Government of *Venezuela* states in its first report that, under §102 of the Labour Act, the employment of women is prohibited in mines and in dangerous, unhealthy or heavy work defined as such by the Federal Executive.

Under §257 of the Labour Act, a fine varying from 100 to 1000 bolivars is imposed on any employer who fails to comply with the industrial hygiene and safety provisions relating to women.

§133 of the Regulations issued under the Labour Act enumerates the industries or occupations which are considered as dangerous or unhealthy, including mining.

The application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Ministry of Labour, assisted by the Directorate of Labour which is responsible for various technical sections.

See also under Convention No. 3 for information relating to inspection, sanctions and statistics.

Disputes are settled by the labour courts in conformity with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Labour Act. As yet, no labour court has given a decision in connection with the legal provisions laid down in the Convention. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations or from employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1939-40):

Fiji.

Regulation 18 of the Quarries Regulations, 1939.

Gold Coast.

(Colony and Ashanti), Mining Rights (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1940 (Regulations No. 15 of 1940).

(Northern Territories) Minerals (Amendment) Regulations, 1940 (Regulations No. 16 of 1940).

Mining (Northern Territories) Regulations, 1942 (Regulation No. 47 of 1942).

Nyasaland.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1939).

Tanganyika.

§62 of the Mining (Safe Working) Regulations, 1930 as amended by the Mining (Safe Working) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940.

The *Belgian* Government states that §10 of the Act of 18 June 1937 to ratify the Convention stipulates that, because of local conditions, it is not possible to extend the application of the Convention to the Belgian Congo and to Ruanda-Urundi. In addition, not only in 1937 but at the present time, no women have been or are actually employed in underground work in mines in the Belgian Congo and in Ruanda-Urundi.

The Government of *New Zealand* states that, when the instrument of ratification was adopted, it was never anticipated that application to the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands (including Niue Island) would be involved. Owing to the war situation no further consideration has been given to the matter as raised by the Report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the Convention in 1939. This matter is now, however, receiving attention in connection with the application of the Minimum Standard of Social Policy in Dependent Territories Recommendation, 1944. There is, of course, relatively little employment under a master-servant contract in these areas.

48. Convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance

This Convention came into force on 10 August 1938

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Hungary	10. 8. 1937	
Netherlands	6. 10. 1938	1944-1945
Poland	21. 3. 1938	
Spain	8. 7. 1937	
Yugoslavia	4. 1. 1946	

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE
REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Netherlands.

See Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

no changes had been made regarding the measures taken to implement the Convention.

See also Introductory Note, Convention No. 2.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The *Netherlands* Government states that

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

49. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass-bottle works

This Convention came into force on 10 June 1938

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Czechoslovakia	19. 9. 1938	
France	25. 1. 1938	
Ireland	10. 6. 1937	1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Mexico	21. 2. 1938	1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Norway	21. 7. 1936	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE
REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Ireland.

Conditions of Employment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, I.F.S. 1),

Conditions of Employment (No. 1) Order, 1936.
Conditions of Employment (Glass-Bottle Works) (Exclusion) Order, 1936.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Collective Agreement between the Monterey Glass Works and the Union of Glass Industry Workers. Works Regulations for the Monterey Glass Works.

New Zealand.

Factories Amendment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2).
Industrial Agreement made under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913.

Norway.

Workers' Protection Act of 19 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Nor. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Ireland* states that there is no change in the position outlined in its report for 1939-40.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *New Zealand* states, under Article 1 of the Convention, that only one glass-bottle works exists in the country. Hours of work are covered by an industrial agreement under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913, and generally by the terms of the Factories Amendment Act, 1936. The terms of the agreement specify that the hours of work for all workers shall be 40 in the week and shall not exceed 8 in any one day. No averaging is allowed for and the hours are strictly by the week. Overtime rates are calculated daily at time and a half

for the first three hours and double time thereafter.

Under Article 5 of the Convention, the Government states that a 5-shift, 40-hour week is conferred on workers in this industry, with a 48-hour weekend break except for a change of shift and in case of overtime. These conditions are more favourable than those detailed in the Convention, which, in the circumstances, is not applied in its entirety, e.g., in regard to the 4-shift provisions. This arrangement has the backing of the legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from organisations of employers or workers concerned.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *New Zealand* states that, when the Instrument of Ratification was adopted, it was never anticipated that application to the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands (including Niue Island) would be involved. Owing to the war situation no further consideration has been given to the matter as raised by the Report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the Convention in 1939. This matter is now, however, receiving attention in connection with the application of the Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories Recommendation 1944. There is, of course, relatively little employment under a master-servant contract in these areas. No such works exist in any of New Zealand's possessions and mandated territories.

20th SESSION (GENEVA, 1936)

50. Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers

This Convention came into force on 8 September 1939

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
United Kingdom	22. 5.1939	(colonies) 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944 1944-1945
Japan	8. 9.1938	
Norway	7. 7.1937	

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of the *United Kingdom* states that the following legislation has been enacted (1937-1945):

Bahamas.

Recruiting of Workers Act, 1939 (2 and 3 Geo. VI, Chapter 28).
Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1940 (The Convention has now been applied to the Bahamas without modification by Order of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council dated 25 January 1944, and published in the Bahamas *Official Gazette Supplement* of 23 September 1944).

Barbados.

Recruiting of Workers Act, 1938 (Act No. 59 of 1938).
Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1941.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Act, 1941 (Act No. 45 of 1941).
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1942.

Basutoland.

Native Labour Proclamation, 1942 (Proclamation No. 5 of 1942).
High Commissioner Notices Nos. 62 and 134 of 1942.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Native Labour Proclamation, 1941 (Proclamation No. 56 of 1941).

British Guiana.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1943).

British Honduras.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1938 (Ordinance No. 25 of 1938).
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 20 of 1941).
Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1941 (Regulations No. 74 of 1941).

Dominica.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1943 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1943).

Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1944.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1944.

Gambia.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1940).
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1941).
Labour Ordinance, 1944.

Grenada.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1939).
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1941).
Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1941.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1942.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1943.

Jamaica.

Recruiting of Workers Law, 1940 (Law No. 30 of 1940).
Recruiting of Workers (Defence) Regulations, 1943.
Recruiting of Workers (Revocation) (Defence) Regulations, 1944.
Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1944.

Kenya.

Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1937 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1937), as amended by the Employment of Servants (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938 (Ordinance No. 35 of 1938).

Leeward Islands.

Recruiting of Workers Act, 1941 (Act No. 4 of 1941).

Mauritius.

Recruitment of Workers Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1939).
Regulations made on 3 October 1942 under the Labour Ordinance, 1938 (Government Notice No. 275 of 1942).
The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945.

New Hebrides.

Labour (Amendment) Regulation, 1941 (King's Regulation No. 16 of 1941).

Native Recruiting and Employment Registration Regulation, No. 20 of 1941.
Natives of North Malekula Recruiting and Employment (Prohibition) Regulation No. 21 of 1941.
Joint Regulation No. 28 of 1941.

North Borneo.

Labour Recruiting Rules, 1940 (*Gazette*, Notification No. 430 of 9 November 1940).
Gazette, Notification No. 224 of 1 June 1940 amending the Labour Ordinance, 1936.

Northern Rhodesia.

Employment of Natives (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1940).
Employment of Natives (Amendment) Regulations, 1941, paragraph 2 (Government Notice 176 of 1941, published in *Gazette* of 1 August 1941).
Employment of Natives (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 39 of 1941).
Government Notice No. 109 of 1942 dated 29 April 1942.

Nyasaland.

Employment of Natives (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 25 of 1939).
The Native Labour (Fees) Rules, 1945.
The Native Labour (Recruiting Permits) Rules, 1945.

St. Lucia.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance No. 31 of 1939).
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1941).
Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1942.

Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1942.

St. Vincent.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1940), and Recruiting of Workers Regulations, 1940.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1941).
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1941.
Recruiting of Workers (Notified Places) Notice, 1942.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1942.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1942.
Recruiting of Workers (Amendment) Regulations, 1944.

Sierra Leone.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1941 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1941).

Somaliland.

Native Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937 (Ordinance No. 21 of 1937).

Tanganyika.

Defence (Recruitment of Servants) Regulations, 1942 (Government Notice No. 50 of 1942).

Trinidad.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1938 (Ordinance No. 29 of 1938).

52. Convention concerning annual holidays with pay

This Convention came into force on 22 September 1939

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Brazil	22. 9. 1938	1942-1943
Denmark	22. 6. 1939	1944-1945
France	23. 8. 1939	1944-1945
Mexico	9. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Act fixing the Civil Servants' Statute promulgated in the *Diario Oficial* of 17 April 1941.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

21st SESSION (GENEVA, 1936)

53. Convention concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships

This Convention came into force on 29 March 1939

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
U. S. A.	29. 10. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	11. 4. 1938	1939-1940, 1944-1945
Brazil	12. 10. 1938	1942-1943
Denmark	13. 7. 1938	1944-1945
Egypt	20. 5. 1939	1939-1940, 1940-1943
Estonia	20. 6. 1938	
Mexico	1. 9. 1939	20 February 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1944, 1944-1945
Norway	7. 7. 1937	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

United States of America.

Act of 29 March 1939, exempting vessels of less than 200 gross registered tonnage as provided for in the Convention.
 Act of 17 July 1939 respecting the requirements for competence of masters and other officers on board merchant ships so defined in the Convention.
 Code of Federal Regulations, Title 46, Part 36 and Title 46, Part 62.

Belgium.

Act of 7 March 1938 to ratify the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 1936 Session.
 Royal Decree of 18 November 1929 on the co-ordination of Regulations regarding competency certificates in the Mercantile Marine.

Denmark.

Act of 28 February 1916 concerning employment at sea, as subsequently amended.
 Ships Officers' and Engineers' Act of 28 February 1916, as subsequently amended.
 Nautical Education Act of 28 February 1916, as subsequently amended.
 Ordinance No. 198 of 23 June 1932 applying the Nautical Education Act of 28 February 1916.
 Regulation No. 197 of 21 June 1932 implementing the Nautical Education Act of 28 February 1916.
 Act of 29 March 1920 concerning the inspection of vessels.
 Ordinance of 31 March 1928 concerning the conditions laid down with regard to the certificate and examination for officers.
 Act No. 78 of 19 March 1930 concerning examinations for engineers, etc.
 Ordinance No. 102 of 29 March 1930 applying the Act of 19 March 1930.
 Regulation No. 263 of 6 September 1930 concerning vocational workshop training.

Mexico.

Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general lines of communication.

New Zealand.

Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908, as amended in 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1929 and 1936.

Norway.

Acts of 14 December 1917 and 9 February 1923 respecting engineers employed on vessels of the Mercantile Marine, as amended on 1 July 1926, 25 June 1937 and 18 June 1938.
 Act of 7 February 1936 respecting shipping and examinations.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of the *United States of America* states that the Statutory Law of the United States relating to the Convention has not been altered during the period under review.

The administration of the Acts of 29 March 1939 and 17 July 1939 continues to be carried out by the United States Coast Guard and Bureau of Customs, under Executive Order 9083 (7 Federal Register 1609, 28 February 1942). These Acts were administered formerly by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce. The Coast Guard may be expected to retain jurisdiction over the administration of the Statutes during the official continuance of the war and for six months thereafter. The Bureau of Customs has continued to have authority to detain ships and to withhold clearance as a means of enforcing the licensing laws.

Administrative Regulations during the period under review have been changed in a few particulars. Certain amendments were prescribed to Parts 36 and 62 of Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations. By virtue of these amendments, sea service as a member

of the armed forces of the United States has been recognised as qualifying experience for an original licence or a raise in grade. Administrative practice in examinations has been further standardised.

For ships not engaged in the war effort, 13 alleged violations were reported of 46 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), §224, which concerns employment of unlicensed officers, and two exactions were made. Three alleged violations were reported of 46 U.S.C., §232, which concerns display of licences and no exactions were made. For ships engaged in the war effort, no violations of the licensing requirements were reported. Under authority of the Second War Powers Act, waivers were permitted to authorise the employment of aliens who are not licensed in the country. During the period of hostilities, the Bureau of Customs did not detain or refuse clearance to ships for violations of licensing or certifying provisions, but reported possible violations to the Coast Guard for appropriate action.

The *Belgian* Government states that the conditions regarding the co-ordination of competency certificates for the Mercantile Marine are now being revised. The proposed revision will not alter existing conditions to any great extent. The Maritime Committee ensures, when the list of the crew is made up, that higher officers possess the required competency certificates. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

In its first report, the Government of *Denmark* states that the Convention is applied as follows:

Article 1: By §§2, 6, 7 and 26 of the Act of 28 February 1916 concerning employment at sea.

Article 3: By Chapters 1 and 2 of the Act of 28 February 1916 concerning employment at sea. (The Ministry does not approve of foreign examinations or certificates, but under paragraph 3 of §26 of the Act, permits may be granted to holders of foreign certificates) and by §5, last paragraph, and §26 of the above Act.

Article 4: By §§6 and 17 of the Act concerning employment at sea; Parts 1 and 4 of the Nautical Education Act of 28 February 1916 with subsequent amendments; Parts 1 and 3 of the Act of 19 March 1930 and the Ordinance of 31 March 1928. The exceptional provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 4 have not been applied, as the relevant legislation was adopted prior to the Convention.

Article 5: By §27, paragraph 1, of the Act concerning employment at sea and §29 of the

Act of 29 March 1920, with subsequent amendments.

The supervision of the application of the relevant legislation is ensured by the mustering and Customs authorities and by ship inspectors.

The Board of Trade has no knowledge of any dispute being brought before courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *New Zealand* gives detailed information regarding the application of the various Articles of the Convention. The enforcement of the relevant legislation is entrusted to a Department of State, the Marine Department. The annual reports of this Department are contained in the Volumes of Appendices to Journals of the House of Representatives. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The report gives the number of candidates examined for marine engineers', masters' and mates' certificates during the years ended 31 March 1941-1945. The number of breaches of the several Statutes administered by the Marine Department for the same period are also given. The Government adds that it is not practicable to supply separate details in respect of the Convention.

In its first report, the Government of *Norway* states that no legislation, administrative Regulations, etc., were issued during the period 1939-1945. The Government appends to its report the text of a letter dated 30 March 1940 from the Ministry of Commerce, indicating the measures taken during 1938-39. The report contains figures for the number of certificates issued during 1945 to steam and motor engineers and to masters of vessels engaged in limited trading and in coastal navigation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *New Zealand* states that, when the instrument of ratification was adopted, it was never anticipated that application to the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands (including Niue Island) would be involved. Owing to the war situation, no further consideration has been given to the matter as raised by the Report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the Convention in 1939 (see also under Convention 1).

55. Convention concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen

This Convention came into force on 21 October 1939

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
U. S. A.	29. 10. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	11. 4. 1938	1944-1945
Mexico	15. 9. 1939	1939-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

United States of America.

Admiralty Law of the United States.
 Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (Jones Act) (U. S. Code Title 46, Sec. 688). U.S. Code, Title 24, Secs. 1, 6, 11, 193; Title 8, Sec. 170.
 Public Health Service Act, 1 July 1944 (Title 42 U. S. C. A. Chapter 6A). U.S. Code, Title 46, §§ 678, 683, 689. 46 U. S. C. A. §§ 621, 622, 623 and 624.

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5 A).
 Act of 30 December 1929 concerning seamen's compensation for accidents.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
 Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L. S. 1931, Mex. 1).
 Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general lines of communication.
 Social Security Act of 31 December 1942 (L. S. 1942, Mex. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of the *United States of America* states that no statutory change relating to the liability of shipowners in the case of sickness, injury or death of seamen was made during the period covered by the report. Regulations governing medical relief of merchant seamen and others were issued under the Public Health Service Act of 1 July 1944.

The report mentions the decision of the Superior Court of California in the case *Moss v. Alaska Packers Asso.* 1945 A. M. C. 493 in connection with the rights of a seaman injured while on shore leave in a foreign port. Repatriation was held by a court decision to be the obligation, not of the shipowner, but of the Government in *American Mail Line v. United States*, 59 Fed. Supp. 921, a case

dealing with the repatriation of certain seamen who had been in a shipwreck.

In accordance with a decision of the Comptroller-General, instructions were issued by the State Department that seamen serving aboard vessels of foreign registry under time-charter to the United States through the War Shipping Administration during the existing emergency might be considered "American" seamen within the meaning of the Statutes which provide for the relief of destitute seamen, regardless of whether they were American citizens or had had previous service aboard vessels of American registry.

The report contains summaries of bills introduced during the period covered to extend the protection provided to seamen. None of these bills was enacted.

The Government of *Belgium* states that, during the war, seamen obtained more favourable treatment than that provided for by the Convention and by the Acts of 5 June 1928 and 30 December 1929. This system is still in force but will be revised, as regards industrial accidents, as from 1 January 1947.

Any disputes with regard to the shipowners' liability for sick seamen are settled, if this is not possible through the Maritime Committee, by the Seamen's Probiviral Courts. Questions relating to industrial accidents are within the competence of the Justice of Peace at the port to which the vessel is attached. Owing to war conditions, it has not been possible to draw up exact statistics concerning the number of cases covered by the Convention.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

22nd SESSION (GENEVA, 1936)

58. Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea (revised)

This Convention came into force on 11 April 1939

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
U. S. A.	29. 10. 1938	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Belgium	11. 4. 1938	1939-1940, 1944-1945
Brazil	12. 10. 1938	1942-1943
Iraq	30. 12. 1939	1944-1945
Norway	7. 7. 1937	1944-1945
New Zealand	(notified) 7. 6. 1946	1944-1945
Sweden	6. 1. 1939	1939-1940, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of the *United States of America* states that the Convention has not yet been formally implemented by Federal Statutes.

An old Law (46 U.S.C., §561) prescribes a minimum age of 12 years for apprentices in sea service, but the Law is obsolete since the maritime apprentice system has gone out of existence. Other Laws deal with qualifications for maritime employment (46 U.S.C., §§672-672c).

In several States bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, Laws exist for maritime employment which meet or surpass the 15-year minimum age standard of the Convention. These Laws affect shipping in inland and intrastate waterways as well as on the high seas.

The following legislation, applicable to the Convention, has been introduced in Congress, passed by the Senate on 5 April 1946 and is now pending before the House: S. 1349, 1 August 1945, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Acts (Employment of oppressive child labour by an employer engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce is prohibited).

The ratification of this Convention by *Norway* was registered on 7 July 1937. Since that date, no report has reached the International Labour Office regarding the legislation and administrative Regulations which apply the provisions of the Convention.

In its report for 1944-45, the Government states that its archives, containing information relating to the International Labour Office, were confiscated by the enemy in 1940.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

United States of America.

See Introductory Note.

Belgium.

See under Convention No. 7.

Iraq.

Labour Law No. 72 of 1936, § 7.

Norway.

See Introductory Note.

Sweden.

Seamen's Act of 15 June 1922 (L. S. 1922, Swe. 1).
Act No. 610 of 30 September 1938 to amend §§10, 23, 51 and 73 of the Seamen's Act of 15 June 1922.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The *United States* Government states that the general practice of American shipping on the high seas (which is the understanding of the Government as to the meaning of the phrase "maritime navigation" in Article 1 of the Convention) is above the standard of the Convention. The Coast Guard Service refuses certificates for sea service to applicants who do not furnish health certificates attesting the age of sixteen, and it requires applicants between 16 and 18 years of age to furnish affidavits of parental consent. Two exceptions to this procedure, made under Article 2 of the Convention, were reported during the period under review.

