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EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
TENTH SESSION
FINAL REPORT



Held in Rome and Florence, Italy
7-13 July 1959

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
Tenth Session (Rome, 7-13 July 1959)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The European Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its Tenth Session at FAO Headquarters in Rome from 7 to 10 July 1959 and the Italian Academy of Forestry Sciences in Florence on 13 July. A field trip was kindly organized on 11 and 12 July by the Italian Forest Service to inspect afforestation and watershed management works on the Tuscan Apennines, and to enable members of the delegations to take part in the "Festa della Montagna" (Mountain Festival) for Central Italy, which was celebrated at Vallombrosa on 12 July.

2. Some fifty representatives of twenty-one Member Nations participated as follows: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Cyprus) and Yugoslavia. Observers were also present from the European Economic Community, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and the International Union of Forest Research Organization. Mr. Egon Glesinger, Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, represented the Director-General of FAO.

The delegate of Poland and the observer of the European Economic Community were particularly welcomed, this country and the EEC being represented for the first time at a session of the Commission.

Appendix 1 of the report gives the complete list of participants.

3. The discussions were directed by the Commission's Chairman, Mr. Alberto M. Camaiti (Italy). The opening meeting was attended by Mr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, and the Commission heard with pleasure his inaugural address (Appendix 2). The Commission was also addressed by its Chairman and by the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division (Appendices 3 and 4 respectively) and, during the closing meeting, by the President of the Italian Academy of Forestry Sciences, Mr. G. Patrone.

4. The Commission wished to put on record its deep regret for the loss, since its last session of Mr. Luigi Funicello (Italy), Vice-Chairman of its working parties on afforestation and reforestation and on forest and forest products statistics, and Mr. Niels Ulrich, Director of the State Forests of Denmark.

5. In view of the fact that, for the first time since its inception, the Commission's Secretariat was not headed by Mr. Marcel Leloup, former Director of Forestry and Forest Products Division, the Commission decided to cable him as follows:

"European Forestry Commission evokes during opening meeting memory your dynamic principles, your personality, your international work at the service of forestry. We formulate wishes health and send warmest collective and individual regards".

6. The working papers prepared or reproduced by the Secretariat for this session are listed in Appendix 5.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. The provisional agenda (FAO/EFC-59/1), drawn up by the Secretariat in consultation with the Chairman, was approved without changes.

ADOPTION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

8. The Rules of Procedure (FAO/EFC-59/29), prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of Resolution No. 46/57 on the Ninth Session of the FAO Conference, were approved subject to the following amendments:

(a) Rule III - Sessions

Paragraph 1 should read: "The Commission shall hold sessions at such periodic intervals as shall be requested by a majority of the Members of the Commission or considered necessary by the Director-General of the Organization, but in principle every second year."

(b) Rule IV - Agenda

Paragraph 3 should read: "Any member of the Commission may request the Director-General of the Organization, not less than three months before the opening of the session, to include specific items in the provisional agenda."

(c) Rule VIII - Subsidiary Bodies

The last sentence of paragraph 4 should read: "Members of the Commission attending such ad hoc meetings shall be designated by the Commission; in the case of ad hoc meetings of experts serving in an individual capacity, they shall be selected either by the Commission or by the Director-General of the Organization, as may be decided by the Commission."

The Rules of Procedure as amended by the Commission are reproduced in Appendix 6.

9. The Secretariat was invited to remind Member Governments, at the time when requests are dispatched for the submission of national progress reports on forestry, that suggestions for specific items for inclusion in the provisional agenda should be sent to the Director-General of the Organization not less than three months before the opening of the session.

APPOINTMENT OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE

10. The Commission decided to appoint a Committee to draft the final report of the session, consisting of its Chairman and Vice-Chairman and of Sir Henry Baresford-Peirse (United Kingdom).

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS ON FORESTRY

General policy

11. The Commission felt that this year's reports were in general very thorough and that some of them even gave very detailed information. However, some were still too short, particularly as regards the introduction dealing with general policy, for the Secretariat to be able to get a picture of developments over the last two years. Greater uniformity would seem desirable to enable the Secretariat to draw as accurate conclusions as possible as to which direction forest policy is taking on the regional level.

12. It was pointed out that it is precisely the development of forest policy in each country that is of interest to the other nations, and that the information given both in the introduction and in the other sections of the report should:

- (a) indicate the changes made regarding the choice of basic criteria on which forest policy was formulated, or in their relative priority, that might modify the orientation of such policy;
- (b) also point out the evolution of technical, institutional or economic factors which either facilitate or delay the formulation or development of policy or of plans adopted; and finally,
- (c) mention the measures taken to step up the action of production factors (land, capital, labour), and thus enable them to play their part in the implementation of policies, programs or proposed projects.

13. On the whole, it did not seem to the Commission that forest policies had differed in the period under review from those of previous years, if it were not that there had been a tendency for better coordination between agricultural and forestry interests to take place, or rather for these factors to be better integrated with the general economic and social policies of the various countries.

14. Accordingly, Austria, Germany and Greece reported very good cooperation between farmers, foresters and forest economists, and France, Portugal and Spain emphasized the existence of a better integration of forest policy with the general economy. Austria, for instance, aims at achieving this integration within the farm regarded as the management unit; Norway has formed a working party of foresters, agronomists and economists, whose object is to devise a land-use pattern which is best from the social and economic points of view; in Sweden foresters, in liaison with the agronomists, are making a census of marginal crop land to be set aside for afforestation, and the investigation has provisionally revealed that conversions might affect an area of 530,000 ha. of such land; Spain has started discussions between agronomists and foresters in order to decide on land-use improvements; France has established efficient collaboration between the forest services and those bodies concerned with agricultural development within the "sociétés d'économie mixte", which were created for the reclamation and development of certain regions; the new Turkish forest law enables land consolidation to be better planned; in Finland a joint technical committee consisting of agriculturists, foresters and economists is studying what improvements can be made to the management of farms, which generally include fairly extensive forest areas.

15. From the substantive point of view the only noteworthy developments in forest policy have been the following. In Great Britain a statement of Government policy was recently made indicating that the new planting programme of the Forestry Commission will henceforth be fixed for periods of ten years at a time (that envisaged for the next ten years will cover 535,000 acres, of which 300,000 from 1959 to 1963 and 235,000 from 1964 to 1968); in addition, the regulations controlling Dedication Scheme will be revised and the system of felling licenses will be somewhat relaxed. In Cyprus, after a policy of protection, attention is being directed to the productive potential of mountain forests and the establishment of plantations of quick-growing trees in the plains. In the Netherlands a new forestry law, to replace the Forestry Act of 1922, has been put before Parliament, which law seeks to maintain a minimum wooded area for timber production and the resulting direct benefits.

16. Certain other interesting steps taken with a view to the formulation or implementation of forest policies were also mentioned as follows:

17. Legislation. In Austria a new forestry law is expected to be passed which will be linked to the agricultural law and will be of great importance for the forest policy of this country. In Switzerland nine cantons have undertaken a revision of their cantonal laws. In Tunisia the old laws have been redrafted into a consolidated forestry code and submitted for the approval of the Government, and some very important new regulations have been prepared (goat control and compulsory afforestation of part of all rural holdings). In Italy, a new law for Calabria has enabled a 12-year plan for mountain watershed management to be drawn up. In Turkey the program of work of the Forest Service is framed in accordance with the law No. 6831 of 1956. The implementation of the Spanish forest law of 1957 has met with full success.

18. Administration. There has been a definite tendency during the period under review for an increase in personnel, due to speeding up the rate of afforestation and reforestation work to be noted in numerous reports. In Switzerland, efforts are being made to reduce the area assigned to each forestry officer. In Norway in 1957 an independent Directorate for the State forests was established, directed by a board of five members. The Forest Administration has been reorganized in Tunisia and nationals are being rapidly trained to replace the former French officials. In Greece an important increase in personnel is foreseen within the framework of the five-year plan.

