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SLAVERY

(Supplementary Report submitted by the Secretary-General)

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit herewith to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with resolution 475 (XV), a supplementary report on slavery.

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## SLAVERY

### Supplementary report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 475 (XV), paragraph 8

#### Introduction

1. The Council at its fifteenth session considered the Secretary-General's Report on Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Other Forms of Servitude (E/2357), and on 27 April 1953 adopted resolution 475 (XV), on slavery, the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Recommends that the General Assembly invite the States Parties, or which may become Parties, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 to agree to the transfer to the United Nations of the functions undertaken by the League of Nations under the said Convention;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a draft protocol to this end, to communicate it to the States Parties to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 for their observations, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its eighth session for appropriate action;

"3. Recommends to all States, both Members and non-members of the United Nations, which have not already done so, that they adhere as soon as possible to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 in respect of their territories and the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories for which they are responsible, in order that the said Convention may be given universal application;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the governments of all States, both Members and non-members of the United Nations, concerning the desirability of a supplementary convention and its possible contents, at the same time communicating to them the proposals of the Committee of Experts contained in its recommendation B, and to report to the Council, if possible at its first regular session in 1954;

"5. Invites the specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to urge those governments which have failed to supply information, or have supplied information which is incomplete, to reply accurately and fully to the questionnaire already transmitted to them;

"7. Invites the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations to collect and transmit to the Secretary-General all the material available to them relating to the problems under consideration, and asks the specialized agencies for their suggestions as to measures which might be taken in order to eliminate slavery and conditions similar to slavery;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, if possible at its first regular session in 1954, a supplementary report collating information supplied in response to the present resolution."

#### FIRST PART

##### A. ACTION TAKEN ON OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 3

2. A summary of the action taken by the General Assembly and by the Secretary-General, in accordance with operative paragraphs 1 to 3 of the resolution, may be found in the report of the Sixth Committee to the eighth session of the General Assembly, on its consideration of the item, "Transfer to the United Nations of functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations under the Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926" (A/2517), and in the summary records of the General Assembly's 453rd plenary meeting. The protocol amending the Slavery Convention, approved by the General Assembly, will be found in resolution 794 (VIII) of the General Assembly, of 23 October 1953.<sup>1/</sup>

##### B. ACTION TAKEN ON OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 4

3. The action taken by the Secretary-General in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of the resolution is dealt with in a separate memorandum, on consultations with governments concerning the desirability of a supplementary convention on slavery and its possible contents (E/2540).

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<sup>1/</sup> As of 15 February 1954 the following governments had signed the protocol without reservation as to acceptance: Australia, Canada, Liberia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Italy, and Mexico. The protocol is now in force as between these States. As of the same date the following governments had signed the protocol, subject to acceptance: Austria, China, France, Greece, Monaco, Netherlands, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

C. ACTION TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS 6 TO 8

4. Pursuant to operative paragraphs 6 to 8 of the resolution, the Secretary-General addressed (a) a circular letter dated 13 July 1953 to those governments which had not furnished any information in response to the United Nations questionnaire on slavery and servitude, requesting that a reply to the questionnaire be made available by 30 November 1953; and (b) a circular letter of the same date to those governments which had furnished some information in response to the questionnaire, requesting that the earlier reply be reviewed and that any additional information which would be of value to the Council in its study of this problem be forwarded by 30 November 1953.
5. The Governments of Cuba and Haiti, which had not previously replied to the questionnaire, submitted replies in response to the first of the two circular letters. Up to 15 February 1954 no reply to the questionnaire on slavery and servitude had been received in respect of the following countries or territories:

Members of the United Nations

Liberia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland,<sup>1/</sup> Saudi Arabia, the Ukrainian SSR,<sup>2/</sup> and Yemen.

Non-Member States and other territories

Albania, Andorra, the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, Portugal and territories under its jurisdiction,<sup>3/</sup> Romania, San Marino, and Spain and territories under its jurisdiction.<sup>4/</sup>

- 
- <sup>1/</sup> The Government of Poland returned the questionnaire without reply.
- <sup>2/</sup> Although the Government of the Ukrainian SSR did not reply to the questionnaire on slavery and servitude, the attention of the Council is drawn to the reply of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.33/10/Add.51), informing the Secretariat "that the problem of slavery ... does not arise in the Soviet Union."
- <sup>3/</sup> On 9 August 1951 the Portuguese Embassy in Washington stated in its reply to the Secretary-General's note of 14 December 1950, transmitting the questionnaire on slavery and servitude, that "...in view of the fact that Portugal is not a member of the United Nations, the Portuguese Government feel that the questionnaire... goes somewhat beyond the scope of the relations which at present exist between Portugal and the United Nations and for this reason regret that they are precluded from giving a direct reply to the said Note..." (E/AC.33/10/Add.71).
- <sup>4/</sup> The questionnaire was not sent to the Government of Spain (see resolution 276 (X) of the Economic and Social Council of 6 March 1950).



6. The governments of thirty-eight other countries responded to the second of the two circular letters; of these twenty-two confirmed earlier replies or stated that they had nothing to add to the information already given, while sixteen forwarded new replies or supplementary information.

7. Pursuant to operative paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 475 (XV), the Secretary-General addressed (a) a circular letter to the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organisation, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and (b) a circular letter to the competent non-governmental organizations, inviting these specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to collect and transmit to him all the material available to them relating to the problems under consideration. In addition, the specialized agencies referred to above were asked for their suggestions as to measures which might be taken in order to eliminate slavery and conditions similar to slavery.

8. In response to the circular letter addressed to the International Labour Organisation, the attention of the Secretary-General was drawn to the recent ILO publication entitled "Indigenous Peoples", containing the relevant materials available to the ILO.

9. In response to the circular letter addressed to the competent non-governmental organizations, six organizations (the Anti-Slavery Society, Indian Council of World Affairs, International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance, and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations) submitted materials.

10. In accordance with operative paragraph 8 of resolution 475 (XV), the Secretary-General has collated the relevant material supplied in response to that resolution and submits it herewith to the Council.

## SECOND PART

### COLLATION OF THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN RESPONSE TO PARAGRAPHS 6 TO 8 OF RESOLUTION 475 (XV) OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This collation of information, prepared in accordance with resolution 475(XV) of the Council, includes (a) an indication of the materials available to the Council prior to the adoption of resolution 475 (XV), and (b) materials collected subsequently from governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations. In some cases material received from non-governmental organizations has been condensed, or repetitions material has been eliminated.

The text of the United Nations Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude, prepared by the ad hoc Committee on Slavery at its first session in accordance with resolution 276 (X) of the Council, will be found in the Report of that session (E/1660, paragraph 12).

#### I. MEMBER STATES

##### 1. AFGHANISTAN

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.72 and E/AC.33/R.11, page 5.

B. Materials collected under resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"1. Since 1919 servitude and slavery have been prohibited in Afghan territories, not only theoretically, but also in practice. Under The Constitution of 1931 the same laws and conditions have also prevailed. Therefore, no examples can be found to show either the theoretical or practical existence of slavery.

"2. The subject of slavery and servitude may be considered in two parts:

"(a) Servitude - Servitude may be thought of as those acts which are a result of the customs and the traditions of certain societies.

This type of slavery can be completely eliminated through the

influence of all governments and the influence of regulations and conventions concerning slavery and servitude. Today, in most countries this kind of slavery is prohibited by law and no trace of it can be found.

"(b) Forced Labor and Slavery - Actually there are many small countries in which the people live under conditions of slavery and are deprived of their independence. The non-self-governing territories are included in this category, since slavery is essentially to be under the domination of someone else.-

"3. There are some countries which, under various pretenses, have deprived smaller countries of their national and individual freedoms. Can these people be called anything else but slaves? Although the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations has tried during its sessions to help these people by lifting the yoke of slavery through requests to the colonial nations to adhere to the provisions of its adopted resolutions, the recommendations have usually been ignored. If these colonial governments would accept the regulations of the resolutions of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, slavery or forced labor would be eliminated, and all those territories which have no rights now would enjoy the same rights as other nations.

"4. The view of the Government of Afghanistan is that if the United Nations could place even more attention on this subject, the people within these territories where slavery exists would be freed."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

## 2. ARGENTINA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 25 and 97.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

### 3. AUSTRALIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 35 and Corr.1, 43 and 95, and E/AC.33/R.11, pp. 44-45. (The replies cover Australia and the territories of Papua, New Guinea, Norfolk Island, and Nauru.)
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:  
International Council of Women: "There is no slavery in Australia".

### 4. BELGIUM

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 27, 31 and 93, and E/AC.33/R.13, p.6.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply:
    - "1. Questions 1 and 2 of the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude:  
The reply is in the negative.
    - "2. Slavery in any form and the slave trade as defined by the International Slavery Convention of 1926, a definition which includes the exercise of the right of ownership over a human "chattel", no longer exist in Belgian territories in Africa.
    - "3. Question 3: Practices which are restrictive of the liberty of the person exist in every civilization, including our own. They have their origin in ethical or religious concepts, or a concern for the common good.
    - "4. From the viewpoint of the Bantus, the payment of a bride price and the inheritance of widows by the heir of the deceased husband (levirate), for example, cannot be regarded either as forms of servitude arising out of a contract or as "sales". The latter custom is based on a concept of the family which differs from that of the West. In almost every case, its purpose is to provide for the maintenance of older women, the levirate in any other form having practically disappeared.

"5. Questions 4 and 5: Particulars of all relevant legislation were transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations by the Permanent Delegation of Belgium in its note No. S.871 of 7 July 1952. The note outlines the measures which have resulted in the speedy suppression of all forms of slavery existing in the Congo before the establishment of the Independent State."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

International Council of Women: "As the problem of slavery does not exist in Belgium, we feel that there is nothing we can add to the last report of the Belgian Government on the question."

#### 5. BOLIVIA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.22 and E/AC.33/R.14, p. 88.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply: None

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:

ILO: "Indigenous Peoples",<sup>1/</sup> pp. 377, 383, 385, 466, 467, 468, 470, 471.

"Industry and Labour", Vol. X, No. 9, 1 November 1953, pp. 341-346.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "The Government of Bolivia announced a land reform in July 1953 which, it is claimed, will free 2 1/2 million farm workers from servitude... A Mission sent by the American Presbyterian Church to examine conditions of living of indigenous people in ... Bolivia in 1944, found that in (that) country there were about 8,000,000 American Indians living as peons".

<sup>1/</sup> "Indigenous Peoples: Living and Working Conditions of Aboriginal Populations in Independent Countries," published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland: Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 35, Geneva 1953.

6. BRAZIL

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.6.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:  
Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques: A few examples are given of alleged prostitution in Buenos Aires implying the existence of the right of ownership over women.

7. BURMA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 48 and 53.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: "The Minister for Foreign Affairs... has the honour to say that the Union Government has nothing to add to the replies already furnished under cover of the Foreign Office Notes Nos. INT51/G and INT170/G, dated the 5th January 1951 and the 16th February 1951 respectively."
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

8. BYELORUSSIAN SSR

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 56.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

9. CANADA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 33 and 77.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: "The earlier replies of the Government of Canada to the questionnaire on slavery and servitude have been reviewed. It is regretted that no additional information is available which might be of value to the Economic and Social Council in its study of this problem."
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

10. CHILE

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 60 and 85.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: "May I remind you of my Government's replies to the questionnaire transmitted by this delegation in notes No. 89/18, of 16 April 1951 and No. 185/39, of 22 April 1952 which were published in documents E/AC.33/10/Add. 60 and Add. 85. In accordance with the foregoing, I repeat the information contained in the aforementioned communications which answered each of the five points of the questionnaire in the negative. The replies were based not only on Chilean legislation now in force but also on current practice as derived from law and custom."
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

11. CHINA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 64 and 76, E/AC.7/SR.206, p. 16, E/AC.7/SR.208, p. 6, and E/AC.33/R.11, pp. 3-4, 14-15-16, 27-29, 49-50.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"1. In a previous reply to the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude communicated by this Government [and published in E/AC.33/10/Add. 76] it is stated [in section I, paragraph 3] that 'the Government has put into operation a policy of reducing tenants' rent to 37-1/2 per cent of the value of the produce'. To indicate the latest situation, this sentence should be amended to read: 'the Government has put into operation the policy of "land to the cultivator" '.

"2. Specific provisions for the prohibition of the practice of keeping pei-nü<sup>1/</sup> and t'ung-yang-hsi,<sup>2/</sup> are included in the Regulations concerning the Suppression of Certain Social Abuses, as revised by the Ministry of the Interior in 1948.

"3. Concerning the question of adopted daughters (yang-nü),<sup>3/</sup> the Provincial Government of Taiwan issued in 1951 'Directives on the Protection of Adopted Daughters in Taiwan Province', a copy of which is appended hereto. The government agencies concerned have been instructed to carry out these directives. A Committee for the Protection of Adopted Daughters, in which all social groups are represented, has been organized to devote itself to protecting adopted daughters.

