



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

ANNUAL REPORT

(SIXTH SESSION, 29 MAY-13 JUNE 1951)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

NEW YORK

(24 p.)

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering the period 15 June 1950 to 13 June 1951, approved at the conclusion of the sixth session of the Commission held in Geneva, 29 May-13 June 1951

Introduction

A. Scope and status of the report

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) is presented for the consideration of the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe which instruct it to "... submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary body, once a year ...". The present report covers the activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies since the adjournment of the fifth session on 15 June 1950 up to the end of its sixth session on 13 June 1951.¹ The report was approved by the Commission at its plenary meeting on 13 June 1951.

B. Historical review

2. At its thirteenth session the Economic and Social Council will be reviewing the future of the regional economic commissions as part of a general examination of the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. A brief historical survey of the Commission's structure and operation since its inception in 1947, which forms the necessary background for the Council's consideration of the work of regional economic commissions, is contained in paragraphs 14-17 of the statement prepared by the Executive Secretary and submitted to the *Ad hoc* Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions.² The Commission wishes to refer to this document in connexion with the present report.

I. General

A. Relations with specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations

(a) SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

3. The co-operation of the Secretariat with the specialized agencies was, as heretofore, guided by the principles set out in resolution 125 (II) of the General Assembly calling for the development of "more effective co-ordination in the economic field ... among the United Nations and the specialized agencies".

(i) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

4. Continuing co-operation with FAO has been maintained through the joint FAO-ECE Agriculture and Timber Divisions servicing the ECE Committees on Agricultural Problems and Timber, respectively. The FAO and ECE secretariats are exchanging statistics on

agricultural production and have co-operated on the report on trade between Latin America and Europe. In addition staff members of FAO, made available for the purpose, assumed a considerable share of the analytical work on the timber trends study and the joint report on trade between Latin America and Europe (E/ECE/127-H, part III).

(ii) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank)

5. A representative of the Bank made a statement to the Inland Transport Committee's Working Party on Main International Arteries as to the Bank's functions and policies with particular reference to the possibility of assisting international road construction programmes. Contact and the exchange of information and documentation has been maintained in the field of research

the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council, (E/1074); annual report submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe to the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council, (E/1328); and the annual report submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe to the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council, (E/1674).

² Document E/AC.34/12, part II; cf. also part I and appendix III of the report to the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, by the Executive Secretary, on the future work of the Commission (E/ECE/114/Rev.1).

¹ The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary organs have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report of the Economic Commission for Europe on its first and second sessions, (E/451); interim report submitted by the Executive Secretary to the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, (E/603); annual report submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, (E/791); interim report submitted by the Executive Secretary to

and in particular with regard to the report on trade between Latin America and Europe.

(iii) *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

6. Secretariat co-operation was pursued in matters of labour and productivity statistics and in the fields of coal mining, engineering, housing and building, and inland transport. Collaboration was initiated in the field of agriculture and timber whereby the International Labour Office has contributed to studies prepared by the joint FAO-ECE Agriculture Division for the Committee on Agricultural Problems.

(iv) *International Monetary Fund (Fund)*

7. Co-ordination of research activities and exchange of information have remained the principal features of the co-operation between the ECE secretariat and the Fund. As in previous years, estimates of balance of payments have been worked out jointly with the Fund. The secretariat collaborated with this agency in the drafting of the balance-of-payments section of the report on trade between Latin America and Europe.

(v) *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

8. The Secretariat has carried forward its work in rendering assistance to UNESCO in a project concerned with educational and scientific supplies, carried out in close collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

(vi) *World Health Organization (WHO)*

9. The Secretariat has assisted the WHO on problems connected with the supply position of certain chemical products of interest to WHO. Representatives of the WHO made technical contributions at a number of ECE meetings with regard to matters of mutual interest.

(vii) *Other specialized agencies*

10. Secretariat liaison between ECE and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization has been maintained in the field of trade and commercial policy.

11. Consultations with the International Civil Aviation Organization took place on the preparation of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring. In connexion with the Energy Study, ICAO has supplied the ECE secretariat with information required for estimating future European consumption of aviation fuel.

(b) *INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS*

12. A number of inter-governmental organizations continued to participate in the work of the Inland Transport Committee. Non-governmental organizations were

represented at meetings of almost all committees, their sub-committees and working parties. Their participation has been especially marked at meetings called under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee, and the Industry and Materials Committee and its Housing Sub-Committee. Certain non-governmental organizations have contributed technical papers on subjects under discussion.

B. Relations with the Allied Control Authorities in Germany

13. Relations with the Allied Control Authorities in Germany have remained unchanged.

C. Work of the Secretariat

14. The Secretariat has been engaged in servicing the Commission, the committees and their subsidiary organs, supplying them both with regard to routine documentation and a number of special studies requested of the Secretariat by the Committees. The Research and Planning Division and the technical Divisions have continued publication of periodic surveys, including the *Annual Economic Survey of Europe*, the *Quarterly Economic Bulletin for Europe*, and a number of specialized statistical bulletins. The Secretariat has also embarked on three special studies dealing with energy resources of Europe and their use; with trends in the production and consumption of timber and timber products (focused on the European situation); and with trade between Europe and Latin America. Following the resolution adopted at the seventh session of ECAFE (E/1981, part V, section B) the Secretariat has also taken its initial dispositions in co-operating with that Commission on a study on expansion of trade between countries of Europe and those of the ECAFE region. An inventory of the more important work planned, in progress and completed by the secretariat of the Commission is contained in the *1951 supplement to the 1950 Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects* (E/1670/Add.1).

15. During the period under review the secretariat of the Commission has strengthened and further developed its contacts and co-operative arrangements with the secretariats of the two other regional economic commissions of the United Nations on matters of common concern to their respective regions.

16. The secretariat of the Commission, in conformity with the resolution on technical assistance adopted at the fifth session of ECE (E/1674, part IV, resolution 4), has paid increasing attention to such technical assistance services as may be rendered through the Commission.

17. In addition to the above-mentioned activities, the secretariat of the Commission, forming an integral part of the Department of Economic Affairs of the Secretariat of the United Nations and working in close liaison with Headquarters, has also collected and analysed information at the request of the Department of Economic Affairs.

II. Subsidiary bodies of the Commission³

A. Committee on Agricultural Problems

(a) MEETINGS

18. No meetings were held during the period under review.

(b) ACTIVITIES

19. At its second session (March 1950) the Committee asked for the continuation of certain studies and for new studies to be undertaken by the Executive Secretary.

20. Having examined the past activities of the Committee on Agricultural Problems, the ECE, at its fifth session, adopted the following resolution (E/1674, resolution 1)

"The Economic Commission for Europe . . .

"Approves the recommendations of the second session of the Committee on Agricultural Problems requesting examination at the third session of the Committee of the following:

"(a) The reports already submitted to the Committee which it had not been possible to discuss fully;

"(b) A report on the question of assistance to small and medium peasants by granting them credits, by promoting the application of modern techniques in agriculture, by developing production and by organizing the repair of agricultural equipment in countries requiring it, and by organizing advisory assistance on the problem of developing livestock farming, increasing the yield of grain crops, combating agricultural pests, providing equitable conditions of tenancy, etc.;

"(c) The complementary study requested from the Executive Secretary in regard to, on the one hand, the prices of secondary cereals and the prices of the principal livestock products (milk, pork meat and eggs), and, on the other hand, the prices of the different types of fertilizers and those of the different vegetable crops; . . ."

On the different points mentioned in the above resolution, the following action has been taken by the Secretariat:

Point (a): A letter, dated 11 April 1950, was sent to all governments requesting their assistance for the completion and revision of documents already prepared. The detailed statistical information used by the Secretariat for each country was attached. Only seven countries have so far suggested modification of the figures utilized. The changes suggested will be incorporated in the documents in due course.

Point (b): On the basis of the information specially sent by some governments and other available data the Secretariat has circulated to governments the following papers:

³ The following summarizes the work of the committees of the Commission during the period under review. A fuller statement of their activities is contained in the reports presented for the consideration of the sixth session of the Commission (E/ECE/127) which also contains a general survey of the field covered by each committee as well as an account of the committee's organizational structure.

(i) A short note summarizing the main objectives and methods chosen by the different governments to improve the situation of small and medium farms;

(ii) A document on the promotion of modern techniques in agriculture, especially by organizing advisory assistance on technical problems;

(iii) Two notes on, respectively, the State's intervention in the field of agricultural credit and the organization of agricultural co-operative credit in Europe, and farm equipment;

(iv) A note on tenancy regulations in Europe.

Point (c): The study requested has so far been prepared only for the countries of northern and western Europe, and examination was begun on information received in respect of some countries of eastern Europe.

21. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Agricultural Problems at its second session, governments were invited to submit to the Secretariat within two months their proposals concerning possible international action in the field of assistance to small and medium farmers by promoting the application of modern techniques in agriculture, and by organizing advisory assistance on technical problems. These suggestions and the revised documents will serve as a basis for discussion at the third session of the Committee to be convened at a date to be determined by the Executive Secretary.