From the figures some of the countries were able to give (particularly Great Britain and Belgium) it could be seen that budgets both for running expenses and investment are being greatly increased.

19. Inventories. National inventory taking is now becoming generalized. A new inventory is planned for Federal Germany, the first results of which will be known by 1962. Austria, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Turkey reported on the results of their new inventories. France reported the making of a quick census in 1957 and 1958, the results of which had just become known. New forest inventories based on cadastral records are under way in Belgium and Switzerland.

Production

20. Efforts made in expanding production have been directed mainly to private forestry and particularly to plantations established by private owners, without altogether neglecting the betterment or even the readjustment of the management plans for publicly or privately owned forests.

21. Subsidies for planting are on the increase, notably in Austria and Ireland, where they have been doubled, and in Great Britain where the condition governing the granting of subsidies is the setting up of owners' associations. These subsidies are sometimes granted for a wide range of purposes (roads, drainage, thinnings). In Great Britain the levels of assistance are expected to fall when the production from private woods has risen enough to permit financing by the owners themselves. In Spain the law of 1957 authorizes the State to give technical and financial help to public as well as private forests; production from plantations established in the past by the "Patrimonio Forestal" already provides a great part of the financial means for its new investments. France reported a change in the terms under which the national forestry fund may be used and also that the time period has been extended during which companies can form themselves into "groupements forestiers". In Portugal proprietors of forests, or of lands to be afforested, may form themselves into an association and receive State aid, in the form of seed, planting stock, or technical assistance. In Italy various assistance schemes are envisaged in the law on mountain areas; as in the past, they aim at bringing about a new balance between forestry and grazing and a new sociophysical equilibrium; these schemes therefore do not necessarily concern the most profitable sectors from a timber production point of view. Subsidies are also granted in Turkey to forest owners and to those who undertake planting operations.

22. The consolidation of forest holdings, or the setting up of cooperatives or associations of different kinds, are being encouraged, with a view to facilitating marketing, management, administration, logging or execution of improvement works. In Germany funds have been earmarked in 1959 for the formation of forestry cooperatives for the planting of marginal land and each State has a forest owners' association. The establishment of cooperatives in Poland aims at remedying the difficult situation of small private woodlands, which are extremely fragmented in this country. Sweden reported a new form of association: the "Forestry Management Regions". Switzerland also supplied details on a number of possible forms of land consolidation, which was carried out on 1,500 ha in 1957 and on an equal area in 1958. Great Britain soon hopes to set up an association of woodland owners on a national scale, which will be the official organ in discussion between the owners, users of wood and the Forestry Commission. In Northern Ireland efforts are being made to form a "Northern Ireland Woodland Owners' Association". The establishment of afforestation cooperatives is encouraged in Turkey and particularly for the planting of poplars. A special section has been set up for the development of private forestry in Yugoslavia (1958), within the framework of the fund for forestry development (1955); the creation of cooperatives of private forest owners is also promoted. The establishment of "groupements forestiers" is becoming of increasing importance in France; there are at present 555, covering a forest area of 225,000 ha.

23. Improvement in the education of farmers and forest owners continued in the period under review. In Austria all the agricultural schools have forests and run forestry courses, and similar instruction is given to interested people after graduation. In Great Britain, the school forests scheme is greatly developing. In France the appointment of technical advisers to all the Chambers of Agriculture is being envisaged. All countries are publishing explanatory articles in the agricultural press, or are issuing special leaflets.

24. In many countries these developments have allowed a considerable increase to be secured in the rate of planting. Ireland hopes to reach her target of an annual planting rate of 10,000 ha by 1959/60. Germany mentioned 6,500 ha of plantations outside the forest (mainly poplars) in 1958. Practically all countries stressed the ever increasing importance of poplar plantations whose output can now be evaluated to amount, in all member countries of the Commission, to about 4 million m³; poplar wood is being extensively used for numerous industrial purposes and sometimes constitutes an essential prerequisite to the very existence of important industries. In France subsidies in the form of planting stock or as loans "en numéraires" are on the increase, whilst subsidies in kind and afforestation contracts show a slight reduction; this development shows that interest is changing from afforestation contracts to loans and various industrial firms have decided to invest considerable capital for the purchase of land for afforestation, or of forests for improvement planting.

25. Portugal reported a reorientation of its management and silviculture policies towards a program based on biology and phytosociology, whilst France is at present concerned with the establishment of management directives for the different regions in relation to natural demands and economic needs. In Belgium management plans are now being drawn up on the basis of a "Forest economic map", which soil and ecological surveys have made possible, and of the choice of economically important species; a radical conversion of spruce forests has been undertaken, based on management plans proper, called "conversion plans". In Spain forest rehabilitation is at present receiving particular attention. In Italy the economic needs of the country have induced paper company to set up a national timber trees institute, with the object of encouraging the growing of trees by means of agricultural techniques. The bulk of planting operations is being shifted in Israel from the hillsides to the better soils in the plains in order to make quickly available a timber supply for which there is a great need locally. Finally in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece and Italy, the conversion of coppice into forest is being encouraged; the improvement of degraded coppice forests continue to be pursued in Yugoslavia through the introduction of conifers and such other species as economic and biological conditions warrant.

Consumption - Industrialization

26. The important feature of these last two years has been the relatively slight drop in consumption, and the heavier fall in prices, which after the rise of 1957 did not, however, reach the 1956 level. Rural consumption of fuelwood fell almost everywhere, on account of the rural exodus and because of the greater utilization of other types of fuel. By contrast, the development of certain sections of the timber industries in various countries is worthy of comment.

27. In 1957 the position of the timber market was satisfactory in most countries. In Sweden exports of sawnwood even reached a maximum (1,055,000 standards). However, several countries already reported signs of a weakening of the market for this year, as for example, Austria, with a reduction of 4.3% in value of exports compared to 1956, and Belgium, where the reduction in the consumption, which began in 1950 (3.8 million m³), was further accentuated in 1957 (3.65 million m³).

28. The year 1958 commenced with evidence of the United States recession. In the course of the first six months the rhythm of industrial expansion continued to slow down in most countries of Western Europe, and towards the middle of the year production in several of these countries actually diminished. During the first nine months of 1958, construction, which is one of the main outlets for sawnwood and other timber products, slackened. Industrial stagnation was evident to a greater or lesser extent in the furniture industry in most countries of Western Europe. Consumption of pitprops diminished considerably as a result of the restriction on the production of coal in several countries. On the whole, the consumption of pulpwood maintained the 1957 level, or only dropped slightly. Consumption of broadleaved and coniferous sawnwood appeared to lessen generally, while consumption of broadleaved logs for plywood and veneers maintained the 1957 level or - in the case of tropical logs - increased. This last factor certainly contributed to the slackening of the demand for certain indigenous broadleaved logs in several Western European countries, especially with regard to beech and, to a lesser degree, oak. The case of beech was particularly striking and numerous countries expressed deep concern with the increasing difficulty met to sell beech wood and even beech saw logs. In several countries the already difficult situation of the market was aggravated by windfalls (1.5 million m³ in Germany in January/February 1958 and 2.7 million m³ in August of the same year; 1.5 million m³ in Austria in 1957-58). However, 1958 finished on a more optimistic note: the United States recession did not have very serious repercussions in Europe and a recovery soon took place. Construction played a major part in the initial stage of the economic recovery in Europe. Furniture production which had earlier followed the general tendency to decline, also recovered in the last quarter of the year and definitely stimulated the trade in broadleaved timber, plywood and other timber products, especially in the United Kingdom.