See also Introductory Note.

For *Belgium*, see under Convention No. 7.

The Government of *Iraq* states that no change has been made in the relevant legislation.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Sweden* refers to its report for 1936-37, as supplemented in certain respects by subsequent communications.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

23rd SESSION (GENEVA, 1937)

59. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (revised)

This Convention came into force on 21 February 1941

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
China	21. 2. 1940	1940-1943
Norway	26. 8. 1938	1944-1945

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 adding that no new

Acts or Regulations have been issued.

62. Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry

This Convention came into force on 4 July 1942

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Mexico	4. 7. 1941	4 October 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland	23. 5. 1940	1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

Introductory Note.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its report for 1943-44 in which it stated that the provisions of §§522 and 523 of the Regulations for the application of Article 8 are not as wide in scope as those of the Convention, but that, at an opportune moment, the necessary co-ordination will be effected.

With regard to Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention, the Government stated that there are no provisions in Mexican legislation which correspond exactly to the provisions of the Convention. This will be taken into account when the Regulations concerning construction are revised.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L. S. 1931, Mex. 1).
Regulations for the prevention of industrial accidents, 29 November 1934.
Regulations concerning urban construction in the Federal District, 23 July 1942.
See also Introductory Note.

Switzerland.

Sickness and Accident Insurance Act, 1911.
Federal Order of 2 April 1940 concerning the prevention of accidents in the building industry.

Mexico.

See Introductory Note.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that the Convention is fully applied.

Regulations concerning hoisting appliances are under consideration. In the meantime, individual instructions are given to undertakings under §65 of the Act of 1911.

Under §65 of the Sickness and Accident Insurance Act of 1911, the employer is responsible for compliance with the Regulations in force. Penalties for non-compliance are provided in §§66 and 103 of the Act.

Inspection is undertaken by the Accident Prevention Department of the Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute. The inspectors are certificated engineers or technicians who have practical experience of building operations. There are no exemptions from the regulations. Statistics of accidents to building workers are furnished for the year 1943. The authority responsible for the enforcement of the Regulations is the Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute.

In connection with Article 10 of the Convention, the Swiss Government refers to the Order of 7 July 1933 concerning the erection, operation and maintenance of heavy-current electrical installations.

There are no special Regulations for the application of Articles 16-18 of the Convention, but Articles 16 and 17 are covered by individual instructions given under §65 of the Sickness and Accident Insurance Act, and as regards Article 18, the Swiss National Accident Insurance Institute provides building undertakings with various types of first-aid kit.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Does not apply to reporting countries.

24th SESSION (GENEVA, 1938)

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture

This Convention came into force on 22 June 1940

Note:

Article 2 of this Convention provides that:

1. Any Member which ratifies this Convention may, by a declaration appended to its ratification, exclude from its acceptance of the Convention:

- (a) Any one of Parts II, III, or IV; or
- (b) Parts II and IV; or
- (c) Parts III and IV.

2. Any Member which has made such a declaration may at any time cancel that declaration by a subsequent declaration.

3. Every Member for which a declaration made under paragraph 1 of this Article is in force shall indicate each year in its annual report upon the application of this Convention the extent to which any progress has been made with a view to the application of the Part or Parts of the Convention excluded from its acceptance.

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Australia ¹	5. 9. 1939	1939-1940, 1940-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Canada	6. 4. 1946	
Denmark ²	22. 6. 1939	1944-1945
Egypt ³	5. 10. 1940	1940-1943
Mexico	16. 7. 1942	11 November 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Netherlands	9. 3. 1940	1944-1945
New Zealand ¹	18. 1. 1940	1940-1944, 1944-1945
Norway ²	29. 3. 1940	1944-1945
Sweden ²	21. 6. 1939	1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943-1943-1944, 1944-1945
Switzerland ³	23. 5. 1940	1940-1941, 1941-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945
Union of South Africa ⁴	8. 8. 1939	1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945

¹ Excluding Part II.

² Excluding Part III.

³ Excluding Parts III and IV.

⁴ Excluding Parts II and IV.

I

The Laws which carry out the provisions of this Convention are not usually laws passed specifically for this purpose but are general provisions relating to the compilation of statistics.

The Government of *Egypt* states that the Convention is implemented by Law No. 29 of 1942 and by Ministerial Decree No. 27 of 1943. The *Mexican* Government states that the Federal Labour Act on Statistics issued on 22 December 1939 and the Regulations issued on 30 November 1940 give effect to the provisions of the Convention. In *Switzerland*, statistics are collected by the Federal Bureau of Labour created in accordance with §3 of the Federal Order of 8 October 1920. In the *Union of South Africa*, the annual collection of statistics is provided for under the Statistics Act of 1914.

ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V)

II

Article 1

All the reports received give information concerning the compilation, publication and

communication to the International Labour Office of statistics relating to wages and hours of work. In its first report, the Government of *Norway* states that when ratification was decided upon, it was found necessary to work out completely new specifications in order to obtain serviceable material for statistics of earnings in industrial undertakings, as the previous sporadic and casual specifications did not meet the requirements of the Convention. The statistics compiled for agriculture, however, during a number of years have had a wider range than those called for by the Convention.

Article 2

The Convention provides for optional exclusion from ratification of one or two Parts as specified in the ratifying instrument. (The Parts excluded by the ratifying Governments are indicated in the note preceding the table given above). Of the reporting countries, the Governments of *Mexico* and the *Netherlands* state that no Part of the Convention is excluded from ratification.

The Government of *Egypt* states that the exclusion of Parts III and IV has not been cancelled. No measures have been taken with regard to the collection of statistics under the Parts excluded from ratification. The Govern-

ment of *Switzerland*, which has excluded Parts IV and V from ratification refers to its previous report in which it stated that certain new occupations had been included in the statistics of wage rates fixed by collective labour contracts and of normal hours of labour, statistics gathered annually since 1932 and half-yearly since 1942; since 1942 the data cover 27 representative occupations. In addition, since 1932, statistics taken every three months show variations in wage rates in manufacturing industries, as well as in building and construction; the tabulation covers now some 3,000 establishments employing 200,000 workers. These enquiries show how many establishments have changed their wage rates (including regular cost-of-living allowances) during the three month period, how many workers are affected by these changes, and the average amount of these changes in relation to the numbers of workers affected and the total number of workers covered by the enquiries. The percentages thus obtained are combined in a continuous series by the method of link relatives. The overall index is obtained by taking into account the effective wage earner personnel covered by the enquiry each quarter in the different industries. The Government of the *Union of South Africa* refers to its report for 1941-42 in which it dealt with the problems involved in obtaining statistics to meet the specifications of Parts II and IV which are excluded from ratification.

Article 4

The Governments of *Denmark*, *Egypt*, *Mexico*, *Sweden* and *Switzerland* give information regarding the enquiries undertaken by the competent statistical authority in order to obtain the required information for purposes of statistics relating to all or a representative part of the wage earners concerned.

Articles 5 to 12

The Governments of *Denmark*, *Egypt*, the *Netherlands*, *Norway*, *Sweden* and *Switzerland* supply information regarding statistics of average earnings and hours actually worked in the mining and manufacturing industries. The Government of *Mexico* states that it has not yet been possible to undertake statistics on average earnings and hours of work in the mining and manufacturing industries, and adds it is hoped that, as the work of the Statistical Office and that part of it entrusted to the Secretary of Labour increases year by year, it will be possible soon to provide statistics of this kind. The Government of *Sweden* supplies a separate detailed report regarding annual enquiries on wage conditions for supervisory and worker personnel in industry, handicrafts, commerce, transport, etc.

Articles 13 to 21

With regard to statistics of time, rates of wages and normal hours of work in the mining and manufacturing industries, detailed information is given by the Governments of *Egypt*, *Mexico* and the *Netherlands*. The Governments of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden* and *Switzerland* have excluded Articles 13-21 from the scope of ratification.

Article 22

Detailed information is given with regard to statistics of wages and hours of work in agriculture by the Governments of *Denmark*, the *Netherlands* and *Sweden*. The Government of *Australia* states that awards have been made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration dealing with the dairying and harvesting industries, and forwards a comprehensive statement of wages and hours in agriculture. The Government of *Norway* states that the latest statistics on wages earned in agriculture are published yearly in *Statistical Information*, Nos. 7-9, 1945. The yearly statistics of wages earned in agriculture specify the different categories of wages earned, the source of information and the nature of the information received. Hours of work are not specified. The Governments of *Egypt* and *Switzerland* have excluded Article 22 from the scope of ratification.

Article 23

The Government of *Egypt* states that no region has been exempted from the application of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2. The Government of *Mexico* states that it has not yet been necessary to exempt, in whole or in part, any special regions in Mexico from the scope of the Convention. The *Netherlands* Government states that Overseas Dominions are exempt from the provisions of this Article.

The Government of *Switzerland* has not availed itself of the permission to exempt any areas in whole or in part from the application of the Convention.

Article 24

The Government of *Mexico* states that Mexico will receive with appreciation any suggestions from the International Labour Office to improve and develop statistics compiled in application of the Convention, as well as to improve their comparability.

IV

The statistical authority or authorities entrusted with the compilation of statistics are as follows:

Denmark: The Statistical Department.

Egypt: The Department of Statistics.

Mexico: Statistical Section of the Department of Social Information in the Ministry of Labour and the General Statistical Office in the Ministry of National Economy.

Netherlands: The Central Bureau of Statistics.

Norway: The Central Statistical Office.

Sweden: The Royal Social Bureau.

Switzerland: Swiss Federal Bureau of Industry, Arts and Crafts (in particular, the Section of Social Statistics).

V

OBSERVATIONS, ETC.

The Government of *Australia* refers to its report for 1943-44 in which it stated that no

decisions had been given in courts of law or other courts and no observations received from employers or workers.

The Government of *Egypt* states that no observations have been made by employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* states that no legal decisions have been given.

The *Netherlands* Government states that, except in certain details, mentioned in its report, the data conform to the provisions of the Convention and on certain points are more advanced than the Convention requires.

The Government of *Norway* states that the workers' organisations have raised a certain amount of criticism of the statistics of wages earned in their present form. In the opinion of these organisations, the selection is not sufficiently representative and the grouping not sufficiently specified. It has, therefore, been proposed to extend the scope and build up a new construction of the official statistics of wages earned.

The Government of *Switzerland* states that the Convention is fully observed throughout the country.

The Government of the *Union of South Africa* refers to its report for 1941-42, and adds that no further measures were taken during the period under review.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Australia.

No information.

Denmark.

No information.

Norway.

No comment.

Egypt.

Inapplicable.

Mexico.

Inapplicable.

Netherlands.

See under Article 23.

Sweden.

Inapplicable.

Switzerland.

Inapplicable.

Union of South Africa.

No comment.

PRINTED BY
INLAND PRESS LIMITED
MONTREAL, CANADA



P 09661/6

REPORT V
Supplement

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE**

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

MONTREAL, 1946

**REPORTS ON THE APPLICATION
OF CONVENTIONS
(ARTICLE 22 OF THE CONSTITUTION)**

Fifth Item on the Agenda



**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
MONTREAL, 1946**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
1st Session (Washington, 1919)		11th Session (Geneva, 1928)	
1. Hours of Work (Industry)	1	26. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery	26
2. Unemployment	3	12th Session (Geneva, 1929)	
3. Childbirth	4	27. Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)	30
4. Night Work (Women)	5	14th Session (Geneva, 1930)	
5. Minimum Age (Industry)	5	29. Forced Labour	31
6. Night Work (Young Persons)	6	30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)	31
2nd Session (Genoa, 1920)		16th Session (Geneva, 1932)	
7. Minimum Age (Sea)	8	32. Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised)	33
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)	9	17th Session (Geneva, 1933)	
9. Placing of Seamen	10	39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.)	34
3rd Session (Geneva, 1921)		40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture)	34
10. Minimum Age (Agriculture)	13	18th Session (Geneva, 1934)	
11. Rights of Association (Agriculture)	13	41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)	35
12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)	14	42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)	35
13. White Lead (Painting)	14	19th Session (Geneva, 1935)	
14. Weekly Rest (Industry)	15	46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)	37
15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)	16	47. Forty-hour Week	38
16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)	17	20th Session (Geneva, 1936)	
7th Session (Geneva, 1925)		52. Holidays with Pay	39
17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)	19	21st Session (Geneva, 1936)	
18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases)	20	54. Holidays with Pay (Sea)	41
19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compen- sation)	20	57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)	42
20. Night Work (Bakeries)	21	23rd Session (Geneva, 1937)	
8th Session (Geneva, 1926)		61. Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles)	43
21. Inspection of Emigrants	22	24th Session (Geneva, 1938)	
9th Session (Geneva, 1926)		63. Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work	44
22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement	23		
23. Repatriation of Seamen	24		
10th Session (Geneva, 1927)			
24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.)	25		
25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)	25		

1st SESSION (WASHINGTON, 1919)

1. Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that, in view of the fact that the archives of the Labour Directorate and the Institute for Social Insurance were mainly destroyed by fire during the bombardment of Sofia, it is unable to supply detailed information regarding the manner in which the Conventions are applied.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Health and Safety of Workers Act, 1917 (B.B. 1918, Vol. XIII, p. 26).
Decree No. 24 of 24 June 1919 concerning the eight- and six-hour day.
Order No. 2834 of 2 August 1919 in application of Decree No. 24 of 24 June 1919.
Decree No. 9844 of 26 May 1936 concerning hours of work in commercial establishments, amended and supplemented by Decree No. 13272 of 20 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Bulg. 2).

Greece.

Act No. 2269 of 24 June 1920 to ratify the Convention.
Decree of 27 June 1932 to consolidate and supplement the provisions relating to the eight-hour working day (L.S. 1932, Gr. 2A).
Decree of 3 June 1935 to amend §14 of the preceding Decree (L.S. 1935, Gr. 3A).
Decree of 7 December 1932 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to Italian paste factories (L.S. 1932, Gr. 2B).
Decree of 7 December 1932 respecting the regulation of hours of work for the staff of motor omnibuses (L.S. 1932, Gr. 2C).
Decree of 23 November 1933 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to mechanical engineering workshops not operating independently (L.S. 1933, Gr. 3B).
Decree of 29 December 1933 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes (including army boots) by machinery (L.S. 1933, Gr. 3C).
Decree of 9 July 1935 to extend the provisions concerning the eight-hour day to establishments for the manufacture of oil, cement, oxygen, calcium, carbide, soap and beer (L.S. 1935, Gr. 3B).
Decree of 15 September 1935 relating to the applica-

tion of the Eight-Hour Day Act to the furniture industry (L.S. 1935, Gr. 3C).

Royal Decree of 18 February 1936 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to ironing work.

Royal Decree of 30 June 1936 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to the work of welding with oxygen and of soldering articles made of lead and lead substances.

Royal Decree of 10 July 1936 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to manufactories of wines and alcohol, sugar, dried raisins, spirituous liquors and malt.

Royal Decree of 23 July 1936 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to all departments of glass works.

Royal Decree of 14 August 1936 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to different industries and occupations.

Act No. 199/1936 amending certain labour laws.

Act No. 547/1937 amending and supplementing certain labour laws.

Decree of 28-29 April 1937 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to the textile industry.

Decree of 10-29 September 1937 to extend the provisions respecting the eight-hour day to all chemical industries as well as to the processes enumerated under §1 of Act No. 2269 of 24 June 1920 ratifying the Convention.

Decree of 3-15 September 1937 fixing 60 hours as the maximum amount of overtime which may be allowed in tanneries and gut factories.

Decree of 28 January 1938 concerning the hours of work of crews of motor lorries (L.S. 1938, Gr. 1).

Decree of 14 April 1938 concerning hours of work in bakeries (L.S. 1938, Gr. 2).

New Zealand.

Coal Mines Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, N.Z. 2), as amended by the Acts of 1927, 1935, 1936 and 1937 (L.S. 1937, N.Z. 2) and 1941.

Statutes Amendment Acts of 1939, as amended by the Acts of 1941 and 1944.

Mining Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 1), as amended by the Acts of 1927, 1931, 1934, 1935 and 1937.

Statutes Amendment Acts of 1938, 1939, 1941, 1944 and 1945.

Factories Act, 1921-22, as amended by the Factories Amendment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2), and by Act No. 39 of 1945.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936.

Transport Licensing Act, 1931, amended by the Transport Licensing Amendment Law of 1939.

Various Orders, Regulations and Awards made in virtue of the above Acts between 1926 and 1942.

Uruguay.

Act No. 5350 of 17 November 1915 limiting the daily work of workers, employees, etc., to eight hours throughout the territory of the Republic (B.B., 1916, Vol. XI, p. 29).

Decree of 15 May 1935, 15 June 1938 and 7 September 1938 issuing Regulations under the above Act. Act No. 10471 of 3 March 1944 regulating conditions of work in forests, woods and peat fields.

Act No. 10489 of 6 June 1944 respecting, *inter alia*, hours of work for certain trades.

Act No. 10495 of 16 June 1944 extending the scope of Act No. 10489.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Act concerning the health and safety of workers is applied under §§18, 19 and 20 of Decrees Nos. 9844, 2834 and 13272. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *Greece* states that the Acts and Decrees issued before the war remain in force and ensure the complete application of the Convention. As stated in previous reports, all the provisions of the Convention are strictly applied in industrial establishments.

The competent authorities have stated that measures will be taken to fix an eight-hour day for employees in bakeries not worked by machinery. Although in actual practice the working day of such employees is less than eight hours. This is also the case in other branches of industry which, owing to economic conditions, have not yet attained pre-war levels of production. An encouraging recovery has been noted recently.

No list of continuous processes under Article 4 of the Convention has been drawn up. During the period under review, there have been no new agreements under Article 5 of the Convention. Administrative measures aim at a stricter application of the relevant legislation and are taken either at the request of the workers themselves or at that of general professional occupations or branches thereof.

The application of the relevant Laws and Regulations continues to be entrusted to the factory inspectors. The number of inspectors is very restricted and inspection visits are infrequent. Consequently, it has not been possible to supply the statistics required by the Convention. The Government hopes that budgetary conditions will enable the organisation of the inspection service to be improved so that labour legislation in general can be strictly enforced. The report adds that the Government is planning to resume, in the Bulletin issued by the Ministry of Labour, the general report on the application of labour legislation prepared up to 1933 by the Labour Inspection Service.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *New Zealand* supplies detailed information on the application of

the Convention. Under Article 1, definitions are given of the following terms: "quarry" (as amended in the Quarries Act, 1944); "factory"; "construction"; and "transport". Railway construction is generally carried out by the State and a 40-hour week is observed. With regard to Article 2 of the Convention, awards and agreements provide for a 40-hour week in mining. In industry the 40-hour week was instituted under the Factories Amendment Act, 1945. Awards by the Court of Arbitration limit the work week in construction to 40 hours. The report enumerates provisions for hours of work in various transport undertakings. With reference to Articles 3 to 6 of the Convention, certain exceptions are mentioned. However, the Factories Amendment Act, 1945, repealed a previous provision which had exempted from limitation certain cases where the longer working day was regarded as necessary. Under Article 14 of the Convention, the report lists 26 Suspension Orders issued in view of the war, which are now being gradually revoked. A list of continuous processes is supplied where the Court of Arbitration has awarded a work week varying from 40 to 44 hours in length.

The Government adds that, apart from the cases under Article 14 which are now being revoked, a 40-hour week and an 8-hour day apply to all workers in the industries covered by the Convention, unless permissible exceptions are provided for.

