ARGENTINA

The forthcoming elections are regulated by Law No. 19.862 (1972), providing for the election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic as well as senators and representatives, from lists submitted by political parties, federations or coalitions. Except for representatives, majority candidates win; if there is no majority, elections will be repeated. The previously promulgated Annex No. 2 to the Acta de Revolución Argentina (B.O. July 27, 1972) has disqualified from candidacy the President, commanders of the armed forces, ministers in the national government, governors, interventores appointed for provinces or territories and mayors; disqualified also are persons who did not reside in the Republic since August 25, 1972 to the elections.

The law regulating political parties (No. 19.102, 4 Law. Am. 507, 1972) was amended (Laws No. 19.651 and No. 19.714, 1972).

Laws regarding the national judiciary have been amended (Law No. 19.809 and No. 19.849, 1972).

Law on business associations (No. 19.550, 1972 4 Law. Am. 476, 1972) has been amended by Law No. 19.666 (1972); affected are art. 342, 351, and 369.

Art. 212 of the National Criminal Code was amended by Law No. 19.797 (1972), penalizing any kind of publicity regarding communications or pictures originating from or attributed to illegal organizations, persons or groups notorious for their dedication to subversive activities or terrorism. Law No. 19.863 (1972) approved a regulation regarding detention of most dangerous inmates.

Provisions of the Civil Code (1869) dealing with legal entities (art. 30-50) have been implemented by Law No. 19.836 (1972). Founda-
tions are established by a public document (art. 3) and are subject to administrative approval (art. 45). The law provides for their organization, management (art. 11 to 22), accounting and documentation (art. 23 to 26); inspection (art. 27 to 28), changes in the by-laws and liquidation (art. 29 to 31); special provisions apply to foundations established by testament (art. 32 to 33), as well as for administrative supervision (art. 34 to 37). Foreign foundations (art. 7) may function in the Republic subject to administrative authorization. To this effect they must submit their statutes and other documentation, appoint representatives, disclose their powers and meet requirements regarding their planned activities (art. 9). Such agency will continue until a revocation is properly filed. Their activities are subject to the regime applicable to domestic foundations; their local assets are preferably liable for obligations incurred in the Republic (art. 7, para. 2).

A Consejo Federal de Bienestar Social has been established by Law No. 19.717 (1972) to coordinate and implement actions by the national and provincial governments (art. 1). It consists of representatives of interested administrative authorities (art. 2) and shall meet twice a year to pass on recommendations and informative reports (art. 5).

A number of enactments deal with continuing inflation, among them, the revaluation of assets (Law No. 19.742, 1972), and increase in salaries by 12% (Law No. 10.871); additional provisions deal with collective agreements (Law No. 19.872, 1972).

In the area of education two acts may be noted. Law No. 19.682 (1972) created the Consejo Federal de Educación to coordinate educational policy on the national, provincial, municipal and private level (art. 1). Law No. 19.832 (1972) established the National University of Catamarca.

Law No. 19.654 (1972) established the Empresa Nacional de Correos y Telégrafos (ENCOTEL) to function as a State enterprise (art. 1) to provide mail and telegraphic services, domestic and international.

The national law on telecommunications (No. 19.798, 1972) created a Consejo Nacional (CONATEL) within the Ministry of Public Services and Works (art. 7), consisting of representatives of administrative agencies (art. 10). Licenses will not be granted in situations which may result in monopolies (art. 14). Particular regulations deal with telegraphs (art. 46 to 55), telephones (art. 56 to 77) and various kinds of radiodifusión (art. 78 to 113). Among the latter provisions a few may be summarized. Stations may belong to the State or to private parties.
allocated by competition (concurso, art. 78). The latter qualify by being nationals or naturalized citizens after 10 years of residence if financially responsible, with no civil or criminal disqualifications, not found guilty of intentional crimes; endowed by a proper "cultural level", experienced, and have no direct or indirect interest in another station and without relations in matters of labor or economy to enterprises publishing periodicals, or with foreign broadcasts (art. 86). Licenses may be revoked (art. 90) for violations of the law (art. 98) by administrative authorities (art. 99). Licensees are responsible for broadcasting true, impartial and objective information avoiding alarmist news. Violations may result in any of the penalties stated in art. 98 and 99, in addition to civil and criminal consequences (art. 101). Stations shall give equal treatment to political groups during elections; also to religious entities (art. 102). Programs between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. must be acceptable to minors and not contain materials which may "disturb the normal and harmonic development of children and youth" (art. 194). Stations pay an annual fee in the amount of 10% of their gross income (art. 134).

National aviation policy stated in Law No. 19.030 (1971, 3 Law Am. 508, 1971) have been amended by Law No. 19.534 (1972), regarding art. 6, 14, 15, 32, 35, and 39. A resolution regulates the support to civil aviation (Resolution No. 531, 1972).

Administrative accounting procedures are set forth in Decree No. 5.720 (1972). A special tax and tariff regime was established for the national territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antártica and South Atlantic Islands by Law No. 19.640 (1972).

Coal has been declared to be a resource of national interest; its exploitation, manufacture and marketing are regulated by Law No. 19.648 (1972). The production, manufacture and marketing of tobacco is regulated by Law No. 19.800 (1972).

Among international conventions the following may be noted. The extradition convention with the United States (1972, 4 Law Am. 252, 1972) was ratified (Law No. 19.764, 1972). An agreement with the Eximbank was approved (Law No. 19.818, 1972), also the Hague (1970) Convention on suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft (Law No. 19.793, 1972), and a double taxation convention with Brazil (Law No. 19.824, 1972). The statutes of the World Tourism Organization, signed in Mexico in 1970, was adopted (Law No. 19.644, 1972). An agreement with the United States relating to the payment of old-age, survivors and disability benefits to beneficiaries residing abroad (Exchange of Notes,

Chaco

Law No. 1.124 (1972) determines the jurisdiction of the Superior Tribunal de Justicia.

Chubut

Law No. 929 (1972) regulates the exploitation of territorial waters and of the coast under provincial jurisdiction.

Cordoba

Law No. 5.387 (1972) introduces promotion of sports Decree No. 3372 (1972) provides the administration for the national Food Code in the province.

Corrientes

Law No. 3.041 (1972) contains fees for attorneys, notaries, auctioneers and experts.

Entre Rios

Law No. 5.140 (1972) sets up accounting for public administration. Regulation to Law No. 5.113 regarding control over legal entities was implemented by Decree No. 957 (1972).

Formosa

Law No. 576 (1972) prohibits cumulation of public employment positions.

La Pampa

Law No. 625 (1972) amended the law dealing with expropriation.

Mendoza

The tax law was revised by Law No. 3.831 (1972).
Misiones

Impeachment of members of the judiciary is regulated by Law No. 336 (1972); the valuation of land for tax purposes by Law No. 354 (1972).

San Juan

Expropriation of mining land is provided for by Law No. 3.704 (1972).

San Luis

Veterinary medicine is regulated by Decree-Law No. 547 (1972).

Santiago del Estero

The Organic Law of political parties was enacted (Law No. 3.789, 1972).

Tucumán

Taxation of legal entities under Law No. 3.756 was implemented by Decree No. 1.650-1 (1972).

BARBADOS

The Repatriation Act of 1972 (No. 14), repealing the act of 1923 (No. 2), provides that no Barbadian or any citizen of British or former British possessions in the West Indies may be hired on foreign vessels without permission of the Port Manager; the permit depends on the guarantee by the agent of the foreign vessel to repatriate such member of the crew.

A number of acts have been amended, among them the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act of 1937 (No. 17, 1972); the Medical Registration Act of 1971 (No. 11, 1972); the Health Services Act of 1969 (No. 10, 1972); the Income Tax Act of 1968 (No. 1, 1972); the Sugar Factory Workers Severance Payment Act of 1965 (No. 13, 1972), and the Savings Bank Act of 1914 (No. 16, 1972).

BRAZIL

After three years of work, the draft for a new Civil Code, consisting of 2,300 articles, has been published and distributed to courts, universities and the bar for suggestions.
The drafts for a new Code of Civil Procedure, Criminal Code and Code of Misdemeanors are ready for congressional vote.

The draft for a new law regulating business associations is under discussion.

The law on social integration (3 Law. Am. 46, 515, 1971) has been implemented by a number of regulations, among them one promulgated by the Ministry of Finance (No. 19, 1972). Quotas are being mailed for the six million beneficiaries with accounts in the Program; the average amount is approximately 110 cruzeiros out of the total annual fund estimated at 1.200 million for 1972/3 and at 2.300 million cruzeiros for 1973/4.

The decree regulating landholding by aliens (4 Law. Am. 256, 1972) will be implemented by a regulation, now ready in the Ministry of Justice.

The Central Bank has issued rules (Resolution No. 220, Circular No. 178, 1972) regarding the auditing of companies and the registration of independent auditors; an audit by such auditors is required for the preparation of a financial statement. Foreign companies engaged in engineering, architecture and agronomy may operate in Brazil only in association with domestic firms and after having registered with the respective regional council; the registration is only temporary and will expire with the completion of the particular work (Federal Council for Engineering, Architecture and Agronomy, Resolution No. 209, 1972). Foreign enterprises engaged in irrigation in cooperation with domestic enterprises is regulated by a portaria (Ministry of the Interior Regulation No. 8, 1972).

In October 1972, the National Monetary Council promulgated a series of anti-inflationary resolutions affecting foreign borrowings. In essence, the resolutions called for an initial withholding by the Central Bank of 25% of the amount borrowed; the remaining 75% in cruzeiros to be made available to the borrower. As repayment is made the Central Bank gradually releases the 25% withheld, but the borrower is responsible for the monetary correction. The new regulations do not affect renewals of loans previously registered in the Central Bank. (Resolutions 236, 237 and Circular 190 of October 1972, modifying law No. 4.131 of September 3, 1962, and Resolutions 63 and 64 of August 23, 1967.)
Decree-Law No. 1.219 (1972) contains a new program to increase exportation of manufactured products. Companies which adopt the special export program may import machinery, equipment and raw materials duty-free and free from tax on industrial products; the export programs must be submitted to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and to the Customs Policy Council. The duty-free import of working foreign plants is possible (Decree-Law No. 1.236, 1972), provided they are to be used for the manufacture of goods for export and only to a limited extent for the domestic market (Decree-Law No. 1.244, 1972, implemented by Decree No. 71.277, 1972). Fuel oil may be imported duty-free (Decree No. 70.885, 1972) for Brazilian fishing vessels or foreign vessels chartered by Brazilians, provided the catch is destined wholly or mostly for export.

Decree No. 70.951 (1972), implementing Law No. 5.768 (1971) regulates free distribution of premiums and certain advertising methods.

A Presidential decree has established, within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, a department for industrial technology to direct, coordinate and supervise the National Institute of Technology, the National Institute of Weights and Measures, and the National Institute for Industrial Property; to study, in cooperation with representatives of the industry, problems of technological development and to suggest and prepare programs and other actions for actions development.

Special financing is available to enterprises engaged in mining or in the primary manufacture of minerals scarce in Brazil (Decree No. 71.248, 1972). Incentives have been granted for export of minerals abundant in Brazil (Decree-Law No. 1.240, 1972).

The Central Bank (Resolutions No. 233 and 234, 1972) has fixed new minimum capital requirements for investment banks and finance companies.

Exemption from warehouse charges in connection with export operations have been granted by Decree-Law No. 1.235 (1972).

Art. 360 of the Labor Law (1946), requiring that two thirds of the personnel employed be Brazilians, has been implemented by an ordinance issued by the Ministry of Labor in regard to independent workers and professionals. Minimum salaries have been increased (Decree No. 70.465, 1972). Law No. 5.811 (1972) contains regulations for employment in the oil industry.
Transfer to Brazil of aircraft acquired abroad is regulated by *Portaria* No. 057-GMB (1972), promulgated by the Ministry of Aviation.

The compulsory insurance for liability arising from operation of cars is regulated by a resolution issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (No. 4, 1972).

Decree No. 71.133 (1972) approved the statutes of FINEP (*Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos*), within the Ministry of General Planning and Coordination, to finance public and private entities; enter into agreements with domestic and foreign entities; provide guarantees for loans; carry out financial operations authorized by the National Monetary Council; raise funds at home and abroad and provide subsidies; and to offer consulting services.

The Superior Electoral Court issued regulations regarding the organization, activities and termination of political parties in accordance with the law (No. 5.682, 1971; 4 *Law. Am.* 65, 1972). Covered is the establishment, registration, program, organization and functions of political parties, including membership, election lists, and financing. Parties also must submit to the Superior Electoral Court their codes of party ethics.

Treaties for avoidance of double taxation are being negotiated with a number of countries; the treaty with Belgium has been signed while the negotiations with Great Britain continue; the agreement with the Republic of South Africa was promulgated (D.O.U., April 1, 1972). The Protocol regarding the status of refugees was ratified by Decree No. 70.946 (1972); also an agreement with the United States concerning a naval commission in Washington, D.C. (Decree No. 70.872, 1972 as well as an agreement on scientific cooperation (Decree No. 48, 1972). A number of agreements deal with developmental problems, among them the Protocol regarding commercial negotiations between developing countries (Decree No. 42, 1972); with Mexico (Decree No. 70.789, 70.790, 70.954 and No. 70.955, 1972), and with Bolivia (Decree No. 61, 1972).