29. As a result, total roundwood production in Europe in 1958 was only slightly lower than that of 1957. But a heavy fall in production and trade in the two categories of small-sized roundwood (pitprops and pulpwood) was very clearly evident in the main exporting countries. Total production of pitprops fell by more than 1 million m³, a figure by no means entirely accounted for by the heavy reduction in demand due to restrictions on the production of coal in the coal-producing countries of Western Europe. Production of pulpwood suffered from the effects of restrictions on the production of woodpulp, and also from the fact that the pulp mills in several countries already maintained relatively large stocks of timber.

30. In general, there was a reduced volume of trade in nearly all forest products during 1958. This decline was evident in the imports of sawn softwood by all the major importing countries in Europe except Germany. The cut in the volume of trade in sawn softwood was also reflected in the lower exports of all the major exporting countries except Finland, which benefited from the devaluation of the Finnish mark. Since the beginning of December 1958, much of the interest in the Western European timber markets has been focussed on the result of USSR offer of sawn softwood.

The sharp drop in demand for pitprops during 1958 was reflected in the imports of the coal-producing countries. United Kingdom imports fell by one-third, and Belgian imports by one-half. In general, imports of pulpwood were also substantially lower than in 1957, although the reductions were not as great as for pitprops. In both cases the reduced demand was reflected in large reductions in the export of the main producing countries.

In contrast to the general drop in imports of wood products in 1958, total imports of hardwood logs by European countries amounted to 3.3 million m³, an increase of 265,000 m³ from the 1957 total, accounted for by the increased imports of tropical logs by Western European countries and reflecting the strength of the demand for these timbers, chiefly for the manufacture of veneers and plywood. Total imports of sawn hardwood by European countries, at 1.7 million m³, were slightly below the 1957 level, the decline extending to tropical sawnwood, most of which was imported by the United Kingdom.

Despite the weakness which has developed in the demand for beech and, to a lesser extent, oak, in some Western European countries, beech remains the hardwood species used in greatest quantities in Europe. In fact, United Kingdom imports of sawn beech rose from 169,900 m³ in 1957 to 178,000 m³ in 1958. But the pattern of supply has shifted with increased quantities coming from the central and eastern European countries - Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria - and less from France.

31. The prices of most categories of roundwood and sawnwood were reduced in the course of 1958, and in many cases the replacement value of importers' stocks was, for the first time in many years, lower than current resale prices. In Belgium prices for all categories of standing timber fell, with the exception of those for oak, high quality beech and large poplar. In Denmark the price of beech logs dropped only during the final quarter of 1958 (-9%) and that of coniferous sawlogs at the beginning of 1959 (-5 to -8%), while demand continued. In Luxembourg, in 1958 prices fell by 15 to 20% compared with 1957, for cut and standing timber. In Austria, the difference in price between small and large-sized saw logs diminished. In Norway, the price of roundwood fell about 5 crowns per m³ for spruce and pine. In Switzerland, prices of sawnwood fell from 1957 to 1958 by 15 to 20 Frs./m³; prices of beech weakened considerably, those of silver fir and waste wood slightly, those of non-coniferous fuelwood very greatly (-25%) as in all other countries. In Great Britain, prices, for imported and for indigenous timber, were at their lowest at the end of 1958; prices of standing timber were, however, fairly stable, especially for good quality hardwood. In Greece, imported timber prices affected those of indigenous timber. The market remained stable in Italy, owing to a general improvement in the economy. Prices in general fell in France, but remained higher than in 1956. In the Netherlands prices of indigenous wood fell. There were, however, two notable exceptions to this general decrease in prices: in Spain consumption and prices both remained high, and in Yugoslavia prices rose in 1957/58 by 2 to 5% according to category. Studies are being carried out in this latter country to change the basis of wood prices, and especially to reduce the demand for coniferous sawnwood; by contrast the fall in the beech pulpwood exports has involved an increase in forest losses and brought about enquiries into the utilization of small-sized timber.

32. These falls in consumption and prices are naturally largely attributable to the general economic situation in Europe in 1958, which particularly affected the mines. Certain factors, however, could have a more permanent effect. In this connection, the reduction in the demand for pitprops seems to be out of proportion to the fall in the production of coal, and many countries reported that this points to the influence of the use of wood-substitutes.

33. However, certain timber industries continued to develop, especially those of pulp and paper, and of board. In Belgium, a pulp mill which will utilize some 500 m³ (round) of timber a day is in the course of construction. In Great Britain, construction was begun in 1958 of a pulp mill which will utilize hardwood, while the board industry is developing rapidly. In Sweden, a new sulphate pulp mill, producing 75,000 tons, commenced production in the autumn of 1958. The capacity of the Finnish pulp and paper industry is being raised by 1.2 million tons of annual output. In Portugal, the pulp industry is expanding as is evident from the greater production of the existing pulp mills and from the installation of two mills to produce eucalypt pulp. In Norway a new semi-chemical pulp mill to consume mainly birch is under construction; while three new board factories are in production and two others under construction. In Ireland a project is in hand for the establishment of a fibreboard mill. In Northern Ireland a board factory is also planned. 1958 saw the beginning of the chipboard industry in Portugal where two mills using pine came into production. Three such small board factories are in production in Turkey, but five more are being planned, whose total output will amount to 120 tons per day.

Only Portugal reported important developments in the sawnwood industry, where far from aiming for a concentration and modernization of existing installations, the trend is towards still further increase in their number; this has already brought about an official enquiry to regularize this section of the timber industry.

34. With regard to small timber and waste, in France the paper industry utilizes still greater quantities of small-sized broadleaved timber, consumption having increased from 280,000 m³ in 1957 to 880,000 m³ in 1958; it was surely in this country that the greatest progress in this field has so far been made. In Great Britain, however, so great has been the success of pulp mill using all sorts of hardwoods that plans are being drawn up for a better and more rational utilization and management of the coppice and scrub forests in order to feed this mill; the problem of economic transport of small-sized wood still remains, however, of difficult solution. By contrast, in Switzerland, where it is hoped to expand the production of broadleaved woodpulp, thereby disposing of some of the two million m³ of fuelwood produced by the Swiss forests, the development of the utilization of broadleaved timber is held up by the fact that the technically more advantageous conifers timber is available in the country through domestic production and import; in 1958 665,000 m³ (round) of coniferous timber supplied about 2/3 of the needs of the pulp industry, and it is estimated that 200,000 m³ of coniferous timber still used for fuelwood could be utilized more economically elsewhere. Germany reported that 75% of the material used for the fibreboard mills and 49% of that used for chipboard, comes from scrap.

Although this development of forest industries is in itself a favourable indication, it should be noted that the expansion of industries which, by using waste up till now discarded, produce articles which can advantageously replace wood, could have the same effect on the timber market as that of the development of wood-substitutes. It is true, however, that there are reports of future competition between the pulp and the board mills for the purchase of forest and mill residues.

35. To sum up, the following were the salient features of the timber market in the period under review:

- (a) The American recession and the slowing down of economic activity in Europe have had their repercussions on the timber market, although the weakening has not been too serious.
- (b) Consumption diminished slightly, but the fall of timber prices was heavier.
- (c) There was a marked fall in production, trade and consumption of pitprops.
- (d) The increase in the use of tropical timber has tightened the market for indigenous broadleaved timber, especially that of inferior quality.

Research

36. Research continued to expand rapidly in 1957 and 1958 and several new bodies have been set up. Ireland has attached a Research Section to its Forestry Division which has taken charge of all these at present dispersed activities. In Switzerland a working group has been formed for research on wood. In order that the results of research work may become known Germany has an International Documentation Centre attached to the Federal Research Institute at Reinbek. In Tunisia a Research Station was opened in Tunis on 1 December 1957 and its program of work is fully described in a report by a FAO technical assistance expert. An institute for the experimentation on poplar growing was established at Novi-Sad (Yugoslavia) and further progress was made in Turkey in the setting up of a Poplar Research Institute. Satisfactory progress was also reported in the research projects undertaken by IUFRO at the request of FAO.