1/ Translator's note: This phrase refers to a young girl normally engaged in household duties whose services are arranged for by a transaction similar to purchase; it is sometimes translated as "female slave".

2/ Translator's note: This phrase refers to a young girl being brought up in another home as betrothed to a boy in that home; it is sometimes translated as "foster daughter-in-law".

3/ Translator's note: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 64, p. 3.



"APPENDIX

"DIRECTIVES ON THE PROTECTION OF ADOPTED DAUGHTERS IN TAIWAN PROVINCE

"1. The Bureau of Civil Affairs shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code and of the Census Act, take measures to increase the thoroughness and efficiency of its work in reviewing adoption proceedings and in keeping a complete census record on adopted children.

"2. The Bureau of Police shall take measures to increase the thoroughness and efficiency of its work in investigating and prosecuting offences relating to adoption.

"3. The Bureau of Social Affairs shall direct public and private institutions and relief agencies to admit adopted children whose relations with their foster parents are in dispute. Adopted daughters whose relations with their foster parents have been terminated shall be admitted, whenever possible, to the Provincial Institute for the Education and Care of Women, where they are to be trained in some handicraft. Social Welfare Centres shall be required to set up legal counsel services for adopted children, for the purpose of popularizing legal knowledge on the protection of such children and promoting harmonious relations between adoptees and foster parents under the protection of the law.

"4. Disputes arising from adoption shall be dealt with by village, township or district Mediation Committees. Representatives of local Women's Associations shall take part in the mediation proceedings. The procedure prescribed in this paragraph shall be set forth in a special decree of the Provincial Government.

"5. Women's organizations shall be given encouragement and assistance in developing cottage industry programmes, for the purpose of providing adopted daughters whose relations with their foster parents have been terminated with means of self-support."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques: An example is given of a child transferred by its parents to a third party under conditions permitting its exploitation regardless of its welfare.

12. COLOMBIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 37, and E/AC.33/R.12, p. 2.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: "Article 22 of the Political Constitution provides that:
- 'There shall be no more slaves in Colombia. Any slave setting foot on the territory of the Republic shall be free'".
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:
- ILO: "Indigenous Peoples", pp. 371, 385, 386, 387.
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

13. COSTA RICA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.39.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None.
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:
- Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques: An example is given of a child being handed over by his parents to a third party in exchange for a farm.

14. CUBA

- A. Previously available materials: No previous government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Government reply: "Information transmitted on 7 January 1954 by the Government of Cuba in connection with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.
- "1. Slavery does not exist.
- "2. The slave trade does not exist.

"Explanatory and Historical Note to the two above items:

"Since the Republic of Cuba was inaugurated on 20 May 1902, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of 1901, slavery has never existed there, neither has the slave trade been practised.

"One of the causes which impelled the Cubans to rise in arms against the Spanish Government and claim Cuba's independence was the slavery of the Negro race in the country, and the slave trade being carried on with the permission of the Spanish rulers.

"On 10 October 1868, the Cubans in arms issued a declaration to the world expressing the principle of the equality of all men and, consequently, the suppression of slavery, which was officially abolished by the Cuban Government in arms by the Proclamation of 27 December 1868, signed at Bayamo by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

"After a ten-year struggle for their freedom, the Cuban Independentists were compelled to make peace with the Spanish Government by concluding the so-called Zanjón Pact, in which it was laid down - among other conditions - that the Negro slaves who had fought beside the Cubans for Cuban independence would be declared free, and the Chinese coolies who had acted in the same way would be emancipated. This was the first step towards the abolition of slavery on Cuban territory.

"A few years later, the Spanish Government made laws for the gradual disappearance of slavery.

"3 (a). There is no serfdom and it is forbidden by the laws of the Republic. The Constitution lays down that all Cubans are equal before the law, that the Republic recognizes no exemptions or privileges, and that foreigners residing in the territory of the Republic are on equal terms with Cubans with respect to the protection of their persons and property.

"3 (b). Unknown in Cuba.

"Our labour system is one of absolute freedom. The Constitutional Act of the Republic, under the heading of labour and property, prescribes that 'Work is an inalienable right of the individual', and contains many provisions for regulating and guaranteeing wages and

salaries, such as those prescribing a minimum wage or salary, which is non-attachable and is compulsory for piece work or work at a fixed price; a maximum working day of eight hours; special conditions and a maximum of 'six hours' work for young persons over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, work and apprenticeship being forbidden in the case of young persons under fourteen years of age; and prohibition of payment of wages or salaries in the form of vouchers, counters, goods or any other token purporting to be a substitute for legal tender.

"It is laid down in our Civil Code that the hiring of services for life is null and void.

"3 (c). There is no provision permitting serfdom in payment of debts.

"3 (d). There is no justification for the constitution of a pledge on behalf of a third person to ensure payment of a debt because, according to the provisions of our law, only a debtor's property, but not in any way his person or that of any other human being, may be used as security for the payment of his liabilities.

"3 (e). Our legislation does not authorize such exploitation and as stated above, the Constitutional Act, in dealing with work, expressly states: 'The work and apprenticeship of persons under 14 fourteen years of age is prohibited'.

"3 (f). No such cases arise in Cuba.

"Our Constitution and the relevant laws establish the equality of man and woman before the law as regards their political, civil, economic and social rights. The Constitutional Act, in dealing with the family, states: 'Marriage is the legal foundation of the family and rests upon absolute equality of rights for both spouses', and adds 'A married woman shall have full civil capacity and shall not require her husband's permission or authorization to control her estate, engage freely in commerce or industry, or a profession, trade or art, and dispose of the proceeds of her work'.

"Cuba is a signatory of the United Nations Convention on Political Rights of Women.

"3 (g). Cuban law forbids procuring, and punishes any person exploiting prostitution, whether in Cuba or abroad, assisting in protecting it, sharing in its earnings or living on them. In addition, Cuba has signed or acceded to the following international conventions against prostitution:

"(a) International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (signed in Paris on 18 March 1904). Cuba acceded.

"(b) International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (signed in Paris on 4 May 1910). Cuba acceded.

"(c) International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (signed at Geneva on 30 September 1931). When Cuba ratified this Convention, it acceded to those of 1904 and 1910 mentioned above.

"(d) International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (signed at Geneva on 11 October 1933). Cuba acceded on 30 April 1936.

"(e) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Drafted by the United Nations and opened for signature on 21 March 1950. Signed by Cuba.

"Cuba criminal law (Code of Social Defence), in dealing with offences against morality and family life, refers as follows to procuring and to the traffic in women:

"Article 489 - A.

"The following shall be punishable by imprisonment of six months and one day to three years, and a fine of 100 to 300 units:

"1. Any person who participates in, protects, or in any way exploits prostitution in Cuba or abroad, sharing in the earnings of this traffic or living on it.

"2. Any person who notoriously lives on the proceeds of prostitution.

"3. Any person who compels another person against the latter's will to continue to engage in prostitution.

"4. Any person who, either with their consent or by means of threats, promises, deceit or any other similar means, recruits in Cuba or abroad Cuban or foreign women to engage in prostitution or who introduces into Cuba women who are known to engage in prostitution.

"5. Any person who habitually engages in keeping brothels or houses of prostitution or assignment.

Article 489 - B.

If the offender is a public employee, he shall in addition be disqualified from exercising certain civil rights for a period equal to his term of imprisonment.

"4. Cuba signed the International Slavery Convention (Geneva Convention of 25 September 1926), and ratified it on 6 June 1931.

"As stated above, there is no Cuban legislation implicitly or explicitly authorizing the system of slavery or the subjecting of a person to a state of servitude.

"5. This question is answered by the replies to the earlier ones, but we repeat that there is no slavery or servitude in the territory of the Republic of Cuba, which is formed or composed exclusively of the Island of Cuba and other islands and keys adjacent thereto. The Cuban Government does not exercise any jurisdiction, authority or mandate over any other territory in the world."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

15. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 84.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Czechoslovak Government has given a special consideration to the sixth and eighth operative paragraphs of resolution 475 (XV) and reviewed carefully its reply No. E/AC.33/10/Add. 84, which appears to be covering the matter of slavery in Czechoslovakia sufficiently."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

16. DENMARK

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 8 and 75  
(The replies also apply to Greenland).
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Danish Ministry of Justice has stated that it has nothing to add to the information contained in the earlier replies (E/AC.33/10/Add. 8 and 75) which in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice should be adequate. In case additional information is wanted, it is requested that the specific points on which such information is required be precisely defined."
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None.

17. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 65.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None.

18. ECUADOR

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.30.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

"Information transmitted on 3 August 1953 by the Permanent Representative of Ecuador in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

    - "1. No.
    - "2. No.
    - "3. (a) and (b). With reference to that part of the questionnaire, we must first mention the constitutional principle under which 'work shall

be compulsory for all members of the Ecuadorian community, subject to considerations of age, sex, health, etc., and allowing freedom of choice'. (Article 170). There is a correlation between that article and article 187, paragraph 10, which provides: 'No one may be compelled to give free or remunerated services which are not imposed by law, save in cases of extreme urgency or of necessity of immediate assistance. Apart from such cases, no one shall be compelled to work without a contract and the corresponding remuneration.' These constitutional principles are supplemented by article 3 of the Labour Code, which states: 'Every worker shall be free to engage in such lawful employment as he may choose and he shall not be compelled to work without his consent except in cases specified by law. All work shall be remunerated.'

"As an exception to those general provisions, we should mention first the Compulsory Military Service Act, article 1 of which provides: 'It is the duty of all male Ecuadorians between the ages of 18 and 50 to serve in the armed forces'. The conscript, subject to the relevant rules, performs eight hours of service per day and is quartered in military barracks or camps; he is provided with medical and dental care and hospitals.

"We should also mention, as a restriction of the general principle, the Code of Minors, article 46, sub-paragraph (b) of which provides: 'In the event that it is not practicable to leave the minor with his parents or guardians and he should find himself morally abandoned or should present a danger to the community, he shall be confined in a suitable educational institution until the age of 18...', while article 51 provides: 'Confinement in an educational institution shall consist of a psychological and pedagogical programme including character training, basic elementary instruction, physical culture and the teaching of a trade or profession'.

"With regard to the forms of agricultural employment known as 'huasicamia' (service on a farm) and 'aparcería' (produce-sharing farming), it is sufficient to state with respect to the first that it cannot in any way be construed as forced labour inasmuch as it means the performance



of voluntary services imposed by custom and subject to remuneration. In that connexion, article 252 of the Labour Code decrees: 'If an agricultural worker is employed on domestic work as a farm servant or in any other similar capacity, he, together with his wife and children, if they accompany him, shall be entitled to travelling expenses, board and lodging, and the day labourer shall be paid pecuniary remuneration for every day on which he is employed on domestic work. Members of the agricultural worker's family above the age of 12, who are employed on such work, shall be entitled to receive their wages separately'.

"In the contract for produce-sharing farming, the employer contributes a piece of land while the tenant contributes his work, and the produce is divided between them. Either of the contracting parties may contribute the seed, animals and tools, but in no case may the share of the produce reverting to the tenant be less than half the total yield. As will be seen, the work is not performed under any coercion whatsoever; it is done by the free will of the parties concerned.

"4. It has not been necessary to pass special legislation or to apply special administrative methods.

"5. Idem."

"Information transmitted on 13 October 1953 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"Question 1: It does not exist and it certainly is not officially recognized. This comment does not apply to the indigenous tribes which live in the remotest regions of the national territory and about whose living conditions little is known.

"Question 2: No.

"Question 3: No, because article 161 of the Constitution in force stipulates:

"No contract shall be valid which places one person at the disposal of another, in an absolute and indefinite manner; nor may the law prescribe conditions to the detriment of human dignity'.

"To this provision must be added that in Article 186 of the said Constitution:

"The conclusion of contracts shall be free, apart from the restrictions prescribed by law'.

"Moreover the second part of article 187, paragraph 10, reads as follows:

"'...

"No one may be compelled to give free or remunerated services which are not imposed by law, save in cases of extreme urgency or of necessity of immediate assistance. Apart from such cases, no one shall be compelled to work without a contract and the corresponding remuneration'.

"With reference to the Sub-paragraphs of that question, we note that:

"(a) Serfdom was legally abolished by an Order of the Council of Ministers, on 18 August 1895,

"(b) Shortly after the above Order was issued, concertaje, represented by the concierto social system, was abolished.

"(c) and (d). No.

"(e) A child may be adopted by a person of full age under the conditions stipulated in title XV, 'Adoption', of the Civil Code, in which article 315 states:

"The adoption of minors is the civil law institution in which a minor comes to belong to a family other than his own, with the rights and obligations laid down in this article'.