**BRITISH WEST INDIES**

The Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat inaugurated work on simplified and uniform legislation regarding companies. The CARIFTA Council of Ministers favors the project.
Bahamas

Discussions for independence are under way in London.

The School Building Programme Loan Act (No. 15, 1972) was assented to. The Real Property (Forms and Notices) Regulations have been amended (S.I. No. 146, 1972).

An agreement with the United States relating to a meteorological program, signed on August 14 and 29, 1972, entered into force.

Cayman Islands

A new constitution is about to be introduced to give residents more control over local affairs.

St. Vincent

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 21, 1967) was amended (No. 4, 1972).

West Indies Associated States

The Rules of the Supreme Court (Revision) Order, 1972, were promulgated (S.I. No. 1, 1972), adding rules on proceedings under judgments and orders (No. 65), enforcement of judgments and orders (No. 66), including writs of execution (No. 67) and writs for seizure (No. 68), examination of judgment debtor (No. 69), garnishment (No. 70), charging orders (No. 71), receivers, equitable execution (No. 72), and committal (No. 73), with forms (3 Law.Am. 521, 1971).

CANADA

A special committee of Parliament (4 Law.Am. 259, 1972) has published a final report on the future constitution. The constitution shall be "new and distinctly Canadian" (1), based on greater decentralization in matters of culture and social policy and greater centralization in economic matters at the national level (2). A preamble shall "proclaim the basis objectives of Canadian federal democracy" (5), and recognize the principle of self-determination, based on "liberty of the person and the protection of basic human rights as a fundamental and essential purpose of the State" (6). Any changes in the "political arrangement which were contrary to the present political structure should be resolved by political negotiations, not by the use of military or other coercive
force" (7). Special provisions shall deal with native peoples (9 to 12). The constitution shall contain a Bill of Rights guaranteeing "political freedoms of conscience and religion, of thought, opinion and expression, of peaceful assembly and of association" (13, implemented in 14 to 21). French and English shall be the official languages (22). Regional disparities shall be recognized as a "dynamic and human objective of our social policy", to be resolved by "promotion of equality of opportunity and well-being of all individuals in Canada" (29). The monarchical system shall continue (33), with a Canadian Head of State (34), as shall the bicameral system (35 to 43). The "existence, independence and structure" of the Supreme Court shall be provided for in the constitution (44); also the capital areas in Ontario and Quebec (47 to 48). The division of powers between federal and provincial authorities shall list not only exclusive but also concurrent powers (49 to 51). The federal Parliament shall retain legislative powers in matters of "peace, order and good government", thus expressing the overriding federal authority (52). Detailed provisions deal with the taxing power (54 to 55), federal spending power (56 to 58), inter-provincial relations (59 to 63), and territories (69 to 71). Offshore mineral rights shall belong to the federal government (72), but the problem of sharing of profits with the provinces shall not become a constitutional matter; nevertheless, it is recommended that the federal government share such profits with the adjacent coastal provinces rather than with all provinces (73). The federal government shall have exclusive jurisdiction over foreign policy (76); all formal treaties shall be submitted to Parliament for ratification (77). In matters falling within the legislative powers of the provinces, they shall be consulted (78), with the proviso that they shall be free "not to take any action with respect to an obligation undertaken by the Government of Canada under a treaty unless the province has agreed to do so" (79). Subject to federal veto, provinces may enter into contracts and other administrative arrangements with foreign countries (80). In matters of social policy, the report deals with social security (81 to 84), criminal law (85 to 86), also with marriage and divorce, jurisdiction to be transferred to provinces "subject to an agreed upon common definition of domicile" (87). Education (88 to 89) and communications (90 to 91), also are covered. The final part of the report deals with economic problems: general policy (92 to 94), trade and commerce (95), controls of prices and wages (96), securities and financial institutions (97 to 98), competition (99), and air and water pollution (100 to 102). The federal legislature shall have jurisdiction regarding foreign ownership (103), also the power to "nationalize industry and expropriate land threatened by foreign take-
overs or control contrary to the national interest” (104), also to legislate on citizenship (105).

Among acts, the following have been consented to: West Coast Ports Operations Act; Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, and various acts adjusting electoral boundaries.

Alberta

The Surface Rights Act took effect as did amendments to the District Courts Act and the Beverage Container Act.

British Columbia

The proclamation of the Family Relations Act, 1972 (4 Law. Am. 488, 1972) was rescinded. The Mental Health Act was amended.

Manitoba

The Change of Name Act was consented to as were amendments to the County Courts Act, the Local Authorities Election Act, and the Pharmaceutical Act.

New Brunswick

The age of Majority Act; the Council of Maritime Premiers Establishment Act; the Official Languages Act; and the Pension Plan Registration Act took effect; also amendments to the following acts: Deserted Wives and Children Maintenance Act; Executive Council Act; Financial Administration Act; Industrial Development and Expansion Act; Legislative Assembly Act; Liquor Control Act; Motor Vehicle Act; Municipalities Act; Provincial Court Act; Registry Act; and to the Schools Act.

Newfoundland

Two amendments took effect: to the Minors (Attainment of Majority) Act and to the Workmen’s Compensation Act.

Nova Scotia

The following acts came into force: Council of Maritime Premiers Establishment Act; Private Investigators and Private Guards Act; Summary Proceedings Act; the Trade Union Act; also amendments to the Human Rights Act, and to the Theatres and Amusements Act.
The following acts have been proclaimed: Energy Act; Municipal Elections Act; Policy and Priorities of Cabinet Act; Pyramidic Sales Act, and the Management Board of Cabinet Act; also amendments to the Liquor Control Act; the Municipal Act; and to the Operating Engineers Act.

Prince Edward Island

The Council of Maritime Premiers Act; the Lightning Rod Act; the Power Engineers Act, and the School Act took effect as did amendments to the Real Property Assessment Act, and the Real Property Tax Act.

Quebec

Among the acts proclaimed, the following may be mentioned: the Farm Producers Act; the Revenue Department Act, and the Transport Act. Amended are, among others, the Farm Loan Act and the Health Units Act.

Saskatchewan

The following acts became effective: Department of Continuing Education Act; Land Bank Act; Natural Products Marketing Act; Rural Municipality Act, the Trade Union Act, and the Credit Union Act.

CHILE

Faced with increasing difficulties connected with marketing abroad copper from nationalized mines, the Government has promulgated three decrees. The first decree (No. 56, 1972) established the Comisión Nacional del Cobre to advise the President and other officials in regard to production and marketing, all this because the "situation created during recent weeks by activities of foreign enterprises against Chilean copper seriously affects the national economy." The second decree (No. 57, 1972) declared a state monopoly over copper and its derivatives (art. 1) for one year (art. 2), to be exercised by the Corporación del Cobre (art. 3). The decree points out that the "multinational enterprise Kennecott Corporation and its subsidiary, the Braden Copper Company, a minority shareholder in the Mixed Mining Society El Teniente, S.A., which exploited the mine El Teniente until nationalized," has engaged in "effective judicial measures to reclaim rights to Chilean copper sold on foreign markets." The State monopoly will make all "such activities designed to
damage or disturb marketing of copper internationally . . . an attack not only on the power (dominio) belonging to Chilean State authorities over its copper and its products, by reason of nationalization, or on monetary interests of the nation, but also a direct aggression against the political sovereignty of Chile which demands and imposes respect due to its acts iure imperii and to immunity rightfully belonging to it.” To correct this situation, the President created the monopoly of the export of Chilean copper and its products, as provided in Decree No. 56. However, the monopoly will not affect purchases in effect on the date when the monopoly was instituted (art. 4). A subsequent decree (No. 58, D. O. December 2, 1972) created the Comisión Jurídica del Cobre to advise the government on proceedings initiated abroad to fight the constitutional changes regarding nationalization of copper, in cooperation with the Comisión and the Consejo de Defensa del Estado, the Corporación del Cobre and with the Ministry of Foreign Relations (art. 3).

These measures have been triggered by proceedings instituted before French courts resulting in garnishment of payments due for copper bought by French importers. The Tribunal de Grande Instance in preliminary proceedings rejected (November 29, 1972) the plea by the Chilean Corporación del Cobre (4 Law. Am. 265, 1972) based on sovereign immunity, on the ground that even though the Corporación is a “national institution with its own personality, formally distinct from the central power of the State, its unique function is to promote the production and marketing of copper and its byproducts, to ensure the regulation and control of the domestic and foreign copper market and, finally, its assets form a legal institution with powers arising from such purposes,” nevertheless the Corporación functions in international dealings according to ways and means of private business law because the underlying contracts with the French importers “exclude any recourse to methods usually connected with the public authority but, on the contrary, include the submission to arbitration according to the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.” Under these circumstances, concluded the court, the Corporación is to be “considered as acting in the name and on behalf of the Chilean State for the management and development of the nationalized domain,” and cannot oppose a “plea related to its own management which is necessarily tied in with its commercial mission.”

The General Election Law (No. 14.852, 1962) was amended (Law No. 17.708, 1972) by adding art. 13 bis which provides that no member of the Tribunal Calificador de Elecciones may be indicted, prosecuted or arrested, except in flagrante delito, provided the appellate court en banc authorizes it in advance.
A new Secretaría Nacional de Poblados has been established by Decree No. 1.323 (1972) to function under the President (art. 5) and deal with housing, health, education, food, safety, transportation, culture, recreation and others affecting disadvantaged families. The Secretaría will coordinate administrative actions in these areas, prepare studies and plans and cooperate in their execution (art. 2).

Art. 81, para. 2 and 3, and art. 82 of the Civil Code (1855) have been amended by Law No. 17.775 (1972) regarding declarations of death of persons involved in maritime or aviation accidents. The period of 15 years (art. 82) has been reduced to ten years.

Salaries of public and private personnel have been adjusted to the rise in the consumer index between January 1 and September 30, 1972, by Law No. 17.828 (1972, art. 1 to 9). The rise also applies to pensions (art. 10) and minimum wages (art. 15). The same law enacted uniform taxation of salaries (art. 42), amounting from 10 to 65%; a “monthly provisional payment” on income tax was introduced (art. 44). Stamp, document and similar fees have been increased as has been the sales tax (art. 49). Hiring halls (Oficinas de Contratación de Empleados de Bahía, Fluviales y Lacustres) have been introduced by Law No. 17.816 (1972). A tripartite commission has promulgated employment conditions in the construction industry (D.O. November 4, 1972). Resolución No. 2 provides, besides wages, for additional benefits for daily transportation (art. 1), for tools (art. 2), work clothes and shoes (art. 3), vacations (art. 4), for days lost because of weather in the amount of 75% of wages (art. 5), or due to circumstances on the part of the employer (art. 6); also a bonus for holidays (art. 8), birthdays (art. 9), marriages (art. 10), births (art. 11) and deaths (art. 12), and allowances for the schooling of children (art. 13). Particular provisions deal with union representatives (art. 17), professional improvement (art. 22), and housing (art. 23). Working conditions of typographers are regulated by a nation-wide collective agreement (D.O. October 19, 1972). It provides, among others, for union shop committees (art. 10) which may form provincial or interprovincial committees. Typographers share 10% of the profits (art. 17) in a minimum amount of 4 day wages. According to art. 17 workers will “cooperate in the management of the enterprise in order to increase its efficiency and productivity;” employers, in turn, promise to “give them periodical information, technical as well as economic, regarding the working of the enterprise.”

Law No. 17.713 (1972) granted workers employed in the “public sector,” including the Ministry of Defense, the Carabineros, municipalities,
as well as the private sector, a New Year's bonus in the amount of 600 escudos, payable in September, 1972. However, the President vetoed the grant of such bonus to "peasants living on farms subject to agrarian reform." The same law provides for raises for personnel in public and private employment (art. A to S).

Rules for lands held by personas indígenas, i.e., people speaking indigenous language and distinguished by ways of life characteristic of autochthonous ethnic groups (art. 1), are contained in Law No. 17.729 (1972). The law deals with questions arising from the present status (art. 14 to 16), with restitution of such lands (art. 17 to 28) as well as with their expropriation (art. 29 to 33). The second part of the law establishes the Instituto de Desarrollo Indígena to replace the Dirección de Asuntos Indígenas, presently attached to the Ministry of Lands and Colonization (art. 34). The third part contains rules for judicial proceedings to be handled by courts de mayor cuantía (art. 53), in cooperation with the Instituto and with the asambleas de comuneros, the corte campesina and the disciplinary committees of the cooperatives (art. 53, para. 4). Administrative rules (art. 58 to 67), provisions on education (art. 68 to 73), and transitory provisions (art. 1 to 18) conclude the law.

Control over aliens (Regulation No. 1.306, 1971) has been strengthened by Decree No. 1.339 (1972).

