

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1937

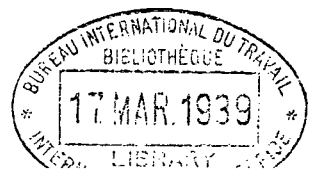


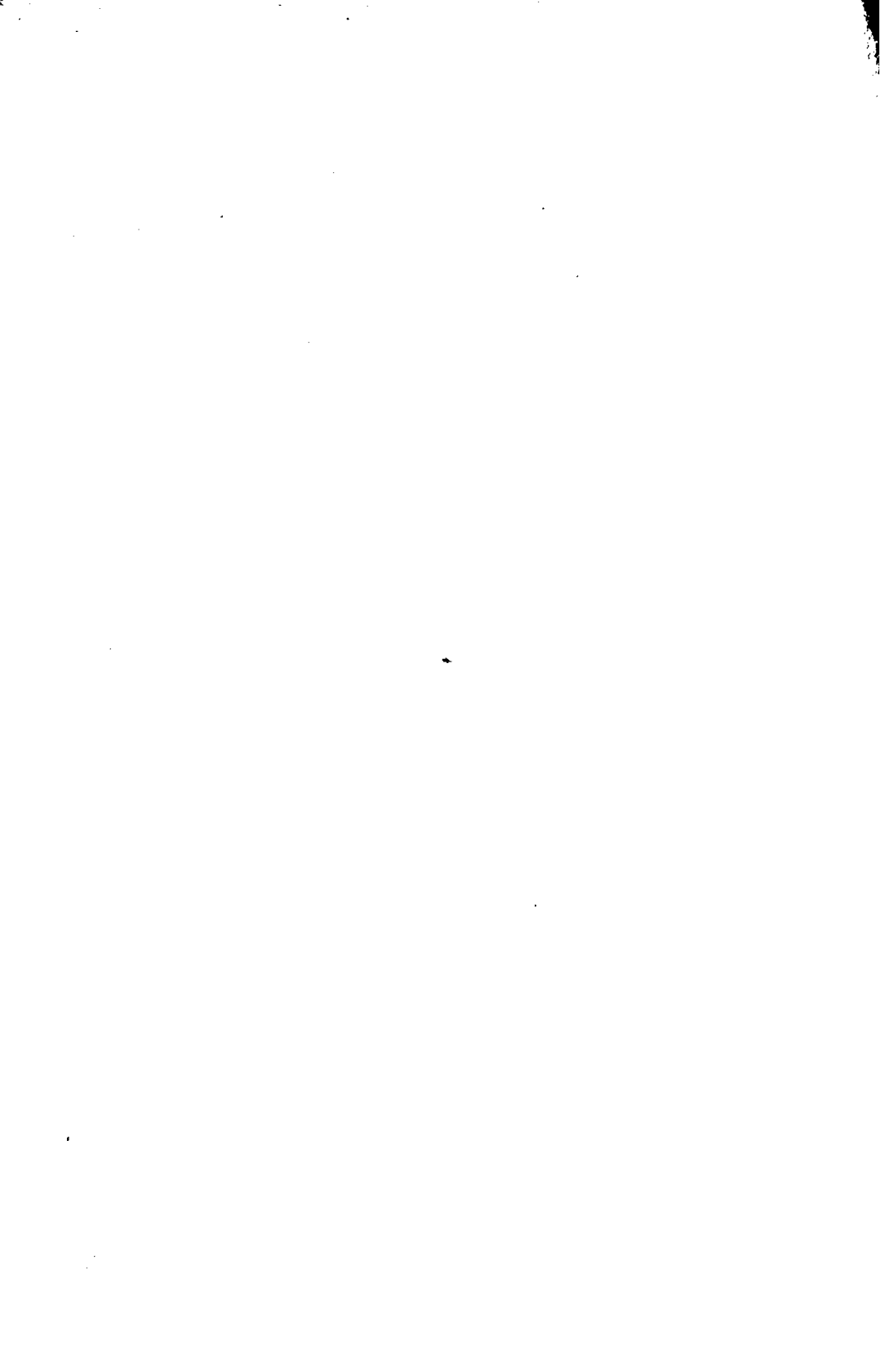
GENEVA

1937

341.25
c. 3

47871





OFFICIAL BULLETIN

January-December 1937.

Vol. XXII.

INDEX

A

	PAGE
Accident prevention :	
<i>See Safety.</i>	
Accommodation :	
<i>See International Labour Office.</i>	
Afghanistan :	
<i>Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	71
Agriculture :	
<i>Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers :</i>	
Representation concerning application in Estonia.....	175
<i>Convention concerning age for admission of children to employment in agriculture :</i>	
Proposed revision.....	15
<i>Committee on agricultural work :</i>	
Report approved by Governing Body.....	13
Appointments to	157, 171
<i>Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee :</i>	
Appointments to	171
<i>Permanent Agricultural Committee :</i>	
Composition	14
Proposed agenda	14
Relations with Committee of Governing Body	15
Wage regulation in agriculture :	
Proposed report	15
Proposed meeting.....	54, 164, 179
Appointments to	55, 157, 158, 171, 179

	PAGE
Agriculture : (contd.)	
<i>Preparatory committee to co-ordinate the work of international organisations in connection with agricultural education :</i>	
Appointment to	157
See also <i>Children and young persons ; Holidays with pay ; Hours of work ; Workmen's Compensation.</i>	
Application of Conventions :	
<i>Committee of experts on the application of Conventions :</i>	
Appointments to	26, 56, 165, 180
Proposed meeting	53
Suggestions adopted by Governing Body	50
Report transmitted to the International Labour Conference.	160
Forms for annual reports approved by Governing Body	156
Questions considered by Governing Body	178
Representations concerning the application of international labour Conventions :	
Estonia : Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention...	175
India : Unemployment Convention	153
Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers (Unemployment Convention, 1919)	27, 61-66
President of the Labour Party of Mauritius (various Conventions)	66-69, 161
<i>Société de Bienfaisance</i> of Mauritius	182
Argentine Republic :	
<i>White phosphorus (Recommendation, 1919) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General	29
Asiatic countries :	
<i>Resolution concerning the improvement of conditions of work in Asiatic countries :</i>	
Proposed tripartite labour conference	16
<i>Resolution concerning the calling of an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic countries and the establishment of an Asiatic committee : text</i>	
Proposed advisory tripartite conference of Asiatic countries ..	58, 166
Australia :	
<i>Unemployment indemnity (sea) (Convention, 1920) :</i>	
Application to New Guinea and Papua	185
<i>Elimination of recruiting : Holidays with pay (Recommendations, 1936) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General	71
Austria :	
<i>Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	186
Automatic coupling :	
<i>Committee on automatic coupling :</i>	
Appointments to	54, 159, 165

B

Belgium :

PAGE

Night work (women) (revised) : Hours of work (sheet glass works) (Conventions, 1934) ; Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) ; Minimum wage fixing machinery (Convention, 1928) :

Formal ratification 187-190

Night work (women) (Convention, 1919) :

Denunciation 190

Brazil :

Night work (women) (Convention, 1919) :

Denunciation 74

Broadcasting :

See *Rights of performers.*

Building and civil engineering industries :

Draft Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry : text 108

Errata : See cover of index.

Recommendation concerning safety provisions in the building industry : text 115

Erratum : See cover of index.

Recommendation concerning inspection in the building industry : text 138

Recommendation concerning co-operation in accident prevention in the building industry : text 139

Recommendation concerning vocational education for the building industry : text 141

Resolution concerning responsibility of machine builders, etc., as regards safety devices in the building industry : text 142

See also *Hours of work.*

Burma :

Resolution concerning the collaboration of Burma with the International Labour Organisation : text 148

C

Calendar reform :

Resolution concerning calendar reform :

Resolution of Governing Body 17

Chemical industry :

See *Norway.*

Children and young persons :

Protection of child labour in agriculture 164

Resolution concerning annual returns of employed children under the school-leaving age :

Considered by Governing Body 177

See also *Minimum age.*

	PAGE
China :	
<i>Minimum age (sea) (Convention, 1920) ; Minimum age (trimmers and stokers) ; Medical examination of young persons (sea) (Conventions, 1921) ; Seamen's articles of agreement : Repatriation of seamen (Conventions, 1926) ; Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	29
<i>Resolution concerning the uniformity of the protection of workers in China : text</i>	146
Coal-mining industry :	
<i>Committee on conditions of work in coal mines :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 54
Proposed conference of coal-producing countries :	
Resolution of Governing Body	25
Tripartite meeting on coal mines	57, 163
See also : <i>Hours of work ; Safety ; Women's work.</i>	
Commission of Enquiry (Article 26) :	
Appointments to	57, 70
Committees :	
Appointments to various Committees	21-23, 26
Renewal of appointments	24-25, 26
See also under titles of Committees.	
Conference :	
See <i>International Labour Conference.</i>	
Constitution of International Labour Organisation :	
See <i>International Labour Organisation.</i>	
Conventions :	
See <i>Application of Conventions</i> ; also under subjects of Conventions.	
Cost of living and wages statistics :	
<i>Committee on cost of living and wages statistics :</i>	
Appointments to	21
D	
Domestic Servants :	
See <i>Holidays with pay.</i>	
Dust :	
Diseases due to :	
See <i>Occupational diseases.</i>	
E	
Economic and financial questions :	
<i>Resolution concerning the calling of economic conferences :</i>	
Proposed subjects for consideration	17
Representation of International Labour Organisation	17
Action by Governing Body	49

	PAGE
Economic and financial questions : (contd.)	
<i>Resolution concerning methods to promote the industrial develop- ment of the various countries :</i>	
Office's studies noted by Governing Body	18
<i>Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations :</i>	
Appointments to	22
Representation of the International Labour Organisation on the Committee on Raw Materials	156
Study on international trade, employment and wages	161
Egypt :	
<i>Membership in the International Labour Organisation :</i>	
Registration by the Secretariat of the League of Nations	60
Employment agencies :	
<i>Recommendation concerning employment agencies :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland	193
Switzerland	41
Equality of treatment :	
<i>Resolution concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign seamen :</i>	
Action by Governing Body	49
Errata :	206
(See also slip attached to Index.)	
Estonia :	
<i>Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	191
European Union :	
<i>Unemployment Committee of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union :</i>	
Appointments to	21
F	
Factory inspection :	
<i>Resolution concerning labour inspection :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body	15
Proposed regional conference of representatives of factory inspection services in Eastern European countries	20
Proposed international Conference	48
<i>Second Regional Conference of representatives of factory inspection services :</i>	
Date of opening noted by Governing Body	52
Report to be submitted to Governing Body	163
Report considered by Governing Body	182
See also <i>Building and civil engineering industries.</i>	
Finance :	
<i>Finance Committee :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 22, 54, 171-172
Reports of : adopted by Governing Body	27, 51, 154, 166, 182
Effect of devaluation of the Swiss franc	27
Decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations	181-182

Finland :

Hours of work (hotels, etc.) ; (theatres, etc.) ; (hospitals, etc.) (Recommendations, 1930) ; Protection against accidents (dockers) reciprocity ; Minimum age (non-industrial employment) (Recommendations, 1932) ; Employment agencies ; Invalidity, old age and survivors' insurance (Recommendations, 1933) ; Unemployment provision (Recommendation, 1934) ; Unemployment (young persons) (Recommendation, 1935) :
 Communication to Secretary-General..... 192-194

France :

Elimination of recruiting (Recommendation, 1936) :
 Communication to Secretary-General..... 74

Freedom of association :

See *Right of association*.

G

Glass works :

Technical Committee on glass works :
 Record of meeting noted by Governing Body..... 50
 Appointments to 54, 157
 See also *Hours of work*.

Governing Body of the International Labour Office :

Officers..... 12, 170
 Changes in composition 47
 Proposed visit by a delegation of the Governing Body to the Union of South Africa..... 49
 Government deputy members..... 170
Resolution concerning the composition of the Government group of the Governing Body :
 Considered by Governing Body..... 178

Great Britain :

Sheet-glass works (Convention, 1934) : Formal ratification.... 30
Night work (women) (Convention revised, 1934) : Formal ratification 31
Night work (women) (Convention, 1919) Denunciation..... 31

H

Hall porters :

See *Holidays with Pay*.

Handicraftsmen :

Preparatory Sub-Committee on handicraftsmen :
 Appointments to 22

Health Organisation : See *League of Nations*.

Holidays with pay :

Holidays with pay in agriculture..... 13, 164
Resolutions concerning holidays with pay for domestic servants, hall porters and home workers :
 Considered by Governing Body..... 16

Holidays with pay : (contd.)

<i>Resolution concerning holidays with pay for agricultural workers :</i>	
Referred to Committee on agricultural work.....	16
<i>Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Australia.....	71
India	75
Ireland	35
New Zealand.....	38
Siam	39

Home workers :

 See *Holidays with pay.*

Hours of work :

 General :

<i>Resolution concerning the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work : text.....</i>	150
Resolution of Governing Body.....	175

 Agriculture :

Technical study	164
-----------------------	-----

 Building and civil engineering industry :

<i>Resolution concerning the calling of a tripartite technical conference :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body.....	18

 Chemical industry :

Governing Body representatives at tripartite meeting.....	20
Scope of agenda	20
Record noted by Governing Body	47

 Coal mines :

<i>Resolution concerning the calling of a tripartite technical conference :</i>	
Proposed report	17
Proposed technical tripartite meeting	156
Resolution of Governing Body.....	156

 Glass industry :

<i>Convention for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet glass works :</i>	
Formal ratification : Belgium	188
Great Britain	30
<i>Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass-bottle works :</i>	
Formal ratification : Ireland.....	79

 Hospitals, etc. :

<i>Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the protection or care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland	192

 Hotels, etc. :

<i>Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland.....	192

 Iron and steel industry :

<i>Resolution concerning the calling of a tripartite technical conference :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body	18

Hours of work : (contd.)

Maritime work :

*Recommendation concerning hours of work on board ship and
manning :*
Communication to Secretary-General : India..... 197

Printing industry :

Preparatory technical tripartite meeting :
Appointment of Governing Body representatives..... 20
Scope of agenda..... 20
Record noted by Governing Body..... 47

Road transport :

Question placed on agenda of International Labour Confer-
ence 175

Textile industry :

*Draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in
the textile industry : text..... 100*
*Resolution concerning modifications of the Reduction of Hours
of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937, in the case of certain
countries : text 142*

Theatres, etc. :

*Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in
theatres and other places of public amusement :*
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland..... 192

Hungary :

Night work (women) (Convention, revised 1934) :
Formal ratification 33
Night work (women) (Convention, 1919) :
Denunciation 34
Maintenance of migrants' pension rights (Convention, 1935) :
Formal ratification 196

I

Immigration :

See *Migration*.

India :

*Elimination of recruiting : Holidays with pay (Recommendations,
1936) :*
Communication to Secretary-General..... 75
*Seamen's welfare in ports : Hours of work and manning (sea)
(Recommendations, 1936) :*
Communication to Secretary-General..... 197

Industrial development :

See *Economic and financial questions*.

Industrial hygiene :

Correspondence Committee on industrial hygiene :
Record of meeting noted by Governing Body..... 26
Pathological conditions of respiratory system..... 26
Dangers of disinfestation in agriculture and horticulture... 26
Appointments to 21, 22, 24, 56, 157, 158, 159, 164, 179, 180

International Labour Conference :

Twenty-third Session (1937) :

Letter addressed to Governments.....	1
Memorandum	4
Date of opening	19
Text of Draft Conventions, Recommendations and resolutions	85-150

Twenty-fourth Session (1938) :

Preliminary discussion of agenda.....	18-19
Agenda	48

Twenty-fifth Session (1939) :

Proposed agenda	177
Qualifications of employers' representatives.....	156
Question concerning the nomination of an employers' delegate by the U.S.S.R.	176

International Labour Office :

Accommodation Sub-Committee :

Appointments to	172
-----------------------	-----

International Labour Organisation :

<i>Resolution concerning the obligations of Members of the International Labour Organisation : text.....</i>	148
Considered by the Governing Body.....	176
Procedure for amendment of Constitution.....	25
Withdrawal of Italy.....	184
See also <i>Burma</i> .	

International trade :

See : *Economic and financial questions*.

Invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance :

<i>Convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance :</i>	
Formal ratification : Hungary.....	196
<i>Recommendation concerning the general principles of invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland.....	193
Switzerland	41-44

Irish Free State :

<i>Elimination of recruiting ; Holidays with pay (Recommendations, 1936) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General.....	35
<i>Night work (bakeries) (Convention, 1925) ; Night work (women) (Convention revised, 1934) ; Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (Convention revised, 1934) :</i>	
Formal ratification	77

	PAGE
Irish Free State : (contd.)	
<i>Night work (women) (Convention, 1919); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (Convention, 1925) :</i>	
Formal denunciation	78
<i>Unemployment provision (Convention, 1934); Reduction of hours of work (glass-bottle works) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	79
Iron and steel industry :	
<i>Committee on conditions of work in the iron and steel industry :</i>	
Appointments to	22, 54
See also <i>Hours of work.</i>	
Italy :	
Withdrawal of Italy from the International Labour Organisation	184
J	
Japan :	
<i>Unemployment (young persons) (Recommendation, 1935) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General	35
L	
Labour inspection :	
See <i>Factory inspection.</i>	
League of Nations :	
Decisions of Assembly affecting the International Labour Organisation	19
Health organisation :	
Collaboration of International Labour Office	57, 160
Second European Conference on rural Hygiene :	
Collaboration of International Labour Office	166
M	
Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers :	
See <i>Application of Conventions.</i>	
Management :	
<i>Advisory Committee on management :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 54, 157
Proposed meeting and agenda	53
Resolution approved by Governing Body	167
Maritime questions :	
<i>Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement :</i>	
Formal ratification : China	29
<i>Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen :</i>	
Formal ratification : China	29
<i>Convention concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships :</i>	
Formal ratification : Norway	201

	PAGE
Maritime questions : (contd.)	
<i>Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship :</i>	
Application to New Guinea and Papua.....	185
<i>Recommendation concerning the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : India.....	197
<i>Resolutions adopted at the Twenty-first Session of the Conference :</i>	
Action by Governing Body	49-50
Resolution concerning the contractor system.....	49
Resolution concerning the accommodation of crews aboard cargo vessels.....	49
Resolution concerning wages.....	50
<i>Joint Maritime Commission :</i>	
Method of appointing shipowners' and seamen's representatives	19
Enlargement of Commission	24, 154
Constitution	155
Representatives of Governing Body.....	155
<i>Mixed committee on inland navigation :</i>	
Appointment to	157
See also <i>Economic and financial questions ; Equality of treatment ; Medical examination ; Minimum age ; Periodical reports ; Unemployment indemnity ; Workmen's compensation.</i>	
Mauritius :	
Representation concerning application of Conventions.....	161
See also <i>Application of Conventions.</i>	
Medical examination of young persons (sea) :	
<i>Convention concerning compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea :</i>	
Formal ratification : China.....	29
Mexico :	
<i>Night work (young persons) (Convention, 1919) ; Unemployment indemnity (shipwreck) (Convention, 1920) ; Right of association (agriculture) (Convention, 1921) ; Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (Convention revised, 1934) :</i>	
Formal ratification	80
<i>Workmen's compensation (agriculture) (Convention, 1921) :</i>	
Formal ratification	200
Migration :	
<i>Convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old age and widow's and orphans' insurance :</i>	
Formal ratification : Spain.....	205
<i>Resolution concerning migration of workers :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body.....	16
<i>Resolution concerning German immigration :</i>	
Labour problems to be followed.....	18

	PAGE
Migration : (contd.)	
<i>Resolution concerning the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes : text</i>	144
Erratum	206
Considered by Governing Body.....	177
<i>Migration Committee :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 22, 54
Report considered by Governing Body.....	50
International migration with a view to settlement : resolutions approved by Governing Body.....	50
Simplification of passports and visas for migrants : resolutions approved by Governing Body.....	51
Settlement of colonists : Proposed conference	166, 178
See also <i>Social insurance</i> .	
Minimum age :	
<i>Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment :</i>	
Proposed revision	12-13
Formal ratification : Norway.....	201
<i>Convention concerning the age for the admission of children to non-industrial employment :</i>	
Proposed revision	12-13
<i>Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea :</i>	
Formal ratification : China	29
<i>Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea (revised) :</i>	
Formal ratification : Norway.....	201
<i>Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers :</i>	
Formal ratification : China.....	29
<i>Recommendation concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland.....	193
Switzerland	41-42
<i>Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (revised 1937) : text</i>	89
<i>Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (revised 1937) : text</i>	94
<i>Recommendation concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment in family undertakings : text</i>	100
<i>Resolution concerning annual returns of employed children under the school-leaving age : text</i>	144
Minimum wages :	
<i>Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery :</i>	
Formal ratification : Belgium.....	189
Netherlands	36

N

Native labour :

PAGE

<i>Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour :</i>	
Formal ratification : France.....	195
<i>Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers :</i>	
Formal ratification : Norway.....	201
<i>Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Australia.....	71
France.....	74
India.....	75
Ireland.....	35
New Zealand.....	38
Siam.....	39
<i>Resolution concerning indigenous workers :</i>	
Text.....	145
Considered by Governing Body.....	177
<i>Committee of experts on Native labour :</i>	
Proposed meeting.....	20
Appointments to.....	21, 24, 57, 157

Netherlands :

<i>Minimum wage-fixing machinery (Convention, 1928) :</i>	
Formal ratification.....	36
<i>Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification.....	37
<i>Unemployment (young persons) (Recommendation, 1935) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General.....	81
<i>Night work (women) (Convention, 1919) :</i>	
Denunciation.....	201

New Zealand :

<i>Unemployment (young persons) (Recommendation, 1935) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General.....	38

Night work :

<i>Convention concerning night work in bakeries :</i>	
Formal ratification : Ireland.....	77
<i>Convention concerning the employment of women during the night (revised 1934) :</i>	
Formal ratification : Great Britain.....	31-32
Hungary.....	33-34
Ireland.....	77
<i>Convention concerning the employment of women during the night :</i>	
Denunciation : Brazil.....	74
Great Britain.....	33
Hungary.....	34
Ireland.....	78

See also *Periodical reports.*

	PAGE
Norway :	
<i>Minimum age (industry) (Convention, 1919); Weekly rest (industry) (Convention, 1921); Recruiting of indigenous workers; Officers' competency certificates; Minimum age (sea) (revised) (Conventions, 1936) :</i>	
Formal ratification	201
Communication from the Union of workers in the chemical industry	160
Nutrition :	
<i>Resolution concerning the nutrition of workers :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body.....	16
Representatives of the International Labour Organisation on the League of Nations Mixed Committee	18
Proposed meeting of Committee of experts on workers' nutrition	18
<i>Committee of experts on workers' nutrition :</i>	
Appointments to	23, 54
Proposed meeting	53
Report approved by Governing Body.....	161
O	
Occupational diseases :	
<i>Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934) :</i>	
Formal ratification : Sweden.....	40
<i>Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925) :</i>	
Denunciation : Sweden	40
<i>Resolution concerning diseases due to dust :</i>	
Proposed meeting	16
Opium smoking :	
<i>Resolution concerning opium smoking by workers :</i>	
Communication to Governments.....	16
P	
Periodical reports :	
<i>Committee on periodical reports :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 22, 54, 173
Proposed meeting and agenda	53
Proposed direct transmission of reports to Governments... ..	164
Draft Reports concerning Conventions No. 20; Night work (bakeries); No. 22; Seamen's articles of agreement; No. 23; Repatriation of seamen; No. 24; Sickness insurance (industry, etc.); No. 25; Sickness insurance (agriculture).....	181
See also <i>International Labour Organisation</i> .	
Permanent Court of International Justice :	
<i>Chamber for labour cases :</i>	
Composition	28

	PAGE
Poland :	
<i>Workmen's compensation (accidents); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (Conventions, 1925) :</i>	
Formal ratification	203
Portugal :	
<i>Underground work (women) (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	204
Professional workers :	
<i>Advisory committee on professional workers :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 54, 157, 158, 159, 164, 180
Proposed meeting and agenda	52
Resolutions approved by Governing Body	167
Public works :	
<i>Recommendation concerning international co-operation in respect of public works : text</i>	85
<i>Recommendation concerning the national planning of public works : text</i>	86
<i>Resolution concerning international co-operation with reference to public works :</i>	
Text	143
Erratum	206
Considered by Governing Body	176
Proposed International Public Works Committee	176
<i>Resolution concerning public works :</i>	
Proposed discussion by the Conference	18
<i>Committee on public works and national technical equipment of the Communications and Transit Organisation :</i>	
Appointments to	22
R	
Raw materials :	
Collaboration with the League of Nations concerning raw materials	57
Reduction of hours of work :	
See <i>Hours of work</i> .	
Representations concerning application of Conventions :	
See <i>Application of Conventions</i> .	
Resolutions :	
<i>Resolutions adopted at the Twentieth Session of the Conference :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body	15-18
Right of association and combination :	
<i>Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers :</i>	
Formal ratification : Mexico	80

	PAGE
Right of association and combination : (contd.)	
<i>Resolution concerning freedom of association :</i>	
Considered by Governing Body	15
<i>Committee on freedom of association :</i>	
Report approved	47
Proposed report by the Director	47
Appointments to	54
Rights of performers :	
<i>Rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds :</i>	
Report of the International Labour Office	15
Proposed meeting of experts	49
Proposed discussion by the Conference	19, 49
Rural hygiene :	
See <i>League of Nations</i> .	
S	
Safety :	
<i>Recommendation for expediting reciprocity as provided for in the Convention, adopted in 1932, concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland	198
<i>Resolution concerning responsibility of machine builders, etc., as regards safety devices in the building industry :</i>	
Considered by the Governing Body	176
<i>Correspondence Committee on accident prevention :</i>	
Appointments to 22, 25, 54, 56, 159,	164
Proposed meeting and agenda	52
Record noted by Governing Body	182
<i>Safety in coal mines :</i>	
Proposed model safety code	48
See also <i>Building and civil engineering industry ; Factory inspection</i> .	
Salaried employees :	
<i>Advisory Committee on salaried employees :</i>	
Record of meeting noted	58
Proposed studies	58
Appointment to	159
Siam :	
<i>Unemployment (young persons) (Recommendation, 1935) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General	39
<i>Elimination of recruiting ; Holidays with pay (Recommendations, 1936) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General	39
Sickness insurance :	
See <i>Periodical reports</i> .	

	PAGE
Social charges :	
<i>Committee on social charges :</i>	
Appointment to	22, 54
Proposed meeting	52, 164
International Survey of Social Services.....	182
Social insurance :	
<i>Correspondence Committee on social insurance :</i>	
Appointments to	23, 24, 55, 56, 165, 179-180
Governing Body representatives.....	174
Proposed meeting	179
<i>Meeting of experts on social insurance :</i>	
Communication of conclusions to national administrations.....	58
<i>Resolution concerning the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes : text.....</i>	144
Spain :	
<i>Maintenance of migrants' pension rights (Convention, 1935) :</i>	
Formal ratification	205
Spare time :	
<i>Advisory Committee of correspondents on workers' spare time :</i>	
Proposed meeting of the Executive Committee.....	26
Composition and agenda.....	26
Appointments to	21, 54
Report approved by Governing Body.....	154
Subjects for study.....	154
Standing Orders :	
Proposed immediate constitution of the Committee on the application of Conventions at the beginning of each Session of the Conference.....	19
<i>Standing Orders Committee of the Governing Body :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 22, 54, 173-174
Proposed amendments to the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference.....	58
Questions referred to.....	179
Statistics :	
<i>Committee of statistical experts :</i>	
Proposed meeting and agenda.....	53
Appointments to	57, 165
<i>Conference of labour statisticians :</i>	
Proposed meeting and agenda.....	52
Record considered by Governing Body.....	181
Sweden :	
<i>Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (Convention revised, 1934) :</i>	
Formal ratification	40
<i>Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (Convention, 1925) :</i>	
Denunciation	40

Switzerland :

<i>Minimum age (non-industrial employment) (Recommendation, 1932) ; Employment agencies ; Invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance (Recommendations, 1933) ; Unemployment provision (Recommendation, 1934) :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General	41-44

T

Technical education :

<i>Board of Administration of the International Office for Technical Education :</i>	
Appointment of International Labour Office representatives	21, 157, 174

Textile industry :

<i>Committee on conditions of work in the textile industry :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 54
<i>Technical tripartite conference on the textile industry :</i>	
Resolution of Governing Body	17
Representation of Governing Body	51-52
Report considered by Governing Body	160
Report of statistical committee	164
<i>Resolution concerning an enquiry into conditions of work in textile industries :</i>	
Governing Body's decision postponed	18
See also <i>Hours of work</i> .	

Trimmers and stokers :

See *Minimum age*.

U

Unemployment :

<i>Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed :</i>	
Formal ratification : Ireland	79
<i>Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland	194
Switzerland	41-44
<i>Recommendation concerning unemployment among young persons :</i>	
Communication to Secretary-General : Finland	194
Japan	35
Netherlands	81
New Zealand	38
Siam	39
<i>Resolution concerning unemployment :</i>	
Various studies by the Office	18
<i>Unemployment Committee :</i>	
Appointments to	21, 22, 54
<i>Correspondence Committee on unemployment insurance and placing :</i>	
Proposed creation	20
Appointments to	165, 180

Unemployment : (contd.)

See also *Workmen's compensation*.

Unemployment indemnity :

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

Formal ratification : Mexico 80

Union of South Africa :

Proposed visit of Governing Body delegation 49, 180-181

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

See *International Labour Conference*.

V

Vocational education :

See *Building industry*.

W

Weekly rest :

Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings :

Formal ratification : Norway 201

White phosphorus :

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches :

Communication to Secretary-General : Argentine Republic 29

Women's work :

Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds :

Formal ratification : Afghanistan 71
 Austria 186
 Belgium 188
 China 29
 Estonia 191
 Netherlands 37
 Portugal 204

Convention concerning the employment of women during the night (revised 1934) :

Formal ratification : Belgium 187

Convention concerning the employment of women during the night :

Denunciation : Belgium 190
 Netherlands 201

Resolution concerning women workers : text 146

Considered by Governing Body 176

Correspondence committee on women's work :

Appointments to 56, 157, 165

Workers' nutrition :

See *Nutrition*.

Workers' spare time :

PAGE

See *Spare time*.

Workmen's compensation :

Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents :

Formal ratification : Poland 203

Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases :

Formal ratification : Poland 203

Denunciation : Ireland 78

Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture :

Formal ratification : Mexico 200

Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised) :

Formal ratification : Ireland 77

Mexico 80

Resolution concerning compensation for accidents and unemployment insurance (seamen) :

Action by Governing Body 49

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

31 March 1937.

Vol. XXII. No. 1.

CONTENTS

	Page
Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference :	
Letter addressed to Governments	1
Memorandum	4
Seventy-seventh Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office	10
Permanent Court of International Justice : Chamber for Labour Cases	28
<i>Official Action on the Decisions of the International Labour Conference</i>	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC : <i>Recommendation</i> : White phosphorus.....	29
CHINA : <i>Conventions</i> : Minimum age (sea); Minimum age (trimmers and stokers); Medical examination of young persons (sea); Seamen's articles of agreement; Repatriation of seamen; Under- ground work (women).....	29
GREAT BRITAIN : <i>Convention</i> : Sheet glass works	30
<i>Conventions</i> : Night work (women) (revised); Night work (women).....	31
HUNGARY : <i>Conventions</i> : Night work (women) (revised); Night work (women).....	33
IRISH FREE STATE : <i>Recommendations</i> : Elimination of recruiting; Holidays with pay.....	35
JAPAN : <i>Recommendation</i> : Unemployment (young persons).....	35

	Page
NETHERLANDS : <i>Convention</i> : Minimum wage fixing machinery	36
<i>Convention</i> : Underground work (women)	37
NEW ZEALAND : <i>Recommendation</i> : Unemployment (young persons) .	38
<i>Recommendations</i> : Elimination of recruiting; Holidays with pay	38
SIAM : <i>Recommendation</i> : Unemployment (young persons)	39
<i>Recommendations</i> : Elimination of recruiting; Holidays with pay.	39
SWEDEN : <i>Conventions</i> : Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (revised); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases)	40
SWITZERLAND : <i>Recommendations</i> : Minimum age (non-industrial employment); Employment agencies; Invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance; Unemployment provision	41

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

31 March 1937.

Vol. XXII. No. 1.

Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference

The following letter has been addressed to the Governments of the members of the International Labour Organisation :

Geneva, 17 December 1936.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to inform you that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, during its Seventy-seventh Session recently concluded, decided that the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference should open at Geneva on *Thursday, 3 June 1937.*

2. *Items on the agenda.* I have also the honour to inform you that the items placed on the agenda of this Session of the Conference by the Governing Body or by previous Sessions of the Conference are as follows :

- I. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery. (Second discussion.)
- II. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry. (Second discussion.)
- III. The planning of public works in relation to employment. (First or single discussion.)
- IV. Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades. (First or single discussion.)

V. Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.
(First or single discussion.)

VI. Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention 1919 (No. 5) with reference to the following points :

- (a) revision of Article 2 so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years;
- (b) insertion of a provision raising the age laid down in Article 4 below which registration is compulsory;
- (c) insertion of a provision prescribing the age of admission to employment which is dangerous to life, health or morals;
- (d) revision of the exceptions;
- (e) substitution for Articles 7 to 14 of the 1919 Convention of the Standard Articles in the form last approved by the Conference.

VII. Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention 1932 (No. 33) with reference to the following points :

- (a) revision of exceptions and exemptions in respect of children between 14 and 15 years of age;
- (b) revision of Article 2 so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years;
- (c) raising to 13 years of the age fixed in paragraph 1 of Article 3;
- (d) insertion of a clause providing for the registration of workers below a prescribed age;
- (e) deletion of Article 9;
- (f) substitution for Articles 10 to 16 of the 1932 Convention of the Standard Articles in the form last approved by the Conference.

3. *Other matters before the Conference.*

In addition to the above-mentioned items on the agenda of the Conference the following matters will also come before the Conference at its Twenty-third Session for consideration :

- (1) Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office.
- (2) Summary of the Annual Reports by States Members on the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which they are parties.
- (3) Decennial Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention 1925 (No. 17).

- (4) Decennial Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention 1925 (No. 18).
- (5) Decennial Report on the working of the Inspection of Emigrants Convention 1926 (No. 21).
- (6) Quinquennial Report on the working of the Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29).

4. The enclosed memorandum gives detailed information as to the circumstances in which the matters set out in the preceding paragraphs come before the Conference for consideration. It also includes notes on certain decisions of the Governing Body and of the Conference in regard to the composition of delegations to the Conference, to which the attention of Governments is invited.

5. *Credentials of delegates and technical advisers.*

The date of opening of the Twenty-third Session of the Conference having been fixed as 3 June 1937, the credentials of delegates and their advisers must, in accordance with the requirements of Article 3 (1) of the Standing Orders, be deposited with the International Labour Office not later than 19 May 1937.

6. *Resolutions.*

In accordance with the provisions of Article 12 (7) of the Standing Orders, resolutions other than those relating to items on the agenda which are intended for consideration by the Conference must be deposited with the International Labour Office not later than 27 May 1937.

7. With reference to items I and II on the agenda of the Conference, I beg to remind you that questionnaires on those two items were despatched to Governments with my letter D.623/101 of 24 July 1936, and that Governments were requested to furnish their replies not later than 15 November 1936. Since delay in the receipt of replies to questionnaires by the Office entails delay in the preparation of the Blue Reports for submission to the Conference and consequent inconvenience to Governments and delegates to the Conference, I venture to express the hope that your Government will furnish its replies to these questionnaires without delay, if it has not already done so.

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Director :
E. J. PHELAN,
Assistant Director.

**MEMORANDUM
ON THE TWENTY-THIRD (1937) SESSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE**

TIME-TABLE

Date of opening of the Session	<i>Thursday, 3 June 1937</i>
Last day for the deposit of credentials of delegates and advisers (Article 3 (1) of the Standing Orders).....	<i>19 May 1937</i>
Last day for the deposit of resolutions (Article 12 (7) of the Standing Orders).....	<i>27 May 1937</i>

ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE SESSION

- I. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.
(Second discussion.)
- II. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.
(Second discussion.)
- III. The planning of public works in relation to employment.
(First or single discussion.)
- IV. Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades.
(First or single discussion.)
- V. Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.
(First or single discussion.)
- VI. Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention 1919 (No. 5) with reference to the following points :
 - (a)* revision of Article 2 so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years;
 - (b)* insertion of a provision raising the age laid down in Article 4 below which registration is compulsory;
 - (c)* insertion of a provision prescribing the age of admission to employment which is dangerous to life, health or morals;
 - (d)* revision of the exceptions;
 - (e)* substitution for Articles 7 to 14 of the 1919 Convention of the Standard Articles in the form last approved by the Conference.

VII. Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention 1932 (No. 33) with reference to the following points :

- (a) revision of exceptions and exemptions in respect of children between 14 and 15 years of age;
- (b) revision of Article 2 so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years;
- (c) raising to 13 years of the age fixed in paragraph 1 of Article 3;
- (d) insertion of a clause providing for the registration of workers below a prescribed age;
- (e) deletion of Article 9;
- (f) substitution for Articles 10 to 16 of the 1932 Convention of the Standard Articles in the form last approved by the Conference.

OTHER MATTERS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

- (1) Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office.
- (2) Summary of the Annual Reports by States Members on the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which they are parties.
- (3) Decennial Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention 1925 (No. 17).
- (4) Decennial Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention 1925 (No. 18).
- (5) Decennial Report on the working of the Inspection of Emigrants Convention 1926 (No. 21).
- (6) Quinquennial Report on the working of the Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29).

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

Items for Second Discussion.

1. Items I and II on the agenda (Safety provisions for workers in building construction, and Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry) appear on the agenda for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure of the Conference in virtue of decisions taken by the Twentieth (1936) Session. Questionnaires relating to these items were despatched to the Governments of the States Members of the Organisation in July 1936, and Blue Reports framed on the basis of the replies to the questionnaires will be prepared by the Office and despatched to Governments later. These reports will include the texts of proposed international regulations submitted by the Office so as to enable the Conference to take a final decision.

Items for First or Single Discussion.

2. Item III (Planning of public works in relation to employment) was placed on the agenda by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its Seventy-fourth (February 1936) Session. The Conference at its Twentieth Session adopted a resolution expressing the desire that the report on this subject to be submitted to the Twenty-third Session should be such as to make it possible for the Conference to reach a final decision at that Session. The Governing Body therefore decided at its Seventy-seventh Session (November 1936) to instruct the Office to prepare a Grey-Blue Report, the first part of which will contain information as to the law and practice on the matter in the various countries and will conclude with the suggestions of the Office as to the points on which the Governments of the States Members of the Organisation should be consulted in preparation for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure, while the second part will contain a suggested text for examination if the Conference should decide to proceed at once to the consideration of the adoption of international regulations. Copies of this report will be despatched to Governments in due course.

3. Items IV and V on the agenda (Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades, and in the chemical industry) were placed on the agenda by the Governing Body at its Seventy-fourth (February 1936) Session. At its Seventy-fifth (April 1936) Session the Governing Body also decided that the reports on these subjects to be submitted to the Conference should be Grey-Blue Reports containing two parts as indicated in the previous paragraph, the second of which will enable the Conference if it so decides to proceed at once to the consideration of the adoption of Draft Conventions. Copies of these reports will be despatched to Governments in due course.

Items for Single Discussion.

4. Items VI and VII (Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention 1919 (No. 5) and of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention 1932 (No. 33)) were placed on the agenda of the Conference by decision of the Governing Body at its Seventy-sixth (June 1936) Session, the precise questions in respect of which revision is to be considered being determined by the Governing Body at its Seventy-seventh (November 1936) Session. In accordance with Article 6 (a) of the Standing Orders of the Conference, the Office will prepare and submit to the Conference Blue Reports containing draft amendments to these two Conventions. Paragraph 1 of this Article of the Standing Orders provides that the "Conference shall not revise in whole or in part a Convention which has previously been adopted by it save in respect of the question or questions placed by the Governing Body on the agenda of the Session". Copies of the Blue Reports on these items of the agenda will be despatched to Governments in due course.

OTHER MATTERS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

Director's Report.

5. The Conference will as usual have before it the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office submitted in accordance with the Standing Orders.

Annual Reports on Conventions.

6. The Conference will also be called upon, as in previous years, to consider the Annual Reports furnished by Governments as to the measures taken by Members of the Organisation to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which they are parties. In accordance with the usual procedure the reports for 1936 will first be considered by the Committee of experts set up by the Governing Body for the purpose. The report of that committee, after having been submitted to the Governing Body, will be laid before the Conference together with a summary of the Annual Reports themselves.

Periodic Reports on Conventions.

7. The Conference will also have to take note of reports on the working of the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention 1925 (No. 17), the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention 1925 (No. 18), the Inspection of Emigrants Convention 1926 (No. 21) and the Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29). Each of these Conventions contains a provision that at least once in ten years (in the case of the Forced Labour Convention 1930, five years) the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the Conference a report on the working of the Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part. Reports due under this provision were approved by the Governing Body at its Seventy-fifth (April 1936) Session and will in due course be furnished to Governments and submitted to the Conference. In none of these cases did the Governing Body decide to place the question of the revision of the Convention in whole or in part on the agenda of the Conference.

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Full Delegations.

8. In accordance with a desire expressed by the Eighteenth Session of the Conference, the Director of the International Labour Office has to remind Governments of the obligation imposed upon them, by Article 3 (1) of the Constitution of the Organisation, to nominate four delegates to attend the Conference, including not only two delegates representing the Government

itself but also one delegate representing employers and one representing workpeople. Despite the difficulties, which it was recognised might exist in certain cases, the Credentials Committee of the Eighteenth Session specially emphasised the importance of compliance with this obligation, and it is therefore hoped that all Governments will make every effort to send to the Twenty-third Session *a complete delegation* comprising Government, employers' and workers' representatives, so that each country can take its full part in the work of the Conference.

9. In the same connection, it may be recalled that, under the terms of Article 3 (2), each delegate may be accompanied by two *advisers* for each item on the agenda of the Conference.

Women Delegates and Advisers.

10. It will be noted that several of the items on the agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the Conference concern women as well as men. The attention of Governments is therefore called to the fact that women are equally eligible with men for nomination as delegates or advisers to the Conference irrespective of the nature of the items on the agenda, and that Article 3 (2) of the Constitution of the Organisation provides that when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

Representation of Colonial and Native Workers.

11. In accordance with instructions given by the Governing Body at its Fifty-fifth Session and renewed at its Sixty-eighth Session, the Director of the International Labour Office invites the attention of Governments to a resolution adopted by the Fifteenth (1931) Session of the Conference. By this resolution the Conference reaffirmed, and expressed the hope that the States Members concerned would give effect to, the following resolution adopted by it in 1927 at its Tenth Session :

The Conference calls the attention of Members of the Organisation who are responsible for the administration of colonial or mandated territories to the desirability of including in their delegations representatives of the workers in such territories, in particular when questions affecting their conditions are on the agenda of the Conference;

The Conference also draws the attention of those nations which are Members of the International Labour Organisation and in which the white people are the ruling class but in which the Natives and the coloured people are either the majority of the population of that country or form a substantial portion of the population, to the desirability of representatives of the Native and coloured workers attending the International Labour Conference as a part of the delegation from those countries.

(Final Record of the Tenth Session of the Conference, 1927, Vol. I, p.685.)

Committee on the Application of Conventions.

12. With reference to the summary of the annual reports of Governments on the measures taken by them to give effect to Conventions (paragraph 6 above), the Director of the International

Labour Office, in agreement with the Governing Body, invites the attention of Governments to the following passage in the report of the Committee dealing with this matter which was adopted by the Seventeenth (1933) Session of the Conference :

It would be desirable that in the letters of convocation to the annual Sessions of the International Labour Conference containing the usual indication that the agenda of the Conference will include the examination of the reports supplied under Article 22 (408), special stress should in addition be laid on the fact that the Conference will be constituting a special Committee for that purpose. Thus, although this is not a formal item on the agenda, the Governments might nevertheless bear it in mind when they make up their delegations, and the persons who expect to have to work in connection with the Committee on Article 22 (408) would be able to devote themselves to their indispensable work of preparation, which necessitates a constantly increasing amount of time.

(Final Record of the Seventeenth Session of the Conference, 1933, p. 517.)