37. Various new subjects have been added to the research programs. For instance, Germany is studying the effects of the Common Market on forestry and the timber industries and also is extending her work on the use of tropical woods. In Great Britain, the Forest Management Section of the Forestry Commission, which up to the present has only been concerned with problems of inventories, has now undertaken a program dealing with forest economics and management practices.

38. But, in general terms, attention is at present mainly focussed in research on problems concerning genetics and, to a lesser extent, ecology. A good deal of work is, however, being carried out on the use of chemical for the destruction of weeds and other vegetation hindering natural regeneration or checking the development of plantations. In Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Ireland increasingly extensive research has been undertaken on the use of homegrown wood and on planting methods and fertilization of marshy land. The report from Great Britain had some very

interesting information both on the research programs and the main results obtained in the course of the last two years. In Cyprus a detailed research program, considered as a function of the policy followed, indicates the subjects to be investigated and their priorities and describes the methods used. In the Netherlands experiments continued on the use of fertilizers, notably phosphates, in poplar growing.

39. Statistical methods for the layout of experiments have not yet been adopted in all countries, but those who are not yet using them are giving serious thought to this important matter. Belgium reported the opening of a Biometry Bureau which has facilities for making all statistical calculations required by the research work undertaken by the Forest Service, and many countries underlined the great benefit which can now be drawn from the use of modern calculating machines.

Pests and Diseases

40. The Commission reviewed the situation with regard to the pests and diseases as they affected the European forests since the last session, and drew the following conclusions:

41. Among forest insect pests, the processionary caterpillar (Thaumetopoea pityocampa) was in the period under review, the worst enemy of pines in most of the Mediterranean countries, but pines were also infested to some extent, in several countries, by Evetria buoliana, Bupalus piniarius, Myelophilus piniperda, Diprion pini and Diprion pallipes. For oaks, Tortrix viridana and Lymantria dispar continued to require attention, the latter in southern Europe, the former also in central Europe.

42. Among fungal disease, attention was focussed on Dothichiza populea in most of the poplar growing countries, and on the "brown spot" disease in France and Yugoslavia; with regard to chestnut, on the ink disease in south-western Europe and on the chestnut blight in the central part of southern Europe. Fomes annosus and other fungi causing butt rot were considered the most important diseases in north-western Europe. Lophodermium pinastri was active in Germany and Poland. Particularly noteworthy was the isolation and inoculation in France of a bacterium of the genus Aplanobacterium, believed to be the cause of the weeping canker in poplar.

43. As for myxomatosis, the position of this disease was very variable in both space and time. In France, at the end of 1958, myxomatosis was almost everywhere endemic and, although the virulence of the virus seems to have weakened in some places, no sign that the rabbit is becoming immune has been recorded as yet.

44. Research on experimentation in the field of biological control are being expanded in several countries and practical applications are already under way. Of particular significance have been the large-scale experiment commenced on Mont Ventoux in France during 1958 with the spreading from the air of "Smithriavirus" for the control of the processionary caterpillar, and the progress in the work undertaken ten years ago in Italy with a view to fighting the processionary caterpillar and other insect pests by means of ants of the group Formica rufa.

45. Attention was forcefully drawn by a number of delegations to the great damage being caused by game to the forests and which in some cases might be as significant as to call for a change in the forest policy of the countries more severely affected.

The Commission felt that vigorous action should be taken on this problem by Member Governments and, in order to enable them, as a first step, to exchange experiences at the international level, it recommended that a sub-heading be added to the outline for national progress reports on forestry as follows:

Protection against damage by game

Direct measures	:	mechanical chemical
Indirect measures	:	legislation regulation of hunting leases authorized kills

46. The Commission was informed that the Timber Committee of OEEC had recently completed an inquiry on the phyto-sanitary legislation in force in its member countries and recommended that the Director-General of the Organization should request the Secretary-General of OEEC to make available the results of their study to the Secretariat of the Commission. The Director-General was also invited to consider the possibility of enlarging the coverage of the OEEC study to include also those Member Nations of the Commission who are not members of OEEC and, eventually, of convening an ad hoc meeting of representatives of research institutions and forest administrations to study the information available and make suggestions as to how phyto-sanitary legislative measures at present in force in the Commission's Member Nations could be harmonized.

The point was stressed that any work in this field should take due account of the provisions of the International Plant Protection Convention and should be carried out, wherever appropriate, in collaboration with other competent international organizations such as the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization.

Forest Fires

47. The Commission reviewed, on the basis of Secretariat note FAO/EFC-59/24, the situation of forest fires in Europe since 1952, but with emphasis given to the most recent years. The most obvious conclusion that could be drawn from the data submitted by Member Governments was that forest fire prevention and fighting must be given over greater attention since both the number of forest fires and the area burnt have been on the increase during the last five years. As for causes, carelessness and unknown causes still came up first in the list and the Commission therefore recommended, especially in view of the growing importance of tourism and camping in this connection, that Member Governments should increase their efforts in teaching the public to be careful with open fires in forest areas. Since the knowledge of the causes of forest fires provides the basis for efficient forest fire fighting, efforts should also be pursued by Member Governments to decrease further the number of fires whose cause remains unknown.

It was pointed out that railway fires have steadily become less important, probably as a result of increased electrification and oil burning as well as of improved spark-catchers and fire lines.

48. Satisfaction was expressed for the good coverage of the statistical data submitted so far by Member Governments and it was hoped that the few figures still missing would be forwarded to the Secretariat in the near future, also because it was recognized that such statistics constitute an important source of information for forest fire insurance schemes.

49. It was the Commission's view that forest fire prevention and control was basically an economic question and that one of the main purposes for the collection of national forest fire statistics was precisely to enable the forest services to establish the point of minimum cost plus loss - the point beyond which prevention and control measures cease to pay - and to make sound decisions on the deployment of propaganda, pre-suppression and suppression measures.

50. The Commission noted that the question of forest fire statistics was still under consideration by the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics; recommendations of the Working Party, particularly on the economic evaluation of damage and cost were awaited with great interest.

Forestry Films

51. Some sixty films were reported to the Commission as having been produced by the Member Governments since its last session. It was felt that this indicated the continued importance being given, in some countries especially, to films as educational aids at both the technical and mass-awareness levels. Note was taken with interest that the sphere of influence also of forestry films was spreading through the wider use of television.

52. At its last session the Commission had requested that the Joint FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography examine and advise on the possibilities of adapting the "Oxford Decimal System of Classification for Forestry" (ODC) to a forestry film catalogue and recommend the most preferable form of such a catalogue; the Committee had also been asked to express an opinion as to whether forestry films could in future be documented in the same way as forestry literature, which would make separate cataloguing of forestry films unnecessary.

These requests were accordingly placed on the agenda of the Tenth Session of the Committee, and its relevant proposals, which were submitted for the consideration of the present session in Secretariat Note FAO/EFC-59/26, were approved by the Commission.

53. Note was taken of the statement made by the Chairman of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers that for some years his Committee had been collecting from and circulating to its member countries details of films, slides and other teaching material in its specialized field of work and classified according to the ODC. The Commission heard with appreciation that the Joint Committee would be glad to adopt the card system of cataloguing films proposed by the FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography and approved by the Commission.