Supervision and enforcement of the legislation applying the Convention is entrusted respectively to the Mines, Labour, Transport, and Public Works Departments and their inspectors and officials. The available statistics do not show under a separate heading contraventions for breaches of the hours of work clauses in the various Acts. No complete figures are available to show the number of workers covered by the relevant legislation but an official estimate shows that, on 31 December 1943, 165,900 male and 48,900 female workers were employed in industrial undertakings concerned, and that during 1944 inspectors of factories granted permission for an aggregate 1,786,359 hours of overtime, as compared with 1,776,462 in 1943.

No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the provisions of Act No. 5350 of 17 November 1915 ensure almost complete harmony with the Convention, except in respect of (1) payment of overtime, and (2) the period over which the average number of hours worked may exceed 8 per day and 48 per week, provided that the average does not exceed these limits. No decision has been reached on the first point, though effect has been given to it by a number of collective agreements. As regards the second point, the Decree of 7 September 1938 empowers the National Institute of Labour and related services to authorise, in specified cases, a maximum of 144 hours to be freely distributed over a period of three weeks but not over the longer period mentioned in Article 5 of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *New Zealand* states that, when the instrument of ratification was adopted, it was never anticipated that application to the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa and the Cook Islands (including Niue Island) would be involved. Owing to the war situation, no further consideration has

been given to the matter as raised by the Report of the Committee of Experts on the application of the Convention in 1939. This matter is now, however, receiving attention in connection with the application of the Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories Recommendation, 1944. There is, of course, relatively little employment under a master-servant contract in these areas.

2. Convention concerning unemployment

This Convention came into force on 14 July 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 12 April 1925 respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance (L.S. 1925, Bulg. 2).

New Zealand.

Employment Act of 12 November 1945.
Social Security Act, 1938.
Rules relating to benefits in respect of unemployment, 1938.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Convention covers three specific subjects: (a) information concerning unemployment and measures taken to combat unemployment; (b) the establishment of a public employment service; and (c) equality of benefit treatment for foreign workers under unemployment insurance schemes.

(a) *Information concerning Unemployment*

The Government of *New Zealand* refers to its monthly abstracts of statistics and to the annual *New Zealand* statistical reports. It states that, in place of the discontinued Employment Division, the National Employment Service, a Department of State, will issue reports in the future.

Special reports or statements are issued periodically.

(b) *Public Employment Service*

Bulgaria. The Convention is applied under §18 of the Act respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance. Placing in employment is effected by 2 labour exchanges and 15 placing offices under the Labour Directorate. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of

the legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

New Zealand. During the war, the placing of manpower was done chiefly through the Industrial Manpower Division of the National Service Department, which is being replaced by the National Employment Service under the terms of the Employment Act of 12 November 1945.

Placing is now being fully organised. Figures are given showing the numbers of persons registered for employment and the number of positions filled between 1936 and 1942. The report adds that the number of servants' registry offices has decreased from 110 in the year 1936-37 to 28 for 1944-45. No unemployment exists in the limited field of theatrical undertakings.

Insurance against unemployment does not exist in *New Zealand*. The Social Security Act is administered by the Social Security Department, but the supervision of the promotion of employment as distinct from the relief of unemployment and the operations of the National Employment Service are in the hands of the Employment Division of the National Service Department, although in some districts, placement officers are established in the Social Security Department. During the year ended 31 March 1945, £27,822 was disbursed in unemployment benefits by the Social Security Fund, as against £32,316 in 1943.

No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations by employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention 1.

3. Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	1944-1945
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Uruguay* states that harmony between the provisions of the national legislation and those of the Convention is established only partially by § 37 of the Children's Code. The National Institute of Labour and its various departments proposed necessary amendments to §37 of the Code in order to establish complete harmony, and in December 1937 submitted these amendments to the Ministry of Industry and Labour. The Government adds that, in order to ensure complete harmony, it is essential to extend the rest period of one month laid down in the Code to 6 weeks, to grant to the woman free attendance from a doctor or a midwife and, if she is nursing her child, to allow her 2 daily rest periods of 1/2 hour.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (1)

Bulgaria.

Social Insurance Act of 6 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1).

Cuba.

§68 of the Constitution.

Legislative Decree No. 781 of 28 December 1934, concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth (L.S. 1934, Cuba 5), amended by Legislative Decrees No. 114 of 28 April 1935 and No. 147 of 14 August 1935 (L.S. 1935, Cuba 9).

Act of 15 December 1937 respecting sickness and maternity insurance (L.S. 1937, Cuba 1).

Decree No. 18949 of 27 July 1940 to issue Regulations under the Act of 15 December 1937.

Regulation No. 1300 of 25 April 1942 concerning sickness and maternity insurance.

Greece.

Act No. 6298 of 24 September 1934 concerning social insurance (L.S. 1934, Gr. 7), as amended and supplemented by various Decrees and Ministerial Orders.

Uruguay.

Act of 6 April 1934 to approve with amendments the draft Children's Code (L.S. 1934, Ur. 4).

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under § 21 of the Social Insurance Act. The Institute for Social Insurance and the social insurance funds are entrusted with the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Cuba* states that the Central Board for Sickness and Maternity and its inspectors, assisted by the National Labour Office for Women and Minors, is responsible for the application of the relevant legislative provisions. Statistical information is supplied which shows that, in the six provincial districts (*delegaciones provinciales*), the amount of \$758,129 was paid by maternity insurance funds for cash allowances benefiting 9,078 workers. 1,268 women have received allowances over a period exceeding twelve weeks. The number of inspection visits made was 16. No breaches of the legislation were reported. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Greece* refers to the information supplied in previous reports and adds that it is hoped before long to extend the system of social insurance, established under Act No. 6298 of 24 September 1934, to the whole country. Social insurance offices are now operating in the following towns: Athens, the Piraeus, Salonica, Patras, Volos, Kalamata, Janina, La Canée, Heraklion (Candia), Rethymno, St. Nicolas, Aigion, Naoussa, Edessa, Verria, Kavalla.

With regard to Article 3 (c), the report states that, for a period of six weeks before and after confinement, an insured woman shall have the right to a daily benefit (pregnancy and maternity benefit), the amount of which varies with the rate of wages. In addition, a fixed sum is paid at the time of birth. If the child lives, the insured person receives, immediately upon the expiry of her right to a maternity benefit, a nursing benefit for a maximum period of 60 days.

The occupation of the country by the enemy and internal disturbances in the country have led to difficulties in connection with the operation of the Social Insurance Institution. These difficulties, together with the lack of medicaments, have obliged the Institution to grant benefits in the form of attendance from a midwife or doctor (at home or in a nursing home) (§26, paragraph 2, of Act No. 6298), only in difficult or exceptional cases. No provision is made for any contribution by the insured woman to such expenses.

The authorities responsible for the application of the legislation relating to the protection of women before and after childbirth is entrusted, on the one hand, to the labour inspectors, assistant inspectors and women inspectors, and, on the other hand, to the departments of the Social Insurance Institution.

In 1945, according to statistics prepared by

the Institution, maternity benefits were paid to 7,000 insured workers (insured either personally or by a member of the insured person's family) in towns in which the system of social insurance (established under Act No. 6298) operates.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria, Cuba, Greece, Uruguay:

Does not apply.

4. Convention concerning employment of women during the night

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	1944-1945
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Uruguay* states that there is no harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention. In August 1938, a Bill was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and immediately forwarded to the Senate but no action has since been taken in this matter.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Health and Safety of Workers Act of 1917 (B.B., 1918, Vol. XIII, p. 26).

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 598 of 16 October 1934 concerning the employment of women in industry (L.S. 1934, Cuba 10).

Decree No. 1024 of 27 March 1937 concerning the application of the above Decree.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the

Convention is applied under § 18 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Cuba* states that no legislative changes have been made since it submitted its report for 1943-44, and forwards statistics showing that, during the period under review, two inspection visits were made. No breaches of the legislation were reported.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria, Cuba, Uruguay:

Does not apply.

5. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	1944-1945
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1944-1945
Denmark	4. 1. 1923	1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1944-1945
Norway	7. 7. 1937	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Uruguay* states that, with regard to Conventions Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, only partial harmony with the provisions of the Conventions is established by Chapter XVII of the Children's Code. With

a view to establishing complete harmony, the National Institute of Labour and its various departments submitted a Bill to the Ministry of Industry and Labour on 11 October 1937, proposing amendments to the above-mentioned Code.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Health and Safety of Workers Act of 1917 (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 28).

Cuba.

§66 of the Constitution.

Legislative Decree No. 647 of 31 October 1934 respecting the night work of young persons employed in industry and the minimum age for admission of children for industrial employment (L.S. 1934, Cuba 11).

Act No. 53 of 17 June 1936 to ratify the Convention.

Denmark.

Act No. 145 of 18 April 1925 respecting employment of children and young persons (L.S. 1925, Den. 1).
Regulation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of 29 September 1941 concerning work with poisonous, corrosive and other substances dangerous to health.

Greece.

Act No. 2271 of 1 July 1920 to ratify the Convention.
Act No. 4029 of 24 January-6 February 1912 concerning the work of women and minors (B.B., Vol. VII, 1912, p. 285).

Royal Decree 14-27 August 1913, issued in application of Act. No. 4029 (B.B., Vol. I, 1914, p. 219).
Act No. 199 of 29 September 1936 amending certain labour Acts (L.S. 1936, Gr. 9).

Act No. 547 of 15 March 1937 amending and supplementing certain labour Acts (L.S. 1937, Gr. 2).

Norway.

Workers' Protection Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, Nov. 1).

Uruguay.

Act of 6 April 1934 to approve with amendments a draft Children's Code (§§223 *et seq.*) (L.S. 1934, Ur. 4).

See also Introductory Note.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under § 13 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions have been taken by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Cuba* states that § 66 of the Constitution and Act No. 53 of 17 June 1936 have contributed greatly to the practical application of the Convention. The number of inspection visits made was 202. 78 breaches of the Regulations concerning the relevant legislation were reported, which

resulted in 17 convictions. 16 cases are still pending.

The Government of *Denmark* states that no legislative amendments were made during the period under review. The Government refers to an opinion given by the Department of Labour and Factories Inspection (contained in a letter dated 22 March 1943 from the Ministry of Social Affairs) concerning the definition of agricultural and industrial work in connection with the production of peat.

During the period 1940-1945, 21 lawsuits were instituted. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Greece* refers to previous reports and adds that, during the period under review, there has been no change in the relevant legislation. It is still not possible to define the line of demarcation which separates industry from commerce and agriculture. As stated in previous reports, the Convention is applied strictly. The text of the Convention is applied as the national legislation. The provisions of Article 4 are strictly applied. The Government appends to its report a copy of the workbook issued to children between 14 and 16 years of age, which contains extracts from the relevant legislation. The Government also appends to its report a copy of a model register in which entries are made of the ages of persons employed in an undertaking. In addition, the register must show evidence that an employer has demanded a birth certificate from any young persons who are employed. This certificate must always be available for reference.

According to information received by the services responsible for technical and vocational instruction, attached to the Ministry of National Economy, the work done by children in vocational schools is regulated by special Regulations and supervised by the above-mentioned service.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Norway* refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that no new Acts or Regulations have been issued. The Government archives relating to the International Labour Office were confiscated by the Germans in 1940 and destroyed.

Uruguay.

See Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

6. Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry

This Convention came into force on 13 June 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	14. 2. 1922	1944-1945
Cuba	6. 8. 1928	1944-1945
Denmark	4. 1. 1923	1944-1945
Greece	19. 11. 1920	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Health and Safety of Workers Act, 1917 (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918).

Cuba.

Legislative Decree No. 647 of 31 October 1934 concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry and the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (L.S. 1934, Cuba 11).

Denmark.

Act No. 145 of 18 April 1925 respecting the employment of children and young persons (L.S. 1925, Den. 1).

Greece.

Act No. 2272 of 1 July 1920.

Act No. 4029 of 24 January-6 February 1912 concerning the night work of women and minors (B.B., Vol. VII, 1912, p. 285).

Royal Decree of 14-27 August 1913, issued in application of Act No. 4029 (B.B., Vol. IX, 1914, p. 219).

Circulars No. 31 of 17 September 1913 and No. 23 of 16 July 1920, of the Ministry of National Economy.

Uruguay.

Act of 6 April 1934 to approve with amendments a draft Children's Code (L.S. 1934, Ur. 4).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under § 18 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Cuba* states that Legislative Decree No. 647 of 31 October 1934 was

enacted in order to comply with the Convention and not in order to eliminate practices harmful to the health of children and young persons. See also under Convention No. 5 for information relating to inspection and breaches of legislation.

The Government of *Denmark* states that no legislative amendments were made during the period under review.

As from 17 April 1940, the Ministry of Social Affairs authorised certain exceptions to the provisions of §2, paragraph 1 of the Act of 18 April 1925 with regard to the employment of apprentices under 18 years of age on certain days from 6 to 7 p.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. in the millinery trade. In addition, as from 11 May 1942, the Ministry authorised, subject to the granting of suitable compensatory rest periods, the employment of young persons between 16 and 18 years of age and between the ages of 15 and 16 years outside the normal working hours on account of the prevailing electricity restrictions.

During the period 1940-1945, 32 lawsuits were instituted in connection with the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Greece* states that no new legislation has been enacted. It is still not possible to define the line of demarcation which separates industry from commerce and agriculture. The text of Article 2 of the Convention is applied as the national legislation.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the national legislation does not provide for any of the exceptions authorised by the Convention and, because of its rigid drafting, does not correspond with the provisions of the Convention. See also under Convention No. 5, Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

2nd SESSION (GENOA, 1920)

7. Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea

This Convention came into force on 27 September 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	4. 2. 1920	1944-1945
Bulgaria	16. 3. 1923	1944-1945
Greece	16. 12. 1925	1944-1945
Italy	14. 7. 1932	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).

Bulgaria.

Health and Safety of Workers Act, 1917 (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918).

Greece.

Legislative Decree of 23 September 1925 to ratify the Convention.
Act No. 4211 of 1929 confirming the above Decree.

Italy.

Royal Decree No. 591 of 20 March 1924 to ratify the Convention.
Royal Legislative Decree No. 744 of 19 May 1930 to issue Rules for the registration of seamen (L.S. 1930, It. 6).
Royal Decree No. 640 of 9 May 1932 bringing the provisions of the Convention into force in Italy.
Royal Decree of 30 March 1942 to insert the provisions of the Convention in §119 of the Shipping Code.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* refers to its report for 1938-39, and adds that the Maritime Superintendent at the port of embarkation is responsible for controlling the age of young persons suggested for registration. Registration is refused to any young persons who do not comply with the minimum age requirements. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §§ 13, 14 and 15 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Greece* states that § 2 of Act No. 4211 of 1929 provides for penalties

for breaches of the regulations. The control of the age of young persons employed on board vessels is ensured by means of the "Seaman's Book" in which the date of birth is entered. Members of the crews of Greek merchant vessels, including seamen between 14 and 16 years of age, are entered in the list of the crew. A list of the crew is compulsory for all vessels. The supervision of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the port authorities. See also under Convention No. 1.

The Government of *Italy* states that § 136 of the Shipping Code defines the term "vessel". § 119 of the same Code lays down that young persons of at least 14 years of age can be enrolled as seamen. The exception provided for in Article 3 of the Convention is reproduced in the Code.

§169 of the Code lays down that the master of every vessel must keep a register of all persons employed on board his vessel, together with a list of the dates of their births. These dates must also be given in the seamen's books issued by the master.

The supervision of the application of the provisions of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the maritime authorities, under the control of the General Department of the Mercantile Marine in the Ministry of Marine.

The Government states that there is nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law during the war period. No complaints or observations from workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that war conditions have not made it possible to modify its attitude with regard to the application of the Convention in the Belgian Congo. At the same time, the Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement ensures, for young persons who are Natives of the Belgian Congo or in mandated territories and who are employed on board Belgian vessels, the guarantees provided for in the Convention.

8. Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship

This Convention came into force on 16 March 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	4. 2. 1925	1944-1945
Bulgaria	16. 3. 1923	1944-1945
France	21. 3. 1929	1944-1945
Greece	16. 12. 1925	1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).

Bulgaria.

Act of 12 April, 1925, respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance (L.S. 1925, Bulg. 2).

France.

Act of 13 December 1926 to issue a Seamen's Code (L.S. 1926, Fr. 13).

Act of 15 February 1929 provides for the payment of an unemployment indemnity to seamen in case of capture, wreck, or declaration of unseaworthiness of a vessel (L.S. 1928, Fr. 1).

Greece.

Legislative Decree of 23 September 1925 to ratify the Convention.
Commercial Code.

Italy.

Legislative Decree No. 2544 of 27 December 1925 bringing the Convention into force in Italy.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* refers to its reports for 1938-39, and adds that any disputes regarding the application of the Convention, the provisions of which are contained in the Act of 5 June 1928, are settled by means of conciliation before the Maritime Superintendent and, if no settlement is reached, by the Seamen's Probiviral Courts. There were three cases of shipwreck involving the application of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under § 30 of the Act respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The *French* Government states that no legislative changes have been made since it submitted its full report for the period 1933-34. There is nothing new to add to the de-

tailed information regarding the application of the Convention contained in previous reports, in particular, in the full report of 1 July 1934. As a certain number of seamen have not yet been repatriated and the position regarding others is still uncertain, it has not yet been possible to furnish exact statistics but these will be forwarded to the International Labour Office as soon as possible. No observations from organisations of employers or workers have been received by the Mercantile Marine Department.

The Government of *Greece* states that § 2 of the Legislative Decree of 23 September 1925 provides that the indemnity laid down in Article 2 of the Convention shall not exceed two months' wages. Further, any member of the crew not in receipt of monthly wages, shall receive a fixed sum from the port or consular authorities at the place of engagement. Those authorities shall certify that this sum represents the current wages at the time of engagement of the seaman. The provisions of the above Act are applied equally in the case of loss or abandon of the vessel. As the Commercial Code provides that the wages of the personnel must be paid up to the end of the period of service, in all cases of shipwreck the payment of the indemnity provided for in the Convention shall begin from the day following the shipwreck. The payment of wages shall cease on the same day. A proportionate allowance for food is taken into account in calculating the indemnity payable under the Convention. In every respect the indemnity shall be equal to the amount paid in wages, and the seaman who receives an indemnity is entitled to the same privileges as those in respect of any wages due to him. § 239 of the Commercial Code provides for privileged treatment for the crew in respect of wages and complaints, not only with regard to the shipwreck of the vessel but also in respect of freight. These questions are dealt with immediately after the settlement of law costs, taxes and expenses in connection with the care of the wreck, etc.

The application of the provisions of the Convention is entrusted to the consular or port authorities. Should the shipowners or the owners of vessels raise obstacles the case is brought before the courts.

The Government of *Italy* states that it has nothing to add to its previous reports with regard to the information required under Articles 1 to 3 of the Convention. The application of the provisions of the Convention is entrusted to the Ministry of Marine through its various departments.

In case of shipwreck, all seamen are protected by the provisions of the Convention. During the war, under an agreement of 6 November 1941 (a copy of which accompanies the report), every seaman employed on board a shipwrecked vessel was entitled to 40 days' unemployment indemnity immediately upon his return to his country of origin even if he was not unemployed. Two thirds of this indemnity was paid immediately to the seaman. In this connection, the Act is more favourable than the terms of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that war

conditions have not made it possible to modify its attitude with regard to the application of the Convention in the Belgian Congo. At the same time, the Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement ensures, for young persons who are Natives of the Belgian Congo or in mandated territories and who are employed on board Belgian vessels, the guarantees provided for in the Convention.