Seventy-Seventh Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Seventy-seventh Session from 12-14 November 1936, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nečas. The agenda of the Session was as follows :

1. Election of the Officers of the Governing Body.
2. Approval of the minutes of the Seventy-sixth Session.
3. Definition of the questions concerning the revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention and the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention to be placed on the agenda of the 1937 Session of the Conference.
4. Reports of the Committee on Agricultural Work (meetings of April and November 1936).
5. Consideration of the possible revision of the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention.
6. Consideration of the report of the Office on the rights of performers as regards broadcasting and the mechanical reproduction of sounds and images.
7. Effect to be given to the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twentieth Session.
8. Preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.
9. Consideration of the decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which affect the International Labour Organisation.
10. Method of appointing the shipowners' and seamen's members of the Joint Maritime Commission.
11. The Director's Report.
12. Date and place of the next session.
13. Questions arising out of the examination of the annual reports on the application of Conventions.
14. Reappointment of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and appointment of two additional experts belonging to extra-European countries as members of the Committee.
15. Record of the meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.

16. Record of the meeting of the Technical Committee on Glass Works.
17. Report of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.
18. Report of the Finance Committee.
19. Examination of the representation submitted by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention in British India.

The composition of the Governing Body was as follows :

Government representatives :

- Mr. NEČAS (*Czechoslovakia*), Chairman;
- Mr. GOODRICH (*United States of America*);
- Mr. RUIZ GUIÑAZÚ (*Argentina*);
- Mr. MUNIZ (*Brazil*);
- Mr. RIDDELL (*Canada*);
- Mr. LI PING-HENG (*China*);
- Mr. FABRA RIBAS (*Spain*);
- Mr. MANNIO (*Finland*);
- Mr. PICQUENARD (*France*);
- Mr. LEGGETT (*Great Britain*);
- Sir FIROZ KHAN NOON (*India*);
- Mr. KITAOKA (*Japan*);
- Mr. VILLA MICHEL (*Mexico*);
- Mr. KOMARNICKI (*Poland*).

Employers' representatives :

- Mr. BOYKETT (*Australia*);
- Mr. ČURČIN (*Yugoslavia*);
- Mr. ERULKAR (*India*);
- Mr. FORBES WATSON (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. HARRIMAN (*United States of America*);
- Mr. LAMBERT-RIBOT (*France*);
- Mr. OERSTED (*Denmark*);
- Mr. TZAUT (*Switzerland*).

Workers' representatives :

- Mr. ANDERSSON (*Sweden*);
- Mr. HAYDAY (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. JOSHI (*India*);
- Mr. JOUHAUX (*France*);
- Mr. MEANY (*United States of America*);
- Mr. MERTENS (*Belgium*);
- Mr. MOORE (*Canada*);
- Mr. SCHÜRCH (*Switzerland*).

The following deputy members were also present :

Government deputy member :

- Mr. MAHAIM (*Belgium*).

Employers' deputy members :

Mr. CAMUZZI (*Austria*) ;
 Mr. JUNOY RABAT (*Spain*) ;
 Mr. LECOCQ (*Belgium*) ;
 Mr. MOLENAAR (*Netherlands*) ;
 Mr. VANĚK (*Czechoslovakia*).

Workers' deputy members :

Mr. JENSEN (*Denmark*) ;
 Mr. KUPERS (*Netherlands*) ;
 Mr. NĚMEČEK (*Czechoslovakia*) ;
 Mr. SERRARENS (*Netherlands*) ;
 Mr. ZULAWSKI (*Poland*).

Opening of the Session.

In accordance with the Standing Orders of the Governing Body, the Session was opened by Mr. Riddell, Chairman of the Governing Body, who remained in office until the election of his successor.

Election of the Officers of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body elected the following Officers for the year 1936-37 :

Chairman :

- Mr. Nečas, Czechoslovak Government representative.

Employers' Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Oersted (*Denmark*).

Workers' Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Mertens (*Belgium*).

Revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) and Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Conventions.

The Governing Body had decided at its Seventy-sixth Session to place on the agenda of the 1937 Session of the International Labour Conference the revision in whole or in part of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention and the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention.

At its Seventy-seventh Session it was called upon to decide on the exact terms of the questions to be placed on the agenda of the Conference in this connection.

The Governing Body decided to draft as follows the points placed on the agenda of the 1937 Session of the Conference in regard to the partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention.

Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention 1919 (No. 5) with reference to the following points :

- (a) Revision of Article 2 so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years.
- (b) Insertion of a provision raising the age laid down in Article 4 below which registration is compulsory.
- (c) Insertion of a provision prescribing the age of admission to employment which is dangerous to life, health or morals.
- (d) Revision of the exceptions.
- (e) Substitution for Articles 7-14 of the 1919 Convention of the standard articles in the form last approved by the Conference.

The Governing Body decided to draft as follows the points placed on the agenda of the 1937 Session of the Conference in regard to the partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention.

Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33), with reference to the following points :

- (a) Revision of exceptions and exemptions in respect of children between 14 and 15 years of age.
- (b) Revision of Article 2 so as to raise the minimum age from 14 to 15 years.
- (c) Raising to 13 years of the age fixed in paragraph 1 of Article 3.
- (d) Insertion of a clause providing for the registration of workers below a prescribed age.
- (e) Deletion of Article 9.
- (j) Substitution for Articles 10-16 of the 1932 Convention of the standard articles in the form last approved by the Conference.

In its reply to the consultation of Governments on the points in respect of which revision might be contemplated, the United States Government had proposed that revision should take a much wider form, and that the two existing Conventions should be entirely recast so that they should deal not only with the age of admission to employment but with the whole problem of the protection of child labour.

As a result of this suggestion, the Governing Body decided to instruct the Office to study all the aspects of the proposals contained in the reply of the United States Government with a view to determining to what extent the general question of the protection of children could be regulated internationally.

Report of the Committee on Agricultural Work.

The Governing Body approved the report of its Committee on Agricultural Work. In accordance with the conclusions of the report it took the following decisions :

Holidays with pay in agriculture.

The Governing Body decided to consider the question of holidays with pay in agriculture with a view to its being placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference as soon as possible. It was also agreed that this question should be placed on the agenda of the first session of the newly constituted Permanent Agricultural Committee.

Composition of the Permanent Agricultural Committee.

The Governing Body decided that the composition of the Permanent Agricultural Committee should be fixed for three years, to run from the date of its first session. The Committee will be constituted as follows :

A.—*Group of Regular Members.*

This group will include 32 seats allocated in the following way :

(1) Six seats for members of the Governing Body (two from each group);

(2) Six seats for representatives of agricultural employers' organisations;

(3) Six seats for representatives of agricultural workers' organisations;

(4) Fourteen seats for persons competent on social agricultural questions and belonging in principle to nationalities other than those represented in sub-groups (2) and (3) of the group of regular members.

The Governing Body appointed a certain number of persons to fill the seats in sub-groups (2), (3) and (4) of the group of regular members¹. Proposals regarding the remaining seats will be submitted at a subsequent session.

B.—*Group of Representatives of Institutions or Organisations dealing with social problems in agriculture.*

The International Institute of Agriculture will be invited to be represented by six delegates.

The following private international organisations will be invited to send one representative each :

1. International Commission of Agriculture;
2. International Organisation of Industrial Employers;
3. International Land Workers' Federation; and
4. International Federation of Agricultural Technicians.

C.—*Group of Individual Experts appointed ad hoc.*

The Director was authorised to suggest before each session of the Committee, and taking account of its agenda, that a restricted number of experts on agricultural labour questions should be invited in an individual capacity.

First Session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee.

The Governing Body fixed the provisional agenda of the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee as follows :

1. General discussion on problems of agricultural labour and their relative importance.

¹ A full list of the members of the Permanent Agricultural Committee will be given in a subsequent number of the *Official Bulletin*, when the composition of the Committee is complete.

2. Protection of child labour in agriculture.
3. Holidays with pay in agriculture.
4. Technical study of hours of work in agriculture (in preparation by the Office).

Relations between the Permanent Agricultural Committee and the existing Committees dealing with agriculture.

The Governing Body decided to maintain its own Committee on Agricultural Work in its present form, so that it might consult it in cases where the circumstances did not justify a meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee.

The Governing Body also decided to maintain the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee in its present form, since this Committee maintains liaison between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture.

Wage regulation in agriculture.

The Governing Body instructed the Office to prepare a report on the forms and extent of wage regulation in agriculture in the various countries for submission to the Permanent Agricultural Committee, if possible, at its first session.

Possible revision of the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention.

The Governing Body decided to refer the whole question of the possible revision of the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention to the Permanent Agricultural Committee.

Report of the Office on the rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television, and the mechanical reproduction of sounds.

This report, which dealt with the possibility of placing the question of the rights of performers in broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds on the agenda of the Conference, was discussed at the same time as the eighth item on the agenda : Preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twentieth Session.

The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to various resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session (1936).

Resolutions concerning labour inspection and freedom of association.—The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to these two resolutions, both of which proposed questions for the agenda of the Conference, in connection with the eighth item on the agenda (Preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference).

Resolution concerning the nutrition of the workers.—The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to this resolution at the same time as the ninth item on the agenda (Consideration of the decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which affect the International Labour Organisation).

Resolutions concerning holidays with pay for domestic servants, hall porters, and home workers.—The Governing Body decided to instruct the Office to prepare a report on the question of domestic servants dealing with the whole of the problem mentioned in the resolution. It was agreed that in undertaking this study, the Office should consider whether it would be possible to include hall porters in private houses in any future regulations applying to domestic servants.

The Office was also instructed to make a preliminary study with regard to the desirability of drawing up international regulations on holidays with pay for home workers.

Resolution concerning holidays with pay for agricultural workers.—The Governing Body noted that the question of the effect to be given to this resolution had already been referred to the Committee on Agricultural Work.

Resolution concerning migration of workers.—The Governing Body decided to request the Migration Committee to submit a report to it on the problem of the settlement of colonists.

It was agreed that the Governing Body should consider the question of the recruiting, placing and conditions of labour of migrant workers when it examined the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

Resolution concerning the improvement of conditions of work in Asiatic countries.—In order to give effect to this resolution, the Governing Body decided that the Office should, as soon as possible, prepare a scheme for the organisation of an advisory tripartite labour Conference of Asiatic countries, including the agenda, the States to be invited, the financial aspects, etc. It was agreed that the question of the constitution of a Permanent Committee of Asiatic countries might be included in the agenda of this Conference.

The Governing Body also decided that a scheme prepared by the Office should be submitted to it at its Seventy-eighth Session (February 1937). Before the Governing Body discusses it, it will be the subject of preliminary examination by the Asiatic members of the Governing Body present at that session.

Resolution concerning diseases due to dust.—The Governing Body instructed the Office to submit to it at a future session definite suggestions for the holding of a meeting to study problems relating to diseases due to dust.

Resolution concerning opium-smoking by workers.—The Governing Body authorised the Office to communicate this resolution to all the Governments concerned and to the Advisory Committee

of the League of Nations on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

Resolution concerning calendar reform.—The Governing Body adopted a resolution on this subject and decided that it should be communicated to the League of Nations, together with an extract from the minutes of the sitting containing the discussion on the subject. The resolution was as follows :

The Governing Body instructs the Director to transmit to the League of Nations the resolution adopted by the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference at the sitting of 24 June 1936 concerning the question of calendar reform.

It expresses the hope that this resolution will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its session in January 1937.

Resolution concerning the calling of economic conferences.—The Governing Body instructed the Director to draw up a list of subjects for consideration at a future economic conference and submit it to a subsequent session of the Governing Body. The Director was also instructed to study the manner in which the International Labour Organisation might be represented at a future economic conference.

Resolution concerning the calling of a tripartite technical conference concerning conditions of work in the textile industry.—The United States Government representative, on behalf of the President of the United States of America, extended an invitation to the International Labour Organisation to hold this tripartite conference in Washington. After a number of members had expressed their gratitude for this invitation, the Governing Body adopted the following resolution on the subject :

The Governing Body decides to invite the Governments of all countries in which textile production forms an important part of their national economy to send delegates and technical advisers familiar with the problems of the textile industry to take part in a tripartite Conference to consider all those aspects of the industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry.

The Governing Body warmly welcomes the invitation of the President of the United States of America to convene this Conference in Washington and instructs the Director to get into touch with the United States Government with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the meeting for the first days of April next, and to report progress at its next session.

The Governing Body decides that it shall be represented at the said Conference by two members of each group.

Resolutions concerning the calling of tripartite technical conferences on hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry, on conditions of work in the iron and steel industry and on hours of work in the coal mining industry.—The Governing Body adjourned until its Seventy-eighth Session the decision concerning the possible holding of a technical tripartite conference on hours of work in the coal mining industry.

It was agreed that in the meantime the Director would get in touch with the Governments concerned and the employers' and

workers' organisations of the various countries in order to examine the possibility of arriving at a settlement of the question of hours of work in the coal mining industry; and would submit a report to the Governing Body on the results of his negotiations.

It was agreed that the same procedure should be followed as regards the building and civil engineering industry and the iron and steel industry.

Resolution concerning public works.—The Governing Body approved the part of the report on the planning of public works in relation to employment, prepared for the 1937 Session of the International Labour Conference, which gave an account of the law and practice. It was understood that the Office would now proceed to draft the part of the report containing proposals which could form the basis of a decision, so that it should be possible for the Conference, if it so desired, to reach a final decision on the subject in 1937.

Resolution concerning unemployment.—The Governing Body noted that the Office had undertaken various studies on unemployment corresponding to the desire expressed by the Conference.

Resolution concerning German emigration.—It was agreed that the Office should continue to follow carefully the labour problems arising out of the immigration of German refugees into other countries.

Resolution concerning the nutrition of workers.—The Governing Body decided to prolong for a further year the appointment of the representatives of the International Labour Organisation on the League of Nations Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition, namely, Mr. Bramsnaes, Miss Faith Williams and Mr. Halbwachs.

It authorised the Director to call a further meeting of the Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition set up in connection with the Office.

Resolution concerning an enquiry into conditions of work in textile industries.—The Governing Body decided to postpone consideration of the effect to be given to this resolution until after the Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry.

Resolution concerning methods to promote the industrial development of the various countries.—The Governing Body noted that the Office had undertaken studies largely corresponding to the desire expressed by the Conference.

Preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

The Governing Body undertook a preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

The Governing Body instructed the Office to submit to it at its Seventy-eighth Session (February 1937) statements of the law and practice on the following questions :

General principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

Technical education and apprenticeship.

Rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds.

Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

Safety provisions for coal-mine workers.

Weekly rest in commercial establishments.

Regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport undertakings.

In accordance with its Standing Orders the Governing Body will have to decide at its Seventy-eighth Session whether one or more of these questions is to be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

Decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which affect the International Labour Organisation.

The Governing Body took note of the decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, held in September 1936, which affect the International Labour Organisation.

Method of appointing the shipowners' and seamen's members of the Joint Maritime Commission.

The Governing Body discussed this question in connection with the Director's Report.

Director's Report.

Questions concerning the Standing Orders referred by the Conference to the Governing Body.—The Twentieth Session of the Conference (1936) had referred to the Governing Body the question of the amendments which should be made in the Standing Orders of the Conference so as to provide for the immediate constitution of the Committee on the Application of Conventions at the beginning of each session of the Conference. The Governing Body referred this question to its Standing Orders Committee for consideration.

Date of the 1937 Session of the Conference.—The Governing Body decided that the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference should open at Geneva on Thursday, 3 June 1937.

Preparatory technical tripartite meetings on the reduction of hours of work in the printing and chemical industries.—The Governing Body had decided at its Seventy-sixth Session (June 1936) that it would be represented at these meetings by three members, one from each group, and had appointed its representatives from the Government and workers' group.¹ At its Seventy-seventh Session it appointed the following representatives, the Chairman of the Governing Body, who had been appointed for the Government group, being unable to attend the meetings :

Government group :

For the meeting concerning printing and kindred trades :
Mr. Muniz.

For the meeting concerning the chemical industry : Mr. Li Ping-Heng.

Employers' group :

For both meetings : Mr. Oersted.

The Governing Body decided that the agenda of these meetings should not be limited to the reduction of hours of work in the industries in question, but would include all problems relating to conditions of work in these industries.

Proposed Regional Conference of representatives of factory inspection services in Eastern European countries.—The Governing Body approved the holding of a Regional Conference of representatives of factory inspection services in Eastern European countries at Vienna in the last week of May 1937, to consider the question of the organisation of factory inspection in industrial undertakings, including the question of collaboration with employers and workers.

Committee of Experts on Native Labour.—The Governing Body authorised the Director to call a meeting of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour in 1937 to consider certain special problems relating to the employment of indigenous workers under contract.

Creation of a Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing.—The Governing Body decided to set up a Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing. Proposals for the composition of the Committee will be submitted to the Governing Body at a subsequent session. The Governing Body decided to be represented on the Committee.

Replacement of various former members of the Governing Body on the Committees of which they were members.—The Governing Body made the following appointments to fill the seats on various Committees left vacant by the death or resignation of various members :

Sir Firoz Khan Noon was appointed to fill the seats left

¹ See *Official Bulletin*, Vol. XXI, No. 4, p. 158.

vacant by the resignation of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra on the following Committees :

As regular member :

Committee on conditions of work in the textile industry.

As substitute :

Unemployment Committee;
Committee on the Periodical Reports.

Mr. Yoshisaka was appointed to fill the seat on the Finance Committee formerly held by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra.

Mr. Riddell was appointed to fill the seat on the Standing Orders Committee formerly held by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra.

Mr. Villa Michel was appointed to fill the seats left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Estrada Cajigal, namely :

As regular member :

Representative of the Governing Body on the Advisory Committee on Management;

As substitute :

Substitute representative of the Governing Body on the Board of Administration of the International Office for Technical Education;

Substitute representative of the Governing Body on the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene;

Substitute representative of the Governing Body on the Committee of Experts on Native Labour;

Substitute representative of the Governing Body on the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

Mr. Carter Goodrich was appointed to fill the seats left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Rice, namely :

Regular member :

Finance Committee,
Committee on cost of living and wages statistics,
Standing Orders Committee.

Substitute :

Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.

Mr. Komarnicki was appointed to fill the seats left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jurkiewicz, namely :

Regular member :

Committee on cost of living and wages statistics,
Committee on conditions of work in coal mines,
Standing Orders Committee,
Migration Committee,

Representative of the Governing Body on the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene,

Representative of the Governing Body on the Unemployment Committee of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

Substitute :

Committee on conditions of work in the iron and steel industry,
 Substitute representative of the Governing Body on the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention,
 Substitute representative of the Governing Body on the Committee on Public Works and National Technical Equipment of the Communications and Transit Organisation.

Mr. Čurčín was appointed to the position of substitute member of the Migration Committee, left vacant by the death of Mr. Mircea.

Mr. Gunnar Andersson was appointed to fill the seats on various Committees left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Forslund, namely :

As regular member :

Standing Orders Committee;
 Finance Committee;
 Preparatory Sub-Committee on Handicraftsmen;
 Committee on Social Charges;
 Committee on conditions of work in the iron and steel industry;
 Representative of the Governing Body on the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.

As substitute member :

Unemployment Committee;
 Substitute representative of the workers' group of the Governing Body on the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

Mr. Kupers was appointed to fill the seat on the Committee on Periodical Reports formerly occupied by Mr. Forslund, and Mr. Gunnar Andersson to fill the vacant seat for a substitute on this Committee.

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.—The Governing Body appointed the following experts as members of the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention :

- Mr. Max Helfenstein (Swiss), Engineer and Chief of the Accident Prevention Department in the Swiss National Accident Insurance Institution.
 Mr. Pavlakis (Greek), Chemical Engineer, Doctor of Physics, Factory Inspector and Director of the Labour Division in the Greek Ministry of National Economy.
 Mr. George C. Daniels (United States of America), Chief Inspector of the Second Inspection District of the State of New York, in place of the late Mr. Hackett;
 Mr. Yvon Verwilt (Belgian), in place of the late Mr. Deladrière.
 Mr. Andrzej Mazurkiewicz (Polish), in place of Mr. Antoni Eichhorn, who had retired.

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.—The Governing Body appointed the following experts as members of the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance :

Austria :

- Dr. Robert Kerber, Chief of the Social Insurance Division in the Federal Ministry of Social Administration;
- Mr. Franz Burda, Government Counsellor, Director of the Vienna Workers' Sickness Insurance Institution;
- Dr. Herberth Eberhartinger, Medical Counsellor, Chief Medical Officer of the Union of Sickness Insurance Institutions of Salaried Employees of Vienna—
in place of Mr. Breit, Professor Brezina and Dr. Buchgraber, whose term of office expired in October 1936.

France :

- Mr. Chéneau de Leyritz, Director of Private Insurance in the Ministry of Labour, in place of Mr. Aron;
- Mr. Martin, Director of the Interdepartmental Social Insurance Institution of Seine and Seine-et-Oise, as a new expert.

Great Britain :

- Mr. A. W. Neville, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Health, in place of Mr. H. A. de Montmorency.

Japan :

- Mr. Tsunezo Nagase, engineer in the Bureau of Social Affairs, as expert on health insurance and workmen's compensation questions, as a new expert.

Lithuania :

- Mr. Vincas Akelaitis, Chief Factory Inspector, as expert belonging to the Government services dealing with social insurance legislation and enforcement, in place of Mr. Vilkaitis.

Poland :

- Dr. Tadeusz Dyboski, Director of the Social Insurance Department in the Ministry of Social Assistance, to fill the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Makowiecki.

Sweden :

- Mr. Tegendal (Swedish), Chief of Division in the Department of Labour and Social Welfare of Sweden, in place of Mr. Andersson, who had retired.

Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Pardo as substitute for the Government representative of the Governing Body on this Committee.

Joint Maritime Commission.—The Governing Body, in accordance with a desire expressed by the employers' and workers' groups at the Twenty-first (Maritime) Session of the Conference, approved the principle of enlarging the Joint Maritime Commission. It was agreed that the Office would submit to the Governing Body at a subsequent session a report on the manner in which the enlargement of the Commission could be carried out and the financial effects which it would produce.

Renewal of appointment of members of Committees.—The Governing Body appointed the following members of Committees for a further period of three years :

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.

Dr. Bridge (British);
Dr. Gudjonsson (Danish).

Committee of Experts on Native Labour.

Mr. Orde-Brown (British) (substitute for Lord Lugard).

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.

Mr. Agalopoulos (Greek);
Mr. Argešanu (Rumanian);
Professor Federico Bach (Mexican);
Mr. Bannatyne (British);
Mr. Birkmose (Danish);
Mr. Bohren (Swiss);
Mr. Borberg (Danish);
Dr. Brablec (Czechoslovak);
Dr. Bresky (Czechoslovak);
Mr. Calamani (Italian);
Mr. Cantelli (Italian);
Mr. Carnevali (Italian);
Dr. Cramer (Swedish);
Mr. Daugirdas (Lithuanian);
Mr. Ferdinand-Dreyfus (French);
Mr. Stanley L. Duff (British);
Mr. van Eimeren (Netherlands);
Mr. Enescu (Rumanian);
Mr. Epps (British);
Dr. Gallas (Czechoslovak);
Mr. Giannini (Italian);
Dr. Giorgio (Swiss);
Mr. Gisiger (Swiss);
Dr. Milan Glaser (Yugoslav);
Mr. Edgar Hackforth (British);
Mr. Hampl (Czechoslovak);
Mr. Hendrie (British);
Mr. Powl Holek (Danish);
Mr. Johanson (Estonian);
Mr. Armand Kayser (Luxemburg);
Dr. Kretschmer (Austrian);

Mr. Landi (Italian);
 Mr. Lange (French);
 Mr. Per Larssen (Norwegian);
 Mr. Levinson (Swedish);
 Mr. Lindner (Netherlands);
 Mr. Medolaghi (Italian);
 Mr. Oermestad (Norwegian);
 Dr. Resch (Austrian);
 Mr. Roze (Latvian);
 Professor Schoenbaum (Czechoslovak);
 Mr. Schromm (Austrian);
 Mr. Shimizu (Japanese);
 Mr. Sonin (Estonian);
 Miss Stenberg (Netherlands);
 Mr. Störvold (Norwegian);
 Mr. Taub (Czechoslovak);
 Mr. Terlet (Netherlands);
 Dr. Trnka (Czechoslovak);
 Mr. Yeremitch (Yugoslav).

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.

Mr. Stevenson Taylor (British).

Conference of coal-producing countries.—The Governing Body, after considering the resolutions adopted by the Congress of the International Federation of Christian Miners and the Miners' International Federation, adopted the following resolution :

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office,

Considering that, in view of present conditions in the coal mining industry, it would be highly expedient to resume the work which was started in co-operation with the Economic Committee of the League of Nations and again to consider the possibility of securing between the coal mining countries an international agreement which, while protecting the interests of the miners and of the consumers, would organise production and both European and world markets,

Considering that the international organisations of the mine workers are pressing the same view,

Expresses the hope that the Economic Committee of the League of Nations will resume the action initiated with a view to preparing an international conference of coal-producing countries,

And instructs the Director to communicate this resolution to the League of Nations.

Procedure to be followed for the amendment of the Constitution of the Organisation.—The Governing Body decided to refer to its Standing Orders Committee the question of the procedure to be followed with regard to any proposals which might be put forward for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

Date and place of the next session.

The Governing Body decided that its Seventy-eighth Session should open at Geneva on 4 February 1937.

Re-appointment of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and appointment of two additional experts belonging to extra-European countries as members of the Committee.

The Governing Body appointed Sir Atul Chatterjee as a member of this Committee for a period of three years.

It also re-appointed the following persons as members of the Committee for a further period of three years :

Mr. Jules Gautier (French);
 Professor Quadrat (Czechoslovak);
 Professor William Rappard (Swiss);
 Mr. Paul Tschoffen (Belgian).

The Governing Body adjourned until its Seventy-eighth Session the appointment of two additional experts from extra-European countries as members of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene held from 21 to 23 September 1936.

The Governing Body decided, in accordance with a suggestion of the Committee, to make a recommendation to the States Members that when pathological conditions of the respiratory system manifest themselves within 48 hours of exposure, these and any subsequent pathological conditions of the respiratory system and/or heart which consequentially follow thereon, shall be regarded and compensated as an industrial accident.

It was further agreed that the question of the dangers of disinfestation in agriculture and horticulture should be brought to the notice of the Health Committee of the League of Nations with a view to its eventual investigation.

Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of correspondents on workers' spare time.

In accordance with the suggestions put forward by the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of correspondents on worker's spare time, the Governing Body decided :

(1) to authorise the Executive Committee to meet again before the Seventy-eighth Session,

(2) to authorise the Director to ask the persons proposed for appointment whether they were willing to become members of the Committee if the Governing Body approved their appointment, and

(3) to authorise the Executive Committee to propose, in the report which it would submit at the Seventy-eighth Session, subjects to be studied by the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Governing Body adopted the report of its Finance Committee, which dealt with various questions relating to the financial administration of the Office.

The Governing Body took note of the financial measures adopted by the Assembly as a consequence of the devaluation of the Swiss franc (retention of the gold franc as the monetary unit for fixing contributions—reduction of 20 per cent. in contributions for the 1937 budget—creation of a compensation fund for payments to be made in Swiss francs). The Governing Body agreed, as an exceptional measure for 1937, that the compensation fund should be constituted by a levy on contributions by the League of Nations, but expressed the opinion in a resolution that Article 26¹ of the Financial Regulations, which was provisionally suspended, was at the basis of the financial autonomy of the International Labour Organisation and could not be modified without seriously affecting that autonomy.

Representation submitted by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention in British India.

The Governing Body discussed this question in private sitting.

The Governing Body adjourned the following items on its agenda until its Seventy-eighth Session :

Questions arising out of the examination of the annual reports on the application of Conventions.

Record of the meeting of the Technical Committee on Glass Works.

¹ Article 26 provides that the share of each autonomous organisation shall bear the same proportion to the whole contribution as the estimates of such organisation bear to the whole estimates of expenditure of the League of Nations.

Permanent Court of International Justice

Special Chamber for Labour Cases

By letter dated 15 December 1936, the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice informed the International Labour Office that the Special Chamber for labour disputes provided for in Article 26 of the Statute of the Court will be composed as follows during the period 1 January 1937-31 December 1939 :

Members :

Sir Cecil HURST (*President*) ;
Mr. ALTAMIRA ;
Mr. URRUTIA ;
Mr. NEGULESCO ;
Mr. HUDSON.

Substitute Members :

Jonkheer VAN EYSINGA ;
Mr. NAGAOKA.

Official Action on the Decisions of the International Labour Conference

Argentine Republic.

Recommendation (No. 6) concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches (1919).

By letter of 31 October 1936, the Swiss Federal Political Department informed the Office that on 16 October 1936 the Legation of the Argentine Republic had notified the Swiss Federal Council, in accordance with Article 5 of the International Convention of 26 September 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, of the adherence of the Argentine Republic to the said Convention.

China.

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 7) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (1920), (No. 15) fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, (No. 16) concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (1921), (No. 22) concerning seamen's articles of agreement, (No. 23) concerning the repatriation of seamen (1926) and (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 3 December 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 1 December 1936 the Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 350 of the Treaty of St. Germain, the formal ratifications by the Government of the Republic of China of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 351 of the Treaty of St. Germain these ratifications were registered by the Secretariat on 2 December 1936.

The letter from the Director of the Permanent Office of the

Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is as follows :

Geneva, 1 December 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Chinese Government has ratified on October 14th, 1936, the following six Conventions :

- (1) Convention fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (15th June, 1920);
- (2) Convention concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea (25th June, 1921)¹;
- (3) Convention fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers (25th October, 1921);
- (4) Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement (7th June, 1926);
- (5) Convention concerning the Repatriation of Seamen (7th June, 1926);
- (6) Convention concerning the Employment of Women in Underground Work in Mines of All Kinds (4th June, 1935).

I beg to enclose herewith the notes in Chinese and in English addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China informing you of their ratifications and requesting you to register them.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) HOO CHI-TSAI,
*Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation
to the League of Nations.*

The letter from the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, which constitutes the instrument of ratification of the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, is as follows :

Nanking, 9 November 1936.

Sir,

In conformity with Article 350 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, I have the honour to inform you that the Convention fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea, adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva (15th June, 1920) was formally ratified by the Chinese Government on October 14th, 1936.

It is hereby requested that you will be good enough to register the said ratification according to the provisions of Article 351 of the above-mentioned Treaty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CHANQ CHUN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China.

The letters which constitute the instruments of ratification of the other Conventions are in similar terms.

Great Britain.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 43) for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works (1934).

By letter of 15 January 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 8 January 1937 His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great

¹ Read : 25 October 1921.

Britain had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 13 January 1937.

The letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is as follows :

London, 8 January 1937.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, a copy of an Order of Council formally confirming and approving the Convention regarding the regulation of hours of work in automatic glass works, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 18th Session in 1934.

I am, etc.

(Signed) WALTER ROBERTS.

The instrument of ratification is as follows :

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 17th day of December, 1936.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS on 12th September, 1934, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government a certified copy of a draft Convention (No. 43) concerning the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference on the 21st June, 1934 :

AND WHEREAS it is provided in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles that in the case of a draft Convention so communicated each Member of the International Labour Organisation shall, if such draft Convention obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification thereof to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

AND WHEREAS the said draft Convention has in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies and such action as is necessary to make the provisions of the said draft Convention effective therein has been taken :

NOW, THEREFORE, the Lords of the Council are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said draft Convention be confirmed and approved.

AND it is further ordered that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 41) concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934) (1934). Denunciation of the Convention (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night (1919).

By letter of 26 January 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 19 January 1937 His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had

communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), and the denunciation by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4), in accordance with Article 13 of that Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles the ratification of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), was registered with the Secretariat on 25 January 1937.

The denunciation of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4), was also registered with the Secretariat on 25 January 1937.

The letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is as follows :

London, 19 January 1937.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have now confirmed and approved the Draft Convention (No. 41) regarding the employment of women during the night, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference on 19th June, 1934, and to transmit herewith a copy of an Order of Council giving effect to this decision.

I am also to give notice that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to denounce the Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington on the 28th November, 1919, concerning the Employment of Women during the Night, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 thereof. A copy of an Order of Council giving effect to this decision is also enclosed herein.

Mr. Eden will be grateful if, in acknowledging the receipt of this communication, you will inform him of the date on which the denunciation notified in paragraph 2 of this letter will take effect.

I am, etc.

(Signed) WALTER ROBERTS.

The instrument of ratification of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), is as follows :

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 17th day of December, 1936.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS on the 12th September, 1934, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to His Majesty's Government a certified true copy of a draft Convention (No. 41) concerning the employment of women during the night (revised 1934) which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference on 19th June, 1934 :

AND WHEREAS it is provided in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles that in the case of a draft Convention so communicated each Member of the International Labour Organisation shall, if such draft Convention obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification thereof to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

AND WHEREAS the said draft Convention has in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland obtained the consent of the authority or authorities

within whose competence the matter lies and such action as is necessary to make the provisions of the said draft Convention effective therein has been taken :

NOW, THEREFORE, the Lords of the Council are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said draft Convention be confirmed and approved.

AND it is further ordered that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

The instrument of denunciation of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4), is as follows :

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 17th day of December, 1936.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order of Council dated 5th July, 1921, a draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night which had been adopted by the Labour Conference at Washington on 28th November 1919, was confirmed and approved, and it was ordered that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

AND WHEREAS on 12th July, 1921, in pursuance of the said Order, the formal ratification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the said draft Convention was communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

AND WHEREAS by Article 13 of the said draft Convention it is provided that a Member which has ratified the said Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force by an Act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration :

AND WHEREAS the said draft Convention first came into force on 18th June, 1921 :

AND WHEREAS in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies are desirous of denouncing the said Convention :

NOW, THEREFORE, the Lords of the Council are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said draft Convention be denounced accordingly and that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

Hungary.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 41) concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934).

On 19 December 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Head of the Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations had deposited with the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 333 of the Treaty of Trianon, the formal ratification by the Royal Hungarian Government of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 334 of the Treaty of Trianon this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 18 December 1936.

The instrument of ratification of this Convention is as follows :

DRAFT CONVENTION (No. 41)

concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934)

(Here follows the French text of the Draft Convention.)

(Translation.)

With the consent of Parliament, I ratify on behalf of the Kingdom of Hungary the revised Convention concerning employment of women during the night, adopted as a Draft Convention by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva in 1934, the original text of which is in agreement word for word with the text given above.

Given at Gödöllő, 7 August 1936.

(Signed) HORTHY m.p.

(Signature of the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary.)

(Signed) KANYA m.p.

(Signature of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.)

Seen for the authenticity of the translation ¹.

Budapest, 25 August 1936.

(Signed) SZENT ISTVANY,
Chief of the Treaty Section.

Denunciation of the Convention (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night (1919).

On 19 December 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 16 December 1936 the Head of the Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations had forwarded to him the denunciation by his Government of the above-named Convention.

This denunciation was registered by the Secretariat on 18 December 1936.

The letter of the Head of the Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations is as follows :

Geneva, 16 December 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, by order of my Government, that in view of the Government's ratification of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934), the Royal Hungarian Government has decided to denounce the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (Washington 1919), which came into force on 13 June 1921. I therefore declare by the present letter that the above-named Convention of 1919 is formally denounced by my Government, and request you to be good enough to cause this denunciation to be registered by the Secretariat.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) L. DE VELICS,
Minister of Hungary.

¹ Into French.

Irish Free State.

Recommendations (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting and (No. 47) concerning annual holidays with pay (1936).

By letter of 18 February 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations informed him, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, of the action taken by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations is as follows :

Geneva, 16 February 1937.

Sir,

Having regard to the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, I have the honour to inform you that a White Paper containing the authentic text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1936, was presented to the Dail on the 25th January, 1937.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) F. T. CREMINS,
Permanent Delegate
accredited to the League of Nations.

Japan.

Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons (1935).

By letter of 18 January 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Chief of the Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Labour Organisation informed him, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, of the action taken by the Japanese Government in respect of the above-named Recommendation.

The letter from the Chief of the Permanent Delegation of Japan is as follows :

Geneva, 15 January 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with Article 405, paragraph 6, of the Treaty of Versailles and with the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the Recommendation concerning unemployment among young persons, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session (June 1935) has, on December 18th, 1936, been submitted to the competent authority which decided as follows :

Although the Japanese Government considers it adequate to give vocational guidance to young persons and to provide vocational training for the unemployed or to establish special employment centres for them and although such measures have also been carried out in Japan or their execution is contemplated for the future, it is difficult to raise the school-leaving age and the minimum age for admission to employment to 15 years, or to impose the obligation to continue attendance at school until suitable

employment is available, under the present circumstances. Consequently, this Recommendation cannot be adopted for the moment.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) J. KITAOKA.

Netherlands.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 26) concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery (1928).

By letter of 11 November 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands accredited to the League of Nations had deposited with the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Government of the Netherlands of the above-mentioned Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 10 November 1936.

The record of the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands of the above-named Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

In execution of the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session (Geneva, 30 May-16 June 1928), Jonkheer Otto Reuchlin, Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands accredited to the League of Nations, called this day at the Secretariat of the League in order to deposit the instrument of ratification by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands of the above-mentioned Convention.

The instrument having been found after examination to be in good and proper form was deposited for safe keeping in the archives of the League of Nations.

In Faith whereof the undersigned have drawn up the present record.

Done in duplicate at Geneva this tenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed) REUCHLIN.

(Signed) H. MCKINNON WOOD.
Acting Legal Adviser
to the Secretariat.

The text of the instrument of ratification is as follows :

(Translation.)

WE, WILHELMINA,
By the Grace of God, Queen of the Netherlands,
Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc., etc.

To all who may see these Presents, Greeting!

Having seen and examined the Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery, adopted on 16 June 1928 by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations at its Eleventh Session held at Geneva from 30 May to 16 June 1928, the tenour of which Draft Convention is as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention in French and English.)

Approve by these presents the aforesaid Draft Convention, Declare that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and Promise that it shall be observed inviolate.

In Faith whereof We have delivered these Presents, signed by Our hand, and have ordered them to be sealed with Our Royal Seal.

Given at the Château of Loo this twenty-third day of the month of October in the year of Grace one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed) WILHELMINA.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 22 February 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 19 February 1937 the Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Berne had communicated to him, in execution of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Government of the Netherlands of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 20 February 1937.

The letter from the Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Berne is as follows :

(Translation.)

Berne, 19 February 1937.

Sir,

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to communicate to you herewith for the purpose of registration the act of ratification, signed by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands on 10 February 1937, of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted on 21 June 1935 by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations at its Nineteenth Session, held at Geneva from 4 to 25 June 1935.

I request you to be good enough to inform me of the date on which the official ratification of the aforesaid Convention by the Netherlands has been registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) REUHLIN,
Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands.

The instrument of ratification is as follows :

(Translation.)

WE, WILHELMINA,

By the Grace of God, Queen of the Netherlands,
Princess of Orange-Nassau, etc.

To all those who may see these Presents, Greeting!

Having seen and examined the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted on 21 June 1935 by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations at its Nineteenth Session, held at Geneva from 4 to 25 June 1935, the tenour of which Draft Convention is as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention.)

Approve by these Presents the aforesaid Draft Convention, Declare that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and Promise that it shall be inviolably observed.

In Faith whereof We have delivered these Presents, signed by Our hand, and have ordered them to be sealed with Our Royal Seal.

Given at Zell am See, this tenth day of the month of February in the year of Grace one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) WILHELMINA.

(Signed) DE GRAEFF.

New Zealand.

Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons (1935).

By letter of 13 November 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Prime Minister of New Zealand informed him, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, of the action taken by the Government of New Zealand in respect of the above-named Recommendation.

The letter from the Prime Minister of New Zealand is as follows :

Wellington, 29 September 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Draft Conventions and Recommendation adopted at the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference were presented to both Houses of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand during the present session. The presentation was on the 11th instant to the House of Representatives and on the 17th idem to the Legislative Council.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) M. J. SAVAGE,
Prime Minister.

Recommendations (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting and (No. 47) concerning annual holidays with pay (1936).

By letter of 25 November 1936 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Prime Minister of New Zealand informed him, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, of the action taken by the Government of New Zealand in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Prime Minister of New Zealand is as follows :

Wellington, 23 October 1936.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to advise that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at the twentieth session were presented to the Legislature as under : House of Representatives, 6th October, 1936; Legislative Council, 9th October, 1936.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) H. I. ARMSTRONG,
for the Prime Minister.

Siam.

Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons (1935).

By letter of 12 January 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the State Councillor for Foreign Affairs of Siam informed him, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, of the action taken by the Government of Siam in respect of the above-named Recommendation.

The letter from the State Councillor for Foreign Affairs is as follows :

Bangkok, 3 December 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. C.L.135. 1935.V, dated the 21st September 1935, forwarding to me a certified copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 19th Session held at Geneva from the 4th-25th June 1935.

I have not failed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, to refer the Draft Conventions and Recommendation to the competent authorities of His Majesty's Government for their consideration.

I am now requested to inform you that, under the existing labour conditions in this country, the competent authorities above referred to do not consider the application of the said Draft Conventions and Recommendation as yet necessary in Siam. Consequently they do not feel it appropriate to take any action in the matter at the present time.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) NIKOR,
for the State Councillor for Foreign Affairs.

Recommendations (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting and (No. 47) concerning annual holidays with pay (1936).

By letter of 3 March 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs informed him of the action taken by the Siamese Government in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs is as follows :

Bangkok, 2 February 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. C.L.148. 1936.V dated the 21st August, 1936, forwarding to me a certified copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 20th Session, held at Geneva from the 4th to 24th June, 1936.

I have not failed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, to refer the Draft Conventions and Recommendations to the competent authorities of His Majesty's Government for their consideration.

I am now requested to inform you that the application at this juncture of the above-mentioned Recommendations and Conventions would, under the labour conditions existing in this country, fail to realise their full objec-

tive values, and consequently, the authorities above referred to are not at present prepared to take any action in the matter.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) NIKOR,
for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sweden.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 42) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934).

By letter of 24 February 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Permanent Delegate of Sweden accredited to the League of Nations had deposited with the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Royal Swedish Government of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 24 February 1937.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Royal Swedish Government is as follows :

(Translation.)

WE, GUSTAF,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF SWEDEN, OF THE GOTHIS
AND OF THE WENDS,

Hereby make known that :

The Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva in 1934 having been, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, Article 405, submitted to the Swedish Riksdag, which approved the Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised in 1934) adopted by the Conference :

To this end and purpose it is Our pleasure hereby to ratify, approve and accept the said Convention with all its articles, points and clauses. In faith whereof, We have signed the present deed with Our own hand and have caused Our Royal Seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at the Castle of Stockholm, 30 December 1936.

(M. R.) GUSTAF R.

(L. S.)

(c. s.) RICKARD SANDLER.

Formal denunciation of the Convention (No. 18) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925).

On 24 February 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 24 February 1937 the Permanent Delegate of Sweden accredited to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 8 of the above-named Convention, the formal denunciation by his Government of the said Convention, in view of the ratification by the Government of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases revised in 1934.

This denunciation was registered by the Secretariat on 24 February 1937.

The letter of the Permanent Delegate of Sweden accredited to the League of Nations is as follows :

(Translation.)

Berne, 24 February 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour to denounce, in the name of the King's Government, the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases of 10 June 1925, the formal ratification of which by Sweden took place on 15 October 1929. It is understood that, in accordance with Article 8 of the said Convention, this denunciation will take effect one year after the registration of the present instrument by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) K. I. WESTMAN,
Minister of Sweden,
Permanent Delegate accredited
to the League of Nations.

Switzerland.

Recommendations concerning (No. 41) the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment, (No. 42) employment agencies, (No. 43) the general principles of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, (No. 44) unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed.

By letter of 6 January 1937, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Political Department of the Swiss Confederation informed him of the action taken by his Government in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Political Department of the Swiss Confederation, is as follows :

(Translation.)

Berne, 23 December 1936.

Sir,

Article 405, paragraph 6, of the Treaty of Versailles, as you are aware, requires the Members of the International Labour Organisation to inform the Secretariat of the League of Nations of the action which they have taken to give effect to the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference.

The action taken by Switzerland on the Recommendations of the first fourteen Conferences was brought to your knowledge at the time. In order to comply with the provisions of the Article quoted, we have the honour to complete the preceding communications by means of the enclosed report on the attitude adopted by Switzerland as regards the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference from 1932 to 1934.

The Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons adopted in 1935 was recently the subject of a special report to the International Labour Office. A copy of that report, which also contains indications as to the attitude of Switzerland in respect of the Recommendation in question, is attached to the present note.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Federal Political Department
(Signed) MOTTA.