"A young person may, however, find work in a household, but under conditions of freedom and under the supervision of his parents or guardian and of the authorities. Article 178 of the Labour Code states:

"If the parents, relatives in the ascending line or guardian of a young person under the age of eighteen years are unable to maintain or educate him, they may place the young person through the statistical and employment exchange office or labour commissary in employment as a domestic servant in a household which they consider trustworthy; a record thereof

shall be drawn up in writing and signed by the parents, relatives in the ascending line or guardian, and the employer, in the said Office or in the office of the labour commissary', while article 42 (h), of the Minors' Code states:

"Powers of the Juvenile Courts

"...

"To arrange for placing in households any young persons in need of a family environment, consideration being given rather to their readaptation than to their possible engagement in domestic service.

"The placing in households of young persons who have reached the age of twelve years shall be deemed to be ordinary social welfare work and shall be within the exclusive competence of the Juvenile Court'.

"(f) and (g). No.

"Question 4: In addition to what has been stated concerning questions 1 and 3 (a) and (b), it should be noted that the Constitutions of 1925, 1945 and 1946, and the Labour Code of 1938 have reaffirmed the principle of freedom in the choice of employment.

"Question 5: In general, the application of the above-mentioned laws has led to the establishment of conditions of equality in relations between employers and workers, and to direct governmental intervention in such relations."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:

ILO: "Indigenous Peoples", pages 349 and 386.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "A Mission sent by the American Presbyterian Church to examine conditions of living of indigenous people in Ecuador... in 1944, found that in (that) country there were about 8,000,000 American Indians living as peons."

19. EGYPT

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.18.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None.
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:  
Conseil International des Femmes: "Slavery, the slave trade and all other forms of servitude have been abolished in Egypt".

20. EL SALVADOR

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 66.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None.

21. ETHIOPIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 58 and E/AC.33/R.14, pages 74-75.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None.
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None.
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:  
The Anti-Slavery Society: "Connected closely with the problem of the slave trade in Arabia was that of slavery and the slave trade in Ethiopia. To this question the Advisory Committee on Slavery of the League of Nations devoted much attention. The main aspects of the position which emerged as a result of their enquiries were (1) The existence of slavery as a legal institution in Ethiopia sanctioned by tradition and public opinion, but condemned by the Emperor Haile Selassie, who had done much to improve the lot of the slaves and to mould opinion towards the abolition of slavery. (2) The continuance in certain parts of Ethiopia of inter-tribal raids into adjoining territories, resulting in enslavement of captives. (3) The pressure in Ethiopia of

slave dealers who secured slaves to supply the slave markets in Arabia or elsewhere. The Government of Ethiopia pledged itself, when admitted to membership of the League of Nations in 1923, 'to make particular efforts to ensure the suppression of slavery in all its forms and slave trading', and several laws were made and administrative action was taken to implement that pledge. Nevertheless, slave raiding and trading in outlying parts of the country went on, and the British Consul at Maji reported to his Government that the number of taxpayers in Maji had dropped from 30,000 in 1920 to 780 in 1935 owing to slave raiding. When Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1935 it abolished the status of slavery in Ethiopia, and claimed to have freed 420,000 slaves. Obscurity lies over the results of the Italian regime because it was short-lived, and was brought to an end by the Second World War, and there has been no assessment of its results since then. On his restoration to his throne the Emperor Haile Selassie abolished the legal status of slavery in 1942. The Ethiopian Government, in its reply to the questionnaire on slavery of the United Nations in 1950, stated that neither slavery nor the slave trade nor any other form of servitude exists in Ethiopia. Experience in other countries shows that slavery dies slowly after it is abolished by law, and it is questionable that that optimistic official statement is correct. In 1923 Ethiopia declared herself ready now and hereafter to furnish the League of Nations with any information it might require on slavery. Could the United Nations, as successor of the League, not suggest to Ethiopia to invite an impartial commission to her country to report on its anti-slavery measures?"

## 22. FRANCE

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.42 and Corr.1; and Adds. 69 and 81 and E/AC.33/R.13, page 8. (The replies cover Metropolitan France (Add. 69 and 81) and the following territories (Add.42 and 42/Corr.1): French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and Dependencies, French settlements in India, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French settlements in Oceania, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Tunisia, New Hebrides, and Trust Territories (Cameroons and Togoland)).

- B. Materials collected under resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
  - (b) Materials from specialized agencies: None
  - (c) Materials from non-governmental organizations:

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance: "As new material the Alliance would draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the French decree No. 51 - 1100 of 14 September 1951, relating to customary marriage (Jacquinot decree), an important step towards the elimination of certain 'customs analogous to slavery'.

"The Jacquinot Decree

"Decree No. 51-1100 of the 14th September 1951 relative to certain forms of marriage between persons who retain their status under tribal custom in French West Africa, in French Equatorial Africa and in Togoland and the Cameroons.

"Article 1: In French West Africa, in French Equatorial Africa and in the Cameroons and Togoland, citizens who retain their status under tribal custom may contract a marriage in accordance with their own customs, provided that the provisions of the Decree of the 15th June, 1939, and of this Decree are observed.

"Article 2: Even in countries where dowry is a customary institution, the young woman who has attained the age of 21 years and the wife whose preceding marriage has been legally dissolved, can marry freely without anyone being able to demand material advantage either at time of the betrothal or during the marriage.

"Article 3: In the same countries, the lack of the consent of the parents, if it is provoked by excessive demands by them, cannot be a hindrance to the marriage of their daughter who is under 21 years of age.

"The claim is excessive whenever the rate of the dowry exceeds the scale determined according to the region by the chief of the territory.

"Article 4: The courts of first instance are competent to judge disputes arising from the application of Article 3. They are authorized each time that they find that there has been an excessive demand by the parents, to give judgment free of charge for the plaintiff.

"Article 5: Every male citizen who retains his status under tribal custom can at the time of his marriage have registered by a civil officer on the marriage certificate his declaration that he will not take another wife as long as the marriage which he is contracting is not legally dissolved.

"This declaration constitutes the special act mentioned in Article 339, paragraph 2, of the Penal Code applicable in French West Africa, in French Equatorial Africa, in the Cameroons and in Togoland.

"Article 6: The Minister of France Overseas is responsible for the execution of this Decree which will be published in the official Gazette of the French Republic as also in the official bulletins of the territories interested and inserted in the Official Bulletin of the Ministry of France Overseas."

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

"1. The traffickers deprive the woman of the right to dispose of her person and exploit her like a chattel over which they exercise the right of ownership for the purpose of buying, exploiting and selling her person, disposing of her earnings, subjecting her to beating and torture and putting her to death."

Several examples are given.

"2. Raids (razzia), abductions, violence and trickery are constantly employed to capture victims for prostitution."

Several examples are given.

"3. In 1951, a North African was selling his victims at Paris for 100,000 francs a head. A French woman now sells for 400,000 francs in North Africa. In view of the risks involved, the sum of 1,200,000 francs is paid to the person undertaking the transport of the victims.

"4. In 1952, the Protection de la Jeune Fille at Paris investigated a case involving the shipment of dancers to Dakar by way of Geneva and Marseilles.

"5. Houses of prostitution commonly use the following method to hold their victims who are permitted by law or custom to leave the profession of their own free will. The women pay for their room and board, clothing, medical care and licences, and the balance of their earnings is turned over to the souteneur or brothel-keeper, who arranges matters so that their victims never accumulate savings enabling them to travel by train or to support themselves for a few days in the event of escape. They do this by fraudulently raising the amount of bills and by inventing further charges when the women succeed in paying them by means of extra work.

Several examples are given.

22 (i) MOROCCO

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.42.
- B. Materials collected under resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
  - (b) Material from specialized agencies: None
  - (c) Materials from non-governmental organizations:

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

"Morocco is probably a clearing centre for South America."

One example is given.



23. GREECE

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.59.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 19 November 1953 by the Minister of Justice in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The constitutional charters of the Hellenic State, which were based on the principles of the French Revolution of 1789, all contained virtually identical provisions which not only proscribed slavery but also freed slaves coming from other countries as soon as they set foot on Greek soil.

"Thus article 9 of the Constitution of 18 March 1844 provided that 'No man shall be bought or sold in Greece; a bondman or slave of any race or religion shall be free from the moment he sets foot on Greek soil.'

"It is noteworthy that no amendment was introduced by the Assembly of 1844 when this article was discussed; on the contrary, it was approved by the representatives in its original form, without amendment. (See the Records of the First Constitutional Assembly of 1844, page 250, session of 21 January 1944).

"The same provision was incorporated in article 13 of the Constitution of 18 March 1864, which was adopted by the Second Constitutional Assembly. In that instance also the article was approved as submitted, without amendment. (See the Official Gazette of the Assembly of 1864, page 376).

"That provision was again left unaltered when the Constitution of 1864 was revised by the second Bicameral Revisional Assembly in 1911 (article 13 of the revised Constitution).

"The Constitutions of 3 June 1927 and 1 January 1952 contain identical provisions reading as follows:

"All persons living within the boundaries of the Greek State shall enjoy complete protection of life and freedom, irrespective

of nationality, religion or language. Exceptions shall be admitted in cases governed by international law.' (Article 7 of the Constitution of 3 June 1927 and article 13 of the Constitution of 1 January 1952). This constitutional provision not only barred the legislature from enacting any provision to the contrary, but was also held to have expressly repealed the provisions of Roman civil law (which was in force until 1946) recognizing the institution of slavery.

"Even, however, before the Constitution of 1844, article 321 of our Criminal Justice Act, 1835 (no longer in force), prescribed the severest penalty - imprisonment for life - for the seizure and abduction of any person 'to a remote place to serve there as a slave or in a servile capacity'.

"To supply you with full information we quote below the whole of the relevant article of that Act:

"Article 321. Any person who takes another person unlawfully by force or fraud or, if the latter person is under the age of 14, with or without that person's consent and without the consent of his parents or guardians, so as to deprive him of the protection of the Government or of his legal custodians, shall commit abduction and be liable to:

"(1) imprisonment for life, if the person abducted has been removed to a remote place; or

"(2) imprisonment for a term of not less than 15 years, if the person abducted has been pressed into the naval or military service of a foreign Power, or if being under the age of 12 he was abducted by a charlatan, mendicant, impostor or like person; or

"(3) imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years if the abduction was not committed in any of the aforesaid circumstances.

"If the abducted person has not regained his freedom, an offender to whom paragraph (2) or (3) applies may not be released from the place of his imprisonment until the completion of the term prescribed by law (article 3)."

"The later Trade in the Body Act, No. N/1841, promulgated during the reign of King Otho, contained the following provisions:

"Article 1. The slave trade, known as trade in the body (Somateporia), shall continue to be prohibited throughout the realm.

"Article 2. Any person contravening this provision shall be liable, if he is found to have been a principal within the meaning of the Criminal Justice Act, to imprisonment for a term of not less than 10 or more than 15 years, or, if he was a mere accomplice, to a penalty to be determined in accordance with article 71 of the said Act. If the offence was attempted only, the penalties prescribed by the Act for attempted offences shall apply.

"Article 3. The master and every member of the crew of any Greek vessel used to convey or in an attempt to convey slaves intended for the slave trade shall, if he acted wilfully, be liable to the following penalties: The master shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for a principal in article 2 hereof, or, if the offence was attempted only, to the penalty prescribed by the Criminal Justice Act for attempted offences, and to be disqualified for life from holding a master's certificate; each other member, unless he has done some act constituting him a principal, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for accomplices, which if the offence was attempted only shall likewise be the penalty prescribed by the Criminal Justice Act for attempted offences.

"Article 4. A member of the crew other than the master shall be exempt from the penalty prescribed by the foregoing article if he has disclosed all the facts within his knowledge concerning the slave trade to the local Greek consular authority, or, if there is none, to the consular authority of any other Power which does not permit such traffic, before the departure of the vessel, or if he proves that he could not disclose those facts in the court of departure and has disclosed them to the commander of the first ship of war to search the vessel carrying the slaves or, if no such search has been made, to the Greek consular authority or, if there is

none, to a foreign consular authority in the first Greek or foreign port at which the vessel arrives. If he discloses the facts after the disposal of the slaves he shall be entitled to exemption from the penalty only on proof that he could not have disclosed them before. A person who has made such a disclosure shall be exempt from all liability towards the master of the vessel and shall be entitled to receive from the master his contractual pay and any other emoluments as though the whole voyage had been completed, and also the cost of his return passage to Greece. Every Greek consul shall be obliged to give him full protection and assistance.

"Article 5. If the owner of the vessel was aware that slaves were being carried or that an attempt was being made to carry them on his ship he shall be disqualified from holding a master's certificate and shall also be liable to the penalties prescribed in article 2.

"Article 6. Where a vessel has carried slaves from one point to another for a purpose other than the slave trade, and it is not proved that the purpose was to free the slaves, the master shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three to five years and each seaman to imprisonment for a term of six months to two years. The owner of the vessel shall, if he knew of the carriage of the slaves, be liable to the same penalty as the master. A seaman who disclose the carriage of the slaves to the competent authority in the circumstances and within the time limits specified in article 4 shall be exempt from all penalty and shall be entitled to the benefit of that article.