Miscellaneous

54. It was noted that Norway had attached to its national report the provisional act on the "investment levy in forestry" which the Norwegian delegation announced two years ago and which had then particularly interested the Commission.
55. The Commission had also asked for information on the feasibility of insurance against forest fires and losses from diseases and other calamities in the different countries. From the information submitted it appeared that, at least as far as fire is concerned, there are possibilities of doing this everywhere, but the premiums asked by the companies still seem to be too high in some countries.
56. Also as a result of a recommendation of the Commission, in its report Italy gave a list of forest seeds which can be exchanged or purchased, together with the names of those bodies or commercial firms who can undertake these operations.
57. In spite of measures taken by many countries to control the quality and origin of forest seeds, the situation in this respect appeared to the Commission to be far from satisfactory as regrettable frauds and mistakes still frequently occur, especially in the foreign trade. The Commission therefore heard with great interest that the Danish Forest Service had succeeded in establishing its own connections in North America whereby all necessary guarantee can be secured for seeds purchased from that continent.
58. Many reports gave interesting details about the forest labour force. Only Sweden reported any unemployment in this occupation. Many countries reported an increase of wages or other improvements (10 to 15% in Germany; wages tied to the price index in Belgium; decrease of the working week from 47 to 46 hours in Great Britain). In Spain the standard of living of forest workers has improved and the social security measures now apply to resin-tappers. These standards are therefore becoming more and more comparable to those of other workers. But in general the countries still complain about the difficulty of recruitment and the ageing of the labour force. In Austria it is believed that the remedy for this situation should be sought in housing situated nearer to villages and schools, improved transportation to the place of work, and higher mechanization of forestry operations (which is well under way even in mountainous areas). Belgium reported that the State gives subsidies to municipalities, using the unemployed in forestry work.
59. Reports from Portugal and Greece stressed the importance forestry work has on a population's standard of living, particularly in mountain areas. The report from Italy stated that a study has been prepared dealing with the economic and social conditions of the Alpine populations.
60. In the same way efforts have everywhere been made both to educate the public, and for general publicity; in this field the importance given to wood and the forest at the Brussels' World Exhibition is worth mentioning. The efforts at present directed towards the aspects of forest protection should now perhaps be oriented towards highlighting the advantages of the use of wood. In this connection it was noted that the need for an efficient and organized publicity in favour of wood has become obvious in France in view of the increasing competition from substitutes: a consultative publicity committee was in fact formed in 1955 and its financing is now secured by a grant from the national forestry fund. The Polytechnic Institute at Zurich, Switzerland, has included a course in wood technology in its curriculum intended mainly for civil engineers and architects.

61. The importance of recreation forests is increasingly being recognized in Europe, particularly where population density is high as in the Netherlands. This aspect of forestry is taken into full account in that country, and in Belgium the management of natural reserves has been entrusted to the Forest Service since two years.

Recommendations

62. The Commission, taking into account the most important points arising out of the preceding statement, considered it desirable to present a certain number of recommendations and suggestions. Accordingly, it recommended that:

- (a) FAO should pursue, in cooperation with ECE, studies on the market trends and especially on the development possibilities and methods of exploitation and utilization of small-sized hardwoods of all species, giving particular attention to beech-wood of all dimension, and keeping in mind the possible impact of the results of these studies on the silvicultural methods and forest policy applied to hardwood stands.
- (b) Member Governments should examine the steps which could be taken to establish or strengthen the strictest possible control of the quality, and above all of the origin of the forest seeds and plants to be sold on the market, and particularly of those intended for export.
- (c) FAO should organize, within the framework of the "World Seed Campaign", and ad hoc meeting of representatives of research institutions and forest administration, open to all the countries who may wish to participate, to study the means to be applied, particularly at the international level, to strengthen the guarantees which should be given to the buyers and users of forest seeds and plants.
- (d) The Commission also suggested that the Director-General should place on the agenda of the Forestry Committee of the next session of the FAO Conference, the study of the possibilities that might exist for the Organization to contact the International Hunting Council and the Union for the Conservation of Nature, with a view to undertaking a preliminary investigation of the problems related to game management as they affect forest protection.

FELLING FORECASTS

Short term

63. The Commission, discussing the short-term felling forecasts assembled and analysed in Secretariat document FAO/EFC-59/3, noted that this most recent enquiry had met with a very satisfactory response. The estimates revealed that total roundwood cut in Europe in 1959 (estimated at 278 million cubic metres) was likely to show very little change from that in 1958.

64. The original purpose of collecting short-term felling forecasts was to provide the Timber Committee of ECE with an assessment of roundwood production prospects which the Committee might take into account in its annual review of prospects for the forest products markets. In this instance, however, the timing of the Commission's session, which meant that the estimates now before it had been formulated as long ago as November 1958, considerably detracted from the usefulness of the estimates to the Timber Committee. The Commission therefore recommended that in future this enquiry be conducted in the month preceding the annual session of the Timber Committee and that the results thereof be submitted directly to that Committee. The Commission could review the estimates at a subsequent session if they were still topical.

Medium term

65. The Commission reviewed, on the basis of Secretariat paper FAO/EFC-59/4, forward estimates of European fellings submitted by member countries for the years 1965 and 1970. The Commission noted that between 1950 and 1957, in spite of marked reductions of output in Germany and Yugoslavia, total European roundwood output had risen by 22 million m³, and that, with the diversion of 10 million m³ of fuelwood to industrial use, total industrial wood production had risen by 32 million m³, or 20 per cent. Meanwhile, Europe's forest products trade balance had changed from a net export of 7 million m³ (roundwood equivalent) to a net import of 5 million m³: industrial wood consumption had thus risen by 29% over the seven-year period.

66. Forecasts now submitted for the roundwood cut in 1960 indicated that for Europe as a whole the maximum production targets set out in European Timber Trends and Prospects are likely to be comfortably exceeded. Production has risen more than was envisaged in Europe's wood surplus region, by 8 million m³ in Northern Europe and by 3 million m³ in East and Central Europe.

67. For the decade 1960 a somewhat smaller rise in forest output is foreseen. Total wood production is expected to rise by 17 million m³, while a further 3 million m³ of fuelwood will be diverted to industrial use, making an increase in industrial wood production over the decade of 20 million m³, or 10%.

68. The Commission recognized that this expansion would be inadequate to meet Europe's needs if the consumption trends over the last decade were to continue. However, the Commission believed that many of the estimates submitted were conservative and failed to take sufficiently into account elements of flexibility in Europe's wood supply. It was noted, for example, that successive inventories in several European countries had revealed a production potential considerably higher than had been expected; in a number of countries new forest inventories were under way or being planned. Similarly, the Commission directed attention to the great possibilities afforded by plantations of quick growing species, another factor making for flexibility in the roundwood cut. Finally, there was still considerable scope for a further diversion of fuelwood to industrial use.

69. The Commission noted that in spite of the rapid rise in consumption and the improvement in relative prices which had taken place between 1950 and 1957, difficulties had been experienced in the marketing of certain categories of forest output.

70. In the light of these facts the Commission believed that there were possibilities of meeting Europe's roundwood needs in 1970, provided prices proved remunerative. The relation of costs in Europe to costs in other, wood-surplus, regions would determine how far increased requirements would be met by the rise in imports.

71. At the same time the Commission was of the opinion that a study of consumption trends over the past decade and an appraisal of timber requirements in the medium term would provide information valuable for the formulation of forest policies, and noted with approval the Secretariat's intention of doing this in accordance with its possibilities and in collaboration with ECE.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION SCHEMES ON EUROPE'S FORESTRY

72. The Commission heard a statement (Appendix 7) made by Mr. Herbignat (Belgium) on behalf of the six Member Nations of the European Economic Community.

This statement stressed the desire of the Six to collaborate widely and openly - as has been done to date - to the study of the general problems undertaken under the auspices of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO. It also mentioned that an exchange of views on the possible repercussions of the initiatives of the Community on the present and future forest policies of all the European countries would be premature, and, therefore, of no practical value.