The report attached to this letter, which deals with the Recommendations adopted by the Conference at its Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sessions, is as follows :¹

Attitude of Switzerland in regard to the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference from 1932 to 1934 (Sixteenth to Eighteenth Sessions)

Sixteenth Session (1932)

Age for admission of children to non-industrial employment

In its report of 25 April 1935 on the Sixteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, the Federal Council explained the reasons for which Switzerland could not at the moment ratify the Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment. The whole subject should be dealt with in the industrial and commercial legislation which is at present being drafted. At the same time a particular difficulty arises from the fact that domestic work is also included in the regulations for which the Convention provides, whereas the Confederation is not competent to legislate for domestic employment. The legal and constitutional situation has not changed since the report was submitted to the Federal Assembly and approved by it. In view of the close relation existing between the Convention and the Recommendation, it was already superfluous at the moment to adopt a special attitude in respect of the Recommendation. The Federal Council did not therefore take any legislative measures on the main lines of the Recommendation.

With regard to the work of children in non-industrial occupations, it may be said that conditions in Switzerland correspond in the main to the requirements of the Convention without any necessity for the Federal Legislature to intervene by means of legal provisions. This situation is safeguarded by compulsory elementary education, which was introduced throughout the whole country in conformity with the Federal Constitution and which, as has been already said elsewhere, may be terminated before the completion of the fourteenth year in five only of the cantons. Even in these cantons, however, the population of which is barely one-tenth of the whole Swiss population, the greater number of the children go to school until the age of 14 years, or above. It is obvious that during the period of compulsory education it is possible to work in non-industrial occupations, but only to a very limited extent.

Seventeenth Session (1933)

Fee-charging employment agencies

After the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which adopted the Convention and Recommendation concerning fee-charging employment agencies, a thorough enquiry was made into the part played by these institutions in our country, and from that time their activities have been followed with close attention.

It should be mentioned, in the first place, that fee-charging employment agencies properly so called (*i.e.*, those whose principal object is to make a direct or indirect profit out of the workers or employers whom they serve as an intermediary) are not very numerous in Switzerland. Their number is considerably exceeded by those which, while charging fees for their services, are not carried on for gain. These institutions are principally connected with occupational associations of employers, employees or workers. It is in this group that the joint employment offices should be placed, the influence of which on the Swiss labour market is by no means negligible.

¹ The report on the Unemployment (Young Persons) Recommendation, 1935 (No. 45), mentioned in the third paragraph of the letter will be published in a subsequent publication of the Office, which will contain the reports provided for in the Preamble to the Recommendation.

These offices are distinguished from the public employment service, which includes all occupations, in that they are specialised and find their applicants principally among hotel and restaurant employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, musicians and theatrical artistes.

In the legislation of several cantons, the issue of licences to employment agencies is subject to financial and professional guarantees.

Hitherto fee-charging employment agencies have not given rise to complaint (except in certain very rare cases which ended by the closing of the employment agency at fault). On the contrary, they have rendered public service in different respects by completing the public employment service. The development of the latter, and the constant endeavours of communal, cantonal and federal authorities to improve its working, have not failed to exercise a beneficial influence on the private employment service. If the former is fitted, in some cases, to satisfy particular requirements, it is nevertheless the case that persons engaged in any occupation and residing in any district may apply to the public employment service.

A close examination of the situation shows that, in present circumstances, it appears undesirable to abolish fee-charging employment agencies.

The Recommendation adopted by the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference does not call for lengthy comment, as the guiding principles which it traces have been applied in our country before its adoption. It is interesting, however, to note that in the spirit of the Recommendation improvements have been made in the free public employment service. Most of the employment offices have completed their material and technical organisation in greater accordance with the particular requirements of certain occupations. They have also increased their staff and, in choosing their officials, have endeavoured to find those whose experience of men and women and their occupations make them particularly suitable to carry on the work of placing people in employment in the occupational groups entrusted to them.

In this connection, it should also be said that the authorities have been led to collaborate in the institution of a special joint service for musicians, variety artistes and actors. This service is not carried on for gain, and only makes small charges for entering names on the lists and finding situations. The federal authorities share in the supervision of the service and its management, and also keep in close touch with the similar joint services dealing with commercial and technical occupations.

Invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance

In its report of 29 June 1934, the Federal Council proposed to the Federal Assembly that the Conventions concerning invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance should not be accepted, and pointed out at the same time the impossibility of Switzerland's following the Recommendation in view of the circumstances.

The scheme of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, as outlined in Article 34 *quater* of the Federal Constitution, is impossible of realisation to-day because the necessary resources expected from the alcohol tax are wanting, and those from the tobacco tax, which were also reserved for insurance purposes by the Constitution, have been diverted to budgetary requirements in accordance with Financial Programme No. I of 13 October 1933 which is in force until 31 December 1937. In accordance with Financial Programme No. II, as from the beginning of 1936 no interest will any longer be credited to the insurance fund which, deriving its resources from the said receipts and the interest thereon, has risen to nearly 230 million francs in the period 1 January 1926 to 31 December 1933. Financial Programme No. I provides, however, that the Confederation should devote 8 million francs from this fund annually for the assistance of the necessitous aged, widows and orphans.

The divergence between the transitional assistance to the aged and to widows and orphans with the provisions of the international Convention remains as described in the report of the Federal Council of 29 June 1934. If this work of assistance is prolonged, it will not substantially depart from the principles governing it to-day. Thus, as in the past, no one will have

a right to benefit. Even if the regulations were partially modified, benefit will continue to be fixed according to the unfettered appreciation of cantonal authorities or of the bureaux instructed by them to allocate assistance.

Some days before the law applying Article 34 *quater* of the Federal Constitution was submitted for national vote, a proposal had been made by a committee for granting non-contributory pensions to an annual amount of 25 million francs to old persons and widows and orphans. This proposal is still pending. Apart from the fact that the result of the national consultation is problematical, it may be wondered whether, under the system recommended by those responsible for the proposal, a right to benefit could be conferred on necessitous persons. It may be feared that a system of assistance relatively so highly developed may work irreparable harm to the idea of insurance which remains inscribed in Article 34 *quater* of the Federal Constitution.

The march of events may lead—and sooner than present circumstances make it appear likely—to the resumption of the preparatory work for the organic law. There is nothing to-day, however, which would allow it to be said if, when and how the Confederation will be able to accomplish the task assigned to it by the Constitution.

For all these reasons, Switzerland must maintain an attitude of reserve in regard to the recommendation concerning the application of the international Convention on invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

Eighteenth Session (1934)

Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed

By reason of the constitutional principles in force in Switzerland, the Confederation can only adopt uniform regulations for the whole of Swiss territory in the case of questions expressly reserved to it by the Federal Constitution. No provisions for remedying unemployment, however, are contained in the latter, and the question is consequently one for the cantons to handle. Federal legislation has had to be confined hitherto to the granting of subsidies to institutions for the assistance of the unemployed, and to influencing the development of unemployment insurance and assistance by subjecting the grant of these subsidies to certain conditions.

Apart from the two questions mentioned below, the Confederation has already given effect in substance to all the points raised by the Recommendation. It is consequently unnecessary to take further measures to give effect to the Recommendation.

The first point to which the Swiss Confederation is unable to give effect is that concerning compulsory unemployment insurance, referred to in paragraph 1 of the Recommendation. The carrying into effect of this principle will have to be left to the cantons, which are alone competent to introduce compulsory insurance. This does not mean that nothing has been done in this field. Hitherto compulsory insurance has been introduced in thirteen cantons, while in nine it has been left to the communes to apply it, so that there are only three cantons in which only voluntary unemployment insurance is to be found.

Paragraph 2 of the Recommendation provides for the institution of a system of unemployment assistance in addition to insurance. By reason of the constitutional principles mentioned above, this is also a matter for the cantons. The majority of the latter have made provision, with the help of the Confederation, for exceptional assistance to unemployed persons which for the moment is only temporary. These cantons are eighteen in number and include the principal industrial districts in the country.

It should be mentioned in conclusion that the provision applied in Switzerland in case of loss of employment due to an industrial dispute is stricter than the principle embodied in paragraph 10 of the Recommendation. Article 2, paragraph IIIc, of the Federal Act of 17 October 1924 on the payment of grants to unemployment insurance schemes lays down that no benefit shall be paid during the dispute and the thirty days following when the unemployment results from a collective labour dispute. As this provision has yielded excellent results in practice, the Federal authorities are not contemplating its modification for the moment.

Publications of the International Labour Office

LEGISLATIVE SERIES

The *Legislative Series* consists of translations and reprints of the texts of the most important laws and regulations affecting labour adopted in the different countries. It is published in three editions (English, French and German), continuing in a new form the collection of labour laws published in the *Bulletin of the International Labour Office* (formerly issued at Basle by the International Association for Labour Legislation) which ceased with the volume for the year 1919.

Method of Publication.

Brochure edition. The laws and orders included in each year's *Legislative Series* are issued in the form of separate brochures for the convenience of subscribers who desire to receive the texts as they appear, before the completion of the volume, and forwarded to them by instalments in temporary covers. A complete list of the year's brochures arranged in the order in which they will appear in the bound volume will be sent to every subscriber in order to enable him to check his set and arrange it for binding, if so desired.

Volume edition. The brochures for each year are reissued in annual volumes. Volumes I to XIV (1920—1933) have now appeared.

Terms of Subscription.

The annual subscription to the *volume edition* is **35s. 0d.; \$8.75.**

This entitles the subscriber to receive *all the parts of the volume which is in course of issue at the date of the subscription*, including any part or parts of that volume which may have been published before the date of the subscription. As a rule, each volume is published within two years of the date of the legislation it contains.

The annual subscription to the *brochure edition* is also **35s. 0d.; \$8.75.**

This entitles the subscriber to receive *all the brochures issued during the twelve months following the date of the subscription*. These will include a few laws promulgated during that period, but will comprise mainly laws promulgated before the date of the subscription and not yet available in volume form. It is not possible to accept subscriptions to brochures containing only the laws promulgated in a particular year.

The annual subscription to *both the volume edition and the brochure edition* is **60s. 0d.; \$15.00.**

This entitles the subscriber to receive *all the parts of the volume which is in course of issue at the date of the subscription*, together with *all the brochures issued during the twelve months following the date of the subscription*.

A full list of all the laws issued up to date in the *Legislative Series* will be sent post free by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, or its Branch Offices on request.

Subscribers to the *Legislative Series* also receive the *General Subject Catalogue*, which is a comprehensive guide to the contents of the *Legislative Series* in a convenient form. It was published for the first time in 1933 and covers the years 1919—1934.

Supplements to the catalogue will be issued at convenient intervals.

The *General Subject Catalogue 1919-1934* (68 pp. 8vo.) may be purchased separately.

Price 1s.6d.; 40 cents.

Publications of the International Labour Office

Subscription Rates and Prices for 1937

1. **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW** (*Monthly*).
Articles on industrial affairs; wage and unemployment statistics, etc.
Price : per No., 2s. 6d., 60 cents; per year, 24s., \$6.00
2. **INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION** (*Weekly*).
Current events affecting industry and labour.
Price : per No., 8d., 15 cents; per year, 30s., \$7.50
3. **OFFICIAL BULLETIN** (*At irregular intervals*).
Official information on the work of the Organisation.
Annual subscription : 4s., \$1.00
4. **MINUTES OF THE GOVERNING BODY** (*At irregular intervals*).
Full records of discussions and decisions.
Annual subscription : 35s., \$8.75
5. **LEGISLATIVE SERIES** (*Annual*).
Reprints and translations of labour laws and regulations.
Annual subscription { Volume or advance prints 35s., \$8.75
 { Volume and advance prints ... 60s., \$15.00
6. **INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW** (*Annual*).
England, France, Germany, Italy, U.S.A. Price : 10s. 0d., \$2.50
7. **INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SURVEY** (*Two-monthly*).
Problems of accident prevention.
Price : per No. 1s., 30 cents; per year, 5s. 6d., \$1.50
8. **DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE** (*Annual*).
Questionnaire and Reports, the Director's Report, Final Record and texts of Draft Conventions and Recommendations.
Annual subscription : 60s., \$15.00
9. **I.L.O. YEAR-BOOK**.
Survey of social and economic movements and labour legislation.
Price { *Paper bound* 10s. 6d., \$2.75
 { *Cloth bound*..... 12s. 6d., \$3.50
10. **YEAR-BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS**.
Unemployment, Hours of Work, Wages Prices, Migration, etc.
Price { *Paper bound* 6s. 0d., \$1.50
 { *Cloth bound*..... 7s. 6d., \$2.50
11. **INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS** (*At irregular intervals*).
Ninth edition, 1936. 5s., \$1.25
12. **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE** (*Quarterly*).
About 3,000 entries a year.
Price : per No., 1s. 6d., 40 cents; per year, 5s., \$1.25
13. **STUDIES AND REPORTS**.
Works dealing with various labour problems, e.g. *Unemployment, Wages and Hours, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Organisation*, etc.
Annual subscription : 30s. \$7.50

The inclusive subscription to the publications of the International Labour Office (other than Governing Body Minutes) is..... £8, \$40.00

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

15 July 1937.

Vol. XXII. No. 2.

CONTENTS

	Page
Seventy-eighth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office	45
Membership of Egypt in the International Labour Organisation . . .	60
Representations concerning the application of international labour Conventions :	
Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers : (Unemployment Convention).....	61
Dr. J. M. Curé, President of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius : (Various Conventions)	66
Commissions of Enquiry	70
<i>Official Action on the Decisions of the International Labour Conference</i>	
AFGHANISTAN : <i>Convention</i> : Underground work (women)	71
AUSTRALIA : <i>Recommendations</i> : Elimination of recruiting; Holidays with pay	71
BRAZIL : <i>Convention</i> : Night work (women) : denunciation	74
FRANCE : <i>Recommendation</i> : Elimination of recruiting.....	74
INDIA : <i>Recommendations</i> : Elimination of recruiting; Holidays with pay	75

	Page
IRISH FREE STATE : <i>Conventions</i> : Night work (bakeries); Night work (women) (revised); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (revised); Unemployment provision; Reduction of hours of work (glass-bottle works).....	77, 79
<i>Conventions</i> : Night work (women); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases); denunciations	78
MEXICO : <i>Conventions</i> : Night work (young persons); Unemployment indemnity (shipwreck); Right of association (agriculture); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases) (revised)	80
NETHERLANDS : <i>Recommendation</i> : Unemployment (young persons) ..	81

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

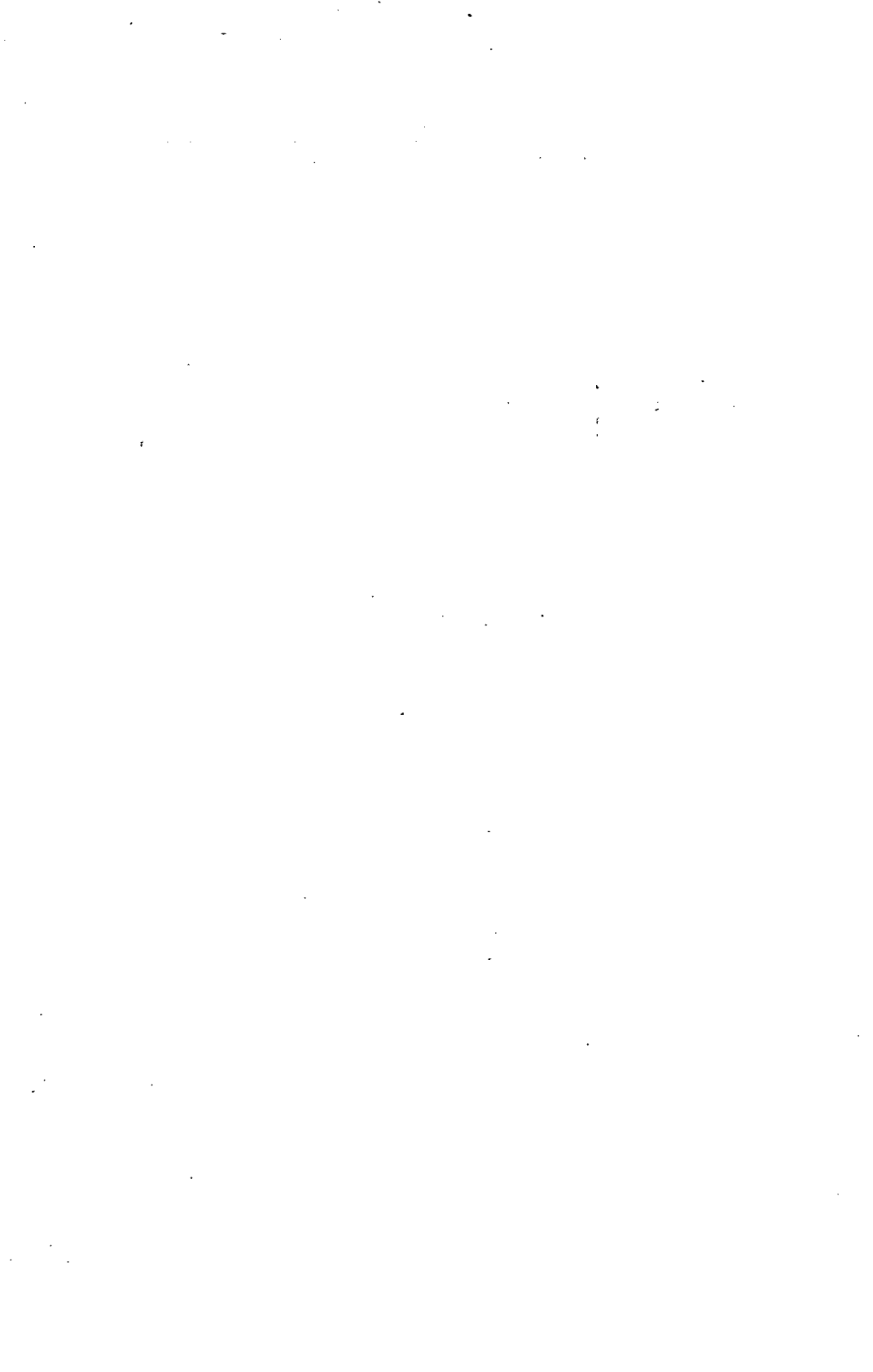
OFFICIAL BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1936



GENEVA

1937



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

15 July 1937.

Vol. XXII. No. 2.

Seventy-eighth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Seventy-eighth Session from 4 to 6 February 1937, under the Chairmanship of the Mr. Nečas.

The agenda of the session was as follows :

1. Approval of the minutes of the Seventy-seventh Session.
2. Record of the Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting on printing and kindred trades.
3. Record of the Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting on the chemical industry.
4. Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association.
5. Agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.
6. Examination of the representation made by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention (1919) in British India.
7. Effect to be given to the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-first Session (Maritime).
8. Questions arising out of the examination of the annual reports on the application of Conventions.
9. Record of the meeting of the Technical Committee on Glass Works.
10. Report of the Migration Committee.
11. Report of the Finance Committee.
12. Report of the Office on the organisation of the Technical Tripartite Conference on the textile industry (Washington, April 1937).

13. The Director's Report.
14. Date and place of the next session.
15. Report of the Office on the question of collective agreements.
16. Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees.
17. Record of the meeting of Experts on Social Insurance.
18. Report of the Office on the enlargement of the Joint Maritime Commission.
19. Report of the Office on the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries.
20. Examination of the qualifications of the employers' representatives at the Conference (interpretation of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Organisation).
21. Report of the Standing Orders Committee.
22. Report of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.

The composition of the Governing Body was as follows :

Government representatives :

- Mr. NEČAS (*Czechoslovakia*), Chairman;
- Mr. GOODRICH (*United States of America*);
- Mr. PARDO (*Argentina*);
- Mr. MUNIZ (*Brazil*);
- Mr. RIDDELL (*Canada*);
- Mr. LI PING-HENG (*China*);
- Mr. FABRA RIBAS (*Spain*);
- Mr. MANNIO (*Finland*);
- Mr. PICQUENARD (*France*);
- Mr. NORMAN (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. RAU (*India*);
- Mr. KITAOKA (*Japan*);
- Mr. VILLA MICHEL (*Mexico*);
- Mr. KOMARNICKI (*Poland*).

Employers' representatives :

- Mr. ČURČIN (*Yugoslavia*);
- Mr. ERULKAR (*India*);
- Mr. KIRKALDY (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. LAMBERT-RIBOT (*France*);
- Mr. OERSTED (*Denmark*);
- Mr. SHERRARD (*Canada*);
- Mr. TZAUT (*Switzerland*);
- Mr. VOLKMANN (*United States of America*).

Workers' representatives :

- Mr. ANDERSSON (*Sweden*);
- Mr. DUFFY (*United States of America*);
- Mr. HAYDAY (*Great Britain*);

Mr. JOUHAUX (*France*);
 Mr. MERTENS (*Belgium*);
 Mr. NĚMEČEK (*Czechoslovakia*);
 Mr. SCHÜRCH (*Switzerland*);
 Mr. YONEKUBO (*Japan*).

The following deputy members were also present :

Government deputy members :

Mr. MAHAIM (*Belgium*);
 Mr. YEREMITCH (*Yugoslavia*).

Employers' deputy members :

Mr. KNOB (*Hungary*);
 Mr. LECOCQ (*Belgium*);
 Mr. MOLENAAR (*Netherlands*);
 Mr. VANĚK (*Czechoslovakia*).

Workers' deputy members :

Mr. KRIER (*Luxemburg*);
 Mr. KUPERS (*Netherlands*);
 Mr. PEYER (*Hungary*);
 Mr. SERRARENS (*Netherlands*).

Composition of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body was informed that Mr. Kitaoka had been appointed Japanese Government representative in place of Mr. Yoshisaka, and that Mr. Fabra Ribas was replacing Mr. de Buen as Spanish Government representative.

Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting on printing and kindred trades.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting which had been held from 30 November to 4 December 1936 to consider the question of the reduction of hours of work in printing and kindred trades.

Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting on the chemical industry.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the Preparatory Technical Tripartite Meeting which had been held from 7 to 11 December 1936 to consider the question of the reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.

Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association.

The Governing Body approved the report of its Committee on Freedom of Association, which had met on 1 February 1937.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Committee, it instructed the Director to submit to the Committee, for consideration at its next meeting, a full report which, taking account of the various suggestions put forward by the members of the Committee, would in particular include a list of the practices which are considered contrary to the exercise of the right of asso-

ciation and which, on that ground, should be prohibited. The Committee will report to the Governing Body again at a subsequent session.

Agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

The Governing Body had at its Seventy-seventh Session provisionally selected eight questions ¹ which might be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the International Labour Conference, and had instructed the Office to submit a statement of the law and practice with regard to them. In addition, it had been agreed that the question of statistics of wages and hours of work should be considered with a view to the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference.

After examining these statements, the Governing Body definitely decided at its Seventy-eighth Session to place the following questions on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference :

Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.

Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

Regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

The Governing Body took the following decisions with regard to the other questions which had been provisionally selected :

Factory inspection.—The Governing Body decided to call an international conference of representatives of factory inspection services to consider the conditions in which a Convention could be drawn up on the subject. The Office will submit definite proposals for the organisation of this conference at a later stage.

Safety in coal mines.—The Governing Body instructed the Office to consult a small committee of experts from the principal coal-producing countries concerning the drafting of a model safety code for coal mines. The draft will then be submitted to a tripartite conference including representatives of the principal coal-producing countries, probably in 1938. The code, as amended by

¹ These questions were as follows :

General principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

Technical education and apprenticeship.

Rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds.

Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

Safety provisions for coal-mine workers.

Weekly rest in commercial establishments.

Regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

the tripartite conference, can then form a basis of discussion at the International Labour Conference in 1939 if the Governing Body decides to place the question on the agenda of that session, and can be dealt with by a single discussion if the Conference so decides.

Rights of performers as regards broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sounds.—The Governing Body authorised the Director to call in 1938 a meeting of experts which would undertake a preliminary discussion, so as to enable the International Labour Conference, if it so desired, to deal with the question by way of a single discussion if the Governing Body decides to place the question on the agenda of the 1939 Session. Definite proposals for the organisation of the meeting of experts will be submitted to the Governing Body at a later session.

Visit of a delegation of the Governing Body to the Union of South Africa.

The Governing Body decided to accept an invitation from the Government of the Union of South Africa to send a delegation to that country, to obtain information on the spot on the question of native labour. The Governing Body expressed its thanks to the Government for this generous proposal. It was agreed that the Office should submit a report at a subsequent session on the way in which the proposed mission could be organised.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-first Session (Maritime).

The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to various resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first Session (Maritime).

Resolution concerning compensation for accidents and unemployment insurance.—This resolution was referred to the Joint Maritime Commission for consideration.

Resolution concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign seamen.—This resolution was referred to the Joint Maritime Commission for consideration.

Resolution concerning the calling of Economic Conferences.—It was agreed that this resolution should be dealt with in the report on economic questions of special interest to the International Labour Organisation which the Office has been instructed to submit to the Governing Body at one of its next sessions.

Resolution concerning the "contractor system".—The Governing Body instructed the Office to make certain preliminary researches on the question mentioned in this resolution.

Resolution concerning accommodation of crews on board cargo vessels.—The Governing Body instructed the Office to prepare a report on this question for submission to the next meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission.

Resolution concerning seamen's wages.—The Governing Body instructed the Office to continue to publish information on current developments in relation to salary and wage rates in the mercantile marine in its periodical publications. When the situation warrants such a course, the Office will consider issuing a new edition of the *Maritime Statistical Handbook*.

The Office was instructed to consult the Joint Maritime Commission on the outline and plan of an international study dealing with the following questions : trade reservations, maritime subsidies in their various forms, and flag discrimination.

Questions arising out of the examination of the annual reports on the application of Conventions.

The Governing Body adopted various suggestions put forward by the Committee of Experts and the Conference Committee set up to examine the annual reports furnished by Governments on the application of the Conventions which they have ratified.

Report of the Technical Committee on Glass Works.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the meeting of the Technical Committee on Glass Works which had been held on 6-7 November 1936 to examine the possibility of extending, by means of an international Convention, the reduction of hours of work to those branches of the glass industry or categories of persons employed in that industry which are not covered by the Conventions so far adopted.

Report of the Migration Committee.

The Governing Body considered the report of the meeting of the Migration Committee held on 16 and 17 November 1936. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee it took the following decisions :

International migration with a view to settlement.—The Governing Body approved the three following resolutions adopted by the Migration Committee :

I.

“ The Migration Committee expresses the wish that a careful preparation of development plans in certain districts of countries of Latin America with a view to settlement be carried out by the Governments concerned and that the International Labour Office place its services at the disposal of the Governments which desire it to proceed on the spot to studies capable of bringing about an international co-operation.”

II.

“ The Migration Committee proposes that a Correspondence Committee on Migration should be set up which would enable the Office to obtain opinions in writing from experts in the chief countries having a practical interest in the problem, either as countries of settlement, as emigration countries, or for other reasons. These opinions would be referred by the Office to the Migration Committee, which might convene any of the experts concerned as need arose.”

It was agreed that the Office should consult the Governments with a view to submitting to the Governing Body, in due course, a list of experts who might be appointed to sit on the Committee mentioned in the above resolution.

III.

“ Considering

that the general world economic conditions are becoming more favourable to a resumption of migration movements;

that the problems of migration should be studied more and more thoroughly with the close collaboration of the countries concerned;

that the preparatory work asked for by the International Labour Conference of Santiago de Chile and already commenced by the International Labour Office, with a view to seeking concrete solutions, has become all the more urgent since the League of Nations has placed the question of emigration on the agenda of the next ordinary session of the Assembly;

The Permanent Migration Committee asks the Governing Body to invite the Director :

(1) to prepare in good time for the discussions at the League of Nations a memorandum which will contain the principal items of information collected by the International Labour Office on the problems of emigration and immigration raised by the demographic and economic needs of certain countries;

(2) to consult without delay the Members of the Organisation on the interest they would attach to a meeting of a conference of experts on the subject of migration with a view to settlement, and to convene this conference as soon as a number of Members sufficient to achieve useful results have expressed a desire for it.”

Simplification of passports and visas for migrants.—The Governing Body approved the following resolution adopted by the Migration Committee :

“ Considering that the formalities of visas of passports are considerable burdens on migrant workers;

Considering that resolutions for the simplification of the visas of passports have been adopted by the International Conferences on Emigration and Immigration, held in Rome in 1924 and in Havana in 1928;

The Permanent Migration Committee requests the International Labour Office to study this problem and to take the necessary steps for the benefit of the migrant workers.”

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Governing Body approved the report of its Finance Committee dealing with various questions relating to the financial administration of the Office.

Representation of the Governing Body at the Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry (Washington, April 1937).

The Governing Body appointed the following persons to represent it at the Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry :

Government group :

The Chairman of the Governing Body.

Mr. Goodrich.

Mr. Pardo.

Employers' group :

Mr. Dennison.

Mr. Oersted.

Mr. Tzaut.

Substitutes: Mr. Lecocq.

Mr. Harriman (substitute for Mr. Dennison).

Workers' group :

Mr. Green.

Mr. Mertens.

Mr. Kupers.

Substitute : Mr. Hayday.

The Director's Report.

Second Regional Conference of representatives of factory inspection services.—The Governing Body noted that this Conference would open at Vienna on 24 May 1937.

Conference of Labour Statisticians.—The Governing Body authorised the Office to call this Conference at Geneva on 27 September 1937. The agenda will be confined to the discussion of a draft for a Convention on statistics of wages and hours of work. It was agreed that the question of unemployment statistics for young persons might be dealt with at a further Conference of labour statisticians to be held at some later date to consider statistics of employment and unemployment.

Committee on Social Charges.—The Governing Body authorised the holding of a meeting of the Committee on Social Charges to consider the desirability and possibility of continuing in the future the studies of the Office on social services.

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.—The Governing Body decided that a meeting of this Committee should be held on 28 June 1937 to consider the following agenda :

(1) Discussion of a draft monograph on safety in the use of ladders;

(2) Discussion of a draft monograph on the safe handling of corrosive liquids;

(3) Discussion of a draft monograph on the protection of the hands and feet of workers employed in metal works and iron foundries;

(4) Discussion of a draft monograph on protective screens.

Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.—The Governing Body decided that a meeting of this Committee should be held on 28 and 29 May 1937 to consider the following agenda :

(1) Protection of titles and professional organisation for chartered accountants.

(2) Moral right of professional workers in receipt of a salary over their creations in the sphere of applied arts (preliminary study).

(3) Compensation for professional workers whose posts are abolished, after long service, owing to the reorganisation of an undertaking.

(4) Study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

Advisory Committee on Management.—The Governing Body decided that a meeting of this Committee should be held on 28 and 29 May 1937 in order to consider the following agenda :

(1) Terminology of management.

(2) Concerted action to eliminate or to preserve “ surplus ” undertakings and machinery.

(3) The relation of technical progress to unemployment and employment.

(4) The use of office machinery and its influence on conditions of work of staff.

Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.—The Governing Body decided that the Committee of Experts appointed to examine the annual reports on the application of Conventions submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution should meet on 5 April 1937.

Committee of Statistical Experts.—The Governing Body decided that this Committee should meet immediately after the Conference of Labour Statisticians which is to be held on 27 September 1937, in order to consider the following agenda :

Continuation of the study of the question of statistics of working-class rents;

Study of any questions concerning family budgets and nutrition which may be referred to the Committee by the Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition;

Collection and presentation of data on wages by occupation.

The Committee may also discuss the programme of future Conferences of Statisticians.

Committee on the periodical reports.—The Governing Body decided that this Committee should meet at a date to be fixed later to consider the periodical reports on the working of the following Conventions :

Convention No. 20, Night Work in Bakeries.

Convention No. 22, Seamen's Articles of Agreement.

Convention No. 23, Repatriation of Seamen.

Convention No. 24, Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.).

Convention No. 25, Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).

Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition.—The Governing Body decided that this Committee should meet on 9 April 1937.

Permanent Agricultural Committee.—The Governing Body decided that this Committee should meet early in 1938.

Replacement of Mr. Yoshisaka on the various Committees of which he was a member.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Kitaoka, Japanese Government representative, to replace Mr. Yoshisaka on the following Committees of which he was a member :

Regular member :

- Finance Committee.
- Committee on Social Charges.
- Committee on conditions of work in the iron and steel industry.
- Committee on conditions of work in the textile industry.
- Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.
- Migration Committee.
- Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition.

Substitute :

- Unemployment Committee.
- Committee on Freedom of Association.
- Committee on the Periodical Reports.
- Committee on Automatic Coupling.
- Technical Committee on Glass Works.

Replacement of Mr. de Buen on the various Committees of which he was a member.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Fabra Ribas, Spanish Government representative, to replace Mr. de Buen on the following Committees of which he was a member :

Regular member :

- Finance Committee.
- Committee on conditions of work in coal mines.
- Committee on Freedom of Association.
- Representative of the Governing Body on the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.
- Representative of the Governing Body on the Committee on Automatic Coupling.
- Representative of the Governing Body on the Advisory Committee on Management.

Substitute :

- Standing Orders Committee.
- Committee on conditions of work in the textile industry.
- Representative of the Governing Body on the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

Substitutes for Government members of Committees.—The Governing Body took note of the arrangements made by the Government group concerning substitutes for Government members of Committees set up by the Governing Body.

Permanent Agricultural Committee.—The Governing Body appointed the following members as its representatives on the Permanent Agricultural Committee :

Government group :

Regular members : Mr. Picquenard.
Mr. Ruiz Guiñazú.

Substitutes : Mr. de Michelis.
Mr. Riddell.

Employers' group :

Regular members : Mr. Oersted.
Mr. Vaněk.

Substitutes : Mr. Čurčin.
Mr. Olivetti.

Workers' group :

Regular members : Mr. Caballero.
Mr. Schürch.

Substitutes : Mr. Jensen.
Mr. Němeček.

The Governing Body appointed the following experts as members of the Permanent Agricultural Committee :

To fill the seats in the fourth sub-group of regular members of the Committee (other agricultural experts) :

Mr. P. Alexandrescu-Roman (Rumanian), Secretary-General of the Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Henri Queuille (French), former French Minister of Agriculture and Public Health, and President of the National Federation of Agricultural Mutual and Co-operative Societies and of the " Comité national d'Entente et d'Action agricoles ", in place of the late Mr. Jules Gautier.

Dr. Ferenc Krudy (Hungarian), President of " The Village " National Society of Agriculturists.

The Governing Body decided to establish a fifteenth seat in the fourth sub-group of regular members of the Committee, and appointed the following person to fill it :

Professor Tsou Ping-Wen (China), Dean of the College of Agriculture of the former South-Eastern University, Nanking, and Assistant Manager of the Agricultural Foundation Bureau newly established by the Chinese Government.

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.—The Governing Body appointed the following experts as members of this Committee :

Mr. Paul Henry (French), Supervising Actuary in the French Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Ervin Lengyel (Hungarian), Chief of the Social Insurance Section in the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, in place of Mr. Geza Pap.

Dr. Langelez (Belgian), Chief of the Section for Medical Labour Questions in the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, in place of Dr. Glibert.

Mr. Frank Bane (United States of America), Executive Director of the Social Security Board.

Mr. W. L. Williamson (United States of America), Actuary of the Social Security Board.

Dr. Edwin Witte (United States of America), Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin.

Correspondence Committee on Women's Work.—The Governing Body appointed Mrs. C. Beresford Fox (United States), as a member of this Committee in place of Miss Mary A. Dingman.

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. P. A. van Luyt (Netherlands), Medical adviser to the Netherlands Factory Inspectorate, as a member of this Committee.

Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Yoshisaka (Japanese) as a member of this Committee, to fill one of the two seats allocated to experts belonging to extra-European countries.

Committee of Experts on Native Labour.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Deladrier (Belgian), Secretary-General of the National Committee of Kivu, as a member of this Committee in place of Mr. Gohr.

Reappointment of members of Committees.—The Governing Body reappointed for a further three years the following members of Committees whose term of office had expired :

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention :

Mr. Cyril Ainsworth (United States);

Mr. Kjaer (United States);

Mr. Vitaliano Colombo (Italian).

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance :

Mr. Bégault (Belgian);

Mr. Kovrig (Hungarian);

Mr. Pfisterer (Hungarian);

Mr. Delvaux (Belgian);

Mr. Demeur (Belgian);

Mr. Dewandre (Belgian);

Canon Eeckhout (Belgian);

Mr. Jauniaux (Belgian);

Mr. Paavilainen (Finnish);

Mr. Saccasyn (Belgian).

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene :

Dr. Glibert (Belgian);

Dr. Alice Hamilton (United States);

Dr. Jinnosuke Hoshiai (Japanese);
 Dr. Kranenburg (Netherlands);
 Dr. Loriga (Italian);
 Dr. Madsen (Danish);
 Dr. Pieraccini (Italian);
 Dr. Rajchman (Health Organisation of League of Nations);
 Dr. Wirgin (Swedish);
 Dr. Chajes (Palestine);
 Dr. Leroy U. Gardner (United States);
 Dr. Sayers (United States);
 Dr. Irvine (Union of South Africa);
 Dr. Mavrogordato (Union of South Africa);
 Dr. Orenstein (Union of South Africa);
 Mr. Lee (United States);
 Mr. Myers (British).

Committee of Experts on Native Labour :

Mr. Cayen (Belgian).

Committee of Statistical Experts :

Mr. J. F. Gennings (India);
 Mr. Isador Lubin (United States).

Commissions of Enquiry under Article 26 of the Constitution.—

The Governing Body approved the appointment of Sir Atul Chatterjee in place of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra as a person of independent standing representing India on the panel from which the members of Commissions of Enquiry provided for under Article 26 of the Constitution are drawn.

*Tripartite meeting on coal mines.—*The Governing Body instructed the Office to inform the seven Governments mentioned in the Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, as well as the Governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, that the Governing Body proposed to call a technical tripartite meeting concerning hours of work in coal mines in October 1937, and to ask them for their observations. A report containing the replies received by the Office will be laid before the Governing Body at its Seventy-ninth Session.

*Collaboration with the League of Nations concerning raw materials.—*The Governing Body empowered its Officers to appoint an expert to represent the International Labour Organisation on the Committee set up by the Council of the League of Nations to study the question of raw materials.

*Collaboration with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.—*The Governing Body instructed the Director to settle the method of collaboration on various health questions between the International Labour Office and the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, in agreement with the Secretary-General of the League and the Director of the Health Section of the

Secretariat. The conclusions reached in these negotiations will be communicated to the Governing Body at its Seventy-ninth Session.

Date and place of the next session.

The Governing Body decided that its Seventy-ninth Session should open at Geneva on Thursday, 6 May 1937.

Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the meeting held by the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees on 18-19 September 1936. It was agreed that the Office should continue its studies on the following questions : period of notice and indemnities on dismissal, statistical study of the number of non-manual workers, use of office machinery and its effects on the conditions of work of the staff, and regulation of health conditions in shops and offices.

Record of the meeting of experts on social insurance.

The Governing Body authorised the Office to transmit the conclusions reached by this meeting, which was held in November 1936 to discuss the evaluation of permanent incapacity under workmen's compensation and invalidity insurance schemes, to the national administrations concerned for their information, on the understanding that the Governing Body did not accept responsibility for them.

Report of the Office on the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic countries.

The Governing Body authorised the Office to communicate to the Governments of the countries of Asia the notes on the proposal for the organisation of a Conference of Asiatic Countries which the Office had submitted to the Governing Body, and to inform them of the suggestions which had been made that pending any decision as regards the convening of an Asiatic Conference a Committee consisting of representatives of Asiatic countries should be set up to discuss questions of particular interest to these countries. The Governments will be invited to inform the Office of their views on this matter, so that the Governing Body can consider the question further at its Seventy-ninth Session.

Report of the Standing Orders Committee.

After considering the report of its Standing Orders Committee, the Governing Body decided to suggest that the International Labour Conference should make two amendments to its Standing Orders. The first of these is intended to ensure that the Committee of the Conference set up to examine the application of Conventions shall be constituted as soon as possible after the opening of the session. The second provides that proposals for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour

Organisation shall only be considered by the Conference if they have been included in its agenda by the Governing Body at least four months before the opening of the session, or have been included in the agenda by the preceding session of the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Constitution.

These proposed amendments will be submitted to the Conference at its Twenty-third Session in June 1937.

The Governing Body adjourned the following items on its agenda until its Seventy-ninth Session :

Examination of the representation made by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention (1919) in British India.

Report of the Office on the question of collective agreements.

Report of the Office on the enlargement of the Joint Maritime Commission.

Examination of the qualifications of the employers' representatives at the Conference (interpretation of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Organisation).

Report of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.

Membership of Egypt in the International Labour Organisation

The documents relating to the entry of Egypt into the International Labour Organisation have been published in the *Official Bulletin*.¹

Since then the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs has transmitted for registration to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the resolution of the International Labour Conference inviting Egypt to accept membership of the International Labour Organisation (Geneva, 16 June 1936) and the note of the Egyptian Government accepting that invitation (Geneva, 19 June 1936). These documents were registered on 20 April 1937. The letter addressed by the Legal Adviser to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to the Director of the International Labour Office is as follows :

(Translation.)

Geneva, 22 April 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs has forwarded the following documents to the Secretariat, for registration :

1. Resolution of the International Labour Conference inviting Egypt to accept membership in the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 16 June 1936.

2. Note of the Egyptian Government accepting the above invitation, Geneva, 19 June 1936.

These documents were registered on 20 April 1937, and will be published as soon as possible in the Treaty Series of the League of Nations.

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Secretary-General :

(Signed) L. A. PODESTA COSTA,
Legal Adviser to the Secretariat.

¹ See Vol. XXI, No. 2, p. 77.

Representations concerning the Application of International Labour Conventions

In the course of its Seventy-ninth Session the Governing Body decided to publish for purposes of record the following reports relating to representations concerning the application of international labour Conventions submitted under Article 23 of the Constitution of the Organisation.

Representation submitted by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the Application in India of the Unemployment Convention, 1919.

First Report of the Committee of the Governing Body.

(Adopted by the Governing Body in the course of its Seventy-seventh Session.)

1. The Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers sent the International Labour Office a letter dated 17 June 1936, making a representation against the Government of India under Article 23 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. The representation stated that the Government of India had failed to secure the effective observation of the Unemployment Convention, 1919, which it had ratified in 1921.

The above-mentioned letter from the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers was communicated to the members of the Governing Body on 20 July 1936, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations. In addition, the International Labour Office, under paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the above-mentioned Standing Orders, forwarded to members of the Governing Body on 24 September 1936 the information in its possession as regards the receivability of the representation.

2. At its Seventy-seventh Session, on 12 November 1936, the Governing Body, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations, set up a Committee of three members "which shall, before any decision is reached, lay before the Governing Body proposals concerning the steps to be taken at each of the stages of the procedure". This Committee consists of:

- Mr. Muniz, representative of the Government group;
- Mr. Oersted, representative of the employers' group;
- Mr. Mertens, representative of the workers' group.

The Committee thus constituted met on 12 November 1936. In the course of its discussions it decided to hear a statement by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, representative of the Government to which the representation refers, and Mr. Joshi, workers' representative (India).

In accordance with the terms of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations, the Committee has the honour to submit to the Governing Body the following proposals concerning :

- A. Receivability of the representation as regards form.
- B. Preliminary examination of the representation as regards substance.

A.

RECEIVABILITY OF THE REPRESENTATION AS REGARDS FORM.

3. The Committee considered the representation of the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers, and noted that it fulfilled the conditions required by the Standing Orders for receivability as regards form, since :

- (a) it was communicated to the International Labour Office in writing;
- (b) it emanates from an industrial association of workers;
- (c) it makes specific reference to Article 23 of the Constitution of the Organisation;
- (d) it concerns India, which is a Member of the International Labour Organisation;
- (e) it refers to the Unemployment Convention, which was ratified by India on 12 July 1921;
- (f) it alleges that India has failed to secure in some respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of the said Convention.

Accordingly, under Article 3 of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations, the Committee proposes that the Governing Body should decide that the representation is receivable as regards form.

B.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE REPRESENTATION AS REGARDS SUBSTANCE.

4. Article 2 of the Unemployment Convention contains the following paragraph :

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. Committees, which shall include representatives of employers and of workers, shall be appointed to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of these agencies.

This is the clause to the application of which the representation of the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers refers. The

Union states that although the Government of India ratified the Convention in 1921, no system of employment agencies has been set up in India, and the employers and workers have never been asked to collaborate in the employment agencies mentioned in the Convention.

5. In order to estimate the force of these allegations it would appear necessary to consider, in the first place, the terms of the ratification of the Unemployment Convention by India. The ratification of India results from a letter sent by the Secretary of State for India to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 12 July 1921. This letter, the relevant passages of which appear as an appendix to the note prepared by the International Labour Office which was circulated to members of the Governing Body on 24 September 1936, contains the following passage :

In communicating the formal "ratification" of this Convention, it is necessary, in order to avoid subsequent misunderstanding, that I should explain at some length the peculiar position of India in this matter, in order that it may be possible to judge whether the measures now being taken or to be taken constitute an effective compliance with the provisions of the Convention.