The recent shutdowns and strikes triggered a number of governmental countermeasures, among them numerous takeovers of enterprises (D.O. August 17, 19, 20; October 18, 20, 24, 27, and 28, 1972), involving stores providing daily necessities which remain closed (D.O. October 14, 1972), a measure applied also to industrial enterprises producing such necessities (D.O. October 20, 1972). On the other hand, such enterprises may sell their products directly to the public (D.O. October 31, 1972). Other enterprises are limited in their direct sales to 5%, while the rest has to be marketed through retail outlets (D.O. August 23, 1972). In some instances, products sold must be picked up without delay; otherwise the contracts will be deemed void and the goods resold (D.O. October 4, 1972).

The Central Bank has promulgated (Session No. 790, September 5, 1972) extensive rules for exports (D.O. September 17, 1972).

Multiple exchange rates have been modified by the Central Bank (D.O. August 3 and 7, 1972) and range, according to transactions in-
The Criminal Code (1874) was amended by Law No. 17.727 (1972) affecting art. 18, 65, 68, and 72 (penalties), art. 353 (substitution of another's child), art. 365 (sodomy), and art. 436, 449, and 450 (robbery).

The Ministry of Justice has issued a decree (No. 1.125, 1972) creating a coordinating committee to prevent crime. Its members are representatives of various ministries, the Carabineros, the Office of Immigration, the Council of National Social Development, the administration of prisons, labor unions and the Institute of Professional Improvement (INACAP).

In aviation the following enactments may be mentioned. The Ministry of Defense in charge of civil aviation issued a new regulation on licenses for flying personnel (Decree No. 416, 1972). A regulation of domestic air transportation (D.O. October 31, 1972) deals with carriers' duties in respect to tickets (art. 4 to 8), cancellations (art. 10 to 15), and revalidation (art. 11). The regulation imposes (art. 18) on carriers liability for culpa levis (slight negligence); however, travelers may, in writing, waive such right, provided the aircraft was in proper condition at the time of take-off and manned by a qualified crew (art. 19).

A decree (No. 164, D.O. December 11, 1972) established a permanent commission to deal with planning airports and auxiliary installations.

Art. 10 of Law No. 17.336 (1970), dealing with copyrights, was amended by Law No. 17.773 (1972). It provides that the copyright protection continues during the lifetime of the author, his widow and her single daughters; in case they are married, only if their husbands are unable to work. The protection extends 30 years after the death of the author in regard to his heirs, legatees, or assignees. The amendment has retroactive effect.

Law No. 17.798 (1972) charges the Ministry of National Defense with the control of arms (art. 1), including ammunition, explosives, inflammable substances as well as their manufacture and marketing (art. 2). The law contains penalties (art. 8 to 16), and provisions for judicial and administrative proceedings (art. 17 to 19).

The sueldo vital for employment in industry and commerce in Santiago has been fixed at 2,038.89 escudos (D.O. October 20, 1972).
Ten percent of the income from the Municipal Casino in Viña del Mar will be devoted to non-professional sports (Decree No. 53, 1972).

The decision of the Tribunal del Cobre (August 11, 1972) on excess profits of nationalized copper corporations appears translated in 11 Int'l Leg. Mat. 1013 (1972).

An agreement has been reached with Argentina regarding payment to particular railwaymen (Decree No. 370, 1972). The constitution of the Universal Postal Union (Vienna, 1964) with the additional protocol was adopted as was the money orders and postal travelers' cheques convention (Tokyo, 1969).

The discussion in the Senate of the agreement on fishing with the Soviet Union, appears translated in 11 Int'l Leg. Mat. 1156 (1972).

COLOMBIA

Efforts to curb inflation continue. The Monetary Board has issued Resolution No. 69 (1972) which denies registration of foreign loans to private, individual or corporate enterprises for the last quarter of 1972; it also prohibits refinancing or extension of existing foreign debts unless it is provided in the original contracts. Foreign loans will be registered with the Exchange Control Office provided the debts are not payable four years from the time the monies received were sold to the Bank of the Republic and the amortization is scheduled from two years for one third of the loan, and for the remaining two thirds within three years; that the loan will be used as working capital to manufacture goods or for direct investment in industrial or agricultural or livestock activities; and finally, that the interest rate meets rates established by the Monetary Board.

The Monetary Board shall study the domestic capital market, report to the President and submit suggestions for necessary measures (Decree No. 1211, 1972).

In the area of saving for construction (4 Law. Am. 492, 1972), Decree No. 1.269 (1972) provides rules for private savings and building corporations; it was implemented by Decree No. 1.757 (1972).

Foreign investments are affected by the difficulties arising from the Cartagena Agreement (4 Law. Am. 494, 1972). The government has submitted to Congress a revised bill to approve the Agreement and to grant the government the power to make decisions of the Andean Pact
Commission internally binding provided such decisions do not modify
domestic law or involve matters within legislative powers of Congress
unless Congress gives its approval. Under the bill, the President shall
have extraordinary powers to enact decisions No. 24, 37-A, 46, 47, 48,
and 49 and to arrange with other Cartegena countries for modifications of
decision No. 24. In any case, the government shall request an opinion
of a six member special Congressional Committee on these decisions and
on matters covered by Annex One of the Cartagena Agreement.

Decision No. 57 of the Andean Commission has assigned fourteen
manufacturing commodities to be manufactured exclusively in Colombia,
among them harvesters, milling and bakery machinery, equipment for
smelting and plastics, small aircraft, refrigeration compressors, dry-clean-
ing equipment, and shoe and leather equipment.

In regard to foreign investments, the Bank of the Republic has ruled
(Circular No. 32, 1972) that transactions involving shares belonging to
aliens and held by banks as deposits in their trust departments, are pro-
hibited unless permission is granted by the Department of National Plan-
ing. The Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social has issued
directives for foreign investments (Resolution No. 17, 1972) providing,
in essence, that in considering such investments, the National Planning De-
partment shall take into account possible new employment, utilization of
domestic raw materials, participation of Colombians in the administration
as well as in the technological and commercial development, and the overall
impact on regional and Latin American economic integration. Foreign in-
vestments designed to create new enterprises under the favorable provi-
sions will only be admitted if the participation of 45% of domestic
capital now, and of 51% within 15 years is secured. The use of foreign
capital for the purchase of domestic shares of other participations or of
interests owned by Colombians will only be permitted if a failure of the
respective enterprise is imminent.

Decree No. 1.234 (1972) regulates royalties for patents and trade-
marks which require transfer of monies abroad. In considering such
transfers the Comité de Regalías will take into account the following fac-
tors: benefits of the agreement for the economic and social development
of the country; the possibility to manufacture the product without the
need to pay royalties; existing international conventions; effect on the
balance of payments; extent of the market; life-span of the patent; es-
timated profits; prices of such goods; employment possibilities; and
investment by the licensor in the respective enterprise (art. 1). The com-
mittee shall consider that no restrictions are included in the agreement; also whether or not the arrangement opens new foreign markets (art. 2).

A fund to support small and medium industry was established by Decree No. 2.167 (1972) to facilitate their financing by guarantees issued to the financial institutions involved, provided the financing is needed for the purposes listed (art. 5).

To stimulate exports, the Monetary Board has promulgated additional rules by Resolution No. 59 (1972) regarding domestic financing of enterprises working for export. The Consejo Directivo de Comercio Exterior (Resolution No. 015, 1972) has announced requirements under which enterprises qualify for benefits available from the Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones. These exporters shall execute a one-year contract with the Fondo and the Institute for Foreign Commerce promising to export products in excess of the average volume during the previous two years to qualify for more favorable financing, including lower interest rates, and enjoy priority over other exporters.

To regulate the coffee market, a decree (No. 1.939, 1972) has fixed a new retention quota at 30% of the coffee destined for export.

To control public expenses a regime of budgetary austerity was inaugurated by Decree No. 1.272 (1972).

Urbanization in connection with construction has been regulated by Decree No. 1.380 (1972), providing for necessary control of such activities.

The functions of chamber of commerce have been clarified by Decree No. 1.788 (1972) with reference to art. 86 of the Commercial Code (3 Law. Am. 528, 1971). The Superintendency of Banks (Circular No. 081, 1972) explained a similar discrepancy in regard to the registration of business associations.

The Superintendencia Nacional de Precios has issued two resolutions (No. 315 and 334, 1972) designed to promote the domestic movie industry.

Decree No. 1.397 (1972) is designed to induce the return from abroad of Colombian professionals by offering various incentives.

Additional regulations have been promulgated (Decree No. 1.379, 1972) regarding registers of civil status in the matter of births.

The organization and functions of the Consejo Nacional de Política Aduanera have been regulated by Decree (No. 1.868, 1972).
The Ministry of Economic Development has issued a Resolution (No. 344, 1972) declaring certain areas to be tourist zones (4 Law. Am. 493, 1972) and authorizing the National Corporation of Tourism to designate, within those zones, particular zones for development. Investments there will qualify for tax privileges and favorable credit provided they adopt these regulations and have their plans approved by the Corporation. Furthermore, the government promises to complete infrastructural projects. The Corporation also is empowered to acquire by negotiation or through eminent domain land necessary to execute and protect such plans. In general, any project affecting the touristic development of the zone requires its approval.

Colombia has ratified the convention on consular relations (Vienna, 1963); also signed a treaty with the United States in which the latter renounces all claims of sovereignty to three groups of reefs in the Caribbean (Quita Sueño, Roncador, and the Serrana Banks) against a promise by Colombia to allow United States nationals continued fishing rights subject to reasonable conservation measures.

An agreement has been signed between the foreign ministries of Colombia and Venezuela on November 21, 1972, to regulate mutual marketing of agrarian and livestock products.

COSTA RICA

Art. 206 (d) and (e) of the Labor Code (1955) have been abrogated. As a consequence, the workers employed in agriculture and animal husbandry are no longer excluded from benefits for professional risks available under the Code (Law No. 5050, 1972).

Law No. 5005 (1972) established the Board of Professional Secretaries to represent the interests of its members. Also created under Law No. 5048 (1972) was a National Board for Scientific and Technological Research to promote development of science and technology for peaceful uses. To this end, the Board will grant financial aid to researchers.

Regulations on financial activities, including investment and credit (but excluding banking) have been promulgated by Law No. 5044 (1972). Such businesses must be registered with the Auditoría General de Bancos at the Central Bank and provide a minimum paid in capital of one million colones ($150,000) in nominative shares. In this connection, the Central Bank may fix interest rates and commissions. The law also regulates related installment sales and their financing, including financing charges.
The Corporación Costarricense de Desarrollo was established (Law No. 5122, 1972) to promote economic development of the country by strengthening domestic enterprises in accordance with the national policy of a mixed economy. The Corporación will modernize and expand production; develop new productive areas by the use of domestic human, natural and financial resources, and improve marketing opportunities. One third of the capital (14 million dollars) will be offered to private enterprises while the other two thirds will be subscribed by the government through issuance of bonds, subsequently offered to the public. The payments shall come from a tax on the purchase of dollars in the amount of 0.0045 per dollar.

Law No. 5096 (1972) increased notarial and attorney fees established by Law No. 1.128 (1950).

Law No. 5075 (1972) provides for financing of aircraft acquired by LACSA from Great Britain.

Difficulties encountered by Costa Rica in the Central American Common Market have been met by Law No. 5080 (1972) granting import privileges on raw materials, on semi-products, as well as on wrappers and containers not produced locally, in favor of enterprises affected.

Costa Rica ratified the Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1969).

CUBA

Negotiations are being conducted between Cuba and the United States through the Swiss embassy aiming at an agreement on air piracy.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Despite the policy to limit the cultivation of sugar cane, Law No. 308 (1972) authorizes the administration, in view of the "exceptional situation on the international sugar market," to allow expansion of sugar cane areas under the following conditions: that the area be not in use for agriculture, or not cultivated at all or devoted to cultivation of products less remunerative, or worked at a subsistence level; that such areas be divided into lots of no more than 100 tareas and allotted to underprivileged farmers; that they become colonos of the respective enterprises for the duration of
the situation in the foreign market favorable to a rise in sugar prices; consequently, the contracts may be terminated once these special circumstances cease (art. 1). To this extent, the law on colonato in sugar (No. 491, 1969) and subsequent enactments (4 Law. Am. 271, 1972) have been amended.


The Banco de los Trabajadores was established by Law No. 412 (1972) to promote savings, to offer credit to workers and to worker cooperatives, and to increase employment opportunities by offering credit to productive enterprises (art. 4). The capital shall be provided mainly by workers, labor unions and cooperatives while the State will contribute only a fractional sum (art. 5). Nominative shares are divided into three classes (art. 8): class A shares entitled to dividends are available to workers, labor unions and cooperatives with voting rights according to art. 10. Class B shares are acquired by the State (art. 11) with voting rights (art. 18). Class C shares are preferred non-voting shares available to anyone (art. 12). In the general assembly the State may control up to 20% and labor unions and cooperatives up to 30% of the votes (art. 18); the remaining votes appear to be reserved to individual workers with one vote for every 200 shares or less (art. 10, a). The Junta Directiva numbers 33 members (art. 30): six representatives of the State (art. 33) and one representative for every 3% of votes allocated to holders of class A shares (art. 32). The Directorio Ejecutivo, charged with day-by-day operations (art. 40), consists of six members elected by class A members of the Junta Directiva (art. 41), and one member elected by its members representing class B shares (art. 42). Extensive provisions regulate banking operations (art. 58 to 81). Shares will be acquired by workers and employees through compulsory deductions corresponding to the amount of their salaries for one to ten shares (art. 82), payable in 20 monthly installments (art. 83).