73. In point of fact, the Conference of forestry experts held in Brussels agreed on the need for a common study of certain forest policy problems, but the governments concerned are not yet committed, as the final report must be approved by the Commission and the Council of Ministers of the EEC before its recommendations can actually be implemented.

Immediately after this approval, the European Forestry Commission of FAO will be informed of the solutions envisaged for the problems which are of particular concern to the Six, within the general framework of the provisions of the Rome Treaty, which foresees inter alia the establishment of the necessary liaison between the EEC and UN Agencies.

74. The Commission, having also heard the statements of some countries on the possible impact of integration, decided to place this point on the agenda of future sessions.

EVALUATION OF THE PROTECTIVE ROLE AND RELATED SERVICES OF THE FOREST

75. Although the forests should primarily be regarded as one of the essential infrastructures (such as roads, sanitary and educational facilities etc.), the Commission stressed the importance for forest services of arriving at an evaluation of the so-called "indirect" benefits of the forest which, in point of fact, are often the most substantial benefits that can be drawn from forest stands. This would seem to be particularly important since afforestation for protective purposes or social reasons, is usually carried out with public money; it cannot in fact be expected that private persons, to whom no benefit will accrue individually, should meet such expenses from which only local or national communities will benefit. The Commission noted however that in many cases it will be extremely

difficult to arrive at an evaluation of such benefits; with particular regard to those of a social nature, any evaluation will probably be impossible on the basis of the information at present available and will always be difficult because of the very nature of such benefits.

76. Feeling, however, that every possible effort should be made to try and come closer to a solution of this problem, the Commission decided to set up an Advisory Committee, which will work in close liaison with the Secretariat and whose terms of reference will be:

- (a) to enumerate the physical and human aspects of forestry;
- (b) to suggest methods by which these aspects may be evaluated and, where evaluation in terms of money is impossible, to suggest means of qualitative evaluation;
- (c) to designate the subsidiary bodies of the Commission which will be entrusted with the study of such problems or to refer them to competent experts and technicians;
- (d) to suggest means by which the indirect benefits of forestry may be given wide publicity.

77. The Commission suggested that Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom should be members of the Advisory Committee and that they should be represented as follows:

Denmark	: Mr. E. Prølund
France	: Mr. J. de Vaissière
Greece	: Mr. P. Margaropoulos
Italy	: Mr. G. Pilla
Spain	: Mr. M. Navarro-Garrico
Switzerland	: Mr. J. Jungo
United Kingdom	: Sir Henry Beresford-Pearse

A revision of the study on "Afforestation and Reforestation Policies", which is nearing completion, and of the last chapter on the evaluation of the indirect benefits of the study on "Forest Influences", which will have first to be drawn up by the Secretariat, should be included amongst the first tasks to be undertaken by the Advisory Committee.

PROGRESS REPORTS BY DIVISION

78. The Commission took note of the useful and comprehensive summary of the divisional activities carried out since the last session of the Commission (FAO/EFC-59/44).

79. In the light of the discussion held earlier in the course of the session on the importance for forestry of more adequate regulations on seed trade, the Commission welcomed the intention of the Division to issue a paper on "World Laws and Agreements on Forest Seed Trade".

Member Governments who have not yet done so, were urged to take measures for an adequate representation of forestry interests in the organization and conduct, within the framework of the activities envisaged for the World Seed Year, of National Seed Campaigns.

80. Attention was drawn to the need for the reports of technical meetings to be issued in all working languages as shortly as possible after the meetings, if they were not to become out of date and thus lose much of their value.

TRENDS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

81. Concern was expressed with the fact that forestry allocations as percentage of total FAO/ETAP funds for field operations had dropped from 15.7 to 11.3 in the period 1953-1959, although it was realized that the actual field work and the man/months spent on operations had not been greatly affected, ground having been lost mainly in the fields of equipment and fellowships. In this connection, however, the Commission stressed that fellowships must be regarded as being of the same vital importance for the future development of countries as the provision of experts, and expressed the wish that governments concerned will no longer overlook their value. The opinion was also voiced that in order to make fellows aware of different schools of thought, their training should be carried out in a number of countries.

82. The Commission heard with interest that efforts are being made within the Organization aiming at an improvement of technical assistance planning, whereby the present piecemeal approach would be replaced by the conception, which has in a way been the basis for the Mediterranean Development Project, that technical assistance should not be regarded in isolation but as a part of an overall development process. Against that background the place of forestry should be assessed and this would certainly increase the chance of successful implementation which, on a number of occasions, has not so far gone beyond the mere writing of a report by the expert.

83. Since Europe is the region from which the great majority of experts is drawn, the Commission urged its Member Governments to make all possible efforts to ensure that the experts chosen for technical assistance assignments possess all the necessary qualifications, technical and otherwise. Equally important for the success of the mission is, however, that recipient governments should make available in good time the counterpart personnel and other necessary technical and financial resources.

84. In view of the increasing volume of technical assistance provided on a bilateral basis, the Commission felt that the need was by now urgent for closer coordination of efforts between the individual governments offering such assistance and between them and the Organization. In some cases the implementation of an ETAP project would stand a better chance of success if the expert in charge were fully aware of the possibilities afforded by bilateral technical assistance.

85. The Commission having learned that practically all the projects so far approved by the Special Fund and concerning FAO lines of activity fall within the competence of the Land and Water Development Division, strongly recommended that in order to put money to the best possible use, the forestry aspects of these land and water development projects should be taken into full account.

MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

86. The Commission heard a progress report summarizing the origin of the Mediterranean Development Project, describing its present position and indicating the main lines and conclusions of the overall report. It was also informed of the various reports and documents to be presented to the next session of the FAO Conference, within the framework of the Project.

87. Several delegations (Italy, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom) then stressed the interest of a project with such wide scope and so well suited to present needs. This project shows the way to be followed for future regional activities, where agricultural, forestry and grazing problems will be tackled not only from an overall land-use point of view but also with due regard to economic and social developments.

88. The delegations of Tunisia and Turkey furthermore mentioned that their countries are already implementing the recommendations contained in the reports drawn up by FAO experts, including pilot-projects where agriculture development is linked to the establishment of shelterbelts in arid zones.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

89. On the basis of past experience the Commission reckoned that many technical questions, whose study is generally entrusted to its subsidiary bodies, cannot be dealt with in isolation and without taking into account related physical and, especially, economic and social considerations; that is, without giving appropriate attention to those aspects bearing a distinct policy connotation.

The Commission consequently wished to lay down that (a) whenever this might be required to carry out their task thoroughly, its subsidiary bodies should concern themselves also with the physical, economic and social aspects pertaining to the technical question entrusted to them for study; and (b) issues arising in the course of their work which involve policy should be highlighted in their progress reports to the Commission, so that a detailed discussion might take place and appropriate decisions made on such issues at the Commission level.

Joint EFC/NEFC Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems

90. In the absence of the Sub-Commission's officers, the report of its last session, held in Madrid from 17 to 21 April 1958 thanks to the kind invitation of the Government of Spain, was submitted by the Secretariat. The main recommendations made by the Sub-Commission in the fields of land-use, treatments and management of the Mediterranean forests and resin tapping were highlighted as well as those of the working parties on ecology, eucalypts, cork-oak and afforestation techniques, which met on the occasion of the Sub-Commission's sixth session.

91. It was also mentioned that the Sub-Commission devoted long discussions to the Mediterranean Development Project, which is the subject of the preceding section of this report: the Sub-Commission's past activities as well as the formal recommendations of its fifth session are in fact largely responsible for the coming into being of the Mediterranean Development Project.