In this connection, the letter of 12 July 1921 referred to certain passages of a communication from the Government of India from which it appeared that at that time the creation of free public employment agencies in India had been thought unnecessary since the demand for industrial labour had for long exceeded the supply. The organisation of Famine Codes for the Provinces was mentioned as an effective remedy against possible unemployment. The Government of India, however, declared its intention of creating permanent public employment agencies and setting up advisory bodies representative of employers and workers in connection with them. It was on this proposal that the Government of India based its decision to recommend the Legislature to ratify the Convention.

The Director of the International Labour Office, referring to this communication in a letter to the Secretary of State for India, dated 24 September 1921, explained the situation in the following terms :

It is noted . . . that with reference to the Convention concerning unemployment, it is considered that the measures now being taken, or to be taken in India, constitute an effective compliance with the provisions of the Convention.

From the passages quoted above the Committee feels it possible to conclude that at the time when India ratified the Convention the employment agencies mentioned in Article 2 of the Unemployment Convention did not yet exist, but that the Government of India contemplated their establishment in the very near future.

6. An examination of the relevant documents, however, leaves the impression that Article 2 of the Unemployment Convention has never been strictly applied. This impression is derived in the first place from the annual reports on the application of the Convention furnished by the Government of India under Article 22

of the Constitution of the Organisation, and is confirmed by the observations of the Committee of Experts on the application of Conventions and the discussions on the subject which took place at the Conference.

These documents are reproduced in the information which the International Labour Office sent to all members of the Governing Body. The Committee considers it unnecessary to analyse them. It confines itself to stating that it would appear to result from the information placed at its disposal that :

(1) the obligation to establish a system of free public employment agencies and to allow employers' and workers' representatives to fulfil advisory functions as regards the working of such agencies follows from the actual terms of Article 2 of the Unemployment Convention;

(2) this obligation was admitted by the Government of India when it ratified the said Convention;

(3) after having contemplated the establishment of a system of employment agencies working in the way specified by the Unemployment Convention, the Government of India considered that the establishment of such agencies was not rendered necessary by conditions in India;

(4) in reply to the various observations put forward as regards the application of the Convention in India the Government of India has confined itself to stating that it was considering the appropriate measures. Subsequently, as from 1934, it has stated that in its view the agencies established for agricultural workers under the Famine Codes appeared to correspond adequately to the obligations of the Unemployment Convention.

7. The Committee heard statements by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, representative of the Government of India, and Mr. Joshi, workers' representative (India) on the Governing Body. Mr. Joshi supported the representation. Sir Firoz Khan Noon explained the special conditions existing in India, and stated that agricultural unemployment was effectively dealt with by the Famine Codes, while industrial unemployment did not exist in India, at any rate in the form in which it was found in the West. Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr. Joshi agreed that before any decision was taken on the merits of the question it was desirable that the Government of India should be asked to supply further information.

8. In view of what has been stated above, *the Committee considers that the representation now before the Governing Body deserves to be taken into consideration. It proposes that the Governing Body should, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations, invite the Government of India to supply it with any further information which it may consider relevant, so that the Governing Body may, at its next session, take a definite decision concerning the representation which is before it.*

13 November 1936.

(Signed) MUNIZ,
OERSTED,
MERTENS.

Second Report of the Committee of the Governing Body.

(Adopted by the Governing Body in the course of its Seventy-ninth Session.)

1. The Committee appointed by the Governing Body at its Seventy-seventh Session, on 12 November 1936, to advise it concerning this representation held a meeting on 6 May 1937 at which all its members were present. The Committee, after hearing the explanations of Mr. Zaman, representative of the Government of India, has the honour to report as follows to the Governing Body as to the present position in regard to this representation.

2. Since the last Session of the Governing Body the Office has received from the Secretary of the Madras Labour Union of Textile Workers a communication which terminates as follows :

“ Under these circumstances I am directed by the Executive of the Union to suggest that further action in this matter may be deferred till we have had sufficient experience of the actual working of the new Constitution. But this suggestion is made on the distinct understanding that we are not precluded thereby from raising the matter again should later circumstances justify such a course. ”

The reference is of course to the new constitutional arrangements which came into force in India on 1 April 1937.

3. It has therefore been necessary for the Committee to consider the effect of this communication. The Committee noted that in the case before it there is no question of the representation being withdrawn. In such a case it might be necessary for the Committee to enquire fully into all the circumstances in order to satisfy itself that no improper pressure had been applied in order to secure the withdrawal of the representation. No question of that kind arises in the present case in which the organisation responsible for the representation merely requests the suspension of the proceedings.

4. Since the proceedings upon a representation are at all times under the control of the Governing Body, it is for the Governing Body to decide whether they shall be suspended. This is indeed recognised in the communication from the Madras Labour Union of Textile Workers which confines itself to “ suggesting ” that further action in this matter be “ deferred ”. It will however be natural for the Governing Body, even though it must take its decision upon its own responsibility, to attach very great weight to the fact that the association which made the representation no longer wishes to press it.

5. The Committee has consequently decided to recommend the Governing Body to suspend the proceedings on the understanding that such suspension does not imply their termination and does not preclude further consideration of the matter in the future. It does not wish its decision to be construed as implying that in its view the establishment of provincial autonomy in India, to which reference has been made both in the communication from

the Madras Labour Union of Textile Workers and by the representative of the Government of India, has any effect upon the legal obligations incumbent upon India under conventions which she has ratified. It is simply on account of practical considerations that the Committee recommends the suspension of the proceedings in view of the recent introduction of provincial autonomy.

Geneva, 6 May 1937.

(Signed) : J. C. MUNIZ,
H. C. OERSTED,
CORN. MERTENS.

Representation submitted by Dr. J. M. Curé on behalf of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius concerning the application of certain international labour Conventions in the Island.

Report of the Committee of the Governing Body.

(Adopted by the Governing Body in the course of its Seventy-ninth Session.)

1. In a letter dated 5 December 1936, Dr. J. M. Curé, President of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius, addressed a representation to the International Labour Office, the text of which has been communicated to the Governing Body. The various steps to be taken by the Office and the Governing Body in the event of the receipt of a representation in conformity with Article 23 of the Constitution of the Organisation are dealt with in special Standing Orders, adopted by the Governing Body on 8 April 1932. In accordance with these Standing Orders :

All the steps in the procedure concerning a representation received by the Office in accordance with Article 23 of the Constitution of the Organisation shall be confidential until such time as the matter is finally disposed of by the Governing Body.

When a representation is made to the Director of the International Labour Office within the meaning of Article 23 of the Constitution of the Organisation (409), he shall acknowledge its receipt and then communicate it immediately to all members of the Governing Body for consideration at its next Session.

Before that Session, the Director of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Governing Body all the information in his possession as regards the receivability of the representation, without proceeding for that purpose to put any part of the procedure into operation.

2. As the representation made by the President of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius was explicitly submitted as a "representation", the Office has complied with Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Standing Orders by acknowledging the receipt of this communication and transmitting it to all the members of the Governing Body. In so doing, the Office is not prejudging the receivability of the representation—Article 3 of the Standing Orders—, still less the question whether it is well founded—Articles 4 to 11 of the Standing Orders. The Office has also

transmitted to the Governing Body, in the form of a brief report, the "information in its possession as regards the receivability of the representation".

3. Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations states, further, that "when a representation is submitted to the Governing Body, the latter shall set up a committee composed of three of its members chosen respectively from the Government, Employers' and Workers' groups, which shall, before any decision is reached, lay before the Governing Body proposals concerning the steps to be taken at each of the stages of the procedure. . . ."

During the first sitting of the present Session, held at Geneva on 6 May 1937, the Governing Body complied with the above provisions by appointing a committee of three members consisting of :

Mr. W. A. Riddell, representative of the Government group;
Mr. Oersted, representative of the Employers' group;
Mr. Mertens, representative of the Workers' group.

This Committee met on 6 May 1937; all the members of the Committee were present.

The findings of the Committee, together with the grounds thereof, are submitted herewith to the members of the Governing Body.

The terms of reference of the Committee are defined by paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations. Its task is to submit to the Governing Body "before any decision is reached, proposals concerning the steps to be taken at each of the stages of the procedure. . . ."

The purpose of these proposals is to enable the Governing Body to decide on two questions which come before it under the Standing Orders :

- A. Is the representation receivable?
- B. Is the representation well founded?

A.

RECEIVABILITY OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LABOUR PARTY OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

(Article 3 of the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the discussion of representations.)

4. In accordance with Article 3 of the Standing Orders, the receivability of a representation is subject to various conditions, enumerated in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) of paragraph 2 of the Article. The representation of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius must satisfy each of these conditions in order to be receivable, that is to say, in order that its substance may be examined by the Governing Body. In the opinion of the Com-

mittee the representation referred to it satisfies the purely formal conditions contained in sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Special Standing Orders. It has been communicated to the International Labour Office in writing (a); it is specifically submitted as a "representation" (c); it concerns a Member of the International Labour Organisation (d); it refers to a Convention ratified by the Member against which it is made (e); and it alleges that the Member against which it is made has failed to secure in some respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of the said Convention (f).

5. Sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2, however, requires, in conformity with Article 23 of the Constitution, that the representation must emanate from "an industrial association of employers or workers". The Committee, therefore, also had to examine whether the representation submitted by Dr. Curé, President of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius, satisfies this requirement of the Constitution and the Special Standing Orders. In his letter, Dr. Curé styles himself "President of the Labour Party of Mauritius." Further on, he states that the reason why he makes "this formal protest to the Director of the International Labour Office" is "the absence of any industrial association in Mauritius". Finally, Dr. Curé concludes his letter by referring to "the non-existence of any trade union in Mauritius". It thus appears that in the opinion of the President himself of the organisation from which the representation emanates, one of the most important conditions for receivability is not satisfied, and that the representation transmitted by Dr. Curé does not emanate from "an industrial association of employers or workers".

6. The Committee does not consider, however, that the opinion expressed by Dr. Curé as to the nature of his own association frees the Governing Body from the duty of examining objectively whether, in fact, the association making the representation is "an industrial association of workers", within the meaning of the Constitution and the Standing Orders. According to the Constitution, the right to make a representation belongs to an "industrial association of employers or of workers", but there is no further definition of these terms. It is, therefore, for the Governing Body to examine in each individual case what the nature of the association making the representation in fact is, irrespective of its name, which may be determined by local circumstances having no bearing on its real character. For example, in one country, the right of workers and employers to form industrial associations may be subject to restrictions, and trade unions in the true sense may exist under a name concealing their exact identity. In another country an industrial association may bear a name that would suggest that it is of the character of a political party. It is the duty of the Governing Body to determine in each case, independently of the terminology employed and of the name that may have been imposed on the association by circumstances or selected by it, whether the association from which the representation emanates is in fact an "industrial association of employers

or workers ” on the natural meaning of the words. In particular, when considering whether a body is an industrial association, the Governing Body cannot be bound by any national definition of the term “ industrial association ”. When an international Convention uses a term so general as “ industrial association ” for designating a class of persons who may initiate an international procedure or to whom such a procedure applies, there is no ground for holding that this term may be interpreted for the purposes of the Convention otherwise than according to the meaning naturally belonging to it. Above all, it cannot be interpreted with reference to a particular State, according to the legislative or customary terminology of that State. See for instance the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the *Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations Case* : Permanent Court of International Justice : *Collection of Advisory Opinions*, No. 10, pp. 19-21.

7. On the other hand, although the Governing Body, when deciding whether a body making a representation is or is not an industrial association, enjoys full discretion within the limits of the Constitution, and is not bound by the legislative or customary terminology of the State concerned, it must nevertheless, before it decides a representation to be “ receivable ”, be convinced that the association making it is, in fact, an “ industrial association ”. In this particular case no evidence has been laid before the Committee of the Governing Body which would entitle it to declare that the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius is, in fact, an “ industrial association ” within the meaning of the Constitution.

8. In these circumstances it is the opinion of the Committee that the present representation should at once be declared irreceivable, on the ground that it does not satisfy an essential condition of the Constitution, referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Standing Orders : namely, that in order that it may be examined by the Governing Body, a representation must emanate from an “ industrial association ”.

B.

EXAMINATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE REPRESENTATION

9. If the representation is not considered to be receivable, the Governing Body will not be called on to examine its substance.

Geneva, 6 May 1937.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL,
H. C. OERSTED,
C. MERTENS.

Commissions of Enquiry

At its 78th Session (February 1937), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office approved the following nomination for the panel of commissions of enquiry for which Article 26 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation provides :

India : Sir Atul CHATTERJEE, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of India in London, as representative of independent standing, *vice* Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra.

Official Action on the Decisions of the International Labour Conference

Afghanistan.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 15 May 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 5 May 1937 the Permanent Delegate of Afghanistan accredited to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Government of Afghanistan of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 14 May 1937.

The letter from the Permanent Delegate of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, which forms the instrument of ratification, is as follows :

(Translation.)

Geneva, 5 May 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification by my Government of the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session (Geneva, 4-25 June 1935).

I beg you to be good enough to communicate this ratification to all concerned.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) MOHAMMED HAIDAR,
*Permanent Delegate of Afghanistan
accredited to the League of Nations.*

Australia.

Recommendations (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting and (No. 47) concerning annual holidays with pay (1936).

By letter of 3 April 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia informed him of the action taken by

the Commonwealth of Australia in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs is as follows :

Canberra, 2 March 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the text of the draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference were presented to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on 19th November, 1936.

The draft Conventions and Recommendations under notice have also been referred to the State Governments for any legislative or other action they may see fit to take thereon, and the States have been requested to furnish information as to the extent to which any of the provisions of these instruments are covered by existing legislation, and as to any action contemplated in connection therewith.

Any information furnished by the States in this matter will be communicated to you in due course.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) W. R. HODGSON,
Secretary.

By letter of 14 April 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia communicated to him information supplied by the Governments of New South Wales, Tasmania and Western Australia in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs is as follows :

Canberra, 9 March 1937.

Sir,

In continuation of my communication of 2nd March, 1937, I have the honour, by direction, to forward herewith, in duplicate, copies of letters from the Governments of New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania furnishing information so far as those States are concerned in relation to the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) H. A. PETERSON,
Acting Secretary.

The passages in these letters affecting the Elimination of Recruiting Recommendation, 1936 (No. 46), and the Holidays with Pay Recommendation, 1936 (No. 47), are as follows :

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Letter from the Premier of New South Wales to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Sydney, 1 March 1937.

Dear Sir,

Adverting to your communication dated the 15th October, 1936, concerning the extent to which any of the provisions of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 20th Session of the International Labour

Conference held in June, 1936, are covered by existing legislation in this State and any action contemplated by the Government in the matter, I desire to inform you that the position in regard to each of the Conventions and Recommendations referred to is as follows :

Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50).

This Convention does not apply to New South Wales as there is no system of recruiting labour such as that referred to in the Convention in operation in this State.

Elimination of Recruiting Recommendation, 1936 (No. 46).

See remarks under previous heading.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. S. STEVENS,
Premier.

TASMANIA.

Letter from the Premier of Tasmania to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Hobart, 8 December 1936.

Dear Sir,

I desire to refer to your letter of the 15th October forwarding two copies of the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, which was held at Geneva in June, 1936, and asking whether any of the provisions of the Conventions and Recommendations are covered by existing legislation in this State.

I am now advised by the Department concerned that the position is as follows :

Draft Convention (No. 50) Regulating Recruiting Workers.

This is applicable to countries having native populations and does not affect this State.

Recommendation (No. 46) Progressive Elimination of Recruiting.

Similar remarks to above apply.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. G. OGLIVIE,
Premier.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letter from the Premier of Western Australia to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Perth, 26 November 1936.

Dear Sir,

In your letter of the 15th October you asked for information regarding the attitude of my Government toward the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1936.

I attach a statement¹ setting out the policy of my Government in connection with annual leave, public holidays and long service leave, as

¹ No copy of the statement was communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

granted to the employees of the Government. Clause 3 of the statement briefly sets out the position of persons in private employment.

The only two points in the Draft Conventions and Recommendations not reasonably provided for in this State at present are Clauses 2 and 5 of Article 2 (of the Convention dealing with holidays). These matters will be given sympathetic consideration in connection with future legislation that may be introduced in the Parliament of Western Australia.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. C. WILLCOCK,
Premier.

Brazil.

Denunciation of the Convention (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night (1919).

By letter of 14 May 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 11 May 1937 the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil accredited to the Swiss Federal Council had forwarded to him the denunciation by his Government of the above-named Convention.

This denunciation was registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 12 May 1937.

The letter of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil accredited to the Swiss Federal Council is as follows :

(Translation.)

Berne, 11 May 1937.

Sir,

By order of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United States of Brazil decided by Decree No. 1534 of 30 March 1937 to denounce the Convention concerning employment of women during the night (revised in 1934), signed at the First Session of the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919 and ratified by Brazil.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) J. P. DE BARROS PIMENTEL,
Minister of Brazil.

France.

Recommendation (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting (1936).

On 16 February the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter which had been addressed to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic informing him, in execution of paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, of the action taken by the Government of the French Republic in respect of the above-named Recommendation.

The letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic is as follows :

(Translation.)

Paris, 12 February 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, I have the honour to communicate to you herewith a note relating to the Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session at Geneva from 4-24 June 1936.

I have the honour to be, etc.

*For the Minister of Foreign
Affairs and by Authorisation.
(Signed) LAGARDE,
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Assistant Director of League
of Nations Affairs.*

The note attached to this letter is as follows :

Note on the Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twentieth Session held at Geneva from 4 to 24 June 1936.

The Minister for the Colonies will not fail to draw the attention of the Governors of our overseas possessions to the terms of this Recommendation and to study, with the greatest care, the problems which it raises.

India.

Recommendations (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting and (No. 47) concerning annual holidays with pay (1936).

By letter of 30 April 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Under-Secretary of State for India informed him of the action taken by the Government of India in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Under-Secretary of State for India is as follows :

London, 26 April 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to enclose for your information a copy of a letter from the Government of India with enclosures reporting the action taken on the Recommendations concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting and annual holidays with pay adopted by the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1936.

A separate letter regarding the draft Conventions adopted by the 20th Session, which are also dealt with in the Government of India's letter, has been addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) E. TURNER.

The letter from the Government of India to the Under-Secretary of State for India is as follows :

New Delhi, 10 March 1937.

Sir,

I am directed to say that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 20th Session of the International Labour Conference were laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, on the 25th January 1937 and the 16th February 1937 respectively, along with a statement of which a copy is enclosed. Copies of the Conventions, Recommendations and statement were also placed in the hands of Members of both Houses. A resolution was also moved in the Legislative Assembly on the 26th January 1937, and in the Council of State the 25th February 1937 on the draft Convention and the Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay. Copies of the Resolutions which were adopted are enclosed.

2. I am to request that, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the action taken may be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office in respect of the Draft Conventions, and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in regard to the Recommendations.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The copy of the Statement enclosed is as follows :

Statement laid before the Indian Legislature.

The following statement gives particulars of the course which the Government of India propose to follow in respect of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference.

I. (a) *Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.*

(b) *Recommendation concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting.*

No Resolution will be moved by Government. The Convention is designed to regulate the recruiting of indigenous workers in the territories of Members of International Labour Organisation and the term "indigenous workers" is defined as including "workers belonging to or assimilated to the indigenous populations of the dependent territories of Members of the Organisation and workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of the home territories of Members of the Organisation". This definition was carefully drafted by the Committee so that it would only cover the conditions which the Convention was framed to meet. It is not designed to cover conditions in India, since India has no dependent territories and no workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of her home territories. In these circumstances, the Government of India do not propose to ratify it.

The Recommendations concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting is linked with the Convention for regulating certain special systems of recruiting workers and is equally not designed to cover conditions in India. In so far however as the principle underlying it, of encouraging the growth of voluntary offers of labour, is applicable to Indian conditions it accords with the settled policy of the Government of India.

II. *Draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work on public works.*

No Resolution will be moved by Government on the Draft Convention, as it is an application of the general principle of the 40 hours week which has been rejected by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

III. (a) *Draft Convention concerning annual holidays with pay.*

(b) *Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay.*

A resolution will be moved in this House.

The copies of the resolutions enclosed are as follows :

RESOLUTION.

This Assembly having considered the Draft Convention and the Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay adopted at the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference recommends to the Governor General in Council that he do not ratify the Convention or give effect to the Recommendation.

RESOLUTION.

This Council having considered the Draft Convention and the Recommendation concerning annual holidays with pay adopted at the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference recommends to the Governor General in Council that he do not ratify the Convention or give effect to the Recommendation.

Irish Free State.

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 20) concerning night work in bakeries (1925), (No. 41) concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934) and (No. 42) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934).

By letter of 17 March 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 15 March 1937 the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification of the Irish Free State of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles, these ratifications were registered by the Secretariat on 15 March 1937. The letter from the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is as follows :

Geneva, 15 March 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the instruments of ratification of the following International Conventions, concerning :

- (i) Convention concerning the Employment of Women at Night (revised), adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 18th Session, 1934;
- (ii) Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised), adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 18th Session, 1934;
- (iii) Convention concerning Night Work in Bakeries, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 7th Session, 1925; as well as the appropriate acts of denunciation by Saorstát Eireann in respect of the original.
- (i) Convention concerning the Employment of Women at Night, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 1st Session, 1919;

- (ii) Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 7th Session, 1925, being five documents in all.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) F. T. CREMINS,
Permanent Delegate
accredited to the League of Nations.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention (No. 20) concerning night work in bakeries, 1925, is as follows :

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

WHEREAS on the 3rd August 1925 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Government of the Irish Free State a certified copy of a Draft Convention concerning Night Work in Bakeries which had been adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva) on the 8th June 1925.

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, that in the case of a Draft Convention so communicated each member of the Labour Organisation shall, if such Draft Convention obtain the consent of the Authority or Authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification thereof to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations :

AND WHEREAS the provisions of the said Draft Convention are capable of being applied within the Irish Free State :

AND WHEREAS Dáil Éireann has by resolution, recommended the Executive Council to take the necessary steps to ratify the said Convention in respect of the Irish Free State :

NOW THEREFORE the Executive Council is pleased to order that the said Draft Convention be ratified and the same is hereby ratified accordingly. This ratification shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(Signed) M. O'MUIMHNEACHAIN
(Secretary to the Executive Council).

DUBLIN,

This 11th day of March, 1937.

The instruments of ratification of the Conventions (No. 41) concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934) and (No. 42) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934) are in similar terms.

Formal denunciation of the Conventions (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night (1919) and (No. 18) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925).

By letter of 17 March 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 15 March 1937 the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations had forwarded to him, in accordance with Article 13 of Convention (No. 4), the formal denunciation of that Convention by his Government, and in accordance with Article 8 of Convention (No. 18), the formal denunciation of that Convention by his Government.

These denunciations were registered with the Secretariat on 15 March 1937. The act of denunciation of *Convention (No. 4)*

concerning employment of women during the night (1919) is as follows :

DENUNCIATION OF THE CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT (ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS FIRST SESSION, 1919).

I, Eamon de Valéra, President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs, hereby on behalf of Saorstát Éireann denounce the Convention concerning the Employment of Women during the Night, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session held at Washington from the 29th October to the 29th November, 1919, which was ratified by Saorstát Éireann on the 12th day of August 1925.

This Denunciation shall take effect on the date on which the revised Convention concerning the Employment of Women during the Night, adopted by the said Conference at its Eighteenth Session on the 19th day of June, 1934, comes into force for Saorstát Éireann.

In conformity with the terms of Article 13 of the Convention hereby denounced the present Act shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Done at Dublin this 11th day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

(Signed) EAMON DE VALÉRA,
President of the Executive Council
and Minister for External Affairs.

The act of denunciation of *Convention (No. 18) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925)* is in similar terms.

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 44) ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed (1934) and (No. 49) concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass-bottle works (1935).

By letters of 11 June 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letters of 9 June 1937 the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification by the Irish Free State of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles, these ratifications were registered by the Secretariat on 10 June 1937.

The letter from the Permanent Delegate of the Irish Free State to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicating the ratification of the Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934 (No. 44), is as follows :

Geneva, 9 June 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the instrument of ratification of the following International Convention concerning :

(i) Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed (adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, 1934).

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) F. T. CREMINS,
Permanent Delegate
accredited to the League of Nations.

The instrument of ratification of the Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934 (No. 44), is as follows :

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ENSURING BENEFIT OR ALLOWANCES TO THE INVOLUNTARILY UNEMPLOYED (ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION, 1934).

I, Eamon de Valéra, President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs, do hereby on behalf of Saorstát Eireann ratify the Convention ensuring Benefit or Allowances to the Involuntarily Unemployed adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session in Geneva on the 23rd day of June, 1934.

Done at Dublin this 31st day of May One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

(Signed) ÉAMON DE VALÉRA,
President of the Executive Council
and Minister for External Affairs.

The letter concerning the Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works) Convention, 1935 (No. 49), and the instrument of ratification of that Convention are in similar terms.

Mexico.

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 6) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry (1919), (No. 8) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship (1920), (No. 11) concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (1921), and (No. 42) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised 1934).

By letter of 20 May 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Permanent Delegate of the United States of Mexico accredited to the League of Nations had deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Government of the United States of Mexico of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 20 May 1937.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention (No. 6) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry (1919) is as follows :

(Translation.)

LAZARO CARDENAS,

Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico,

To all who may see these presents,

Make known :

Whereas the International Labour Conference at its First Session held at Washington, D.C., from 29 October to 19 November 1919 adopted a Draft

Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, the French text of which, and a translation into Spanish, are as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention in French and Spanish.)

Whereas the Draft Convention reproduced above was approved by the Senate of the United States of Mexico on 23 December 1936,

Now therefore We, Lazaro Cardenas, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, making use of the powers conferred upon us by paragraph 10 of Article 89 of the Political Constitution, hereby ratify, accept and confirm the said Draft Convention, and promise in the name of the Mexican Nation to execute and observe it and to cause it to be executed and observed.

In faith whereof We have issued these presents signed by our hand, authenticated by the Great Seal of the Nation, and countersigned by General Eduardo Hay, Secretary of State and of the Department of External Relations, at the seat of the Federal Executive Power in the town of Mexico, this second day of February one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) L. CARDENAS.

(Signed) EDUARDO HAY,
Secretary for External Relations.

The instruments of ratification of the other Conventions are in similar terms.

Netherlands.

Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons (1935).

By letter of 23 January 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands informed him, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, of the action taken by the Netherlands Government in respect of the above-named Recommendation.

The letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs is as follows :

(Translation.)

In accordance with Article 405, paragraph 6, of the Treaty of Versailles, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a copy of the note which the Minister of Social Affairs addressed to the States General on 24 December 1936, on the subject of the Recommendation concerning unemployment among young persons, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 19th Session (1935).

The Hague, 19 January 1937.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The note by the Minister of Social Affairs is as follows :

(Translation.)

Memorandum by the Netherlands Minister for Social Affairs to the President of the Second Chamber of the States General.

The Hague, 24 December 1936.

... As regards the measures adopted in the Netherlands on behalf of unemployed young persons, reference may be made to Bulletin No. 62 of the Central Statistical Office (29 July 1936) on the cultural work for the unem-

ployed in March and April 1936, which contains a survey of the courses of instruction given and the works and labour camps organised, and of the number of participants. It shows that courses of instruction are given, works organised, and work provided for the unemployed in the central workplaces. The number of participants under 25 years of age was 14,964 in March 1936 and 13,515 in April.

It may be added that the courses of instruction include theoretical courses, practical courses (technical courses), and mixed practical and theoretical courses (draughtsmanship for shipbuilding and engineering). The works organised are partly municipal works which would otherwise not be undertaken and are partly for the benefit of private organisations working for the public benefit (youth organisations, associations for recreation grounds, sports organisations).

Attendance at the labour camps, as also at the courses and public works, is altogether voluntary. The camps are organised by four centres according to various purposes. The young people obtain board and lodging for eight weeks and in addition a little pocket money. Their working week is 40 hours. Their activities consist in the maintenance of woods and nature reserves and the building, maintenance and improvement of youth hostels. An opportunity is given for attending courses of general education or technical instruction, in both cases on the Dalton system, for a very small fee.

Persons attending the labour camps, as also those employed on the public works or attending courses of instruction involving practical manual work, must be insured against accidents in the manner indicated by the Ministry.

Special mention should be made of the labour camps for girls, of which several are being projected in addition to the boarding school, which has already held three camps. The girls are trained for domestic service. This applies also to the local courses of training which are organised by several municipalities. For the organisation of this training, whether through the courses or through the camps, the Department for Placing and Relief has appointed two women supervisors, who are responsible for supervising the progress of the work.

The more intellectual young unemployed are, so far as possible, given administrative work on the works mentioned above or are required to assist in running the labour camps.

In addition, fictitious firms and offices have been created for unemployed clerks and technicians in order that they may maintain and extend the knowledge they have acquired.

In addition to these activities for the young unemployed, an attempt is also made to extend the placing of young people in industry. In accordance with this plan young unemployed are to be placed in small and large undertakings to carry out what is described as unprofitable work, that is to say, work which would otherwise not be performed. No wages are paid, but a small allowance is granted. There are, however, several difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan, and so far only a few undertakings have tried it.

The "2 to 1" system is also intended to counteract unemployment among young people, by arranging for the employment of two young people in the place of one, on the understanding that they work half a day each and that so far as possible they are given instruction during the free half-day. This system has been adopted for various kinds of work in The Hague municipal undertakings and in various private firms.

In this connection it may also be mentioned that two municipalities are making an experiment with the registration of young people for the purpose of obtaining a complete survey of the number of young persons of 14 to 21 years who have ceased attending school, whether or not they have succeeded in finding work. By keeping in constant touch with the registered young people (each boy or girl on leaving school must register with the office for the registration of young people) an attempt is made to increase the openings for employment. If they lose their work, their attention is drawn to the advantages of attending courses of instruction or labour camps or working on the public works.

As regards placing and the development of openings for normal employment, it may be stated that the placing of young workers is effected by the employment exchanges in municipalities which have vocational guidance

offices, in close collaboration with such offices. There are now vocational guidance offices in 17 municipalities. Two employment exchanges, those in Amsterdam and The Hague, have special sections for the placing of young people.

The total number of young persons who registered with all the employment exchanges as applicants for work was 63,678 males and 42,159 females. The corresponding number of placings was 18,532 and 16,497 respectively.

The State Unemployment Insurance and Placing Department has two officials for domestic service, whose functions include in particular the placing of young domestic servants, the management of courses of training for such service, and the supervision of the girls who have been placed.

Agreements have been entered into with the Governments of France, Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland concerning the admission of young people of either sex in the other country with a view to training for an occupation or industry. The training must as a rule take place in an industrial or commercial undertaking. Young people in the Netherlands who obtain a contract as apprentice in one of the countries with which an agreement has been concluded and wish to obtain admission to such country must apply to the director of the State Unemployment Insurance and Placing Department at The Hague.

Finally, as regards statistics, it may be stated that a distinction is drawn between persons under 18 years and those of 18 years and over. Both groups are divided according to sex. The question whether it would be desirable to make the distinction at 25 years instead of 18 years for the employment statistics is under consideration.

On the first day of every quarter a special census is taken of unemployed males registered with all the employment exchanges, a distinction being drawn between those of under 18 years, those of 18 to 24 years, those of 25 to 30 years, and those of 31 years and over. A further subdivision according to age is under consideration.

Moreover, from time to time special enquiries are made, for instance, into the number of unemployed persons of 14 and 15 years, and into the young persons registered with the employment exchanges in large towns who have successfully attended institutions for lower, middle and higher education.

The above will show that many of the measures advocated in the Recommendation are already in operation in the Netherlands. So far as this is not yet the case and the Government has not already stated its views on certain points, it is prepared to consider whether application in the Netherlands is desired and desirable in addition to what is already done.



Publications of the International Labour Office

LEGISLATIVE SERIES

The *Legislative Series* consists of translations and reprints of the texts of the most important laws and regulations affecting labour adopted in the different countries. It is published in three editions (English, French and German), continuing in a new form the collection of labour laws published in the *Bulletin of the International Labour Office* (formerly issued at Basle by the International Association for Labour Legislation) which ceased with the volume for the year 1919.

Method of Publication.

Brochure edition. The laws and orders included in each year's *Legislative Series* are issued in the form of separate brochures for the convenience of subscribers who desire to receive the texts as they appear, before the completion of the volume, and forwarded to them by instalments in temporary covers. A complete list of the year's brochures arranged in the order in which they will appear in the bound volume will be sent to every subscriber in order to enable him to check his set and arrange it for binding, if so desired.

Volume edition. The brochures for each year are reissued in annual volumes. Volumes I to XIV (1920—1933) have now appeared.

Terms of Subscription.

The annual subscription to the *volume edition* is **35s. 0d.**; \$8.75.

This entitles the subscriber to receive *all the parts of the volume which is in course of issue at the date of the subscription*, including any part or parts of that volume which may have been published before the date of the subscription. As a rule, each volume is published within two years of the date of the legislation it contains.

The annual subscription to the *brochure edition* is also **35s. 0d.**; \$8.75.

This entitles the subscriber to receive *all the brochures issued during the twelve months following the date of the subscription*. These will include a few laws promulgated during that period, but will comprise mainly laws promulgated before the date of the subscription and not yet available in volume form. It is not possible to accept subscriptions to brochures containing only the laws promulgated in a particular year.

The annual subscription to *both the volume edition and the brochure edition* is **60s. 0d.**; \$15.00.

This entitles the subscriber to receive *all the parts of the volume which is in course of issue at the date of the subscription*, together with *all the brochures issued during the twelve months following the date of the subscription*.

A full list of all the laws issued up to date in the *Legislative Series* will be sent post free by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, or its Branch Offices on request.

Subscribers to the *Legislative Series* also receive the *General Subject Catalogue*, which is a comprehensive guide to the contents of the *Legislative Series* in a convenient form. It was published for the first time in 1935 and covers the years 1919-1934.

Supplements to the catalogue will be issued at convenient intervals.

The *General Subject Catalogue 1919-1934* (68 pp. 8vo.) may be purchased separately.

Price 1s. 6d.; 40 cents.

Publications of the International Labour Office

Subscription Rates and Prices for 1937

1. **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW** (*Monthly*).
Articles on industrial affairs; wage and unemployment statistics, etc.
Price : per No., 2s. 6d., 60 cents; per year, 24s., \$6.00
2. **INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION** (*Weekly*).
Current events affecting industry and labour.
Price : per No., 8d., 15 cents; per year, 30s., \$7.50
3. **OFFICIAL BULLETIN** (*At irregular intervals*).
Official information on the work of the Organisation.
Annual subscription : 4s., \$1.00
4. **MINUTES OF THE GOVERNING BODY** (*At irregular intervals*).
Full records of discussions and decisions.
Annual subscription : 35s., \$8.75
5. **LEGISLATIVE SERIES** (*Annual*).
Reprints and translations of labour laws and regulations.
Annual subscription { Volume or advance prints 35s., \$8.75
 { Volume and advance prints ... 60s., \$15.00
6. **INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW** (*Annual*).
England, France, Germany, Italy, U.S.A. Price : 10s. 0d., \$2.50
7. **INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SURVEY** (*Two-monthly*).
Problems of accident prevention.
Price : per No., 1s., 30 cents; per year, 5s. 6d., \$1.50
8. **DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE** (*Annual*).
Questionnaires and Reports, the Director's Report, Final Record and texts of Draft Conventions and Recommendations.
Annual subscription : 60s., \$15.00
9. **I.L.O. YEAR-BOOK**.
Survey of social and economic movements and labour legislation.
Price { Paper bound 10s. 6d., \$2.75
 { Cloth bound..... 12s. 6d., \$3.50
10. **YEAR-BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS**.
Unemployment, Hours of Work, Wages, Prices, Migration, etc.
Price { Paper bound 6s. 0d., \$1.50
 { Cloth bound..... 7s. 6d., \$2.50
11. **INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS** (*At irregular intervals*).
Ninth edition, 1936. 5s., \$1.25
12. **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE** (*Quarterly*).
About 3,000 entries a year.
Price : per No., 1s. 6d., 40 cents; per year, 5s., \$1.25
13. **STUDIES AND REPORTS**.
Works dealing with various labour problems, e.g. *Unemployment, Wages and Hours, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Organisation*, etc.
Annual subscription : 30s. \$7.50

The inclusive subscription to the publications of the International Labour Office (other than Governing Body Minutes) is..... £8., \$40.00

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

*15 August 1937.**Vol. XXII. No. 3.*

CONTENTS

**Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions
adopted by the Twenty-third Session
of the International Labour Conference.**

	Page
Recommendation concerning international co-operation in respect of public works	85
Recommendation concerning the national planning of public works..	86
Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (revised 1937).....	89
Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (revised 1937).....	94
Recommendation concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment in family undertakings.....	100
Draft Convention concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry	100
Draft Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry	108
Recommendation concerning safety provisions in the building industry	115
Recommendation concerning inspection in the building industry....	138
Recommendation concerning co-operation in accident prevention in the building industry	139
Recommendation concerning vocational education for the building industry	141
Resolution concerning responsibility of machine-builders, etc., as regards safety devices in the building industry.....	142

	Page
Resolution concerning modifications of the Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937, in the case of certain countries.	142
Resolution concerning international co-operation with reference to public works	143
Resolution concerning annual returns of employed children under the school-leaving age	144
Resolution concerning the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes	144
Resolution concerning indigenous workers.....	145
Resolution concerning women workers	146
Resolution concerning the uniformity of the protection of workers in China	146
Resolution concerning the obligations of Members of the International Labour Organisation	148
Resolution concerning the collaboration of Burma with the International Labour Organisation	148
Resolution concerning the calling of an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic countries and the establishment of an Asiatic Committee	149
Resolution concerning the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work	150

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

15 August 1937.

Vol. XXII. No. 3.

Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference

Recommendation [No. 50] concerning international co-operation in respect of public works.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to international co-operation in respect of public works, which is included in the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this twenty-second day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Public Works (International Co-operation) Recommendation, 1937 :

Whereas the advance planning of public works is a useful method of preventing unemployment and counteracting economic fluctuations; and

Whereas action for this purpose can be effective only if it is based on adequate information and international co-operation;

The Conference recommends that :

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation should communicate annually to the International Labour Office,

on the most suitable date, statistical and other information concerning public works undertaken or planned on its territory, including orders for plant, equipment and supplies.

2. The information communicated by Members in accordance with paragraph 1 should be supplied as far as possible in accordance with a uniform plan relating more particularly to the expenditure involved, the method of financing the works and the number of workers engaged.

3. Each Member should co-operate in the work of any international committee which may be set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for the purpose, more particularly, of studying the information communicated in accordance with paragraph 1. and preparing the uniform plan referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Each Member should carefully consider what action to take on the basis of any reports which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office may send it as a result of the discussions of the committee contemplated by paragraph 3.

Recommendation [No. 51] concerning the national planning of public works.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the national planning of public works, which is included in the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this twenty-second day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937 :

Whereas in the absence of advance planning expenditure on public works tends to increase in years of prosperity and to diminish in years of depression;

Whereas fluctuations in the volume of employment of workers engaged on public works are thereby superimposed on the fluctuations in the volume of employment arising out of commercial demand, thus aggravating successively the shortage of certain classes of workers in periods of prosperity and the extent of unemployment in periods of depression;

Whereas it is desirable to time public works in such a way as to reduce industrial fluctuations as far as possible;

Whereas the uniform application of such a policy of timing to

all public works involves the co-ordination of the administrative and financial methods applied by the various authorities; and

Whereas it is also desirable, if public works are to be fully effective as a remedy for unemployment, that measures should be adopted relating to the conditions of recruitment and employment of the workers engaged on the works;

The Conference recommends that each Member should apply the following principles :

PART I.—TIMING OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1. (1) Appropriate measures should be adopted for the purpose of achieving a suitable timing of all works undertaken or financed by public authorities.

(2) This timing should involve an increase in the volume of such works in periods of depression and for this purpose it is desirable to provide for the preparation in advance, during periods of prosperity, of works capable of being held in reserve or exceeding ordinary requirements and which should be ready for execution as soon as the need is felt.

(3) Special attention should be paid to public works which stimulate heavy industries or public works which create a more direct demand for consumers' goods, as changing economic conditions may require.

2. The policy of timing public works should apply to all such works (including works in colonies) undertaken by central authorities, regional or local authorities, public utility undertakings, or any body or individual in receipt of subsidies or loans from a public authority.

3. There should be established a national co-ordinating body the duties of which should be, more particularly—

- (a) to centralise information relating to the various kinds of public works;
- (b) to ensure or encourage the preparation of works in advance; and
- (c) to give instructions or advice as to when works should be held in reserve and when works held in reserve should be undertaken, account being taken of fluctuations in the volume of unemployment, changes in the index of wholesale prices, changes in the rate of interest and any changes in other indices which indicate an alteration in the economic situation.

PART II.—FINANCING OF PUBLIC WORKS.

4. Among the financial measures necessitated by the policy embodied in the present Recommendation the following should receive special consideration :

- (a) the placing to reserve in periods of prosperity of the resources necessary for carrying out works prepared for periods of depression;

- (b) the carrying forward of unexpended balances from one year to another;
- (c) restricted borrowing by public authorities in periods of prosperity and accelerated repayment of loans previously contracted;
- (d) the financing by loan in periods of depression of public works likely to stimulate economic recovery, and, generally speaking, the application of a monetary policy which will make possible the expansion of credit required at such a time for the speeding up of the public works and which will ensure the lowest possible rate of interest on the loans.

5. The co-ordinating body provided for in paragraph 3 or a special body acting in co-operation with it should be entrusted with all or some of the following duties in connection with the financing of public works :

- (a) to advise the central authority on financial policy and, if necessary, taxation policy relating to public works;
- (b) to assist in achieving proper co-ordination between the credit policy and market operations of the central bank, or corresponding institution, and the public works policy of the Government;
- (c) to co-ordinate the borrowing policy of the different public bodies referred to in paragraph 2; and
- (d) to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the policy of the central authority in respect of loans and subsidies is made effective.

PART III.—EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORKERS.

6. In applying the policy of timing provided for in this Recommendation, consideration should be given to the possibility of including works which will give employment to special classes of workers such as young workers, women and non-manual workers.

PART IV.—CONDITIONS OF RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.

7. The recruitment of workers for employment on public works should be effected for preference through the public employment exchanges.

8. Foreign workers authorised to reside in the country concerned should be accepted for employment on public works in the same conditions as nationals, subject to reciprocal treatment.

9. The rates of wages of workers on public works should be not less favourable than those commonly recognised workers' organisations and employers for work of the same character in the district where the work is carried out; where there are no such rates recognised or prevailing in the district, those recognised or

prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar should be adopted, subject to the condition that the rates should in any case be such as to ensure to the workers a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Draft convention [No. 59] fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (revised 1937).

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment adopted by the Conference at its First Session, which is the sixth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that these proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this twenty-second day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 :

PART I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1.

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term " industrial undertaking " includes particularly—

- (a) mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.
- (b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind;
- (c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;

(d) transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

2. The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

Article 2.

1. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof.

2. Provided that, except in the case of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein, national laws or regulations may permit such children to be employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

Article 3.

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

Article 4.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer in an industrial undertaking shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed by him, and of the dates of their births.

Article 5.

1. In respect of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein, national laws shall either—

- (a) prescribe a higher age or ages than fifteen years for the admission thereto of young persons or adolescents; or
- (b) empower an appropriate authority to prescribe a higher age or ages than fifteen years for the admission thereto of young persons or adolescents.

2. The annual reports to be submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall include full information concerning the age or ages prescribed by national laws in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of the preceding paragraph or concerning the action taken by the appropriate authority in exercise of the powers conferred upon it in pursuance of sub-paragraph (b) of the preceding paragraph, as the case may be.

PART II.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Article 6.

1. The provisions of this Article shall be applicable in Japan in substitution for the provisions of Articles 2 and 5.

2. Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof: Provided that national laws or regulations may permit such children to be employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

3. Children under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed or work on dangerous or unhealthy work as defined by national laws or regulations in mines or factories.

Article 7.

1. The provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 5 shall not apply to India, but in India the following provisions shall apply to all territories in respect of which the Indian Legislature has jurisdiction to apply them.

2. Children under the age of twelve years shall not be employed or work in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons.

3. Children under the age of thirteen years shall not be employed or work in the transport of passengers or goods, or mails, by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, quays or wharves, but excluding transport by hand.

4. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work—

- (a) in mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) in occupations to which this Article applies which are scheduled as dangerous or unhealthy by the competent authority.

5. Unless they have been medically certified as fit for such work—

- (a) persons who have attained the age of twelve years but are under the age of seventeen years shall not be permitted to work in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons;
- (b) persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but are under the age of seventeen years shall not be permitted to work in mines.

Article 8.

1. The provisions of this Article shall be applicable in China in substitution for the provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 5.