22. Work was continued in regard to the standardization of perishable foodstuffs. After preliminary investigations by the rapporteurs, it has been deemed advisable to prepare the recommendations for each product chosen for study in the first stage of the work along a uniform model. An outline submitted to all rapporteurs has been agreed upon. After the reports and recommendations are received from the different rapporteurs, a second session of the Working Party will be called.

B. Coal Committee

(a) LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

Coal Committee: 12th session, 25 August 1950; 13th session, 23, 24, 25 November 1950; 14th session, 14, 15, 16 December 1950; 15th session, 22, 23 February 1951; 16th session, 7, 8 March 1951; 17th session, 8 May 1951; 17th session, 24 May 1951.

Allocations Sub-Committee: 25 May 1950.

Allocations Working Party: 9 May 1950.

Coal Trade Sub-Committee: 8 August 1950; 7 November 1950; 6 February 1951; 8 May 1951.

Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems: 24 May 1950; 23, 24 August 1950; 22 November 1950; 21 February 1951; 23 May 1951.

Ad Hoc Working Party on Consumption Trends: 24 August 1950.

Utilization Working Party: 23 May 1950; 20 February 1951; 22 May 1951.

Classification Working Party: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 June 1950; 16, 17 January 1951.

Ad Hoc Drafting Group: 17 October 1950.

Joint meeting of the Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems and the Classification Working Party: 18 January 1951.

(b) ACTIVITIES

(i) *Terms of reference*

23. The ECE took note at its fifth session that the Coal Committee would present proposals for the modification of its terms of reference to the Commission's next session (E/1674, part IV). At its fifteenth session, held on 22 and 23 February, the Committee accordingly prepared a draft of new terms of reference, which it submitted for the Commission's consideration. The main changes arose from the decision adopted by the Coal Committee in May 1950 and subsequently confirmed by the fifth session of the Economic Commission, to terminate the Committee's function of recommending allocations. Other minor modifications were proposed to bring the terms of reference more closely in line with the development of the Committee's work in other fields.

(ii) *Objectives*

24. In August 1950 the Committee re-examined its general aims and considered that an increase of the trade in and the consumption of solid fuels, on a sound economic and technical basis, would contribute to a balanced and expanding European economy. It also expressed the view that such an increase could best be achieved by the promotion of sound competitive conditions in the European coal market, the maintenance of a reasonable degree of equilibrium between the supply and demand of solid fuels, the development of conditions conducive to the regular and economic operation of the European coal industry, and the assurance that adequate supplies would be freely available to all consumers on an equitable basis.

(iii) *Distribution*

25. Since November 1950, the Committee has been faced with a persistent shortage of solid fuels, in contrast to the comparative abundance which had prevailed in the first half of 1950.

26. The Committee appreciated that the flow of trade in Europe which would result from existing agreements, contracts and other arrangements, would not produce an equitable distribution of the inadequate supplies of solid fuels. Without "fluid" availabilities at its disposal, and without any agreed principles of distribution on which to rely, the Committee proceeded to attempt to modify the forecast pattern of trade for the first and second quarters of 1951. A large number of factors had to be taken into account, and by a series of small exchanges and adjustments between particular qualities and types of solid fuels and between particular sources of supply, the Committee eventually agreed upon a modified distribution, which necessarily entailed the voluntary relinquishment of certain quantities originally destined for some countries in favour of other countries. A general solution of the problems arising in the second quarter was reached only after certain countries had responded to an appeal made by the Committee for specified additional tonnages from European exporting countries.

27. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee (which replaced the Allocations Sub-Committee) took up its task of reviewing the flow of trade in August 1950. It appeared at that time that considerable tonnages of fuels available for export in the fourth quarter of 1950 would not be purchased by importing countries. The Sub-Committee,

concerned with the general problem of maintaining a reasonable degree of equilibrium between solid fuels supply and demand, called for studies on trends of production and consumption and on certain particular features of the situation as it then appeared. In fact, however, the coal situation was already entering upon its phase of increasing scarcity.

28. In November 1950, the Sub-Committee noted a sharp rise in requirements for the fourth quarter and for the first quarter of 1951, coupled with reduced availabilities in each case. Producing countries were urged to increase production and importing countries to refrain from stock piling. Details of stock levels were obtained.

29. The Sub-Committee's subsequent reviews of requirements and availabilities for the second and third quarters of the year indicated that the situation remained serious.

(iv) *Economic and technical problems*

30. *Production and consumption trends*: In addition to its work on surveys of production prospects in major coal-producing countries, which deal mainly with the general development of the coal-mining industries in the countries concerned, the Sub-Committee has examined the production programmes of European coal-producing countries for five years ahead, and has started a series of studies on consumption trends in particular countries.

31. *Forecasts*: The Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems has continued its practice of making forecasts of hard coal and coke production, consumption, imports and exports for a year ahead, compared with the relevant statistics for the past. In regard to forecasts for coke production and consumption, the Sub-Committee, at the request of the Steel Committee, has reviewed the prospects of adequate metallurgical coke supplies in 1953.

32. *Coal Prices*: In August 1950 the Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems discussed a general study on coal prices. Work has subsequently proceeded on a study of the factors which contribute to the cost of coal to the consumer, both in coal-producing countries and in importing countries.

33. *Statistics*: The issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Coal Statistics* and the *Monthly Statistical Summary*, which contains certain advance provisional statistics, has been continued. In addition, the Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems has considered monthly statistics of solid fuel imports and regular comparisons of the forecasts provided for the quarterly review of the coal trade with statistics of the actual levels achieved in the same periods.

34. *Mining equipment*: Lists of mining equipment available for export in certain European countries have been circulated. It has been established that types of equipment previously imported by Europe are, in most cases, now manufactured in Europe.

35. *Pitwood*: Reports on the pitwood situation were made to the Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems in May and November 1950 and in May 1951. The Sub-Committee agreed that the Production Working Party should consider the latest forecasts available in August, since the supply situation has changed.

(v) Utilization

36. The Utilization Working Party, at a session held in May 1950, discussed progress reports submitted by a number of countries on the action taken as a result of recommendations which arose from the report on various aspects of carbonization and combustion prepared by a team of experts in 1949. It was considered that, particularly in view of the reappearance of shortages of solid fuels, the Utilization Working Party should embark on specific technical studies and should promote the exchange of technical information on utilization. Information on the scope, objects and organization of current work on utilization in several European countries has been collected, and in May 1951 the Utilization Working Party agreed on a programme of study, and the exchange of technical information.

(vi) Classification

37. The Classification Working Party, at its sessions held in June 1950 and January 1951, continued its work towards the establishment of a complete coal classification system. A joint meeting of the Sub-Committee on Economic and Technical Problems and the Classification Working Party has discussed the problem of evolving a simplified system, based on the complete classification, for commercial use and for statistical purposes.

C. Committee on Electric Power

(a) LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

Committee on Electric Power: 27-28 September 1950 (7th session).

Hydro Working Party: 28 September 1950.

Statistical Working Party: 28 September 1950.

Group of Experts for the Study of Legal Questions: 27 September 1950; 5-6 December 1950; 14-15 March 1951.

Group of Experts for the Study of the Gross Potential Water Power Resources in Europe: 16 March 1951.

Liaison Group: 12 May 1950; 27 September 1950; 30 November 1950; 6 March 1951.

(b) ACTIVITIES

(i) Power equipment

38. The Committee has continued to study the problem of the production capacity of plants manufacturing electrical equipment. At the present time, this capacity is sufficient to meet the needs of the various European countries. However, the shortage of certain types of raw materials, e.g., transformer sheets, and financial difficulties, still inhibit a satisfactory rate of production of electric power.

(ii) Production and consumption of electric power

39. In the economic sphere, a number of studies have been continued or initiated with a view to determining the basic principles which might guide the planning of the various countries in the matter of new construction of power plant. Thus the Committee has been examining the criteria for the establishment of daily pumping stations to be supplied with thermal power during off-peak hours and to cater for consumption peaks. It has also examined and compared construction costs for hydro power plants in the various European countries. Furthermore, the Committee has embarked on the study

of the gross potential water-power resources in Europe, using a new, uniform method.

40. With a view to rationalizing and economizing Europe's energy resources, the Committee has studied the various possible means of supplying Bavaria with electric power, and has also studied, in a more general way, economically feasible electric power exchanges between Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the western occupation zones of Germany. Its findings have been forwarded to the authorities concerned.

41. The Committee has also asked the Secretariat to study the possibility of the development of exports of electric power from Yugoslavia to adjacent countries.

42. At the request of the Committee, the Secretariat has drawn up a schedule of the quantities of energy lost in the form of overflows, as a result either of under-consumption or of inadequate capacity in the transmission network.

(iii) International exchange of electric power

43. The Group of Experts set up for the study of legal questions observed, first of all, that national laws concerning the supply and exchange of electric power were for the most part of long standing, complex and not sufficiently well-suited to the present grid operation system, and it has proposed various ways in which these laws might be very considerably simplified, especially where guaranteed exchanges and sporadic supplies are concerned.