The *French* Government states that there is nothing new to add to the information supplied in its report for 1937-38. The Ministerial departments concerned will forward direct to the International Labour Office supplementary information regarding application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

9. Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen

This Convention came into force on 23 November 1921

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	4. 2.1925	1944-1945
Bulgaria	16. 3.1923	1944-1945
France	25. 1.1928	1944-1945
Greece	16.12.1925	1944-1945
Italy	8. 9.1924	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3.1938	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

- Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).
- Act of 5 June 1928 revising the disciplinary and penal code for the Merchant Marine and sea fisheries (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5B).
- Royal Order of 20 January 1926 respecting the institution of a Joint Committee on the engagement of seamen (L.S. 1926, Bel. 11).
- Royal Order of 10 September 1929 respecting maritime police (L.S. 1929, Bel. 6).

Bulgaria.

- Act of 12 April 1925, respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance (L.S. 1925, Bulg. 2).
- Legislative Decree No. 200 of 5 September 1936 concerning the contract of employment (L.S. 1936, Bulg. 4).

France.

- Act of 13 December 1926 to issue a Seamen's Code (L.S. 1926, Fr. 13).
- Decree of 29 January 1928 for organising joint maritime employment offices (L.S. 1928, Fr. 5).
- Act of 28 December 1910 to codify the labour Laws (Book I of the Code of Labour and Social Welfare), modified by a series of amending Acts, in particular, by the Act of 2 February 1925 to amend §85 of Book I of the Labour Code with regard to employment exchanges and departmental employment offices (L.S. 1925, Fr. 4).
- Act of 11 July 1938 on the wartime organisation of the nation.
- Order of 6 September 1939 respecting the requisitioning of crews of the Mercantile Marine.

Greece.

- Act No. 4360 of 1929, to ratify the Convention.
- Act No. 192 of 30 September 1936, concerning the placing of seamen (L.S. 1936, Gr. 1).

Decree of 28 November 1934 to set up seamen's employment agencies in all towns in which there are port authorities.

Decree of 3 January 1937 concerning the composition of managing committees of seamen's employment exchanges and the working of these exchanges (promulgated in the *Official Gazette*, No. 9 of 14 January 1937).

Italy.

- Royal Decree No. 588 of 20 March 1924 to ratify the Convention.
- Royal Decree No. 2543 of 27 December 1925 bringing the Convention into force in Italy.
- Royal Legislative Decree No. 1031 of 24 May 1925 to prohibit the charging of fees for the placing of seamen (L.S. 1925, It. 2), amended by §§1176-1177 for the Shipping Code.
- Mercantile Marine Code §125.

New Zealand.

- Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908, as amended in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1929 and 1936.
- Employment Act of 12 November 1945.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* refers to its report for 1938-39, and adds that the application of the Convention continues to be entrusted to the Joint Committee on the Engagement of Seamen. The Office of the Union of Belgian Shipowners, under the permanent supervision of the Joint Committee on the Engagement of Seamen, ensures the free placing of seamen on board Belgian vessels. Placing is effected in accordance with the position of seamen on the roster, but the master of the vessel is free to choose his crew and the seaman is free to accept the work which is offered to him. No decisions were given by courts of law.

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under § 2 of the Act of 4 April 1925 respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance. Placing in employment is effected by two labour exchanges and 15 placing offices under the Labour Directorate. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation.

No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations. See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *France* states that no legislative amendments have been made since it submitted its complete report in 1934. Under the Act of 11 July 1938 on the wartime organisation of the nation, an Order of 9 September 1939 introduced a system of requisitioning for the crews of vessels of the Mercantile Marine. After the cessation of hostilities, owing to reduced tonnage, it was necessary to recruit personnel by rotation. During the period between two engagements, and subject to certain conditions, a seaman was entitled to lower wages, the cost of which was borne by the State fleet. Now that the fleet of the Mercantile Marine is being re-constituted, the Government is envisaging doing away with this system by the end of the present year.

Since the beginning of the war, the administration of the relevant legislation has been entrusted to all seamen's placing offices and agencies. After the liberation of the metropolitan territory, tripartite committees, composed of representatives of shipowners and seamen, were requested to proceed with the classification of seamen according to a pool system with pay. As seamen are requisitioned on board the vessel no complaints have been made by employers' or workers' organisations regarding the placing of seafarers.

The Government of *Greece* states that the Act of 3 January 1937 specifies the composition of the managing committees of seamen's employment exchanges and the details in connection with the working of the employment exchange in the Piraeus. Under existing legislation, placing operations, even of a temporary nature, are prohibited. Acts No. 4360 of 1929 and No. 192 of 30 September 1936 provide for penalties for all breaches of the provisions of the legislation.

The employment exchanges, which existed before the war in several maritime towns, co-operated with a view to the placing of unemployed seamen living in their districts. At the present time, as there is a considerable amount of unemployment among seamen owing to the heavy losses sustained by the Greek Mercantile Marine during the recent war, no agreement is necessary between the different employment exchanges for the placing of unemployed seamen, as employment exchanges exist in all ports. The co-ordination and activities of the different employment exchanges is now limited and consists in placing in employment a certain number of seamen at odd ports with a view to the better allocation of the work available among these ports. No statistics are available at

present as to the number of unemployed seeking employment through the intermediary of the employment exchanges. The President of the free employment agencies is the harbourmaster and is appointed by Decree. These agencies function under Regulations issued by the Minister of Merchant Shipping.

All questions relating to the recruitment of seamen are dealt with either by means of collective agreements concluded between the seamen on the one hand, and by the shipowners or owners of vessels on the other, or by Ministerial decisions, the clauses of which are familiar to the seamen's organisations and to the seamen themselves. The legislative provisions regarding the application of the Convention cover all members of the crew. Officers other than deck officers and engineer officers are excluded from the scope of the legislation in question. No complete statistical information is available regarding unemployment, but this information will be communicated to the International Labour Office as soon as possible.

The application of the relevant legislation and administrative regulations is entrusted to special seamen's employment agencies presided over by the harbourmaster or another officer attached to the port authorities. The administrative council of each employment exchange is presided over by the harbourmaster or another officer at the port and is made up from four to ten members representing shipowners and seamen in equal numbers.

In 1946, the seamen's employment exchanges drafted a considerable number of unemployed seamen to different ports abroad with a view to placing them on board vessels flying the Greek flag and on which foreign seamen or Greek seamen had been engaged who did not possess the required qualifications. The expenses so involved were met from the Seamen's Unemployment Insurance Fund, subsidised by subscriptions from shipowners and seamen in employment.

The Government of *Italy* states that it has nothing to add to its previous reports regarding the application of Articles 1-10 of the Convention. Penalties are provided for under §§1176 and 1177 of the Shipping Code. The Maritime authorities, under the control of the General Department of the Mercantile Marine and the Ministry of Marine, are responsible for ensuring compliance with the relevant legislation.

On 30 September 1945, 1,331 officers and 24,552 seamen were registered with employment exchanges in Italy (excluding Venezia Giulia). No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations or complaints by workers' organisations.

The Government of *New Zealand* states that the national law is generally in harmony with the terms of the Convention. With regard to Article 4 of the Convention, the State placement service which has co-operated with the shipping offices of the Government Marine Department in the various ports in finding employment for seamen, is now being taken over by the National Employment Service, established by the Employment Act, 1945. In order to facilitate the manning of ships at outports where seamen are in short

supply, the Government Superintendents of the Mercantile Marine at the four principal ports are authorised, by § 4 of the amending Act of 1913, to engage seamen for ships lying at outports at the request of the master or agent of the ship. Seamen's inspectors have been appointed for the two largest ports, Auckland and Wellington. No special records are kept of the numbers of men dealt with by the organisation.

No committees, as contemplated under Article 5 of the Convention, have been set up, nor have any representations been received by the Government from either the shipowners or seamen to have them set up. Article 6 of the Convention is carried into effect without the necessity for legislative provisions. With regard to Article 7 of the Convention, §§ 42 and 43 of the Principal Act require that the engagement of seamen shall be made before a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine or where, in the case of home-trade ships the master engages single seamen, the engagement shall be reported to and ratified by the Superintendent at the first port of arrival and in both cases the sections of the Act must be quoted. The Superintendent must cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman or otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands it. A duplicate of the agreement, when first signed, must be posted in a conspicuous place on board ship (§ 46). The report adds that, with regard to the questions raised

by the Committee of Experts in 1938, the State placement office was merged for the duration of the war in the Industrial Manpower Division of the National Service Department, which has an additional function whereby direction of the worker was made for war purposes. The new Department already mentioned, the National Employment Service, will be taking over the functions of placement and promotion of employment. Fuller details will be given in the 1945-46 report.

No decisions were given by courts of law and no observations were made by employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that local conditions in the Belgian Congo remain unchanged and still justify the exclusion of the Colony from the application of the Convention.

The Government of *France* states that it has nothing new to add to its report for 1934-35. The Ministerial departments concerned will forward direct to the International Labour Office supplementary information covering the application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

3rd SESSION (GENEVA, 1921)

10. Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture

This Convention came into force on 31 August 1923

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Health and Safety of Workers Act of 1917 (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 26).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under § 13 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers.

The supervision of the application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations. See also under Convention No. 1.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria: Does not apply.

11. Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers

This Convention came into force on 11 May 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the subject matter dealt with by the Convention is not covered by any Regulations.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

See Introductory Note.

New Zealand.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (L.S. 1925, N.Z. 1), as amended in 1928, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1939 and 1943.
Finance Acts, 1931 (§15-20) and 1936 (Part II, §13-21).
Statutes Amendment Acts, 1940 and 1941.
Various Regulations issued under the above Acts between 1927 and 1941.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

Bulgaria: See Introductory Note.

The Government of *New Zealand* states that the national law is in full harmony with

the Convention. Under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, any society of not less than 15 persons may be lawfully registered, as from the date of registration and solely for the purposes of the Act, as an industrial union for the purpose of protecting and furthering the interests of the workers, or in connection with any specified industry or related industry. "Industry" is defined as including any calling, service, employment, handicraft or occupation of workers (1937A Amendment (No. 3) § 2 (5)). The legislation is administered by a department of State, the Department of Labour, under the control of a Minister of the Crown. Combination among agricultural workers in New Zealand has been slow in developing. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations by employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

12. Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture

This Convention came into force on 26 February 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 6 March, 1924, respecting social insurance (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1), as amended subsequently.

New Zealand.

Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, as amended by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 2) and the amending Acts of 1936 and 1943. Finance Act No. 2 of 1933 (§56). Law Reform Act, 1936 (Parts III and VI). Statutes Amendment Acts of 1939 (§70) and 1940 (§61-62). Various Regulations, Rules and Orders issued under these Acts between 1939 and 1942.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §§ 9 - 17 of the Social Insurance Act. The Institute for Social Insurance and the insurance funds are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1.

The Government of *New Zealand* states that, in view of the possible exceptions under III (Colonies), it considers that the national law is in full harmony with the Convention.

The Workers' Compensation Act, 1922 provides that, if in any employment to which

the Act applies, personal injury is caused to a worker, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation. By the Statutes Amendment Act, 1940, an accident resulting in the death or serious and permanent disablement of a worker shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of the employment. The Workers' Compensation Act, 1922 makes no distinction between agricultural workers and those engaged in industry (see also under Convention No. 17). The legislation is administered by the Department of Labour under the control of a Minister of the Crown. The Statute is administered by the Department of Labour and the Workers' Compensation Court. No special inspection service is established, the duties of inspection being assigned to the inspectors of factories. As accidents in agriculture are not reportable, no statistics covering them are available. The estimated number of workers employed in agricultural and pastoral occupations at the end of 1943 was 153,000 (143,000 male and 10,000 female). To these must be added 7,037 wage earners and 10,422 relatives assisting on farms of whom a certain number are covered by workers' compensation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION (III))

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

13. Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting

This Convention came into force on 31 August 1923

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety of workers (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 27). Order No. 13599 of 20 September, 1932, laying down the measures to be taken for the handling and the use of lead and its compounds and alloys in trades and factories and in industrial establishments and undertakings (L.S. 1932, Bulg. 2C). Order No. 13600 of 20 September, 1932, prohibiting the use of white lead and sulphate of lead in certain painting operations (L.S. 1932, Bulg. 2A).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §14, para-

graph 1 of the Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety of workers, and by the provisions of Decrees Nos. 13599 and 13600. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns, are responsible for the enforcement of the relevant legislation and, with regard to illnesses arising from lead poisoning, the Institute for Social Insurance and the heads of the insurance funds. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations. See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION (III))

Bulgaria: Does not apply.

14. Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings

This Convention came into force on 19 June 1923

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945
Denmark	30. 8. 1935	1944-1945
Greece	11. 5. 1929	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6. 1933	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety of workers (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 26).

Denmark.

Act of 29 April 1913 relating to work in factories, etc. (B.B., Vol. VIII, 1913, p. 324).

Act of 18 April 1925 respecting the employment of children and young persons (L.S. 1925, Den. 1). Notification of the Act respecting work in bakeries and confectionery businesses, as amended by the Act of 9 June 1920 (L.S. 1920, Den. 3).

Greece.

Decree of 8 March 1930 to consolidate the Acts respecting Sunday rest (L.S. 1930, Gr. 3).

Legislative Decree of 2 November 1935 to supplement §2 of the above Decree of 8 March 1930.

Act No. 199/1936 concerning the weekly rest of taxi drivers.

Act No. 117 of 13 February 1945 concerning, *inter alia*, Sunday rest of newspaper staff.

Various Decrees and Orders in application of the Act of 8 March 1930.

New Zealand.

Coal Mines Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, N.Z. 2), as amended by the Acts of 1927, 1935, 1936, 1937 (L.S. 1937, N.Z. 2) and 1941.

Statutes Amendment Acts, of 1939, as amended by the Acts of 1941 and 1944.

Mining Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 1), as amended by the Acts of 1927, 1931, 1934, 1935 and 1937.

Statutes Amendment Act of 1938, 1939, 1941, 1944 and 1945.

Factories Act, 1921-22, as amended by the Factories Amendment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2) and by the Act of 1945.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936.

Transport Licensing Act, 1931, amended by the Transport Licensing Amendment Law of 1939.

Various Orders, Regulations and Awards made in virtue of the above Acts between 1926 and 1942.

Uruguay.

Act No. 7318 of 10 December 1920 concerning weekly rest (L.S. 1920, Ur. 2).

Decree of 26 June 1935 to issue Regulations in pursuance of the above Act.

Act of 31 May 1923 to explain the meaning of "the workers' half-holiday".

Legislative Decree of 18 December 1933 to exempt from the obligation to grant a weekly rest employers of establishments which are not subject to the legislation concerning the closing of shops.

Act No. 10471 of 3 March 1944 regulating conditions of work in forests, woods and peat fields.

Act No. 10489 respecting, *inter alia*, the regulation of hours of work in certain trades.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §20 of the

Act respecting the health and safety of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations. See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Denmark* refers to the information given in previous reports, and adds that no legislative amendments have been enacted. Between the years 1940 and 1945 inclusive, there were ten law suits in connection with the application of the Convention.

The Government of *Greece* states that it has not been possible to define the line which separates industry from commerce and agriculture in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention. The weekly rest has been strictly observed in industrial undertakings. Act No. 117 of 13 February 1945 extends the Sunday rest to newspaper staff and prohibits the editing and distribution of newspapers between noon on Sunday and noon on Monday.

As indicated in previous reports, exceptions are allowed under Article 4 of the Convention. In every case professional organisations are consulted when measures of this kind are necessary. The general professional organisations are represented on the Labour Council, the competent advisory body of the Ministry of Labour. The Government appends to its report a specimen copy of the notice which is posted up indicating the day on which the weekly rest will fall.

The application of the provisions of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Labour Inspection Services and to the police services. See also Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *New Zealand* supplies detailed information regarding the various Articles of the Convention under the following headings: mines, industry (factories), building construction and transport. Under Article 2 of the Convention, information is given regarding days of work, exceptional work on Sundays, etc., as governed by special permits in writing and subject to approval by the inspector and by arbitration awards and collective agreements. The Government adds that the weekly rest day, apart from the 40-hour week and the legislation directing the Court of Arbitration to eliminate Saturday work where practical, is generally observed on Sunday, and special provisions securing Sunday observances are contained in the

Police Offences Act §16. Under Article 4, statutory exceptions exist also for small dairies. Under Article 6 of the Convention, a weekly day of rest is operative in practically every industry within the scope of the Convention. Where Sunday is not observed as the rest day, provision is made for some other day of the week to be observed in lieu thereof.

Enforcement of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the officers of the police department and to the inspectors attached to the Departments of Mines, Transport and Factories. Administration of the observance of Sunday as a weekly rest day is largely in the hands of the officers of the police force, assisted by inspectors of other departments. Administration of the Factories Act and industrial agreements is carried out by the

Department of Labour. Inspectors are stationed in each of the principal towns of the Dominion.

No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the provisions of Act No. 7318 of 10 December 1920 and the Regulations issued thereunder are in complete harmony with the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

15. Convention concerning the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers

This Convention came into force on 20 November 1922

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1944-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1945	1944-1945
France	16. 1. 1928	1944-1945
Greece	14. 6. 1930	1944-1945
Italy	8. 9. 1924	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 concerning seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).

Bulgaria.

Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety of workers (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 26).

France.

Act of 13 December 1926 to issue a Seamen's Code (L.S. 1926, Fr. 13).

Regulations of 27 April 1931 issued under the above Act.

Legislative Decree of 19 March 1852 concerning the list of crew and the particulars regarding sea-going vessels and craft.

Act of 11 April 1942 respecting §§111, 114, 115 and 116 of the Seamen's Code and inserting a new Article, §116 (B), in this Code.

Greece.

Act No. 4505 of 7 April 1930, to ratify the Convention.

Italy.

Regulations for seamen's employment exchanges approved in 1920 by the Royal Maritime Commission set up by Royal Decree of 14 August 1919.

Royal Decree of 27 December 1925 bringing the Convention into force in Italy.

Royal Decree No. 327 of 30 March 1942 to ratify the Shipping Code (§320).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The *Belgian* Government refers to its report for 1938-39, and adds that no difficulties are experienced with regard to the

application of the Convention. The Maritime Superintendent is responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from shipowners or seamen.

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §15 of the Act respecting the health and safety of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The *French* Government states that §114 of the Act of 11 April 1942 strictly prohibits the employment of seamen under 18 years of age as trimmers and stokers. The Government appends to its report the text of this section of the Code. There is nothing new to add to the detailed information regarding the application of the Convention supplied in previous reports, in particular, in the last complete report submitted in 1934. No decisions regarding the application of the Convention were brought to the notice of the Mercantile Marine Department and no breaches of the relevant provisions of the Seamen's Code were notified. No observations have been received by the Mercantile Marine Department regarding the practical application of the Convention or regarding the application of the sections of the Seamen's Code relating to the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers.

The Government of *Greece* states that no use has been made of the exception provided for under Article 3 of the Convention. All Greek merchant vessels keep a list of the crew in which are entered the names of all seamen employed on board the vessel. The date of birth of the seaman, as certified by the mayor, is entered in the seaman's book. The application of the Convention is entrusted to the port and consular authorities in maritime towns.

The Government of *Italy* states that it has nothing to add to its previous reports with regard to the application of Articles 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention.

Supervision of the enforcement of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Maritime authority, under the control of the General Department of the Mercantile Marine of the Ministry of Marine. No statistics are avail-

able regarding the application of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations or complaints by workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that local conditions in the Belgian Congo, which justified the exclusion of the Congo from the application of the Convention, remain unchanged.