"Article 7. A major, minor or petty offence committed on a vessel against a slave as aforesaid shall be punishable according to the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act.

"Article 8. Greek consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents shall be deemed to be examining officers in respect of an offence to which this Act applies, and may commence and carry out investigations without previous instruction from the public prosecutor.

"Article 9. An authority receiving notice or otherwise becoming aware of traffic in or carriage of slaves shall if Greek be bound and if foreign be entitled to free the slaves forthwith.

"The Hellenic State ratified the International Slavery Convention, signed in Geneva on 15 September 1926, by Act No. 4473/1930 (Article 1).

"Article 2 of that Act provides that 'Any person who commits an offence mentioned in article 1 (2) of the Convention ratified by this Act, or who is an accomplice to such an offence shall, unless a severer penalty is provided therefor, be liable to the penalty provided by article 321 (3) of the Criminal Justice Act.

"Conviction of one of the offences hereinbefore specified shall, even if the penalty includes restitution, entail the consequences prescribed by articles 21, 23 and 33 of the Act.'

"The new Greek Penal Code (Act No. 1492/1950), which entered into force on 1 January 1951, contains the following relevant provisions:

"A. In article 321: Any person who by fraud or violence takes a person so as to deprive him of the protection of the State, or enslaves or in a similar manner deprives a person of liberty, shall be liable to imprisonment.

"B. In article 323:

"(1) Any person engaging in the slave trade shall be liable to hard labour.

"(2) The slave trade includes the capture, acquisition or disposal in any manner of a person with intent to enslave him; the acquisition in any manner of a slave with intent to sell or exchange him; the disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with intent to sell or exchange him, and generally every form of trade in or carriage of a slave.

"(3) Any person who accepts any kind of employment on a vessel, knowing that it is intended for use or is being used in the slave trade, and any person who, knowing that the vessel

is intended for such use or is being so used, voluntarily remains in such employment, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

- "(4) Any person who directly or indirectly procures a vessel to be chartered, knowing that it is intended for use in the slave trade shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.
- "(5) Any person who transports a slave from one place to another for some other purpose than that of the slave trade shall, unless the purpose is to liberate the slave, be liable to imprisonment.
- "(6) The owner and the master of a vessel used with their knowledge for such transport of a slave shall be liable to the same penalty.

"Having provided above a general outline of our existing law on slavery, we shall now take up the specific questions contained in your questionnaire.

"1. Slavery as defined in article 1 (1) of the International Slavery Convention of 1926 - that is, the condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised - does not exist in Greece. On the contrary, as we have mentioned above, it is expressly prohibited by the Constitution (article 13 of the Constitution of 1 January 1952 which is now in force), and by article 322 of the new Penal Code, cited above.

"This provision of the Constitution protects the right to personal freedom, even against the Legislature.

"Thus in Greece there can be no question of capitis deminutio maxima involving a loss of status libertatis. In Greece the status libertatis is never lost. Article 13 of the Constitution of 1952, now in force, which is one of the fundamental provisions on which that status is based, establishes an individual right not only for Greeks but also for aliens.

"Our new Civil Code does not recognize the principle of slavery nor, in view of the constitutional prohibition of such recognition, could it do so.

"2. The slave trade (traite des esclaves), as defined in article 1 (2) of the International Slavery Convention, is prohibited in Greece by the above-mentioned constitutional provision, and by article 323 of the Penal Code now in force, prohibiting every form of trade in or carriage of a slave, which we have cited above.

"3. The following are the replies to each of the subdivisions of this question:

"(a) and (b) Serfdom - that is, the condition of a slave not belonging to a master but to the land which he tills and transferred with the land when this is legally disposed of, and other traditional forms of involuntary unpaid service exacted by landowners and other employers of labour, do not exist in Greece.

"(c) and (d) Debt bondage of persons is not recognized by the Civil Code now in force in Greece (nor could it be recognized in view of the provisions of the above-mentioned article 13 of the Constitution of 1952).

"Likewise, the pledging and pawning of third persons as security for, debt (that is, practices resembling the nexum se dare of Roman Law) are not recognized by the Civil Code now in force in Greece (nor could they be recognized for the reason given above).

"The practices referred to in sub-sections (c) and (d) of the questionnaire are completely unknown in existing Greek law, in as much as they presuppose a legislative conception of human beings not as subjects but as objects of rights, that is to say as slaves. Consequently, in view of the above-mentioned constitutional provision, such practices could not possibly be established and recognized by our civil law.

"(e) The exploitation of children under the form of adoption is not recognized by Greek law. On the contrary, article 324 of the new Penal Code contains the following provision: 'Any person who removes a minor from the authority of his parents or guardians or of other persons authorized to have charge of him, and any person who abets the voluntary escape of a minor from the authority of the persons aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than three years. If the offender committed the act for gain or with intent to use the minor for an immoral purpose, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years.'

"Adoption as envisaged by the Civil Code precludes any possibility of exploitation of the child. The relevant provisions (articles 1568 to 1588) require the consent of the adopted person to the adoption or, if he is not of age, the consent of his parents or guardian and the permission of the family council. The adopter must be at least 18 years older than the adopted person, without legitimate offspring, under no legal disability and more than 50 years of age.

"The adoption is always effected by order of the court (of first instance), which gives consent only if, after inquiry into the moral character and means of the adopter, it deems the adoption to be advantageous to the adopted person.

"(f) The purchase of wives and the inheritance of widows by the heir of the deceased husband, involving subjection of the woman to a man not of her choice, has never existed in Greece as a custom even in the most ancient period.

"(g) Forms of prostitution of women and children depending on the rights of ownership over them and involving the exercise of such a right, do not exist in Greece, because this would presuppose a concept of such persons as objects of rights, that is to say, as slaves. On the contrary, such acts are prohibited by the existing law.



"Thus article 351 (1) of the new Penal Code relating to prostitution (trade in human bodies) contains the following provisions:

"I. Any person who for the purpose of gratifying the lust of another -

"(a) engages or abducts a female minor, even with her consent, for the purpose of prostitution, or

"(b) by violence, deceit, threats, duress or abuse of authority or any other coercive means engages or abducts a female minor for the purpose of prostitution, or

"(c) by such means retains a woman against her will in a brothel or compels her to engage in prostitution, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months or more than three years and to a fine, unless the offence is punishable by a severer penalty.

"The second paragraph of article 324 of the Code is also relevant;

"If the offender committed the act for gain or with intent to use the minor for an immoral purpose, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years."

"4 and 5. Since 1926, the year in which the Geneva Slavery Convention was signed, the Greek State has ratified this Convention by article 1 of Act No. 4473/1930; whilst article 2 of the same Act provides very severe penalties for any violation of article 1 of the Convention. The text of article 2 was cited above.

"Subsequently, on 1 January 1951, the new Greek Penal Code was brought into effect (Act No. 1492/1950) article 322, of the Code prohibits the seizure of a person in order to enslave him, and article 323 prohibits trade of a person in order to enslave him, and article 323 prohibits trade in and carriage of slaves and serfs. However, no case to which they could apply has yet arisen. The texts of both the above-mentioned articles (322 and 323) of the new Penal Code have been cited above."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

24. GUATEMALA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.68.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:  
ILO: "Indigenous Peoples", pages 350, 373, 491, 492, 493.
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

25. HAITI

- A. Previously available materials: No previous government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Government reply:

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti transmitted the following information to the Secretary-General on 18 August 1953 with reference to the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude:

"1. Slavery as defined in article 1 of the International Slavery Convention of 1926 was abolished throughout the territory of the Republic with the proclamation of the independence of Haiti on 1 January 1804.

"2. The slave trade was prohibited in Haiti as a result of the proclamation of the country's independence.

"3 (a) No.

"3 (b) No.

"3 (c) No.

"3 (d) No.

"3 (e) As in all countries where the standard of living in rural areas is considerably lower than in the towns, it is a fairly long-standing custom in Haiti for the peasants to place their children as domestic servants with townspeople. The purpose of this custom is not, however, involve the children in any form of servitude but to provide them with educational opportunities and standard of living of which they would be deprived, if they remained with their families which are usually poor.

"3 (f) This practice does not exist in Haiti.

"3 (g) This practice is not encountered in Haiti.

"4. None of the practices described exist in Haiti. It has not been necessary to enact legislation to control or repress them.

"5. See reply to the preceding questions."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

## 26. HONDURAS

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.13.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"In reply to the questionnaire... the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would inform the Secretariat that none of the forms of slavery defined in article 1 of the International Slavery Convention exist in the Republic of Honduras, slavery having been abolished at the time of the attainment of national independence in 1821.

"The Federal Constitution of Central America of 1824 lays down that 'all men are free in the Republic. No person protected by its laws can be a slave, nor can any person trafficking in slaves be a citizen'. That principle was embodied in subsequent political constitutions of the Republic of Honduras. The Constitution of 1936 guarantees to all inhabitants whether they be natives or aliens, inviolability of human life, individual security, liberty, equality before the law and property, and such rights are obviously not enjoyed by persons or groups of persons subjected slavery."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

27. ICELAND

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.2.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs... has the honour to state that the questionnaire... is altogether inapplicable as far as Iceland is concerned. The Ministry, therefore, has nothing to add to its former letters of 5 May 1950 and 23 April 1952."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

28. INDIA<sup>1/</sup>

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.70 and E/AC.33/R.11, pages 17-22, 35-37, 49.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Governments of Bilashpur, Andaman, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Tripura, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur, Kutch, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Mysore have no further material to supply on the comments of the ad hoc Committee on Slavery.

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<sup>1/</sup> The reply of the Government of India is on an area basis.

"The comments of the other State Governments are as follows:

"28 (i) BOMBAY

"In view of the comments of the Ad Hoc Committee of the United Nations on Slavery, the Government of Bombay have furnished the detailed information in respect of the following legislation which has been passed by that Government to facilitate checking of slavery and servitude in that State:

- "(i) The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923;
  - "(ii) The Bombay Devadasi Protection Act, 1934;
  - "(iii) The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946;
  - "(iv) The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947; and
  - "(v) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.
- "(i) The Act prohibits soliciting in any street or public place or place of public resort, as also carrying on prostitution in the vicinity of any place of public religious worship, educational institution, public park, cinema theatre and such other public places. The Act also provides for the removal of prostitutes from any house, room or place in which business of common prostitution is carried on. Living on the earnings of prostitution, importing women and girls for prostitution, detaining them unlawfully for that purpose and procuring are illegal and punishable under the Act. The Act also declares it to be an offence for the keeper of any public place of amusement or entertainment to knowingly permit prostitutes to remain in such a place for the purpose of their trade.
- "(ii) Prohibits the dedication of girls as Devdasis. Under (iii), persons imposing any restrictions in Harijans or acting in a manner so as to result in discrimination against them merely on the ground that they are Harijans in respect of places referred to in sub-clauses (i), (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi) or any conveyance referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of section 3 are liable to be punished with imprisonment and fine under section 7 of the Act. Under (iv), offence under section 6 of the Act has been made cognizable. Persons preventing Harijans from exercising any right conferred by the Act or molesting

or obstructing or causing or attempting to cause obstruction to Harijans in the performance of the rights in the matter of temple entry are liable to be punished with imprisonment and fine. As regards (v), section 9 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, prohibits the landlord from recovering rent in terms of service or labour from his tenant. Before the application of the Act such forms of rent were rampant particularly in alienated villages such as Jagirdari, Talukdari, Khoti, etc., villages. If any landlord contravenes this provision of law, he is liable to be punished under section 81 of the Act. This offence is a cognizable one under the Act and the penalty prescribed is a fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000/-.

"The abolition of the Hali system in Surat district was achieved through an informal agreement between the representatives of the Halis and the Dhanyamas. No legislation was considered necessary. The terms of the agreement provide for minimum wages both in cash and kind separately for men and women and children and for the different occupations and also hours of work, overtime and other conditions of service. The minimum wage fixed by the agreement is Rs. 1-2-0 in cash per diem for stray labourers and Rs. 300/- per annum payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 25/- for males employed on an annual basis. These minima are higher than the minimum wage of Rs. 1/- per day for casual labourers and Rs. 275/- per annum for attached labourers recommended by the Hali Labour Inquiry Committee. In order to settle any dispute that may arise in the implementation of the terms of the agreement, the Government has instructed the Collector of Surat to set up panchayats consisting of two representatives each of the labourers and their masters in all villages where the Hali system was prevalent. Such panchayats have been set up. Among the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of the Halis of the Surat district the following three special schemes were sanctioned by the Government:

- "(i) Organization of multi-purpose societies for provision of Finance facilities for sale of agricultural produce, supply

of domestic requirements, promotion of cottage industries and encouraging savings;

"(ii) provision of houses to them through co-operative housing societies under which scheme ten societies were organized. This scheme provides for grant of:

"(a) an interest free loan of Rs.400/- per dwellings;

"(b) a subsidy of Rs.100/- per dwelling towards the cost of dwelling;

"(c) a subsidy of Rs.1,000/- per society for construction of a well for drinking water only where there are no facilities for drinking water nor the locations of the societies;

"(d) a subsidy on account of employment of an overseer at Rs.100/- per mensem for the two years and three Secretaries at Rs.50/- p.m. for five years for the societies; and

"(e) provision of building materials like wood, bamboos at half cost and unoccupied Government lands in 'gaothans' at concessional rate;

"(iii) Organization of a federation for supervision over and co-ordinations of marketing societies for which the Government has sanctioned the following aid:

"(a) subsidy equal to the pay of the manager and two clerks for the first five years, and

"(b) subsidy at Rs.50/- p.m. for the first three years towards the cost of management.