(iv) Hydro-electric development of rivers of common interest

44. The Group of Experts has also been examining the problem raised by the hydro-electric development of rivers of common interest. To cover cases where such rivers constitute the frontier between two or more States, the Group has under study the simplification of present administrative formalities, with a view to facilitating international development schemes.

45. In the case of rivers successively crossing the territory of several States, the conclusion was reached that the establishment of general conventions would raise difficulties. The Committee has requested the Secretariat to place its services at the disposal of governments with a view to collecting the necessary documentation, and aiding in the negotiation of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

(v) Liaison with other international organizations in the electric power field

46. The Committee has endeavoured to maintain and foster contact with the existing international non-governmental organizations, with a view to avoiding any overlapping between their activities and its own. This collaboration has been most notable with the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power (UNIPED). Thus the Committee has decided to make use of the periodical statistics published by this body, and to discontinue collecting and issuing them itself.

D. Industry and Materials Committee

(a) LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

Ad Hoc Study Group on Building Research: 15-17 May 1950.

Working Party on Programme of Work of the Industry and Materials Committee: 4-8 September 1950.

Consultations with Rapporteurs of the Conference on Building Research: 11-13 September 1950.

International Council for Building Documentation,⁴ General Assembly (Paris): 23-28 October 1950.

Co-ordination Committee of the Conference on Building Research: 11 November 1950.

Conference on Building Research: 13-18 November 1950.

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Building Statistics: 20-21 November 1950.

Consultations with Officers and Rapporteurs of the Housing Sub-Committee: 21-22 November 1950.

Ad Hoc meeting on financing of housing: 5-6 February 1951.

Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering: 5-7 March 1951.

Housing Sub-Committee: 19-22 March 1951 (5th session).

Ad Hoc Study Group on Compilation of Machine Tool Glossary: 16-17 April 1951.

Building Research Organizing Committee: 21-24 April 1951.

(b) ACTIVITIES

(i) *Engineering products and industrial materials*

47. In accordance with the decision adopted at the fifth session of the Commission, the Working Party met in September 1950 to draw up a programme of work. Progress in the implementation of this programme is indicated below under the headings adopted in the Working Party's report.

(ii) *Review of trends in production, demand and trade*

48. The Secretariat's "General survey of the European engineering industry" (E/ECE/125) has been completed and issued in revised form in April 1951. This document surveys the trend of production and trade in engineering products, by principal sectors and by countries, in 1938, 1948, 1950 and as programmed for 1952. Trends in specialization in the European engineering industry are considered briefly; prospects in certain markets are discussed; and finally some possible lines of international action are indicated.

49. A memorandum formulating proposals designed to improve the availability and comparability of statistics relating to production and trade in engineering products will be circulated shortly to the Committee, for consideration by statistical experts.

(iii) *Provision of technical assistance*

50. During the period under review the Secretariat has been asked by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to assist in carrying out its programme. Work in this field has been confined mainly to that part of the programme under which experts are supplied on request to governments. The Secretariat has also been asked to advise governments on the formulation of their requests.

(iv) *Promotion of trade*

51. A contribution is being made to the study on trade between Europe and Latin America by means of an assessment of the technical and commercial factors affecting European experts of selected engineering products, in particular, tractors and farm machinery, to Latin America. The Secretariat carried out detailed

investigations in consultation with government and industrial experts in a number of supplying countries.

52. Information concerning the availability for export from Europe of iron and steel-making equipment and of scientific and laboratory supplies was collected and forwarded to other United Nations regional economic commissions for circulation in their regions, and to UNESCO, at their specific request.

(v) *Industrial materials*

53. The Secretariat has circulated a short review of the supply position of wool as the first of the materials listed in the programme adopted by the Working Party on the Programme of Work.

(vi) *Unification of contract practices*

54. At its first session the *Ad Hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices agreed on the selection of clauses which might be standardized, and appointed rapporteurs to carry the project forward.

(vii) *Machine tool glossary*

55. After informal consultations with government experts and with the international organizations concerned, an *ad hoc* study group has considered the possibility of the compilation of an officially approved interlingual glossary of machine tool terminology. The group drew up proposals for the preparation of such a glossary on a pilot scale, which was circulated to governments.

(viii) *Housing and building*

Building research

56. The Conference on Building Research, convened under the auspices of the Housing Sub-Committee in November 1950, agreed upon the need for increased international collaboration in building research. The Conference pointed out that effective collaboration depended in the first place on the existence of suitable national organizations; indicated specific fields in which immediate international collaboration should start; and dealt with the problem of increasing the application to the building industry of the results of building research. The Conference elected an Organizing Committee which was to act as a subsidiary organ of the Housing Sub-Committee to examine these recommendations and to pave the way for systematic collaboration in this field. The recommendations of the Conference were endorsed in principle at the fifth session of the Housing Sub-Committee.

57. At its first meeting held in April 1951, the Organizing Committee reached agreement on the methods of international collaboration and decided to initiate such collaboration on a pilot scale. The Organizing Committee also agreed to assist the Secretariat in revising and completing the "Directory of building research organizations" issued in a provisional form in September 1950 (E/ECE/121).

Building documentation

58. Upon the recommendation of the Conference on Building Documentation held in October 1949 under the auspices of the Housing Sub-Committee, the International Council for Building Documentation was formally constituted as an international non-governmental organization at its assembly held in Paris in October 1950.

⁴ Sponsored by the Housing Sub-Committee.

The Council provides facilities for the systematic collecting, abstracting and disseminating of technical and scientific information relating to the building industry, with national documentation committees as the basis of the international exchange.

59. The Housing Sub-Committee reaffirmed its recommendation to governments to facilitate the establishment, where they do not already exist, of national documentation committees and their co-operation with the International Council for Building Documentation.

Economic studies

60. The Sub-Committee reviewed progress made by rapporteurs on studies on the financing of and investment in housing and building. The Working Party on Programmes and Resources was requested to examine these reports after their completion.

Cost of building

61. The Sub-Committee reviewed progress reports on studies on the cost of traditional and non-traditional building methods and considered the problems of measuring and increasing productivity in the building industry. It decided to ascertain the most important measures now being undertaken to reduce building costs in various countries.

Technical studies

62. The Sub-Committee considered the complete report on the utilization of space in typical dwellings and the interim report on strength and stability as related to reinforced concrete.⁵

Housing and building statistics

63. The Sub-Committee considered that each country supplying housing and building statistics should also supply the definitions upon which they are based as well as information concerning the methods of collection. The Secretariat was requested to collect and publish at regular intervals selected housing and building statistics with the assistance of an *ad hoc* working party composed of housing and statistical experts.

European housing situation and outlook

64. The Sub-Committee recommended that the present share of housing in national investment programmes should at least be maintained, and wherever possible, expanded. Concern was also expressed about the continuity of an adequate supply of building materials for house construction. The growing shortage of coal was likely to affect the supply of a number of important building materials. The shortage of timber was tending to increase. The Sub-Committee decided to collect and analyse information on measures taken in various countries to effect economies in the use of certain scarce materials for building.

Future work programme

65. At its fourth session the Housing Sub-Committee had established the framework of its future programme

⁵ The documents referred to, both of which are restricted, are as follows: "Typical dwellings in fourteen European countries: a comparative study of space" (IM/HOU/25); and "Interim report on strength and stability: reinforced concrete" (IM/HOU/32).

and its method of work, which subsequently was approved at the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe. The Sub-Committee, therefore, considered that its primary task was to examine the state of work in progress, which was judged to be fulfilling part of the United Nations integrated programme on housing and town and country planning approved by the Economic and Social Council. The Sub-Committee considered three proposals for new work, viz., a comparative examination of certain regulations and by-laws in the field of housing and building; the techniques and cost of housing services; and the standardization of building materials.