2. Children under the age of twelve years shall not be employed or work in any factory using machines driven by motor power and regularly employing thirty persons or more.

3. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work—

- (a) in mines regularly employing fifty persons or more; or
- (b) on dangerous or unhealthy work as defined by national laws or regulations in any factory using machines driven by motor power and regularly employing thirty persons or more.

4. Every employer in an undertaking to which this Article applies shall keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen employed by him, together with such evidence of their age as may be required by the competent authority.

Article 9.

1. The International Labour Conference may, at any Session at which the matter is included in its Agenda, adopt by a two-thirds majority draft amendments to any one or more of the preceding Articles of Part II of this Convention.

2. Any such draft amendment shall state the Member or Members to which it applies, and shall, within the period of one year, or, in exceptional circumstances, of eighteen months, from the closing of the Session of the Conference, be submitted by the Member or Members to which it applies to the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

3. Each such Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the amendment to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

4. Any such draft amendment shall take effect as an amendment to this Convention on ratification by the Member or Members to which it applies.

PART III.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 10.

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 11.

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 12.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 13.

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 14.

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 15.

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 16.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft convention [No. 60] concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (revised 1937).

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention concerning the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment adopted by the Conference at its Sixteenth Session, which is the seventh item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that the proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this twenty-second day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937 :

Article 1.

1. This Convention applies to any employment not dealt with in the Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Geneva, 1921), the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, or the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.

2. The competent authority in each country shall, after consultation with the principal organisations of employers and workers concerned, define the line of division which separates the employments covered by this Convention from those dealt with in the three aforesaid Conventions.

3. This Convention does not apply to—

- (a) employment in sea-fishing;
- (b) work done in technical and professional schools, provided that such work is essentially of an educative character, is not intended for commercial profit, and is restricted, approved and supervised by public authority.

4. It shall be open to the competent authority in each country to exempt from the application of this Convention—

- (a) employment in establishments in which only members of the employer's family are employed, except employment which is harmful, prejudicial or dangerous within the meaning of Articles 3 or 5 of this Convention;
- (b) domestic work in the family performed by members of that family.

Article 2.

Children under fifteen years of age, or children over fifteen years who are still required by national laws or regulations to attend primary school, shall not be employed in any employment to which this Convention applies except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

Article 3.

1. Children over thirteen years of age may, outside the hours fixed for school attendance, be employed on light work which—

- (a) is not harmful to their health or normal development; and
- (b) is not such as to prejudice their attendance at school or capacity to benefit from the instruction there given.

2. No child under fourteen years of age shall—

- (a) be employed on light work for more than two hours per day whether that day be a school day or a holiday; or
- (b) spend at school and on light work a total number of hours exceeding seven per day.

3. National laws or regulations shall prescribe the number of hours per day during which children over fourteen years of age may be employed on light work.

4. Light work shall be prohibited—

- (a) on Sundays and legal public holidays; and
- (b) during the night.

5. For the purpose of the preceding paragraph the term "night" means—

- (a) in the case of children under fourteen years of age, a period of at least twelve consecutive hours comprising the interval between eight p.m. and eight a.m.;
- (b) in the case of children over fourteen years of age, a period which shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations but the duration of which shall not, except in the case of tropical countries where a compensatory rest is accorded during the day, be less than twelve hours.

6. After the principal organisations of employers and workers

concerned have been consulted, national laws or regulations shall :

- (a) specify what forms of employment may be considered to be light work for the purpose of this Article; and
- (b) prescribe the preliminary conditions to be complied with as safeguards before children may be employed on light work.

7. Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 above,

- (a) national laws or regulations may determine work to be allowed and the number of hours per day to be worked during the holiday time of children referred to in Article 2 who are over fourteen years of age;
- (b) in countries where no provision exists relating to compulsory school attendance, the time spent on light work shall not exceed four and a half hours per day.

Article 4.

1. In the interests of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this Convention in order to enable children to appear in any public entertainment or as actors or supernumeraries in the making of cinematographic films;

2. Provided that—

- (a) no such exception shall be allowed in respect of employment which is dangerous within the meaning of Article 5, such as employment in circuses, variety shows or cabarets;
- (b) strict safeguards shall be prescribed for the health, physical development and morals of the children, for ensuring kind treatment of them, adequate rest, and the continuation of their education; and
- (c) children to whom permits are granted in accordance with this Article shall not be employed after midnight.

Article 5.

A higher age or ages than those referred to in Article 2 of this Convention shall be fixed by national laws or regulations for admission of young persons and adolescents to any employment which, by its nature, or the circumstances in which it is to be carried on, is dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed in it.

Article 6.

A higher age or ages than those referred to in Article 2 of this Convention shall be fixed by national laws or regulations for admission of young persons and adolescents to employment for purposes of itinerant trading in the streets or in places to which

the public have access, to regular employment at stalls outside shops or to employment in itinerant occupations, in cases where the conditions of such employment require that a higher age should be fixed.

Article 7.

In order to ensure the due enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, national laws or regulations shall—

- (a) provide for an adequate system of public inspection and supervision;
- (b) require every employer to keep a register of the names and dates of birth of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed by him in any employment to which this Convention applies other than an employment to which Article 6 applies;
- (c) provide suitable means for facilitating the identification and supervision of persons under a specified age engaged in the employments and occupations covered by Article 6; and
- (d) provide penalties for breaches of the laws or regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Convention.

Article 8.

There shall be included in the annual reports to be submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation full information concerning all laws and regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of this Convention, including—

- (a) a list of the forms of employment which national laws or regulations specify to be light work for the purpose of Article 3;
- (b) a list of the forms of employment for which, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6, national laws or regulations have fixed ages for admission higher than those laid down in Article 2; and
- (c) full information concerning the circumstances in which exceptions to the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 are permitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

Article 9.

1. The provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention shall not apply to India, but in India the following provisions shall apply to all territories in respect of which the Indian Legislature has jurisdiction to apply them.

2. Children under thirteen years of age shall not be employed—
- (a) in shops, offices, hotels or restaurants;
 - (b) in places of public entertainment; or
 - (c) in any other non-industrial occupations to which the provisions of this paragraph may be extended by the competent authority.

3. In the interest of art, science or education, national laws or regulations may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the provisions of the preceding paragraph in order to enable children to appear in any public entertainment or as actors or supernumeraries in the making of cinematographic films.

4. Persons under seventeen years of age shall not be employed in any non-industrial employment which the competent authority, after consultation with the principal organisations of employers and workers concerned, may declare to involve danger to life, health or morals.

5. The International Labour Conference may, at any Session at which the matter is included in its Agenda, adopt by a two-thirds majority draft amendments to the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

6. Any such draft amendment shall, within the period of one year, or, in exceptional circumstances, of eighteen months, from the closing of the Session of the Conference, be submitted in India to the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

7. India will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the amendment to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

8. Any such draft amendment shall take effect as an amendment to this Convention on ratification by India.

Article 10.

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 11.

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 12.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise

notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 13.

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 14.

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 15.

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 16.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Recommendation [No. 52] concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment in family undertakings.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment which is the sixth item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having adopted a Draft Convention revising the said Convention and having decided to supplement the revised Convention by a Recommendation,

adopts, this twenty-second day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Minimum Age (Family Undertakings) Recommendation, 1937 :

Whereas the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, while restricting the scope of the exception for family undertakings contained in the 1919 Convention, still permits such undertakings to be excluded from its scope except in the case of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein; and

Whereas it is reasonable to hope that it will be possible to suppress this exception completely in the not distant future;

The Conference recommends that the Members of the Organisation should make every effort to apply their legislation relating to the minimum age of admission to all industrial undertakings, including family undertakings.

Draft convention [No. 61] concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having met at Geneva in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937;

Considering that the question of the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry is the second item on the Agenda of the Session;

Confirming the principle laid down in the **Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935**, including the maintenance of the standard of living;

Considering it to be desirable that this principle should be applied by international agreement to the textile industry;

adopts this twenty-second day of **June** of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following **Draft Convention** which may be cited as the **Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937** :

Article 1.

1. This Convention applies to—

- (a) persons employed in an undertaking which fulfils the condition stated in paragraph 2 of this Article, including persons employed in any branch of such an undertaking which branch does not fulfil that condition; and
- (b) persons employed in a branch of an undertaking which branch fulfils the condition stated in paragraph 2 of this Article, even though the undertaking does not fulfil that condition.

2. The condition referred to in the preceding paragraph is that the undertaking or branch of an undertaking is engaged wholly or mainly in one or more of the series of operations delimited in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article in the course of the manufacture of any kind of thread, yarn, twine, cord, rope, netting or felt, or any woven, piled, knitted or lacework fabric from any one or more of the following materials : cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, rayon or other synthetic fibre, or any other textile material whether of vegetable, animal or mineral origin.

3. The series of operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article begins—

- (a) in the case of cotton, with the reception of the bales of ginned cotton for breaking up and cleaning;
- (b) in the case of wool, with the reception of the raw wool for sorting and cleaning (excluding the process of anthrax disinfection);
- (c) in the case of silk, with the reeling of the silk from the cocoon or the steeping of the silk waste;
- (d) in the case of flax, jute and hemp, with the operation of retting, except where this operation is effected as work accessory to that of an agricultural undertaking;
- (e) in the case of rayon or other synthetic fibre, with the reception of the materials used in the chemical production of the fibre;
- (f) in the case of rags, with the sorting of the rags or the reception of the sorted rags; and
- (g) in the case of any other textile material, with the operation prescribed by the competent authority as corresponding to the operations set out above.

4. The series of operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article includes the operations of bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing and similar operations, and ends with the packing and despatch of the products specified in that paragraph.

5. The series of operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article includes the making in whole or in part of any garment or other article only in the following cases :

- (a) the case of hosiery manufacture; and
- (b) cases in which the garment or other article is made by the same process as the fabric thereof.

6. In any case in which it is doubtful whether an undertaking or branch of an undertaking fulfils the condition stated in paragraph 2 of this Article, the question shall be determined by the competent authority after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

7. Where and so long as the principle of a forty-hour week is applied to persons to whom this Convention applies in accordance with the provisions of any international labour Convention other than this Convention, the competent authority may exclude such persons from the application of this Convention.

8. This Convention applies to persons employed in both public and private undertakings.

Article 2.

The competent authority may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, exempt from the application of this Convention—

- (a) persons employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed;
- (b) classes of persons who by reason of their special responsibilities are not subjected to the normal rules governing the length of the working week.

Article 3.

1. For the purpose of this Convention the term " hours of work " means the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer and does not include rest periods during which they are not at his disposal.

2. Where at the date of the adoption of this Convention it is the practice not to regard time spent in the cleaning or oiling of machines as part of ordinary working time, the competent authority may permit any time not exceeding one-and-a-half hours in any week which is so spent to be disregarded in reckoning for the purpose of this Convention the hours of work of the persons concerned.

Article 4.

1. The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed an average of forty per week.

2. In the cases of persons who work in successive shifts on processes required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on without a break at any time of the day, night or week, weekly hours of work may average forty-two.

3. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the processes to which paragraph 2 of this Article applies.

4. Where hours of work are calculated as an average, the competent authority shall, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the number of weeks over which the average may be calculated and the maximum number of hours that may be worked in any week.

Article 5.

The competent authority may, by regulations made after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, provide that the limits of hours authorised by the preceding Article may be exceeded to an extent prescribed by such regulations in the case of—

- (a) persons employed on preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking, branch or shift;
- (b) persons employed in occupations which by their nature involve long periods of inaction during which the said persons have to display neither physical activity nor sustained attention or remain at their posts only to reply to possible calls;
- (c) persons employed in connection with the transport, delivery or loading or unloading of goods.

Article 6.

1. The limits of hours authorised by the preceding Articles may be exceeded, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

- (a) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*;
- (b) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

2. The employer shall notify the competent authority without delay of all time worked in virtue of this Article and of the reasons therefor.

Article 7.

1. The limits of hours authorised by the preceding Articles may be exceeded in cases where the continued presence of particular persons is necessary for the completion of a bleaching, dyeing, finishing or other operation, or of a succession of such operations, which for technical reasons cannot be interrupted without damage to the material worked and which by reason of exceptional circumstances it has not been possible to complete within the normal limit of hours.

2. The competent authority shall, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, determine the operations to which and the conditions subject to which the preceding paragraph applies and the maximum number of hours which may be worked in virtue of that paragraph by the persons concerned.

Article 8.

1. Upon application by an employer, the competent authority may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, grant an allowance of overtime for specified classes of persons in exceptional cases in which overtime on one or more operations is necessary in order to enable the workers engaged in subsequent operations in the same undertaking to be employed up to the authorised limits of hours.

2. The competent authority shall determine, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, the maximum number of hours of overtime which may be worked in virtue of paragraph 1 of this Article, so however that no such allowance shall permit of any person being employed for more than sixty hours of such overtime in any year or for more than four hours of such overtime in any week.

3. Overtime worked in virtue of this Article shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

4. The competent authority may attach to the grant of an allowance of overtime such conditions as it deems expedient with a view to securing a progressive reduction in the amount of overtime.

Article 9.

1. The competent authority may permit the limits of hours authorised by the preceding Articles to be exceeded subject to the conditions that—

(a) all time worked in virtue of this Article shall be regarded as overtime and shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate; and

(b) no person shall be employed in virtue of this Article for more than seventy-five hours of overtime in any year.

2. In cases in which national laws or regulations apply the weekly limit of hours as a strict limit applicable to each week, the

competent authority may permit not more than one hundred additional hours of overtime in any year to be worked, subject to the condition that such additional hours of overtime shall be remunerated at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the normal rate.

3. When granting permission in virtue of the preceding paragraphs, the competent authority shall satisfy itself that there will be no consistent working of overtime.

4. The competent authority shall only grant permission to work overtime in virtue of this Article in accordance with regulations made after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

5. The regulations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall prescribe—

- (a) the procedure by which permission may be granted to employers to work overtime in virtue of this Article; and
- (b) the maximum number of hours for which the competent authority may grant permission and the minimum overtime rate to be paid for such hours.

Article 10.

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention every employer shall—

- (a) notify in a manner approved by the competent authority, by the posting of notices or otherwise,
 - (i) the hours at which work begins and ends;
 - (ii) where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;
 - (iii) where a rotation system is applied, a description of the system including a time-table for each person or group of persons;
 - (iv) the arrangements made in cases where the average duration of the working week is calculated over a number of weeks; and
 - (v) effective rest periods as defined in Article 3; and
- (b) keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours worked in virtue of Articles 7, 8 and 9 of this Convention and of the payments made in respect thereof.

Article 11.

Any Member may suspend the operation of the provisions of this Convention during any emergency which endangers the national safety.

Article 12.

During a period which shall not exceed two years from the coming into force of this Convention for the Member concerned,

the competent authority may approve transitional arrangements in virtue of which—

- (a) the reduction of hours of work to the limits authorised by the preceding Articles may be accomplished by stages during the said period;
- (b) specified classes of workers or undertakings may be exempted from all or any of the provisions of the Convention during the said period.

Article 13.

The annual reports upon the application of this Convention to be submitted by Members under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall include more particularly full information concerning.

- (a) decisions taken in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 3 (g) ;
- (b) exemptions made in virtue of Article 2, and any conditions subject to which such exemptions are made;
- (c) any recourse to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2;
- (d) determinations made in pursuance of Article 4, paragraph 4;
- (e) regulations made in virtue of Article 5;
- (f) determinations made in pursuance of Article 7, paragraph 2;
- (g) allowances of overtime granted in virtue of Article 8; and
- (h) the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Article 9.

Article 14.

In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 11 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions to the workers than those provided for by this Convention.

Article 15.

In the event of the Conference adopting a further Convention determining such modifications of the provisions of this Convention as may be required to meet the case of countries to which Article 19, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation applies, this Convention and the aforesaid further Convention shall be deemed to form one Convention.

Article 16.

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 17.

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 18.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 19.

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 20.

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report of the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 21.

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 19 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 22.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft convention [No. 62] concerning safety provisions in the building industry.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Considering that building work gives rise to serious accident risks which it is necessary to reduce both on humanitarian and on economic grounds, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to safety provisions for workers in the building industry with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that, in view of the desirability of standardising minimum safety provisions without prescribing requirements too rigid for general application, the most appropriate form for these proposals is that of a Draft International Convention accompanied by a Recommendation embodying a Model Code of Safety Regulations,

adopts this twenty-third day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 :

PART I.—OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES TO CONVENTION.

Article 1.

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes that it will maintain in force laws or regulations—

- (a) which ensure the application of the General Rules set forth in Parts II to IV of this Convention; and
- (b) in virtue of which an appropriate authority has power to make regulations for the purpose of giving such effect as may be possible and desirable under national conditions to the provisions of, or provisions equivalent to the provisions of, the Model Code annexed to the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, or any revised Model Code subsequently recommended by the International Labour Conference.

2. Each such Member further undertakes that it will communicate every third year to the International Labour Office a report indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the provisions of the Model Code annexed to the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, or of any revised Model Code subsequently by the International Labour Conference.

Article 2.

1. The laws or regulations for ensuring the application of the General Rules set forth in Parts II to IV of this Convention shall apply to all work done on the site in connection with the construction, repair, alteration, maintenance and demolition of all types of buildings.

2. The said laws or regulations may provide that the competent authority may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned where such exist, exempt from all or any of their provisions work of such a character that reasonably safe conditions normally obtain.

Article 3.

The laws or regulations for ensuring the application of the General Rules set forth in Parts II to IV of this Convention, and regulations made by the appropriate authority for the purpose of giving effect to the Model Code annexed to the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, shall—

- (a) require employers to bring them to the notice of all persons concerned in a manner approved by the competent authority;
- (b) define the persons responsible for compliance therewith; and
- (c) prescribe adequate penalties for any violation thereof.

Article 4.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to maintain, or satisfy itself that there is maintained, a system of inspection adequate to ensure the effective enforcement of its laws and regulations relating to safety precautions in the building industry.

Article 5.

1. In the case of a Member the territory of which includes large areas where, by reason of the sparseness of the population or the stage of economic development of the area, the competent authority considers it impracticable to enforce the provisions of this Convention, the authority may exempt such areas from the application of the Convention either generally or with such exceptions in respect of particular localities or particular kinds of building operations as it thinks fit.

2. Each Member shall indicate in its first annual report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of

the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation any areas in respect of which it proposes to have recourse to the provisions of the present Article and no Member shall, after the date of its first annual report, have recourse to the provisions of the present Article except in respect of areas so indicated.

3. Each Member having recourse to the provisions of the present Article shall indicate in subsequent annual reports any areas in respect of which it renounces the right to have recourse to the provisions of the present Article.

Article 6.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to communicate annually to the International Labour Office the latest statistical information relating to the number and classification of accidents occurring to persons occupied on work within the scope of this Convention.

PART II.—GENERAL RULES AS TO SCAFFOLDS.

Article 7.

1. Suitable scaffolds shall be provided for workmen for all work that cannot be safely done from a ladder or by other means.

2. A scaffold shall not be constructed, taken down, or substantially altered, except—

- (a) under the supervision of a competent and responsible person; and
- (b) as far as possible by competent workers possessing adequate experience in this kind of work.

3. All scaffolds and appliances connected therewith and all ladders shall—

- (a) be of sound material;
- (b) be of adequate strength having regard to the loads and strains to which they will be subjected; and
- (c) be maintained in proper condition.

4. Scaffolds shall be so constructed that no part thereof can be displaced in consequence of normal use.

5. Scaffolds shall not be overloaded and so far as practicable the load shall be evenly distributed.

6. Before installing lifting gear on scaffolds special precautions shall be taken to ensure the strength and stability of the scaffolds.

7. Scaffolds shall be periodically inspected by a competent person.

8. Before allowing a scaffold to be used by his workmen every employer shall, whether the scaffold has been erected by his workmen or not, take steps to ensure that it complies fully with the requirements of this Article.

Article 8.

1. Working platforms, gangways and stairways shall—

- (a) be so constructed that no part thereof can sag unduly or unequally;
- (b) be so constructed and maintained, having regard to the prevailing conditions, as to reduce as far as practicable risks of persons tripping or slipping; and
- (c) be kept free from any unnecessary obstruction.

2. In the case of working platforms, gangways, working places and stairways at a height exceeding that to be prescribed by national laws or regulations—

- (a) every working platform and every gangway shall be closely boarded unless other adequate measures are taken to ensure safety;
- (b) every working platform and gangway shall have adequate width; and
- (c) every working platform, gangway, working place and stairway shall be suitably fenced.

Article 9.

1. Every opening in the floor of a building or in a working platform shall, except for the time and to the extent required to allow the access of persons or the transport or shifting of material, be provided with suitable means to prevent the fall of persons or material.

2. When persons are employed on a roof where there is a danger of falling from a height exceeding that to be prescribed by national laws or regulations, suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the fall of persons or material.

3. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent persons being struck by articles which might fall from scaffolds or other working places.

Article 10.

1. Safe means of access shall be provided to all working platforms and other working places.

2. Every ladder shall be securely fixed and of such length as to provide secure handhold and foothold at every position at which it is used.

3. Every place where work is carried on and the means of approach thereto shall be adequately lighted.

4. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger from electrical equipment.

5. No materials on the site shall be so stacked or placed as to cause danger to any person.

PART III.—GENERAL RULES AS TO HOISTING APPLIANCES.

Article 11.

1. Hoisting machines and tackle, including their attachments, anchorages and supports, shall—

- (a) be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and free from patent defect; and
- (b) be kept in good repair and in good working order.

2. Every rope used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be of suitable quality and adequate strength and free from patent defect.

Article 12.

1. Hoisting machines and tackle shall be examined and adequately tested after erection on the site and before use and be re-examined by national laws or regulations.

2. Every chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel and pulley block used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be periodically examined.

Article 13.

1. Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator shall be properly qualified.

2. No person under an age to be prescribed by national laws or regulations shall be in control of any hoisting machine, including any scaffold winch, or give signals to the operator.

Article 14.

1. In the case of every hoisting machine and of every chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel and pulley block used in hoisting or lowering or as a means of suspension the safe working load shall be ascertained by adequate means.

2. Every hoisting machine and all gear referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be plainly marked with the safe working load.

3. In the case of a hoisting machine having a variable safe working load each safe working load and the conditions under which it is applicable shall be clearly indicated.

4. No part of any hoisting machine or of any gear referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be loaded beyond the safe working load except for the purpose of testing.

Article 15.

1. Motors, gearing, transmissions, electric wiring and other dangerous parts of hoisting appliances shall be provided with efficient safeguards.

2. Hoisting appliances shall be provided with such means as will reduce to a minimum the risk of the accidental descent of the load.

3. Adequate precautions shall be taken to reduce to a minimum the risk of any part of a suspended load becoming accidentally displaced.

PART IV.—GENERAL RULES AS TO SAFETY EQUIPMENT
AND FIRST AID.

Article 16.

1. All necessary personal safety equipment shall be kept available for the use of the persons employed on the site and be maintained in a condition suitable for immediate use.

2. The workers shall be required to use the equipment thus provided and the employer shall take adequate steps to ensure proper use of the equipment by those concerned.

Article 17.

When work is carried on in proximity to any place where there is a risk of drowning, all necessary equipment shall be provided and kept ready for use and all necessary steps shall be taken for the prompt rescue of any person in danger.

Article 18.

Adequate provision shall be made for prompt first-aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of the work.

PART V.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 19.

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 20.

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 21.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Secretary-General

of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 22.

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years, and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 23.

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of this International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 24.

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 22 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 25.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

**Recommendation [No. 53] concerning safety provisions
in the building industry.**

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to safety provisions for workers in the building industry with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery, which is the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention accompanied by a Recommendation embodying a Model Code of Safety Regulations,

adopts, this twenty-third day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937 :

Whereas it is desirable, with a view to intensifying the efforts being made by the Members of the Organisation to reduce the risk of accident in the building industry, to submit for their consideration model safety provisions and to arrange for an exchange upon an international scale of the experience acquired in the application of these provisions;

Whereas the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, embodies a series of general principles which require to be supplemented by detailed safety regulations;

Whereas it is therefore desirable that Members of the Organisation which ratify that Convention should have at their disposal a Model Code of safety regulations which have been proved by experience to be calculated to reduce the risk of accidents; and

Whereas it is also desirable that such a Model Code should be available for the guidance of any Members which may be unable to ratify immediately the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937;

The Conference recommends that :

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation should give the fullest effect possible and desirable under national conditions to the provisions of, or provisions equivalent to the provisions of, the annexed Model Code.

2. Any Members of the International Labour Organisation which have not ratified the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, should communicate every third year to the International Labour Office on a voluntary basis a report indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the Model Code.

ANNEX

MODEL CODE

PART 1 : SCAFFOLDS.

Regulation 1.—Necessity for Scaffolding.

Suitable and sufficient scaffolds shall be provided for workmen for all work that cannot safely be done from a ladder or by other means.

Regulation 2.—Erection of Scaffolds.

A scaffold shall not be constructed, taken down or substantially altered except under the direction of a competent and responsible person and as far as possible by competent workers possessing adequate experience in this kind of work.

Regulation 3.—Quality of Materials.

1. All scaffolds and appliances connected therewith and all ladders shall be of sound material and be of adequate strength having regard to the loads and strains to which they will be subjected.

2. The wooden parts used for scaffolds, gangways, runs and ladders shall be of good quality, shall have long fibres, shall be in good condition, and shall not be painted or treated in a manner likely to hide defects.

3. Timber used for scaffolds shall have the bark completely stripped off.

4. Where necessary, boards and planks used for scaffolds shall be protected against splitting.

5. Metal parts of scaffolds shall have no cracks and shall be free from any corrosion or other defect likely to affect their strength.

6. Cast-iron nails shall not be used.

Regulation 4.—Inspection and Storage of Materials.

1. Scaffold parts, including scaffolding machines and ropes and cables, shall be examined by an experienced person on each occasion before erection and shall not be used on any occasion unless in every respect they possess the qualities required for their purpose.

2. Any rope that has been in contact with acids or other corrosive substances or is defective shall not be used.

3. All materials used in the construction of scaffolds shall be stored under good conditions and apart from any material unsuitable for scaffolds.

Regulation 5.—Supply and Use of Material and Maintenance of Scaffolds.

1. Sufficient material shall be provided for and shall be used in the construction of scaffolds.

2. (1) Every scaffold shall be maintained in good and proper condition and every part shall be kept fixed or secured so that no part can be displaced in consequence of normal use.

(2) No scaffold shall be partly dismantled and left so that it is capable of being used unless it continues to comply with these Regulations.

Regulation 6.—Pole and Gabbard Scaffolds.

1. Pole standards and the legs of gabbard scaffolds shall be—

- (a) vertical or slightly inclined towards the building; and
- (b) fixed sufficiently close together to secure the stability of the scaffolds having regard to all the circumstances.

2. The stability of pole standards shall be secured—

- (a) by letting the pole the necessary distance into the ground according to the nature of the soil; or
- (b) by placing the pole on a suitable plank or other adequate sole plate in such a manner as to prevent slipping; or
- (c) in any other sufficient way.

3. When two scaffolds meet at the corner of a building a pole standard shall be placed at the corner on the outside of the scaffolds.

4. (1) Ledgers shall be practically level and securely fastened to the uprights by bolts, dogs, ropes or other efficient means.

(2) The ends of two consecutive ledgers at the same level shall be securely joined together at an upright except when special devices are used which ensure equivalent strength.

5. (1) Putlogs shall be straight and securely fastened to the ledgers.

(2) If ledgers are not used the putlogs shall be fastened to the uprights and supported by securely fastened cleats.

(3) Putlogs which have one end supported by a wall shall have at that end a plane supporting surface at least 10 cm. deep.

(4) The dimensions of the putlogs shall be appropriate to the load to be borne by them.

(5) The distance between two consecutive putlogs on which a platform rests shall be fixed with due regard to the anticipated load and the nature of the platform flooring.

(6) As a general rule the said distance shall not exceed 1 m. with planks less than 40 mm. thick, 1.50 m. with planks less than 50 mm. thick, and 2 m. with planks at least 50 mm. thick.

(7) The requirements of paragraph 5 (6) of this Regulation

shall not apply in the case of platforms used for carrying light building materials only, but in the case of such platforms the distance between the putlogs shall not exceed 2 m.

6. No plank used for a platform shall be less than 30 mm. thick.

Regulation 7.—Ladder Scaffolds.

1. Ladder scaffolds shall be used only for light work requiring little material (renovation, painting and the like).

2. The ladders serving as the uprights of ladder scaffolds—

(a) shall be of adequate strength; and

(b) shall either—

(i) be let into the ground to the necessary depth according to the nature of the soil; or

(ii) be placed on sole plates or boards so that the two uprights of each ladder rest evenly on the base, and be suitably fastened at the feet to prevent them from slipping.

3. If a ladder is used to extend another, the two shall overlap at least 1.50 m. and shall be securely fastened together.

Regulation 8.—Stability of Pole, Gabbard and Ladder Scaffolds.

1. Every scaffold shall be sufficiently and properly braced.

2. Every scaffold shall, unless it is an independent scaffold, be rigidly connected with the building at suitable vertical and horizontal distances.

3. If the scaffold is an independent scaffold, at least one-third of the putlogs shall remain in position until the scaffold is finally dismantled and remain securely fastened to the ledgers or the uprights as the case may be.

4. All structures and appliances used as supports for working platforms shall be of sound construction, have a firm footing, and be suitably strutted and braced to make them stable.

5. Loose bricks, drain pipes, chimney pots or other unsuitable material shall not be used for the construction or support of scaffolds.

Regulation 9.—Cantilever or Jib Scaffolds.

1. Cantilever or jib scaffolds shall—

(a) be securely fixed and anchored from the inside;

(b) have outriggers of adequate length and cross-section to ensure their solidity and stability; and

(c) be properly braced and supported.

2. Only solid parts of the building shall be used as supports for scaffold parts.

3. If working platforms rest on bearers let into the wall the bearers shall be efficiently braced, shall go right through the wall and shall be securely fastened on the far side.

Regulation 10.—Bracket Scaffolds.

No figure or bracket scaffold supported or held by dogs or spikes driven into the wall shall be used unless the brackets are of suitable strength, are made of suitable metal, and are securely anchored in the wall.

Regulation 11.—Heavy Suspended Scaffolds with Movable Platforms.

1. Heavy suspended scaffolds, shall comply with the provisions of this Regulation.

2. Outriggers shall be—

- (a) of adequate strength and cross-section to ensure the solidity and stability of the scaffold;
- (b) installed at right angles to the building face; and
- (c) carefully spaced to suit the putlogs or deck irons.

3. The overhang of the outriggers from the building shall be such that the platform is fixed to hang not more than 10 cm. from the building face.

4. (1) The outriggers shall be securely anchored to the building by bolts or other equivalent means.

(2) Anchor bolts shall be properly tightened and shall securely tie down the outrigger to the framework of the building.

5. No counterweight shall be used as a means of securing the outriggers of such scaffolds.

6. Stop bolts shall be placed at the end of each outrigger.

7. The shackles serving to fasten the cables to the outriggers shall be placed vertically above the drum centres of the winches on the movable platforms. The eye of the cable shall be placed in the centre of the bent shackle bolt.

8. Suitable putlogs or deck irons shall be used to support the platforms and shall be suitably fastened so as to prevent displacement. Deck irons shall be adequately jointed by fish plates.

9. The cables or wire ropes used for suspension shall—

- (a) have at all times a factor of safety of at least ten, based on the maximum load that the ropes may have to support, and
- (b) be of such length that at the lowest position of the platform there are at least two turns of rope on each drum.

10. The scaffolding machines shall be so constructed and installed that their moving parts are readily accessible for inspection.

*Regulation 12.—Light Suspended Scaffolds
with Movable Platforms.*

1. Light suspended scaffolds shall comply with the provisions of this Regulation.

2. The outriggers shall be of adequate length and cross-section and shall be properly installed and supported.

3. (1) The inside ends of the outriggers shall be firmly secured.

(2) When the outriggers are anchored by bags of ballast or other loose counterweights the bags or counterweights shall be securely lashed to the outriggers.

(3) The suspension ropes shall have a factor of safety of at least ten.

4. The maximum length of the platform shall be 8 m.

5. The platform shall hang on at least three ropes which shall be not more than 3 m. apart. No intermediate rope shall at any time be tauter than either of the end ropes.

6. The pulley blocks shall be fastened to the platforms by stout iron bands which shall be properly secured, shall be continued round the sides and bottom of the platform, and shall have eyes in the iron to receive the ropes.

7. Suspended scaffolds on which the workers sit to work shall be provided with devices to keep the platform at a distance of at least 30 cm. from the wall and to prevent the workers from knocking their knees against the wall if the scaffold swings.

Regulation 13.—Other Suspended Scaffolds.

1. A skip, large basket, boatswain's chair or similar equipment shall only be used as a suspended scaffold in exceptional circumstances for work of short duration, and under the supervision of a responsible person.

2. When such equipment is used as a suspended scaffold—

(a) it shall be supported by ropes having a safety factor of at least ten based on the total load including the dead weight; and

(b) the necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the workers from falling out.

3. When a skip or large basket is used as a suspended scaffold :

(a) it shall be at least 75 cm. deep; and

(b) it shall be carried by two strong iron bands which shall be properly fastened, shall be continued round the sides and bottom, and shall have eyes in the iron to receive the ropes.

*Regulation 14.—Transport and Storage of Materials on Scaffolds :
Distribution of the Load.*

1. In transferring heavy loads on or to a scaffold no sudden shock shall be transmitted to the scaffold.

2. The load on the scaffold shall be evenly distributed as far as is practicable and in any case shall be so distributed as to avoid any dangerous disturbance of the equilibrium.

3. During the use of a scaffold care shall constantly be taken that it is not overloaded and that materials are not unnecessarily kept upon it.

Regulation 15.—Installation of Lifting Gear on Scaffolds.

1. When lifting gear is to be used on a scaffold—

- (a) the parts of the scaffold shall be carefully inspected, and, if need be, adequately strengthened;
- (b) any movement of the putlogs shall be prevented; and
- (c) if possible the uprights shall be rigidly connected to a solid part of the building at the place where the lifting gear is erected.

2. When the platform of the lifting gear does not move in guides or when the load is liable to come into contact with the scaffold during hoisting or lowering, a vertical hoarding shall be erected to the full height of the scaffold to prevent loads from being caught in it.

Regulation 16.—Periodic Inspection of Scaffolds.

Scaffolds shall be inspected by a competent person—

- (a) at least once a week; and
- (b) after every spell of bad weather and every material interruption in the work.

Regulation 17.—Examination of Scaffolds before Use, especially Scaffolds constructed by Other Contractors.

Every scaffold, whether or not it has been erected by the employer whose workmen are about to use it—

- (a) shall before use be examined by a competent person to ensure more particularly—
 - (i) that it is in a stable condition;
 - (ii) that the materials used in its construction are sound;
 - (iii) that it is adequate for the purpose for which it is to be used; and
 - (iv) that the required safeguards are in position; and
- (b) shall during use be maintained in good condition.

Regulation 18.—Working Platforms.

1. Every working platform which is more than 2 m. above the ground or floor shall be closely boarded or planked.

2. (1) The width of the platform shall be adequate having regard to the nature of the work, and shall be such that at every part there is not less than 60 cm. clear passage free from fixed obstacles and deposited material.

(2) In no case shall the width of the platforms be less than :

- (a) 60 cm. if the platform is used as a footing only and not for the deposit of any material;
- (b) 80 cm. if the platform is used for the deposit of material;
- (c) 110 cm. if the platform is used for the support of any higher platform;
- (d) 130 cm. if the platform is one upon which stone is dressed or roughly shaped;
- (e) 150 cm. if the platform is used for the support of any higher platform and is one upon which stone is dressed or roughly shaped.

3. The maximum width of a platform supported on putlogs shall as a rule not exceed 160 cm.

4. Every working platform shall, if part of a pole or gabbard scaffold, be at least 1 m. below the top of the standards.

5. Boards or planks which form part of a working platform or which are used as toe-boards shall—

- (a) be of a thickness which is such as to afford adequate security having regard to the distance between the putlogs but is in no case less than 30 mm.; and
- (b) be of a width not less than 15 cm.

6. No board or plank which forms part of a working platform shall project beyond its end support to a distance exceeding four times the thickness of the board or plank.

7. Boards or planks shall not overlap one another unless precautions such as the provision of bevelled pieces are taken to reduce the risk of tripping to a minimum and to facilitate the movement of barrows.

8. Every board or plank which forms part of a working platform shall rest on at least three supports, unless the distances between the putlogs and the thickness of the board or plank are such as to exclude all risk of tipping or undue sagging.

9. Platforms shall be so constructed that the boards or planks cannot be displaced in consequence of normal use.

10. Whenever possible a platform shall extend at least 60 cm. beyond the end of the wall of the building.

11. Every part of a working platform or working place from which a person is liable to fall a distance exceeding 2 m. shall be provided—

- (a) with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails having a cross-section of at least 30 cm². fixed at least 1 m. above the platform or above any raised standing place on the platform and so that the vertical opening below any guard-rail does not exceed 85 cm.;

- (b) with toe-boards which are of sufficient height to prevent the fall of materials and tools from the platform and in no case less than 15 cm. high and are as close as possible to the platform.

12. Guards-rails, toe-boards and other safeguards used on a scaffold platform shall be maintained in position, except that they may be removed for the time and to the extent required to allow the access of persons or the transport or shifting of materials.

13. The guard-rail and toe-boards used on a scaffold platform shall be placed on the inside of the uprights.

14. The platforms of suspended scaffolds shall be provided with guard-rails and toe-boards on all sides, subject to the reservations that—

- (a) on the side facing the wall the guard-rail need not be at a height of more than 70 cm. if the work does not allow of a greater height;
- (b) the guard-rail and toe-boards shall not be compulsory on the side facing the wall if the workers sit on the platform to work, but in such case the platform shall be provided with cables, ropes or chains affording the workers a firm handhold and capable of holding any worker who may slip.

15. The space between the wall and the platform shall be as small as practically possible except where workmen sit on the platform during their work, in which case it shall not exceed 45 cm.

Regulation 19.—Gangways, Runs and Stairs.

1. Every gangway or run any part of which is more than 2 m. above the ground or floor shall be—

- (a) closely boarded or planked; and
(b) at least 50 cm. wide.

2. The maximum slope of any gangway or run shall be 60 cm. per metre.

3. Where the gangway or run is used for the passage of materials there shall be maintained a clear passageway which—

- (a) is adequate in width for transport of materials without the removal of the guard-rails and toe-boards; and
(b) is in any case of a width not less than 60 cm.

4. All planks forming a gangway or run shall be so fixed and supported as to prevent undue or unequal sagging.

5. When the slope renders additional foothold necessary, and in every case where the slope is more than 25 cm. per metre, there shall be proper stepping laths which shall—

- (a) be placed at suitable intervals; and

(b) be the full width of the gangway, except that they may be interrupted over a breadth of 10 cm. to facilitate the movement of barrows.

6. Stairs shall be provided with guard-rails throughout their length.

7. Gangways, runs and stairs from which a person is liable to fall a distance exceeding 2 m. shall be provided—

(a) with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails having a cross-section of at least 30 cm². fixed at least 1 m. above the gangway, run or stair and so that the vertical opening below any guard-rail does not exceed 85 cm.; and

(b) with toe-boards which are of sufficient height to prevent the fall of material and tools from the gangway, run or stair and in no case less than 15 cm. high, and are as close as possible to the gangway, run or stair.

Regulation 20.—General Provisions concerning Platforms, Gangways, Runs and Stairs.

1. Every platform, gangway, run or stairway shall be kept free from any unnecessary obstruction, rubbish, etc.

2. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent any platform, gangway, run or stairway from becoming slippery.

3. No part of a working platform, gangway or run shall be supported by loose bricks, drain pipes, chimney pots or other loose or unsuitable material.

4. No working platform, gangway or run shall be supported by an eaves gutter, a balcony or its coping, a lightning-conductor or other unsuitable parts of a building.

5. No working platform, gangway or run shall be used for working upon until its construction is completed according to these Regulations and the prescribed safeguards properly fixed.

Regulation 21.—Trestle Scaffolds.

1. There shall not be used any trestle scaffold which—

(a) is of more than two tiers; or

(b) exceeds a height of 3 m. from the ground or floor;

(c) is erected on a suspended scaffold.

2. The width of a trestle scaffold erected on a platform shall be such as to leave sufficient unobstructed space on the platform or the transport of materials or the passage of persons.

3. Trestles shall be firmly fixed so as to prevent displacement.

Regulation 22.—Ladders.

1. Every ladder used as a means of communication shall rise at least 1 m. above the highest point to be reached by any person using the ladder, or one of the uprights shall be continued to that height to serve as a hand-rail at the top.

2. Ladders shall not stand on loose bricks or other loose packing but shall have a level and firm footing.

3. Every ladder—

- (a) shall be securely fixed so that it cannot move from its top or bottom points of rest; or
- (b) if it cannot be secured at the top, shall be securely fastened at the base; or
- (c) if fastening at the base is also impossible, shall have a man stationed at the foot to prevent slipping.

4. The undue sagging of ladders shall be prevented.

5. Ladders shall be equally and properly supported on each upright.

6. Where ladders connect different floors—

- (a) the ladders shall be staggered; and
- (b) a protective landing with the smallest possible opening shall be provided at each floor.

7. A ladder having a missing or defective rung shall not be used.

8. No ladder having any rung which depends for its support on nails, spikes or other similar fixing shall be used.

9. Wooden ladders shall be constructed with—

- (a) uprights of adequate strength made of wood free from visible defects and having the grain of the wood running lengthwise; and
- (b) rungs made of wood free from visible defects and mortised into the uprights, to the exclusion of any rungs fixed only by nails.

10. Roofers' and painters' ladders shall not be used by workmen in other trades.

Regulation 23.—Fencing of Openings.

1. Every opening left in a floor of a building or in a working platform for an elevator shaft or stairway, or for the hoisting of material, or for access by workmen or for any other purpose shall be provided—

- (a) with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails having a cross-section of at least 30 cm². fixed at least 1 m. above the floor or platform, and so that the vertical opening below any guard-rail does not exceed 85 cm.;
- (b) with toe-boards which are of sufficient height to prevent the fall of materials and tools from the floor or platform and in no case less than 15 cm. high and are as close as possible to the floor or platform.

2. Every opening in a wall which is less than 1 m. from the floor or platform shall be provided—

- (a) with a suitable guard-rail or guard-rails, having a cross-section of at least 30 cm². and fixed at least 1 m. above the floor or platform; and so that the vertical opening below any guard-rail does not exceed 85 cm.; and
- (b) when necessary, with toe-boards which are of sufficient height to prevent the fall of material and tools and in no case less than 15 cm. high and are as close as possible to the lower side of the opening.

3. The fencing of openings shall, except in so far as its removal is permitted by the following paragraph, remain in position until it becomes necessary to remove it in order to complete the permanent enclosure.

4. The fencing of openings shall not be removed except for the time and to the extent required to allow the access of persons or the transport or shifting of materials and shall be replaced immediately after.

5. When work is done on or over open joisting, the joisting shall be securely boarded over or other effective measures shall be taken to prevent falls of persons.

Regulation 24.—Roof Work.

1. No person shall be employed on any roof on which, by reason of the pitch, the nature of the surface, or the state of the weather, there is a risk of falling, unless suitable precautions are taken to prevent the fall of persons or materials.

2. On glass roofs, or roofs covered with fragile materials, special precautions shall be taken to prevent the workers from inadvertently stepping on them and to facilitate the safe carrying out of repairs.

3. (1) Only experienced workmen who are physically and psychologically suitable shall be employed on extensive work on the outside of any roof which has a pitch of over 34° (2 : 3) or is slippery.

(2) When persons are so employed—

(a) whenever possible the following facilities shall be provided :

- (i) suitable guard-rails;
- (ii) a suitable working platform, securely supported and of a width of not less than 40 cm.; and
- (iii) suitable, sufficient and properly secured ladders, duck ladders or crawling boards;

(b) whenever it is impossible to provide the facilities specified in sub-paragraph (a)—

- (i) safety belts with ropes enabling the wearers to lash themselves to a solid structure shall be supplied to the workers and used by them; and

- (ii) if the safety rope cannot be fixed to a solid structure a second person shall be provided to hold the rope in a secure manner.

Regulation 25.—Miscellaneous Provisions

1. Any part of the premises where any person at work or passing is liable to be struck by materials, tools, or other articles falling more than 3.5 m. shall be covered in such a manner as to protect such persons, unless other effective steps are taken to prevent falls of objects from such height.

2. Scaffold materials, tools, or other objects shall not be thrown down, but be properly lowered.

3. Safe means of access shall be provided to all working platforms and other working places.

4. Every working-place and other place to which access is required for any person and every means of approach thereto shall be efficiently lighted.