"In addition suitable house sites have been provided to enable agricultural labourers to build huts of their own and special attention is paid to their needs. The village Improvement Committee has also undertaken a scheme for the:

"(i) imparting of technical education to Halis in the Surat district, and

"(ii) for the development of bee-keeping for which grants are paid by the Government.

"The Government has also sanctioned a scheme under the post-war Reconstruction programme for grant of financial assistance for organization of co-operative farming societies. The scheme is in force in the Surat district among other districts of this State. Instructions have been issued to the Backward Class Welfare Officer to pay particular attention to the needs of the Dubla boys and to take them in Backward Class hostels in as large a number as possible. The question of providing employment to the Halis during the slack season as far as possible by a co-ordinated programme of public works, is being examined by that Government."

"28 (ii) COORG

"Forced or compulsory labour has been defined as 'all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily'. Forced labour as defined above has not been in existence in Coorg since the 31st March 1931. Action has already been taken by the State Government to abolish forced or compulsory labour and to delete the offending provision in the Revenue Manual relating to the service called 'Itty Bitty'.

"At present the workers are at liberty to leave their employment and the employers cannot compel them to work. Though payment of advances is permissible under the payment of Wages Act, the workers are not bound to repay the amount by working. In cases of default in the repayment of the advances, the employers will have to go to the Civil Court for the recovery of the same. During the inquiry into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers and also during the agricultural labour inquiry, the existence of forced labour was not noticed in Coorg. The Constitution of India also guarantees legal protection against forced labour and the exaction of forced labour is an offence and is punishable under section 374 of the Indian Penal Code. Action is also being taken by the State Government to give wide publicity to this provision in order to stop all sorts of forced labour, if any."



"28 (iii) MADHYA BHARAT

"The information supplied by the State Government earlier in reply to the United Nations questionnaire on slavery and servitude relates to the whole of Madhya Bharat and the question of non-self-governing and Metropolitan territories does not arise.

"The Madhya Bharat Begar (Forced Labour) Act has not yet come into operation in the State and mention to the contrary in the previous reply was due to an oversight. Such an Act, has, however, been in force in the territories of the former Dhar State, now merged into Madhya Bharat.

"No such practice of prostitution of women and children, as contemplated under question no.3 (g) of the original questionnaire, as would involve the exercise of ownership over them, is known to be prevalent in any part of the State.

"Zamindaris and Jagirs have since been abolished in the State.

"As regards the list of documents required by the Ad Hoc Committee, a copy of the Dhar State Slavery and Forced Labour Prohibition Act and a copy of the Madhya Bharat Harijan Removal of Disabilities Act of 1949, with amendment thereto, are enclosed.<sup>1/</sup>

"The State Government would gratefully welcome the suggestions, if any, in respect of that State that may be offered by the United Nations."

"28 (iv) MADRAS

"In the State of Madras, forced labour is prevalent in some villages in some forms given below:

"(i) carrying of luggage of visiting officials from village to village,

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<sup>1/</sup> These documents are not reproduced here in view of resolution 593 (VI) of the General Assembly on control and limitation of documentation; they are, however, available for examination.

- "(ii) supplying pots of hot water free of cost to visiting Government officials, and
- "(iii) clearing forest-ways.

"The State Government have since issued orders prohibiting such objectionable practices. They have also considered it unnecessary to undertake any legislation to ban forced labour, as no such practice exists in that State at present."

"28 (v) ORISSA

"Forced and bonded labours have disappeared and no one is now under any legal obligation to service under anyone else. In practice, however, some poor people in some parts of the State serve their rich neighbours like village headmen for a fixed term at less than prevailing rate of remunerations on account of their indebtedness. They are legally free at any time to leave their service, but they generally cannot afford to do so on account of their poverty. Such cases are, however, rare."

"28 (vi) PUNJAB

"Slavery as defined in article 1 of the International Slavery Convention of 1926, does not exist in the Punjab State in any acute or extensive form.

"Serfdom i.e. compulsory or hereditary attachment to land accompanied by obligations to render service to the landlord also does not exist in that State. Certain traditional forms of voluntary unpaid service is found to exist in the Kulu Sub-Division of Kangra District where such service is performed either for the landowners or for the local Devatas. This service, however, is also rendered in lieu of rent concessions given by the landowners and in the case of Devatas, it is not exacted by force, but is rendered willingly by tenants for the sake of spiritual benefits which they expect to gain by such service. Purchase of wives and inheritance of widows by the heir of the deceased husband or by other members of the brotherhood has been practised in some form or the other in the Simla District and in

some parts of Kangra District, but in all such transfers the woman is always a willing party and it is very seldom that compulsion or force is exercised on the woman to marry a man not of her own choice. This practice is also gradually decreasing with the spread of education and the improvement in the economic conditions of the peasantry in the hilly districts.

"Since the exchange of populations in the Punjab State after the partition, no organized prostitution now exists in the Punjab State, although brothels run by private agencies are to be found scattered in most of the larger towns. In all these places, women are generally not forced to tender themselves for prostitution and they are always parties to the illicit gains of their trade.

"No system of ~~banded~~ bonded labour is found in the State.

"In view of the conditions prevailing in the province as stated in the preceding paragraphs, it has not been found necessary to enact any special legislation to combat slavery or serfdom in any form or to deal with slave trade and other forms of servitude resembling slavery. Immoral traffic in women and children Act and the provisions in the Punjab Municipal Act deal with prostitution and the keeping of brothels which provide adequate safeguards.

"Begar or forced labour was prevailing in a fairly extensive form in the rural areas many years ago, but as a result of the stringent instructions issued by the Government such labour has now very substantially decreased and in any case no forced labour is now taken by any servants of the Government for Government work.

"Cases of sale of women from other provinces to persons in the Punjab have occasionally come to notice as there is paucity of women in the State and where such sale has been occasioned by fraud or where the woman is an unwilling party, action is generally taken by the police under the ordinary criminal law of the State.

"The State Government's reply to the question No.3 (a), (b) and (c) on Slavery and Servitude, appearing in Document E/AC.33/Add.70, may be substituted by the following:

"3 (a) Serfdom. Does not exist.

"The service tenures and service tenancy are not instances of serfdom but these were grants of land made for rendering service which was either of a public or of a private nature. The incidents of such tenures or tenancies are regulated by section 181 of the B.T. Act and section 77 of the C.N.T. Act. Where the service to be rendered is of a public nature, for instance in case of Choukidari or Goraiti lands, the grantee can retain possession so long as he renders the service. Where the service rendered is of a private nature the landlord can resume the land when he no longer requires the service.

"(b) Traditional forms of involuntary unpaid service exacted by Landowners and other employers of labour:

"The system of forced labour has practically ceased to exist in Bihar. The practice was previously rampant in the district of Hazaribagh, but in the Land Revenue Administration Report of 1947-48 it is reported that Begari or Forced labour is extinct. But predial conditions appertaining to tenancies were commuted during the settlement proceedings and any realization by the landlord in excess of the recorded rent is punishable under section 63 of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act or under section 75 of the Bihar Tenancy Act.

"(c) Debt bondage: This generally went by the name of 'Kamiauti' and was mostly rampant in the district of Palamau and Hazaribagh. The usual form it took was that the landlord advanced some loan to an agricultural labourer in lieu of which he was required to work for the landlord on low wages. In order to eliminate the evils of the system, the Bihar and Orissa Kamiauti Agreements Act 1920 was passed which provides that no such agreement for rendering labour could be made for a period exceeding one year. The agreement should be made by a registered instrument

and must provide for wages at fair and equitable rates and the debt together with interest will be deemed to be cancelled at the end of the year. As a matter of fact the Kamiauti system has practically ceased to exist except in a few isolated places. The administration of the Kamiauti Agreement Act is being supervised by the District Officers as well as by the staff of the Labour Department who take adequate steps against any contravention of the Act."

"28 (vii) UTTAR PRADESH

"No practices exist in any territory subject to the control of the Government which may be restrictive of the liberty of any person and may tend to subject that person to a state of servitude. Sometimes back the practice of exacting 'Begar' was found prevalent in some rural areas of the State. But in order to check this practice the State Government passed an Act called 'Removal of Social Disabilities' in 1947. Instructions have also been issued to the district authorities in the State from time to time to enforce the provisions of the said Act and to see that instances of harassment and servitude do not go unpunished. Other practices mentioned in the questionnaire do not exist in the State. As a result of the above legislation the practice of Begar has practically ceased to exist in the State."

"28 (viii) WEST BENGAL

"In the district of Bankura, big agriculturists sometimes make under-payment to their labourers.

"In the district of Jalapaiguri 'Adhiars' or half-share cultivators are required to give from labour to their Jotedars on festive and ceremonial occasions. In the same district the Jotedars often advance money to labourers and compel them to work free for a fixed period without any payment. The occasion for such advance arises when a labourer wants to take a wife and needs money for the purpose.

"There are no specific enactments under which these practices can be totally stopped. The enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in the cases of Agricultural Labour is expected to go a long way in the weeding out of these evils."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:

ILO: "Indigenous Peoples" pages 392, 393, 394, 395, 546.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

Indian Council of World Affairs:

"NOTE ON THE EXTENT OF SLAVERY AND FORCED  
LABOUR IN INDIA

"LEGAL POSITION: Article 23 of the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India prohibits traffic in human beings, and begar and similar forms of forced labour. The Indian Penal Code also contains provisions prohibiting slavery and forced labour. A mild form of forced labour was permissible under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, which was repealed by the Criminal Tribes Law (Repeal) Act, 1952 (No. XXIV of 1952). Under the terms of the former enactment the Provincial Governments were empowered to establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements for the criminal tribes. The Act further empowered the Provincial Governments to establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory school for the children of such tribes. After some experience of the Act, the State Governments of Bombay and Madras had it replaced by a Habitual Offenders Act; and a Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949 recommended the repeal of the Act and the enactment of a central Act for habitual offenders. In pursuance of this recommendation the Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal) Act<sup>1/</sup> was passed in March 1952, laying down that the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and every other law corresponding thereto in any State or part thereof shall stand repealed on 31 August 1952. Since the adoption of this measure, Habitual Offenders' Acts have been passed by the States of Punjab, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh also.

1/ Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, 6 March 1952, p.111.

"ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT: Subsequent to the adoption of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, by the ILO, both the Houses of the Indian Legislature adopted a resolution in 1931 stating that the Draft Convention on forced labour could not be ratified until it was modified so as to exclude labour exacted under the Criminal Tribes Act 1924, the Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release Act and other similar legislation in force in India and recommending to the Government of India to proceed to take action on all other provisions of the Convention and the Recommendations concerning forced labour as soon as practicable. The Government of India accepted this resolution and requested the Provincial Governments to examine these Acts with a view to removing all forms of forced labour as early as possible. The Government of India on its part amended the Bengal Regulation, 1806, and certain Land Revenue Acts as to stop the use of forced labour by private individuals and by landlords. Administrative instructions were issued by certain Provincial Governments to stop the use of forced labour by touring officers. Many of the Indian States also enacted legislation on the subject of forced labour on representation by the Government of India.<sup>1/</sup>

"The Government of India appointed an Officer on Special Duty in 1948 to study the various enactments and all available literature on forced labour and to submit a report indicating the extent to which present legislation is inadequate for stopping forced labour and suggesting the administrative and legislative measures called for. The Office submitted his report recently. On the basis of the recommendations made by him, the Government of India has requested the State Governments to consider the deletion of objectionable provisions in certain existing legal enactments.

"In addition, the Government of India has collected information as to the extent of forced labour prevalent in various parts of the country during the course of the agriculture labour inquiry conducted by it. The

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<sup>1/</sup> Indian Labour Year Book 1947-48, Published by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, page 204.

desirability of formulating legislation to eradicate this evil will be considered after the detailed information has been considered.