E. Inland Transport Committee

(a) LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

Inland Transport Committee: 6th session, 19-22 September 1950.
Working Party on Perishable Foodstuffs: Sub-Group on Refrigerated Equipment for Road Transport: 1st session, 28-30 March 1950; 19-21 March 1951.
Working Party on Legal Questions (Road Transport): 4th session, 18-22 April 1950.
Group of Experts to Study a Uniform System of Accountancy for Railways: 3rd session, 26-29 April 1950; 4th session, 2-5 October 1950; 5th session, 2-6 April 1951.
Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information: 3rd session, 15-19 May 1950; 4th session, 27 November-2 December 1950; 5th session, 5-10 March 1951.
Working Party on Road Signs and Signals and Rules of the Road: 1st session, 23-26 May 1950.
Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs: special session, 26-29 June 1950; 4th session, 16-19 May 1951.
Working Party on Tariffs: 1st session, 10-12 July 1950; 2nd session 12-16 February 1951.
Working Party on Main International Traffic Arteries: 1st session, 19-21 July 1950; 2nd session, 15-19 January 1951.
Special Meeting of Experts to Examine the Problem of Simplification of Formalities for Passengers at the German Frontiers: 1st session, 4-6 September 1950.
Sub-Committee on Road Transport: 6th session, 14-16 September 1950; 7th session, 16-18 April 1951.
Sub-Committee on Rail Transport: 5th special session, 18 September 1950; 6th session, 19-21 April 1951.
Working Party on Currency Problems: 1st session, 18-21 October 1950; 2nd session, 7-11 May 1951.
Working Party on Prevention of Road Accidents: 1st session, 4-8 December 1950.
Meeting on the simplification of frontier formalities, passengers: 1st session, 3-6 January 1951; 2nd session, 8-12 January 1951.
Group of Experts on the Simplification of Frontier Formalities: 18-19 April 1951.
Working Party on Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road: 2nd session, 22-26 January 1951.
Working Party on Transport of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways: 1st session, 26-29 January 1951.
Working Party on Regulations governing the Related Operations Regarding the Handling of Dangerous Goods: 1st session, 29 January-1 February 1951.
Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport: 2nd session, 5-9 February 1951.
Sub-Group on Standardization of Packaging and on Conditions of Transport: 2nd session, 12-16 March 1951.
Group of Experts on Road Carriers' Liability: 24-27 April 1951.
Working Party on Development and Improvement of Transport of Passengers and Goods by Road: 9-14 April 1951.
Sub-Group on International Passenger Transport Services by Road: 22-24 May 1951.

(b) ACTIVITIES

(i) Rail transport

International organizations

66. The Committee adopted the draft agreement prepared by the International Union of Railways (UIC) in respect of the following five non-governmental organizations:

International Union of Railways (UIC);
International Railway Transport Committee (CIT);
International Goods Timetable Conference (LIM);
International Wagon Union (RIV);
International Carriage and Brake Van Union (RIC).

The agreement was accepted by the five organizations concerned.

67. Relations between the UIC and the European Passenger Timetable Conference have been regulated by a special protocol.

Simplification of frontier formalities for passengers and goods

68. Two draft international conventions to facilitate the crossing of frontiers by rail were drawn up, one applying to passengers and the other to goods. These are expected to be signed at the next session of the Committee in July 1951.

Tariff questions

69. The Sub-Committee adopted the recommendations of the Working Party on tariff problems with regard to the establishment of international tariffs, independent of internal tariffs. It decided to study in the first place the possibility of establishing such tariffs for less-than-wagon load goods traffic.

Currency problems

70. The problems discussed by the Working Party on Currency Problems included the following:

(1) The difficulties still impeding re-establishment of complete freedom in the matter of paying transport charges;

(2) The possibility of resuming the practice of cash on delivery and disbursements in international traffic;

(3) The difficulties as regards settlement of accounts among railway administrations.

The Working Party finally recommended appropriate measures for re-establishing the consignor's freedom of choice with regard to payment, the admission of disbursements and of cash on delivery in international traffic.

Identification of rolling stock

71. The Technical Identification Committee, an organization of railway administrations working under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee, will complete its work with the publication of the final results of identification operations on the railway systems taking part. A decision as to the future winding up of this organization will be taken at the next session of the Inland Transport Committee, which opens on 3 July 1951.

Wagon repair

72. The percentage of unserviceable wagons in a number of countries continues to be higher than before the

war and heavy repairs account for a large proportion of the wagons which are out of service. The Sub-Committee is studying methods to improve this situation.

Safety measures at level crossings

73. The Committee set up a joint group of road and railway experts to examine the problem of safety measures at level-crossings.

Other railway transport problems

74. The Sub-Committee has continued the study of the following questions:

(1) Improved utilization of rolling stock;
(2) Modernization of long-distance passenger train facilities;

(3) Transport safety measures;
(4) Standardization of rolling stock, including the question of introducing automatic coupling;

(5) Use of substitute materials;
(6) Rolling stock renewal programme;

(7) Adoption of a uniform system of accountancy for main line railways.

(ii) Road transport

Development and improvement of transport of passengers and goods by road

75. The Working Party on the Development and Improvement of Transport of Passengers and Goods by Road held its first session in June 1950. It felt that there was no need at present to establish a special organization for the application of an international road transport régime. The Working Party showed a preference for a system consisting of an international agreement on the general principles of a régime for road transport, supplemented by bilateral or multilateral agreements negotiated and co-ordinated by the appropriate bodies of the ECE. These recommendations were approved by the Sub-Committee at its seventh session.

76. The Sub-Committee decided to convene a subgroup on international passenger transport services by road, at which rail, air and maritime interests were represented, with a view to studying the problem of the operation of passenger services by road.

77. Since the sixth session of the Sub-Committee on Road Transport, agreements for the lifting of restrictions on the freedom of the road, which have been renewed each year, are considered as being in force for an indeterminate period, it being understood that each government retains the right to denounce such agreements before 1 October in any year.

Main international traffic arteries and European agreements on the dimensions and weights of vehicles

78. The Working Party on Main International Traffic Arteries drew up two agreements, one prescribing greater maximum dimensions and weights than those laid down in annex 7 to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, the other prescribing the same dimensions and weights as contained in that annex; it also drafted the Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries.

79. The Sub-Committee on road transport adopted certain new itineraries proposed by the Governments of Austria, France, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The Sub-Committee, in co-operation with the competent or-

ganizations, pursued its study with regard to the setting up of a European Road Office. It also examined in detail the methods of international financing of construction and maintenance of the main international traffic arteries.

Regional agreement on road traffic

80. A European agreement, drafted by the Working Party on Road Signs and Signals and on Rules of the Road, supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 1949, was signed by a number of countries on 16 September 1950 at Geneva.

Prevention of road accidents

81. The Working Party on Prevention of Road Accidents has taken up the study of standardization of road accident statistics. The Working Party requested each government to supply the Secretariat with all available information on road accident research in its country, and instructed the Secretariat to communicate that information to the other governments.

82. The competent international bodies were requested to agree on the basic principles for the preparation of an international handbook on road safety for all road users and were asked to consider the possibility of instituting international propaganda campaigns on road safety.

Dangerous goods

83. The Working Party on Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road examined a draft European agreement prepared by the Secretariat and made various substantive amendments.

Fiscal charges

84. The Sub-Committee has decided to set up a special working party to prepare a draft international convention for the circulation of commercial passenger and goods vehicles similar to the convention on the taxation of foreign vehicles signed at Geneva in 1931.

Legal questions

85. The Working Party on Legal Questions has continued the study of civil liability, compulsory insurance and the draft contract for the international transport of goods by road.

(iii) Inland waterways

Preparation of model regulations concerning the transport of dangerous goods by inland waterways

86. The Working Party on Transport of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways has examined the fundamental provisions for draft model regulations on the transport of explosives, ammunition and fireworks by inland waterways.

Contract for transport by inland waterways

87. The preparation of a draft contract for transport by inland waterways is being studied by the Secretariat in collaboration with various competent governmental and non-governmental organizations.

(iv) Problems concerning several forms of transport *Co-ordination of transport*

88. The Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport has considered the question of how to ensure comparability of national studies in the field of co-ordination of transport and those elements which could serve as a basis for the study of co-ordination problems, in particular the economic principles involved in the calculation of transport costs and rate structure.

Statistics

89. The Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information decided to make various minor amendments, bearing mainly on railway statistics, to the questionnaire on inland transport statistics, and recommended the collection of statistics on the movement of goods in international traffic showing, for each means of transport, the volume of goods carried and the routes followed.

90. In September 1950 the *Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics* was published for the first time. In addition to the statistics for 1949, this bulletin contains an analysis of the European transport situation.

Transport of perishable foodstuffs

91. The Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs has studied methods of eliminating or reducing delays at frontiers. The Working Party submitted to the Inland Transport Committee recommendations concerning the standardization of packaging of fruit and vegetables. Progress was realized in the studies relating to the standardization of the conditions of transport and of mobile equipment.

Containers

92. The Sub-Committee on Rail and Road Transport decided to submit the problem relating to an international régime for containers to the Inland Transport Committee.

Regulations governing the related operations of the handling of dangerous goods

93. The Working Party on Regulations governing the Related Operations Regarding the Handling of Dangerous Goods decided to deal in the first instance with the problem of maritime ports, and expressed the view that it should draw up a series of provisions constituting a body of model regulations which the Inland Transport Committee might then recommend for the use of governments in framing their national legislation.

Touring

94. The Committee is following the development of this question, and in the work of its subsidiary bodies, due account is being taken of the need to foster the development of touring.

Carriers' Liability

95. The Sub-Group of Experts on Carriers' Liability has suggested that a joint working party should be set up to make an over-all study of the basic problems of carriers' liability.

F. Manpower Committee

96. This body established a programme of work which on the decision of the governments was taken over by the ILO in April 1948. It remained inactive between the fifth and sixth sessions in view of the decisions of the Commission at its fifth session and the rejection of the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the USSR, as amended by the delegation of Poland, to convene a meeting of the Committee in the second half of August 1950 to deal with problems of unemployment (E/1674, para. 153).

