

12th Session (Geneva, 1929)—

- (27) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels).
- (28) Protection against Accidents (Dockers), (1929).

14th Session (Geneva, 1930)—

- (29) Forced Labour.
- (30) Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices).

15th Session (Geneva, 1931)—

- (31) *Hours of Work (Coal Mines)*.

16th Session (Geneva, 1932)—

- (32) Protection against Accidents (Dockers), (revised, 1932).
- (33) Minimum Age (Non-industrial Employment), (revised, 1937).

17th Session (Geneva, 1933)—

- (34) Fee-charging Employment Agencies.
- (35) Old-age Insurance (Industry, &c.).
- (36) Old-age Insurance (Agriculture).
- (37) Invalidity Insurance (Industry, &c.).
- (38) Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).
- (39) *Survivors' Insurance (Industry, &c.)*.
- (40) *Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture)*.

18th Session (Geneva, 1934)—

- (41) Night Work (Women), (revised).
- (42) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), (revised).
- (43) *Sheet-glass Works*.
- (44) *Unemployment Provision*.

19th Session (Geneva, 1935)—

- (45) Underground Work (Women).
- (46) *Hours of Work (Coal Mines)*, (revised).
- (47) *Forty-hour Week*.
- (48) *Maintenance of Migrants, Pension Rights*.
- (49) *Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-bottle Works)*.

20th Session (Geneva, 1936)—

- (50) *Recruiting of Indigenous Workers*.
- (51) *Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)*.
- (52) *Holidays with Pay*.

21st Session (Geneva, 1936)—

- (53) *Officers' Competency Certificates*.
- (54) *Holidays with Pay (Sea)*.
- (55) *Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen)*.
- (56) *Sickness Insurance (Sea)*.
- (57) *Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)*.

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936)—

- (58) *Minimum Age (Sea)*.

23rd Session (Geneva, 1937)—

- (59) Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment (revised, 1937).
- (60) Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Non-industrial Employment (revised, 1937).
- (61) Reduction of Hours of Work in Textile Industry.
- (62) Safety in Building Industry.

An extract from the report of the Committee on the Application of Conventions, which was adopted at the Conference, is appended :—

"This year, as on previous occasions, the Committee discussed in some detail the nature of the obligations undertaken by States which ratify Conventions. The experts had pointed out that, whereas such States are in fact under a strict legal obligation to secure that ratification is immediately followed by application, the view is taken in some quarters that ratification indicates little more than a promise to implement the provisions of the Convention concerned at some future date. The Committee thinks it important to place on record its opinion—from which no one of its members dissented—that there is no legal basis for delay on the part of a State in giving effect to a Convention which it has ratified, and it associates itself expressly and with full conviction with the point of view which the Committee of Experts set forth in the following terms: 'That the International Labour Conventions must be regarded as imposing specific obligations, and not mere programmes of future reform, on the contracting parties. The contrary view is in its opinion calculated to shake confidence in international agreements in general, and in particular to discourage collaboration in the work of the International Labour Organization on the part of countries which interpret their international obligations with the greatest strictness.'

"In this connection the attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that the technical term 'Draft Convention,'—i.e., a Convention adopted by the Conference but not yet ratified by the number of States specified in it—may sometimes be the cause of misunderstanding. It is thought that Draft Conventions, as distinct from Conventions proper, do no more than lay down a principle which ought at some later date to find concrete form in national legislation in a measure approximating to the Convention. The Committee accordingly wishes to repeat the observation made by it last year that the ratification of an International Labour Convention is as solemn and as binding as the ratification of any other international treaty, and that ratification therefore imposes a definite obligation upon the ratifying member State to give effect to its terms completely and punctually."

ARTICLE 26 : CONSTITUTION AND STANDING ORDERS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Article 26 of the Organization, which reproduces Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles, sets out the fact that States members agreed to nominate within six months of the date on which the Treaty came into force, three persons of industrial experience, one of whom shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of employees, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which shall be drawn members of Commissions of inquiry.

The attention of the New Zealand Government delegation to this year's Conference was drawn to the fact that the Dominion had not carried out its obligation to make the necessary nominations. The matter is accordingly being brought to the notice of the Government.

The Commissions of inquiry referred to are provided under Article 411 of the Treaty for the purpose of hearing complaints against any State member that it is not securing the effective observance of any Convention which it has ratified.