"The data collected revealed that while in the sample villages in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and the Part 'C' States, no cases of begar (forced labour) were reported, forced labour in some form or other was being exacted in 74 sample villages spread over different States. It took the form of contractual obligation to continue in the service of the same employer till the loan advance with interest or without it was cleared, or it took the form of low wages to attached workers drawn from depressed classes or aboriginal tribes who were not free to work with other employers. Consequently, this resulted in a chronic state of underemployment and social disabilities. In certain cases it was found that besides the attached worker who was bound by a contract, it was obligatory on the other members of his family to work on the farm for the master either without any separate remuneration or at nominal wages. The abolition by most of the State Governments of Zamindari and similar other measures adopted by the State and the Union Governments states the report, have tended to gradual elimination of begar or forced labour."1/

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

"1. In India, some of the ashrams or women's homes, which are theoretically intended to shelter poor women and widows, are in reality found to be traps to enslave victims for the traffic in persons (Bulletin of the National Council of Women in India. September-October 1952).

"2. Regular traffic is carried on in Rawain, India, with the merchants of Delhi, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Amritsar, and Lucknow."

29. INDONESIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 57 and 89 and E/AC.33/R.11, pages 8 and 38.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

30. IRAN

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.61

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1/ Agricultural Wages in India. Vol. I. pp.viii x 47. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. 1952.



B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Permanent Delegation of Iran... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that Iranian legislation conforms in general with the fundamental principles set forth in the report of the Committee of Experts and in that of the Secretary-General."

31. IRAQ

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.62.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"Information transmitted on 7 December 1953 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"1. Slavery as defined in article (1) of the International Slavery Convention of 1926 does not exist in any territory subject to the control of the Iraqi Government.

"2. Slave trade as defined in article (1) of the International Slavery Convention of 1926 does not exist in any of the territories subject to the control of Iraqi Government.

"3. No practices exist in any territory subject to the control of the Iraqi Government which are restrictive of the liberty of the person and which tend to subject that person to state of servitude."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

"1. The position in respect to prostitutes in reserved districts and most of the brothels subject to police control, is as follows:

Prostitutes may not leave these districts or establishments nor may they leave the profession without prior authorization. The formalities relating to departure are much more complicated than those relating to entry.

"Abstract from the Baghdad Penal Code. Regulation No.33 of 1943.

"Article 5. 'Houses of prostitution may be visited between the hours of 3 p.m. and 11 p.m. 'A prostitute shall not absent herself from a house of prostitution after 3 p.m.'

"Article 9. 'A prostitute shall not move from one establishment to another without permission from the chief administrative officer of the Liwa.'

"Article 13. 'A prostitute who repents of her life may apply to the Minister or to the appropriate government official for the removal of the restrictions imposed upon her.'

"To sum up:

"In order to become an inmate of a house of prostitution, only a declaration of identity by the procurer and a photograph of the woman are required.

"In order to leave the house of prostitution temporarily, the prostitute must select a time outside working hours.

"In order to change her employer, she must obtain the permission of a government official.

"In order to change her profession, she must obtain the permission of a Minister.

"2. There is no protection of women and children in IRAQ. Reports state that the houses of prostitution are filled with orphan girls.

"3. Foreign stage performers are sometimes imported from the Balkan countries by procurers, with the help of special agencies."

32. ISRAEL

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.41.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 16 September 1953 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The answers to the questionnaire are as follows:

"Questions 1, 2 and 3 are answered in the negative.

"Question 4 (a). Article 64 of the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure recognizes the validity of contracts and obligations only if they are not prohibited by law and not contrary to 'public morals or to public order'. In consequence, any obligation aiming at subjecting any person to any form of serfdom or compulsory service is illegal and void.

"(b) Under section 261 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, the unlawful compulsion to labour 'against the will' of any person is a misdemeanour punishable with one year's imprisonment.

"(c) The Females (Contract of Employment) Ordinance, 1936, denies enforceability to a contract by which a female under the age of 17 years binds herself to render any menial service for a period exceeding one year, or by which payment for such service is agreed to be made to any person other than the female rendering such service.

"(d) Under section 6 of the Law of Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, the Attorney General may appear and be heard in any proceedings if it appears to him that 'any public right or interest is or may be affected or involved'. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, the Attorney General intervenes in all proceedings in which the rights or interest of minors, lunatics, absentees and other unrepresented persons are involved.

"(e) Amongst Moslem and other oriental sectors of the population there still prevails the custom that a dowry is paid by the husband to the wife and that, in the case of a young bride, it is paid over to her father or guardian. In order to prevent that this custom lead to involuntary subjection of young girls to husbands not chosen by them, the Law on the Marriage Age was enacted on the 1st August, 1950. This law raised the minimum age of marriage for girls from 15 to 17 years and abolished a number of defences of which the husband could, before the enactment, avail himself in the case of a contravention.

"(f) The Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, contains a number of provisions relating to offences against morality which aim to suppress prostitution of women and children. The keeping or managing of a brothel and assistance therein (sections 163 and 167), any sort of procuration for immoral purposes (sections 161 and 162) or the detention of a woman against her will for such purposes (section 170); withholding clothes or other property from a woman with intent to induce or compel her to remain on premises for such purposes (section 171); and allowing a child between the age of two and sixteen years to reside in or to frequent a brothel (section 170) are offences under the aforementioned law.

"Question 5: The legal provisions cited in answer to Question 4 and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice in Habeas Corpus proceedings, have proved to be a sufficient safeguard against any attempt at subjecting any one to any form of serfdom or servitude incompatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

#### 33. LEBANON

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.12.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:  
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

"The unsuspecting recruits come from the backward mountainous districts of the country in response to offers of well-paid employment as domestic servants.

"The Lebanese Women's Federation undertakes to inform prostitutes that their debts do not constitute a legal obstacle to **their** release.

"Girls of twelve years of age have been found in houses of prostitution."

34. LIBERIA

A. Previously available materials: Material of an historical nature will be found in The Suppression of Slavery (United Nations publications ST/SOA/4), Part II, Section F.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

35. LUXEMBOURG

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.3.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475(XV): None

36. MEXICO

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.54.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475(XV)

- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:

ILO: "Indigenous Peoples" pages 351, 374, 375, 500.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society:

"The Government of Mexico, in which peonage used to be widespread,... and provided in its Agrarian Code that groups of not less than 20 people could petition the Government for a grant of a collective agricultural unit known as an 'ejido' and between 1922 and 1934, 7 1/2 million hectares of land were distributed in ejidos. An ejido is usually 10 hectares of agricultural land and 80 hectares of pasture land per holding. The ejido system should be applied in all countries in which peonage exists."

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: "Attention is drawn to the fact that not only is the work of the prostitute profitable to many people apart from herself, but the various taxes to which it is subject virtually constitute traffic in persons by the State."

One example is given.

37. NETHERLANDS

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 28 and 82.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"Information transmitted on 10 November 1953 by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Netherlands Government after reviewing their earlier reply to the 1950 questionnaire on slavery and servitude (E/AC.33/10/Add. 28 and 82) are of the opinion that, as for the Netherlands and for Netherlands New Guinea, there is nothing to be added to the information already transmitted.

"The Government of the Netherlands Antilles have informed the Netherlands Government that they wish to add to their previous answer that close co-operation is maintained with the competent authorities in Surinam in charge of the control against slavery and servitude."

Information transmitted on 9 December 1953 by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Government of Surinam have informed the Netherlands Government that their reply to the 1950 questionnaire on slavery and servitude should be supplemented as follows:

"If in section 3, sub (e) of the questionnaire adoption is taken in the sense of legal recognition of children by persons other than the parents, such exploitation does not exist in Surinam, because - as in the Netherlands - adoption in that sense is unknown in the laws of Surinam.

"Cases are known, however, where children are taken into families and raised there with the intention - or partly with the intention - to make use of their services later. This practice has in the past given rise to complaints and upon investigation it appeared that certain of such cases might be considered as exploitation of children.

"This evil, however, is now, due to the efforts of youth police and social workers, almost non-existent."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

"A reserved district is permitted at Seroe Rondo in the Netherlands Antilles. On 31 December 1949, police records included 230 registered indigenous prostitutes and 1,636 alien prostitutes imported through the white slave traffic. Among the indigenous prostitutes, there were thirty-two minors between fourteen and twenty years of age, including eight of fourteen and fifteen years of age."

### 38. NEW ZEALAND

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 26 and 91.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 6 January 1954 by the Minister of External Affairs in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Minister regrets that it has not proved possible to respond to the Secretary-General's Note by the specified date of 30 November 1953. The Government, however, has now been able to complete a review of its reply to the Questionnaire (which was transmitted in two Notes dated 12 September 1950 and 25 June 1952), and there are no modifications or additions which it considers should be made to the information contained in the reply."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

39. NICARAGUA

A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

40. NORWAY

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.7

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None



41. PAKISTAN

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 44 and 74.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Government of Pakistan has transmitted all the material available with the Foreign Minister's Notes No. UN (A)-3/77/50 dated the 10th November 1950 and No. UN (I)-3/29/52 dated the 30th April 1952."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

42. PANAMA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.63.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

43. PARAGUAY

A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

44. PERU

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.52 and E/AC.33/R.14, page 88.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply: None

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:

ILO: "Indigenous Peoples", pages 376, 382, 386.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

45. THE PHILIPPINES

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.67 and E/AC.33/R.11, pages 9, 40-41.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

46. POLAND

- A. Previously available materials: The Questionnaire was returned without reply (E/AC.33/10/Add.16).
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

47. SAUDI ARABIA

- A. Previously available materials: No Government reply. See E/AC.33/R.14, page 66. See also Report of the Fourth Session of the Advisory Committee of Experts of the League of Nations, League document C.188, M.173.1937.VI, Annex 6.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Government reply: None
  - (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
  - (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:  
The Anti-Slavery Society: "Saudi-Arabia: The Ottoman Empire claimed to have sovereignty over the greater part of Arabia, but it is doubtful whether the Sultan of Turkey really ruled over all that he claimed. In 1889 slavery was abolished by law in the Ottoman Empire, and that law applied in theory to a great part of Arabia, but was not effective in some of those countries. Turkey was defeated in the First World War (1914-18), and the Turkish colonies were ceded to the Principal Allied Powers. Following that war the Hijaz, on the eastern shores of the Red Sea, which had certainly been under effective Turkish rule, was set up as an independent kingdom, and one of the first acts of the first ruler, King Hussein, was to abrogate the Ottoman law abolishing the status of slavery. He even imposed a tax of 10 per cent on the sale of human beings. In due course King Hussein was defeated by King Ibn Saud, the ruler of the Nejd, the country to the east of the Hijaz, and the Hijaz and the Nejd were united under his rule in the year 1925, and given the name Saudi-Arabia.

"There is no doubt that the status of slavery exists in Saudi-Arabia. Many European residents in Saudi-Arabia in the past fifteen years, sympathetic to the way of life of the inhabitants of that country, have testified in books

written by them to that fact. Eldon Rutter, who has spent a great part of his life in Saudi-Arabia, in his book 'The Holy Cities of Arabia', and in a lecture which he delivered to the Royal Asian Society in London in 1933, said, 'Slavery exists in every part of Arabia, except Aden, as a normal social institution, but I have only seen one slave market where slaves are displayed in a public place like merchandise. That was in Mecca in a narrow street called the Suk el Abed. In all the other towns and villages, including the Persian Gulf towns, the slaves are sold privately. In some places there are dealers who keep a definite stock of slaves; in others there are merely agents who dispose of any slave whom a person may wish to sell'.

"Colonel Gerald de Gaury, who has received high honours from King Ibn Saud, says in his book 'Arabian Journey', published in 1950, (p. 89), 'Slaves are still sold in Saudi-Arabia... The chief market is in the Sug at Suwaigua in Mecca (of which Eldon Rutter published a description), and the main route for them is to Mecca from the Yemen, to which they are brought in sailing boats from the opposite coast of Africa'. He mentions that he had heard on good authority that boys were still arriving on the Oman coast in 1947 from the Mukron coast of Baluchistan, and that girls are brought from Aleppo in Syria and sold in Arabia. These are unofficial sources of information, but there is also official information which confirms the existence of slavery in Saudi-Arabia by implication.

"On 2nd October, 1936, King Ibn Saud made a decree entitled 'The Instructions Concerning Traffic in Slaves'. Part I prohibits the importation of slaves into Saudi-Arabia, as well as the enslavement of any free person; Part II gives slaves rights of protection against their masters, as well as the right to buy their liberty, thereby admitting the existence of the slave status. Part III provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Slaves, and for the licencing of slave brokers. During the session of the ad hoc Committee on Slavery, as well as during the preparation of the Secretary-General's Report on Slavery (E/2357), the United Nations addressed requests to the Government of Saudi-Arabia for information on slavery. To none of these was a reply received. The inference to be drawn from this persistent silence is that the Government of Saudi-Arabia did not wish to reveal the position on slavery existing within its borders."

48. SWEDEN

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.32.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 8 October 1953 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Swedish Government still consider that the information earlier submitted adequately answers the Swedish Government's points of view in this matter. Consequently, I am not in a position to submit any additional information."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

49. SYRIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.5.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: "The Institutions du Bon Pasteur, which maintain reception centres for minor girls brought before the courts, suffering from neglect or under protection, have informed us that they have encountered many cases of trafficking among the young girls taken in by them."