G. Steel Committee

(a) LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

Steel Committee: 27-29 November 1950 (7th session).

Panel on Scrap: Geneva, 19-20 February 1951; Visit to France, 26-27 February 1951; Visit to western zones of Occupation of Germany, 5-8 March 1951; Visit to United Kingdom, 10-13 April 1951.

Working Group on Iron Ore: 30 January 1951.

Panel of Statistical Experts: 19-20 March 1951.

(b) ACTIVITIES

(i) Coke

97. At its seventh session the Steel Committee concluded that there was a serious risk of an important deficit in metallurgical coke supplies for 1951. It drew the attention of the Coal Committee to this situation, asking that all possible steps be taken in order to improve it.

(ii) Iron ore

98. In reviewing the 1951 supply prospects for iron ore, the Committee concluded that, especially for rich iron ore, supplies are likely to be short. On the basis of a study made by the Secretariat of prospects of iron ore supplies for 1953, the Committee expressed the view that a serious shortage of iron ore was likely to exist at that time. The Committee decided to appoint a Group of Experts on Iron Ore, to review the prospects of iron ore supplies in Europe in 1953 and the following years, so as to see what measures could be taken to ensure adequate supplies. The Working Group found that there would be a probable deficit of about 10 million tons of iron ore in 1953, assuming scrap consumption in blast furnaces at the pre-war level. The Working Group discussed long-term contracts as a means of stimulating production to meet the anticipated deficit but did not consider it likely that many such contracts would be negotiated at present. The Working Group is continuing its study of measures which might be taken to increase production.

(iii) Scrap

99. With the increased scrap demand and the depletion of reserves of war scrap, the scrap supply situation has become difficult in most European countries. The Committee therefore decided to reconvene the Panel on Scrap, kept in abeyance since September 1949, with the same terms of reference as previously: the Panel was to investigate measures which are being or might be adopted in individual countries to improve scrap collection; more generally, it was to consider what steps could be taken to improve the European scrap supply

position. In addition to reviewing the supply position, the Panel has visited France, the western zones of occupation of Germany and the United Kingdom, and is planning to hold a meeting in Belgium; thereafter it will submit a final report to the Steel Committee.

(iv) Statistics

100. On the recommendation of the Steel Committee the Secretariat has undertaken the publication, in printed form, of a *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* (E/ECE/112). The first issue was published in December 1950. The Committee has recognized the importance of collecting comparable data on steel consumption by industries and appointed a Panel of Statistical Experts to study a scheme prepared by the Secretariat in this connexion. The Panel of Statistical Experts has examined the preliminary proposals for the collection of statistics on the consumption of steel by industries and agreed on a system of classification for the purpose.

101. The Panel also suggested a number of changes in the definitions of some of the items reported in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics*, and a revised definition of circulating scrap.

(v) Study on European steel trends

102. The Committee discussed a partial revision of the study *European Steel Trends in the Setting of the World Market*, prepared by the Secretariat. A final version of the study was published in February 1951 (E/ECE/112).

(vi) Technical co-operation

103. The Committee approved a scheme for the preparation of a report on the recent developments and trends in the techniques of the iron and steel industry.

(vii) Liaison with other United Nations bodies

104. The Committee recommended that close liaison be established in the field of steel with the other regional economic commissions. The Committee also recommended that in all statistical matters liaison should be maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office, in order to ensure comparability of steel statistics between all parts of the world.

H. Timber Committee

(a) LIST OF MEETINGS HELD

Timber Committee: 30 October-1 November 1950 (7th session).
Ad Hoc Working Party of Experts—more rational utilization of wood: 3-6 July 1950.

(b) ACTIVITIES

(i) European sawn softwood situation

105. The Timber Committee held its sixth and seventh sessions during the period under review. The Committee noted that, while for 1951 forecasts of export availabilities were above the figures for 1949 and 1950, the estimates for import demand had increased in a considerably larger proportion. The estimated deficit for 1951 varied from 445,000 standards to 847,000 standards, depending on whether maximum or normal export figures were used. This gap accordingly would

appear to amount to 13 or 25 per cent of the import demand. Whereas the Committee felt that the results of its calculations indicated a definite shortage of supply, the margin of error involved was such that it could not definitely establish that the situation was unduly serious. Therefore the Committee considered that no immediate action was necessary.

(ii) *Pitprops*

106. After an examination of the situation for 1950 and 1951 at the sixth and seventh sessions of the Timber Committee, it was estimated that there would probably be a deficit of 5 per cent on the estimated total requirements for 1951. The Committee did not consider this deficit as serious, but recommended to the member countries that very early buying negotiations were advisable, so as to enable producing countries to earmark the necessary supplies for export.

(iii) *Timber price indices*

107. In the course of the sixth and seventh sessions, the Timber Committee instructed the Secretariat to examine the possibility of establishing national timber price indices, in order to create another instrument for judging the market situation.

(iv) *More rational utilization of wood*

108. The resolutions adopted by the Committee based on the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Working Party of Experts on more rational utilization of wood, which met in July 1950, emphasized the main points on which international interest in the matter should be concentrated, and indicated what action should be taken to ensure better preparation, conversion, and utilization of wood. Special interest was taken by the Committee in the recommendation of the Working Party concerning the proposal to establish an international timber documentation centre.

109. In April 1951 an informal meeting with experts took place on the implementation of the Committee's resolutions in this field. Recommendations were made concerning the commercial grading of timber, and the methods of utilizing its inferior qualities.

(v) *Woodworking schools*

110. The Committee at its seventh session discussed a proposal for organizing collaboration between technical woodworking schools in Europe, and the Secretariat was instructed to prepare a report on this question for submission to the Committee.

(vi) *Timber trends study*

111. During the summer of 1950 work on a comprehensive study of European timber trends was started. The investigation covering the period from 1913 to 1950 is being undertaken as a joint project by the secretariats of ECE and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). At its seventh session the Committee took note of the Secretariat's plans and expressed interest in the contemplated study. As a first step, a statistical volume on European production, consumption and trade of the main forest products for the period has been issued in May 1951. The Secretariat expects to submit the first draft of the timber trends study to the Timber Committee in the autumn of 1951.

(vii) *Timber statistics and market reports*

112. The publication of quarterly market reports and statistics was continued.

I. Committee on the Development of Trade

113. No meetings of the Committee on the Development of Trade took place during the period under review. An *ad hoc* meeting bringing together European countries interested in increasing their trade in certain grains, was held in Geneva from 14 to 20 November 1950. This *Ad Hoc* Meeting on Grains, a culmination of a long series of negotiations between the Secretariat and interested governments, was foreshadowed in the Executive Secretary's statement regarding the future programme of work of the Committee on the Development of Trade to the Commission's fifth session, and its desirability was unanimously endorsed by governments at that session.

114. After an exchange of views and information on the requirements and availabilities for the current crop year and on the possibilities of negotiating some form of longer-term arrangements, the meeting initiated a series of bilateral conversations. The meeting also agreed that the Executive Secretary should consult governments as to the usefulness and timing of another meeting and if sufficient interest were shown, convene such a meeting in the spring or in the summer of 1951. The Executive Secretary, at the request of the meeting and in consultation with the Chairman, prepared a short report on its proceedings.

115. In the period since the *Ad Hoc* Meeting on Grains, the Secretariat held informal conversations with the governments in order to ascertain their views as to a further meeting during the present year, and later communicated on this subject with all governments.

III. Sixth session of the Commission

A. Attendance and officers

116. The sixth session of the Commissions was held from 29 May 1951 to 13 June 1951. It was attended by representatives from the following countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal were not represented. The following specialized agencies sent representatives: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund. Representatives from the following non-governmental organizations attended the session: International Chamber of Commerce, International Con-

federation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International League for the Rights of Man, International Road Federation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, *Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge*. A full list of representatives and observers is attached as appendix III.

117. At its first session the Commission heard an opening statement by its Executive Secretary and was addressed by Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz, Chairman of the Economic and Social Council, and of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions.

118. The Commission re-elected Mrs. Karin Kock (Sweden) as Chairman, and Mr. Arnost Tauber (Czechoslovakia) as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for the next year.

B. Agenda and documentation

119. The following agenda was adopted (E/ECE/126):

- (1) Adoption of the agenda;
- (2) Election of officers;
- (3) Consideration of the reports from the committees of the Commission on their activities since the closing date of their reports to the fifth session, and of the note presented by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/127);
- (4) Review of the economic situation in Europe;
- (5) Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council;
- (6) Any other business.

120. The Commission had the following documents as a basis for its deliberations on items 3 and 4:

- (a) Reports of the committees to the sixth session of the Commission on their activities over the past year, and a note by the Executive Secretary (E/ECE/127).
- (b) *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950* (E/ECE/128).

C. Consideration of the reports of the committees of the Commission on their activities (agenda item 3)

121. After delegations had made general statements on the work of the Commission as a whole, the Commission proceeded to discuss the report of each committee separately, and thereafter passed on to a consideration of the note presented by the Executive Secretary.