The *French* Government states that there is nothing new to add to the information supplied in its report for 1937-38. The Ministerial departments concerned will forward direct to the International Labour Office supplementary information regarding application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

16. Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea

This Convention came into force on 20 November 1922

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	19. 7. 1926	1944-1945
Bulgaria	6. 3. 1925	1944-1945
France	22. 3. 1928	1944-1945
Greece	28. 6. 1930	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that no special legislation exists regarding the Convention but that the Labour Directorate is responsible for holding medical examinations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 relating to seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).

Bulgaria.

See Introductory Note.

France.

Act of 13 December 1926 to issue a Seamen's Code (L.S. 1926, Fr. 13).
Legislative Decree of 19 March 1852 concerning the list of crew and the particulars regarding sea-going vessels and craft.

Greece.

Act No. 4674 of 12 May 1930 to ratify the Convention.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The *Belgian* Government refers to its report for 1938-39, and adds that, before

accepting any seaman for registration, the Maritime Superintendent must ascertain that he has passed the prescribed medical examination. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations were made regarding the application of the Convention or the reports of the Maritime Superintendent.

Bulgaria.

See Introductory Note.

The *French* Government states that no legislative changes have been made since it submitted its full report for the period 1933-34. There is nothing new to add to the detailed information regarding the application of the Convention contained in previous reports, in particular, in the full report of 1 July 1934. No decisions regarding the application of the Convention have been brought to the notice of the Mercantile Marine Department. No breaches of the application of the relevant provisions of the Seamen's Code have been noted. The principles of these provisions have been in force for over thirty years. The relevant Regulations have consequently become a part of maritime administration and give rise to no objections on the part of shipowners or seamen. No observations have been received by the Mercantile Marine Department from organisations of employers or workers regarding the practical application of the Convention or the application of the Articles of the Seamen's Code relating to the medical examination of cabin boys and junior ordinary seamen.

The Government of *Greece* states that the medical examination of seamen takes place

at the time of recruitment, when a seaman's book is issued, and subsequently after two years of service, when a special permit is granted (*e.g.*, seamen, stokers, etc.). A further examination takes place before a certificate or diploma is issued. Special health committees are set up under Article 3 of the Convention and are responsible for the medical examination. The work of these committees is supervised, on the one hand, by the port authority responsible for issuing the seaman's book, when the seaman is engaged and, on the other hand, by the authorities who issue the above-mentioned certificate or diploma.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that local conditions in the Belgian Congo still justify the exclusion of the Colony from the application of the Convention.

The *French* Government states that there is nothing new to add to the information supplied in its report for 1937-38. The Ministerial departments concerned will forward direct to the International Labour Office supplementary information regarding application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

7th SESSION (GENEVA, 1925)

17. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents

This Convention came into force on 1 April 1927

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 6 March 1924 respecting social insurance (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1), amended and supplemented by the Acts of 2 February 1929 (L.S. 1929, Bulg. 1), 9 April 1931 (L.S. 1931, Bulg. 2), 25 June 1932 (L.S. 1932, Bulg. 4), 28 June 1933 (L.S. 1933, Bulg. 3), and the Legislative Decrees of 11 August 1934 (L.S. 1934, Bulg. 3 B), 5 January 1935 (L.S. 1935, Bulg. 1), 30 June 1936, 11 February 1937 and 26 August 1937.

New Zealand.

Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, as amended by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 2), and the Workers' Compensation Amendment Acts, 1936, 1943 and 1945.
Finance Act No. 2 of 1933 (§56).
Law Reform Act, 1936 (Parts III and VI).
Statutes Amendment Acts of 1939 (§70), 1940 (§61-62).
Various Orders, Rules and Regulations issued under the above Acts between 1939 and 1942.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §§9 to 17 of the Act of 1924 respecting social insurance. The Institute for Social Insurance and its departments are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

In its detailed report, the Government of *New Zealand* states that the national law is generally in harmony with the Convention. The Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, provides that if, in any employment to which the Act applies, personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment is caused to a worker, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation. By the Statutes Amendment Act, 1940, an accident resulting in the death or serious permanent disablement of a worker shall be deemed to

arise out of and in the course of his employment. The report states that the term "worker" is defined as meaning any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship and enumerates the persons covered by this term. The Act of 1922 applies to all accidents happening in New Zealand but does not apply to accidents happening elsewhere, except under certain conditions.

Under the Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1943, §9, it is compulsory for employers to insure against their liability under the Principal Act. The following are exempt from the provisions of this section: (1) the Crown; (2) an employer included in a scheme of compensation under §64 of the Principal Act; and (3) an employer in regard to whom the Compensation Court is satisfied that he has adequate financial resources. With regard to Article 7 of the Convention, compensation is based on incapacity, the degree of incapacity being decided by the Court. An injured workman requiring the constant help of another workman would be regarded as totally incapacitated and would receive full compensation. Under Article 8, §29 of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, provides for periodical Orders or Agreements for the payment of compensation and for review by the Court of Arbitration. Under Article 9, §5 (10) of the Act provides for the payment of reasonable expenses in respect of medical or surgical attendance and for payments on the death of a worker resulting from an accident. Under Article 10, the injured worker receives compensation for the loss of a limb, whether or not an artificial appliance may provide a remedy. Under Article 11, §47, Part III of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, provides for payment of compensation to workmen who suffer a personal injury due to industrial accidents, or in case of death, to their dependants.

While the Labour Department Amendment Act No. 4 of 1946 provides that the administration of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, shall be administered by the Department of Labour, there is very little call for administration as far as the Department itself

is concerned, the only function being to advise workers on application of the benefits to which they are entitled under the Act. The Court also enforces agreements relating to compensation. The Statute is administered by the Department of Labour and the Compensation Court or, in certain cases, by the magistrates. No special inspection service is established, the duties of inspection being assigned to inspectors of factories; such duties are generally more of an advisory nature.

No recent accurate figures are available as to the number of workmen covered by the relevant legislation. An estimate of the number of workers employed in industrial undertakings on 31 December 1943 places

them at 214,800 (165,900 male and 48,900 female). Premium income in connection with employers' liability was £746,106 in 1943 as compared with £666,705 in the preceding year. The report also gives figures on compensation payments and on the number of accidents during 1939-1941.

No legal decisions were given. No observations from organisations of employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

18. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases

This Convention came into force on 1 April 1927

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 6 March 1924 respecting Social Insurance (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1), amended and supplemented, *inter alia*, by Legislative Decree of 5 January 1935 (L.S. 1935, Bulg. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §3, paragraph 2 of the Act of 1924 respecting social insurance and by the Regulations issued under

the Act. The Institute for Social Insurance and its departments are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria:

Does not apply.

19. Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents

This Convention came into force on 8 September 1926

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	5. 9. 1929	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 6 March 1924 respecting social insurance (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1), amended and supplemented by the Legislative Decrees, of 5 January 1935 (L.S. 1935, Bulg. 1) and 26 August 1937.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §§9 - 17 of the Act of 1924 respecting social insurance.

The Institute for Social Insurance and the insurance funds are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No.1, Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria: Does not apply.

20. Convention concerning night work in bakeries

This Convention came into force on 26 May 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	5. 9.1929	1944-1945
Cuba	6. 8.1928	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6.1933	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety of workers (B.B., Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 27).

Cuba.

Act of 2 June 1928 concerning the prohibition of night work in bakeries (L.S. 1928, Cuba 1A).
Decree No. 2133 of 27 December 1928; Regulations concerning night work in bakeries (L.S. 1928, Cuba 1B).

Uruguay.

Act No. 5646 of 19 March 1918 to prohibit night work in bakeries, etc., between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.
Act No. 7293 of 15 October 1920 to supplement Act No. 5646 of 19 March 1918.
Decree of 20 January 1921 issuing Regulations in pursuance of Acts No. 5646 of 19 March 1918 and No. 7293 of 15 October 1920.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §18 of the Act of 1917 respecting the health and safety

of workers. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44, and adds that, according to the reports received by the competent authorities, no information is available regarding the application of the Convention.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that the provisions of the Acts of 19 March 1918 and 15 October 1920 ensure almost complete harmony with the Convention. The exceptions provided for in Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention are not permitted by the national legislation, which is less flexible than the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria, Cuba, Uruguay: Does not apply.

8th SESSION (GENEVA, 1926)

21. Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of immigrants on board ship

This Convention came into force on 29 December 1927

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	29.11.1929	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3.1938	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that no special legislation exists regarding the application of the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria: See Introductory Note.

New Zealand: See below.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

Bulgaria: See Introductory Note.*

The Government of *New Zealand* states that emigration as envisaged in the terms of the Convention does not take place from New Zealand nor in any of its possessions or mandated territories. No definition of an emigrant vessel has been made. The Imperial

Conference of Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India in 1920 accepted a definition of "emigrant" as applying only to movements to countries outside the Empire.

The Government adds that the number of permanent residents departing permanently from New Zealand in 1943-44 was 1,479 as compared with 924 in the preceding year. Very few can be considered as emigrants in a straight definition of the term. In view of the small extent of emigration from this country, no inspection service has been set up and no detailed report is furnished regarding the application of Articles 2 to 7 of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from organisations of employers or workers.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION (III))

Bulgaria: Does not apply.

New Zealand: See above.

9th SESSION (GENEVA, 1926)

22. Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement

This Convention came into force on 4 April 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	3.10.1927	1944-1945
Bulgaria	29.11.1929	1944-1945
France	4.. 4.1928	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3.1938	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 relating to seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).

Bulgaria.

Act of 12 April 1925 respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance (L.S. 1925, Bulg. 2).

France.

Act of 13 December 1926 to issue a Seamen's Code (L.S. 1926, Fr. 13).

New Zealand.

Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908, as amended in 1908, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1929 and 1936.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The *Belgian* Government refers to its report for 1938-39 and adds that the Maritime Superintendent is responsible, when the list of the crew is closed, for ensuring the strict application of the legal requirements relating to the provisions of the Convention.

The number of seamen protected by the legislation is approximately 2,400. This figure represents the strength of the crews of all commercial vessels.

No decisions were given by courts of law. Some disputes of minor importance were settled by conciliation before the Maritime Superintendent.

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under the Act concerning employment exchanges and unemployment insurance. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The *French* Government states that no legislative changes have been made since it submitted its full report for the period 1933-34. There is nothing new to add to the detailed information regarding the application of the Convention contained in previous reports, in particular, in the full report of 1 July 1934. Owing to the system which has been in force since the beginning of hostilities in connection with the collective and individual engagement of crews of vessels of the Mercantile Marine, no seaman may be engaged or leave a vessel without the approval of the Maritime authority. No decisions have been brought to the notice of the Mercantile Marine regarding the application of the Convention. No observations have been received by the Mercantile Marine Department from employers' or workers' organisations regarding the practical application of the Convention or the application of the articles of the Seamen's Code relating to seamen's articles of agreement.

The report of the Government of *New Zealand* states that the national Law is generally in harmony with the terms of the Convention. Detailed information is given regarding the application of the various Articles of the Convention. The agreement is to be in a form approved by the Minister of Marine and, subject to provisions as to substitutions, is to be signed by each seaman in the presence of a Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, who is a Government official. Any additional provisions found necessary under Article 6 are usually incorporated as a matter of Government policy and the provisions of Industrial Awards or Agreements are also incorporated in and form part of the articles of agreement. The Marine Department, under the control of the Minister of Marine, is the authority entrusted with the application and administration of the national Law and Regulation. It has officials in each of the

ports of the Dominion and these officers are in constant contact with the employers and employees in the course of their duties, in order to ensure that the Law and Regulations are complied with and the interests of all parties protected. The annual report of the Marine Department for the financial year ended 31 March of each year gives general information as to the operation of this Department and contains returns showing the number of seamen engaged and discharged at the various ports in New Zealand during the year.

In regard to Article 13 of the Convention, the Government states that, in accordance with the promise made in 1939, the question of incorporating the provisions of this Article in the national Law has been noted for consideration when the Shipping and Seaman Act is amended. No questions regarding the application of the Convention have been brought before any court of law for decisions.

No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that the special provisions of Book II, Chapter IX, §111 of the Act of 5 June 1928 continue to be applied to Natives recruited in ports in the Colony.

The *French* Government states that there is nothing new to add to the information supplied in its report for 1937-38. The Ministerial departments concerned will forward direct to the International Labour Office supplementary information regarding application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

23. Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen

This Convention came into force on 16 April 1928

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Belgium	3.10.1927	1944-1945
Bulgaria	29.11.1929	1944-1945
France	4. 3.1929	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that there is no special legislation regarding the Convention.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

Act of 5 June 1928 relating to seamen's articles of agreement (L.S. 1928, Bel. 5A).

Bulgaria.

See Introductory Note.

France.

Act of 13 December 1926 to issue a Seamen's Code (L.S. 1926, Fr. 13).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Belgium* refers to its report for 1938-39, and adds that the majority of the Belgian fleet was in England during the recent war. It was necessary, therefore, when these vessels were repatriated to the ports in Belgium to which they are attached, to send back to Belgium a considerable number of sick and unemployed seamen who had remained in English and American and other ports. This repatriation was carried out free of charge and covered more than 500 men.

The Belgian Consul or the Maritime Superintendent in ports in the Colony are responsible for the repatriation of seamen from Belgian vessels abroad. No decisions were given by courts of law.

Bulgaria: See Introductory Note.

The *French* Government states that no changes have been made in the relevant legislation and there is nothing to add to the details supplied in its report for 1937-38. It is impossible to draw up statistics of the number of repatriated seamen, since some are repatriated by mutual consent, some as a result of illness or accident, some for disciplinary reasons and some in order to stand their trial. No decisions by courts of law have been brought to the notice of the Mercantile Marine Department since the Convention has been put into effect in France. The Mercantile Marine Department has not received any observations from the organisations of employers or workers concerned regarding the practical application of the provisions of the Convention or regarding the application of the provisions of the Seamen's Code relating to the repatriation of seamen.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The *Belgian* Government states that local conditions in the Belgian Congo, which justified the exclusion of the Colony from the application of the Convention, remain unchanged.

The *French* Government states that there has been no change in the position outlined in its report for 1937-38. The Ministerial departments concerned will forward direct to the International Labour Office supplementary information regarding application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

10th SESSION (GENEVA, 1927)

24. Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic service

This Convention came into force on 15 July 1928

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	1.11.1930	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 6 March 1924 concerning social insurance (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1), as amended by, in particular, the Legislative Decrees of 5 January 1935 (L.S. 1935, Bulg. 1) and of 30 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Bulg. 4).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention is applied under §§18 to 26

of the Act concerning social insurance. The Institute for Social Insurance and the social insurance funds in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the relevant legislation. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria: Does not apply.

25. Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers

This Convention came into force on 15 July 1928

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	1.11.1930	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Act of 6 March 1924 concerning social insurance (L.S. 1924, Bulg. 1), as amended by, in particular, the Legislative Decrees of 5 January 1935 (L.S. 1935, Bulg. 1) and of 30 June 1936 (L.S. 1936, Bulg. 4).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

For *Bulgaria*, see under Convention No. 24.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria: Does not apply.

11th SESSION (GENEVA, 1928)

26. Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery

This Convention came into force on 14 June 1930

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Bulgaria	4. 6. 1935	1944-1945
Canada	25. 4. 1935	1944-1945
Chile	31. 5. 1933	1944-1945
Mexico	12. 5. 1934	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945
Union of South Africa	28. 12. 1932	1944-1945
Venezuela	20. 11. 1944	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *Canada* states that there has been no change in the situation as indicated in its letter of 8 January 1938.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

The Government of *Mexico* states that Mexican legislation is fundamentally in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The Labour Secretariat has always maintained that, in accordance with §133 of the Political Constitution, the Convention shall be enforced as a Constitutional Act.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Bulgaria.

Legislative Decree of 5 September 1936 concerning the contract of employment (L.S. 1936, Bulg. 5).
Legislative Decree of 22 September 1936 concerning collective labour agreements and the regulation of labour disputes.

Canada.

See Introductory Note.

Chile.

Legislative Decree No. 178 of 13 May 1931 (§§43-45) to ratify the Labour Code (L.S. 1931, Chile 1).
Decree No. 276 of 12 September 1932 to approve the Regulations concerning the appointment and working of joint minimum wage boards.
Act No. 5350 of 8 January 1934, establishing a State monopoly for the sale of nitrates and iodine, providing for profit-sharing by unorganised workers and fixing minimum rates of wages for the nitrates industry.
Act No. 6020 of 8 February 1937, to improve the material conditions of salaried employees by the fixing of minimum salaries and the payment of family allowances, and to set up joint committees of employers and employees for the determination of minimum salaries.
Decree No. 300 of 22 March 1937, approving Regulations for the application of Act No. 6020.

Act No. 7295 of 30 September 1942, to approve the final text of Decree No. 720 of 14 November 1941 establishing the revised texts of Act No. 6020 of 8 February 1937 and Act No. 7064, and of Act No. 7280 respecting private employees.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).
See also Introductory Note.

New Zealand.

Factories Act, 1921-22 as amended by the Factories Amendment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2).
Statutes Amendments Act, 1937 (§11).
Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22, amended by the Act of 1936.
Industry Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925, amended by the Acts of 1928, 1932, 1936, 1937 and 1939.
Minimum Wage Act, No. 44 of 1945.

Union of South Africa.

Industrial Conciliation Act No. 36 of 1937 (L.S. 1937, S.A. 3), superseding Act No. 11 of 26 March 1924 (L.S. 1924, S.A. 1), as amended by Act No. 24 of 1930 (L.S. 1930, S.A. 5).
Wage Act No. 44 of 1937 (L.S. 1937, S.A. 4), superseding Act No. 27 of 1925 (L.S. 1925, S.A. 1), as amended by Act No. 23 of 1930 (L.S. 1930, S.A. 4).
Act No. 16, Wage Determinations Validation Act, 1935 (L.S. 1935, S.A. 1).
Various Awards, Determinations and Agreements issued under the above Acts.

Venezuela.

Act of 4 May 1945 (L.S. 1945, Ven. 2), to amend, in certain respects, the Labour Act of 16 July 1936 (L.S. 1936, Ven. 2).
Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under the Labour Act.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the following methods are adopted for fixing

minimum wages: the collective labour agreement, a Decision of the Council of Ministers, a Ministerial Order, wage scales and arbitration. The Labour Directorate and the labour inspectors in the provincial towns are responsible for the application of the Convention. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also under Convention No. 1, Introductory Note.

Canada, see Introductory Note.

The Government of *Chile* refers to its reports for 1934-35 and 1935-36, and 1937-38, and adds that the reports of the inspection services show that, during the period under review, the joint minimum wage boards, set up under the provisions of §44 of the Labour Code, have continued to function. The Government refers to Act No. 7295 of 30 September 1942 and forwards tables showing the monthly living wages, fixed in agreement with the joint committees during 1945 in the different departments of the country. Under Article 5 of the Convention, the Government supplies figures showing some typical minimum wages fixed by the joint committees for the respective industries during the period under review.

Decisions are given fairly frequently by courts of law, but no copies of such decisions were received by the General Directorate of Labour during the past year. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of *Mexico* refers to its previous reports and states that there has been no change in the relevant legislation and nothing of importance to report regarding the application of the Convention. In its report for 1943-44, the Government stated that the Convention is applied by §§99, 100 and 414-428 of the Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931.