The Convention on Narcotic Drugs (New York, 1961) was ratified.
ECUADOR

The military government in power since February 15, 1972, after replacing the fourth-term President Velasco, who on June 21, 1971 installed a personal dictatorship, has reinstated the democratic constitution of 1945 (Decreto Supremo No. 1, 1972) and undertaken extensive efforts to modernize the country. To this effect, a Consejo de Gobernación was established, charged with numerous duties, among them to draft new legislation. However, in this respect the Consejo was not effective and a Comisión de Legislación was set up (D.S. No. 1395-A, November 29, 1972), composed of five lawyers appointed by the President to consider and approve the legislation drafted.

During the past year a number of significant laws have been enacted. To improve the administrative organization civil service employees must, before taking office, execute a sworn notarial statement disclosing their assets (D.S. No. 02, February 15, 1972). Another supreme decree (No. 33, February 26, 1972) has prohibited nepotism and graft; excluded from civil service are those who have misappropriated public funds (D.S. No. 34, February 26, 1972). Special tribunals have been set up in Quito and Guayaquil to investigate and judge violations by civil service employees, including those in semi-public positions, also attacks against security of the State (D.S. No. 618, July 11, 1972).

A National Secretariat for Information was created by Supreme Decree No. 1348 (1972).

Among natural resources, uncultivated land in Oriente is to be distributed (D.S. February 11, 1972). A new law (D.S. No. 369, May 18, 1972) declared water to be a national asset for public use and, consequently, outside of commerce; additional provisions regulate its use, distribution, etc. Oil shall be administered by the Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE, D.S. No. 522, June 23, 1972); technical rules for its exploitation and determination of boundaries are contained in a supreme decree (No. 1312, 1972).

In the area of labor relations the following enactments may be mentioned. Art. 473. of the Labor Code was put into force (D.S. No. 589, July 6, 1972), providing that in public enterprises and institutions, including the Central Bank and in those within the Crédito de Fomento and the Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social no strike is allowed except under conditions established by a regulation. Obligatory retirement has been imposed on persons insured by the Instituto de Seguridad Social
after 40 years (D.S. No. 794, August 9, 1972). Additional amendments to the Labor Code are contained in Supreme Decree No. 154 (1972).

The law regarding business associations was amended (D.S. No. 73, March 9, 1972).

In housing, amendments to the law regulating the Housing Bank and Mutual Associations may be mentioned (D.S. No. 588, July 6, 1972). Amendments affected also the Rent Law (S.D. No. 322, May 3, 1972) to guarantee basic rights of renters; it also freezes lease contracts for two years.

A mixed commission for health and education was established (D.S. No. 33, February 28, 1972); price raises for medicines and their marketing in unauthorized establishments is prohibited (D.S. No. 29, February 25, 1972).

The Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales was established (D.S. No. 375-A, May 22, 1972); also a national commission to regulate educational expenses (D.S. No. 1.052, September 14, 1972).

A general law of maritime and fluvial transportation was enacted (D.S. January 21, 1972) establishing policies, administration and supervision of this branch of transportation. A new aviation regulation was promulgated (D.S. No. 1.098, September 12, 1972); also a basic law on telecommunications (D.S. No. 1.175, October 16, 1972) which created the Instituto de Telecomunicaciones to function in the area of telephones.


A National Secretariat for the cooperative program for the development of tropical South America was set up (D.S. No. 1.356, November 22, 1972).

The law on national security was amended (D.S. No. 468, June 13, 1972); also the law dealing with alcoholic products (D.S. No. 173, March 28, 1972).

The convention regarding equal treatment of nationals and aliens in matters of social security was enacted (D.S. No. 118, April 24, 1972).

Tariff legislation was adjusted in regard to products covered by LAFTA (D.S. No. 339, May 10, 1972).
The organization of the customs police is regulated (D.S. No. 652, July 20, 1972) as is its personnel (D.S. No. 653, July 28, 1972).

Decree No. 914 (1972) allows duty-free export to minor exports; subject to tariffs remain coffee beans, sugar and oil. Exempt are also exports of bananas by banana grower's cooperatives whose members own plantations of less than 50 hectares. Decree No. 431 (1972) imposes a 15% export tax on oil. Monies received from such exports will be delivered to the Central Bank at the official exchange rate and made available for expenses of production and export. The general 15% export tax shall be gradually eliminated (Decree No. 1.740, 1970).

A supreme decree No. 460 (1972) amended the foreign service law; diplomatic protocol appears in Supreme Decree No. 75 (1972).


In preparation is a new Civil Code, recently amended (R.O. No. 104, November 20, 1970) lowering minority to 18 years; providing for complete equality of spouses and of children. It eliminates discrimination based on illegitimacy; expands homestead; and grants equality to children in regard to succession. Work is continuing on drafts for codes of civil and labor proceedings, of the family and others.

EL SALVADOR

The new Labor Code (D.O. No. 142, 1972), replacing the Code of 1963, consists of a preliminary title (art. 1 to 16) and five books dealing with individual labor law (art. 17 to 203), collective labor law (art. 204 to 306), social security (art. 307 to 368), procedure (art. 369 to 618), and final provisions (art. 619 to 637). General provisions deal, among others, with transfer of business (art. 6); also with protection of domestic labor by providing that at least 90% of the personnel must be nationals (art. 7), earning at least 85% of the payroll (art. 8). Nationals of other Central American republics are not considered aliens; moreover, up to four aliens may be employed in executive positions (art. 10). De facto companions enjoy the status of legitimate spouses (art. 15). Individual employment contracts must be in writing (art. 18), except in cases of domestic help (art. 76) and farm work (art. 85); in any case, the lack of a written contract does not affect worker's rights (art. 21, 413), since the Code recognizes de facto employment (art. 20). The Code lists obligations and prohibitions arising from employment for employers (art. 20 to 30) and workers (art. 31 to 32). The employment contract may
be suspended (art. 35 to 46) or terminated without liability and without judicial intervention (art. 48); for just cause without liability, but subject to judicial determination (art. 49); for just cause without liability on part of the employer (art. 50 to 52), and for just cause with liability on his part (art. 53). In addition, the labor contract may be terminated by dismissal (art. 55 to 60). Special rules apply to apprentices (art. 61 to 70), to home work (art. 71 to 75), to domestic help (art. 76 to 83), to employment in agriculture (art. 84 to 102), to women and minors (art. 104 to 117). The following title regulates salaries (art. 119 to 143), granting them privileges (art. 121); it also deals with agreed upon withholdings (art. 136) and for protection in case of garnishment (art. 133). Minimum wages are set for all workers (art. 144), in the amounts determined by the Consejo Nacional de Salario Mínimo consisting of three representatives of public interests and of two representatives of workers and employers (art. 149). The Code guarantees a maximum work day and work week (art. 161 to 170) as well as weekly rest (art. 171 to 176), annual vacations of 15 days with regular salary raised by 15% (art. 177 to 189); also an annual Christmas bonus (art. 196), depending on the length of service and amounting to 6 to 15 days earnings (art. 196 to 202). Collective labor law deals with labor unions (art. 204 to 268), collective contracts between labor unions and one employer (art. 269 to 286) and collective agreements between unions on both sides (art. 288 to 294). Rules to unify labor conditions in various branches of the economy (art. 295 to 301) and regulations of plant work rules follow (art. 295 to 300). Book three regulates workmens' compensation for sickness and accident, maternity, death as well as professional risks (art. 307 to 332), imposed upon the employer (art. 333) who must take out proper insurance (art. 366 to 368). Procedure is provided for individual (art. 378 to 466) and collective disputes (art. 467 to 526), the latter distinguishing between legal (art. 468) and economic disputes, meaning those involving interests instead of rights (art. 469) and subject to compulsory arbitration (art. 515). Both strikes (art. 527 to 538) and lockouts (art. 539 to 545) are authorized, provided they meet statutory requirements (art. 546 to 565), with rules for their termination (art. 566 to 596). The Code contains its own statute of limitations (art. 610 to 617). Final provisions deal with administrative proceedings and penalties (art. 619 to 631).

The new Organic Law of the University of El Salvador (D.O. No. 193, 1972) guarantees instructional (art. 6), administrative, and economic autonomy (art. 3) in the pursuit of the aims established in art. 4. The administration is entrusted to a general assembly consisting of
three representatives of the faculty, three representatives of non-faculty personnel, and two representatives of students (art. 11). A Consejo Superior Universitario (art. 12) is charged with administrative duties and consists of the Rector, the deans, one representative of the faculty, one representative of non-faculty personnel, and one representative of students from each faculty. Each faculty (school) has its own junta directiva and its dean (art. 23), the former consisting of the dean, two representatives of the faculty, one representative of non-faculty personnel, and one representative of students (art. 24). In addition, each faculty has a junta de profesores charged with matters of education (art. 28 to 29). Teaching positions are filled by oposición (competition, art. 34); faculty members enjoy tenure (art. 35). Organs of the university and its personnel may not engage in party politics in their official capacity (art. 47); all official declarations must be approved by the proper organs (art. 48).

The law on immovable property in flats and apartments (D.O. No. 40, 1961) has been amended to meet the objectives of this particular law. In essence, Decree No. 59 (D.O. August 23, 1972) provides that flats and apartments may be owned by different persons, provided these assets are independent, have direct access to streets or to a common space (art. 1); the interests involved in such property must be properly filed with the Registro de la Propiedad Raíz e Hipotecas (art. 3). Owners hold in common passages, stairs and elevators (art. 7) and may dispose of these assets by unanimous consent (art. 8). However, they are inseparable from ownership (art. 9). The owner of a flat or apartment may transfer his interest as well as encumber it without the consent of others (art. 11). The owners carry expenses for improvements, modifications or repairs of common areas; also insurance, taxes and encumbrances on the whole building as well as expenses for maintenance, safety and convenience (art. 18), according to the regulation adopted by the general assembly of owners (art. 25 and 26). Amendments of such regulation require approval by three-fourths of owners according to the value of their interests (art. 27). The administration of such building is entrusted to a manager, appointed by the assembly of owners with powers listed in art. 33. By unanimous vote owners may decide that the condominium arrangement be terminated (art. 41). Buildings subject to this regime shall remain free from encumbrances, limitations or temporary measures. Nevertheless, in case of mortgages, the obligation is immediately distributed among the owners of flats or apartments and each may pay his share corresponding to the value of his right (art. 42). Special provisions apply to condominiums built by the Instituto de Vivienda Urbana (art. 43 to 65).
Recently, the Legislature approved laws dealing with the commercial registry and amendments to the new Labor Code; however, these enactments have not yet been promulgated.

FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA

Judicial organization in overseas departments (Decree No. 62-138, 1962) was amended by Decree No. 72-909 (1972).

Overseas departments are authorized to join to pursue regional activities (Decree No. 72-862, 1972).

Law No. 72-546 (1972) is designed to combat racism.

Art. 2059, 2060-2061, 2075, and 2092 of the Civil Code have been amended by Law No. 72-626 (1972); additional amendments affect the Code of Civil Procedure. The latter also was amended in regard to adoption proceedings and payment of support (Decree No. 72-631, 1972); a reform of this Code, inaugurated by Decree No. 71.740 (1971) and No. 72-684 (1972), was continued by Decree No. 72-788 (1972) affecting also provisions of the Civil, Commercial as well as the Labor Code.

Decree No. 72-809 (1972) on legal aid will be adjusted to overseas departments by a decree to be issued by the Conseil d'État (art. 118).

Art. 418 of the Criminal Code was amended by adding penalties for trespassing on defense installations (Law No. 72-593, 1972).

The Civil Aviation Code (1967, 2 Law Am. 145, 1970) was amended (art. 121-6 to 121-8) by Law No. 72-623 (1972). It provides that relationships between persons on board aircraft in flight are governed by the law of the country of registration of the aircraft (nationality) “whenever territorial law applies,” i.e., lex loci actus (art. 121-6). French courts have jurisdiction over violations committed on board French aircraft, including those committed on board such aircraft outside of the Republic (art. 121-7). Furthermore, French courts have jurisdiction over all criminal acts committed on board foreign aircraft whenever the delinquent or the victim is a French national, provided the aircraft lands in France after the crime was committed, or if the crime is committed on board and aircraft leased, including the crew, to a person whose enterprise has its seat or the person has its residence in France (art. 121-7). In case of seizure of a foreign aircraft, French courts have jurisdiction over such seizure and all other acts of violence against the passengers or the crew, provided such acts are directly connected with the crime and the perpetrator is found in France (art. 121-8). Venue is
laid in the court of the place of the violation, of the residence of the perpetrator, of the place of his arrest or of the place of landing of the aircraft involved. In case venue cannot be established, the court in Paris has jurisdiction (art. 121-9). This law was followed by Law No. 72-624 (1972) amending art. 462 of the Criminal Code and supplying a definition of aircraft in flight.