(a) GENERAL STATEMENTS

122. Most representatives took the floor in the course of the general debate on the work of the Commission. Speaking on the activities both of the committees and of the Commission generally, representatives stressed the actual and potential usefulness of the Commission as a body for all-European economic co-operation. Varying appraisals of the work of the different committees were advanced by representatives. In the view of

some delegations the work of certain committees, such as that on coal, electric power, transport and timber, was especially useful, whilst other committees were not at present in a position to function effectively because of the prevailing political situation, and should not be called unless the pre-requisites for a successful functioning of those bodies had been established. Other delegations, however, were anxious that the work of a number of committees which had not convened during the period under review, such as committees on agricultural problems and on the development of trade, to which these delegations attached particular importance, be revived in order to perform the tasks assigned to them, existing difficulties notwithstanding.

(b) DISCUSSION OF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES ON THEIR ACTIVITIES OVER THE PAST YEAR

123. The Commission discussed the committees' reports on their activities of the past year as presented for its consideration in document E/ECE/127.

(i) Committee on Agricultural Problems

124. In the course of a thorough discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/3-5) of its report a number of representatives traced the progress of agriculture in their countries and pointed to the difficulties experienced especially by the tenants and small farmers in western European countries. These representatives also criticized certain opinions expressed by the Secretariat in its studies on small and medium farmers, and the quality of the material on which they were founded.

125. In particular, the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR criticized the documents prepared by the Secretariat for making only general recommendations and not taking into account the peculiarities of small and medium farmers and the adverse effect of increased expenditure on armaments upon their position; also for containing factual inaccuracies and inadequacies, especially in the part dealing with the Soviet Union and Peoples' Democracies.

126. These representatives urged that the Committee on Agricultural Problems be urgently reconvened to consider the documentation in a revised form.

127. Representatives from western European countries considered that the provisional documents prepared by the Secretariat were adequate and that there was room and need for improvement of the lot of farmers in all parts of Europe. They thought that the Committee on Agricultural Problems should not be reconvened unless there was more evidence than at present of its ability to produce positive results. In order to enable the Committee to give detailed and thorough consideration to the important documentation prepared by the Secretariat, these delegations thought that panels of experts might be called together to prepare the ground for a meeting of the Committee. After this exchange of views, the report of the Committee on Agricultural Problems (E/ECE/127-A) was noted unanimously.

(ii) Coal Committee

128. New terms of reference for the Coal Committee were submitted to the Commission for consideration. After discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/6-7) these were unanimously approved (appendix I) together with an

amendment proposed by the Soviet Union delegation as further amended by the Chairman of the Coal Committee. The report of the Committee (E/ECE/127-B) was noted unanimously.

(iii) *Electric Power*

129. The Commission unanimously noted the report of the Committee on Electric Power (E/ECE/127-C) without comment.

(iv) *Industry and Materials Committee*⁶

130. Several delegations expressed particular interest in the work of the Industry and Materials Committee, and notably, in the work on certain aspects of the engineering industry and on housing. The United Kingdom delegation pointed out that the Committee's usefulness was limited because of the diversity of the fields it covered.

131. The representative of the Soviet Union said that the Committee should study possibilities of considerably increasing supplies of raw materials and other materials to the civilian industry of the European countries at the expense of such supplies to the war industries. He believed that the steps taken by the United States Government to corner raw materials had resulted in a speculative rise in raw material prices and a shortage of many kinds of raw materials for the civilian industry of the western European countries.

132. The United States representative stressed that his Government fully recognized the needs of other countries. It was aware of the fact that steps must be taken on the international plane to allocate the available supplies and to stem inflation. With that end in view his Government had joined with some thirty others in establishing international commodity committees within an international raw materials conference, in which producer and consumer countries participated. These committees were considering the increase in production and the equitable distribution of supplies.

133. The report of the Committee (E/ECE/127-D) was noted unanimously.

(v) *Inland Transport Committee*⁷

134. A number of delegations commended the work of the Inland Transport Committee which they considered an effective instrument for developing and co-ordinating the various means of European inland transport.

135. The representative of the Soviet Union criticized the Committee for having recently devoted attention to the drawing up of recommendations mainly relating to matters connected with the rearmament of western European countries, namely recommendations on the transport of ammunition and explosive and toxic substances. He also criticized the collection of irrelevant statistical information. Some other delegations recalled that it was essential to regulate the non-military transport of dangerous goods and that this problem had been an object of international regulations for decades.

⁶ A record of the discussion is contained in summary records E/ECE/SR.6/6, 8, 10, 11.

⁷ A record of the discussion is contained in summary records E/ECE/SR.6/11.

136. By 11 votes to 5, the Commission noted the report of the Committee (E/ECE/127-E).

(vi) *Steel Committee*

137. In the course of the discussion on this Committee (E/ECE/SR.6/6-10) the Soviet Union and other representatives declared that research carried out by the Secretariat had been subordinated to interests foreign to the Commission and was designed to justify the integration of the coal and steel industry of the western European countries under the "Schuman Plan", the object of which was to intensify rearmament of these countries. He contended that the "Schuman Plan" was a means of restoring the war industry potential of Western Germany in the interests of American and other business circles.

138. The French representative, supported by several other representatives, denied the allegation that the aim of the "Schuman Plan" was to rearm western Europe and Germany in particular. He quoted articles from the Treaty expressing peaceful and constructive motives and a concern to protect the workers' standard of living. He added that the large majority of the French population was in favour of the "Schuman Plan", which would not be the case if the pooling of the coal and steel of western Europe was designed to restore the German war potential.

139. A Polish amendment to the terms of reference of the Steel Committee (see appendix II, point 1) was rejected by 11 votes to 5.

140. The report of the Steel Committee was noted with the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics abstaining (E/ECE/127-F).

(vii) *Timber Committee*

141. After a discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/6) in which several delegations stressed the usefulness of the work of the Committee, note was unanimously taken of the Committee's report (E/ECE/127-G).

(c) DISCUSSION OF THE NOTE BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (E/ECE/127-H)

(i) *Consideration of the future of the Economic Commission for Europe*

After discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/14, 16, 17, 18) of this section of the note, the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution recommending its continuation (part IV, resolution 1).

142. After further discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/17, 18) a resolution proposed by the delegation of Yugoslavia (part IV, resolution 2) was adopted by 9 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, the USSR amendments (appendix II, point 2) having been rejected by 8 votes to 7 with 1 abstention, and 9 votes to 5 with 2 abstentions, respectively.

143. The Commission also adopted unanimously a report submitted by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee on the question of the rules of procedure which concern the relations of the Commission with non-governmental organizations (part IV, point 6).

(ii) *The Ad Hoc Meeting of European countries interested in increasing their trade in certain grains*

144. The discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/12, 13, 16) centred around three main topics, viz.: trade relations between eastern and western European countries in general; evaluation of the results of the *Ad Hoc Meeting on Grains* held in November 1950; and examination of the proposal contained in the Executive Secretary's letter to governments of 18 April 1950 (E/ECE/127-H, part V).

145. Speaking on the first question, the representatives generally recognized the importance and desirability of developing intra-European trade, and expressed their readiness to strengthen their reciprocal trade relations. An exchange of views followed as to the causes for the unsatisfactory state of trade between western and eastern European countries. The Soviet Union and delegations which shared its point of view ascribed this situation to trade discrimination, amounting virtually to economic blockade, practised by the United States of America and by some western European countries at their behest. Delegations of some western European countries explained their export licensing policies, which were designed not to impose an economic blockade but rather to make scarce supplies available to friendly countries and to withhold from other countries goods of strategic significance.

146. With regard to the *Ad Hoc Meeting*, delegates adduced varying reasons for the inconclusive nature of that conference. The French representative stated that the bilateral conversations undertaken as a result of the conference had been unsuccessful as France was unable to furnish sufficient quantities of lead, of which its production was low, to the USSR. The representatives of the Soviet Union stated that the *Ad Hoc Meeting on Grains* had failed to yield practical results because the western European countries had attempted only to secure their own interests in respect of grain supplies from the eastern European countries, without offering in exchange goods in which the latter were interested. At that meeting the Soviet Union for its part had offered considerable quantities of grain. The United States representative believed that the meeting had failed because the Soviet Union had not offered any substantial quantity of grain above that previously contracted for in bilateral agreements.

147. Passing to an examination of the proposal of the Executive Secretary, most representatives gave their approval in principle to the suggestion that another meeting on trade be held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe this year. The United Kingdom representative said that if there were found to be prospects of success, his Government would be happy to participate in a further meeting. The United Kingdom remained ready to expand its trade with eastern European countries whenever an opportunity occurred. While the Soviet Union representative said the Soviet Union was ready, as before, to maintain and develop trade relations with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, and accepted in principle the proposed meeting, he pointed out that a meeting of that kind could only be expected to prove successful if the western European countries supplied, in exchange for goods from eastern European countries,

other goods in which the latter were interested. The United States delegation wished the Executive Secretary every success in his further explorations in connexion with a grain meeting, and hoped that something constructive would come of his efforts. A number of delegations made their participation dependent on the fulfilment of certain pre-conditions designed to ensure the success of another attempt to overcome existing obstacles in the field of east-west trade by means of businesslike and concrete trade negotiations encompassing deliveries from both sides.

