

## CHAPTER 22. No. 1.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

*vide No 16/47.  
Actual copy*

Ordinances  
Cap. 150—  
1925.  
No. 4—1931.

AN ORDINANCE TO VEST IN THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING  
THE PROPERTY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA INSTITUTE AND TO  
PROVIDE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Commencement.

[21st March, 1931.]

Preamble.  
Ord. 4—1931.

WHEREAS the Royal Victoria Institute of Trinidad and Tobago (Incorporated) a company incorporated not for profit (hereinafter called "the Institute") was incorporated by, and carried on its objects in the Colony for a number of years under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance:

AND WHEREAS by its memorandum of association it is provided that if upon the winding up or dissolution of the Institute there remains after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Institute but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Institute to be determined by the members of the Institute at or before the time of dissolution:

AND WHEREAS all debts and liabilities of the Institute have been satisfied and the members thereof have wound up the Institute and have determined to transfer its property to the Board of Industrial Training of Trinidad and Tobago (hereinafter called the Board):

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Industrial Training Ordinance.

2. In this Ordinance—

Interpretation.

“master” means any person or association of persons exercising, engaged in, working at, or carrying on any trade or craft mentioned in or proclaimed under section 11;

“apprentice” means any boy, being under the age of twenty-one years, employed in or in connection with any trade or craft mentioned in or proclaimed under section 11, with the object or purpose of learning or acquiring any skill, dexterity, cunning, process, or method therein, and whether such boy is or is not bound to any master by contract or agreement.

3. All real and personal property in the Colony held by or vested in the Institute on the 21st of March, 1931, shall be held by and vested in the Board, its successors and assigns, for the same estates and interests and to the extent which the same were respectively at that date held or vested as aforesaid, subject to the rights, reservations and charges (if any) affecting the same.

Property of Institute vested in Board.

Ord. 4—1931, s. 2.

4. (1) There shall be appointed by the Governor such fit persons, not exceeding fifteen in number, to be a Board of Industrial Training (hereinafter called “the Board”), not less than four of whom shall be employers of artisans, and not less than four of whom shall be persons skilled in and actually engaged in one or more of the trades to which boys may be apprenticed under this Ordinance.

Appointment of Board.

Cap. 150—1925, s. 3.

(2) Every such appointment shall be for a term of three years, but may, for any reasonable cause, be revoked by the Governor before the expiration of such term. During the temporary absence of any member of the Board, the Governor may appoint some fit person to act in his stead.

(3) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Board unless at least five of its members be present.

(4) The Governor shall nominate from the members appointed under this section a chairman of the Board.

5. The Board is hereby incorporated, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name of “The Board of Industrial Training of Trinidad and Tobago,” and shall have perpetual succession

Incorporation of Board.

Cap. 150—1925, s. 4.

and an official seal which shall be officially and judicially noticed.

Power of Board to acquire and deal with land and buildings.

Cap. 150—  
1925, s. 5.

6. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council—

(a) purchase or otherwise acquire or lease any land or building, or

(b) sell, lease, or rent any land or building vested in the Board,

for such purposes, and on such terms and conditions, as the Governor in Council may approve.

Duties of Board.

Cap. 150—

1925, s. 6.

Ord. 4—1931,  
s. 3.

7. The duties of the Board shall be—

(a) so far as possible to procure, and to enter into agreements for procuring, the training of apprentices;

(b) at its discretion to keep a register of masters;

(c) to allot apprentices and keep a register of them;

(d) to fix the periods of apprenticeship for different trades;

(e) to cause to be examined and, if satisfied with their skill, to issue certificates of efficiency to apprentices under this Ordinance on the completion of their term of service, or earlier in cases of exceptional merit;

(f) to settle disputes arising between masters and apprentices, and to transfer apprentices to new masters when desirable;

(g) to arrange as far as possible for the technical education of artisans and apprentices;

(h) to appoint and pay instructors and examiners when necessary;

(i) to issue certificates of efficiency to such artisans as are, after examination, in the opinion of the Board, qualified to be engaged in any trade or craft mentioned in or proclaimed under section II; a register of such certificated artisans shall be kept in the office of the Board;

(j) to establish, maintain, and carry on an Institute for the training of the Blind;

(k) to maintain and carry on the objects for which the Royal Victoria Institute was incorporated;

(l) to let any part of the property derived from the Royal Victoria Institute for such purposes and at such rates as the Board may from time to time determine;

(m) to do all such acts matters and things as may be necessary and proper to carry out the duties and functions of the Board.

8. (1) The Board may demand and receive any sum not exceeding \$1.20 from every candidate for examination, and any sum not exceeding \$2.40 for every certificate of efficiency to be issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, and also such fees from students in technical instruction classes as may from time to time be fixed by the Board by regulations. The Board may demand and receive fees for classes held or instruction given in connection with the objects for which the Royal Victoria Institute was incorporated. The money so received shall be part of the funds of the Board:

Fees.  
Cap. 150—  
1925, ss. 7  
and 10.  
Ord. 4—1931,  
s. 3.

Provided that the Board may, in its discretion, issue any certificate without payment of the prescribed fee.

(2) The funds of the Board shall be applied to the remuneration of the secretary and servants of the Board, and to the discharge of all liabilities incurred by the Board in the exercise of its powers or in the performance of its duties, and to the giving of prizes and the holding of shows and exhibitions.

Application of  
funds of  
Board.