The application of minimum wages and the machinery for applying these wages are strictly established under Part IX of §123 of the Constitution. Regulations issued under §§414-428 of the Federal Labour Act stipulate that committees of investigation and inquiry, composed of an equal number of workers and employers, shall be set up every two years in each Municipality to fix wages for specified periods. These committees are under the Central Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and are responsible for the examination of the economic conditions of the respective regions of the country and of the workers in these regions. They are also responsible for obtaining information relating to the cost of living, etc. Not only the authorities, but the undertakings concerned, are obliged to submit their observations and comments to the committees within 30 days. The findings of the committees are then submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Board. Penalties are laid down for the committees and conciliation boards for failure to fix minimum wages within a reasonable period. Mexican legislation does not contain any provisions fixing minimum wages for workers employed in industry, commerce and agriculture. However, in fixing actual minimum wages, account is taken of essential necessities.

Minimum wage rates adopted are published in the lists of workers established for the different cities, country districts, plantation regions, etc. and, because of varying conditions, no fixed or constant criterion is used.

§428 of the Federal Labour Act lays down that employers and workers may communicate their opinions to the Minimum Wage Committees. Further, §423 of the Act authorises the amendment of minimum wages on the request of the majority of employers and workers of a municipality, provided conditions exist which justify this. §426 of the Act stipulates that the final decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board shall be taken in plenary session.

Under the national legislation, labour inspectors are responsible for supervising the necessary measures by employers for the payment of wages decided upon by the committees, with the approval of the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. The Labour Secretariat ensures the necessary publicity regarding minimum wage rates. A worker who has been paid wages less than these rates is entitled to claim the difference before a labour court. The report of the activities of the Labour Secretariat, which is prepared in August of each year, is sent to the International Labour Office. The Labour Secretariat is responsible for the collection of data in connection with the enquiry of the cost of living in each of the municipalities of the Republic. This information is collected by the federal labour inspectors and the municipal presidents.

The authorities responsible for the application of the relevant provisions are: the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, the labour inspectors, the General Procurator for the Federal Department of Labour, the Department for the Federal District, the municipal presidents, the State Governors and the National Supreme Court of Justice.

With a view to promulgating the Act on emergency benefits for inadequate wages, the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare addressed a message to the Governors of States and Territories requesting them to avoid errors of interpretation in connection with this Act in fixing minimum wages for the period 1944-45. Further, the message stated that, under §415 of the Act, minimum wages must be fixed according to the legislation and shall remain in force for the two following years. The wage scales for 1944-45 will be fixed on the basis of the minimum wages approved for each of the municipalities, but in the majority of cases the wages fixed for the previous period will be maintained. These wages take into account increases by way of compensation under the provisions of the Act concerning emergency benefits for inadequate wages. No decisions were given by courts of law. No special observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

See also Introductory Note.

The Government of *New Zealand* states that the national law is in full harmony with the Convention and gives detailed information regarding its application. Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention are applied under §32

of the Factories Act, 1921-22, as amended by §12(1) of the Factories Amendment Act, 1936; §11 of the Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22, as amended by §8(1) of the amending Act of 1936, and by §20 of the Shops and Offices Amendment Act of 1936.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925, provides machinery under which any society, consisting of not less than 15 persons in the case of workers (unless there is a lesser number of workers engaged in industry, in which case not less than 25 per cent. of those engaged, with a minimum of 5) lawfully associated for the purpose of protecting or furthering the interest of workers in or in connection with any specified industry or related industries, may be registered as an industrial union. Such unions may enter into industrial agreements with employers or may have disputes heard by a Council of Conciliation, and subsequently the Court of Arbitration, and thus secure an award binding on the employers as to minimum rates of wages.

Under the Minimum Wage Act of 1945, minimum rates of wages are fixed for all adult workers. These rates applied in 1945 to 123,486 workers (84,444 male and 39,042 female) employed in factories and to 45,050 workers (19,051 male and 25,999 female) employed in shops. No statistics have been compiled in respect of shop assistants other than in the quinquennial census.

The legislation applying the Convention is administered and supervised by the Department of Labour and its inspectors, who are empowered to act for the workers in proceedings for the recovery of wages under the relevant legislation. Figures are given in the report showing the results achieved by the inspectors of the Department of Labour in this connection. It is not possible to state how much of the industrial recoveries represented recoveries of arrears under minimum wage legislation.

Consultation of organisations of workers and employers is widely availed of in drafting parliamentary measures affecting industrial relations, and opportunity also exists for such organisations to place evidence and representations before parliamentary committees. No decisions have been given by courts of law, no observations from organisations of employers and workers concerned.

The Government of the *Union of South Africa* refers to its report for 1942-43 and adds that, under Article 2 of the Convention, during the period under review, additional members appointed by the Minister in terms of the Wage Act served on the Wage Board for the purpose of investigations in the fruit-drying and packing industry, and the wood-working industry. Detailed information is given regarding the application of the minimum wage-fixing machinery, together with statistics relating to inspection and contraventions, the nature of wage regulations, the employers and employees affected in each industry, trade or occupation and comparative information as to minimum wages prescribed in certain industries for skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled work and for apprentice labourers as at 30 September 1945.

The Government adds that the table showing the comparative information as to minimum wages prescribed in certain industries as at 30 September 1945, serves as an indication of the minimum rates of pay for certain classes of work. There are numerous rates of pay in operation in the Union which vary in accordance with conditions prevailing in each occupation in each area. These wage rates are in almost all cases associated with a ratio designed to prevent exploitation of those receiving the lower and learnership rates of pay.

In its first report, the Government of *Venezuela* states that the Convention is applied under §§4, 71, 103, 182, 198, 200, 204 and 207 of the Labour Act of 16 July 1936, as amended by the Act of 4 May 1945, and by §§78-101, 103, 318, 321 and by Chapter IX of the Regulations of 30 November 1938 issued under this Act.

Under §71 of the Labour Act, the federal authority may, when it considers this necessary, appoint committees for the fixing of compulsory minimum wages for industry and branches of certain industries. These committees shall, as far as possible, represent the employers and workers concerned.

Under §78 of the Regulations issued under the Labour Act, when the federal authority considers that the wages paid in an industry or a branch of industry are too low to permit the workers to maintain a decent standard of living or are relatively low compared with the wages paid to similar workers in other industries, it may appoint a minimum wage committee for the industry or branch of industry concerned. The National Labour Office may request the federal authority to appoint minimum wage committees, either on its own initiative, or at the suggestion of the labour inspector, or upon the receipt of a request from a group of employers or workers in the industry concerned. These committees may be appointed for the whole country or for any State or region. Under §79 of the Regulations, each committee shall be composed of not less than three and not more than six representatives of the workers of the industry or the branch of industry concerned. §82 of the Regulations provides that, in determining where minimum wage committees shall be established, particular attention shall be paid to those industries where organisations of workers capable of opening negotiations with employers do not exist, and particularly in the home-working industries and industries employing large numbers of workers. Under §83 of the Regulations, when the federal authority has decided to appoint a minimum wage committee, the Director of the National Labour Office or the inspector concerned may invite organisations representing employers and workers, where there are any, to submit names of qualified persons to represent their interests. Where there are no such organisations, the interested parties may be requested to submit lists of appropriate persons for the committee.

§90 of the Regulations lays down that minimum wage rates are to be set for time and piece workers. Rates for men and women workers performing identical work must be

the same. §207 of the Labour Act provides for penalties for any employer who pays wages less than the fixed minimum rates. Under §96 of the Regulations issued under the Labour Act, workers must be reimbursed for any amount paid in wages which is below the minimum rate. §98 lays down that minimum wage rates must be prominently displayed at workplaces. Minimum wages were fixed in December 1943 for the baking industry and other similar establishments in the Libertador Department of the Federal District as recommended by the minimum wage committee in its report.

The Ministry of Labour and Communications is entrusted with the administration of the minimum wage-fixing machinery legislation. The labour authorities are responsible

for the application of established minimum wage rates.

For general information relating to inspection, sanctions and statistics, see under Convention No. 3.

As yet no decisions have been given by courts of law. Observations have been made by organisations of employers and workers, and by particular employers and workers, but these observations have no bearing upon the provisions contained in the relevant legislation.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention 1.

12th SESSION (GENEVA, 1929)

27. Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels

This Convention came into force on 9 March 1932

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
Bulgaria	4. 6. 1935	1944-1945

The Government of *Bulgaria* states that the Convention was published in *Official Journal*, No. 91 of 1932.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Bulgaria. Does not apply.

14th SESSION (GENEVA, 1930)

29. Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour

This Convention came into force on 1 May 1932

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
New Zealand	29. 3.1938	1944-1945

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The Government of *New Zealand* states that forced or compulsory labour within the terms of the definition of this Article of the Convention does not exist in New Zealand, neither is there any prospect of it existing. The position is the same in the Island Territories attached to New Zealand and also in the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa. There has thus been no necessity to take any action to give effect to the instrument of ratification. Thus this general statement is being furnished in substitution for the detailed report contemplated by the draft form

issued by the International Labour Organisation.

When the Questionnaire concerning this subject was under consideration it appeared that certain practices in Western Samoa, e.g., the collection of beetles, and native customs authorised by the Native Regulations (New Zealand Statutory Regulations, Serial 87§1938), may have come within the definition then contemplated. These practices are now considered to be within the exemptions contained in paragraphs (d) and (e) of Article 2.

No decisions have been given by courts of law. No observations from organisations of employers or workers.

30. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices

This Convention came into force on 29 August 1933

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Cuba	24. 2.1936	1944-1945
New Zealand	29. 3.1938	1944-1945
Uruguay	6. 6.1933	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Cuba.

Decree No. 1693 of 19 September 1933 respecting the 8-hour day.

Decree No. 2513 of 19 October 1933 (L.S. 1933, Cuba 4), issuing general Regulations for the administration of the above Decree, amended by §66 of the Constitution.

Code of Social Defence, §575.

New Zealand.

The Shops and Offices Act, 1921-22.
The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1927.
The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1936.
The Shops and Offices Amendment Act, 1945.
Statutes Amendment Act, 1937, Section 29.

Uruguay.

Act No. 5350 of 17 November 1915 concerning the 8-hour day for workers and employees (B.B., 1916, Vol. XV, p. 29).

Decree of 15 May 1935 issuing administrative Regulations in application of the Act.

Act No. 8797 of 22 October 1931 concerning the compulsory weekly half-holiday (L.S. 1931, Ur. 1).
Decree of 26 June 1935 issuing administrative Regulations in application of the Act.

Legislative Decree No. 9347 of 13 April 1934 concerning the uniform closing of establishments in certain circumstances.

Decree of 23 May 1934 issuing administrative Regulations in application of the Act of 17 November 1915.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Cuba* refers to its report for 1943-44.

The Government of *New Zealand* gives detailed information concerning the application of the relevant legislation and awards of the Court of Arbitration or industrial agreements made under the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925, as amended. §20 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act,

1936, directs the Court of Arbitration to fix at not more than 40 the maximum number of hours (exclusive of overtime) to be worked in any week by any worker bound by the award, unless in the opinion of the Court, after hearing representatives of employers and of workers, it would be impracticable to carry on efficiently any industry to which the award relates if the working hours were so limited. A schedule of the maximum working hours so fixed is attached to the report. The Government is satisfied that in practice the Convention is applied either by the statutory provisions referred to or the awards made pursuant thereto.

The annual report for the Department of Labour for 1944, with reference to the Shops and Offices Act, shows that from information available it is estimated that the number of shops operating during the year was 26,140 of which 12,559 were carried on without assistance. 19,051 males and 25,999 females were employed. Visits of inspection numbered 11,430; 73 convictions were obtained for breaches of the Act, resulting in fines totalling £141, and 363 complaints were received. 77 requisitions were served on occupiers of shops to comply with various requirements of the Act. No reliable figures are available as to the number of workers covered by the legislation but, on 31 December 1944, 14,534 shop assistants and

22,560 clerical workers were members of industrial unions. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from organisations of employers or workers concerned.

The Government of *Uruguay* states that almost complete harmony between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention is established under the Decree of 15 May 1935. Act No. 8797 of 22 October 1931 establishes the compulsory weekly half-holiday for commercial establishments and fixes the weekly hours of work at 44. In this respect, the national legislation is more comprehensive than the Convention. As pointed out by the Committee of Experts, there is a discrepancy between the national legislation and the provisions of the Convention as regards Articles 5 and 7 of the Convention. The National Institute of Labour and related services has not failed to bring these observations to the attention of the Executive Authority and has proposed the measures necessary to remedy these discrepancies. This could be effected by including in existing legislation the relevant provisions of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

16th SESSION (GENEVA, 1932)

32. Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932)

This Convention came into force on 30 October 1934

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

Introductory Note

The Government of *New Zealand* states that while the national legislation is not absolutely in harmony with the provisions of the Convention the difficulties are so small that it has not been considered necessary at present to make any amendments to ensure full compliance.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

New Zealand.

The Harbours Act, 1923 (No. 40), as amended by the Acts of 1925 and 1933.
The Westport Harbour Act, 1920, as amended by the Act of 1935.
The Finance Act, 1925 (§13).
The General Harbour Regulations.
The Safe Working Load Regulations.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *New Zealand* gives

detailed information on the application of the various articles of the Convention.

Waterside inspectors have been appointed in the principal ports to see that the provisions of the Regulations and legislation are complied with. There is no provision for the posting up by public authorities of summaries of the relevant Regulations, but this point will be considered for incorporation in amending Regulations. There are at present no statistics available regarding the number of workers covered by the relevant legislation but the annual report of the Department of Labour for 1945 indicates that 6,403 persons were members of the industrial unions embracing waterside employees, stevedores and timekeepers. No decisions have been given by courts of law or other courts. No representations or observations have been made by organisations of employers or workmen.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

17th SESSION (GENEVA, 1933)

39. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants

(Not yet in force)

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period for which report has been received
United Kingdom ¹	1. 9.1937	1944-1945

¹ Voluntary report.

The Government of the *United Kingdom* is nothing to report in respect of the year refers to previous reports and adds that there under review.

40. Convention concerning compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings

(Not yet in force)

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period for which report has been received
United Kingdom ¹	1. 9.1937	1944-1945

¹ Voluntary report.

See under Convention No. 39.

18th SESSION (GENEVA, 1934)

41. Convention concerning employment of women during the night (revised)

This Convention came into force on 22 November 1936

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945
Union of South Africa	28. 5. 1935	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

New Zealand.

Coal Mines:

Coal Mines Act, 1925 (L.S. 1925, N.Z. 2), as amended by the Acts of 1927, 1935, 1936, 1937 (L.S. 1937, N.Z. 2) and 1941.
Statutes Amendment Acts, 1939 (§8); 1940 (§6); 1944 (§§8 and 9).
Coalmines Council Emergency Regulations, 1940.
Coalmine Regulations 1939, Amendment No. 2.

Gold or any other Metal or Mineral — Other than Coal:

Mining Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 1), as amended by the Acts of 1927, 1931, 1934, 1935 and 1937.
Statutes Amendment Acts: 1939 (§§41-45); 1944 (§42).
Mining Emergency Regulations, 1939 and 1945.
Various Regulations issued between 1926 and 1942.

Quarries:

Mining Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 1) (§4).
Factories Act, 1921-22, as amended by Factories Amendment Act, 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2).
Statutes Amendment Acts: 1937 (§11); 1938 (§17); 1941 (§25).
Factory Emergency Regulations, 1939.

Industry:

Factories Act, 1921-1922, as amended by the Act of 1936.
Statutes Amendment Acts, 1937, 1938 and 1941.
Various Regulations issued under the above Acts between 1926 and 1942.

Union of South Africa.

Factories Act, No. 28 of 1918 (L.S. 1931, S.A. 2B).
Factories (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1931 (L.S. 1931, S.A. 2A).
Wage Act, No. 44 of 1937.
Industrial Conciliation Act, No. 36 of 1937.
Mines and Works Act, No. 12 of 1911 (L.S. 1931, S.A. 1B).

Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act of 1941 (§54).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *New Zealand* states that the application of the Convention to mines is entrusted to, and supervision and enforcement is ensured by, the Mines Department with an inspection service. With regard to factories and building construction, the responsible authority is the Department of Labour, with an inspection service.

A National Service Department estimate of the women labour forces employed at the end of 1943 shows that no women were employed in the mining, building, or construction industries but that 39,400 were employed in manufacture. There were 39,042 female employees in registered factories during the year 1944-45. Arising out of the war emergency, the prohibition as regards night work was relaxed temporarily in certain industries (baking, biscuit, etc.) by labour legislation suspension orders. No decisions were given by courts of law. No observations from employers' or workers' organisations.

The Government of the *Union of South Africa* refers to its report for 1942-43, and adds that, with regard to Article 4 of the Convention, certain exemptions were granted in 1941 under § 57 of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act of 1941.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see under Convention No. 1.

42. Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised)

This Convention came into force on 17 June 1936

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
New Zealand	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE
REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)*New Zealand.*

Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, as amended by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926 (L.S. 1926, N.Z. 2), and the Workers' Compensation Amendment Acts, 1936, 1943 and 1945 and affected by the Finance Act No. 2 of 1933 (§56) and the Law Reform Act, 1936, Parts 3 and 6.

Phosphorous Matches Act, 1910.

Statutes Amendment Acts: 1938 (§62); 1939 (§70); 1940 (§70).

Various Orders and Regulations relating to compensation issued between 1910 and 1944.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *New Zealand* gives detailed information regarding the application of the various Articles of the Convention. With regard to Article 2, the Government states that, while the national legislation is not completely in accord with this Article of the Convention, provision exists in §10(6) of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1922, for extension of the Act to other dis-

eases. The incidence of diseases not at present within the Act, was recently carefully studied with a view to determination of the question of extending the Act to them, and as a result, the Industrial Diseases Order (1902/104) was issued. The matter of further additions is receiving attention.

The report adds that it is not possible to give statistics of the cases of occupational diseases reported, nor of the sums paid by way of compensation, as the available figures do not distinguish for compensation purposes between compensation for industrial accidents and for occupational diseases. No accurate figures are available to show the number of workers employed in the trades, industries or processes concerned, but statistical information collected for other purposes and supplied in the report gives some indication of the position in this respect. No decisions were given by courts of law.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE
CONSTITUTION) (III)

For *New Zealand*, see Convention No. 1.

19th SESSION (GENEVA, 1935)

46. Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines (revised 1935)

(Not yet in force)

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period for which report has been received
Mexico ¹	1. 9. 1939	1944-1945

¹ Voluntary report.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, 1917.
Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

In its voluntary report, the Government of *Mexico* states that there are no difficulties regarding the definition of the term "mines" under Article 1 of the Convention. The Government adds that the definition of the term "worker" in the national legislation complies with the requirements of Article 2 of the Convention.

As regards Article 3, neither Mexican legislation nor the provisions of collective agreements contain as precise a concept of working hours in mines as that set out in this Article. The worker's time is calculated from the moment he is ready with his complete equipment at the door of the cage to descend into the mine. No account is taken of delays due to crowding or other causes. Although this method of calculation favours the worker, it is less favourable than the provisions of the Convention. As regards the worker's return to the surface, he must be at the entrance to the cage at the exact hour fixed for him to leave, but the time taken to enter the cage and to ascend to the surface is not taken into account. In practice the worker arranges his tools and gets ready to present himself at the door of the cage some 15 to 20 minutes before the end of the working day, which in fact, is not terminated, until he leaves the cage at the surface. The report quotes the Regulations concerning working hours issued by a Mexican mining company as a concrete example of Mexican practice.