148. The Executive Secretary, commenting on the debate, stated, *inter alia*, that he was continuing the informal consultations with delegations with a view to defining a common ground for establishing a generally acceptable procedure for the conduct of the meeting that might hold out reasonable chances for its success.

149. This section (E/ECE/127-H, part II) was noted unanimously.

(iii) *Special studies*

150. The Commission unanimously took note of the information by the Executive Secretary with regard to the special studies which the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe was undertaking (E/ECE/127-H, part IV) either on its own accord or in conjunction with other regional commissions and certain United Nations specialized agencies. These were the study on energy resources of Europe; the study on timber trends 1913-1950; and the study on trade between Latin America and Europe.

(iv) *Relations with specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations*

151. An account of these relations during the period under review was noted unanimously without comment.

(v) *Other matters*

152. *Technical assistance*: The account of the activities of the Secretariat in the field of technical assistance (E/ECE/127-H, part V) pursued in conformity with the resolution on technical assistance adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe was noted unanimously without comment.

153. *Committee on Manpower*: In the course of the discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/14-17) the representative of the USSR pointed out that despite the deterioration which he believed had taken place in the position of the working population in western European countries resulting from rearmament, the Committee on Manpower had been inactive. He submitted a draft resolution (appendix II, point 3), which was supported by a number of delegations of eastern European countries. Delegations of a number of western European countries declared that rearmament could have obvious negative effects on the living standards of workers not only in western European countries but also in eastern European countries, and that since the draft resolution referred only to the western European countries, it was not acceptable. The resolution was rejected by 11 votes to 5.

Note was taken unanimously of this section of the Executive-Secretary's report (E/ECE/127-H, part V).

(vi) *Relations with Allied Control Authorities in Germany*:

154. This matter was *noted* unanimously without comment.

D. Review of the economic situation in Europe (agenda item 4)

155. The Commission took *note* of the "Economic Survey of Europe in 1950" (E/ECE/128) prepared by the Research and Planning Division of the Secretariat and made use of it in its review of the economic situation in Europe (Part IV, resolution 4). A draft resolution proposed by the delegation of the USSR (appendix II, point 5), was rejected by 11 votes to 5. The summary records of the discussion are contained in documents ECE/SR.6/18-25.

E. Other business (agenda item 6)

(a) VOTING RIGHTS OF COUNTRIES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

156. The Bulgarian delegation proposed a draft resolution (appendix II, point 4) which was supported by a number of delegations, including some delegations not members of the United Nations.

157. After some discussion (E/ECE/SR.6/17) this draft resolution was rejected by 10 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

158. The Commission thereafter unanimously *adopted* the resolution on this subject set forth in part IV, resolution 3 of this report.

(b) Non-governmental organizations

159. Requests were received from the representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions for permission to present the views of their organizations to the Commission during the discussion on item 4 of the agenda. The Secretary-General of the World Federation of United Nations Associations requested permission to address the Commission on East-West trade; the proposed study on trade between Europe and Asia and the Far East; and the question of the Commission's rules of procedure governing its relations with non-governmental organizations. These requests were granted.

(c) RESOLUTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL REQUIRING THE COMMISSION'S ATTENTION

160. With regard to resolution 362 B (XII) of the Economic and Social Council ("Relations with and co-ordination of specialized Agencies—concentration of effort and resources") the projects contained in the statement of the Executive Secretary to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions (E/AC.34/12, part III) are listed in general order of priority in accordance with part 2 of this resolution.

161. In connexion with resolution 345 (XII) of the Economic and Social Council ("Report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 271 (X) on the conservation and utilization of resources") the Commission *adopted* a resolution on this question, the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics abstaining (part IV, resolution 5).

IV. Resolutions adopted and decisions taken at the sixth session of the Commission

RESOLUTION 1

The future of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Having considered the reports of the technical Committees on their work and the note of the Executive Secretary,

Considering that constructive economic co-operation is essential to the maintenance of peace;

Reaffirms its faith in the possibility of such co-operation within the framework of the Commission; and

Recommends that the Commission should continue its work in this direction.

RESOLUTION 2

Constructive participation in the work of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Reaffirming its faithfulness to the principles of the United Nations Charter, and especially to the principle

that the primary task of the United Nations is to do everything in its power to preserve world peace,

Reaffirming its fidelity to the aim of the United Nations to spare no efforts in order to raise the standard of living throughout the world,

Considering that the universal reduction of armaments, through procedures laid down by the United Nations, should be the most efficient contribution both to the maintenance of world peace and the raising of the standard of living,

Within the limits of its terms of reference,

Expresses the conviction that the fulfilment of its task, viz. the raising of the level of European economic activity and the maintaining and strengthening of the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world, constitutes for it the most direct and only possible way of contributing to the realization of the aforementioned aims of the United Nations;

Being convinced of its ability to carry out successfully the terms of its mandate,

Recommends to the Member countries and the countries taking part in the work of the Economic Commis-

sion for Europe that by constructive participation in the work of the Commission, and especially in the work of its technical bodies, they truly strengthen international economic co-operation and in this way contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the development of international relations in general.

RESOLUTION 3

Voting rights of countries not members of the United Nations

The Economic Commission for Europe

Having had brought before it the question of according voting rights to European States, not members of the United Nations, which are invited to take part in the Commission's work, in a consultative capacity,

Considering that a change of the Commission's rules relating to voting rights involves questions of principle which have a bearing upon the work of other United Nations organs and therefore are outside the competence of the Commission,

Decides to refer the matter to the Economic and Social Council.

RESOLUTION 4

The "Economic Survey of Europe"

The Economic Commission for Europe

Having discussed the economic situation in Europe and the "Economic Survey of Europe in 1950" which, like previous issues, was planned and compiled by the Secretariat on its own responsibility,

Takes note of the Survey.

V. Draft resolution for the Council's action on the annual report of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Com-

RESOLUTION 5

Conservation and utilization of resources

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Having taken note of resolution 271 (X) adopted by the Economic and Social Council with regard to the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources,

Requests its technical committees and the Executive Secretary to take account of this resolution.

6. CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION

In response to the wishes expressed by the Commission the Drafting Committee gave consideration to the question raised by the Executive Secretary in part I of his note (E/ECE/127-H) and further dealt with in ECE/6/Working Paper No. 2. The Committee reached the unanimous conclusion that apart from the formal changes indicated in paragraph 2 of Working Paper No. 2—the replacement in the rules of procedure of the Commission of the words "Category C" by the words "on the Register"—no changes were necessary in the existing provisions of the rules of procedures governing the relations of the Commission with non-governmental organizations.

This conclusion was reached because in the opinion of the members of the Committee, the existing provisions as they are applied in practice adequately cover the Commission's relations with these organizations.

mission for Europe for the period between 16 June 1950 and 13 June 1951 and of the views expressed during the discussions at the sixth session of the Commission.

Appendices

I. Terms of reference of the Coal Committee approved by the sixth session of the Commission

I. (1) The activities of the Coal Committee shall embrace the following fields:

(a) Coal production and consumption and the study of production and consumption trends in Europe;

(b) The European coal trade, including questions of price policy in their general economic aspects, and the equitable distribution of coal;

(c) The utilization of coal and the dissemination of information on utilization techniques;

(d) Coal classification and the establishment of an international classification system;

(e) The compilation of coal statistics;

(f) The study of coal in relation to other economic problems, with particular reference to the utilization of other sources of power.

(2) The Coal Committee shall, as part of its studies of European coal production, draw up proposals designed to promote the growth of European coal output, with the object of restoring European self-sufficiency in solid fuel and putting an end to dependence on extra-European sources of supply.

II. The Coal Committee shall act in a consultative capacity and report on its activities to the Commission.

Provided that the approval of all governments directly concerned is given, the Committee may make recommendations direct to interested governments on any questions which fall within its technical field of competence and do not involve any general principle or policy.

III. The following shall be members of the Coal Committee:

(a) Member Governments of the commission, which are interested;

(b) Those governments not members of the United Nations, which shall be invited by the Executive Secretary on behalf of the Committee in accordance with the decisions already taken by the Commission.

IV. The Coal Committee may, with prior or subsequent authorization of the Commission, establish sub-committees to deal with particular subjects. The Committee and its sub-committees may set up working parties or study groups to deal with special problems.

V. The Coal Committee and its sub-committees shall be free to frame their own rules of procedure, which should as far as possible follow the general pattern laid down by the Commission.