5. When necessary, special lighting shall be provided at all parts of scaffolds and structures where materials are hoisted.

6. During all construction, repair, alteration, maintenance or demolition of buildings, all necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the workers from coming into contact with electric wires or equipment, including low-tension wires and equipment.

7. Protruding nails shall be knocked in or removed from all materials used in the construction of scaffolding or falsework.

8. No materials on the site shall be so stacked or placed as to cause danger to any person.

PART II : HOISTING APPLIANCES.

Regulation 26.—General Provisions.

1. Every part of the structure, working gear and anchoring and fixing appliances of every crane, crab and winch and of all other hoisting machines and tackle shall—

- (a) be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and substance and free from defect;
- (b) be kept in good repair and in good working order; and
- (c) as far as the construction permits be examined in position at least once in every week by the driver or other competent person.

2. Adequate steps shall be taken to ascertain the safe working load of every hoisting appliance.

3. The maximum safe working load shall be plainly marked—

- (a) upon every crab, winch and pulley block used in the hoisting or lowering of any load;
- (b) upon every derrick pole or mast used in the hoisting or lowering of any load weighing 1,000 kg. or more; and
- (c) upon every crane.

4. In the case of a crane fitted with a derricking jib, the safe working load at various radii of the jib shall be plainly marked upon it.

5. A crane, crab, winch or any other hoisting appliance, or any part of such appliance, shall not, except as permitted by the following paragraph, be loaded beyond the safe working load.

6. For the purpose of making tests of a crane or other hoisting appliance or gear the safe working load may be exceeded by such amount as the competent person appointed to carry out the tests may authorise.

7. During hoisting operations effective precautions shall be taken to prevent any person from standing or passing under the load.

8. No load shall be left suspended from a hoisting appliance unless there is a competent person actually in charge while the load is so suspended.

9. Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator shall be properly qualified.

10. No person under 18 years of age shall be in control of any hoisting machine, including any scaffold winch, or give signals to the operator.

11. Under normal working conditions one person only shall be appointed as being responsible for the giving of all signals to the crane driver.

12. When any hoisting or lowering is performed by means of a crane and the crane driver or person operating the crane is unable to see the load in all its positions, one or more look-out or signal men shall be stationed so as to see the load throughout its travel and give the necessary signals to the crane driver or person operating the crane.

13. (1) For each operation to be performed there shall be a distinctive signal of such a character that the person to whom it is given shall be able to hear or see it easily.

(2) Where a sound, colour or light signal is used, it shall be made by an efficient device.

(3) Every signal wire shall be adequately protected from accidental interference.

14. Motors, gearing, transmissions, electric wiring and other dangerous parts of hoisting appliances shall be provided with efficient safeguards which shall not be removed while the machine or apparatus is in use. If the safeguards have to be removed they shall be replaced as soon as possible by the persons removing them and in any case before the machines and apparatus are again taken into normal service.

15. The driver of every crane or similar hoisting appliance shall be provided with a safe and covered stand, cab or cabin.

16. (1) Where reasonably practicable the driver's cab on every crane or other hoisting machine shall, before the crane or other hoisting machine is put into general use, be completely erected or

adequate provision made for the protection of the driver from the weather.

(2) During cold weather the cabin of every power-driven crane or other hoisting appliance in use shall be adequately heated by suitable means.

Regulation 27.—Winches, Crabs and Pulleys.

1. Every part of the framework of every crab or winch, including the bearers, shall be of metal.

2. When wire ropes are used, the diameter of the pulleys or drums shall not be less than 400 times the diameter of the wires in the rope excluding the core of the rope.

3. When winch drums are grooved—

- (a) the radius of the grooves shall be approximately the same as, but not less than, the radius of the rope; and
- (b) the pitch of the grooves shall not be less than the diameter of the rope.

4. Winch drums shall be provided with flanges that prevent the rope from slipping off the drum.

5. Every crane, crab and winch shall be provided with an efficient brake or brakes and with any other safety device required to prevent the fall of the load when suspended.

6. On every crab or winch the control lever shall be provided with a suitable locking device.

7. On steam-driven lifting engines the lever controlling the link motion reversing gear shall be provided with a suitable spring-lock arrangement.

Regulation 28.—Suspension and Attachment.

1. All cables or ropes used on hoisting appliances for raising or lowering materials shall be long enough to leave at least two turns on the drum at every operating position of the appliance.

2. No rope shall be used over a grooved drum or pulley if its diameter exceeds the pitch of the drum grooves or the width of the pulley groove.

3. Wire ropes shall be such as to have a factor of safety of at least six under the maximum load. In calculating the dimensions of wire ropes the ropes shall be assumed to be under tensile stress only.

4. No chain or wire rope which has a knot tied in it shall be used for raising or lowering any load.

5. Every hoisting or derricking rope or chain shall be securely fastened to the barrel of the crane, crab or winch with which it is used.

6. Each temporary attachment or connection of a rope, chain or other appliance used in the erection or dismantling of a crane shall be adequate and secure.

7. Every rope used in hoisting or lowering or as a means of suspension shall be of suitable quality and adequate strength and in good condition.

8. Every chain, ring, hook, shackle, swivel and pulley block used for hoisting or lowering or as a means of suspension shall have been tested and be marked in plain figures and letters with the safe working load and an identification mark.

9. No gear used for attachment or as a means of suspension shall be loaded beyond its safe working load, except for the purpose of making tests.

10. Every chain, ring, hook, shackle and swivel used in hoisting or lowering or as a means of suspension which has been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding shall be adequately tested and examined before being again taken into use.

11. Every hook used for hoisting or lowering shall either—

- (a) be provided with an efficient catch to prevent the displacement of the sling or load from the hook; or
- (b) be of such shape as to reduce as far as possible the risk of such displacement.

12. The parts of hooks liable to come into contact with ropes or chains during the raising or lowering of loads shall be rounded.

13. Where double or multiple slings are used for hoisting or lowering purposes the upper ends of the slings shall be connected by means of a shackle or ring and not be put separately into a lifting hook; this requirement shall not apply when the total load lifted is less than one-half of the safe working load of the hook.

14. When bulky objects are being raised or lowered the maximum safe load of slings shall be determined with reference, not only to their strength, but also to the angle of the legs.

15. Sharp edges of a load shall not be in contact with slings, ropes or chains.

16. All chains, ropes, slings and other gear used for hoisting or lowering or as a means of suspension shall be periodically examined by a competent person and this person's findings shall be entered on a certificate or in a special register.

Regulation 29.—Cranes.

1. The stage for every crane shall be built of sound material and be of good mechanical construction having regard to its height and position and to the lifting and reaching capacity of the crane.

2. The platform of every crane shall—

- (a) be close-planked or plated;
- (b) be securely fenced according to these Regulations;
- (c) be provided with safe means of access; and

(d) be of sufficient area—

- (i) in all cases, for the driver or operator and signalman; and
- (ii) in the case of a guy derrick crane, also for the operator of the slewing mechanism.

3. (1) Every fixed crane shall either be securely anchored or be adequately weighted by suitable ballast firmly secured to ensure stability.

(2) When a crane is weighted by ballast a diagram showing the position and size of the counterweights shall be posted up in the driver's cab.

(3) Every travelling crane shall be provided with a device for anchoring it to the rails of the crane track.

4. On every stage, gantry or other place on which a crane moves there shall in so far as practicable be maintained at every position of the crane an unobstructed passageway of a width of at least 60 cm. between the moving parts of the crane and the fixed parts or edge of such stage, gantry or place.

5. If at any time it is impracticable to maintain a passageway of a width of at least 60 cm. at any place or point, all reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the access of any person to such place or point at such time.

6. All rails on which a travelling crane moves shall be of adequate section and have an even running surface.

7. The following requirements shall apply to every track of a travelling crane, whether resting on the ground or raised above the ground—

- (a) the whole track shall be properly laid;
- (b) all the supports shall be of sufficient strength and be maintained in good condition; and
- (c) the ends of the track shall be provided with shoes or buffers.

8. All rails on which a travelling crane moves shall, unless other adequate steps are taken to ensure the proper junction of, and to prevent any material alteration in the gauge of, the rails—

- (a) be jointed by fish-plates or double chairs; and
- (b) be securely fastened to sleepers.

9. The track and turntable of every travelling crane shall be installed with the greatest care and in conformity with sound technical principles.

Regulation 30.—Examination of Cranes—Certificates.

1. No crane shall be used unless it has been tested and examined by a competent person acting for the inspection authority and there has been obtained from the person who made the test and examination a certificate thereof specifying the safe working load at various radii of the jib, including the maximum radius at which the jib can be worked.

2. The examinations and tests required by this Regulation shall be repeated—

- (a) at such regular intervals as are prescribed by the competent authority; and
- (b) after all substantial alterations or repairs to the crane.

3. The safe working load at any radius specified in the most recent certificate—

- (a) shall not be more than 80 per cent. of the maximum load which the crane has stood at that radius during the application of the test; and
- (b) shall not be greater than the working load indicated by the maker.

Regulation 31.—Derrick Cranes.

1. The maximum radius at which the jib may be worked shall be clearly indicated on every derrick crane.

2. When the jib is at the maximum radius there shall not be less than two dead turns of rope on the derricking drum.

3. The jib of a Scotch derrick crane shall not be erected between the back stays of the crane.

4. Every crane having a derricking jib shall be provided with an effective interlocking arrangement between the derricking clutch and the pawl sustaining the derricking drum, except where—

- (a) the hoisting drum and the derricking drum are independently driven; or
- (b) the mechanism driving the derricking drum is self-locking.

5. Where the guys of a guy derrick crane cannot be fixed at approximately equal spacing, such other measures shall be taken as will ensure the safety of the crane.

6. The whole of the appliances for the anchorage of a crane shall be examined on each occasion before the crane is erected.

7. The erection of cranes shall be supervised by a competent person.

8. Each crane shall after each erection on a building site and before use be tested *in situ* for anchorage by a competent person.

9. Cranes shall be tested for anchorage by the imposition on each anchorage of the maximum uplift or pull exerted either—

- (a) by a load of 25 per cent. above the maximum load to be lifted by the crane as erected; or
- (b) by a less load arranged to exert an equivalent pull on the anchorage.

10. If the pull applied by the test to any anchorage is less than 25 per cent. in excess of the pull which would be exerted by

the maximum safe working load, a loading diagram appropriate to the crane anchorage shall be affixed in a position where it can readily be seen by the crane driver.

Regulation 32.—Automatic Safe Load Indicators.

1. No jib crane whether having a fixed jib or a derricking jib shall be used unless it is fitted with an automatic indicator which—

- (a) indicates clearly to the driver or person operating the crane when the load being moved approaches the safe working load of the crane at any inclination of the jib; and
- (b) gives an efficient sound signal when the load being moved is in excess of the safe working load of the crane at any inclination of the jib.

2. The preceding paragraph does not apply to—

- (a) any guy derrick crane;
- (b) any hand crane which is being used solely for erecting or dismantling another crane; or
- (c) any crane having a maximum safe working load of 1,000 kg. or less,

but in all such cases a table showing the safe working loads at various radii of the jib shall be kept attached to the crane.

Regulation 33.—Various Rules concerning Crane Operation.

1. (1) A crane shall not be used otherwise than for direct lifting or lowering of a load unless its stability is not thereby endangered.

(2) No load which lies in the angle between the back stays of a Scotch derrick crane shall be moved by that crane.

2. Where more than one crane or winch is required to lift or lower one load—

- (a) the machinery, plant and appliances used shall be so arranged and fixed that no such crane or winch shall at any time be loaded beyond its safe working load or be rendered unstable in the hoisting or lowering of the load; and
- (b) a person shall be specially appointed to co-ordinate the operation of the appliances working together.

3. When a load is thought to approach the maximum safe working load a trial shall be made by raising the load a short distance to ensure that the hoisting appliance can carry it safely.

Regulation 34.—Hoists.

1. Hoists (i.e. lifting appliances provided with a cage or platform that runs in guides) used for raising and lowering materials shall satisfy the requirements of this Regulation.

2. (1) Hoist shafts shall be provided with solid walls or other equally effective fencing—

(a) at the ground level on all sides; and

(b) at all other levels on all sides to which access is provided.

(2) The walls of hoist shafts, except at approaches, shall extend at least 2 m. above the floor, platform or other place to which access is provided.

3. Approaches to hoists shall be provided with solid gates or other equally effective fencing which—

(a) are at least 1 m. high; and

(b) close automatically when the hoist platform leaves the landing.

4. Approaches to hoists shall be adequately lighted.

5. The guides of hoist platforms shall offer sufficient resistance to bending and, in the case of jamming by a safety catch, to buckling.

6. The platform shall be so constructed that safe transport is ensured.

7. On platforms for truck transport the trucks shall be efficiently blocked in a safe position on the platform.

8. Counterweights consisting of an assemblage of several parts shall be made of specially constructed parts rigidly connected together.

9. The counterweight shall run in guides.

10. If two or more wire ropes are used the load shall be equally distributed between them.

11. Each suspension rope shall be in one piece.

12. The rope ends shall be fastened to the platform attachment by splicing and tight binding with steel wire, by sealing or by clamping with the aid of rope clamps; wherever possible, thimbles shall be used.

13. Drum anchorages of suspension ropes shall be adequate and secure.

14. Ropes shall be long enough to leave at least two turns on the drum when the cage or platform is at its lowest position, and be of such diameter as to have a safety factor of at least eight under the maximum load.

15. When wire ropes are used, the diameter of the pulleys or drums shall not be less than 400 times the diameter of the wires in the rope.

16. When winch drums are grooved—

(a) the radius of the grooves shall be approximately the same as, but not less than, the radius of the rope; and

(b) the pitch of the grooves shall not be less than the diameter of the rope.

17. Winch drums shall be provided with flanges that prevent the rope from slipping off the drum.

18. It shall not be possible to reverse the motion of the hoist without first bringing it to rest.

19. It shall not be possible to set the hoist in motion from the platform.

20. Pawls and ratchet wheels with which the pawl must be disengaged before the platform is lowered shall not be used.

21. Where the person operating the hoist cannot see clearly every position of the platform, arrangements shall be made for effective signals to be given to the hoist operator by a responsible person who can see the platform at each position.

22. (1) When the platform is at rest the brake shall be applied automatically.

(2) During loading and unloading the platform shall be blocked by catches or other devices in addition to the brake.

23. Hoists shall be provided with devices that stop the winding engine as soon as the platform reaches its highest stopping-place.

24. Above the highest stopping-place a clearance shall be provided high enough to allow sufficient unobstructed travel of the cage or platform in case of overwinding.

25. (1) No hoist shall be used unless it has been tested and examined by a competent person and a certificate of such test and examination has been issued by that person in the prescribed form.

(2) Such test and examination shall be repeated—

(a) at such regular intervals as are prescribed by the competent authority; and

(b) after every substantial alteration or repair and every re-erection.

26. (1) The above provisions apply only to hoists used for raising or lowering materials.

(2) No hoist shall be used for the conveyance of persons unless—

(a) such use has been authorised by the competent authority; or

(b) the hoist complies with the conditions laid down for the installation and operation of lifts used for the conveyance of persons in industrial undertakings.

27. The following notices shall be posted up conspicuously and in very legible characters :

(a) on all hoists :

- (i) *on the platform* : the carrying capacity in kilograms or other appropriate standard term of weight; and
- (ii) *on the winding engine* : the lifting capacity in kilograms or other appropriate standard term of weight;

- (b) on hoists authorised or certified for the conveyance of persons :
on the platform or cage : the maximum number of persons to be carried at one time;
- (c) on hoists for goods only :
on every approach to the hoist : “ Goods Hoist! Use by persons prohibited.”

Regulation 35.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

1. Precautions shall be taken to safeguard the workmen examining or lubricating a crane or hoist.

2. No person shall be lifted or carried by a crane except on the driver's platform or ride in a barrow hoist or in a hod hoist.

3. Every part of a load in course of being hoisted or lowered shall be adequately suspended and supported so as to prevent danger.

4. (1) Every receptacle used for hoisting bricks, tiles, slates or other material shall be so closed as to prevent the fall of any of the material.

(2) If loose materials or loaded wheelbarrows are placed directly on a platform for raising or lowering, the platform shall be closed in.

(3) Materials shall not be raised, lowered or slewed in such a way as to cause sudden jerks.

5. In hoisting a barrow, the wheel shall not be used as a means of support unless efficient steps are taken to prevent the axle from slipping out of the bearings.

6. When a special ginpole is used, it shall be secured by ropes in such a way that it cannot knock against the scaffolds.

7. Jibs for hoisting materials shall not be attached to standards or extension poles.

8. When no jib but only a rope pulley is used the latter may be attached to a cross-beam if the cross-beam—

(a) has sufficient strength and is fixed to at least two standards or extensions in the way prescribed for ledgers; and

(b) does not at the same time serve as a ledger for the scaffold.

9. If a hoisting appliance or any part thereof moves along a scaffold, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent persons on the scaffold from being struck by the appliance or any part of it.

10. The hoisting of loads at points where there is a regular flow of traffic shall be carried out in an enclosed space, or if this should be impossible (e.g. in the case of bulky objects), measures shall be taken to hold up or divert the traffic for the time being.

11. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent a load in course of being hoisted or lowered from coming into contact with any objects in such a manner that part of the load or object may become displaced.

PART III.—SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID.

Regulation 36.—Safety Equipment.

1. Where necessary the employer shall provide the workmen with a sufficient number of respirators, goggles and safety belts of approved types.

2. Safety belts shall have life lines of sufficient length and strength.

Regulation 37.—Rescue Equipment.

When work is carried on in proximity to any place where there is a risk of drowning, all necessary equipment shall be provided and kept ready for use, and all necessary steps taken for the prompt rescue of any person in danger.

Regulation 38.—First-Aid Equipment.

1. On every place where building work is carried on, adequate provision, such as first-aid boxes or cupboards readily accessible and clearly marked, shall be made for the prompt treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained in the course of the work.

2. Such first-aid boxes or cupboards shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall preferably be trained in first aid.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulation 39.—Communication of Regulations to Workers.

Copies of these Regulations or such extracts thereof as may be prescribed by the competent authority shall be handed to the workers or conspicuously posted up and maintained at suitable places.

Regulation 40.—Duty of Employers to comply with Parts I to III.

It shall be the duty of the employer to comply with Parts I to III of these Regulations.

Regulation 41.—Co-operation of Workers and Other Persons with the Employer.

1. Every person employed and every person in or upon the work shall co-operate with the employer in carrying out these Regulations.

2. Every person employed shall forthwith remedy or report to the employer or foreman any defect that he may discover in the plant or appliances, or any action by any person liable to cause an accident.

3. No person shall interfere with, displace, take away, damage or destroy any of the plant or safeguards required by the foregoing Regulations without the authority of the employer or his responsible foreman.

4. Every person employed shall make proper use of all safeguards, safety devices or other appliances furnished for his protection and shall obey all safety instructions pertaining to his work.

5. Every worker shall take the necessary precautions for his own safety and for the safety of any other person on the site and abstain from any action which might endanger him or other persons.

6. No employed person shall go to or from his workplace otherwise than by the safe means of access and egress provided.

Recommendation [No. 54] concerning inspection in the building industry.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to inspection in the building industry which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this twenty-third day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Inspection (Building) Recommendation, 1937:

Whereas the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, and the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, contain provisions relating to labour inspection;

Whereas the Conference adopted at its Fifth Session (1923) a Recommendation concerning labour inspection;

Whereas it is nevertheless desirable that as regards the building industry the attention of Members should be drawn to certain other provisions not included in the above-mentioned Convention and Recommendations;

The Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should take the following prin-

ciples and rules into consideration as regards inspection in the building industry :

1. All work in connection with the construction, repair, alteration, maintenance and demolition of buildings of all kinds should be subject to inspection.

2. The authority responsible for inspection (hereinafter called the inspection authority) should be a public body and should have all powers necessary to ensure that the laws and regulations in force are strictly applied.

3. Inspectors should have previous technical training and have passed examinations covering all suitable technical and administrative matters which should ensure that they are competent to supervise effectively the enforcement of the safety regulations for the workers employed in the building industry.

4. In order to ensure effective collaboration between the inspection authority and the head of the undertaking, national laws or regulations should make the head of the undertaking responsible—

- (a) for providing for constant and adequate supervision of the work so as to ensure compliance with the safety provisions in force;
- (b) for taking all other practicable steps necessary to prevent accidents, and in particular for not employing on work likely to involve risk of accidents any person whom he knows to be deaf, of defective vision, or liable to giddiness;
- (c) for informing the inspection authority, in conformity with the national laws or regulations, of the commencement of all building operations undertaken by him; and
- (d) for reporting to the competent authority, in accordance with the national laws or regulations, accidents occurring in the undertaking.

Recommendation [No. 55] concerning co-operation in accident prevention in the building industry.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to co-operation in accident prevention in the building industry, which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this twenty-third day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation

which may be cited as the Co-operation in Accident Prevention (Building) Recommendation, 1937 :

Whereas it is considered that in addition to the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937, the Safety Provisions (Building) Recommendation, 1937, the Inspection (Building) Recommendation, 1937, and the Prevention of Industrial Accidents Recommendation, 1929, it is desirable to make a specific recommendation concerning the prevention of accidents in the building industry by means of safety organisations;

The Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should take the following principles and rules into consideration in connection with accident prevention in the building industry :

1. There should be established safety organisations within the industry to secure the collaboration of all concerned in effecting a reduction in the number and severity of accidents with particular regard to accident risks for which there are no statutory requirements.

2. In order to render this collaboration effective there should be set up within each undertaking, where it is possible, a special safety organisation including representatives of the employer and the persons employed.

3. It would also be desirable to have direct collaboration between the competent inspector, the employer and the representatives of the persons employed in the undertaking in the form and within the limits fixed by the inspection authority.

4. Safety propaganda in the building industry would be more effective if there were constant co-operation between the inspection authority and all the organisations concerned : safety organisations (joint or separate) of employers and workers; trade unions and employers' associations; associations of architects or engineers; standards associations, etc.; accident insurance institutions (public, semi-official or private).

5. (1) Periodical meetings should be held by representatives of the organisations mentioned in the preceding paragraph and representatives of the inspection authority, together with representatives of any other public bodies concerned.

(2) The purpose of such meetings should be to examine jointly the methods that might be taken to improve accident prevention in the building industry.

6. The inspection authority should promote accident prevention by collaborating with all parties concerned in the necessary propaganda, which might take such forms as safety education by training courses, demonstrations, meetings, lectures and films; the distribution of manuals, pamphlets, magazines or publications reproducing or analysing accident statistics; and the distribution of posters and notices which should as far as possible be illustrated.

**Recommendation [No. 56] concerning vocational
education for the building industry.**

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3 June 1937, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to vocational education for the building industry, which is included in the first item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this twenty-third day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Vocational Education (Building) Recommendation, 1937 :

The Conference,

Recalling that at its Twelfth Session (1929) it adopted a Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, one part of which deals with vocational education;

Considering that, in view of the risk of accident, vocational education is of special importance in the case of the building industry;

Recommends that technical and vocational school curricula relating to the building industry should include theoretical and practical instruction concerning—

- (a) the materials used for the construction of scaffolds and the principles of erecting and maintaining scaffolds;
 - (b) the construction and maintenance of the hoisting appliances used in the building industry;
 - (c) the organisation and supervision of safety measures on building sites; and
 - (d) the safety regulations for building work.
-

Resolutions adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference.

Resolution concerning responsibility of machine-builders, etc., as regards safety devices in the building industry, submitted by the Committee on Safety in the Building Industry (first item on the agenda).

Whereas the Draft Convention and Recommendations on safety provisions for workers in the building industry with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery do not provide for any obligations to be laid upon builders, dealers and erectors of hoisting appliances used in the building industry,

Whereas it is necessary to consider whether it is not desirable that the provisions of the Recommendation adopted by the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1929 concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery should be reinforced by the adoption of an international Convention;

The Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to have the necessary investigations undertaken and to place on the agenda of one of the next sessions of the Conference the question of the responsibility of machine builders, dealers and erectors as regards safety devices.

Resolution concerning modifications of the reduction of Hours of Works (Textiles) Convention, 1937, in the case of certain countries, submitted by the Committee on Hours of Work in the Textile Industry (second item on the agenda).

The Conference,

Having regard to the obligation imposed upon it by Article 19 (3) of the Constitution of the Organisation, namely that "in framing any Recommendation or draft Convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation, or other special circumstances make the

industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries ”;

Recognising that circumstances have made it difficult for the Conference to give adequate consideration to the question of introducing into the Draft Convention on the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry special provisions in pursuance of this Article of the Constitution;

Considering nevertheless that it is of the highest importance that hours of work in the textile industry should be regulated in accordance with an international Convention in all countries, including those in which it may not be practicable to apply without modification the provisions of the Draft Convention adopted by this Session of the Conference;

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to give immediate consideration to the question of the adoption of a special Draft Convention determining the modifications of the provisions of the Draft Convention on the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry for such countries with a view to the placing of this question on the Agenda of the Conference.

Resolution concerning international co-operation with reference to Public Works, submitted by the Committee on Public Works (third item on the agenda).

Whereas the International Labour Conference has adopted a Recommendation on international co-operation concerning public works; and

Whereas it is desirable, in order to make such co-operation effective, to set up an international body for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of the co-operation and of determining the methods of applying it;

1. The Conference invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to appoint as soon as possible, and to convene without delay, an international public works committee, the duties of which should be more particularly :

- (a) to prepare and periodically to revise the uniform plan referred to in paragraph 2 of the Recommendation on international co-operation concerning public works;
- (b) to study every year the information gathered by the International Labour Office either as a result of the Recommendation referred to above or in any other way;
- (c) to make reports on this subject to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office with a view to their transmission to the Members of the Organisation;
- (d) to undertake any other duties relating to public works which may be entrusted to it;

2. Members which have declared themselves willing to give effect to the above-mentioned Recommendation should be invited to send representatives to the committee.

The committee should also include employers' and workers' representatives in equal numbers.

The Governing Body of the competent bodies of the International Labour Office should invite representatives of the League of Nations to participate in the work of the committee, and might, in so far as it thinks fit, attach to the committee representatives of international institutions or bodies concerned with this matter as well as national and international experts chosen for their special knowledge of the various aspects of the problem of public works.

Resolution concerning annual returns of employed children under the school-leaving age, submitted by the Committee on Minimum Age (sixth and seventh items on the agenda).

Whereas the Conference in 1935 adopted a Recommendation concerning unemployment among young persons, paragraph 47 of which is as follows :

Until such time as the recommendation made in paragraph 1 is fully applied in the various countries, annual returns should be compiled showing the number of children still under the school-leaving age who during the year have been engaged in employment out of school hours. Such returns should be classified by sex, age group and occupation, and should give details of the days of the week and the seasons during which such employment was carried on, and the number and incidence of the hours of employment.

The Conference invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to request the Governments to furnish such returns to the International Labour Office in order that they may be published in one of the Office's publications.

Resolution concerning the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes, submitted by Mr. Komarnicki, Polish Government Delegate.

1. Whereas it is more than ever essential, when a resumption of migratory movements may be expected, to secure to persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes who have to change their country of residence, and likewise to their families, the maintenance of their rights, in course of acquisition or acquired, under such schemes, especially schemes of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance;

2. Whereas the bilateral treaties which have been entered into during the last ten years in regard to social insurance and which provide, as between the insurance schemes of the contracting countries, for the maintenance of pension rights, are intended to protect the vital interests of migrant insured persons and their families;

3. Whereas the effect of the Draft Convention adopted by the 1935 Session of the International Labour Conference concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance will be to promote the general and early acceptance of those methods upon which the bilateral treaties are based, and to secure international recognition of the rights of migrant insured or pensioned persons;

Whereas it is moreover urgent, with a view to facilitating and expediting the putting into operation of the international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, that a systematic collection and study should be made of the legal, technical and administrative rules laid down in the bilateral treaties and of the experience gained in their application,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare, with the help of expert advice and the texts of laws and regulations whose object is to provide for the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes, which would contribute to the general adoption of the principle of the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

Resolution concerning indigenous workers, submitted by Mr. Sen, Indian Workers' Delegate.

The Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference :

Notes with satisfaction that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has afforded the Conference an opportunity of continuing its work for the protection of Native labour by placing the question of "the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers" on the agenda of the Twenty-fourth Session;

But considering that, even after the adoption of a Draft Convention concerning the contracts of employment of indigenous workers, there will remain a number of special problems of the life and labour of these workers which should be dealt with by international regulations,

Requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to study, in consultation with the Committee of Experts on Native Labour, those special problems that may appear suitable for international regulation and in particular the problems of wages (methods and periodicity of payment, advances, deferred pay, remittances to dependants, truck system, legal protection), housing (compounds, accommodation for families, provision of gardens for cultivation of foodstuffs), rations, and the protection of the health of the workers, with a view to the placing of an item dealing with these problems on the Agenda of a future Session of the Conference.

Resolution concerning women workers, submitted by Mr. McGrady and Miss Abbott, Government Delegates of the United States of America.

Whereas, in view of the social and political changes of recent years and the fact that women workers have suffered from special forms of exploitation and discrimination in the past, there is need to re-examine their general position; and

Whereas, it is for the best interests of society that in addition to full political and civil rights and full opportunity for education, women should have full opportunity to work and should receive remuneration without discrimination because of sex, and be protected by legislative safeguards against physically harmful conditions of employment and economic exploitation, including the safeguarding of motherhood; and

Whereas, it is necessary that women as well as men should be guaranteed freedom of association by Governments and should be protected by social and labour legislation which world experience has shown to be effective in abolishing special exploitation of women workers; therefore be it

Resolved that the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, while recognising that some of these principles lie within the competence of other international bodies, believes them to be of the greatest importance to workers in general and especially to women workers; and therefore requests the Governing Body to draw them to the attention of all Governments, with a view to their establishment in law and in custom by legislative and administrative action.

Resolution concerning the uniformity of the protection of workers in China, submitted by Mr. Mertens, Belgian Workers' Delegate, Mr. Chu, Chinese Workers' Delegate, Mr. Koizumi, Japanese Workers' Delegate and Mr. Sen, Indian Workers' Delegate.

Whereas the International Labour Conference at its First Session in 1919 dealt with the difficulties with which China was faced owing to the existence within its territory of industrial undertakings enjoying extraterritoriality;

Whereas even then the Commission on Special Countries reached the unanimous conclusion that a satisfactory solution ought to be found, in the interests both of the Chinese Government and of the workers, who are unquestionably the persons most closely concerned;

Whereas in its report that Commission made the following suggestions :

“ In view of the special difficulties which the Chinese Government may experience from the existence, within the area of China, of foreign settlements and leased territories, the commission

suggests that the Conference should make the necessary representations to the Governments concerned (that is, to those Governments which at present exercise jurisdiction in these settlements and territories under treaties and engagements with China) to enforce in their territories within China the same restrictions as the Chinese Government has accepted; or, in the alternative, to decree that labour legislation adopted by the Government of China shall be enforced by that Government within those foreign settlements and territories where extra-territorial jurisdiction exists at present."

Whereas the report was adopted by the Conference;

Whereas since that time the International Labour Office has never ceased to interest itself in the question in an attempt to reach a satisfactory solution;

Whereas unfortunately its efforts have proved fruitless;

Whereas actually the position has to some extent grown worse, as was shown by the declarations and statements made by the Chinese Delegates at the Technical Tripartite Conference on the textile industry, held at Washington from 2 to 17 April 1937;

Whereas it is desirable that the International Labour Organisation should continue its efforts with a view to finding a remedy for a state of affairs which was denounced in 1919 by the First Session of the International Labour Conference;

Whereas it is essential and indispensable that a State should possess complete administrative integrity as regards labour questions in order to enable it to fulfil its obligations as a Member of the International Labour Organisation;

Whereas it is impossible for a State to apply its labour legislation satisfactorily within its territory if the industrial and commercial undertakings in the country which are managed by certain foreigners are not subject to the application of such legislation by the State, whilst other industrial and commercial undertakings are subject thereto;

Whereas the industrial and commercial undertakings in the country managed by certain foreigners, who are not subject either as regards themselves or their undertakings to the application of labour legislation, nevertheless employ large numbers of the nationals of the country in question, whom they thus deprive of the legitimate protection of the national legislation applied by their own Government;

The Conference, considering that the International Labour Office should renew its efforts to bring about a settlement which would ensure that working conditions should be regulated on similar lines in the International Settlement and in the rest of China, in order that factories on Chinese territory and within the Settlement should not derive an unfair competitive advantage by availing themselves of the absence of labour standards;

Requests the Governing Body to re-examine the question and to consider the adoption of any steps or procedure which might lead to an effective solution of this urgent problem by direct agreement between the various authorities concerned or, failing such an agreement, by an international Convention, with a view

to ensuring the application of a uniform system of protection for the workers in all undertakings situated on Chinese territory, irrespective of whether they are or are not situated in the foreign settlements or whether they do or do not enjoy extraterritoriality.

Resolution concerning the obligations of Members of the International Labour Organisation, submitted by Mr. Kupers, Netherlands Workers' Delegate.

Whereas paragraph 5 of Article 19 of the Constitution lays strict obligations on the Members of the Organisation;

Whereas there are nevertheless doubts as to the fulfilment of those obligations by certain Members,

The Conference invites the Governing Body to examine the methods by which the fulfilment of those obligations by all the Members may be secured.

Resolution concerning the collaboration of Burma with the International Labour Organisation, submitted by Mr. Sen, Indian Workers' Delegate.

Whereas Burma, which has hitherto enjoyed full membership of the International Labour Organisation as part of India, ceased to be a part of India on 1 April 1937;

Whereas the Government Delegate of the United Kingdom has indicated the steps which the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Burma propose to take to ensure the continuation of effective Burmese collaboration with the Organisation;

The Conference :

(a) expresses its cordial appreciation of the statement made by the Government Delegate of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Government of Burma that Burma recognises that the international labour Conventions ratified by India while Burma was part of India remain binding upon Burma and that Burma proposes to submit her annual report thereon through the Government of the United Kingdom; and

(b) invites the Governing Body to consider whether it is desirable that there should be included in future Conventions some provision permitting accession thereto by fully self-governing colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not separate Members of the Organisation.

The Statement of the British Government Delegate at the Fifth Sitting of the Resolutions Committee on 15 June 1937 was as follows :

1. Burma, as part of India, has up to date participated in such international labour Conventions as India has ratified up to 1 April 1937.

2. As from 1 April 1937, as a result of the operation of the Government of India Act, Burma became separated from India. Henceforth, as the position of Burma in relation to international labour Conventions is that Burma is an overseas territory of His Majesty with a status similar to that of Southern Rhodesia, she is, within the meaning of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles, fully self-governing.

3. Although it is agreed that Burma is bound to continue to observe and apply all the international labour Conventions in which she previously participated as part of India, nevertheless her participation therein must henceforth be separated from that of India.

4. It is accordingly notified that (a) Burma will continue to observe the international labour Conventions referred to in paragraph 1 above in accordance with their provisions, and (b) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have the right to give notice of the termination of the application of any of those Conventions to Burma separately in accordance with the provisions of the Articles in such Conventions providing for termination.

5. As regards the participation of Burma in the future activities of the International Labour Organisation, the Government of Burma and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have agreed that such participation should be secured through the medium of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, which will be empowered to accept on behalf of and with the consent of the Government of Burma the obligations of future international labour Conventions.

Resolution concerning the calling of an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic countries and the establishment of an Asiatic Committee, submitted by Mr. Chu, Chinese Workers' Delegate, Mr. Sen, Indian Workers' Delegate, and Mr. Koizumi, Japanese Workers' Delegate.

Whereas it is urgently necessary, both in the interest of the workers directly concerned and as a contribution to the economic prosperity of the world as a whole, to promote far-reaching improvements in conditions of life and labour in Asiatic countries; and

Whereas the urgency of such action has once again been emphasised by the resolution adopted by the Asiatic Labour Congress held in Tokyo in May 1937, urging that the attention of the International Labour Conference be drawn once more to the importance of establishing a Tripartite Asiatic Committee to promote this end.

The Conference :

(1) Notes with satisfaction that the resolution adopted in 1936 for the convocation of an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic Countries and for the establishment of an Asiatic Committee has been examined by the Governing Body, and that efforts are being made to give effect to this resolution :

(2) Notes that the resolution adopted by the Asiatic Labour Congress is further evidence of the widespread approval which the proposal to establish a Tripartite Asiatic Committee has obtained, urges the Governing Body to redouble its efforts for the realisation of this object, and is confident that the Members concerned will give the Governing Body full support.

Resolution concerning the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work, submitted by Mr. Mertens, Belgian Workers' Delegate, and Mr. Jouhaux, French Workers' Delegate.

The Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, examining the efforts made since 1931 by the International Labour Organisation to reduce as far as possible the disastrous effect of the world depression on the economic system of all countries in general and on the working classes in particular;

Considering that, of the measures advocated, the reduction of hours of work is of outstanding importance and has above all others engaged the attention of the International Labour Organisation;

Considering that, at the Eighteenth Session in 1934, the attempts to prepare and adopt a general Convention with a view to introducing the 40-hour week in all countries and in all industries were unsuccessful;

Considering that at that time it appeared that more tangible results could be obtained if the question of the reduction of the working week were considered separately for each industry;

Considering that for that purpose a procedure was put into operation with a view to the adoption of Conventions covering several industries, for example the iron and steel industry, the building industry, the coal-mining industry, glass-bottle works, public works, the textile industry, etc.;

Considering that only two Conventions have been adopted, namely those concerning public works and glass-bottle works;

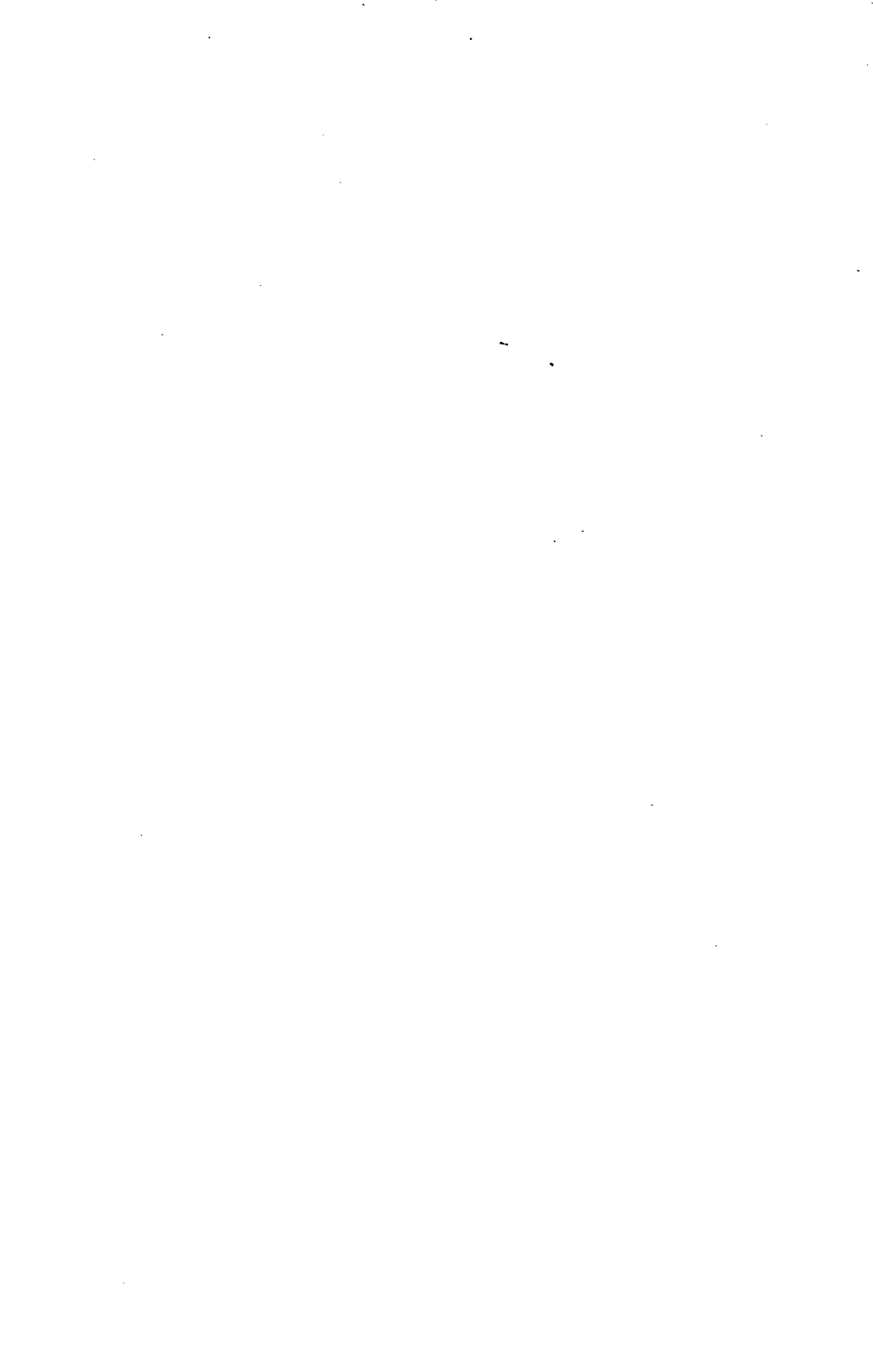
That, on the other hand, the attempts to arrive at the adoption of Conventions concerning the coal-mining industry, the iron and steel industry and the building industry were unsuccessful;

Considering that such a procedure entails more risks than tangible results and will require an incalculable number of years before a satisfactory solution is achieved;

Considering that the economic situation and the attempts which have been made to deal with the question show clearly that efforts should be directed towards the adoption of a general Convention;

But considering that the procedure already set in motion concerning the industries included in the Agenda of the 1937 and 1938 Sessions should follow its course.

Requests the Governing Body to examine the situation and to consider placing on the Agenda of the next Session of the Conference the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities which are not covered by the Conventions already adopted and those to be adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the Conference.



Report of the Director

1937

CHAPTER I : The Extent of Recovery.

Production and Unemployment.—World Trade.—The Agreement of 26 September.—The Need for Freer Trade.—Armaments and Politics.

CHAPTER II : Lessons of the Slump.

Unemployment.—Social Insurance.—Wage Policy.—Hours of Work.—Monetary Policy.

CHAPTER III : The Progress of the I.L.O.

CHAPTER IV : Current Problems and Tendencies.

State Intervention.—The Drive for Self-Sufficiency.—Prevention of Slumps.—Experiments in Social Reconstruction.

Press Opinions on the 1936 Edition :

“ A comprehensive survey of the economic state of the world and of the social outlook.”—*The Times* (London).

“ Helps the reader to distinguish the value of the old and new factors in the social and economic field.”—*Het Volk* (The Hague).

“ An extremely valuable report.”—*Socialdemokraten* (Copenhagen).

“ A model of close reasoning and careful analysis. . . . It ought to be in the hands of every statesman who is charged in these days with the task of readjusting the political system.”—*Cape Times* (Cape Town).

“ Reveals intimate knowledge of world affairs and a scholarly and sympathetic interpretation of events.”—*The Star* (Johannesburg).

“ The Report is not confined to social policy in the narrower sense, but follows the trend of the times, which are calling more and more insistently for a sound and just regulation of all human relationships.”—*Soziale Praxis* (Berlin).

“ Should be read and re-read carefully by all those who will be called upon in whatever capacity to guide the destinies of France.”—*L'Agence Economique et Financière* (Paris).

“ An examination of the world conscience by a man who has searched its depths and reports his findings in a manner as objective as it is authoritative.”—*Le Soir* (Brussels).