As regards Article 6 of the Convention, §78 of the Federal Labour Act does not specifically stipulate that the day of weekly rest shall fall upon a Sunday, but it provides that efforts should be made for it to do so; nor does it

require that at least 18 of the 24 hours of consecutive rest shall fall upon a Sunday. The report adds, however, that, taking into account the flexibility of §78 of the Labour Act, it should not be considered that the legislation is not in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The control mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article is ensured by means of the provisions of the collective agreements approved by the boards of conciliation and arbitration and by the work of the labour inspectors.

Mexican practice is in conformity with Article 7 of the Convention and with Article 8, except that the legislation is more favourable to the worker in regard to the payment of overtime.

In regard to Article 9, there is no legislation fixing the maximum overtime that may be worked in a year, but §74 of the Federal Labour Act stipulates that overtime shall not in any case exceed three hours a day nor occur more than three times a week. §§102, 103, 104 and 105 of the Federal Labour Act implement Article 12 of the Convention. The report states that neither the national legislation nor the provisions of collective agreements provide for collective breaks under Article 13 of the Convention, and in this connection, outlines the procedure under §116 of the Federal Labour Act. In regard to Article 14 of the Convention, no distinction is made between workers in the different kinds of mines, other than in the provisions relating to dangerous or unhealthy work.

The supervision of the application of the relevant legislation is entrusted to the Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare, the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the labour inspectors and the Office of the Procurator.

No decisions have been given by courts of law and no observations have been received from workers' or employers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

Does not apply.

47. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work to forty a week
(Not yet in force)

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
New Zealand ¹	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

¹ Voluntary report.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

New Zealand.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1936 (§§21 and 22) (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 1).
Factories Amendment Acts, 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2) and 1938.
Shops and Offices Amendment Act No. 38 of 1945.
Labour Legislation Emergency Regulations, No. 167 of 1939 and No. 123 of 1940.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *New Zealand* gives detailed information on the legislation under which the provisions of the Convention are applied. Enforcement of the provisions giving effect to the Convention is ensured by the

Inspectors of Awards and Factories attached to the Department of Labour. No decisions have been given regarding the application of the Regulations. The available statistics do not give details with regard to the breaches of the hours of work clauses of the various Acts. No complete figures are available to show the number of workers covered by the relevant legislation. The report contains an estimate of the number of workers in industrial undertakings concerned as on 31 December 1943. No observations from organisations of employers or workers concerned.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

20th SESSION (GENEVA, 1936)

52. Convention concerning annual holidays with pay

This Convention came into force on 22 September 1939

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
Denmark	22. 6. 1939	1944-1945
France	23. 8. 1939	1944-1945

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Denmark.

Act No. 170 of 13 April 1938 respecting holidays with pay and Regulations issued thereunder.

France.

Labour Code, Book II, Chapter IV, *ter* (§§54(f) to (n)).

Act of 20 June 1936 to institute annual leave with pay in industry, commerce, the liberal professions, domestic service and agriculture (L.S. 1936, Fr. 6).

Acts of 31 July 1942 (L.S. 1942, Fr. 5B), 20 July 1944 (L.S. 1944, Fr. 6) and the Act of 13 August 1945 concerning holidays with pay, to amend §§54 (g) to (l) of Book II, Chapter IV *ter* of the Labour Code.

Decree of 29 July 1939 respecting, *inter alia*, funds for holidays with pay.

Various Decrees and Circulars issued in application of the above legislation.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Denmark* refers to its first report on the application of the Convention and supplies the following additional information.

§1 of Act No. 170 of 13 April 1938 covers every worker, employee or assistant in public and private undertakings other than: persons covered by the legislation relating to civil servants; employees of the State in National, Church or elementary schools; persons covered by the Apprentices Act or the Master and Servant Act, and persons employed on board ship, if paid exclusively by a share of the profits. Persons employed in undertakings or establishments in which any members of the employer's family are employed are also covered by the Act.

Under §2 of the Act, any person covered by the legislation is entitled to one day's paid holiday for each month of employment, irrespective of age. Public and customary holidays are not included in the annual holidays. Normally, annual leave must be taken in a continuous period, but exceptions are allowed in the case of agricultural workers and persons employed on board ship. The

duration of the holiday does not increase with length of service. A holiday allowance of four per cent. of the wages earned during the holiday year will be paid, provided that wages in full have not been paid during the holiday. Any agreement to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay will be void, and under paragraph 2 of §7 of the Act, an employer who makes such an agreement with an employee is fined. Under paragraph 1 of §7 of the Act, persons covered by the Act are bound to take their holiday. The right to the holiday allowance is forfeited for the entire holiday period if the person in question takes up paid employment while on leave. If a person covered by the Act leaves his employment before he has taken his holiday he is entitled to a holiday allowance in accordance with paragraph 1 of §5 of the Act. The holiday allowance is not paid in cash, but is given in the form of holiday stamps or coupons.

The taking of holidays and their duration are controlled by the employer, who must state the length of the working periods in the holiday stamp books. These entries form a basis for the length of the holiday. The employer must also certify the dates and duration of holidays. The Act does not provide for a system of penalties other than those laid down in §7. The Act applies to the Kingdom of Denmark only, but provides that the Government may put it into force in the Faroe Islands. Up to the present, this has not been done. The administration of the Act is entrusted to the Department of Labour and Factories Inspection, acting to a great extent in an advisory capacity.

A Holidays Board has been set up by the Danish Employers' Organisation and the Amalgamated Trade Unions. Special rules are laid down for the submission to the Board of questions relating to the Act respecting holidays with pay. Several cases have been brought before the courts concerning the drafting of the provisions of the Act, but there is no record of the number of such cases. Since the Act came into force, the Department of Labour and Factories Inspection has received a number of proposals for its amend-

ment from workers' and employers' organisations, and the Department is itself of the opinion that certain provisions should be amended.

In its first report, the Government of *France* states that there is no discrepancy between the relevant provisions of the Labour Code and those of the Convention. In many respects, the scope of the national legislation is wider than that of the Convention, in as much as it recognises the right to an annual holiday with pay for every worker, salaried employee and apprentice employed in industrial commercial and handicraft undertakings, even those of a co-operative character, and every employee in the liberal professions, Ministerial offices, trade unions and societies, associations and groups of whatever kind.

The report contains a detailed analysis of the legislation applying the various provisions of the Convention.

Under §54 (g), Book II of the Labour Code, replaced by the Act of 31 July 1942, amended by the Act of 20 July 1944, a worker who, during the year under consideration, can show that he has been employed by the same employer for a period equivalent to not less than one month of actual work is entitled to a holiday, the length of which is fixed at the rate of one day per month, subject to a maximum of 15 days, including 12 working days. The length of the holiday so fixed is increased at the rate of one working day for each full five years of service with the same employer, provided that the increase does not make the total length of the holiday more than 18 working days. These provisions do not affect any clauses of collective agreements or any customs that provide for a longer holiday. With regard to paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Convention, the legislation provides that a holiday of more than six working days may be divided by the employer into instalments, with the consent of the worker. If the undertaking is closed during the holiday, the employer may divide the holiday after consultation with staff representatives where such exist.

With regard to Article 3, according to the legislation, if the holiday does not exceed 12 working days, remuneration is equal in value to 1/24th of the total remuneration received by the worker during the months in respect of which he is entitled to a holiday. It may in no circumstances be less than the wages he would have earned during the holiday if work had continued as usual. Each additional day's leave will be granted according to seniority and entitles the worker to special remuneration in accordance with the provisions of §§54, (j) and (g) of Book II of the Labour Code, without prejudice to any custom or provision of collective agreement guarantee-

ing a higher allowance. In fixing the holiday allowance, account will be taken of additional advantages and allowances in kind of which the worker may be deprived during his holiday.

§54(1) of the Labour Code provides for the constitution of holiday funds, to which employers concerned are obliged to belong.

The labour inspectors are responsible for the administration of the relevant legislation, and in the case of mines and quarries, the engineers and mine superintendents, under the authority of the Ministry of Labour. In undertakings within the technical competence of the Ministry of Public Works, with the exception of certain transport undertakings, the functions of the labour inspectors are entrusted to officials who are also under the authority of the Ministry of Labour. The report contains information on the organisation of inspection. The method of recruitment and the functions of inspectors are laid down in §§99-111 of Chapter II, Book II of the Labour Code. A general report summarising the information supplied by the inspectors is published annually by the Ministry of Labour.

§111 of Book II, Chapter II of the Labour Code lays down penalties for breaches of the legislation. The competent authorities for dealing with holidays with pay are those who hear disputes regarding the contract of employment, namely, the Provisiral Courts, or Justice of the Peace, and the civil and commercial courts. Justices of the Peace and civil courts are the sole competent authorities for disputes regarding the liberal professions.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

The Government of *France* states that §3 of the Act of 20 June 1936, instituting annual holidays with pay in industry, commerce, the liberal professions, domestic service and agriculture, extends the application of this Act to Algeria. A Decree of 29 August 1945 extended to Algeria the amendment to Articles 54 (g) *et seq.*, under the Acts of 31 July 1942 and 20 July 1944. In addition, §32 of the Decree of 18 June 1945 instituting a Native Labour Code for the territories of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland and French Somaliland, stipulates that: "Every worker is entitled, after one year's service with the same employer, to 10 days' paid holiday on condition that he has worked for at least 240 days during the year. If the contract is made for two complete years, the employer may grant the complete holiday at the end of this contract. Compensatory payment may not be made for the holiday."

21st SESSION (GENEVA, 1936)

54. Convention concerning annual holidays with pay for seamen

(Not yet in force)

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
U.S.A.	29.10.1938	
Belgium ¹	11. 4.1938	1944-1945
Mexico ¹	12. 6.1942	1944-1945

¹ Voluntary report.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Belgium.

See below.

Mexico.

Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico of 1917 (§133).

Federal Labour Act of 18 August 1931 (L.S. 1931, Mex. 1).

Act of 30 December 1939 concerning general means of communication.

Regulations concerning technical inspection of machinery, promulgated on 27 January 1939.

The Government of *Belgium* states that the provisions of the Convention are applied by means of joint agreements between professional associations of shipowners and seamen. All seamen without exception employed on vessels engaged in trade benefit from these agreements. The joint agreements which were concluded during the war are still in force. Under these agreements, officers are entitled to one day's leave for every 20 days' service entered in the ship's register. Ratings are entitled to one day's leave for every 30 days' service entered in the ship's register. In addition, seamen have obtained a longer holiday on their return to their country of origin. As soon as the position regarding the maintenance of crews on board vessels allows it, this holiday may be as long as 3 months.

The Government of *Mexico* states that Article 1 of the Convention is applied under §133 of the Federal Labour Act and by §§51-59, 195, 196 and 286 of the Act concerning general means of communication. §286 of the Act concerning general means of communication covers fishermen. The Government adds that there is no discrepancy between the national legislation and paragraph 1 of Article 1. The national legislation contains exceptions corresponding to those provided for in the Convention.

With regard to Article 2 of the Convention, the Government states that seamen are subject to §82 of the Federal Act, which provides that workers with more than one year of service are entitled to an annual holiday with pay, the duration of which will be fixed by the parties to the contract of employment but which in no case may be less than four work-

ing days and that, after two years of service, the annual holiday will be not less than five working days. The minimum annual holiday allowed under the national legislation is less than that provided for in the Convention. Fortunately for seamen, all contracts are in writing and stipulate the legal period of holidays. In most cases holidays fixed by collective agreements are longer than those prescribed by law. However, if the worker does not claim his holiday within a year he loses his right to it. In the case of seamen, the period of the holiday is calculated from the time of disembarkation. If the ship sails again before the seafarer has had his full holiday he may return to duty and claim the rest of his holiday later. Alternatively, he may renounce the remainder of his holiday and claim double pay for those days of his holiday during which he resumes work on board ship. If the worker continues to remain on holiday instead of rejoining his ship he is considered as being on leave without pay when the period of his holiday expires.

With regard to Article 5 of the Convention no worker may renounce any statutory right. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, a seafarer may lose his right to his holiday if he does not claim it within the year for which it is due.

Mexican legislation contains no provision of the kind mentioned in Article 6 of the Convention, but, as this is optional for ratifying Governments, the Government does not feel that it is obliged to include this point in its legislation, however desirable it may be.

The authorities responsible for the enforcement of the Convention are the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, the Department of Maritime Affairs, the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, the Labour Inspectorate and the Procurators.

There have been a large number of claims for holidays brought by seafarers, particularly when they have been dismissed. No statistics on the enforcement of the Convention are available and no comments have been made by workers' or employers' organisations.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

57. Convention concerning hours of work on board ship and manning

(Not yet in force)

Countries	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by reports received
U.S.A.	29.10.1938	
Australia ¹	24. 9.1938	1944-1945
Belgium ¹	11. 4.1938	1944-1945
Sweden ²	6. 1.1939	

¹ Voluntary report.² Conditional ratification.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

Australia.

Navigation Act, 1912-1935.
Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1934.
Navigation (Manning Accommodation and Coasting Trade) Regulations.
National Security (Maritime Industry) Regulations, Orders Nos. 1-45, issued in 1942 and 1943.
Various Determinations and Agreements by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Belgium.

Act of 7 March 1938 to ratify the Convention.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *Australia* states that

it has nothing to add to its previous reports. No exceptions have been granted under paragraph 3, Article 1 or under paragraph 1, Article 21.

The Government of *Belgium* states that hours of work on board Belgian vessels are regulated by collective agreements between the parties concerned. These Regulations are, in general, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention regarding hours of work. Consequently, the Regulations concerning the crews of vessels comply with the provisions of the Convention.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

23rd SESSION (GENEVA, 1937)

61. Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry
(Not yet in force)

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Period covered by report received
New Zealand ¹	29. 3. 1938	1944-1945

¹ Voluntary report.

LIST OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, ETC. (I)

New Zealand.

Factories Act, 1921-1922 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2A), as amended by the Act of 1936 (L.S. 1936, N.Z. 2B).
Labour Legislation Emergency Regulations, No. 167 of 1939 and No. 123 of 1940.
Various Awards relating to different industrial districts.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
(II, IV, V, VI)

The Government of *New Zealand* gives detailed information regarding the application of the various Articles of the Convention and states that workers in the industries covered by the awards in the various industrial districts are bound by the provisions of the Factories Acts or, if they are not, all the awards except that for the Northern and Wellington Flax Mills district, provide for a 40-hour week.

With regard to overtime, the report states that the prescribed working hours or times may from time to time be extended. In-

formation is given regarding the extension of working hours or time in the case of women and boys. Every person who is employed during such extended hours shall be paid therefor at not less than one half as much as the ordinary rate.

In every factory the occupier shall at all times keep the prescribed form for the wages and overtime book, or in such other form as approved by the inspector. Fines are imposed for failure to comply with the Regulations regarding records and notices regarding wages and overtime.

The only suspension made under Article 11 was in respect of certain workers in the engineering trade.

Under Article 13 of the Convention, figures are given regarding the number of hours overtime worked in various industries (bag and sack, flock milling, etc.) during the year 1943-44.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

No information.

24th SESSION (GENEVA, 1938)

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture

This Convention came into force on 22 June 1940

Note:

Article 2 of this Convention provides that:

1. Any Member which ratifies this Convention may, by a declaration appended to its ratification, exclude from its acceptance of the Convention:

- (a) Any one of Parts II, III, or IV; or
- (b) Parts II and IV; or
- (c) Parts III and IV.

2. Any Member which has made such a declaration may at any time cancel that declaration by a subsequent declaration.

3. Every Member for which a declaration made under paragraph 1 of this Article is in force shall indicate each year in its annual report upon the application of this Convention the extent to which any progress has been made with a view to the application of the Part or Parts of the Convention excluded from its acceptance.

Country	Date of registration of ratification	Periods covered by report received
New Zealand ¹	18. 1. 1940	1944-1945

¹ Excluding Part II.

I

The laws which carry out the provisions of this Convention are not usually laws passed specifically for this purpose but are general provisions relating to the compilation of statistics.

ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (II, IV, V)

Article 1

The Government states that statistics are published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, the *New Zealand Official Year Book*, the *Annual Report of the Department of Labour*, and *Statistical Report* (Prices, Wages, etc.).

Article 4

The Government states that the requirements of Article 4 are not necessary in the case of New Zealand.

Articles 5-12

New Zealand has excluded Part II from its acceptance of the Convention.

Articles 13-21

Information is given regarding the compilation of statistics of time rates of wages of normal hours of work in respect of certain specified industrial groups and, under Article

19, of the scale of payment for holidays, family allowances and overtime rates.

Article 22

The same statistics are given for agriculture as for other industries, except as to hours of work.

Hours of work in agriculture are regulated by the *Agricultural Workers Act, 1936*, which does not limit hours. Limitation has been found impracticable. Special holiday arrangements are provided. Dairy workers conditions are extended to the special classes of agricultural workers, e.g., market gardens, orchards, tobacco, industry, regulating hours of work and wages.

Article 23

Recourse to this Article is desired in respect of industrial districts of Taranaki, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland. In these smaller areas, because of delayed development, the collective bargaining procedure awards of the court of arbitration are not generally applied. There is a trend to extension of awards to these districts. The legislation on agriculture is of universal application.

COLONIES, ETC. (ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION) (III)

New Zealand. No comment.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION
MONTREAL, 1946

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE 22 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON THE APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONS



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
MONTREAL, 1946

APPENDIX

Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation)

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Committee of Experts appointed to examine the annual reports submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation upon the application of Conventions ratified by the Members of the Organisation and report on them to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office met in Montreal from 8 to 12 July 1946 and held their 16th Session.

During the year which has passed since the last session important changes have taken place in the composition of the Committee.

At its 97th Session the Governing Body (Paris, November 1945) appointed Mr. Paal BERG (Norway) as a member of the Committee of Experts. Mr. Berg is ex-President of the Supreme Court of Norway and former Chairman of the Governing Body on which he represented the Norwegian Government for a number of years.

Sir Arnold McNAIR (United Kingdom) resigned his seat on the Committee on being elected to a judgeship on the International Court of Justice. This brings to an end Sir Arnold's distinguished association with the Committee of Experts covering almost the entire period of the Committee's existence. He took over from the late Jules Gautier the responsible function of Reporter of the Committee and his work in this capacity has helped to establish a kind of international administrative practice in comparative law which cannot fail to be of the greatest value for the future work of the Committee.

The Governing Body at its 98th Session (Montreal, May 1946) appointed Mr. Harold Stewart KIRKALDY (United Kingdom) as a member of the Committee in the vacancy created by the resignation of Sir Arnold McNair. Mr. Kirkaldy is Professor of Industrial Relations at the University of Cambridge and had previously been a member of

the United Kingdom delegation to many sessions of the International Labour Conference.

The composition of the Committee is accordingly as follows:

Mr. Paal BERG (Norwegian),

Ex-President of the Supreme Court of Norway, former Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office;

Sir Atul CHATTERJEE, G.C.I.E. (Indian),

Former Member of the Secretary of State for India's Council, former Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour (Indian Civil Service), former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, former High Commissioner for India in London, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, 1932-33, President of the 10th (1927) Session of the International Labour Conference;

Mr. H. S. KIRKALDY (United Kingdom),

Professor of Industrial Relations at the University of Cambridge;

Mr. Helio LOBO (Brazilian),

Doctor of Law, Member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, former Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of the Brazilian Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, 1938-1941;

Mr. William RAPPARD (Swiss),

Professor at the University of Geneva, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, former Vice-Chairman of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, Director of the Mandates Section of the League Secretariat, 1920-1925;

Mr. Georges SCELLE (French),

Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, Associate of the Institute of International Law, former Professor at the University of Geneva and at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Assistant Secretary-General of the Academy of International Law at the Hague;

Dr. Shao-hwa TAN (Chinese),

Former Professor of International Law at the National Central University of China, former Chinese Minister to Mexico and Brazil;

Mr. Paul TSCHOFFEN (Belgian),

Doyen of the Bar at the Appeal Court of Liège, Minister of State, former Minister of Justice, of Labour, and for the Colonies;

Hon. Charles E. WYZANSKI, Jr. (U.S.A.),

Federal Judge, Representative of the United States Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in 1935, Solicitor to the Department of Labour, Washington, D.C., May 1933 - November 1935.