Law No. 72-658 (1972) contains amendments to the law on municipal governments.

The Code of Public Health was amended by Law No. 72-660 (1972) in regard to the medical profession, with special provisions for overseas departments (art. 39 to 44). Administrative regulations are contained in Law No. 72-661 (1972).

Extensive amendments have been enacted to the Labor Code by Law No. 72-616 (1972), with additional provisions for overseas departments (art. 39).

Professional continuing education according to Law No. 71-575 (chapter III and V) was adjusted to overseas departments by Decree No. 72-916 (1972).

Law No. 72-620 (1972) regulates the protection of maritime resources off the coast of Guiana by extending the application of a decree of January 9, 1852, on maritime fishing, to 80 marine miles of the base lines (art. 1). In this area extending beyond territorial waters, appropriate measures shall be taken to limit fishing of various marine specimens, a rule to be applied to foreign vessels by taking into consideration the "geographic situations and the customs of fishing on the part of inhabitants" (art. 2).

France extended its fishery zone to 12 miles from baselines determined by decree (October 19, 1967, translation in 7 Int'l Leg. Mat. 347, 1968). A subsequent law No. 71-1060 (1971), determined the extent of French territorial waters; it applies not only to overseas departments but also to territories (art. 5). A translation appears in 11 Int'l Leg. Mat. 153 (1972).

Law No. 72-662 (1972) regulates the status of members of armed forces, with extensive provisions regulating their civil rights (art. 6 to 14).

GUATEMALA

Decree No. 38-72 (1972) has postponed the entering into force of art. VII of the transitory provisions of the new Commercial Code (3 Law. Am. 27, 1971) through June 30, 1973. Within this period business associations constituted according to the previous Code and registered in the commercial register shall secure registration according to the new Code.

The law on land in El Petén (3 Law. Am. 541, 1971) has been amended by Decree No. 48-72 (1972) regarding art. 1 to 13, 14 to 16, 18, 24, 42, 44 and 55.

Easements for water courses are declared to be a matter of public interest (Decree No. 49-72, 1972) whenever water is used for agriculture, industry or public health and contributes to their development. To this effect free passage shall be granted over all private and public land (art. 1). The Ministry of Agriculture has promulgated a regulation on irrigations (D.O. July 27, 1972).

The Supreme Court shall determine investment of funds held by the judiciary (Decree No. 62-72, 1972). Decree No. 15-71 (1971 3 Law. Am. 296, 1971), was amended (art. 2) regarding prohibitions to leave the country. The judiciary through the Supreme Court was authorized (Decree No. 31-72, 1972) to issue bonds for the construction of courts and acquisition of their equipment. Bonds shall be issued for 15 years as bearer bonds with 5% interest and with 12% whenever placed abroad (art. 2). The Banco de Guatemala will act as the financial agent (art. 4).

The Ministry of the Interior has approved the by-laws of the Instituto Guatemalteco de Derecho Notarial (D.O. September 20, 1972). The institute shall promote studies in notarial law and, among others, publish a yearbook dedicated to such studies (art. 2).

Among enactments dealing with health, the following may be mentioned. Decree No. 44-72 (1972) prohibits addition of industrial fats to foods. Decree No. 52-72 (1972) established eye-banks at public hospitals and in the Institute of Social Security (art. 2). Transplant materials shall be provided by gifts, by programs conducted by public services, by postmortuary authorizations on the part of relatives, by selective surgery, and by post-mortem determinations by specialists (art. 4). A law to provide low priced medication for disadvantaged persons was enacted (Decree No. 57-72, 1972), creating a national pharmacy within the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (art. 1), to be administered by an interministerial commission (art. 2).
A regulation to provide scholarships for personnel employed in agricultural services was promulgated by the Minister of Agriculture (D.O. July 31, 1972). Within the Ministry of Agriculture a Division of Water Resources was established (Regulation, D.O. August 23, 1972).

The law regarding coffee (No. 19, 1969) was amended by Decree No. 33-72 (1972), affecting art. 2, 18, 23 and 25.

A new traffic law was enacted by Decree No. 66-72 (1972). The law deals with vehicles, traffic and drivers, transit, speed, parking, sports on public streets, signals, traffic accidents, administrative authorities, traffic police, statute of limitations, jurisdiction, procedural rules, liability, insurance, appeals, and final provisions. A law regarding Guatemalan railways (FEGUA, Decree No. 22, 1969) was enacted by Decree No. 60-72 (1972), regulating their administrative organization.

Purchase of firearms is controlled by acuerdo (D.O. October 2, 1972).

The Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología Agrícolas (ICIA) was created by Decree No. 68-72 (1972).

The Minister of the Interior has issued (September, 1972) instructions to police ordering that detained persons be immediately presented to the proper court; that relatives be informed; that messages to them be permitted; that clothing, money and food be allowed to reach them; that holding a detained person incommunicado will result in immediate dismissal of the responsible official; that a list of detained persons be submitted daily; that investigations be conducted without delay; and that judicial dispositions be followed immediately.

Amendments to art. 61 of the U.N. Charter regarding the composition of the Economic and Social Council have been ratified (Decree No. 56-72, 1972), also the amendment to the Statute of the International Atomic Organization (Decree No. 58-72, 1972). The International Telecommunications Convention, including its annexes (Montreux, 1965) was adopted by a Presidential acuerdo (D.O. November 12, 1972). Two conventions with Israel have also been adopted, one abolishing visas (Decree No. 22-72, 1972), the other establishing technical cooperation (Decree No. 43-72, 1972).

HONDURAS

The government headed by President Cruz, elected in March 1971, was overthrown by a military coup on December 4, 1972. In the procla-
mation, the armed forces justify their intervention as "primary guaran-
tors" of the constitutional order endangered by the "chaotic situation." According to the proclamation, the Consejo Superior de la Defensa Nacional decided that General López assume the Jefatura del Estado to govern by decree-laws, passed in the Council of Ministers, to continue for at least five years.

The new government has issued Decree No. 1 (December 6, 1972) retaining in force the constitution of 1965 and the additional laws and ordinances "regulating the legal and administrative life of the State," insofar as they do not contradict decisions by the present government. On the same day seven justices and four substitutes were appointed to the Supreme Court (Decree No. 2).

A treaty with the United States regarding the Swan Islands with related notes was signed on November 22, 1971, implemented by an agreement establishing a cooperative program for the operation and maintenance of meteorological and telecommunication facilities and certain air navigation facilities and in force since September 1, 1972.

JAMAICA

Among bills enacted recently, the following may be listed: the Act dealing with the Consolidated Fund (No. 8, 1972); the Act to abolish certain mandatory sentences (No. 9, 1972); the Representation of the People (Official Lists, Special Provisions) Act (No. 10, 1972); the Registration of Electors (Prescribed Age) Special Act (No. 11, 1972); and the Dental Act (No. 13, 1972). Amendments to the following acts have been assented by the Governor-General: the Betting, Gaming, and Lotteries Act (No. 14, 1972); the Stamp Duty Act (No. 15, 1972); and the Parishes Water Supply Act (No. 16, 1972).

The Human Tissue Act (No. 12, 1972) deals with the use of dead bodies for therapeutic and educational as well as research purposes. It provides that a body may be used for such purposes provided the person has expressed such request in writing at any time or orally during the last illness in the presence of at least two witnesses. Without such request, a person "lawfully in possession of the body" may authorize such use, provided there is no reason to believe that the deceased had objected to such use or the surviving spouse or the nearest relative does not object. Removal is conditioned upon a medical certificate of death. Special provisions deal with post-mortem (art. 3). Immunity from action is granted
to medical practitioners (art. 3, para. 8). Violations are punishable by fines and, imprisonment up to six months, or both (art. 4, para. 2). A new section 13-A has been added to the Anatomy Law (ch. 11), dealing with post-mortem.

A bill is before the legislature to prevent land speculation by foreign interests. Present foreign holdings will have to be registered with the appropriate authority and a license obtained provided acceptable use of the land is shown. If a license should be denied, the owner will be required to dispose of the land. Generally, aliens interested in acquiring land may acquire title but may not operate on a lease; the license, limited for a specified period, shall be granted provided the acquisition would create employment.

Another bill provides for embargo on the importation of automobiles into the island.

MEXICO

Art. 123 of the national constitution was amended in sec. XI(f) and a second paragraph was added to sec. XIII(B) (D.O. November 10, 1972). The former provides for inexpensive housing for workers through acquisition or lease, according to plan. The State will also establish a national housing fund for such purposes and set up a system to provide inexpensive and sufficient credit for the acquisition of comfortable and sanitary housing, or for the construction, repair, improvement thereof, or the payment of debts so incurred. The latter amendment extends these benefits to members of the armed forces.

Pursuant to the Basic Law on Mexican Petroleum (1971, 3 Law. Am. 302, 1971) a regulation was issued (D.O. August 10, 1972) dealing with powers of the administrative council (art. 2 to 11), and with those of the director general (art. 12 to 13) and assistant directors (art. 14 to 18).

Following the decree regarding the establishment and expansion of certain enterprises (November 23, 1971), a decree dated July 29, 1972, determined the qualifications required for special incentives as well as areas to which they apply, namely to less developed areas of the Republic. These areas are divided into three zones (art. 5) of which the first includes the federal district and some more developed areas, while zones 2 and 3 comprise certain areas in Morelos, México, Jalisco, Puebla, and Querétaro with the rest of the country in zone 3. In essence, the benefits are available only within zones No. 2 and 3 to enterprises with majority
Mexican capital, developing new industries using local raw materials; also to those which satisfy domestic needs, rationalize or expand their production, invest proceeds from sale of land, and finally those which are of particular interest to economic development (art. 1). Incentives consist mainly of tariff and tax benefits, among them accelerated depreciation, reduction of gross receipts and manufacturers’ sales tax, and reduction of the company tax, depending on the zone.

The inter-ministerial commission for the economic development of the northern border and free zones has found an overall increase in business, a greater share of domestic products in the border zone market, a speed-up of the import process, and the need for competition in this zone by domestic business. A subsequent decree (D.O. August 12, 1972) extended for ten years the import of “enticement articles” as well as of machinery, materials and other equipment needed for the construction, operation, expansion and maintenance of these centers; accelerated depreciation; and of credits channeled through the appropriate financial institutions for studies, purchases of land and for construction.

The *Ferrocarriles Nacionales* has been authorized to set up a trust with a proper financial institution for the construction of housing for employees (D.O. July 7, 1972).

A regulation regarding the issuance of certificates of Mexican nationality has been issued (D.O. October 18, 1972), dealing with nationality by birth (art. 1 to 7), by naturalization (art. 8 to 11), followed by general provisions (art. 12 to 14).


A Centro Interamericano de Capacitación Turística has been created (D.O. November 9, 1972); also a Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de Telecomunicaciones (CIDET) within the Secretariat of Communication and Transports (D.O. November 4, 1972).

The regulation to art. 93 of the General Law of Credit and Auxiliary Institutions (1941) was amended (D.O. July 27, 1972).

Among international conventions ratified by Mexico the following may be listed: on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with Poland (D.O. July 11, 1972); and another amending art. VI of the statute of the International Atomic Agency (D.O. October 23, 1972). A number of ratified conventions have been published, among them the Hague Convention (1970, October 4, 1972); the protocol of Vienna (1971) amending
art. 56 of the International Civic Aviation Convention (D.O. October 6, 1972); the customs convention regarding temporary importation of scientific materials signed at Brussels in 1968 (D.O. October 6, 1972); and the convention regarding loading lines signed at London in 1963 (D.O. October 6, 1972).

Baja California

Decree No. 5 (1971) amended art. 56 of the constitution dealing with the composition of the Tribunal Superior de Justicia.

Law of security of the state enacted in 1956, was repealed (Decree No. 4, 1971).

Coahuila

A law for the protection of youth was enacted (Decree No. 91, 1971).

The law regulating the judiciary (art. 31, 32, and 46) was amended by Decree No. 106 (1971).

The law regulating offices of the civil registry (art. 9, 10, 18, 19, 20 to 24) has been amended by Decree No. 104 (1971).

Colima

Decree No. 62 (1971) granted civil service employees a New-Year bonus.

Chihuahua

Art. 1734 of the Civil Code, dealing with damages, was amended by Decree No. 15 (1971); also art. 819 of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding appeals (Decree No. 23, 1971).

A new Code of Social Defense was enacted by Decree No. 575 (1971), also a Code of Procedure in these matters (Decree No. 576, 1971).

Extensive amendments of the Tax Code were enacted by Decree No. 60 (1971).

Guanajuato

The Civil Code (art. 49) was amended by Decree No. 22 (1971), dealing with the civil register. The regulation of the property register (art. 185) was amended by Decree No. 325 (1971). A regulation of the public register also was promulgated (1971).
Hidalgo

Art. 19 of the constitution was amended by Decree No. 68 (1971) granting qualification for representative and vecinidad to persons 21 years of age.

Labor inspectors are regulated by Decree No. 58 (1971).

