

## ARTICLE 11

National law shall determine the circumstances in which the owner or master may immediately discharge a seaman.

## ARTICLE 12

National law shall also determine the circumstances in which the seaman may demand his immediate discharge.

## ARTICLE 13

If the seaman shows to the satisfaction of the shipowner or his agent that he can obtain command of a vessel or an appointment as mate or engineer or to any other post of a higher grade than he actually holds, or that any other circumstance has arisen since his engagement which renders it essential to his interests that he should be permitted to take his discharge, he may claim his discharge, provided that without increased expense to the shipowner and to the satisfaction of the shipowner or his agent he furnishes a competent and reliable man in his place.

In such case, the seaman shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his leaving his employment.

## ARTICLE 14

Whatever the reason for the termination or rescission of the agreement, an entry shall be made in the document issued to the seaman in accordance with Article 5 and in the list of crew showing that he has been discharged, and such entry shall, at the request of either party, be endorsed by the competent public authority.

The seaman shall at all times have the right, in addition to the record mentioned in Article 5, to obtain from the master a separate certificate as to the quality of his work or, failing that, a certificate indicating whether he has fully discharged his obligations under the agreement.

## ARTICLE 15

National law shall provide the measures to ensure compliance with the terms of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 16

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

## ARTICLE 17

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

## ARTICLE 18

As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the