One example is given.

50. THAILAND

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.21 and E/AC.33/R.11, pages 8, 43.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

- (a) Supplementary Government reply: None
- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: "1. In this country where slavery has been abolished in principle, regulated prostitution is a survival of legal slavery.

"This fact is barely concealed in Thailand legislation against venereal disease.

"Preamble: 'In this year 2,451 of the Buddhist Era, His Majesty, King Chulalongkorn, considering that in our times too many young women are acting as prostitutes, has directed the promulgation of an act against venereal diseases.

"'In former times, procurers purchased slave girls from a purveyor and, after collecting a sufficient number, set up houses of prostitution...

"'Today (seeing that slavery has been abolished) procurers gather these women (prostitutes) together and set up houses of prostitution in various districts.'

"The fact that supervised prostitution is intended to replace certain characteristics of legal slavery could not be stated more unequivocally.

"2. Thailand Act on Venereal Diseases.

"Article 17. 'A prostitute desiring to move to another house of prostitution may not do so without obtaining prior permission from the authorities.'

"Article 31. 'A woman leaving a house of prostitution without prior permission from the authorities shall be liable to a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month and/or a fine not exceeding twenty ticaux.'

"This article binds the woman, hand and foot, to the brothel-keeper. She must put up with whatever treatment falls to her lot until the authorities see fit to release her, provided of course that she is permitted to communicate with them.

"3. In Thailand, the State levies a tax on licences for prostitution; these are renewable every three months and in recent years cost twelve ticaux."

51. TURKEY

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.49.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

52. UKRAINIAN SSR

- A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

53. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.45 and 92.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

53 (1) SOUTH WEST AFRICA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.92, pages 3 and 4 and E/AC.33/R.14, page 40.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

54. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.51.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

55. UNITED KINGDOM

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.50. The Government reply covers the following countries:

West Indies:

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominica, Granada, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Virgin Islands.

Mediterranean:

Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta.

Pacific and Indian Oceans:

Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Western Pacific Islands (British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Tonga), Mauritius, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore.

Africa:

Aden Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar.

Other territories:

Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Falkland Islands, St. Helena.

See also E/AC.7/SR.206 and E/SR.544, page 47.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 3 September 1953 by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"Her Majesty's Government have reviewed their earlier replies to the questionnaire and, since these describe the present position fully and accurately, they have nothing further to add."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "The Aden Protectorate. The Government of the United Kingdom is responsible by treaty for the protection of, and the international relations of the small states in Arabia on the Persian Gulf and on the southern coast of Arabia, but the United Kingdom is not responsible for the internal administration of these territories, and can only influence internal action by advice and persuasion. In the United Kingdom's reply to the United Nations' questionnaire on slavery, the following passage occurs:- 'In all British Colonial territories, except the Aden Protectorate, the status of slavery has been abolished by statute and slavery does not in fact exist. The complete abolition of slavery in the Aden Protectorate is a matter of some difficulty. The majority of such slaves as still exist enjoy a certain measure of security under the relatively humane provisions of the Moslem law, and the harsh environment of the territory renders them unwilling

to change their status. In the western half of the Aden Protectorate there is comparatively little slavery, and in the Quaiti and Kahiri States of the Hadramant the selling of slaves is forbidden, and any slave has the right to obtain manumission on application. In the administered areas this right is a reality closely guarded by the British Agency in Mukalla.

"The importation of slaves from Africa to the Aden Protectorate appears to have completely stopped, partly as a result of engagements and treaties entered into by all the coastal Treaty Chiefs in the course of the past century, but mainly because of the spread of effective administrative control by European Governments on the coast of Africa. Of persons remaining in a state of slavery in the Aden Protectorate, only a very small number can have been born outside Arabia'."

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

- "1. Very definite provision is made (in Nigeria) under the 'Children's and Young Persons' Act' to punish anything like slavery, but it is almost impossible to get evidence because in practically every case, the parents agree to the 'slavery' of the child. When cases are brought to justice, the cry is, 'but this is native law and custom'. Slavery does exist in Nigeria. There are laws forbidding it, but it nevertheless exists. Slavery, however, is now an individual practice and not a political one, therefore will cease to exist only as civilization, education and religion influence the individual.
- "2. This definitely does exist in that people 'trade' in children. The procedure is this: An agent goes to a village. He buys drinks for the chiefs, etc. He says he wants to arrange marriages. Young girls are produced, usually from 7 to 9 years of age. Money is paid down and the girls taken. Some return to their homes but many do not. The same procedure applies to the hiring of boys. If the boys fall into the hands of unscrupulous persons, their lot is hard, but many fall into kinder hands. Many boys return home. The parents usually always agree to this, being driven to it by poverty. The slave trade in children does exist, especially in the kidnapping of children and selling them to people who need agricultural help, in distant places. This is severely punished by law. Nevertheless the law is frequently broken.



"3 (a). In some parts of Nigeria, people give young children to others in settlement of a debt. This is usually done for a period of years. Again this is done with the consent of the parents. Or a man agrees to work to settle his debt and after several years is still working without wages, still paying off the 'interest' of his debt. Children are frequently given in debt bondage and some are never reclaimed. This is a frequent practice here but it too is severely punished by law if it can be proved. This is often not possible because of lack of witnesses.

"3 (c). It is possible that a chief has this power over his townspeople and again 'native law and custom'. This practice exists in those families still known as 'slave families', but the custom is dying out with the spread of religion and education.

"3 (d). This is exactly native law and custom, but she can refuse. This is seldom done because she fears the isolation and neglect of her family. For example, if a girl is betrothed about the age of five, she goes to the compound of her husband, after the customary drinks are taken. She goes there to work for her future mother-in-law, and there until she is about 15. She knows no other home. She can refuse to marry him if she wishes but the chances are, she accepts. With education, this is dying out. This practice certainly exists. In most cases the girl will marry the husband chosen for her by her father. She may not like it, but she agrees because of the inborn love of family within the girl. Also, she fears isolation and reprisals, if she disagrees. In some tribes, especially the Ibo tribe, the family of the husband has a strong right over the wife. It is thought to be good because the Ibo woman is a fighter, strong-headed, and obstinate. This family-fear keeps her in check.

"3 (e). Is in other words - Cheap Child Labour - and this exists in all classes from the highest to the lowest in Nigeria. Often the child meets with good treatment and the possibility of education, but in many cases, no. The injustice of this is difficult for the African to grasp. This class of child forms the nucleus of criminals, especially boys who meet a bad master, then run away, 'pal' with boys like themselves, live in canoes and stores,

and end up in prison. This practice prevails. By it the child sometimes gains rather than loses, because the third party who accepts the child in payment of service or money, often helps the child more than the parents of the child. The child is often made to do the household work and the cooking but often the master will allow the child to attend school."

55 (i) SOUTHERN RHODESIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.1.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

55 (ii) SWAZILAND

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.50.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

56. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.55 and 79. The reply covers all areas, including territories, for the administration of which the United States has or shares responsibility. See also E/AC.33/R.14, pages 99-100.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 8 October 1953 by the Permanent Representative of the United States of America in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Government of the United States has again reviewed its reply of 13 March 1951 to the questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude, and finds it accurate as to practice as well as law. As was pointed out in this reply, and also in its response to the request of the Secretary-General dated 14 March 1952, regarding a review at that time, slavery no longer exists in the United States or in the territories under its jurisdiction. It was abolished in 1865 by the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which provides that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude,

except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction'. As further noted in the reply, the United States Congress has enacted appropriate legislation to give this amendment practical effect by defining the practices to be known as slavery and providing criminal penalties for holding any person in slavery. No additional legislation in this field has been adopted, and this Government therefore has no supplementary information to submit."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies:

ILO: "Indigenous Peoples", page 404.

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "Peonage... exists to a small extent in some of the Southern States of the United States of America. Convictions for it occurred in the Supreme Court in 1943, 1944, 1947, 1948 and 1949, and the New York Times of 10 September 1949 reported two prosecutions for it in Arkansas and Mississippi. The Manchester Guardian of 11 September 1953 reported that, 'A Federal Grand Jury has indicted seven white farmers - six in Alabama and one in Mississippi - on charges of holding Negroes in slavery and beating them. The farmers are said to have paid fines imposed on the Negroes and then made them work out the debt, holding them in involuntary servitude and slavery'."

57. URUGUAY

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.19 and 87.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 22 September 1953 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"Within the national territory, slavery does not exist either in fact or in law (article 7 of the Constitution) and in the remote possibility of some indirect or direct form of slavery being introduced, penalties would be incurred under the rule provided in article 280 of the Penal Code.

"Furthermore, there does not exist in this country imprisonment for debt, or any of the forms of servitude mentioned in the questionnaire; not even the withholding of earnings (except by judicial order and in specific cases) is authorized (Act of 25 June 1908).

"The type of civilization and mode of life of Uruguay is such as to preclude the possibility of the laws or customs of this country ever tolerating any form of slavery or similar systems."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

#### 58. VENEZUELA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.36

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 28 November 1953 by the Ministry of Justice in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

#### "REPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIPS AND MODE OF LIFE OF THE VENEZUELAN ABORIGINES

"1. According to the 1950 National Census - 'Resultados Preliminares de la Investigación Censal de la Población Indígena', Caracas, 1952 - there are 98,823 Indians in Venezuela. Of this number, 42,118 could be reached and are listed in the census by name; the remaining figure of 56,705 is only an estimate, owing to the inaccessibility of that part of the population: they live in distant and inaccessible places, or, as in the case of the fierce Mutilones of the Sierra Perijá, are warlike tribes.

"2. These 98,823 Indians live for the most part in the outlying regions of the country, mainly in forest areas, and are distributed as follows: 1,650 in the State of Anzoátegui, 10,511 in the State of Apure, 10,341 in the State of Bolívar, 515 in the State of Managás, 593 in the State of Sucre, 29,020 in the State of Zulia, 39,010 in the Federal Territory

of Amazonas and 7,183 in the Federal Territory of Delta Amacuro. A copy of a study dealing with the subject, 'El Indio en el Mapa de Venezuela', is enclosed.<sup>1/</sup>

"3. The indigenous population of Venezuela is heterogeneous, consisting of groups with separate languages, considered to be technically the most ancient groups in the territory; groups of Aruacan stock, who came at a later time in the prehistorical era of the country; and groups of Caribbean stock, who were the last to arrive. Hence, differences not only of race and language, but also of a cultural and socio-economic character, sometimes of considerable magnitude, are to be found among the various groups. Nevertheless, it may be said that the great majority of Venezuela's Indians fall in the category of forest-dwellers.

"4. From the viewpoint of its position with respect to the civilized inhabitants, Venezuela's indigenous population may be classified in the following way: (a) completely isolated tribes having no contact with civilization; (b) tribes having occasional or superficial contacts with civilization; (c) tribes that have regular relations with the civilized population. This last category may in turn be subdivided into: (1) groups having the benefit of the Mission Centres, that have been set up in Venezuela, and (2) groups not yet reached by mission work.

"5. As regards their cultural level, some Venezuelan Indians are nomads (fishing, food-gathering and hunting) like the Yaruro-Chiricoas of the Apure Plains and the Guaika-Guajaribos of the Federal Territory of Amazonas; others, like the Guajiros of the Guajira Peninsula, are herdsmen, whose nomadic life is seasonal, i.e. dependent upon the rainy and dry seasons; and then there are the remaining groups, all of which may be classified as peoples who maintain themselves by supplementing their rudimentary agriculture with hunting and fishing.

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<sup>1/</sup> This document is not reproduced here in view of resolution 593 (VI) of the General Assembly on control and limitation of documentation; it is, however, available for examination.

"6. It is the Indians who are in contact with civilization who need and receive direct official protection through the Missions. With that in view, labour laws are applied to labour relations in areas where Indians are employed by mining and timber companies, stock-raising, agricultural and forestry enterprises, etc., or where they trade with non-Indians. Labour inspectors carry out inspections in these areas to prevent abuses against Indians; official supervisors watch for and prevent illicit traffic in spirits; floating or mobile medical health units provide regular service wherever possible.

"7. Decree No. 250, of 27 July 1951, also protects the Indians in their native areas by regulating all travel to those areas, requiring prospective travelers to apply in advance to the Ministry of Justice for a permit and to specify in the application the name, civil status, nationality, occupation and other particulars regarding each member of the traveling party, the duration and purpose of the journey and the places or area to be visited. Only travel on official business is exempt from this requirement.

"8. The new Penal System Act of 31 October 1953 contains five articles (articles 56 to 60) in Chapter VI, 'Indigenous Prisoners', which provide for special conditions or treatment for indigenous prisoners in view of their cultural level and special characteristics. With the exceptions indicated, neither the Constitution nor any law segregates the indigenous inhabitants from the Venezuelan population.