Jalisco

Art. 13 and 66 of the constitution dealing with the legislature and changes to the constitution have been amended (Decree No. 8720, 1971).

Mexico

Provisions of the constitution regulating municipalities (art. 9, 171, and 1962) have been amended (Decree No. 127, 1971).

Michoacán

The constitutional provisions regulating the composition of the Supremo Tribunal (art. 72) have been amended (Decree No. 11, 1971).

Morelos

A law of public education was enacted (1971).

Nuevo León

Regulation of the internal administration regarding permanent committees was modified (Decree No. 86, 1971).

Oaxaca

Art. 101 of the constitution dealing with municipal councils was amended by Decree No. 14 (1971); also the Code of Criminal Procedure (art. 623) regarding the supervisory prisons committee (Decree No. 13, 1971).

The University Benito Juárez was given autonomy (Decree No. 276, 1971).

San Luis Potosí

Art. 2238 of the Civil Code, dealing with transfer of title to land under lease was amended (Decree No. 188, 1971).
Tabasco

Art. 37, sec. II, of the constitution was amended to allow election as representatives to 21 year olds.

Tamaulipas

Decree No. 243 (1971) amended the election law.

Tlaxcala

Art. 10, 12, 15, 23, 32, 43, 59, 63, 64, 76, 98, and 99 of the constitution have been amended (Decree No. 158, 1971).

Veracruz

The constitution was amended by Law No. 9 (1971) changing the composition of the Tribunal Superior, and by Law No. 24 (1971) giving citizenship rights to persons 18 years of age, various provisions of the notarial law (art. 5, 6, 14, 17, 21, 30, 51, 57, 64, 66, 82, 92, 102, 116, 117, 119, 122, 123, 146, 149), and sec. 3 of the transitory provisions have been amended (Law No. 37, 1971), as was the law regulating the judiciary (Law No. 23, 1971).

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

A minimum wage law applicable to all types of workers was enacted; the basic wage shall be periodically reviewed and adjusted to changes in the cost of living.

PANAMA

The Assembly of Representatives (4 Law. Am. 84, 1972) approved a constitutional amendment granting to the President, the commander of the National Guard, extraordinary powers to govern the Republic for six years.

A new Labor Code was enacted by Decree No. 252 (G.O. No. 17.040, 1972) promising employment to all willing to work and assuring workers a decent living. The Code deals with individual employment, including employment agencies. Weekly working hours are set at 48 hours; overtime is subject to special provisions (art. 33 and 34); Sunday rest is
required (art. 42), with obvious exceptions. The Code guarantees stability of employment (art. 76); employment for a particular work must be in writing; no employment may be for more than one year, temporary employment for no longer than one month. Particular consideration is given to intermediaries (e.g., contractors, art. 89). Special provisions regulate employment of women and minors; also of domestic service, workers at home, teachers and professors and artists (art. 243 to 244). Salary must be paid in cash except where the employer provides the worker and his family with food, living quarters and clothing. The employment contract may be terminated by the employer only for one of the 31 reasons listed; unjust dismissal makes the employer liable for one week salary for every three months of employment which amount increases with the duration of service. The Code provides protection in case of accident and illness; in any case, the worker as well as his family may bring an independent action for damages (art. 302). In case of disability, the worker retains the right to salary for two months, and during the following ten months for one half. Additional provisions regulate permanent disability. In the chapter on collective labor relations the Code declares unions to be in the economic and social interest of the country and a contribution to the national culture and democracy. Unions need no administrative license (art. 351 to 352). Collective agreements become generally binding (also in regard to non-affiliated workers) when properly executed and a registered union so demands. Collective agreements last from two to four years. Labor conflicts are handled by conciliation and, in some instances, by compulsory arbitration. Strikes require a formal declaration of their legality if conciliation is unsuccessful and arbitration for disputes involving interests (and not legal claims) has been attempted. The final part of the Code (art. 520 to 1.067) provides procedural rules for labor courts: a Juez de Trabajo at the trial level and a Corte de Casación Laboral to decide appeals against decisions by Tribunales Superiores.

PERU

The takeover of basic industries by the State continues under Decree Law No. 19.453 (1972). It provides that such industries, organized as corporations, will be acquired gradually for the State through acquisition of all shares by the Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE). The respective contracts will be entered into between the State and COFIDE, on the one side, and the enterprise on the other, represented by specially designated persons, and approved by an extraordinary assembly of shareholders. These contracts executed in notarial form and properly filed
(art. 1), must be entered into within a period of six months (art. 2). The acquisition will be made by subscription and payment of shares issued for increase in capital, through new aportes and through capitalization of reinvestments; or by purchase or exchange of existing shares (art. 3). Shares will be acquired gradually as agreed upon in the contract; however, the State reserves the right to execute an option on the remaining shares (art. 4). The value of shares (art. 5) will be agreed upon in the contract; in case such agreement is not forthcoming, the value will be determined according to methods applicable for the acquisition of shares by comunidades laborales under Decree Law No. 19.419 (1972). The financial means needed for payment are set out in art. 6. As indicated, the pace of such gradual acquisition of shares is to be determined by contract; preferred are holdings below 200,000 soles-gold, but without affecting provisions of decree laws No. 18.900 and 18.999 (1971), regarding holdings of aliens (art. 7). Shares will be acquired by the State free of any encumbrances (art. 8). In case the duty to transfer shares is breached, the State will deposit in the Banco de la Nación the net value of such shares upon which the enterprise will issue new certificates in the name of COFIDE as representative of the State (art. 9). Enterprises subject to this law will, from now on, transact business in their general assemblies in accord with all representatives of shares held by the State involving increases or decreases of the capital, amendments to by-laws, issuance of obligations, transformation, merger or liquidation as well as initiation of activities different from those specified in the contract of acquisition (art. 10). Similar provisions apply also to activities of the board of directors (art. 11). Once more than half of the shares are controlled by the State, the quorum required for general assemblies is half of the capital which also represents the majority needed for decisions (art. 15). The remaining private shareholders may retain their shares and wait until they will also be acquired by the State, or exchange them for certificates (valores) offered by COFIDE, or immediately sell them to the State (art. 16). In case of violation of obligations imposed by this law, including those agreed upon in the respective contracts of acquisition, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce may, upon notice of 90 days, fines, intervene or expropriate the enterprise (art. 24).

Additional provisions regulating participation of foreign capital in mining appear in Decree-Law No. 19.615 (1972) as amendments to art. 30 and 41 of the General Mining Law (Decree-Law No. 18.880, 1971, 3 Law. Am. 552, 1971). Such participation is possible in empresas mineras especiales defined as those in which the State holds at least 25% of the capital, with a corresponding representation in the administration, while
the remaining capital is held by nationals or individual or corporate aliens. Foreign legal entities must subject themselves expressly to the laws and courts of the Republic and waive any diplomatic intervention (art. 41).

Decree-Law No. 19.525 (1972) provides for forced continuation of business associations in bankruptcy on order from administrative authorities (art. 1), whenever the activities involved are in the public interest. The enterprise will be operated by a state entity or other authority (art. 2). In case such operation should continue, the authority in charge may purchase the enterprise (art. 4).

A supreme decree (No. 70-72-EF, 1972) provides guidelines for the liquidation of assets owned in the Republic by non-resident aliens.

Following the General Education Law (Decree-Law No. 19.326, 1972) a decree-law (No. 19.602, 1972) regulates the Ministry of Education and related administrative authorities, namely the Consejo Superior de Educación (art. 12 to 15), auxiliary organs (art. 16 to 21), concerned with planning and legal work, regulating organs (art. 22 to 28), with additional offices (art. 29 to 34), and lower echelons in the administrative structure (art. 35 to 44). Decentralized institutions include the Peruvian University, the National Institute of Recreation, Physical Education and Sport, and the National Institute of Scholarships and Educational Credits (art. 45 to 50).

The commission to revise the Commercial Code was expanded (Supreme Decree No. 018-72-PM, 1972).

Investigating judges shall try cases of cattle rustling and concealment (Decree-Law No. 19.567, 1972). Criminal provisions dealing with traffic in illicit drugs have been amended by Decree-Law No. 19.505 (1972).

The Contraloria General has promulgated an extensive regulation (No. 402-01-72-CGR/DSO-ONC, 1972) dealing with internal technical controls of the public administration. The organization of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the subordinated administrative agencies is regulated by Decree-Law No. 19.608 (1972).

In the area of foreign trade the following enactments may be mentioned. The Junta de Transacciones Externas established by Decree-Law No. 19.028 (1972) was expanded (Decree-Law No. 19.573, 1972). Insurance of export credits through the Banco de la Nación was made available by Decree-Law No. 19.568 (1972). Tax incentives for export of manufac-
International fairs have been declared to be in the national interest (Decree-Law No. 19.537, 1972) and given tax credits (art. 4). Foreign companies producing goods for export may apply for long-term loans from local banks and other financial institutions up to the amount of their capital, including reserves (Decree-Law No. 19.470, 1972).

The National Labor Council (Supreme Decree No. 007-72-TR, 1972) has advisory functions in regard to social security, salaries and other matters submitted to it by the Labor Ministry (art. 1). It consists of representatives of various ministries and of representatives of employers and workers (art. 2), the latter appointed by the Ministry (art. 3) from a list submitted by the respective professional organizations. In pursuance of the Regulation to the General Industrial Law (Decree-Law No. 18.350, 1970, 2 Law. Am. 425, 1970) and the Regulation of Industrial Safety, a resolution (No. 1472-72-IC-DCI, 1972) promulgated rules for paritory industrial safety and health commissions in all enterprises with more than 50 workers, to function as advisory organs in cooperation with official labor inspectors (art. 28, 29). Supreme Decree No. 015-72-TR (1972) requires employers to keep individual personnel records, including salaries and other rights (art. 1). Decree-Law No. 19.466 (1972) granted amnesty to miners for acts of violence in the mine Cobriza; they shall be reinstated, however with no right to claim salaries for the time of their absence from work. A supreme decree (No. 017-72-TR, 1972) established special provisions for payment of wages and social contributions to workers employed in oil exploration. Foreign experts may be hired in accordance with Supreme Decree No. 009-72-TR (1972) as an exception from Decree-Law No. 14.460 in conjunction with the contract between the government and the Southern Peru Copper Company. Provisions of the Organic Labor Law (Decree-Law No. 19.040, 1972, 4 Law Am. 283, 1972) dealing with labor courts have been amended by Decree-Law No. 19.607 (1972).

The Organic Law of the Institute for Technological Industrial Research and Technical Norms (ITINTEC) was promulgated (Decree-Law No. 19.565, 1972).

Debts incurred by personnel employed by fishing enterprises are subject to an indefinite moratorium (Decree-Law No. 19.570, 1972). The Public Enterprise for Fishing Services (EPSEP), established by Decree-Law No. 16.252, is regulated by Supreme Decree No. 026-72-PE (1972). The retirement fund for fishermen and the Empresa Pública de Certificaciones Pesqueras (CERPER) have been regulated by supreme decrees (No. 423-72-TR, and No. 016-72-PE, 1972).
In order to encourage credit operations, Decree-Law No. 19.523 (1972) lowered registration fees “whenever the activities involved are subject to other tax.”


Public and private health institutions are bound to offer aid in emergency situations (Decree-Law No. 19.609, 1972); their expenses shall be refunded from public funds (art. 4). Violations will be punished under art. 186 and 188 of the Código Sanitario (art. 5).

A supreme resolution (No. 000575-72-SA/DS, 1972) regulates dispensation of basic medications by private outlets.

Measures to lower the price of rice are contained in Decree-Law No. 19.457 (1972).

ENTEL, established by Decree-Law No. 17.881 (1972), received its statute (Supreme Decree No. 023-72-TC, 1972). The directory shall consist of representatives of various ministries and two representatives of the workers comunidad according to Decree-Law No. 19.020 (1972). Excluded from membership are aliens and naturalized as well as non-resident Peruvians (art. 13).

The scope of the Banco de la Nación in matters of insurance has been expanded by Decree-Law No. 19.569 (1972).

Checks without funds used by taxpayers are dealt with by Decree-Law No. 19.613 (1972).

Decree-Law No. 19.521 (1972) has declared electricity to be of public interest for social and economic development (art. 1). A new public enterprise (ENTEL) was established (art. 20) to operate electrical installations of the state as well as to offer technical assistance and capital. A subsequent decree-law (No. 19.522, 1972) regulates its internal organization.

In the area of transportation an organic law of railways to form ENAFER was enacted by Decree-Law No. 19.538 (1972); its administrative council will consist of representatives of various ministries and two representatives of the personnel (art. 11). Decree-Law No. 19.527 (1972) established the Corporación Peruana de Aeropuertos y Aviación Comercial (CORPAV) as a public enterprise to plan, organize, coordinate and super-
vice airports and exercise "functions designed to establish and maintain
air traffic" as delegated by the Ministry of Transportation and Commerce
(art. 3). Supreme Decree No. 031-72-TC (1972) authorizes the aviation
department of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to
"initiate and reach agreements with enterprises engaged in international
air transportation, guaranteeing to the country maximum participation
in the income derived from commercial air operations" (art. 1), the
amounts to be credited by the Banco de la Nación to the public treasury
(art. 3).