GENEVA, 1937. 82pp. 8vo. PRICE } *Paper cover, 1s. 6d.; 40 cents.*
 } *Cloth bound, 2s. 6d.; 75 cents.*

*Obtainable from the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland,
or from its Branch Offices.*

Publications of the International Labour Office

Subscription Rates and Prices for 1937

1. **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW** (*Monthly*).
Articles on industrial affairs; wage and unemployment statistics, etc.
Price : per No., 2s. 6d., 60 cents; per year, 24s., \$6.00
2. **INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION** (*Weekly*).
Current events affecting industry and labour.
Price : per No., 8d., 15 cents; per year, 30s., \$7.50
3. **OFFICIAL BULLETIN** (*At irregular intervals*).
Official information on the work of the Organisation.
Annual subscription : 4s., \$1.00
4. **MINUTES OF THE GOVERNING BODY** (*At irregular intervals*).
Full records of discussions and decisions.
Annual subscription : 35s., \$8.75
5. **LEGISLATIVE SERIES** (*Annual*).
Reprints and translations of labour laws and regulations.
Annual subscription { Volume or advance prints 35s., \$8.75
 { Volume and advance prints ... 60s., \$15.00
6. **INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW** (*Annual*).
England, France, Germany, Italy, U.S.A. Price : 10s. 0d., \$2.50
7. **INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SURVEY** (*Two-monthly*).
Problems of accident prevention.
Price : per No., 1s., 30 cents; per year, 5s. 6d., \$1.50
8. **DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE** (*Annual*).
Questionnaires and Reports, the Director's Report, Final Record and texts of Draft Conventions and Recommendations.
Annual subscription : 60s., \$15.00
9. **I.L.O. YEAR-BOOK.**
Survey of social and economic movements and labour legislation.
Price { Paper bound 10s. 6d., \$2.75
 { Cloth bound..... 12s. 6d., \$3.50
10. **YEAR-BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS.**
Unemployment, Hours of Work, Wages, Prices, Migration, etc.
Price { Paper bound 6s. 0d., \$1.50
 { Cloth bound..... 7s. 6d., \$2.50
11. **INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS** (*At irregular intervals*).
Ninth edition, 1936. 5s., \$1.25
12. **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE** (*Quarterly*).
About 3,000 entries a year.
Price : per No., 1s. 6d., 40 cents; per year, 5s., \$1.25
13. **STUDIES AND REPORTS.**
Works dealing with various labour problems, e.g. *Unemployment, Wages and Hours, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Organisation*, etc.
Annual subscription : 30s. \$7.50

The inclusive subscription to the publications of the International Labour Office (other than Governing Body Minutes) is..... £8., \$40.00

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

*31 December 1937.**Vol. XXII. No. 4.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office	151
Eightieth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office	162
Eighty-first Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office	168
Withdrawal of Italy from the International Labour Organisation ...	184
<i>Official Action on the Decisions of the International Labour Conference</i>	
AUSTRALIA : <i>Convention</i> : Unemployment indemnity (shipwreck)...	185
AUSTRIA : <i>Convention</i> : Underground work (women).....	186
BELGIUM : <i>Convention</i> : Night work (women) (revised).....	187
<i>Conventions</i> : Sheet-glass works; Underground work (women) ..	188
<i>Convention</i> : Minimum wage-fixing machinery	189
<i>Convention</i> : Night work (women).....	190
ESTONIA : <i>Convention</i> : Underground work (women).....	191
FINLAND : <i>Recommendations</i> : Hours of work (hotels, etc.); (theatres, etc.); (hospitals, etc.); Protection against accidents (dockers) reciprocity; Minimum age (non-industrial employment); Employment agencies; Invalidity, old-age, and survivors' insurance; Unemployment; Unemployment (young persons).....	192
FRANCE : <i>Convention</i> : Forced labour	195
HUNGARY : <i>Convention</i> : Maintenance of migrants' pension rights...	196
INDIA : <i>Recommendations</i> : Seamen's welfare in ports; Hours of work and manning (sea).....	197

	Page
MEXICO : <i>Convention</i> : Workmen's compensation (agriculture).....	200
NETHERLANDS : <i>Convention</i> : Night work (women).....	201
NORWAY : <i>Conventions</i> : Minimum age (industry); Weekly rest (industry); Recruiting of indigenous workers; Officers' competency certificates; Minimum age (sea) (revised).....	201
POLAND : <i>Conventions</i> : Workmen's compensation (accidents); Workmen's compensation (occupational diseases).....	203
PORTUGAL : <i>Convention</i> : Underground work (women).....	204
SPAIN : <i>Convention</i> : Maintenance of migrants' pension rights.....	205
Errata	206

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

31 December 1937.

Vol. XXII. No. 4.

Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Seventy-ninth Session from 6-8 May 1937. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Nečas, Czechoslovak Government representative, the Chair was taken alternately by Mr. Oersted, employers' Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Mertens, workers' Vice-Chairman. The Agenda of the session was as follows :

1. Approval of the minutes of the Seventy-eighth Session.
2. Examination of the representation made by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention (1919) in British India.
3. Report of the Finance Committee (Budget estimates for 1938).
4. Report of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.
5. Report of the Office on the question of collective agreements.
6. Report of the Office on the enlargement of the Joint Maritime Commission.
7. Examination of the qualifications of the employers' representatives at the Conference (interpretation of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Organisation).
8. Report of the Office on the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic countries.
9. Approval of various forms for the annual reports on the application of Conventions.

10. Report of the Office on the organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the reduction of hours of work in the coal industry.
11. Report of the Office on economic questions of special interest to the International Labour Organisation.
12. The Director's Report.
13. Date and place of the next session.
14. Report of the Committee of Experts on the application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).
15. Report on the work of the Technical Tripartite Conference on the textile industry (Washington, April 1937).
16. Report on the study undertaken by the Office on international trade, employment and wages.
17. Report of the Office on the proposal to hold a Conference of experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.
18. Report of the Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition.
19. Examination of the representation submitted by Dr. J. M. Curé on behalf of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius concerning the application of certain international labour Conventions in the Island.

The composition of the Governing Body was as follows :

Government representatives :

- Mr. GOODRICH (*United States of America*);
- Mr. RUIZ GUIAÑZÚ (*Argentina*);
- Mr. MUNIZ (*Brazil*);
- Mr. RIDDELL (*Canada*);
- Mr. LI PING-HENG (*China*);
- Mr. FABRA RIBAS (*Spain*);
- Mr. MANNIO (*Finland*);
- Mr. JUSTIN GODART (*France*);
- Mr. NORMAN (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. ZAMAN (*India*);
- Mr. KITAOKA (*Japan*);
- Mr. FABELA (*Mexico*);
- Mr. KOMARNICKI (*Poland*);
- Mr. MARKUS (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*);
- Mr. YEREMITCH (*Yugoslavia*).

Employers' representatives :

- Mr. ČURČIN (*Yugoslavia*);
- Mr. GEMMILL (*Union of South Africa*);
- Mr. GÉRARD (*Belgium*);
- Mr. KIRKALDY (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. OERSTED (*Denmark*);

Mr. TAKEUCHI (*Japan*);
 Mr. TZAUT (*Switzerland*);
 Mr. WALINE (*France*).

Workers' representatives :

Mr. ANDERSSON (*Sweden*);
 Mr. HAYDAY (*Great Britain*);
 Mr. JENSEN (*Denmark*);
 Mr. JOUHAUX (*France*);
 Mr. KUPERS (*Netherlands*);
 Mr. MERTENS (*Belgium*);
 Mr. NĚMEČEK (*Czechoslovakia*);
 Mr. SCHÜRCH (*Switzerland*).

The following deputy members were also present :

Government deputy member :

Mr. MAHAIM (*Belgium*).

Employers' deputy members :

Mr. CAMUZZI (*Austria*);
 Mr. ERULKAR (*India*);
 Mr. JUNOY Y AGUIAR (*Spain*);
 Mr. LECOCQ (*Belgium*);
 Mr. VANĚK (*Czechoslovakia*).

Workers' deputy members :

Mr. BACKLUND (*Sweden*);
 Mr. KRIER (*Luxemburg*);
 Mr. SCHEVENELS (*Belgium*);
 Mr. SERRARENS (*Netherlands*).

Composition of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body was informed that Mr. Justin Godart had been appointed as French Government representative in place of Mr. Picquenard, and Mr. Isidro Fabela as Mexican Government representative in place of Mr. Villa Michel.

Representation concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention in British India.

The Governing Body, in private sitting, considered the representation submitted by the Madras Labour Union for Textile Workers concerning the application of the Unemployment Convention (1919) in British India.

It decided that the documents concerning this question should be published for purposes of record ¹.

¹ See *Official Bulletin*, Vol. XXII, No. 2, p. 61.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Governing Body discussed the report of its Finance Committee and approved the budget estimates for the International Labour Organisation for 1938.

The total estimated expenditure is 10,178,028 Swiss francs, from which should be deducted appropriations-in-aid amounting to 156,000 Swiss francs, leaving a total of 10,022,028 Swiss francs. This sum represents the contributions of States Members of the International Labour Organisation, including those which are and those which are not Members of the League of Nations.

The Governing Body also approved the proposals contained in the Finance Committee's Report concerning various questions relating to the financial administration of the Office.

Report of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time.

The Governing Body considered the report of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee of Correspondents on Workers' Spare Time, which had met on 1 February 1937. It approved the list of correspondents for the study of questions relating to workers' spare time proposed by the Executive Committee. This list includes the following classes of experts :

- (a) Representatives of spare time organisations set up by the workers;
- (b) Representatives of employers' organisations;
- (c) Representatives of official organisations;
- (d) Representatives of organisations of a general nature;
- (e) Representatives of religious movements;
- (f) Miscellaneous.

The Governing Body also approved the list of subjects for study proposed by the Executive Committee. It decided to select the following questions in the first instance :

- (a) Facilities for workers' holidays during their holidays with pay;
- (b) Holiday camps for young workers.

It decided to take into consideration, for the subsequent work of the Advisory Committee on Workers' Spare Time, the group of questions relating to workers' and adult education.

Enlargement of the Joint Maritime Commission.

The Governing Body had, at its Seventy-seventh Session (November 1936), approved the principle of enlarging the Joint Maritime Commission in accordance with a desire expressed by the employers' and workers' groups at the Twenty-first (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference.

At its Seventy-ninth Session it decided to raise the number of regular members of the Commission from 7 to 9 in each group, and the number of deputy members from 2 to 5 in each group. It

also decided that in future the travelling and subsistence expenses of two deputy members, instead of one for each group, at meetings of the Commission, should be paid by the International Labour Organisation.

As a result of this decision and of the appointments made by the shipowners' and seamen's groups at the Twenty-first Session of the Conference the shipowners' and seamen's groups on the Joint Maritime Commission are composed as follows :

Regular Members :

Shipowners :

Mr. Snedden (British);
 Mr. Lee (United States of America);
 Mr. Furukawa (Japanese);
 Mr. Odfjell (Norwegian);
 Mr. Perosio (Italian);
 Mr. Marchegay (French);
 Mr. Valstar (Netherlands);
 Mr. Cosmetto (Greek);
 Mr. Deckers (Belgian).

Seamen :

Mr. Bécu (Belgian);
 Mr. Dahl (Norwegian);
 Mr. Ehlers (French);
 Mr. Fimmen (Netherlands);
 Mr. Lundgren (Swedish);
 Mr. Rasmussen (Danish);
 Mr. Scharrenberg (United States of America);
 Mr. Spence (British);
 Mr. Yonekubo (Japanese).

Deputy Members :

Shipowners :

Mr. MacCallum (Canadian);
 Mr. Maegaard (Danish);
 Mr. Filmer (Australian);
 Mr. Erulkar (Indian).

Seamen :

Mr. Aftab Ali (Indian);
 Mr. Chao Pan-Fu (Chinese);
 Mr. MacDonald (Canadian);
 Mr. Marinelli (Argentine);
 Mr. Tudehope (Australian).

The Governing Body reappointed its representatives on the Joint Maritime Commission, namely :

Chairman of the Commission : The Chairman of the Governing Body.

Employers' group : Mr. Olivetti.

Substitute : Mr. Lecocq.

Workers' group : Mr. Hayday.

Substitute : Mr. Jouhaux.

Examination of the qualifications of the employers' representatives at the Conference.

The Governing Body discussed this question, which was referred to it by the Officers of the Twenty-first (Maritime) Session of the Conference in connection with the appointment of the employers' delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at that session.

It decided that the note on the question submitted by the Office, as well as the minutes of the discussion which had taken place, should be kept among the records and could be used if the question were brought up again on a future occasion.

Approval of various forms for the annual reports on the application of Conventions.

The Governing Body approved the forms for annual reports relative to the application of Conventions No. 34 : Fee-Charging Employment Agencies, No. 41 : Night Work (Women) (Revised) and No. 45 : Underground Work (Women).

Organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

At its Seventy-eighth Session, the Governing Body had instructed the Office to inform the Governments of the principal coal-producing countries that the Governing Body proposed to call a tripartite meeting concerning hours of work in coal mines, and to ask them for their observations.

After considering the replies to this communication, the Governing Body, at its Seventy-ninth Session, adopted the following resolution :

The Governing Body decides that the Technical Tripartite Conference which it had contemplated holding in October 1937 in order to discuss the question of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines shall also deal with the other social and economic aspects of the problem.

It instructs the Director to submit to it at its next session in June a report dealing with the exact character of the Conference and the date at which it can usefully be held.

Economic questions of special interest to the International Labour Organisation.

The Governing Body noted that the Office will submit a report on this question to a subsequent session.

The Governing Body was informed that its Officers, in accordance with the authorisation given them at the Seventy-eighth Session, had appointed Mr. Maurette as representative of the

International Labour Organisation on the Committee on Raw Materials set up by the League of Nations.

The Director's Report.

Replacement of Mr. Picquenard and Mr. Villa Michel on the Committees of which they were members.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Justin Godart to fill the following seats formerly occupied by Mr. Picquenard :

Committee on Agricultural Work (Committee of the Governing Body);
 Permanent Agricultural Committee;
 Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee;
 Preparatory Committee to co-ordinate the work of international organisations in connection with agricultural education;
 Mixed Committee on Inland Navigation;
 Technical Committee on Glass Works.

It noted that a regular member's seat is reserved for the representative of the French Government on the following Committees :

Finance Committee;
 Migration Committee;
 Committee on conditions of work in the iron and steel industry;

and a substitute member's seat in the Unemployment Committee.

The Governing Body appointed Mr. Fabela to fill the following seats formerly occupied by Mr. Villa Michel :

As regular member :

Advisory Committee on Management.

As substitute :

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene;
 Committee of Experts on Native Labour;
 Advisory Committee on Professional Workers;
 Board of Administration of the International Office for Technical Education.

Committee of Experts on Native Labour.—The Governing Body noted that Mr. Cayen (Belgian) had resigned his membership of this Committee.

Correspondence Committee on Women's Work.—The Governing Body appointed Miss Linna Bresette (United States of America), field secretary of the National Conference on Industrial Problems, as a member of this Committee in place of Miss Elizabeth Morrissy, who has resigned.

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.—The Governing Body appointed the following experts as members of this Committee :

- Dr. Seiji Onishi (Japanese), technician in the Bureau of Social Affairs, Tokyo;
- Mr. Ducceschi (Italian), Director of the Institute of Physiology of the University of Padua, in place of the late Mr. Patrizi;
- Prof. Cathcart (British), Regius Professor of Chemical Physiology, University of Glasgow;
- Dr. Durig (Austrian), Institute of Physiology, University of Vienna.

The two latter experts will form part of the Sub-Committee on Industrial Physiology.

Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.—The Governing Body approved the following appointments proposed by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation for its representation on the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers :

Regular members :

- Mr. Julien Cain, member of the Executive Committee of the Organisation of Intellectual Co-operation;
- Mr. Fritz Ostertag, Director of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property at Berne.

Substitute :

- Mr. L. Bersou, Barrister in the Court of Appeal, Secretary of the Belgian National Committee for Intellectual Co-operation.

Permanent Agricultural Committee.—The Governing Body appointed the following persons as members of this Committee :

- Dr. Lowry Nelson (United States of America), Director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, (in sub-group 4—other agricultural experts—of the group of regular members);
- Mr. Novasek (Czechoslovak), of the Czechoslovak Land Workers' Federation (in sub-group 3—representatives of agricultural workers' organisations—of the group of regular members);
- Mr. Walchand Hirachand (Indian), in place of Mr. Popovic (Yugoslav) (in sub-group 2—representatives of agricultural employers' organisations—of the group of regular members);
- Mr. Evaristo Leitao (Brazilian), attached to the Association for the Organisation and Defence of Production (in sub-group 4—other agricultural experts—of the group of regular members).

Substitute members for sub-group 3—representatives of agricultural workers' organisations—of the group of regular members :

- Mr. Andri Parsal, General Secretary of the French Agricultural Workers' Union;
- Mr. J. Kwapinski, President of the Polish Agricultural Workers' Union;
- Mr. H. Sander, President of the Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union;
- Mr. Josef Elsensohn, horticulturist, of the Swiss Federation of Commercial, Transport and Food Workers.

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.—The Governing Body appointed Mr. Alfred Tzaut, whose term of office as a member of this Committee had expired, as an honorary member of the Committee.

Renewal of appointment of members of Committees.—The Governing Body appointed the following members of Committees for a further period of three years :

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention :

- Mr. Reninger (United States);
- Mr. Scholte (Netherlands);
- Mr. van de Weyer (Belgian);
- Mr. Morley (Canadian).

Committee on Automatic Coupling :

- Mr. de Boysson (French).

Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees :

- Mr. Spiekman (Netherlands).

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene :

- Dr. Tovo (Italian);
- Mr. Wilson (British);
- Prof. Agasse-Lafont (French);
- Dr. Bogo Koinuma (Japanese);
- Dr. Loewy (Czechoslovak);
- Prof. E. Martin (French);
- Dr. Teruoka (Japanese);
- Sir Thomas Oliver (British).

Advisory Committee on Professional Workers :

Representative of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers :

- Mr. Cornelissen (Netherlands).

Representative of Professional Workers of Extra-European Countries :

- Mr. Mayeda (Japanese).

Collaboration with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.—The Governing Body approved the arrangements made with the Secretariat of the League of Nations concerning the collaboration of the Office on a number of health questions.

Communication from the Union of Workers in the Chemical Industry of Norway.—The Governing Body decided that the letter received from the Union of Workers in the Chemical Industry of Norway concerning the reduction of hours of work in the electro-metallurgical industry should be communicated to the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference for information.

Date and place of the next session.

The Governing Body decided that its Eightieth Session should open at Geneva on 31 May 1937.

Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.

The Governing Body decided to transmit to the International Labour Conference, at its Twenty-third Session, the report of the Committee of experts set up to examine the annual reports submitted by Governments under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation on the application of the Conventions ratified by their respective countries.

Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry (Washington, April 1937).

The Governing Body considered the report on the work of the Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry, which met from 2 to 17 April 1937 at Washington.

The Governing Body adopted the following resolution :

The Governing Body, taking note of the pronounced success of the Technical Tripartite Conference on the Textile Industry which met at Washington, addresses its thanks to the Government of the United States for its initiative, and for its full and generous assistance in carrying it out.

The Governing Body decided to accept the grant of \$10,000 voted by the United States Congress in order to assist the Office in meeting the expenses of the Conference, and instructed the Director to convey its thanks to the United States Government.

The Governing Body decided that the reports adopted by the Washington Conference should be communicated to the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session. It also decided that the record of the plenary sittings of the Conference and the minutes of its Committees should be published.

It instructed the Director to communicate the passages in the report on social questions dealing with the position in the foreign concessions in China to the Governments concerned.

It was agreed that the detailed discussion of the action to be taken on the conclusions of the Conference should be adjourned until the session of the Governing Body to be held in the autumn of 1937.

Report on the study undertaken by the Office on international trade, employment and wages.

The Governing Body noted that the Office was actively continuing this study, which would probably be completed during the summer of 1937.

Report of the Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition.

The Governing Body approved the report of the Committee of Experts on Workers' Nutrition, which had met on 9-10 April 1937 to discuss the methods by which the Office should study nutrition problems.

It requested the Director to continue the studies which had been undertaken and to submit a report to it in due course.

Representation concerning the application of certain international labour Conventions in the Island of Mauritius.

The Governing Body, in private sitting, considered a representation submitted by Mr. J. M. Curé on behalf of the Labour Party of the Island of Mauritius concerning the application of certain international Labour Conventions in the Island.

The Governing Body decided that the report of the Committee set up to consider the representation should be published for purposes of record¹. This report concluded that the representation was not receivable as regards form, on the ground that it did not emanate from an industrial association within the meaning of Article 23 of the Constitution. The Governing Body was therefore not called upon to examine the representation as regards substance.

The Governing Body adjourned the following items on its agenda until a subsequent session :

- Report of the Office on the question of collective agreements.
- Report of the Office on the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries.
- Report of the Office on the proposal to hold a Conference of experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.

¹ See *Official Bulletin*, Vol. XXII, No. 2, p. 66.

Eightieth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Eightieth Session from 31 May to 1 June 1937, under the chairmanship of Mr. Nečas.

The agenda of the session was as follows :

1. Approval of the minutes of the Seventy-ninth Session.
2. Report of the Office on the organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Coal Industry.
3. The Director's Report.
4. Date and place of next session.
5. Report of the Office on the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic countries.
6. Report of the Office on the proposal to hold a Conference of Experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.
7. Report of the Finance Committee.
8. Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.
9. Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Management.

The composition of the Governing Body was as follows :

Government representatives :

Mr. NEČAS (*Czechoslovakia*), Chairman;
 Mr. GOODRICH (*United States of America*);
 Mr. RUIZ GUIÑAZÚ (*Argentina*);
 Mr. MUNIZ (*Brazil*);
 Mr. RIDDELL (*Canada*);
 Mr. LI PING-HENG (*China*);
 Mr. FABRA RIBAS (*Spain*);
 Mr. MANNIO (*Finland*);
 Mr. JUSTIN GODART (*France*);
 Mr. DENNYS (*Great Britain*);
 Sir FIROZKHAN NOON (*India*);
 Mr. KITAOKA (*Japan*);
 Mr. FABELA (*Mexico*);
 Mr. KOMARNICKI (*Poland*).

Employers' representatives :

Mr. ČURČIN (*Yugoslavia*);
 Mr. ERULKAR (*India*);
 Mr. FORBES WATSON (*Great Britain*);

Mr. HARRIMAN (*United States of America*);
 Mr. OERSTED (*Denmark*);
 Mr. TAKEUCHI (*Japan*);
 Mr. TZAUT (*Switzerland*);
 Mr. WALINE (*France*).

Workers' representatives :

Mr. ANDERSSON (*Sweden*);
 Mr. HAYDAY (*Great Britain*);
 Mr. JENSEN (*Denmark*);
 Mr. JOUHAUX (*France*);
 Mr. MERTENS (*Belgium*);
 Mr. SCHÜRCH (*Switzerland*);
 Mr. WOLL (*United States of America*);
 Mr. ZULAWSKI (*Poland*).

The following deputy members were also present :

Government deputy members :

Mr. MAHAIM (*Belgium*);
 Mr. SONIN (*Estonia*);
 Mr. YEREMITCH (*Yugoslavia*).

Employers' deputy members :

Mr. GÉRARD (*Belgium*);
 Mr. JUNOY AGUIAR (*Spain*);
 Mr. LECOCQ (*Belgium*).

Workers' deputy members :

Mr. BACKLUND (*Sweden*);
 Mr. SCHEVENELS (*Belgium*).

Organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the coal industry.

The Governing Body approved the suggestions made by the Director concerning the organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the coal industry.

The Meeting will take place in the latter part of April 1938, and will consist of representatives and experts of the Government, employers and workers of all countries where coal production is an important element in national economic life, including both European and extra-European countries. The Meeting will have before it a report on the aspects of the industry which may directly or indirectly affect social conditions in the industry, and will be asked to examine the problem of the reduction of hours of work.

The Office will get in touch with the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations in order to arrange for the necessary collaboration with that body, and to invite the Economic Organisation to be represented at the Meeting.

The Director's Report.

Second Regional Conference of representatives of labour inspection services.—The Governing Body noted that a full report of this meeting, which had opened in Vienna on 24 May 1937, would be submitted to it at its Eighty-first Session in October.

Statistical recommendations of the Washington Textile Conference.—The Governing Body decided that the report of the Statistical Committee of the Washington Textile Conference on statistics of wages and hours in the textile industry should be submitted to the Committee of Statistical Experts at its meeting on 4 October 1937.

Committee on Social Charges.—The Governing Body decided that the Committee on Social Charges should meet in connection with the Eighty-first Session of the Governing Body in October 1937. The Committee will consider a report on the desirability and possibility of continuing in the future the studies of the Office on social services.

Committee on Periodical Reports.—The Governing Body authorised the Office, as an exceptional measure, to communicate the draft periodical reports on Conventions Nos. 20 (Night Work in Bakeries), 22 (Seamen's Articles of Agreement), 23 (Repatriation of Seamen), 24 (Sickness Insurance, Industry, etc.) and 25 (Sickness Insurance, Agriculture) to the Governments without a preliminary examination by the Committee on Periodical Reports.

Permanent Agricultural Committee.—The Governing Body decided that the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee should open on 7 February 1938. It confirmed its decision taken at the Seventy-seventh Session (October 1936) according to which the agenda of the meeting will be as follows :

1. General discussion on problems of agricultural labour and their relative importance.
2. Protection of child labour in agriculture.
3. Holidays with pay in agriculture.
4. The technical study of hours of work in agriculture which is in preparation.

Renewal of appointment of members of Committees.—The Governing Body appointed the following members of Committees for a further period of three years :

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention :

Mr. Gaboury (Canadian);
Mr. Gabrielson (Swedish);
Mr. Hendrych (Austrian);
Mr. Kitaoka (Japanese).

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene :

Dr. Hummel (Polish);
Dr. Geier (United States);
Prof. Winslow (United States);
Dr. Langelez (Belgian);
Dr. Rocek (Czechoslovak).

Advisory Committee on Professional Workers :

Representative of the International Federation of Journalists :
Mr. Valot (French).

Correspondence Committee on Women's Work :

Mr. Spiekman (Netherlands).

Committee on Automatic Coupling :

Mr. Moltmaker (Netherlands);

Mr. Smeykel (Austrian).

Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions :

Mr. Charlone (Uruguayan);

Mr. Makowski (Polish);

Mr. Waldemar Erich (Finnish).

Committee of Statistical Experts :

Mr. Hasegawa (Japanese).

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance :

Dr. Parisot (French).

The Governing Body appointed Mr. Louhio (Finnish) as a member of the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance in place of Mr. Lcinberg.

Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing.—The Governing Body appointed the following persons as members of this Committee :

Mr. A. Jobin (Swiss), Chief of the Placing Section of the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labour.

Mr. Lauber (Swiss), Chief of Section in the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labour.

Mr. R. A. Verwey (Netherlands), Director of the Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchange Service.

Mr. J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E. (British), Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Unemployment Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. (British), Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Employment and Training Department of the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. R. Gordon Wagenet (United States), Director, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board.

Mr. W. Frank Persons (United States), Director, United States Employment Service.

Mr. Johan Hvidsten (Norwegian), Chief Inspector of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges.

Mr. A. Vehila (Finnish), Chief of Section in the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Mr. Eino E. Louhio (Finnish), Insurance Inspector, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Mr. Pouillot (French), Divisional Labour Inspector, Paris.

Mr. Gilbert (French), Chief of the Second Bureau of the Labour Department, Ministry of Labour.

Mr. John J. Keane (Irish), Chief Employment Officer, Employment Branch.

- Mr. John Dunne (Irish), Head of Division, Employment Branch.
- Mr. Stanislas Jurkiewicz (Polish), Former Minister of Social Assistance.
- Mr. Mieczyslaw Biesiekierski (Polish), Chief of Section in the Ministry of Social Assistance.
- Mr. Gerald H. Brown (Canadian), Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.
- Mr. R. A. Rigg (Canadian), Director of the Employment Service.
- Mr. Oskar Hagman (Swedish), Chief of Section in the Department of Labour.
- Mr. Azumi (Japanese) of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Second European Conference on Rural Hygiene.—The Governing Body approved the proposals of the Office concerning its collaboration with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations on health questions and the question of agricultural credit.

Date and place of the next session.

The Governing Body decided that its Eighty-first Session should open on 7 October 1937.

It decided to accept the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government to hold its Eighty-first Session at Prague, and instructed the Director to convey its cordial thanks to the Czechoslovak Government.

Organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries.

It was agreed that a meeting of representatives of Asiatic countries should be called at the beginning of the Twenty-third Session of the Conference in order to consider the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries.

Proposed Conference of experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.

The Governing Body had at its Seventy-eighth Session (February 1937) approved a resolution adopted by the Migration Committee inviting the Director to consult the Members of the Organisation on the interest which they would attach to the meeting of a Conference of experts on migration with a view to settlement. At its Eightieth Session, the Governing Body was informed that the enquiries which the Office was making on this subject were progressing satisfactorily, but that sufficient information was not yet available to enable the Governing Body to take a definite decision.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Governing Body approved the report of its Finance Committee dealing with various questions relating to the financial administration of the Office.

Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

The Governing Body considered the record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers held on 28 and 29 May 1937.

The Governing Body approved various resolutions of the Advisory Committee, and in accordance with these resolutions instructed the International Labour Office to continue its studies of the following questions :

- Protection of titles and professional organisation for chartered accountants.
- Moral right of professional workers in receipt of a salary over their creations in the sphere of applied arts.
- Compensation for professional workers whose posts are abolished after long service owing to the reorganisation of an undertaking.

As regards the study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body authorised the Office to communicate the views expressed by the professional workers' representatives to the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session.

The Governing Body referred to the Officers of the Advisory Committee the following two questions proposed for the agenda of the Committee :

- Protection of the titles and professional organisation of technical agriculturists.
- Maintenance of old-age pension rights in course of acquisition by professional workers in the event of a change of employment.

Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Management.

The Governing Body approved the record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Management held on 28 and 29 May 1937.

It approved various resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee. In accordance with these resolutions, it authorised the Office to continue the study of the terminology of management, to give the widest possible publicity to the proposed definitions, and to encourage their translation into the largest possible number of languages. It also authorised the Office, in connection with the questions of concerted action to eliminate or to preserve surplus undertakings and machinery and the relation of technical progress to unemployment and employment, to prepare for the next meeting of the Committee a list of measures which would appear possible in view of the practical experience reflected in the documents at the disposal of the Office. It further authorised the Office to continue its study of the mechanisation of office work with a view to a more detailed discussion of this subject at the next meeting of the Committee.

Eighty-first Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

In response to the generous invitation of the Czechoslovak Government, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which was re-elected by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session in June 1937, held its Eighty-first Session from 6 to 9 October 1937 at Prague, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leggett.

The session was opened by Mr. Nečas, Minister of Social Welfare of Czechoslovakia and retiring Chairman of the Governing Body.

The agenda of the session was as follows :

1. Approval of the minutes of the Eightieth Session.
2. Election of the Officers of the Governing Body.
3. Appointment of Committees.
4. Examination of the representation made by the Agricultural Workers' Union of Estonia concerning the application in Estonia of the Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention 1921 No. 11.
5. Examination of the reports adopted by the Tripartite Conference on the textile industry (Washington, April 1937).
6. Effect to be given to the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-third Session.
7. Preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1939 Session of the Conference.
8. Measures for increasing the collaboration of the Asiatic States in the work of the Organisation.
9. Resolution adopted by the Government group at the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference concerning the composition of the Government group of the Governing Body.
10. Report of the Office on the proposal to hold a Conference of Experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.
11. Questions arising out of the examination of the annual reports on the application of Conventions.
12. The Director's Report.
13. Date and place of the next session.
14. Report on the study undertaken by the Office on international trade, employment and wages.

15. Report of the Office on economic questions of special interest to the International Labour Organisation.
16. Examination of the draft ten-yearly reports concerning Conventions 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25. (Report of the Committee on periodical reports).
17. Consideration of the decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which affect the International Labour Organisation.
18. Report of the Finance Committee.
19. Record of the Second Regional Conference of representatives of Labour Inspection Services.
20. Record of the meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.
21. Report of the Committee for the study of social charges.
22. Representation made by the Société de Bienfaisance des Travailleurs de l'Île Maurice, concerning the application of certain international labour Conventions in the Island of Mauritius.

The composition of the Governing Body was as follows :

Government representatives :

- Mr. LEGGETT (*Great Britain*), Chairman;
- Mr. LUBIN (*United States of America*);
- Mr. DUSENDSCHÖN (*Brazil*);
- Mr. RIDDELL (*Canada*);
- Mr. GARCIA OLDINI (*Chile*);
- Mr. LI PING-HENG (*China*);
- Mr. JIMENEZ DE ASUA (*Spain*), replaced during part of the session by Mr. ALTIMIRAS MEZQUITA;
- Mr. JUSTIN GODART (*France*);
- Mr. RAMA RAU (*India*);
- Mr. KITAOKA (*Japan*);
- Mr. FABELA (*Mexico*);
- Mr. BERG (*Norway*);
- Mr. KOMARNICKI (*Poland*);
- Mr. TZVETKOVITCH (*Yugoslavia*).

Employers' representatives :

- Mr. OERSTED (*Denmark*);
- Mr. ČURČIN (*Yugoslavia*);
- Mr. DENNISON (*United States of America*);
- Mr. ERULKAR (*India*);
- Mr. FORBES WATSON (*Great Britain*);
- Mr. HALL (*New Zealand*);
- Mr. TZAUT (*Switzerland*);
- Mr. WALINE (*France*).

Workers' representatives :

- Mr. MERTENS (*Belgium*);
- Mr. ANDERSSON (*Sweden*);

Mr. HALLSWORTH (*Great Britain*);
 Mr. JENSEN (*Denmark*);
 Mr. JOSHI (*India*);
 Mr. JOUHAUX (*France*);
 Mr. NĚMEČEK (*Czechoslovakia*);
 Mr. SCHÜRCH (*Switzerland*).

The following deputy members or their substitutes were present :

Government deputy member :

Mr. KOTEK (*Czechoslovakia*).

Employers' deputy members :

Mr. KNOB (*Hungary*);
 Mr. MOLENAAR (*Netherlands*);
 Mr. SZYDŁOWSKI (*Poland*);
 Mr. VANĚK (*Czechoslovakia*).

Workers' deputy members :

Mr. KREKITCH (*Yugoslavia*);
 Mr. KUPERS (*Netherlands*);
 Mr. PEYER (*Hungary*);
 Mr. ZULAWSKI (*Poland*).

Composition of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body took note of the appointment of the following Government deputy members :

Mr. Mahaim (Belgium), appointed by the Mexican Government representative.
 Mr. Mannio (Finland), appointed by the Chinese Government representative.
 Mr. Kotek (Czechoslovakia), appointed by the French Government representative.
 Mr. Sonin (Estonia), appointed by the Polish Government representative.
 Mr. Enesco (Rumania), appointed by the Yugoslav Government representative.

Election of the Officers of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body elected the following Officers for the year 1937-1938 :

Chairman :

Mr. Leggett, British Government representative.

Employers' Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Oersted (Denmark).

Workers' Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Mertens (Belgium).

Appointment of Committees.

As a result of its re-election, the Governing Body had to reappoint members of its Committees and its representatives on various bodies. The following appointments were made :

*Committee on Agricultural Work :**Government group :*

Mr. Justin Godart;
Mr. Fabela.

Substitutes :

Mr. de Michelis;
Mr. Riddell.

Employers' group :

Mr. Oersted;
Mr. Vaněk.

Substitutes :

Mr. Forbes Watson;
Mr. Čurčín;
Mr. Olivetti.

Workers' group :

Mr. Caballero;
Mr. Schürch.

Substitutes :

M. Jensen;
M. Němeček.

These members were also appointed as representatives of the Governing Body on the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee and the Permanent Agricultural Committee.

*Finance Committee :**Chairman :*

The Chairman of the Governing Body.

Government group :

United States of America;
Chile;
China;
France;
Great Britain.
Japan.

Substitutes :

Canada;
Spain;
Italy;
Poland.

Employers' group :

Mr. Erulkar;
Mr. Forbes Watson;
Mr. Harriman;
Mr. Oersted;
Mr. Olivetti;
Mr. Tzaut.

Substitutes :

Mr. Čurčin;
Mr. Vaněk;
Mr. Lecocq.

Workers' group :

Mr. Andersson;
Mr. Hallsworth;
Mr. Jouhaux;
Mr. Mertens;
Mr. Schürch;
Mr. Watt.

Substitutes :

Mr. Němeček;
Mr. Jensen.

*Accommodation Sub-Committee.**Chairman :*

The Chairman of the Governing Body.

Government group :

Great Britain.

Employers' group :

Mr. Tzaut.

Substitute :

Mr. Lecocq.

Workers' group :

Mr. Schürch.

*Committee on Periodical Reports :**Government group :*

Mr. Leggett;
Mr. de Michelis;
Sir Firozkhan Noon.

Substitutes :

Mr. Riddell;
Mr. Kitaoka;
Mr. Fabela.

Employers' group :

Mr. Erulkar;
Mr. Forbes Watson;
Mr. Oersted.

Substitutes :

Mr. Tzaut;
Mr. Lecocq.

Workers' group :

Mr. Jouhaux;
Mr. Joshi;
Mr. Kupers.

Substitute :

Mr. Andersson.

*Standing Orders Committee :**Government group :*

United States of America;
Canada;
Great Britain;
Norway;
Poland.

Substitutes :

Italy;
Spain;
Chile.

Employers' group :

Mr. Erulkar;
Mr. Forbes Watson;
Mr. Oersted;
Mr. Olivetti;
Mr. Vaněk.

Substitutes :

Mr. Tzaut;
Mr. Camuzzi;
Mr. Knob.

Workers' group :

Mr. Andersson;
Mr. Hallsworth;
Mr. Jouhaux;
Mr. Schürch;
Mr. Watt.

Substitutes :

Mr. Jensen;
Mr. Mertens.

*Representatives of the Governing Body on the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.**Government group :*

Mr. Garcia Oldini.

Substitute :

Mr. Lubin.

Employers' group :

Mr. Forbes Watson.

Substitutes :

Mr. Gérard;
Mr. Harriman.

Workers' group :

Mr. Kupers.

Substitute :

Mr. Němeček.

*Representatives of the International Labour Office on the Board of Administration of the International Office for Technical Education :**Government group :*

Mr. Lubin.

Substitute :

Mr. Fabela.

Employers' group :

Mr. Oersted;
Mr. Lambert-Ribot.

Workers' group :

Mr. Mertens;
Mr. Jensen.

The appointment of the members of the other Committees of the Governing Body and representatives on various bodies was adjourned until the Eighty-second Session.

Examination of the representation made by the Agricultural Workers' Union of Estonia concerning the application in Estonia of the Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention 1921, No. 11.

The Governing Body discussed this question in private sitting.

Effect to be given to the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-third Session.

The Governing Body considered the effect to be given to various resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session (1937).

Resolution concerning the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work.—The Governing Body adopted the following resolution in connection with this question :

The Governing Body in discussing the resolution transmitted to it by the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, which proposes placing on the agenda of the next session of the Conference the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities which are not covered by the Conventions already adopted;

Decides :

1. That the question of the generalisation of the reduction of hours of work shall be placed on the agenda of the 1938 Session;
2. That the question shall be considered as coming up for first discussion, namely that it shall be followed by a consultation of the Governments the results of which will be submitted to the 1939 Session with a view to the preparation of a Draft Convention;
3. That the Director of the International Labour Office shall draw up a grey report which will enable the International Labour Conference to take a decision as regards all the classes of workers to be included in the consultation of the Governments.

It is understood :

- (1) that the question of the reduction of hours of work in agriculture will be examined by the Governing Body when the report of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, to which the matter has already been referred and which is to meet in February 1938, is submitted to it;
- (2) that the question of the reduction of hours of work in the mercantile marine remains a matter for the Joint Maritime Commission.

The Governing Body decided that the question relating to hours of work in road transport which it had previously placed on

the agenda of the 1938 Session of the International Labour Conference should be framed as follows :

“ Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.”

Resolution concerning responsibility of machine builders, etc., as regards safety devices in the building industry.—The Governing Body decided that the Office should continue its study of the question dealt with in this resolution, and that the question, which had been included in the list of those which had at various times been proposed for the agenda of the International Labour Conference, should be brought to the notice of the Governing Body at a suitable time when the agenda of a future session of the Conference was being fixed.

Resolution concerning the obligations of Members of the International Labour Organisation.—The Governing Body decided that the question of the obligations of Members of the Organisation under paragraph 5 of Article 19 of the Constitution should be dealt with in a report of the Office which would be submitted in the first place to the Committee on Periodical Reports. This Committee would subsequently submit proposals to the Governing Body.

Resolution concerning the collaboration of Burma with the International Labour Organisation.—The Governing Body referred this question to its Standing Orders Committee on the understanding that the Committee should consider the whole question of the relation of self-governing colonies to the International Labour Organisation.

Question concerning the nomination of an employers' delegate by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The Governing Body referred this question, which had been raised at the Twenty-third Session of the Conference, to its Standing Orders Committee.

Resolution concerning women workers.—The Governing Body instructed the Office to communicate this resolution to the Governments of all the States Members of the Organisation.

Resolution concerning international co-operation with reference to public works.—The Governing Body decided, in accordance with this resolution, to set up an International Public Works Committee.

The Governing Body instructed a Committee of three of its members to consider the statute of the International Public Works Committee and report to the Governing Body at its Eighty-second session.

The Governing Body also instructed the Office to communicate with Governments in order to ascertain whether they would participate in the work of the International Public Works Committee and to consult them relative to the uniform plan for the

supply of information concerning public works which was submitted to the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session (1937).

Resolution concerning annual returns of employed children under the school leaving age.—The Governing Body decided that this resolution should be communicated to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organisation, and that Governments should be invited, in accordance with the resolution, to send the International Labour Office, with a view to publication, such information as they possessed.

Resolution concerning the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes.—The Governing Body instructed the Office, in pursuance of this resolution, to prepare a collection of international treaties and the texts of laws and regulations concerning the protection of migrant persons insured or pensioned under social insurance schemes, together with such explanatory comments as appear necessary.

Resolution concerning indigenous workers.—The Governing Body instructed the Office to study the special problems relating to indigenous workers which might subsequently form the subject of international regulations adopted by the Conference, and in particular the problem of wages (methods and periodicity of payment, advances, deferred pay, remittances to dependants, truck system, legal protection), housing (compounds, accommodation for families, provisions of gardens for cultivation of food-stuffs), rations, and the protection of the health of workers.

When the Office has made a preliminary study of these problems, it will, at a later stage, submit proposals as to their reference to the Committee of Experts on Native Labour.

The Governing Body adjourned the consideration of the effect to be given to the following resolutions until the Eighty-second Session :

Resolution concerning modifications of the Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937, in the case of certain countries.

Resolution concerning the calling of an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic Countries and the establishment of an Asiatic Committee.

Resolution concerning the uniformity of the protection of workers in China.

Preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the Agenda of the 1939 Session of the Conference.

The Governing Body undertook a preliminary discussion of the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1939 Session of the Conference.

In discussing this question, the Governing Body took into consideration the fact that the agenda of the 1938 Session of the

Conference included several questions which would presumably be dealt with under the double discussion procedure and would therefore appear on the agenda of the 1939 Session.

It instructed the Office to submit to it at its Eighty-second Session statements of the law and practice on the following questions :

Factory inspection;

Weekly rest in commercial undertakings.

The Governing Body will have to decide at its Eighty-second Session what questions shall be definitely placed on the agenda of the 1939 Session of the Conference.

Resolution adopted by the Government group at the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference concerning the composition of the Government group of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body decided that the questions raised by this resolution should be considered in the first place by the Government group of the Governing Body. The conclusions reached by the Government group will, if necessary, be submitted to the Standing Orders Committee.

Report of the Office on the proposal to hold a Conference of Experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.

The Governing Body decided that a technical Conference of experts from countries of emigration and immigration should be held at Geneva, opening on 28 February 1938, to consider the question of technical and financial international co-operation with regard to migration for settlement. The Governing Body will be represented at this Conference by one member from each group.

Questions arising out of the examination of the annual reports on the application of Conventions.

The Governing Body considered various questions arising out of the reports of the Committee of Experts and the Conference Committee set up to examine the annual reports furnished by Governments on the application of the Conventions which they have ratified.

It instructed the Office to submit reports to it at a subsequent session on the two following questions : (1) The desirability of the Organisation being in a position to supply information in the course of legal proceedings before national courts; (2) Obligations of States withdrawing from the Organisation in respect of Conventions which they have ratified.

The Office will also prepare, for the Committee on Periodical Reports, reports on the following points : (1) Method of presentation of the summary of annual reports furnished under Article 22 of the Constitution; (2) Proposed amendment to the questions regarding the practical application of Conventions contained in the annual report forms; (3) Conditions of application of Convention No. 27 : Marking of the weight on heavy packages.

The Director's Report.

Date of the 1938 Session of the Conference. The Governing Body decided that the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference should open on Thursday, 2 June 1938.

Standing Orders Committee. The Governing Body referred to its Standing Orders Committee the following questions which had been referred to it by the Conference :

Interpretation of paragraph 3 of Article 7 F of the Standing Orders of the Conference as regards the position of substitute members of Committees.

Mr. Oersted's suggestion concerning the holding of preliminary meetings of the groups at the Conference to discuss the composition of the Committees.

The Governing Body decided that the Standing Orders Committee should meet on 2 December 1937 to consider various questions relating to the revision of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body and the Conference.

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance. The Governing Body authorised the Office to call a meeting of a certain number of members of the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance on 8 December 1937 with a view to holding a preliminary consultation on the question of the investment of social insurance funds. It was agreed that the Economic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations and the Bank of International Settlements should be invited to be represented at the meeting.