II. Draft resolutions and amendments proposed to but not adopted by the sixth session of the Commission

Point 1

ADDITION TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STEEL COMMITTEE, PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF POLAND

"The Steel Committee shall include in its activities the taking of steps and the promotion of studies to develop peaceful civilian industry, and refrain from directly or indirectly assisting the development of a war economy."

Point 2

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE USSR TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

1. To delete the third paragraph of the preamble.
2. To add the following paragraph at the end of the text.

"Resolves to instruct the Secretariat and the Committees of the Economic Commission for Europe to concentrate their attention on the study of questions susceptible of promoting the development of the peaceful branches of the industry of European countries and the development of trade between the European countries

on a basis of equality of rights and mutual advantage, and to make the appropriate recommendations."

Point 3

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANPOWER, PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE USSR

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Considering that the Committee on Manpower has been dormant in spite of the continuing deterioration of the position of the workers and other categories of the working population in western European countries due to the militarization of those countries' economy,

Resolves:

To add to the terms of reference of the Committee on Manpower examination of questions relating to the condition of the workers and other categories of the working population, in particular questions relating to the adverse effect of militarization of the economy upon the condition of the working population;

To request the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe to prepare, in collaboration with the trade unions of the European countries and

with the democratic social, cultural-educational and scientific organizations of those countries, a report on the fall in the standard of living of the workers and other categories of the working population consequent on militarization of the economy, and to make appropriate recommendations thereon;

To convene a session of the Committee on Manpower in August 1951 to consider that report.

Point 4

DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF BULGARIA

The Economic Commission for Europe,

In pursuance of the task entrusted to it under the General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1946, namely, to "initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Europe, for raising the level of European economic activity, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world", and

Considering the necessity, in order to carry out that task, of consistently applying the principle of the equality of rights of countries participating in the Commission's work;

1. *Recognizes* it to be essential that the right to vote be accorded to States not members of the United Nations which are now taking an active part in the Commission's work in a consultative capacity and desire to take part in the Commission with the right to vote;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to amend paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference accordingly.

III. List of representatives and observers at the sixth session of the Commission

ALBANIA

Mr. Behar Shtylla
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France

Mr. Meler Babani

AUSTRIA

Mr. Karl Wildmann
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland
Chairman of the Delegation

Mr. Eric A. Filz
Counsellor of Legation
Permanent Representative to ECE

Mr. Anton Ceschi
Adviser

BELGIUM

H.E. M. Edouard Leghait
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Adviser, Department of External Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Point 5

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE, PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE USSR

Adverse effect of the armaments drive initiated by certain countries with common aggressive plans on the state of civilian industry and the position of the workers in those countries

The Economic Commission for Europe,

Considering that the armaments drive initiated by certain countries with common aggressive plans is leading to the contraction of civilian industry, to the dislocation of normal economic relations between countries, to the deterioration of the living conditions of the workers, to an increase of the burden of taxation on the population, to a rise in prices, to inflation and scarcity and to the reduction of allocations for housing construction and other social needs,

1. *Recommends* that all member States of the Economic Commission for Europe adopt effective measures to put an end to the further contraction of civilian industrial production where such contraction is taking place and to promote an expansion in civilian industrial production, as well as measures to reduce the prices of mass consumption goods, to lighten the burden of taxation on the population and to increase allocations for housing construction, health services, education and other social needs;

2. *Instructs* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe to prepare, within two months, a report on the adverse effect on the state of civilian industry and the position of the workers of the armaments drive initiated by certain countries with common aggressive plans, and to formulate appropriate recommendations for the speediest realization of the aims set forth in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

3. *Resolves*, in view of the importance and urgency of this question, to convene a session of the Economic Commission for Europe in September 1951 to examine the above-mentioned report by the Executive Secretary.

M. J. Van Tichelen
Director-General, Ministry of Economic Affairs

M. J. Vrebos
Director-General, Ministry of Communications

M. Marcel Huybrechts
Principal Inspector, Ministry of Economic Affairs

M. F. de Kerchove d'Exaerde
Permanent Representative to ECE

M. Frederic Blondeel
Assistant Permanent Representative to ECE
Secretary of the Delegation

BULGARIA

Mr. Eugene Mateef
Vice-president of the Bulgarian State Planning Commission

Mr. Petko Motovilkoff
Consul-General, Milan

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Mr. Vladimir Skorobogaty
Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Nicolay Agapor
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Arnost Trauber
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland
Chairman of the Delegation

Mr. Alfred B. Biheller
Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vice-Chairman of the Delegation

Mr. L. Novak
Office of the Presidency of the Government

Mr. Fdenek Trhlik
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

DENMARK

Mr. E. Sveinbjørnsson
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Tyge Dahlgaard
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. H. E. Kastoft
Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

FINLAND

Mr. Leo Tuominen
Consul-General, Geneva

FRANCE

M. Andre Philip
Member of Parliament
Chairman of the Delegation

M. Georges Boris
Conseiller d'Etat
Vice-Chairman of the Delegation

M. Olivier Wormser
Economic Co-operation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

M. Bernard Toussaint
Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

M. J. P. Brunet
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mlle. A. Lissac
Assistant Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations

M. Le Gatte
Ministry of Finances

M. Roger Schwob
Inspector General, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Technical Adviser

M. Henri Janton
Ministry of Finances and Economic Affairs
Technical Adviser

M. Yves le Portz
Inspector of Finances
Technical Adviser

GREECE

Mr. X. Zolotas
Professor at the University of Athens

Mr. A. Kirkilitsis
Director of Bank of Greece

HUNGARY

Mr. Zoltan Szanto
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France
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Mr. Jean Nyerges
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Mr. Paul Racz
Legation Attaché, Switzerland

ICELAND

Not represented

IRELAND

Not represented

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Mr. Angelo Di Nola
Chairman of the Delegation

Mr. Agostino Benazzo
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pietro Chezzi Morgalanti
Vice-Consul, Geneva

Mr. Veniero Ajmone Marsan

Mr. Jean Rivano
Ministry of the Treasury

Mr. Raffaele Bruno
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Mr. Carlo Gragnani

LUXEMBOURG

Not represented

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Mr. H. C. Hulshoff
Secretary

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Mr. Thorleif Paus
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Permanent Representative to ECE
Miss K. Elstrand
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Not represented

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Mr. Iuliu Bojan
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Mr. Hans Peter Keller
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Mr. Miescher

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Mr. K. A. Shabanov
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Mr. L. A. Morozov
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Mr. V. I. Smirnov
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Mr. I. M. Pavlov
Secretary to the Chairman of the Delegation
Mr. E. B. Khrustalev
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Miss A. M. Strelkova
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Mr. V. M. Doronov
Interpreter

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Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign Office
Chairman of the Delegation
Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bart.
Counsellor, Foreign Office
Vice-Chairman of the Delegation

Mr. J. G. S. Beith
Permanent Representative to ECE

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Ministry of Fuel and Power

Mr. C. M. P. Brown
Board of Trade

Mr. S. P. Dobbs
Ministry of Food

Miss N. G. M. Watts
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Mr. R. Arculus
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Mr. D. N. Royce
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Representative to ECE
Special Representative in Europe, Paris

Mr. Robert E. Asher
Alternate Representative to ECE
Special Adviser, Office of European Regional Affairs,
Department of State, Washington

Mr. Russel S. McClure
Deputy Alternate Representative to ECE
Acting Chief, Resident Delegation to ECE

Mr. G. Philip Delaney
International Representative, American Federation of Labour
Adviser

Mr. Leander B. Lovell
Office of Economic Affairs, Office of the United States High
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Mr. Ben T. Moore
First Secretary of Embassy, England
Adviser

Miss Ruth Phillips
Office of European Regional Affairs, Department of State,
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Mr. James Riddleberger
Office of the United States Special Representative, Paris
Adviser

Mr. Michael Ross
Director, Department of International Affairs, Congress of
Industrial Organizations, Washington
Adviser

Mr. Ralph L. Trisko
Office of the United States Special Representative in Europe,
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Mr. Janvid Flere
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Mr. Stjepan Han
Adviser

Mr. Zvonimir Pjatnicki
Expert

Miss Vera Vukotic
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International Labour Organisation

Mr. E. Glesinger
Observer

Mr. P. Sinard
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International Labour Organization

Mr. E. J. Riches
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ment

Mr. Geo. Salle
Adviser to European and North American Department

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International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Mr. Walter Schevenels
Secretary of the European Regional Organization

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Mr. Gaston Tessier
President

World Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. Jean Duret
Membre de Conseil économique de France

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Mr. Max D'Arcis
Swiss Member of WFUNA's Economic Commission

Mr. John A. F. Ennals
Secretary-General

Mr. François Dausset
Director of WFUNA's Paris Office

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

Miss Ruth Tomlinson
Consultant

International Federation of University Women

Dr. Janet Robb
Representative

International League for the Rights of Man

Prof. A. de Maday
Representative

International Road Federation

Mr. Douglas Clarke
Executive Director, Paris Office

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Miss Gertrude Baer
International Consultant and Director of International Headquarters

Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge

Prof. L. Lederman
Chargés des relations avec les Organisations internationales