"9. Indigenous affairs are the responsibility of the Executive Department (Dirección de Gabinete) of the Ministry of Justice, advised by the Indigenous Affairs Commission (Comisión Indigenista), which is a technical and consultative body. In order to solve the problems that affect the indigenous population and with the object of gradually civilizing it and integrating it into the life of the nation, the National Government has set in motion an overall indigenous programme as well as regional programmes based on it. Religious missions also participate in this work; the Government has entered into agreements with them under which they are to carry on missionary work in

certain areas of the country. Enclosed is a copy of 'La Política Indigenista en Venezuela' (Revista de Justicia, No. 2, July-August-September 1952),<sup>1/</sup> which reviews the work programme now being put into effect by the various Ministries with the participation of the governments of the States and Federal Territories having indigenous inhabitants."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

#### 59. YEMEN

A. Previously available materials: No previous government reply. See League of Nations document C.159.M.113, 1935, VI, page 13, paragraph 34.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Government reply: None

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "The Yemen. Evidence on the existence of slavery in Yemen is conflicting. The Representative of Yemen at the General Assembly of the United Nations, when slavery was being debated by that body in October, 1948, rose and said that there are no slaves in the Yemen. In 1930 Le Matin, newspaper of France, published a report on slavery in Arabia and Abyssinia by Joseph Kessel and others, who had made an examination on the spot, and that report states, 'In Yemen we found no slaves', but adds that 'cruising along the Yemenite coast we learned from fishermen in the little creeks that groups of men, women and children were landed from time to time and at once despatched to the Hijaz', (now Saudi-Arabia).

"Mr. Eldon Rutter, at the lecture in 1933, mentioned above, said that 'the Imam of Yemen had made it clear that he could take no steps towards the abolition of slavery as a recognized institution', thus implying its existence in Yemen.

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<sup>1/</sup> This document is not reproduced here in view of resolution 593 (VI) of the General Assembly on control and limitation of documentation; it is, however, available for examination.

"G. E. de Jong, in an article entitled 'Slavery in Arabia', in 'The Moslem World' for April, 1934, wrote, 'It is little known that in Arabia, in Mecca and in Yemen corps of slave men and women are maintained and bred like cattle in order that their children may swell the slave markets', and he cites 'The Holy Cities of Arabia', Vol. II, by Eldon Rutter, in support of his statement.

"In October, 1947, the Nations Associates of New York submitted a memorandum to the United Nations, in which it is stated (p.45) that 'In Yemen slavery flourishes as it does in Saudi-Arabia'.

"A witness before the ad hoc Committee on Slavery of the United Nations, who had been connected with an organization engaged in repatriating Jews from the Yemen to Palestine, stated in 1950 that slavery existed then in Yemen."

#### 60. YUGOSLAVIA

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 38 and 90.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 28 October 1953 by the Permanent Representative of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The views of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on this subject have been expressed in its Answers to the Questionnaire, transmitted earlier, and, at present, it has no additional observation or comments to make."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

#### II. NON-MEMBER STATES

#### 61. ALBANIA

A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None



62. AUSTRIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.29.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 11 December 1953 by the Permanent Observer of Austria in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Permanent Observer of Austria ... has the honour to refer to the two communications of the former Austrian Liaison Officer with the United Nations No. 1233 of 29 September 1950 and No. 1901 of 29 March 1952, which contain all relevant information the Austrian Government can give on the question of slavery."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

63. ANDORRA

- A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

64. BULGARIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.24.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

65. CAMBODIA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.88.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

On 13 November 1953 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Cambodia transmitted to the Secretary-General the following information relating to the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude:

"Cambodian legislation prohibits slavery and the various forms of servitude enumerated in the questionnaire attached to the aforementioned note. In this connexion, article 1165 of the Cambodian Civil Code provides that a debtor may hire out only his personal labour. This prohibition would be absolute were it not for the exception provided in Krâm No. 123-NS of 1 March 1944, under which the father of a family may hire out the services of his first and second wives and of those of his children who have attained the age of 18 years. It should be explained that this Krâm, which was the outcome of war-time economic difficulties fell into disuse as soon as living conditions returned to normal. Moreover, this type of labour to pay off debts does not, strictly speaking, appear to be contrary to provisions of the resolution which particularly stigmatizes the practice of debt bondage, in which the services rendered are not applied to extinguish the debt or the nature and duration of the services are not specified."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

66. CEYLON

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.1,<sup>1/</sup> E/AC.33/R.14, pp. 87-88 and E/AC.33/R.11, p. 37.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

67. FINLAND

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 10 and 78.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, after thorough reconsideration by the

<sup>1/</sup> A new reply to the questionnaire on slavery and servitude was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Minister for External Affairs of Ceylon on 25 September 1953. The new reply was identical with the previous reply except with respect to the answer to Question 4, which according to the new reply is "Does not arise".

competent Finnish Authorities, that the information already given covers all particulars to be reported from Finland, where the existence of Slavery and Servitude is completely unknown."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

68. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.20.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

- (a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 25 August 1953 by the Deputy Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has studied the matter and has found that the questionnaire of 13 March 1950 was answered by the Federal Republic of Germany on 18 August 1950. In its opinion this answer covers all points dealt with in Resolution 475 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 27 April 1953. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs ascertained that since that time there have been no changes with respect to the situation in this matter. Therefore it would not seem necessary to supplement the previous information."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations:

Several examples are given of the transport of women and of movements of convoys.

69. HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.34.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

70. HUNGARY

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.10.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

71. IRELAND

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.47.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 2 December 1953 by the Minister for External Affairs in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"The Minister for External Affairs ... has the honour to state that he has no further material to offer in reply to the Questionnaire regarding slavery and servitude which was transmitted to the United Nations on the 7 December 1950, and published as Document E/AC.33/10/Add.47."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

72. ITALY

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.17 and 86.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

73. JAPAN

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.40<sup>1/</sup> and Add.99<sup>2/</sup>.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

1/ The first reply for Japan was given by the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2/ The second reply for Japan was given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

(a) Supplementary Government reply:

Information transmitted on 19 January 1954 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan in connexion with the questionnaire on slavery and servitude.

"In compliance with the Secretary-General's request, the Japanese Government has examined its reply of 16 April 1953, Additional Information of the Japanese Government on Slavery and Servitude, and found it desirable to add a supplementary report to that additional information.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan would therefore be grateful if the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be so kind as to supplement and revise the said additional information as follows:

"1. Of the 'Existing Protective Measures', Question 4 of the Additional Information, 'GHQ SCAP Memorandum to Japanese Government dated 21 January 1946, directing abolition of licensed prostitution' ceased to be in force on 28 April 1952, when the Treaty of Peace with Japan came into force. However, the Imperial Ordinance No. 9, dated 15 January 1947, issued in accordance with the same Memorandum, 'Ordinance punishing those who force a female to engage in prostitution', remains effective by virtue of Article 1 of Law No. 137, 7 May 1953, 'Law concerning Measures of the Ministry of Justice Ordinances based on the Orders to be issued Consequent upon the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.'

"2. The number of local Public Employment Security Offices, quoted in Item c, Paragraph 1, the Employment Security Bureau, Administrative Measures, Question 4, has been increased to 420 as of August 1953 and that of their staff members to 14,810 as of July the same year.

"3. Changes in Question 5, Additional Information Labor suppliers accused of malpractices by the Public Employment Security Offices and laborers freed from their hold have increased in number to 49,159 and 979,708 respectively as of March 1953.

"While labor supply project by labor union is subject to renewal of license every two years, there were 59 licenses issued for such project as of June 1953.

"4. It is desired that the following be added to Question 5.

"Consequent upon the decision concerning 'the Measures against the So-Called Traffic in Persons', adopted by the Vice-Ministers' Conference on 14 February 1952, the following cases of violation of relevant laws have been recorded by police authorities during the same year:

<u>Laws violated</u>	<u>Number of arrest</u>
Child Welfare Law	2,495
Employment Security Law	2,582
Labor Standards Law	494
Criminal Code	406
Imperial Ordinance punishing those who force a female to engage in prostitution	750
Total	6,727

As a result, 13,436 victims have been set free.

"Remarks: The term, 'So-Called Traffic in Persons' as stated in the above decision means 'agreement or intermediary act for furnishing children with money, property, etc. in exchange of their labor liable to be attended with physical restraint or interference with their welfare'. Included therein are: Intermediary acts for the jobs with an intention of inducing one to do works injurious to public health or morals; act of forcing children to obscene conducts; acts of harassing women to engage in prostitution; intermediary acts for occupation or labor through improper means; acts of forcing labor by means of violence, threat or confinement; acts of kidnapping or abducting minors, etc."

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "On 24 August 1953, The Manchester Guardian published an article by Hessel Tiltman, which stated that the Japanese Labour Ministry had published a Report showing that between July 1951 and June 1952 there had been over 1,500 known cases of boys and girls being sold illegally by their parents through unauthorized agents for cash payments, and that this traffic originates in the poverty found in Japanese farming communities."

International Abolitionist Federation: "In particular, the practice of enslaving girls, chiefly for purposes of prostitution, is still apparently followed in Japan."

#### 74. REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

#### 75. LIECHTENSTEIN

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.14.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

#### 76. LAOS

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.73.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

#### 77. LIBYA

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.83.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

78. MONACO

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.4.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)
  - (a) Supplementary Government Reply:

On 25 July 1953, the Minister of State of the Principality of Monaco transmitted the following information to the Secretary-General concerning the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude:

"With reference to your letter of 13 July 1953, I have the honour to confirm that the information given in my notes of 15 May 1950 and of 27 March 1952 on the same subject is still applicable, namely, that slavery being unknown in Monaco, the reply of the Government of the Principality to every question in the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude is in the negative."

- (b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None
- (c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations: None

79. SULTANATE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN

- A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply. See League of Nations document C.189 (1).M.145. 1936.VI.page 73.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

80. NEPAL

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add. 9 and 80 and E/AC.33/R.11, pages 15, 29, 30.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

81. PORTUGAL

- A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.71.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None



82. THE PERSIAN GULF STATES<sup>1/</sup>

A. Previously available materials: See E/AC.33/10/Add.98.

B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV)

(a) Supplementary Government reply: None

(b) Materials from Specialized Agencies: None

(c) Materials from Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Anti-Slavery Society: "Encouraging as is the official information, there are two unofficial writers of high authority who write with less confidence about the disappearance of slavery from the Aden Protectorate. One is Bertram Thomas, at one time Prime Minister to the Sultan of Muscat, who wrote in his book 'The Arabs', published in 1937, 'Within Arabia itself slavery flourishes with the full support of public opinion, and any extraneous authority interfering becomes odious in the eyes of the people. It is a vested interest of immemorial respectability'. And he continues, 'Most enlightened Arabian rulers, though they doubtless privately consider that it would be a good thing if slavery were no more, dare not affront influential subjects who favour slavery and possess slaves. And short of coercive measures, which no one is likely to take, only a change of opinion - a new general attitude of mind - will ensure permanent abolition'. The other is Dr. Paul Harrison, an American medical missionary who worked in Oman, Bahrein and Kuwait from 1910 to 1949. In the July 1934 issue of 'The Moslem World' he wrote, 'Oman is a nest of slavery, though to be sure, not in Muscat where the British rule', but in 1950 he wrote, 'Twenty years ago conditions were very bad in Dubai and in Sur. Hundreds and even thousands of slaves were to be found there. They were used in pearl diving and their treatment was bad. Nowadays the situation has changed. Muscat and Bottina, as we call the Oman coast running east from that city, has relatively few slaves. The old plantations have lost their former glory for the price of dates is far,

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<sup>1/</sup> The reply for the Persian Gulf States was submitted by the United Kingdom Government.

far down, and there is no illicit arms traffic to afford unnatural prosperity. Bahrein and Kuwait have never had many slaves'. And he continues, 'There has sprung up of late years a slave trade, not from Africa but from the Mikron coast, i.e. Beloochistan, a small area lying between India and Persia. The different tribes there sell each other's children off to suitable Arab (and I think Persian) merchants who take them to Qatar, where they are delivered to the Qatar merchants. They are mostly, though not entirely, children. The numbers are not large, dozens not hundreds. But there is a steady stream of them. The sale for them is in Central Arabia'. If King Ibn Saud would abolish slavery in Saudi-Arabia all slavery would disappear from Arabia.

"A traveller, recently returned from Arabia, informed the Anti-Slavery Society that he had stayed in the island of Maseru off the south coast of Arabia, and he had seen many slaves there, but that they appeared to be happy and contented."

#### 83. ROUMANIA

- A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

#### 84. SAN MARINO

- A. Previously available materials: No previous Government reply.
- B. Materials collected under Resolution 475 (XV): None

#### 85. SPAIN

- A. Previously available materials: The Questionnaire was not sent to the Government of Spain (See Council resolution 276 (X)). See League of Nations document C.188.M.173.1937.VI.p.51 and also League of Nations document C.189.(1).M.145.1936.VI.P.14.