Permanent Agricultural Committee. The Governing Body authorised the Director to call an unofficial meeting of the representatives of the Governing Body on the Permanent Agricultural Committee during the Eighty-second Session in order to hold a preliminary exchange of views on the programme of work of the meeting of the Committee which is to open on 7 February 1938.

The Governing Body appointed Mr. Wankowicz (Polish), Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Landowners' Organisation of Poland, as a regular member of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, in place of Mr. Bumski, who had resigned.

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene. The Governing Body appointed Professor Cecil K. Drinker, M.D. (United States), Dean and Professor of Physiology, School of Public Health, Harvard University, as a member of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene with a view to his forming part of the Sub-Committee on Industrial Physiology.

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance. The Governing Body made the following appointments to the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance :

Mr. Gerald H. Brown (Canadian), Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, as an expert on workmen's compensation.

Baron Wittert van Hoogland (Netherlands), Doctor of Law, President of the Labour Council at The Hague and President of the Federation of Labour Councils.

Mr. Horvath (Hungarian), Director-General of the Central Institute of Social Insurance, Hungary, as expert on sickness insurance questions.

Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.—The Governing Body made the following appointments to this Committee :

Mr. Georges Scelle (French), Professor in the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, in place of the late Mr. Gautier.
 Professor Yanouloff (Bulgarian), Professor at the State University and the Free University of Sofia, former Deputy and President of the Bulgarian Association for Social Progress.

Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing.—The Governing Body made the following appointments to this Committee :

Dr. Josef Hammerl (Austrian), of the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs.
 Mr. A. Vater (Danish), Director of the Unemployment Insurance Section in the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs.
 Mr. Masami Nakata (Japanese), Secretary of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Reappointment of members of Committees.—The Governing Body reappointed the following members of Committees whose term of office has expired :

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene :

Dr. Di Donna (Italian).

Advisory Committee on Professional Workers :

Representatives of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers :

Mr. Gallié (French);
 Mr. Lathan (British).

Representatives of the International Organisation of Industrial Employers :

Mr. Lecocq (Belgian);
 Mr. Olivetti (Italian).

Invitation from the Government of the Union of South Africa.—The Governing Body appointed the delegation which is to visit the Union of South Africa by invitation of the Government in

order to study native labour conditions on the spot. The delegation will be as follows :

Government group :

Mr. Leggett, Chairman of the Governing Body.

Employers' group :

Mr. Molenaar.

Workers' group :

Mr. Mertens.

Record of the Fifth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.—The Governing Body considered the Record of the Fifth International Conference of Labour Statisticians which met from 27 September to 1 October 1937.

It decided, in accordance with the suggestion made by this Conference, to place the question of statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, on the agenda of the 1938 Session of the Conference with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention.

Date and place of the next session.

The Governing Body decided that its Eighty-second Session should open in Geneva on Thursday, 3 February 1938.

Examination of the draft ten-yearly reports concerning Conventions 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25 (Report of the Committee on Periodical Reports).

The Governing Body approved the draft ten-yearly reports on the working of Conventions No. 20 : Night Work (Bakeries); No. 22 : Seamen's Articles of Agreement; No. 23 : Repatriation of Seamen; No. 24 : Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.); and No. 25 : Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) for transmission to the International Labour Conference.

The Governing Body decided that the reports concerning Conventions Nos. 22 and 23 should be referred to the Joint Maritime Commission for its opinion.

The Governing Body instructed the Office to prepare a report on a number of questions of a general character which were mentioned in the report of the Committee on Periodical Reports. The latter Committee will discuss, together with that report, the form in which the periodical reports should be drawn up in future.

Consideration of the decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which affect the International Labour Organisation.

The Governing Body considered the financial and administrative decisions of the Assembly of the League of Nations which

affect the International Labour Organisation in connection with the report of its Finance Committee.

It noted that a general report on the other decisions of the Assembly which affect the Organisation would be submitted to it at its Eighty-second Session.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Governing Body approved the report of its Finance Committee dealing with various questions relating to the financial administration of the Office.

The Governing Body noted that for 1938 a special sum has been included in the budget for the constitution of a fund to meet possible additional expenditure arising from the depreciation of certain currencies, and decided that, so far as the States Members only of the International Labour Organisation were concerned, this special fund should be placed under its direct control.

The Governing Body also adopted regulations for the reserve fund relating to States Members only of the Organisation, and constituted like that relating to other States out of the surplus for 1936.

Record of the Second Regional Conference of representatives of labour inspection services.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the Second Regional Conference of representatives of labour inspection services, which was held at Vienna from 24 to 28 May 1937. It instructed the Office to submit proposals at a later stage concerning the systematic organisation of the exchange of factory inspection reports between the different countries.

Record of the meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.

The Governing Body took note of the record of the meeting held by the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention from 28-30 June 1937.

Report of the Committee for the study of social charges.

In accordance with the conclusions of the report of its Committee for the study of social charges, the Governing Body decided that the Office should continue its study of social services, and should prepare a third edition of the *International Survey of Social Services* which should, in principle, cover the year 1938, and should be published, if possible, in 1940.

Representation made by the Société de Bienfaisance des Travailleurs de l'Île Maurice concerning the application of certain international labour Conventions in the Island of Mauritius.

The Governing Body discussed this question in private sitting.

The Governing Body adjourned the following questions until its Eighty-second Session :

- Examination of the reports adopted by the Tripartite Conference on the textile industry (Washington, April 1937);
 - Measures for increasing the collaboration of the Asiatic States in the work of the Organisation;
 - Report on the study undertaken by the Office on international trade, employment and wages;
 - Report of the Office on economic questions of special interest to the International Labour Organisation.
-

Withdrawal of Italy from the International Labour Organisation.

On 16 December 1937 the International Labour Office received the following telegram from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs :

(Translation.)

General Secretariat, International Labour Organisation, Geneva.

I inform your Secretariat that on 15 December the Italian Government notifies its withdrawal from the International Labour Organisation.

CIANO,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Acting Director of the International Labour Office replied on 16 December by the following telegram :

(Translation.)

Ciano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rome.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 15 December informing me that on 15 December the Italian Government notified its withdrawal from the International Labour Organisation.

PHELAN,

*Acting Director of the International
Labour Office.*

By telegram dated 11 December the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations.

This telegram was as follows :

(Translation.)

Secretariat, League of Nations, Geneva.

In consequence of the decisions of the Grand Council of Fascism I hereby inform you that Italy withdraws from the League of Nations on December 11, 1937/XVI.

GALEAZZO CIANO,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary-General replied on 13 December by the following telegram :

(Translation.)

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rome.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of December 11th, 1937, from which it results that Italy gives as at the above date notice of its intention to withdraw from the League of Nations in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

I have immediately communicated this telegram to the Members of the League of Nations, as also the present reply.

AVENOL,

Secretary-General.

Official Action on the Decisions of the International Labour Conference.

Australia.

Application of the Convention (No. 8) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship (1920) to the Mandated Territory of New Guinea and to the Territory of Papua.

By letters of 25 June 1937 and 6 October 1937, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations information concerning the application of the provisions of the above-named Convention to the Mandated Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua.

The letters from the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are as follows :

(1)

Canberra, 25 June 1937.

Sir,

In continuation of my communication of 24th May 1935, concerning the ratification in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, *inter alia*, of the Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, adopted at the Second Session of the International Labour Conference,¹ I have the honour, in accordance with Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, to inform you that it is proposed to apply such Convention to the Territory of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

The Shipping (Maritime Convention) Ordinance, 1937, of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, a copy of which is attached, brings the legislation of that Territory into conformity with the objectives of the Convention so far as persons other than natives are concerned. Native seamen of New Guinea are effectively protected by the terms of their employment under the Native Labour Ordinance.

Papuan legislation does not yet conform with the provisions of the Convention, but a suitable Bill has been prepared and will be introduced, it is anticipated, at a Session of the Legislative Council to be held in July.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) G. F. PEARCE,
Minister for External Affairs.

(2)

Canberra, F.C.T., 6 October 1937.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 17th August, No. 3B/18725/327, relative to the ratification by the Commonwealth of Australia of the Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in the case of loss or foundering of

¹ See *Official Bulletin*, Vol. XX, No. 4, 31 December 1935, p. 134.

the ship, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the legislation of Papua has been brought into conformity with the provisions of the Convention under notice by the enactment of the Seamen (Unemployment Indemnity) Ordinance, 1937, copy of which is enclosed.

It will be observed that as in the case of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea the Ordinance applies to persons other than natives, the latter being effectively protected under the Native Labour Ordinance.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) W. R. HODGSON,
Secretary.

Austria.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 6 July 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Austria accredited to the League of Nations, had deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in execution of Article 350 of the Treaty of St. Germain, the formal ratification by the Federal Government of Austria of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 351 of the Treaty of St. Germain, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 3 July 1937.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Federal Government of Austria is as follows :

(Translation.)

The Federal President of Austria declares that the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted at Geneva on 21 June 1935, which is in the following terms

(Here follows the text of the Convention.)

is ratified, and promises on behalf of Austria that it will be faithfully carried out.

In Faith whereof, the present ratification has been signed by the Federal President, countersigned by the Federal Chancellor, by the Federal Minister of Trade and Communications, and by the Federal Minister of Social Administration, and sealed with the seal of the Austrian Confederation.

Done at Vienna, 22 June 1937.

(Signed) MIKLAS,
Federal President.

(Signed) SCHUSCHNIGG,
Federal Chancellor.

(Signed) TAUSCHER,
Federal Minister
of Trade and Communications.

(Signed) RESCH,
Federal Minister
of Social Administration.

Belgium.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 41) concerning employment of women during the night (revised 1934).

By letter of 5 August 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification by the Royal Belgian Government of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 4 August 1937.

The letter from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General communicating the ratification of this Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

Brussels, 2 August 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 405, paragraph 7, of the Treaty of Versailles, I have the honour to inform you officially that the Convention drafted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, concerning employment of women during the night, has been duly submitted to the Belgian Legislative Chambers and approved by them.

I therefore request you to register the ratification by Belgium of the said Convention.

I attach to this communication the Belgian instrument of ratification of the aforesaid Convention.

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Minister :
(Signed) VAN LANGENHOVE,
Secretary-General.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

LEOPOLD III, KING OF THE BELGIANS

To all present and to come, Greeting!

Having seen and examined the international Convention concerning employment of women during the night, adopted at Geneva on 19 June 1934 by Our Plenipotentiary in possession of full and special powers together with the Plenipotentiaries in possession of full powers in good and proper form granted by the Sovereigns and Heads of the States represented at the Geneva Conference, the tenor of which is as follows :

(Here follows the French text of the Convention.)

We, being in agreement with the aforesaid Convention, hereby approve, ratify and confirm it, promising to observe it according to its form and tenor, without permitting it to be violated in any manner whatsoever.

In Faith thereof, We have signed the present letters of ratification and have caused Our Royal Seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at Brussels this twenty-sixth day of the month of July in the year of Grace one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.
By the King :
(Signed) P. H. SPAAK,
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
and External Trade.*

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 43) for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet glass works (1934) and (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 5 August 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification by the Royal Belgian Government of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 4 August 1937.

The letter from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General communicating the formal ratification of the Convention for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet glass works is as follows :

(Translation.)

Brussels, 2 August 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 405, paragraph 7, of the Treaty of Versailles, I have the honour to inform you officially that the Convention drafted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet glass works, has been duly submitted to the Belgian Legislative Chambers and approved by them.

I therefore request you to register the ratification by Belgium of the said Convention : this ratification is made subject to the reservation that the Convention shall not apply to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi because the local conditions are not such as to admit of its application.

I attach to this communication the Belgian instrument of ratification of the aforesaid Convention.

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Minister :

*(Signed) VAN LANGENHOVE,
Secretary-General.*

The instrument of ratification of the Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

LEOPOLD III, KING OF THE BELGIANS

To all present and to come, Greeting!

Having seen and examined the international Convention for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet glass works, adopted at Geneva on 21 June 1934 by Our Plenipotentiary in possession of full and special powers together with the Plenipotentiaries in possession of full powers in good and proper form granted by the Sovereigns and Heads of the States represented at the Geneva Conference, the tenor of which is as follows :

(Here follows the French text of the Convention.)

We, being in agreement with the aforesaid Convention, hereby approve, ratify and confirm it, promising to observe it according to its form and tenor, without permitting it to be violated in any manner whatsoever.

In Faith thereof, We have signed the present letters of ratification and have caused Our Royal Seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at Brussels this twenty-sixth day of the month of July in the year of Grace one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

By the King :

(Signed) P. H. SPAAK,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and External Trade.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention concerning employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, and the covering letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General, are in similar terms.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 26) concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery (1928).

By letter of 12 August 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, the formal ratification by the Royal Belgian Government of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 11 August 1937.

The letter from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General communicating the ratification of this Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

Brussels, 9 August 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 405, paragraph 7, of the Treaty of Versailles, I have the honour to inform you officially that the Convention drafted by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session, concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery, has been duly submitted to the Belgian Legislative Chambers and approved by them.

I therefore request you to register the ratification by Belgium of the said Convention : this ratification is made subject to the reservation that the Convention shall not apply to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi because the local conditions are not such as to admit of its application.

I attach to this communication the Belgian instrument of ratification of the aforesaid Convention.

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Minister :

(Signed) VAN LANGENHOVE,
Secretary-General.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

LEOPOLD III, KING OF THE BELGIANS

To all present and to come, Greeting!

Having seen and examined the international Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery, adopted at Geneva on 16 June 1928 by Our Plenipotentiary in possession of full and special powers

together with the Plenipotentiaries in possession of full powers in good and proper form granted by the Sovereigns and Heads of the States represented at the Geneva Conference, the tenor of which is as follows :

(Here follows the French text of the Convention.)

We, being in agreement with the aforesaid Convention, hereby approve, ratify and confirm it, promising to observe it according to its form and tenor, without permitting it to be violated in any manner whatsoever.

In Faith thereof, We have signed the present letters of ratification and have caused Our Royal Seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at Brussels this twenty-sixth day of the month of July in the year of Grace one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

By the King :

(Signed) P. H. SPAAK,
*Minister for Foreign Affairs
and External Trade.*

Denunciation of the Convention (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night (1919).

By letter of 16 August 1937, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 12 August 1937 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium had forwarded to him the denunciation by his Government of the above-named Convention.

The denunciation was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 4 August 1937.

The letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium to the Secretary-General is as follows :

Brussels, 12 August 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, having ratified the revised Convention concerning employment of women during the night, adopted at Geneva on 19 June 1934 by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session, the Belgian Government denounces the Convention concerning employment of women during the night adopted at Washington on 28 November 1919 by the International Labour Conference at its First Session.

I should be obliged if, when registering the formal denunciation of the former Convention by Belgium, you would consider it as taking effect from 4 August 1937, on which date the ratification of the revised Convention of 1934 was registered.

In point of fact, in the view of the Belgian Government, the ratification of the latter implicitly implied the tacit denunciation of the former. ¹

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Minister :
(Signed) DEROOVER,
Acting Director-General.

¹ As the 1919 Convention does not contain an article providing for denunciation *ipso jure* in case of ratification of a revising Convention, the denunciation expressly made by the Belgian Government was necessary in order to free the Government from its obligations, but the procedure followed with regard to the date of its registration (which was to take effect on 4 August, although it was only notified on 12 August) might in other circumstances raise certain difficulties. (Note by the I.L.O.)

Estonia.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 45) concerning employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 7 June 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 2 June 1937 the Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 7, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the formal ratification by the Government of Estonia of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 20 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 4 June 1937.

The letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs is as follows :

(Translation.)

Tallinn, 2 June, 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, that the President of the Republic ratified on 7 May 1937, by a legal Decree published on 25 May 1937 in the Official Gazette (*Riigi Teataja*) No. 42, Article 376, which came into force on 4 June 1937, the Draft Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) A. REI,
Deputy Minister.

The legal Decree of 7 May 1937 approving the Convention mentioned in the letter reproduced above, is as follows :

(Translation.)

Act for the approval of the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted as a Draft Convention (No. 45) by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session.

Given by the President of the Republic on 7 May 1937.

(1) The Draft Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds adopted by the Nineteenth International Labour Conference on 21 June 1935 is recognised to be approved;

(2) The French text of the Convention named in paragraph (1), and a translation of the text into the Estonian language, shall be published simultaneously with this Act.

Tallinn, 7 May 1937.

(Signed) K. PÄTS,
President of the Republic.

(Signed) O. KASK,
Minister of Social Welfare.

Finland.

Recommendations (Nos. 37 to 45) adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth (1930), Sixteenth (1932), Seventeenth (1933), Eighteenth (1934), and Nineteenth (1935) Sessions.

By letter of 22 June 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland informed him, in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 6, of the Constitution of the International Labour Office, of the action taken by the Government of Finland in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland is as follows :

(Translation.)

With reference to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, according to which States Members are obliged to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the action taken in pursuance of the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the honour to forward herewith to the Secretary-General a statement on the action taken by the Government of Finland in pursuance of the Recommendations of the Conference during the period 1930-1935.

Helsinki, 14 June 1937.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland.

The statement forwarded with the above letter is as follows :

(Translation.)

STATEMENT ON THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND
IN PURSUANCE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE FROM 1930-1935.

Recommendations Nos. 37 to 39 concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments; in theatres and other places of public amusement; and in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit.

With regard to the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, all such undertakings are subject in Finland to the Eight-Hour Day Act of 27 November 1917, so that regulations on hours of work are applied to them. Theatres and other places of public amusement are not covered by the legislation in force, except as regards independent workplaces in connection with these establishments, such as carpenters' and tailors' workshops, etc., which in so far as they are industrial undertakings are covered by the general legislation on hours of work. Hospitals, asylums and other similar establishments are covered by legislation in force on hours of work, but they are exempted from its application by administrative regulations issued each year by the Cabinet under Article 12, paragraph 2. Various institutions such as public workhouses, homes for the aged, etc., are not covered by legislation on hours of work.

With regard to hospitals, it is intended in the near future to make provision in the national budget to enable legislation on hours of work to be applied in State hospitals to a greater extent than hitherto. As regards the other establishments mentioned above which are not at present covered by legislation on hours of work, it should be mentioned that on 3 December 1936 the Government appointed a committee to draw up a new law on hours of work and at the same time to advise as to the extent to which legislation

on hours of work could be extended to such establishments. Finland is willing to collaborate in the international enquiry mentioned in the Recommendation.

Recommendation (No. 40) for expediting reciprocity as provided for in the Convention, adopted in 1932, concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

The Chamber of Representatives has already authorised the ratification of the Draft Convention on this subject, but ratification has not yet been carried out as the necessary legislation is still being prepared. In connection with the work of preparation, Finland has collaborated with the other northern countries and also took part in a conference held at London with this object. In its communication to the Chamber the Government also stated that the Recommendation was capable of application in Finland and could be supported. The Chamber also adopted this opinion. The Recommendation will thus be applied when ratification of the Convention has taken place.

Recommendation (No. 41) concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.

In its proposal of 6 April 1934, the Government proposed the ratification of this Recommendation and the Chamber authorised it. However, as a condition of ratification is that the Act of 31 July 1929 on the employment of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations should be amended in part, and as the Chamber has not yet approved the amendment, the ratification of the Convention has had to be adjourned.

The Recommendation in question has, however, been applied in Finland in its main lines.

For the admission of children to employment the consent of the guardian is required, and, in certain cases, a medical certificate. The employment of children in places of public entertainment is so exceptional in Finland that regulations dealing with the matter would be of no practical value. If such employment took place, the principles contained in the Recommendation might be taken as instructions. With regard to dangerous work, paragraph 8 of the Act dealing with the employment of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations already contains the principle that juvenile workers should not be employed on work which, through strain, danger to health, danger of accident or moral danger, might be harmful. As regards enforcement, paragraph 4 of the same Act provides that the employer must keep a list of children and young persons in his employment in accordance with a schedule drawn up by the competent authority. This list contains the greater number of the indications considered as desirable in Finland. Factory inspectors are also entitled to enter workshops where children and young persons are employed. A system of employment or identity books for children and young persons admitted to employment has never been in force in Finland, as this system has not been considered as a necessary factor in supervision.

Recommendation (No. 42) concerning employment agencies.

In Finland free public employment agencies have existed for a long time, and Finland immediately ratified the Convention on the subject. As was mentioned in the communication to the Chamber, the Recommendation has already been put into practice in Finland, so that further action on the part of Finland is not called for.

Recommendation (No. 43) concerning the general principles of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

On 28 April 1937 the Chamber of Representatives adopted the General Pensions Act. Under this Act all persons of 18 years or over are insured against unemployment and old age. Although the provisions of the Act are in several respects in accordance with the Recommendation there are a number of points in which they differ. In the first place, the Act does not

provide for widows' and orphans' insurance. Secondly, as regards temporary loss of earning capacity, pensionable age, amount of old-age pension, persons in need of the assistance of another, and the contributions of apprentices, home workers and men on military service, the Act is not entirely in harmony with the Recommendation. As the recently adopted General Pensions Act will probably not come into force before the beginning of 1939, all the provisions of the Recommendation can scarcely be taken into consideration in Finland until then.

Recommendation (No. 44) concerning employment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed.

In a statement to the Chamber on 2 October 1936, the Government explained the reasons for the non-ratification of the Convention and the non-application of the Recommendation in question in Finland. This is due to the fact that in Finland where unemployment relief consists chiefly in the organisation of relief works, unemployment relief cannot be guaranteed to all the unemployed, although the greater number of them have received it. The Government stated, however, that the provisions of the Recommendation will be taken into consideration in the further development of unemployment relief and in measures to increase its efficiency.

Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons.

In its proposal to the Chamber on 12 March 1937, the Government stated in what respects the Recommendation was put into practice in Finland and in what ways it was intended to apply it in the future. In this statement it was pointed out that in Finland, by means of more efficient supplementary education, it was sought to obviate the difficulty for young persons of not being able to take jobs at the end of the period of school attendance on account of social protective legislation. In general, endeavours are made in Finland to make occupational instruction more effective in order that young persons whose occupational qualities are being developed may the more easily escape unemployment. It is principally on account of unemployment among young persons that technical courses of instruction have been organised for unemployed men and women during the whole course of the depression. During 1932-1935 these courses of instruction were attended by some 3,000 young men under 25 and about 4,500 women of the same age. Those who attended courses also received an unemployment allowance in cash. A special inspector has been appointed in the Ministry of Social Affairs to inspect these courses of instruction, particularly those for women.

In the case of young men, youth colonies and labour colonies have been organised since 1933, the former being intended for those under 21 years of age and the latter for those from 21 to 25 years of age. Attendance at these colonies is entirely voluntary, and places are reserved for districts in which unemployment among young persons is particularly severe. They have been receiving 150-200 young persons annually on an average. The management and supervision of the colonies is entrusted to a special committee and a director in connection with the Ministry of Social Affairs. As unemployment among young persons has considerably diminished, the number of courses of instruction and colonies has likewise fallen.

On the coming into force of the recent Employment Act at the beginning of the present year, special sections were created, as provided by the Act, in employment offices in centres where the population is densest. Occupational guidance will also be developed. As regards unemployment statistics, the general statistics do not show the number of unemployed under 25 years of age separately, but from time to time special enquiries into unemployment in this age group are undertaken, and these enquiries contain detailed information on the subject.

France.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 29) concerning forced or compulsory labour (1930).

By letter of 30 June 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 23 June 1937 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the French Republic of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 24 June 1937.

The letter from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is as follows :

(Translation.)

Paris, 23 June 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you herewith, as a ratification in accordance with Article 405, paragraph 7, of the Treaty of Versailles, a copy of the Act of 17 June 1937, published in the *Journal Officiel* of the French Republic of 19 June last.

This Act authorised the Minister for Foreign Affairs to address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the communication for which the above-mentioned article of the Treaty of Versailles provides, relating to the Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session, held at Geneva from 10 to 28 June 1930.

You will be good enough to note the various reservations made by the French Government, which are enumerated in § 2 of the document in question.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) LAGARDE,
 Minister Plenipotentiary,
 Assistant Director for the League
 of Nations,
 for the Minister for Foreign Affairs
 and by his authority.

The instrument of ratification is as follows :

(Translation.)

ACT

for the ratification of the Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session, held at Geneva from 10 to 28 June 1930.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have adopted,

The President of the Republic promulgates the Act, which is as follows :

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is authorised to address to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the communication for which Article 405, paragraph 7, of the Treaty of Versailles provides, relating to the Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted by the

International Labour Conference at its Fourteenth Session held at Geneva from 10 to 28 June 1930.

An authentic copy of this document shall be appended to this Act.¹

2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is also authorised to accompany the communication mentioned in the preceding paragraph by the following declaration, made in accordance with Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and Article 26 of the Convention :

(1) France intends to apply the provisions of the Convention with certain modifications to the following territories only :

French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Indo-China, Madagascar, French possessions in Oceania, New Caledonia, territories under B mandate.

The modifications in question affect the following provisions of the Convention :

(a) Article 2, second paragraph (letter (a)) : this provision is to be applied as if did not include the words " for work of a purely military character " ;

(b) Article 10 : the provisions of this Article will not be applied as regards forced or compulsory labour exacted by way of taxation ;

(c) Article 12, first paragraph : this provision will not be applied when forced or compulsory labour is imposed for the carrying out of public works which are of general advantage ;

(d) Article 19 : this provision will not be applied in the case of cultivation for the purpose of experimental agricultural instruction ;

(2) France reserves its decision in respect of the following territories : Morocco, Tunisia and the Levant States under French Mandate.

This Act, which has been considered and adopted by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, shall be enforced as the law of the State.

Done at Paris, 17 June 1937.

(Signed) ALBERT LEBRUN.

By the President of the Republic :

(Signed) LÉON BLUM,
President of the Council.

(Signed) YVON DELBOS,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) MARIUS MOUTET,
Minister of the Colonies,

(Signed) JEAN LEBAS,
Minister of Labour.

Hungary.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 48) concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance (1935).

By letter of 10 August 1937, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the head of the Royal Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations had deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 333 of the Treaty of Trianon, the formal ratification by the Royal Hungarian Government of the above-named Convention.

¹ The text of the Convention will appear in the *Journal Officiel* at the same time as the Decree of promulgation.

In accordance with Article 334 of the Treaty of Trianon, the ratification of this Convention was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 10 August 1937.

The instrument of ratification of this Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

Draft Convention (No. 48) concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

(Here follows the French text of the draft Convention.)

(Translation of the Hungarian text of the ratification clause.)

With the consent of Parliament, I ratify on behalf of the Kingdom of Hungary the International Labour Convention No. 48 of the year 1935 concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, the original text of which is in agreement word for word with the text given above.

Done at Budapest, 8 July 1937.

(Signed) HORTHY, m.p.,
Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary.

(Signed) KANYA, m.p.,
Royal Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Seen for the authenticity of the translation.¹

Budapest, 24 July 1937.

(Signed) P. SÉBESTYÉN,
Chief of the Treaty Section.

India.

Recommendations (No. 48) concerning the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports and (No. 49) concerning hours of work on board ship and manning (1936).

By letter of 3 November 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations communicated to the Office a copy of a letter in which the Under-Secretary of State for India informed him of the action taken by the Government of India in respect of the above-named Recommendations.

The letter from the Under-Secretary of State for India is as follows :

London, 29 October 1937.

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Government of India, with enclosure, reporting the action taken on the Recommendations concerning Hours of Work and Manning and the Promotion of Seamen's Welfare in Ports adopted by the 21st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in October 1936.

2. A separate letter regarding those draft Conventions adopted by the 21st and 22nd Sessions which are also dealt with in the Government of India's letter has been addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) W. D. CROFT.

¹ Into French.

The letter from the Government of India is as follows :

Simla, 7 October 1937.

Sir,

I am directed to say that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 21st and 22nd (Maritime) Sessions of the International Labour Conference were laid on the table of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State on the 1st and 2nd October, respectively, along with a statement showing the action so far taken by the Government of India, a copy of which is enclosed. Copies of the Conventions, Recommendations and statement were also supplied to the members of both Houses.

2. I am to request that if the Secretary of State sees no objection, the action taken may be communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office in respect of the Draft Conventions and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in the case of the Recommendations.

3. I am to add that a further communication will be addressed to you in due course regarding any further action that may be taken on the Draft Conventions and Recommendations.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) M. SLADE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The statement showing the action taken by the Government of India is as follows :

STATEMENT.

The following statement gives particulars of the course which the Government of India propose to follow in respect of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Twenty-first and Twenty-second (Maritime) Sessions of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in October 1936 :

Twenty-first Session.

- I. (a) *Draft Convention concerning Hours of Work on Board Ship and Manning.*
- (b) *Recommendation concerning Hours of Work on Board Ship and Manning.*

The Convention seeks to regulate the maximum hours of work and to prescribe a minimum manning scale for certain classes of ships engaged on international voyages. The hours of work of Indian seamen are not at present regulated by law and are left to be settled between the shipowners and seamen at the time of engagement, but it is understood that they work considerably longer hours than European seamen. The Government of India are of the opinion that it will not be practicable to bring down immediately the lascars' hours of work to the scale prescribed in the Convention. They, however, feel that some regulation of the hours of work of Indian seamen is necessary and for this purpose they propose to address the Principal Officers of the Mercantile Marine Department, Chambers of Commerce, Shipping Companies, Seamen's Unions, etc. in India, and to approach the British shipping companies employing lascars to secure their co-operation in the matter.

The Draft Recommendation concerning Hours of Work and Manning is complementary to the Convention on the subject, and recommends the regulation of hours of work and manning in the classes of vessels excluded from the scope of the Convention. It is not proposed to take any separate action on the Recommendation.

- II. *Draft Convention concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury or Death of Seamen.*

- III. *Draft Convention concerning Sickness Insurance for Seamen.*

IV. Draft Convention concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships.

The question of giving effect to these Conventions is still under examination, and the results of that examination will be placed before the Legislature at a future session.

V. Draft Convention concerning Annual Holidays with Pay for Seamen.

This Convention is designed to grant the concession of holidays with pay to seamen, and its main provision entitles a seaman after one year of continuous service with the same undertaking to a paid holiday according to a prescribed scale. The question as to how far it would be practicable to give effect to its provisions in India was referred to the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department, Chambers of Commerce, Shipping Companies, Seamen's Unions, etc., in this country for their views. The replies received show that practically all the authorities, etc. consulted, except the All-India Seamen's Federation, are of the opinion that the provisions are not suited to the conditions prevalent in India. They also indicate the possibility that the adoption of the Convention, far from benefiting Indian seamen, might affect them adversely in more than one way as, for instance, affecting their continuity of service, scale of wages, etc. In the circumstances, the Government of India do not propose to take any action on the Convention.

VI. Recommendation concerning the Promotion of Seamen's Welfare in Ports.

The Recommendation contains certain suggestions for the provision of welfare measures for the physical and moral wellbeing of seamen. Some of the measures suggested are already in force at Indian ports, but the Recommendation has been referred to the maritime Provincial Governments, the various Port Authorities, the Principal Officers, Chambers of Commerce, Shipping Companies, Seamen's Unions, etc. for their views as to what further action would be possible.

Twenty-second Session.

VII. Draft Convention concerning the Minimum Age of Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.

This Convention is only a revise of the Convention adopted by the Conference in 1920 fixing the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea at 14 years. After a careful examination of the original Convention in consultation with the maritime Local Governments, it was found that the provisions of the Convention could be given effect to in India only subject to the following two reservations :

- (i) That it should apply only to foreign-going ships and home-trade ships of a burden exceeding 300 tons, i.e. to cases where agreements with seamen were required to be entered into by the Indian Merchant Shipping law, and
- (ii) That nothing in the draft Convention should be deemed to interfere with the Indian custom of sending young boys to sea in charge of their fathers or near relatives.

As, however, it was ruled that the ratification of a Convention cannot be accompanied by reservations, the Government of India were unable to ratify the Convention, but steps were taken to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, so as to conform to the provisions of the Convention subject to the above reservations.

In the Draft Convention as revised by the 22nd Session, the minimum age of employment has been raised from 14 to 15 years. After consultation with the interests concerned the Government of India see no objection to this change, but the circumstances which necessitated the making of reservations on the former occasion still exist. It is accordingly proposed to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act at the next suitable opportunity so as to raise the minimum age of employment from 14 to 15 years, subject to the existing reservations.

Mexico.

Formal ratification of the Convention (No. 12) concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture (1921).

By letter of 3 November 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Permanent Delegate of Mexico accredited to the League of Nations had communicated to him, by letter of 29 October 1937, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification of the above-named Convention by the Government of the United States of Mexico.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 1 November 1937.

The letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Delegate of Mexico accredited to the League of Nations, in which he communicated the ratification of the Convention, is as follows :

(Translation.)

Geneva, 29 October 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith the instrument of ratification by the Mexican Government of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture, adopted at the third session of the International Labour Conference.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) ISIDRO FABELA,
Minister of Mexico,
Permanent Delegate
accredited to the League of Nations.

The text of the instrument of ratification of the Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico,

To all who may see these presents,

Make known :

Whereas the International Labour Conference at its third session held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 24 October to 19 November 1921 adopted a Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture, the French text of which and a translation into Spanish are as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention in French and Spanish.)

Whereas the Draft Convention reproduced above was approved by the Senate of the United States of Mexico on 31 December 1936,

Now therefore, We, Lázaro Cárdenas, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, making use of the powers conferred upon us by paragraph 10 of Article 89 of the Federal Political Constitution, hereby ratify, accept and confirm the said Draft Convention, and promise in the name of the Mexican Nation to execute and observe it and to cause it to be executed and observed.

In Faith whereof, We have issued these presents signed by Our hand, authenticated by the Great Seal of the Nation, and countersigned by General Eduardo Hay, Secretary of State and of the Department of External Relations, at the seat of the Federal Executive Power in the town of Mexico, this third day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) LÁZARO CÁRDENAS.

(Signed) EDUARDO HAY.
Secretary for External Relations.

Netherlands.

Denunciation of the Convention (No. 4) concerning employment of women during the night (1919).

By letter of 15 June 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 11 June 1937 the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands accredited to the League of Nations had transmitted to him the denunciation by his Government of the above-named Convention.

The denunciation was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 12 June 1937.

The letter of the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands is as follows :

(Translation.)

Berne, 11 June 1937.

Sir,

By order of my Government, and with reference to your circular letter dated 17 December 1935, C.L.208.1935.V., I have the honour to inform you that, in view of the ratification by the Netherlands Government of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighteenth Session (1934), the Government of the Netherlands denounces the Convention concerning employment of women during the night adopted by the International Labour Conference at its First Session (1919).

I should be grateful if you would be so good as to acknowledge receipt of this communication.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) A. LOUDON.

Norway.

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 5) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (1919), (No. 14) concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings (1921), (No. 50) concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers, (No. 53) concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships and (No. 58) fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea (revised 1936) (1936).

By letter of 16 July 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that by letter of 7 July 1937 the Permanent Delegate of Norway accredited to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by H.M. the King of Norway of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 7 July 1937.

The letter from the Permanent Delegate of Norway to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is as follows :

(Translation.)

Geneva, 7 July 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you herewith, to be deposited with the general Secretariat of the League of Nations letters of adherence concerning the following Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference :

- I. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (Washington, 1919).
- II. Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings (Geneva, 1921).
- III. Draft Convention concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers (Geneva, 1936).
- IV. Draft Convention concerning the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships (Geneva, 1936).
- V. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea (revised) (Geneva, 1936).

Adherence to the said Draft Conventions was effected by Royal Decrees dated 4 June 1937.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) EINAR MASENG,
Permanent Delegate of Norway.

The instrument of ratification of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5), is as follows :

(Translation.)

WE, HAAKON,
KING OF NORWAY,

Hereby make known that :

Having seen and examined the Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, adopted as a Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference at its First Session, on 28 November 1919, We have resolved to adhere by these presents to the said Convention and promise to cause it to be observed in accordance with its form and tenor.

In faith whereof, We have signed this letter of adherence and have caused it to be sealed with the Seal of the Kingdom.

Royal Palace,

Oslo, 4 June 1937.

(Signed) HAAKON R.
(Signed) HALVDAN KOHT.

The instruments of ratification of the Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14), the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50), the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (No. 53), and the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58), are in similar terms.

Poland.

Formal ratification of the Conventions (No. 17) concerning workmen's compensation for accidents (1925), and (No. 18) concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925).

By letter of 5 November 1937, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that, by letters of 2 November 1937, the Permanent Delegate of Poland accredited to the League of Nations had communicated to him, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Government of the Republic of Poland of the above-named Conventions.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, these ratifications were registered by the Secretariat on 3 November 1937.

The letter from the Permanent Delegate of Poland accredited to the League of Nations communicating the ratification of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, 1925 (No. 17), is as follows :

(Translation.)

Geneva, 2 November 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the formal ratification by Poland of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted at Geneva on 10 June 1925, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) TYTUS KOMARNICKI,
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Representative Accredited to the
League of Nations.

The instrument of ratification of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, 1925 (No. 17), is as follows :

(Translation.)

ON BEHALF OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC

WE,

IGNACY MOSCICKI,

PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC,

To all whom these presents may concern,
Greeting!

The Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, having been adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its Seventh Session at Geneva on the

tenth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the text of which Convention is as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention in French and in English.)

Having seen and considered the said Draft Convention, We have approved it and approve all and each of its Articles and declare that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed and hereby promise that it will be observed inviolate.

In Faith whereof, We have given these presents, duly sealed with the Seal of the Republic.

Warsaw, 8 September 1937.

(Signed) SLAWOJ-SKLADKOWSKI,
President of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) I. MOSCICKI.
(Signed) BECK,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The letter dealing with the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, 1925 (No. 18), and the instrument of ratification of the Convention are in similar terms.

Portugal.

Formal Ratification of the Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (1935).

By letter of 20 October 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal accredited to the League of Nations had deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by the Government of Portugal of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on 18 October 1937.

The instrument of ratification of this Convention is as follows :

(Translation.)

ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA,
President of the Portuguese Republic
By the vote of the Nation,

Make known to all who may see the present letters of confirmation and ratification that at the Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from the fourth to the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, there was adopted a Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, the text of which is as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention in French.)

The foregoing text, approved by Decree-Law number twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one of the twenty-sixth July one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, having been seen, examined and considered, the said Convention is confirmed and ratified by the present letters,

both as a whole and for each of its clauses and stipulations, and declared to be in force and valid in order that it may take full effect and be applied and observed inviolate.

In Faith whereof the present letters have been signed by Us and sealed with the Seal of the Portuguese Republic.

Given at the Palace of the Government of the Republic this twenty-eighth day of the month of August one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) ANT. OSCAR F. CARMONA.

(Signed) ANTONIO OLIVEIRA SALAZAR.

By a further letter dated 28 October 1937, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal accredited to the League of Nations had stated, when depositing the ratification with the Secretariat, that the application of the Convention to the Portuguese colonies was reserved.

Spain.

Formal Ratification of the Convention (No. 48) concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance (1935).

By letter of 8 July 1937 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office that, by letter of 7 July 1937, the Spanish Minister in Berne had forwarded to him, in execution of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the formal ratification by his Government of the above-named Convention.

In accordance with Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, this ratification was registered by the Secretariat on 8 July 1937.

The letter of the Spanish Minister in Berne to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is as follows :

(Translation.)

Berne, 7 July 1937.

Sir,

By order of my Government I have the honour to communicate to you herewith for the necessary action the instrument of ratification by Spain of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention.

I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) ANTONIO FABRA RIBAS,
Minister of Spain.

The instrument of ratification is as follows :

(Translation.)

MANUEL AZAÑA DÍAZ,
President of the Spanish Republic,

Whereas the International Labour Conference, meeting at Geneva, adopted on 22 June 1935 a Convention concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age

and widows' and orphans' insurance, cited as the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935, the text of which in Spanish is as follows :

(Here follows the text of the Convention in Spanish.)

Having seen and examined the twenty-nine articles, We have decided to approve and to ratify the contents of the aforesaid Convention, as by these presents We approve and ratify it, promising to execute and observe it and to cause it to be exactly executed and observed in all its parts, and with a view to its greater validity and authority We have issued the present instrument of ratification, signed with Our hand, duly authenticated, and countersigned by the Minister of State.

Done at Valencia this nineteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) MANUEL AZAÑA.

(Signed) JOSÉ GIRAL,
Minister of State.

Errata.

Vol. XXII, No. 3, p. 144, line 6 : delete " of the competent bodies " and insert the same words in the following line after " representatives ".

P. 145, line 18 : after " advice " insert a comma and the following words " a collection of the international treaties ".

Report of the Director

1937

CHAPTER I : The Extent of Recovery.

Production and Unemployment.—World Trade.—The Agreement of 26 September.—The Need for Freer Trade.—Armaments and Politics.

CHAPTER II : Lessons of the Slump.

Unemployment.—Social Insurance.—Wage Policy.—Hours of Work.—Monetary Policy.

CHAPTER III : The Progress of the I.L.O.

CHAPTER IV : Current Problems and Tendencies.

State Intervention.—The Drive for Self-Sufficiency.—Prevention of Slumps.—Experiments in Social Reconstruction.

Press Opinions on the 1936 Edition :

“A comprehensive survey of the economic state of the world and of the social outlook.”—*The Times* (London).

“Helps the reader to distinguish the value of the old and new factors in the social and economic field.”—*Het Volk* (The Hague).

“An extremely valuable report.”—*Socialdemokraten* (Copenhagen).

“A model of close reasoning and careful analysis. . . . It ought to be in the hands of every statesman who is charged in these days with the task of readjusting the political system.”—*Cape Times* (Cape Town).

“Reveals intimate knowledge of world affairs and a scholarly and sympathetic interpretation of events.”—*The Star* (Johannesburg).

“The Report is not confined to social policy in the narrower sense, but follows the trend of the times, which are calling more and more insistently for a sound and just regulation of all human relationships.”—*Soziale Praxis* (Berlin).

“Should be read and re-read carefully by all those who will be called upon in whatever capacity to guide the destinies of France.”—*L'Agence Economique et Financière* (Paris).

“An examination of the world conscience by a man who has searched its depths and reports his findings in a manner as objective as it is authoritative.”—*Le Soir* (Brussels).

GENEVA, 1937. 82pp. 8vo. PRICE) *Paper cover*, 1s. 6d.; 40 cents.
) *Cloth bound*, 2s. 6d.; 75 cents.

*Obtainable from the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland,
or from its Branch Offices.*

Publications of the International Labour Office

1. **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW** (*Monthly*).
Articles on industrial affairs; wage and unemployment statistics, etc.
Price : per No., 2s. 6d., 60 cents; per year, 24s., \$6.00
2. **INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR INFORMATION** (*Weekly*).
Current events affecting industry and labour.
Price : per No., 8d., 15 cents; per year, 30s., \$7.50
3. **OFFICIAL BULLETIN** (*At irregular intervals*).
Official information on the work of the Organisation.
Annual subscription : 4s., \$1.00
4. **MINUTES OF THE GOVERNING BODY** (*At irregular intervals*).
Full records of discussions and decisions.
Annual subscription : 35s., \$8.75
5. **LEGISLATIVE SERIES** (*Annual*).
Reprints and translations of labour laws and regulations.
Annual subscription { Volume or advance prints 35s., \$8.75
 { Volume and advance prints ... 60s., \$15.00
6. **INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF LEGAL DECISIONS ON LABOUR LAW** (*Annual*).
England, France, Germany, Italy, U.S.A. Price : 10s. 0d., \$2.50
7. **INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SURVEY** (*Two-monthly*).
Problems of accident prevention.
Price : per No., 1s., 30 cents; per year, 5s. 6d., \$1.50
8. **DOCUMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE** (*Annual*).
Questionnaires and Reports, the Director's Report, Final Record and texts of Draft Conventions and Recommendations.
Annual subscription : 60s., \$15.00
9. **I.L.O. YEAR-BOOK.**
Survey of social and economic movements and labour legislation.
Price { Paper bound 10s. 6d., \$2.75
 { Cloth bound..... 12s. 6d., \$3.50
10. **YEAR-BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS** (*Bilingual*).
Unemployment, Hours of Work, Wages, Prices, Migration, etc.
Price { Paper bound 6s. 0d., \$1.50
 { Cloth bound..... 7s. 6d., \$2.50
11. **INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS** (*At irregular intervals*).
Ninth edition, 1936. 5s., \$1.25
12. **BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE** (*Quarterly*).
About 3,000 entries a year.
Price : per No., 1s. 6d., 40 cents; per year, 5s., \$1.25
13. **STUDIES AND REPORTS.**
Works dealing with various labour problems, e.g. *Unemployment, Wages and Hours, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Organisation, etc.*
Annual subscription : 30s. \$7.50

The inclusive subscription to the publications of the International Labour Office (other than Governing Body Minutes) is..... £8., \$40.00