

*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 authorized to reside in the country concerned should be accepted for employment on public works on 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 recognized by workers' organizations and employers for work of the same character in the district where the work is carried out ; where there are no such rates recognized or prevailing in the district, those recognized 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 Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-third Session on 3rd 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 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 (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 ship-building, 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, gaswork, 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.