Of these nine members the following were present:

Mr. Paal BERG,
Mr. H. S. KIRKALDY,
Mr. Helio LOBO,
Mr. William RAPPARD,
Mr. Paul TSCHOFFEN,
Hon. Charles E. WYZANSKI, Jr.

Much to the Committee's regret, three of its members were unable to take part in the session. Sir Atul CHATTERJEE was attending a meeting of the Board of Liquidators of the League of Nations in Geneva, Professor SCHELLE was detained in Paris by important university duties, and Dr. TAN was prevented from attending because of the pressure of other work.

The Committee unanimously elected Mr. Tschoffen as Chairman and Professor Kirkaldy as Reporter.

While the present session of the Committee was the first to be held since the final termination of hostilities in the world war, the circumstances in which the Committee met cannot yet be considered as those of normality. The period covered by the reports which the Committee was called upon to consider was that of 1 October 1944 to 30 September 1945 — a period during the greater part of which military operations were still in progress both in Europe and in the Far East and many countries were still under enemy occupation. The period subsequent to September 1945 has been for many countries a period of transition from war to peace and of reconstruction, which is as yet far from complete, from the ravages of war, and when the inability to prepare reports on the measures taken to apply ratified Conventions was not merely excusable but for certain countries inevitable. The period between the receipt by the Office of the reports from the Governments and the date of the present session of the Committee has also been one of extreme pressure on the services of the Office, and

particularly those services necessary for translating the reports from the languages in which they were received from the Governments into French and English for the use of the Committee.

The Committee noted with gratification and will refer in more detail later to the real efforts made by many countries, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances referred to above, to fulfil their obligations under the international labour Conventions which they have ratified, and under the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. The Committee also appreciated the extent to which the Office had been able in conditions of great difficulty to supply information necessary to the work of the Committee. It is the earnest desire of the Committee that at their next session they may be able to approach the task in circumstances more nearly approaching those of normality.

In this connection the Committee note that the Governing Body, at its 98th Session, decided to convoke the 1947 Session of the International Labour Conference for the month of June, in accordance with the practice prevailing before the war. Resumption of this schedule will no doubt necessitate the Committee of Experts meeting in the spring so as to ensure sufficient time for their observations to be submitted to Governments. In view of the shorter period which will be available to the Office for carrying out the necessary preparatory work, the Committee desire once again to emphasise, in the words of the Conference Committee (Paris, 1945) on the Application of Conventions, "the very great importance of Governments despatching their annual reports to the Office by the time limit indicated by the Office. Unless this is done it will be impossible for the Office to prepare the technical work involved for the Committee of Experts in the first instance, and for the Conference Committee subsequently."

The Committee also venture to suggest to the Governing Body that if, within the resources at the disposal of the Office, it is necessary to establish certain priorities, the importance of not impairing confidence in the legislative work of the International Labour Organisation demands that supervision of the application of past decisions of the Organisation should have at least as high a place as the preparation of new decisions.

2. SUPPLY OF ANNUAL REPORTS

In requesting the Governments to supply reports on the application of the Conventions in force for their respective countries during the period 1 October 1944 to 30 September

1945, the Office had stated that while it was appreciated that conditions in a number of countries might not yet have become normal, it trusted that Governments would endeavour to furnish in their reports as full information as circumstances permitted.

The total number of annual reports requested for the year 1944-45 was 725. Up to the date of the closing of the present session of the Committee, the Office had received 382 reports in respect of the application of the 52 Conventions in force. A list showing the reports received classified according to the Conventions and countries concerned is given in the Appendix, which also indicates the ratifications in respect of which reports for the year 1944-45 were not requested. The Committee desire to thank the Governments of *Australia* and *Mexico* for their courtesy in furnishing *voluntary* reports on certain Conventions (*Australia*: No. 57); (*Mexico*: Nos. 46 and 54) ratified by these countries but which were not in force during the period 1944-45.

Bearing in mind the circumstances to which reference has already been made, the Committee cannot regard the receipt of more than half of the reports requested for the period under review as an entirely unsatisfactory result, but they trust that, with the progressive return to normal conditions, the strictly binding character of the obligations incumbent on Members of the International Labour Organisation under Article 22 of the Constitution will be realised by all Governments.

3. EFFECT OF WAR UPON CONVENTIONS

Reports have been received for the first time since the beginning of hostilities from the following European countries which were involved in the war; *Belgium*, *Denmark*, *France*, *Greece*, *Hungary*, *Italy*, *Netherlands* and *Norway*. Moreover, *Bulgaria*, *Luxembourg* and *Poland* have informed the Office that their reports are being prepared, but that there has been considerable delay in the work involved because of the destruction of archives during the war. Certain of the liberated countries in the above list (*Belgium*, *Denmark*, *Luxembourg*, *Netherlands*) have indicated that the administrations concerned attempted to keep in force the provisions of the Conventions even under the eye of the occupying authorities.

As military operations were still in progress in various countries during the greater part of the period covered (1944-45), it was only to be expected that a certain number of reports would mention suspensions or derogations of provisions of ratified Conventions

which had been made as a result of war conditions. However, there are indications of a return to stricter and more complete application by the repeal of these suspensions or derogations. For example, the *Belgian* Government states in respect of Convention 1 that "by Legislative Decree of 5 May 1944 all ordinances and other administrative decisions issued during enemy occupation were declared null". The *Indian* Government states that the provisions of Convention No. 45 which had been partly suspended were being restored as from 1 February 1946. The *Netherlands* Government similarly indicated measures taken to restore legislation, etc., which had been suspended or abrogated during enemy occupation (Conventions Nos. 2, 6, 26 and 41). In certain cases suspensions or derogations had been made in pursuance of provisions to that effect (war or other emergency) contained in the respective Conventions. Where the Conventions do not provide for such suspensions it is for consideration how far *force majeure* may be presumed in justification. So far no country has however thrown any doubt upon the continuance and survival after the end of a war of the legal obligations of the contracting parties arising from the ratification of Conventions. Special attention may be drawn to a formal statement made by the *Italian* Government delegate at the Paris Conference (November, 1945) that "the democratic Government of Italy considers itself absolutely bound by the international Conventions already ratified by Italy". The *Czechoslovak* Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in a letter of 27 June 1946 to the Office has stated that his Government is taking all steps to restore the application of international labour Conventions as applying in Czechoslovakia before the occupation of that country.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made in these cases towards the abrogation of suspensions of and derogations from the provisions of international labour Conventions made as a result of war conditions. It is the Committee's earnest hope that in the near future all such suspensions and derogations will have been eliminated. In this connection the Committee devoted some attention to the position in regard to Convention No. 29 (Forced Labour). The definition in this Convention of "forced or compulsory labour" excludes, *inter alia*, labour exacted in time of emergency, including war. One metropolitan Power in its report affecting one territory reports the action taken in allowing forced labour during the war. In its reports on other territories, and in the reports of other metropolitan countries on

territories for which they are responsible, no reference, however, is made to this matter although the Committee are aware that the one instance reported upon is not the sole case in which, owing to war circumstances, forced labour has been permitted in non-self-governing territories. While, in view of the definition in the Convention (Article 2 (d)) of "forced or compulsory labour", metropolitan countries may be legally justified in reporting no suspension of or derogation from the terms of the Convention in such cases, the Committee feel that it would be of interest that all cases where forced labour has been permitted in view of war conditions in territories in which the Convention is in force should be reported, and suggest that the Office should request metropolitan countries to supply full information on the point.

4. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE IN EXAMINING REPORTS

An opportunity was afforded to the members of the Committee in the course of their meeting of examining the reports received from the Governments. The form in which in the time available it had been possible for the Office to submit the reports to the Committee and lack of time in the course of the week during which the Committee met precluded detailed examination of the reports. For that reason and also because of the large number of countries which were still prevented by the circumstances already referred to from strict compliance with the obligations of the Conventions they had ratified, and of Article 22 of the Constitution, the Committee did not feel that the time had yet come to resume the practice of annexing to their report detailed comments on the reports submitted by the Governments.

Nevertheless, members of the Committee in the course of their necessarily incomplete examination of the reports did observe cases of lack of conformity between national legislation in countries far removed from the sphere of the late hostilities and certain international Conventions which have been ratified by these countries for many years. The Committee hope in the course of the coming year that they will be able to resume the previous practice under which each member of the Committee undertook a preliminary study of the reports relating to a certain number of Conventions prior to the meeting of the Committee, and that they will therefore be in a position next year to submit to the Governing Body detailed comments on the reports as previously and that the circumstances will be such as to enable them to feel that they can do so without presenting the

misleading picture which such action this year would represent.

5. PROPOSALS FOR REVISION OF ARTICLES 19 AND 22 OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Committee noted in connection with the proposals for constitutional reform which are at present under consideration by the International Labour Organisation, the recommendation of the Conference Delegation on Constitutional Questions that the terms of reference of the Committee of Experts might be widened in order, *inter alia*, to enable them to take cognisance of the information received by the Office in virtue of the proposed new terms of Article 19 of the Constitution (submission to competent authorities, information on unratified Conventions and on effect given to Recommendations).

The Committee noted with complete approval the observations of the Conference Delegation regarding the fundamental importance of the constitutional provisions requiring submission of Conventions and Recommendations to the "authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action", and would welcome the opportunity of submitting to the Governing Body observations on the reports to be received from States Members as to the measures taken by them in pursuance of that obligation.

The Committee also noted the new Article 23 of the Constitution proposed by the Conference Delegation under which the Governments would be required to communicate to the representative organisations of employers and workers in their respective countries the information and reports communicated to the Director in pursuance of Articles 19 and 22. The Committee assume that the intention is that the Governments will transmit to the Director any observations thereon which they may receive from the representative organisations, and that the Director will communicate them to the Committee. In order not to delay the transmission to the Director of the information and reports under Articles 19 and 22, the Committee venture to suggest that Governments might forward such observations to the Director not necessarily along with, but as soon as possible after, the despatch to him of the information and reports called for under Articles 19 and 22.

The Committee feel bound to draw the attention of the Governing Body to the increased volume of work which these suggested measures, and particularly the proposals for submission of periodical reports on Recommendations, will entail for the Committee,

and they request the Governing Body to give further consideration to increasing the membership of the Committee of Experts so that the burden of the work can be shared among a greater number of members than at present. They feel also that it may be necessary to contemplate extending the duration of the meetings of the Committee beyond the present customary limit of one week in the year.

6. LABOUR INSPECTION

The Committee of Experts have always attached fundamental importance to labour inspection as a guarantee for the adequate enforcement of labour laws and thereby of the provisions of ratified Conventions. The Committee called particular attention to this point in their 1945 Report and the Paris Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions endorsed this view by stating that "the adoption of a Convention on labour inspection should be accorded high priority in any programme for the remodelling of the Organisation. The Committee accordingly expressed the unanimous hope that the Governing Body will find it possible to place the question of labour inspection on the agenda of the Conference at its next ordinary session with a view to the adoption of a Convention on the subject." The Committee of Experts therefore noted with the greatest satisfaction the decision of the Governing Body at its 98th Session (Montreal, May 1946) to place "organisation of labour inspection in industrial and commercial undertakings" on the agenda of the 1947 Session of the Conference.

The Paris Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions had included in its report to the Conference the following passage: "One of the most important sources of information on the enforcement of labour legislation, including inspection, is the annual reports furnished by Governments under Article 22 of the Constitution. The forms for such reports prescribed by the Governing Body do not, however, at present call for information on such questions as the numerical strength of the inspection staffs or particulars about the frequency of inspection visits. The Committee decided to recommend the Committee of Experts to consider the question of amplifying the report forms in such a way as to obtain the fullest possible information on the measures taken in the various countries to implement the provisions of ratified Conventions." The subsequent decision, however, of the Governing Body to place the question of labour inspection on the agenda of the 1947 Conference and the fact that in preparation for the discussion at the

Conference the Office is circulating a comprehensive questionnaire to Governments led the Committee, while fully in agreement with the views expressed by the Paris Conference Committee, to consider that it would be preferable to await the information which will be elicited as a result of the questionnaire before considering further the question of revision of report forms in respect of inspection.

The Committee have noted with gratification that an increasing number of Governments refer in their reports to the activities of labour inspection services in supervising the enforcement of legislation giving effect in their countries to the provisions of Conventions and the Committee feel that this tendency combined with the measures in progress or contemplated for expansion of the work of the International Labour Organisation in the field of labour inspection should provide the States which ratify Conventions with surer guarantees than can be founded on a system of supervision which is confined to conformity between national legislation and international labour Conventions.

7. APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONS TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

In the past the Committee of Experts have attached particular importance to the application of ratified international labour Conventions to territories covered by Article 35 of the Constitution (*i.e.*, colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing). A number of developments suggest that even closer attention may be appropriate in the future.

In the first place, note was taken of action by the International Labour Organisation itself. At Philadelphia in 1944 and in Paris in 1945 Recommendations were adopted by the International Labour Conference concerning minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories. Moreover, the Committee understood that the Conference would be considering at its September 1946 Session the possibility of converting parts of these Recommendations into new international labour Conventions of particular concern to non-self-governing territories.

In the second place, conditions in non-self-governing territories have assumed a new international importance with the ratification of the United Nations Charter. This should mean that more reports on conditions in non-self-governing territories will be submitted to an international authority.

These constitutional developments both within the International Labour Organisation and within the international structure in

general reflect the fact that a higher degree of responsibility is accepted by the administering Powers in respect of their stewardship of the affairs of non-self-governing territories. The advance already made in regard to the application of international labour Conventions to many of these territories is considerable. Accelerated progress may be anticipated in the future. In view of the importance of this task, the Committee of Experts considered how best their own work on this subject could be organised.

Firstly, in pursuing consideration of a suggestion which was made at the last meeting of the Committee of Experts, it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee at their present session that an expert should be appointed to the Committee with particular knowledge of the social needs of non-self-governing territories, or a new member who, from his general knowledge of and interest in the problems of non-self-governing territories, might be willing to devote special attention to the question of application of the international labour code in dependent areas.

Secondly, the Committee was accustomed in the pre-war years to consider a special report on the application of Conventions to non-self-governing territories. From the Committee's examination of the information submitted to it by the Office, it is aware of considerable progress which has been made in the labour legislation of some territories, but detailed reports on that legislation have been received from the Governments of one or two colonial Powers only. While it would have been possible for the Committee, as in pre-

war years, to have included in its report a detailed analysis of this information, it seemed to the Committee preferable to wait until comparable information was available from the other Members responsible for social progress in non-self-governing territories. It seemed reasonable to expect that such information would be available next year. The Committee therefore unanimously decided to request the Office to prepare for their next session a detailed analysis of changes in labour legislation affecting dependent territories which have taken place since 1939.

*
* * *

The Committee desire to place on record their sense of indebtedness to the Members of the International Labour Organisation for supplying in conditions of great difficulty such a high proportion of reports on the application of the Conventions which they have ratified, and to the staff of the International Labour Office for the efforts which they have made in equally difficult circumstances to prepare the work for the Committee and for the assistance which they rendered to the Committee in the course of the present session.

Montreal, 12 July 1946.

(Signed) P. TSCHOFFEN,
Chairman.

(Signed) H. S. KIRKALDY,
Reporter.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE 22 (1944-45)

Reports Received and Reports Still Due, 12 July 1946

Total requested: 725 — Reports received: 382 — Reports still due: 343

Country	Reports received		Reports still due	
	Number received	Convention Nos.	Number due	Convention Nos.
Afghanistan.....	Nil	—	5	4, 13, 14, 41, 45
Argentine Republic.....	Nil	—	16	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
U.S.A.....	3	53, 55, 58	Nil	—
Australia.....	11	7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 63	Nil	—
Belgium.....	17	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 29, 33, 41, 43	13	7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 27, 45, 53, 55, 58
Brazil.....	Nil	—	11	3, 5, 6, 7, 16, 41, 42, 45, 52, 53, 58
Bulgaria.....	Nil	—	29	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30
Canada.....	9	1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27	Nil	—
Chile.....	33	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	Nil	—
China.....	Nil	—	13	7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 45, 59
Colombia.....	Nil	—	24	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Cuba.....	25	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 30, 33, 42, 45	Nil	—
Czechoslovakia.....	Nil	—	15	1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 43, 49
Denmark.....	18	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 29, 42, 52, 53, 63	Nil	—
Dominican Republic.....	Nil	—	44	1, 5, 7, 10
Egypt.....	1	63	1	53
Finland.....	17	2, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 29, 30, 34, 45	Nil	—
France.....	1	52	28	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, 49
United Kingdom.....	25	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45	1	50
Greece.....	11	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 19, 27, 41, 45	5	7, 8, 9, 15, 16
Hungary.....	17	2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 41, 42, 45	1	48
India.....	14	1, 4, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 41, 45	Nil	—
Iraq.....	4	19, 41, 42, 58	1	18
Ireland.....	26	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49	Nil	—
Italy.....	11	2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 26, 29	9	7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 32
Liberia.....	Nil	—	1	29
Luxembourg.....	Nil	—	27	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28
Mexico.....	28	6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 42, 43, 45, 49, 52, 53, 55, 62, 63	Nil	—

Reports Received and Reports Still Due, 12 July 1946 (concluded)

Country	Reports received		Reports still due	
	Number received	Convention Nos.	Number due	Convention Nos.
Netherlands.....	23	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 33, 41, 42, 45, 48, 63	Nil	—
New Zealand.....	Nil	—	20	1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 32, 41, 42, 44, 45, 49, 53, 63
Nicaragua.....	Nil	—	30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Norway.....	20	2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 42, 43, 49, 53, 58, 59, 63	3	11, 29, 50
Poland.....	Nil	—	20	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 27, 48
Portugal.....	9	1, 4, 6, 14, 17, 18, 19, 27, 45	Nil	—
Sweden.....	22	2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 27, 29, 32, 34, 42, 45, 58, 63	Nil	—
Switzerland.....	14	2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 18, 19, 27, 29, 41, 44, 45, 62, 63	Nil	—
Turkey.....	1	45	Nil	—
Union of South Africa.....	6	2, 19, 26, 41, 45, 63	Nil	—
Uruguay.....	Nil	—	30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 33
Venezuela.....	16	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 19, 22, 26, 27, 29, 45	1	21
Yugoslavia.....	Nil	—	21	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29
* * *				
Burma.....	Nil	—	14	1, 4, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 41, 45

**Ratifications Registered between 1921 and 1938 in respect of which
no Reports were Requested for the Period 1944-45¹**

The ratifications in question are as follows:

	Number of ratifications		Number of ratifications
Albania.....	4	Latvia.....	17
Austria.....	19	Lithuania.....	7
Estonia.....	22	Rumania.....	17
Germany.....	17	Spain.....	34
Japan.....	14		

¹ The above table is given for statistical purposes only. Clearly a number of complicated legal and constitutional questions arise, varying from case to case, as to whether reports are due in these cases.