Licenses to explore for oil are regulated by Decree-Law No. 19.606
(1972).

The Empresa Peruana de Promoción Artesanal (EPPA, Decree-Law
No. 19.588, 1972) shall promote crafts.

The Cartagena Agreement regarding foreign investments has been
adopted by Decree-Law No. 19.470 (1972). The following decisions of the
Cartagena Commission have been enacted: No. 38 (Supreme Decree No.
0002-72-ONIT, 1972); No. 40 dealing with double taxation (Decree-Law
No. 19.535, 1972); No. 47 (Decree-Law No. 19.535, 1972); No. 48
(Decree-Law No. 19.534, 1972); and No. 57 (Decree-Law No. 19.541,
1972). Subsequently, various decisions by the Andean Commission have
been adopted by Decree-Law No. 19.603 (1972).

A loan by Japan through its Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
was approved by Decree-Law No. 19.598 (1972).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The new Industrial Relations Act (No. 23, 1972, 4 Law. Am. 509,
1972), replacing the Industrial Stabilization Act of 1965, regulates col-
lective as well as some individual labor problems in six parts (Industrial
Court, Registration, Recognition and Certification Board, Certification
of Unions, Collective Agreements, Labor Disputes, and miscellaneous pro-
visions). The law establishes an Industrial Court (art. 4) to deal with
labor disputes, register collective agreements, enjoin trade unions and
employers from engaging in illicit strikes or lockouts, and to hear offences
under the Act and other matters (art. 7), such as dismissals of workers
(art. 4 para. 4), using its contempt power (art. 7 para. 2). The Court
also conducts conciliation (art. 12); its rulings are enforceable (art. 14),
but subject to appeal to the Court of Appeals (art. 18). Its decisions are
binding on the parties involved and on persons appearing in the proceed-
ings, including the successors of the employer (art. 19). The Attorney General may intervene (art. 20). The Registration, Recognition and Certification Board (art. 21) deals with trade unions (art. 23) regarding certification of recognition (art. 32), by determining appropriate bargaining units (art. 32) and recognizing majority unions (art. 34), with effects according to art. 35. Collective agreements shall be concluded, as a rule, for three to five years (art. 43), will be registered by the Industrial Court (art. 46) and apply to workers “comprised from time to time in the bargaining unit to which the registered agreement relates” (art. 47). Industrial disputes are reported to the Minister of Labor (art. 51). In case the dispute involves a legal controversy (existing terms of employment), both the union and the Minister may bring the case before the Industrial Court (art. 54). Other disputes (involving interests) may be referred to the Industrial Court at the request of the parties; either party may also resort (art. 59, para. 3) to “industrial action”, meaning strike, lockout, any other action, including sympathy strikes and secondary boycotts (art. 60 to 62). Industrial action in violation of the Act constitutes an offence (art. 63), cognizable by the Industrial Court. Where industrial action is threatened or taken, the Minister may apply to the Court for an injunction whenever national interests are threatened (art. 65). In essential services (listed in Schedule 1 and 2) industrial action is prohibited (art. 67); persons who promote it by financial support are punishable (art. 68). Persons listed in art. 69 may not take part in any industrial actions, namely members of the civil service, prison service, fire service, those employed in education as well as by Central Bank (art. 69). Workers have the right to join trade unions or refuse membership (art. 71). An agency shop order made by the Board shall regulate, among others, union dues of which half may be deducted by the employer (art. 72).

The Act was implemented by the Industrial Relations (Certification of Recognition) Regulations (No. 123, 1972), and the Registration, Recognition and Certification Board Rules (No. 133, 1972).

UNITED STATES

International agreements other than treaties (e.g. executive agreements) shall be transmitted to Congress no later than 60 days after signing, except if, in the opinion of the President, this would be prejudicial to the national security. The agreements are to be transmitted to the Committees on Foreign Relations and of Foreign Affairs of the Congress (86 Stat. 619).
A commission on revision of the federal court appellate system was created (86 Stat. 807).

The Equal Export Opportunity Act (86 Stat. 644) amended the Export Administration Act of 1969 by providing for frequent administrative review of items which shall be allowed to be exported to Communist countries. A Council on International Economic Policy shall advise the President in these matters.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770) is designed to revise and rationalize the 3,200 advisory committees presently in existence and limit the establishment of new ones.

In the area of natural resources the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas (1935) was consented to by a joint resolution of Congress (86 Stat. 383). The act of 1955 regarding irrigation distribution systems was amended (86 Stat. 804) to include irrigation works and municipal and local water supplies; it also deleted the requirement that the title of lands involved be transferred to the United States for the duration of the loan. The Reclamation Project Authorization Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 964) deals with projects in Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho and Nebraska. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1280) established a program for the management, use, protection and development of the land and waters of the coastal zones.

The Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Act was amended (86 Stat. 1254, 1972) by extending its coverage and increasing benefits.

The Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 797) establishes an office with a board and an advisory committee, to set policies regarding the "probable beneficial and adverse impacts of the application of technology and to develop other coordinate information which may assist Congress."

The Rural Development Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 657) is designed to limit the flow of rural population to urban centers by improving its economic and living conditions.

A National Cooley's Anemia Control Act (86 Stat. 650), the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 679), and the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis (86 Stat. 1177, 1972) provide for programs to cope with these particular diseases.

Extensive legislation was enacted to combat pollution. The Port and Waterway Safety Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 424) aims to prevent spills from large vessels. The Water Pollution Act of 1948 was amended (86 Stat.
816, 1972) with regard to research and related programs, grants for
collection of treatment plants, standards and enforcement (including
international pollution abatement), and permits and licenses, adding ocean
discharge criteria; provisions for citizens' suits and protection of em-
ployees who act in support of the Act, are included; international trade
studies shall be undertaken and international agreements entered into to
deal with pollution. The Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act was
amended in 1972 (86 Stat. 973) by providing for stricter regulation of
pesticides by the Environment Protection Agency. The Noise Control Act
of 1972 (86 Stat. 1234) charges the Environmental Protection Agency
with the administration of noise pollution, particularly by aircraft. Marine
Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1052) is
designed to prevent unregulated dumping of harmful waste into the oceans
and establish protected zones as far as the reach of the continental shelf.

In maritime matters, subsidies are modified with regard to cruises
amended the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 by authorizing the Secretary
of Commerce to insure financing of construction, reconstruction or recon-
ditioning of merchant vessels; supplemental authorizations have also been
granted (86 Stat. 1046).

The North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954 enacted in pursuance of the
international convention with Canada and Japan (1952) was amended
(86 Stat. 784) to include certain provisions of the 1950 act, to substitute
the Secretary of Commerce for the Secretary of the Interior, for the
appointment of alternate commissioners in the respective commissions as
well as to other international fisheries commissions. An act (86 Stat. 1327,
1972) prohibits the transfer at sea of fish or landing them in the United
States from vessels of less than five net tons built in a foreign country,
having been prohibited there from engaging in fishing.

a permanent federal agency to develop safety standards for products,
applicable also to those imported.

The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (86 Stat. 1314) now
authorizes investments in minority enterprises.

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act (86 Stat. 532) is designed
to aid state and local communities by providing preventive services,
training of personnel and technical assistance.

Penalties provided for offenses involving postal money orders have
been enacted (86 Stat. 722).
Foreign officials and official guests shall be protected against attacks on their life, against kidnapping and bodily harm under amendments to §1116, 1201, and 112 of the federal Criminal Code (86 Stat. 1070).

The State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 919) set up a fund of 30 billion dollars for the next five years to be allotted according to population, tax efforts, and relative income, a state's share to go one third to the state and the rest to local governments.

The Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 947) is designed to promote safety and reduce costs by setting standards for bumpers.

An amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Law (86 Stat. 1289, 1972) requires that in order to preserve United States nationality to persons born abroad only one of whose parents is a United States national, must be physically present in the United States for at least two years between the ages of 14 to 28, or become permanent residents of the United States before reaching the age of 18 years if the alien parent is naturalized.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027) is designed to protect animals adapted to the marine environment or its primary inhabitants against taking, except under permit, or a treaty, or as subsistence in the North Pacific and in the Arctic Ocean.

The importation of pre-Columbian sculptures and murals is regulated by a new act (86 Stat. 1296, 1972).

In matters of foreign relations the following enactments may be mentioned. The International Bridge Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 731) provided for contributions to bridges leading to Canada and Mexico. Another act (86 Stat. 1182) amended the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1954, by providing for an automatic cut-off of United States foreign aid to countries which refuse to refund fines imposed on Unites States boats fishing in waters beyond the United States recognized 12 miles zone. The law gives offending countries 120 days to effect the refunds; if not forthcoming, the amounts will be deducted from foreign aid and transferred to a revolving fund to be used to pay such fines in the future.

In regard to shrimp fishing, an agreement was reached with Brazil in May, 1972, under which Brazil will permit up to 325 United States boats to operate within the 200 miles off the northeast coast, and 160 boats along the southern coast, for the consideration of half a million dollars paid annually by the United States. The agreement shall remain in force through 1974.

Participation by the United States at the International Exposition on the Environment (Spokane, Wash., 1974) was secured by a recent act (86 Stat. 1721).

The Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation (Montreal, 1971) was ratified; also the Convention on the taking of evidence abroad in civil and commercial matters (Hague, 1970).

Two treaties with Canada took effect: an agreement relating to the establishment of a Canadian-United States committee on water quality in the St. John River, and an agreement on reciprocal fishing privileges, extending the agreement of April 24, 1972.

The treaty to resolve pending boundary differences and maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary (TIAS No. 7.313) signed at Mexico (1970), and ratified by both countries, settles boundary problems by relocating segments of the Rio Grande (art. 1) and regulating the use of the rivers as the boundary line (art. II), as well as future changes in the flow of both rivers (art. III), including protection against erosion (art. IV). International maritime boundaries are set forth in art. V. Land relocated according to art. I, III, and IV shall pass in absolute ownership to the other contracting country, free of private titles and encumbrances; compensation of the owners shall be the responsibility of the delivering country. Relocation shall not affect the citizenship of residents; the jurisdiction over civil or criminal cases, or acts and omissions occurring in regard to such lands remains subject to the same laws (art. VII). In consequence, the Convention touching the international boundary line of 1884 (24 Stat. 1011), and the Convention for the elimination of bancos in the Rio Grande of 1905 (35 Stat. 1863), are terminated as are art. V of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 (9 Stat. 926, 18 Stat. 494), art. I of the Gadsden Treaty of 1853 (10 Stat. 1032), art. IV of the Convention establishing the International Boundary Commission of 1889 (26 Stat. 1514), and art. VI of the Convention on Modification of the Rio Grande signed in 1933 (48 Stat. 1624), as well as other treaty provisions inconsistent with this treaty (art. VIII). The treaty was implemented by the American-Mexican Boundary Treaty Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1161).

The extradition convention with Argentina (1972) has added new extraditable offenses (art. 2), among them abortion, certain sexual of-
fences, 'delicts against security in transportation or communications, piracy of vessels and aircraft, illegal dealings with narcotics, bribery, issuance of checks without funds, fraudulent bankruptcy, a number of other economic frauds (art. 2, sec. 29, a, b, c), and attacks against authority. Extradition may be requested for crimes committed within the requesting country, including its airspace, domestic vessels and aircraft; in case an extraditable delict has been committed outside of the requesting country, request will be granted provided the delict is punishable, under the same circumstances, under the law of the requested country (art. 3). There is no obligation to extradite one's own nationals; nevertheless, extradition may be granted (art. 4). Among grounds to deny extradition are the military and political nature of the delict (art. 7, para. 1, e), except the latter is "mainly a violation of the general criminal law" and the requesting country promises that the political motive will not be considered an aggravating circumstance (art. 1, para 1). In case the requesting country provides for the death penalty, the requested country may deny the request unless sufficient assurances are given that such penalty will not be inflicted (art. 8). The remaining provisions (art. 9 to 21) deal with procedural matters.

An extradition treaty signed with Uruguay to replace the treaty of 1905, contains provisions regarding air piracy and narcotic offenses. It excludes from political offenses crimes committed on board commercial aircraft as well as kidnappings and other crimes against the life and safety of diplomats and other persons to whom states owe special duty of protection under international law.

The New Jersey Supreme Court held (Kugler v. Haitian Tours, Inc., 293 A. 706, 1972) Haitian divorces under the new law (3 Law. Am. 542, 1971) to be entitled to "no greater validity in this State than was the Mexican divorce . . . A fortiori is this so in the case of unilateral divorce . . . The interest of the State is too great to warrant recognition of Haitian 'quickie' divorces," on the ground that each State has "a legitimate concern in the marital status of persons domiciled within its borders," citing both Williams cases (317 U.S. 287, 1942, and 325 U.S. 226, 1945).

Puerto Rico

The Civil Code was amended by Law No. 56 (1972), dealing with alienating or encumbering immovable and movable property over $1,000 belonging to minors or incompetents (art. 212); by Law No. 58 (1972)
in regard to alienation or encumbrance of the same type of property belonging to children without judicial approval (art. 159); and by Law No. 76 (1972) dealing with revocation of gifts (art. 586) by action (art. 588).

