

comprises twenty-two experts on social insurance in general and six experts on actuarial questions. The New Zealand Government has been asked to nominate a representative and Mr. B. F. Waters, Chairman, Social Security Commission, and Secretary of War Pensions, has been chosen.

(4) The Thirty-first Session of the International Labour Conference will open in San Francisco on 17th June, 1948. The agenda is as follows:—

- I. Director-General's Report.
- II. Financial and Budgetary Questions.
- III. Reports on Application of Conventions.
- IV. Employment Service Organization (second discussion) and Revision of the Convention concerning Fee-charging Employment Agencies, 1933.
- V. Vocational Guidance (first discussion).
- VI. Wages—
 - (a) General Report (preliminary discussion).
 - (b) Fair Wages Clause in Public Contracts (first discussion).
 - (c) Protection of Wages (first discussion).
- VII. Freedom of Association and Protection of the right to organize (single discussion).
- VIII. Application of the Principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, Collective Agreements, Conciliation and Arbitration, and Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organizations (first discussion).
- IX. Partial Revision of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919, and of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934.
- X. Partial revision of the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention 1919.
- XI. Substitution for the Provisions of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, and of the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919, contained in the Schedule to the Labour Standards (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, of the Corresponding Provisions of the Revising Conventions now proposed.
- XII. Privileges and Immunities of the International Labour Organization.

SECTION 10.—OTHER STATUTES

(a) *Rent Legislation*

(1) The Fair Rents Act, 1936, and the rents sections of the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942 have continued to occupy an important place in the work of the Department.

(2) The Fair Rents Amendment Act, 1947, contained in Part I a number of amendments to the Act making for better administration and wider application. Among these may be mentioned a provision to ensure that the basic rent of a dwellinghouse is not affected by variations in tenancy concerned with the letting of furniture or by subletting. In addition, the keeping of a tenancy register required by the Economic Stabilization Emergency Regulations 1942 was incorporated into the Fair Rents Act by this amendment. The acceptance of fines or premiums in consideration of the granting of tenancies or renewals of tenancies is made unlawful, as is the charging of a sum in excess of the fair selling-value of furniture and effects.

(3) Part II of the Amendment Act was devoted to the letting of unoccupied houses. Briefly, local authorities may require the owners of unoccupied houses to let them, and if the owner does not do this the house may be let by the State Advances Corporation. The rent in such cases is to be paid to the owner.