(3) The Board shall cause a true and correct account to be kept of all moneys received and expended by the Board, and shall, when required so to do, submit such account to be audited by the Auditor.

Keeping of  
accounts.

9. The Board, or any Officer of the Board duly authorised in that behalf by the Board, may, by notice in writing, require any master to furnish to the Board a return, showing the names, occupations, lengths of service, remuneration, and any other particular as may be specified in such notice, of all apprentices employed by him, and every master shall comply with such notice within fourteen days from the delivery thereof. If any master shall fail or neglect to furnish such return within the time prescribed, or shall make a return which is defective or incomplete or which is wilfully untrue in any particular, he shall be liable to a fine of forty-eight dollars.

Returns to be  
furnished by  
masters.  
Cap. 150—  
1925, s. 8.

Appointment  
and powers  
of inspectors.  
Cap. 150—  
1925, s. 9.

10. (1) The Board may appoint Inspectors whose duties shall be to visit workshops at which any trade mentioned in or proclaimed under section 11 is being carried on, or at which the Board has reason to believe that any such trade is being carried on, to inspect apprentices at their work and to report to the Board.

(2) Any Inspector appointed under the provisions of this section shall have the right, at all reasonable times, to enter such workshops for the purpose of carrying out his duties, and any master who shall refuse permission to an Inspector to enter his workshop, or shall obstruct or interfere with an Inspector in the performance of his duties, shall be liable to a fine of forty-eight dollars.

Binding boy  
as apprentice.  
(a)

11. (1) It shall be lawful for the father of any boy above the age of thirteen and under the age of twenty-one years, or, in case such boy has no father, for the mother of such boy, or, in case such boy has no father or mother, for the person having the charge of and maintaining such boy, to bind such boy, with the approval of the Board, for any term not exceeding five years to be an apprentice in the trade of a bookbinder, boot and shoemaker, carpenter and joiner, cabinetmaker, coppersmith, coachbuilder, cooper, farrier, fitter, goldsmith, mason, moulder, machinist, plumber, printer, painter, saddler, smith, shipwright, silversmith, tailor, tinsmith, turner, upholsterer, watchmaker, or wheelwright, or in any other trade or craft proclaimed by the Governor for that purpose, and every such contract shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if such boy, being of full age, by deed of covenant had bound himself:

Provided that it shall be lawful, in any case in which the Board may allow it, for such father, mother, or other person as aforesaid in the first instance to place such boy as a probationary apprentice, on such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties with the assent of the Board, in any of such trades for a period of not less than three months, such period to count under the contract of apprenticeship if entered into:

Provided also, that any such contract shall, at the option of such boy, be determinable upon his attaining the age of

(a) The following trades have been proclaimed:—boiler maker, bricklayer, draughtsman, electrician, engine driver, mason, motor mechanic, pattern-maker, photographer, rigger and steelwork erector, sugar factory mechanic and welder. See Proclamations Nos. 19—1925, 39—1926, 3—1929, 51—1934, 4—1939, and 45—1939.

majority, and may be cancelled by the Board whenever it shall deem it necessary so to do.

(2) Every proclamation of any trade by the Governor under this Ordinance shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*. Proclamation.

12. Any master who shall take on any apprentice or probationary apprentice without the previous knowledge and consent of the Board shall be liable to a fine of twenty-four dollars. Master not to take on apprentice without consent of Board.

13. Every master of any apprentice who wilfully refuses or neglects to perform any of the terms or conditions imposed upon him by contract in respect of such apprentice shall be liable to a fine of forty-eight dollars. Master—penalty for breach of contract by.

14. (1) Every apprentice who wilfully refuses or neglects to conform to the terms or conditions of his apprenticeship, or quits his master's service without the leave of such master, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-four dollars: Provided that the Magistrate may, in his discretion, direct that such fine be paid by the parent, guardian, or person responsible for the apprentice. Apprentices—penalty for breach of contract by.

(2) Any person who aids or abets any apprentice in any offence under this section, or who knowingly employs or maintains any such apprentice, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-four dollars.

(3) Any person making default in the payment of any fine under this section may be imprisoned without hard labour for one month.

15. No person, other than an artisan holding a certificate of efficiency under this Ordinance, in any trade mentioned in or proclaimed under section 11, shall be entitled to sue in any court in the Colony for a higher rate of wage for work done by him in any such trade than that generally paid at the time for unskilled labour. Skilled labour—no right to sue for wages of, unless certificated.

16. Contracts executed under this Ordinance shall not be liable to stamp duty, and shall be admissible in evidence in all courts of law if purporting to be signed by the master and the Execution of contracts.

apprentice in the presence of one witness and countersigned by the chairman and the secretary of the Board and sealed with the seal of the Board.

Recovery of penalties.

17. (1) All offences under this Ordinance may be prosecuted, and all penalties incurred may be imposed or recovered, in the manner provided by the Summary Courts Ordinance and proceedings for the recovery of such penalties may be instituted by any person authorised in writing by the chairman and two members of the Board.

(2) Production of such written authority shall be sufficient evidence of the issue thereof, and no proof of the signatures or official position of the persons signing the same shall be necessary.

Regulations.

18. The Board may make such regulations as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its proceedings and discharge of its duties under this Ordinance. All such regulations shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

Free postage.

19. The Board shall be allowed the privilege of free postage within the Colony for its correspondence, notices, and publications.