In the area of commercial law, the law on installment sales (1964) has been extensively amended by Law No. 78 (1972). The antimonopoly law of 1964 was amended by Law No. 61 (1972) in regard to the plea of nolo contendere.

Law No. 57 (1972) amended art. 616 of the Code of Civil Procedure dealing with judicial sales of assets belonging to minors or incompetents.

The Criminal Code of 1937 was amended (Law No. 6, 1976) in regard to invasion and occupation of others' property (art. 371, 519); also provisions of art. 263 by Law No. 83 (1972), dealing with abandonment of minor children. Law No. 259 (1946), dealing with suspended sentences was modified (Law No. 15, 1972).

Extensive legislative action involves labor law. The Labor Law, enacted in 1968 (No. 115), was implemented by the establishment of a public entity Administración del Derecho al Trabajo (art. 2) to include among the members of the advisory committee a person between 18 and 25 years of age. Law No. 42 (1972) has amended the law regulating the labor contract (No. 17, 1931) in regard to salaries and deductions (art. 5). The law regulating labor conditions (No. 73, 1919) was amended by Law No. 74 (1972) regarding work by women. The law regarding benefits for inability (No. 139, 1968) was amended by Law No. 85 (1972) with respect to temporary inability to work. Law No. 88 (1972) amended Law No. 103 (1967) regarding trial employment (art. 1). Law No. 53 (1972) amended the law providing compensation for labor accidents (Law No. 45, 1935) with regard to temporary incapacity (art. 3).

A law prohibiting discrimination in employment because of age, race, color, religion, sex, origin or social status was enacted (Law No. 50, 1972), providing for civil and criminal penalties.

Law No. 32 (1972) established a Comisión de Investigación, Procesamiento y Apelación, designed to deal with cases of misuse of authority on the part of the civil service. The Law on Puerto Rican civil service (No. 109, 1962) was amended (art. 34) regarding the investigating commission and its powers. A new Department of Housing was established by Law No. 97 (1972).
The Banking Law (No. 55, 1933) was amended (Law No. 71, 1972) with regard to forfeiture of unclaimed deposits (art. 37, a).

The Junta de Gobierno del Colegio de Abogados (Law No. 43, 1932) was reorganized (Law No. 49, 1972).

The law regarding controlled substances (No. 4, 1971) was amended (Law No. 16, No. 64, and No. 89, 1972).

Traffic accidents triggered a number of enactments, among them Laws No. 7, 8, and 55 (1972) amending the law of social protection for automobile accidents (No. 137, 1968); also by Law No. 59 (1972) dealing with drivers licenses. A Commission for Traffic Safety was established by Law No. 33 (1972); also an examination commission for automechanics (Law No. 40, 1972).

With regard to public health Law No. 18 (1972) amended provisions regulating the examining commission for physicians, thus modifying Law No. 22 of 1931 on the medical profession. Medical technicians shall be organized and controlled by the Colegio de Tecnólogos Médicos (Law No. 44, 1972). Emergency medical services are regulated by Law No. 46 (1972). Licenses for foreign physicians available temporarily under art. 7 of Law No. 96 (1963) will terminate September 30, 1974. Other laws deal with nutritionists and dietitians (Law No. 82, 1972) and dental surgeons (Law No. 96), providing for examining commissions.

Hotels are required to hire at least 50% Puerto Ricans among artists employed (Law No. 72, 1972).

Professional translators are regulated by Law No. 87 (1972); a Negociado de Traducciones was established at the Supreme Court.

Virgin Islands

The age for members of the Legislature has been lowered from 25 to 21 years (86 Stat. 563, 1972).

The establishment of the national guard was authorized (86 Stat. 810).

URUGUAY

In view of internal disturbances the Council of Ministers has proclaimed a state of "internal war" and suspended constitutional guarantees (Decree No. 463, July 6, 1972). A few days later, Law No. 14.068 (1972)
was approved. The law applies (art. 1) to acts intended to submit the Republic to the sovereignty of another nation; or supplying arms or money to armed units at war with the Republic; also acts providing intelligence information to foreign governments intending to engage in hostile acts against the Republic; and acts designed to change the constitution by other than lawful means. These acts are punishable with imprisonment from 10 to 30 years. Acts designed to cause another nation to take up arms against the Republic, acts to aid the enemy in time of war; and acts in violation of truce or armistice are punishable with imprisonment from 6 to 20 years. If such acts are committed against an allied country, the punishment shall be one-third of the one just stated. Up to 18 years in prison is provided for those who associate to change the constitution unlawfully, and up to eight years for those who aid them. “Aggravated” associations are defined as those with more than 10 persons and permeated by hate and vengeance; the penalty for their acts is increased by one-third. Conspiracy to commit acts under this law as well as preparatory acts are punishable by two to six years imprisonment. Any assembly endangering public order may be broken up. Further provisions deal with the criminal responsibility of parents and guardians for insufficient control of their charges. Crimes committed by the press are defined as malicious and degrading the State or its symbols, or causing damage to the economic or public order.

A new traffic ordinance was promulgated for Montevideo in view of the chaotic traffic situation (Decree No. 15.684, 1972).

Decree No. 434 (1972) contains the text of Annex 11 prepared by ICAO.

License fees for foreign fishing vessels have been raised (Decree No. 507, 1972) from $500, plus $10 per ton, to $1,000 plus $20 per ton; the amounts are doubled for factory and refrigeration vessels.

The government authorized OSE (Obras Sanitarias del Estado) to raise the price of drinking water by 45%.

VENEZUELA

An office (Dirección) in charge of assets affected by reversion pursuant to the law of 1971 (3 Law. Am. 559, 1971) has been established (G.O. No. 29.877, 1972). The Senate has passed an acuerdo authorizing the administration to transfer to the Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo, an autonomous institution within the Ministry of Mines and Oils, the
right to explore and exploit such resources within a designated area (art. 1, G.O. No. 29.955, 1972).

The profession of newspaperman is regulated by the Ley de Ejercicio del Periodismo (G.O. 29.887, 1972) which requires a degree from a domestic university or authorized institution, or a foreign degree properly validated (art. 2). Directors and correspondents employed by foreign news agencies and periodical publications, including radio, television and movies, shall be members of the Venezuelan professional organization (Colegio Nacional de Periodistas) for the duration of their contracts; the same rule applies to newspapermen employed by local foreign language publications (art. 6). Of course, publishing enterprises may publish contributions submitted by non-members (art. 7). Newspapermen have right to professional secrecy in relation to third persons; they are under no obligation to divulge their sources except in cases involving criminal acts (art. 8). The law regulates the organization of the Colegio (art. 9 to 29), including the Tribunal Disciplinario Nacional (art. 20) authorized to adjudicate violations of professional ethics (art. 21) and impose sanctions (art. 34 to 36). Among professional standards are listed defense of human rights, international peace, freedom of expression in service of truth and objectivity of information (art. 30, para. 1). Among violations of professional ethics are listed: intentional errors of facts; intentional misrepresentation of opinions and statements; denial of rectifications; modification of information intended to damage the reputation of third persons (art. 30, a to e). Social security shall be provided by the Instituto de Previsión Social del Periodista (art. 37 to 41).

Decree No. 1.096 (G.O. No. 29.912, 1972) regulates technical control over hospitals and similar institutions, to be exercised by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance. The decree authorizes the Ministry to license such institutions (art. 1), according to standards required by art. 6, as well as to inspect them.

The law of transplant of organs and anatomic materials (G.O. No. 29.877, 1972) provides that only institutions authorized by administrative authorities may engage in these activities (art. 1). Operations are allowed only when all other therapeutical methods have been exhausted (art. 3), provided the patient has been informed as to the risks involved and his consent has been given in writing (art. 4). Any compensation for organs or materials is prohibited (art. 5), as are related negotiations for profit, under penalty of imprisonment from 4 to 8 years (art. 6). The law distinguishes transplants between living persons (art. 7 to 10) and from dead bodies (art. 11 to 16). In essence, the law prohibits live transplants
of unique or vital organs or parts of anatomic materials if this may cause
the death or total incapacity of the donor. In any case, administrative
authorities will determine the organs and materials available for trans-
plants between living persons (art. 7). Excepted are parents and near
relatives (art. 8). The donor shall file his consent with a professional
commission (art. 9). Organs and materials from dead bodies may be
transplanted only by consent of the deceased person; however, in case
there was no opposition voiced during his lifetime or no specific disposi-
tion of the body imposed, organs or materials may be used with the con-
sent of close relatives (art. 11). Before organs or materials are removed,
death has to be clinically established (art. 12); only in cases of violent
death resulting from accidents, may transplants be made without delay
(art. 13). All actions must be recorded in proper documents (art. 12, 14)
and kept on file in the hospital where the transplant took place (art. 16).

The tariffs law was partially reformed (G.O. No. 1.544, 1972).

Honorary consulates are regulated by a new resolution (G.O. No.

Islands off the coast of Falcón have been declared bird sanctuaries
(Decree No. 991, G.O. No. 29.820, 1972), and the Isla Aves for turtles
(G.O. No. 29.888, 1972). The Archipiélago los Roques became a national

Price regulations dating from 1964 have been extensively amended
by a ministerial resolution (G.O. No. 29.956, 1972).

The Ministry of Communications has promulgated directives for radio
and television programming (G.O. No. 29.948, 1972), to further moral
and cultural values of the nation, strengthen democratic principles and
national unity, contribute to education and emphasize moral principles,
human dignity and the family institution as well as good relations between
countries (art. 1). Stations shall transmit primarily (art. 4) conferences,
concerts, theatrical shows, news and information (art. 3). The language
must be correct (art. 6) and the reporting constructive and objective
(art. 7). Stations must give free time to the government (art. 8). Cultural
(art. 9), informative (art. 10) and orientation (art. 11) programs must
be aired at least 15 hours weekly (art. 12), free educational programs
(by the Ministry of Education) at least 10 hours (art. 13), and one hour
is set aside for cultural and educational programs by the Executive. Pro-
grams for the general public must be scheduled between 5 a.m. and 4
p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; children's programs between 4 and
6 p.m.; for adolescents between 6 and 7 p.m. and for adults after 9 p.m.
(art. 14). Types of programs are classified from A to E (art. 15). In no case may programs attack the family institution (art. 16). Final provisions deal with appearance of children and with commercials (art. 18 to 20).

The protocol establishing the Ministerial Council of LAFTA was approved (G.O. No. 29.924, 1972), as was the aviation convention with Spain (G.O. No. 29.873, 1972). Cultural conventions with Guatemala (G.O. No. 29.916, 1972), with the Dominican Republic (G.O. No. 29.917, 1972), with El Salvador (G.O. No. 29.919, 1972), and with Honduras (G.O. No. 29.921, 1972) have been ratified; also the Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization, signed at Monaco in 1967 (G.O. No. 29.888, 1972).

The present legislative session is faced with a number of significant bills. The law for the reconversion of agricultural debts shall provide financial means to overcome losses suffered by farmers during the last two years as well as provide for continuous financial support. A new law on tourism shall establish a national organization to define policies and secure financial means and incentives. Another draft is designed to protect the environment. The present patent law may also be amended to keep pace with scientific and technological progress; a commission was established to prepare a draft introducing, among others, the service mark indicating the commercial source of the product as distinguished from the one indicating the producer; other rules shall improve the patent register. The tariff system has to be reformed as a result of the termination of the reciprocal commercial treaty with the United States which, in fact, has frozen the domestic tariff law. New incentives and financing shall be made available to exports under a bill introduced by the Minister of Foreign Relations; one facet is an extensive reform encompassing tariffs, the merchant marine and related administrative reforms. The new export incentives law shall be uniform for all exporters, including aliens, provided exported goods have been manufactured in the country, except oil, minerals, coffee and cacao. Incentives shall be paid in tax bonuses, issued as bearer papers, freely negotiable and accepted for payments of taxes. Extensive reforms also are planned for the budget and finances; among other provisions the new law shall allow an extension of the budget beyond its original duration. Fundamental changes are foreseen for military service. The bill to regulate the capital market shall provide for a Comisión Nacional de Valores within the Ministry of Finance to regulate the capital market, particularly corporations offering their shares to the public. To qualify, such corporations shall be registered in
the Registro Nacional de Valores, have a minimum capital represented by nominative shares, with at least 50% of the capital held by small investors, and no group of 10 or more shareholders holding control of more than 10% of the capital. Additional provisions shall regulate the allocation of shares and prevent various types of abuses practiced by corporate majorities. The bills shall also apply to corporations with variable capital and mutual funds. Finally, two constitutional amendments are under discussion. One shall abolish discrimination between born and naturalized Venezuelans, except as qualification for the office of the President. The other is designed to disqualify for high public office (President, senator, deputy, supreme court judges) persons who have been found guilty and punished with imprisonment for more than three years for crimes committed in their public functions or in conjunction with them.

This report summarizes a select number of statutory enactments and other developments. Therefore, no decision should be made without consulting the complete texts and related materials. Moreover, consultation with a competent local attorney is recommended.