92. The Commission was then informed of the follow-up action taken on the Sub-Commission's recommendations with regard to the drawing-up of an overall ecological map of the Mediterranean Basin, in liaison with UNESCO; FAO and UNESCO experts have already met at UNESCO Headquarters at the beginning of this year and have elaborated a common program of work which should result in the establishment of a bio-climatic map and of a vegetation map of the Mediterranean region at the scale of 5/1,000,000.

93. After unanimous approval of the reports of the Sub-Commission and its working parties, on the understanding however that the Working Party on Afforestation Techniques should only meet on the occasion of sessions of the Sub-Commission, the Commission put on record its congratulations and warmest thanks to the Honorary Chairman, Mr. Aldo Pavari (Italy), who directed the activities of the Sub-Commission from 1948 to 1958.

EFC Working Party on Afforestation and Reforestation

94. The reports of the seventh and eighth sessions of this Working Party, held respectively in Great Britain from 28 May to 6 June 1958 and in Turkey from 21 to 25 April 1959, were introduced by the Chairman, Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse (United Kingdom), and the Rapporteur, Mr. J. de Vaissière (France).

95. In his statement, Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse particularly called the Commission's attention on the main recommendations of the Working Party and especially on those concerning the studies to be carried out on the structure of afforestation costs; the investigation on forest employment and its trends, to be undertaken by the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers in collaboration with the International Labour Organization; the publication of an "Introduction" or "Manifesto" drawn up by the Working Party, dealing, from a general point of view, with the relationship between agriculture and forestry; and, finally the future activities of the Working Party.

96. Mr. de Vaissière first mentioned the forest extension and restoration works carried out in 1957 and 1958: the yearly achievements correspond on the whole to the provisions of the long-term programs; coniferous species play a leading role in afforestation proper, whereas hardwoods, particularly poplars, predominate in plantations outside the forest; the clearings are due to the development and extension of agricultural land but the expansion of the cities already sets problems which must be carefully studied. He then recalled briefly the conclusions reached by the Working Party on the relationship between the forest and agriculture, the forest and industry, the forest and populations. In this connection, Mr. de Vaissière stressed the importance of the problems which arise from life in the mountains, from the establishment of new factories with regard to the development of fast-growing species, and from the need to develop green belts within urban centres. Mr. de Vaissière went on to mention the main lines of the "Introduction" attached to the report of the Working Party, and pointed out its interest in view of the definitions it contains and of the links which it brings out among the various elements: criteria, factors and circumstances contributing to the formulation and implementation of forest extension and restoration plans and programs.

97. After thanking the Governments of the United Kingdom and Turkey who kindly gave their hospitality to the last two sessions of the Working Party and organized the respective study tours, the Commission approved unanimously the reports of the two sessions, and asked the Director-General of FAO to publish the "Introduction" as soon as possible, and bring it to the attention of interested governmental and agricultural circles.

98. In view of the acceptance by the Commission of the Working Party's recommendation that new terms of reference should be laid down for its future activities, it was agreed that priority should henceforth be given to the study of subjects such as new planting techniques, soil improvement, fertilization, game control and the effect of ground operations on tree growth. The Commission also decided that from now on the questionnaires on accomplishments and programs in the fields of forest extension and restoration should be circulated to Member Governments every second year, on the occasion of each session of the Commission. The Commission itself will then carry out a review of programs in afforestation in a way similar to that in which it has been reviewing developments in other fields such as forest fires, pests and disease, and forestry films.

99. The Commission took note with gratitude of the invitation extended by the delegation of Spain for the Working Party to meet in that country in 1961.

EFC Working Party on Torrent Control and Protection from Avalanches

100. The Commission took note of the Working Party's activities and, in particular, of the results of the studies carried out under the responsibility of the various rapporteurs of the Working Party and approved by the latter at its fourth session in Austria in 1958. The studies on land conservation and utilization in high mountain areas by Mr. Cappuccini (Italy) and on silting of the reservoirs of large dams by Mr. Widmann (France) were put at the disposal of the Commission. The studies made by Mr. Wagner (Austria) on protection from avalanches and by Mr. Weber (Austria) on the size of torrent control check-dams, will be forwarded to interested governments and services as soon as they become available. The implications on forest policy of the results of these studies were highlighted to the Commission.

101. The Working Party suggested a new program of work for its future activities, which is included in the report of its last session. This program was approved by the Commission, as well as the report itself.

However, the Commission wished to point out that the Working Party might be asked to undertake - within the framework of the Commission's activities concerning the evaluation of forest influences - some special studies which could even lead to an expansion in the Working Party's terms of reference.

102. The Government of Austria was wholeheartedly thanked for the kind hospitality afforded to the last session of the Working Party.

Joint Meeting of EFC and ECA subsidiary bodies

103. Note was taken with great interest of the outcome of the Joint Meeting of the ECA Sub-Commission on Land and Water Use of the EFC Working Parties on Afforestation and Reforestation and on Torrent Control and Avalanches, which took place in Turkey at the kind invitation of the Government of that country.

104. The Commission concurred with the views expressed in the account of the Joint Meeting (document FAO/EFC/AF/30, FAO/EFC/TORR/22) that personal contacts between agriculturists and forestry technicians are of the highest value and that ways and means should be found to continue and strengthen such liaison.

105. The Commission took note that the Joint Meeting had recommended that a small ad hoc group of experts should be convened by the Director-General of FAO to advise him on (a) the form of liaison to be established between the European Commission on Agriculture and the European Forestry Commission; (b) methods to be followed for the discussion of subjects of common interest to the various Divisions; and (c) on the choice of such subjects.

106. The Commission could not, however, agree to his proposal and instead recommended that the tasks which would have been entrusted to the proposed ad hoc group of experts should rather be jointly undertaken at the Secretariat level, with the assistance of the Chairmen of the two Commissions and of such other experts as they may think it advisable to coopt; the outcome of such efforts should be presented to the joint meeting of the Agriculture and Forestry Technical Committees of the next session of the FAO Conference, in view of the impact that any decision for action in this field might have also on the policies of other regional commissions.

Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers

107. The Chairman of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, Mr. E.G. Richards (United Kingdom) reported on the second and third sessions of the Joint Committee, held in USSR and Norway respectively. On behalf of the Joint Committee he thanked the Governments of the USSR and Norway for the excellent arrangements which they had made both for the business meetings and for the study trips, which had been instructive and useful. He also thanked the ILO for its continued help and collaboration in the work of the Joint Committee and finally outlined its work (FAO/EFC-59/45). The Commission expressed its full satisfaction with the report on the Joint Committee's activities.

108. As for the recommendation of the last session of the EFC Working Party on Afforestation and Reforestation, that the Joint Committee should undertake an enquiry in liaison with ILO, on the employment situation in forestry and its trends, the Chairman of the Joint Committee stated that, on behalf of the Joint Committee itself, he was prepared to accept such a recommendation, subject to confirmation by the members of the Joint Committee and by ILO.

109. Referring to the fears which had been expressed that there might in future be some overlap between the work of the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers and other subsidiary bodies of the European Forestry Commission, the Chairman of the Joint Committee declared that it was quite clear that the Joint Committee should concentrate on tools, equipment and labour questions. In common with the Chairman of the Working Party on Afforestation and Reforestation, he was quite confident that the Secretariat would be able to ensure that in fact no overlapping or duplication of effort would take place.

110. Strong representations were made by various delegates that the translation service in Geneva should be strengthened in order that technical studies made by rapporteurs of the Joint Committee should be published in all working languages before they become out of date.

111. After some discussion about the priorities which should be given to the special meetings (symposia) on small-sized wood on the one hand and forest road building on the other, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Joint Committee that in spite of the importance of the road building problem, the problem of small-sized wood should have priority. A special meeting on forest roads should, however, be held not later than 1962.

Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics

112. The Commission heard a report by the Chairman, Mr. J. Keller (Switzerland), on progress made by the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics since the last session (FAO/EPC-59/30), and noted the principal items which it was proposed to discuss at the third session of the Working Party in December 1958. The Commission noted with satisfaction that as a result of the recommendations of the ad hoc Group of Reports on Utilization and End-use Statistics, to be considered at the third session of the Working Party, it was hoped that the Secretariat would be able to publish in the course of 1960 a guide to the collection of this important but difficult category of statistics.

113. The Commission expressed the hope that the Working Party would remain in being on an ad hoc basis until the important items referred to it by its parent bodies shall have been discharged.

SILVICULTURE STUDY TOURS

114. Note was taken with appreciation that, as recommended by the Commission at its last session, the first in a series of silviculture study tours will take place in the Black Forest region from 15 to 24 September 1959, thanks to an invitation kindly extended by the Government of Germany and the State Forest Administration, Baden-Württemberg. The program will cover modern applied silviculture as modified by mechanization.

115. The Commission acknowledged with gratitude the invitation extended by the delegation of the United Kingdom for a study tour on the conversion of degraded (coppice) forests to take place in Great Britain at an appropriate time.

FUTURE ORIENTATION OF FAO'S WORK

116. The Commission expressed the hope that the Director-General would be able to take into account the views contained in the report of the present session in framing the Organization's future program of work. It was also felt that the conception of the Mediterranean Development Project and the integrated and balanced approach could be of great value in planning the Organization's future activities.

117. Forestry is often a pre-requisite to agricultural and pastoral development and the increase in food production; it should also be noted that in many countries forest services are entrusted with the management and improvement of natural grazing grounds and therefore play a direct role in that connection. Forestry is also the foundation for the economic and social equilibrium of numerous countries. For all these reasons it should be given due importance in any future balanced expansion of FAO's activities.

118. Specific suggestions were made as follows with regard to fields to which the Commission attached particular priority in any future intensification of work:

<u>Mobilization of resources</u>	(forest working techniques, construction of forest roads, etc.);
<u>Utilization of resources</u>	and in particular of small-sized hardwoods;
<u>Better land-use</u>	taking into account the social aspects and protective role of the forest and especially the part it plays as a source of employment;
<u>Technical assistance</u>	under ETAP as well as the Special Projects Fund.

In addition, work should actively be pursued by FAO, in collaboration with IUFRO, on forest tree improvement.

119. With regard to technical assistance, the Commission made it clear that while it considered that technical assistance in forestry and forest products should be expanded, this should not be looked upon as a substitute for the vitally important Regular Program activities. There should be a balanced development of both aspects of the Division's responsibilities.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

120. In accordance with the provisions of Rule II 1 of its Rules of Procedure the Commission unanimously elected M. J. Jungo, Inspecteur général des Forêts of Switzerland, as its new Chairman until the end of its Eleventh Session.

Mr. Salvador Sanchez-Herrera, Director General de Montes of Spain, and Mr. A. Herbignat, Directeur général des Eaux et Forêts of Belgium, were unanimously elected First and Second Vice-Chairman, respectively, for the same term of office.

121. On behalf of all delegations Mr. Herbignat congratulated the retiring Chairman on the most efficient way in which he had presided over the debates of the present session.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

122. The Commission decided that the exact date and place of its next session should be fixed by the Director-General after consultation with the Chairman, in the light of the provisions of Rule III 1 and 2 of its Rules of Procedure.

FIELD TRIP

123. On 11 and 12 July delegates were afforded the opportunity of inspecting afforestation and watershed management works on the Tuscan Apennines and of participating in the Mountain Festival for Central Italy.

The Commission wished to put on record its deep gratitude to the Government of Italy and the Italian Academy of Forestry Sciences, where the closing meeting of the session was held, for the arrangements made and the hospitality extended to delegates.

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF REPORT

124. A draft report was considered and after certain amendments had been introduced unanimously adopted by the Commission on 13 July 1959.

125. A final resolution was then adopted unanimously as follows:

" The Commission wishes to put on record its satisfaction with the Director-General's program as outlined by the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, and expresses the hope that facilities for its implementation and expansion in the field of forestry and forest products will be made available;

It notes with appreciation the decision announced by the Director-General in his address to maintain a Director and a Deputy Director at the head of the Division, and interprets this as an indication of the Director-General's intention to give full recognition to the importance of forestry and forest products and their needs, as stressed in paragraph 117 above."

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Vice-Chairman : A.E. Langsaeter (Norway)
Secretary : O. Fugalli (FAO)

Mr. Egon Glosinger, Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division, represented the Director-General of FAO.

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ADDRESS BY MR. E.R. SEN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FAO,
TO THE OPENING MEETING OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE
EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

It gives me particular pleasure to welcome you here to the tenth session of the European Forestry Commission. This Commission was one of the first attempts at establishing regional inter-governmental machinery. Today it is one of several such bodies which are playing a vital role in helping FAO to realize the aims set out in its charter. If such organs are to function effectively, two conditions must be satisfied. Firstly, they should be attended by men of high professional standing, carrying a real responsibility in the formulation and implementation of policy in their own countries. Secondly, those attending must be prepared to use the meetings for an exchange of views on live, basic issues of policy. So far as the first condition is concerned, this Commission has from its inception set a very high standard, and a glance at the list of delegates to the present session confirms that this standard is maintained. So far as the second condition is concerned, the agenda which lies before you bristles with live issues.

Since I last had the pleasure of speaking to you, a number of things have happened in FAO, and I believe you will wish me to refer to at least some of these.

As you know, soon after I assumed my present office I came to the decision that FAO could work more effectively if its regional machinery and regional staff were strengthened. The FAO Conference unanimously endorsed the proposals I submitted along these lines. Thus the last two years have seen a considerable strengthening of our regional office staff, including forestry staff, and the establishment of a new regional office in Africa. As a result of these developments I believe we are now in a much better position to render advice and assistance to our member governments in all regions; at the same time our members are provided with more adequate opportunities of discussing together problems of mutual concern.

The last two years have also seen considerable progress in the implementation of the reorganization of the FAO structure which I submitted to the Conference in 1957. This is not the time and place to discuss the many problems which inevitably arise when an organization strives to adapt its structure to growing needs and changing tasks. Two points, however, I would like to make. Through all the necessary changes I have kept fully in mind the importance of the Forestry and Forest Products Division and the need to ensure that it is adequately equipped to discharge its responsibilities. It is for this reason that I have insisted that it should continue to be led by two officers of Director status, bearing respectively special responsibility for forestry and for forest products. I have also tried, in implementing the reorganization scheme, to provide for a more intimate link between forestry and agriculture than we have had so far. Over the last few years we have become increasingly conscious of the need for a more integrated approach to land use problems and of the specific contributions which forestry can make to the solution of a variety of agricultural production problems.

It was, indeed, an initiative taken by one of your own organs - the Mediterranean Sub-Commission - which, inspiring the Mediterranean Development Project, threw into sharp focus for all of us the delicate and complex relationship between forestry and agriculture. The report on the Mediterranean Project has just been completed, and will be presented to the Conference meeting in November. Meanwhile, the several country reports have already been presented to governments for their attention. I firmly believe that this project - a classic example of team-work in which all Divisions of FAO have collaborated and in which we have had the wholehearted support of the United Nations - points the way to program planning which can speed up progress.

First and foremost we must look to the adoption of appropriate policies at the national level. Here I think we can count on effective action, since the individual country reports have been drawn up by, or in close collaboration with, competent authorities in each of the Mediterranean countries.

Next, I attach great importance to the establishment in the region of a network of pilot projects and demonstration centres which can contribute to the solution of some of the most stubborn and typical problems confronting the region.

Finally, the Mediterranean report has made it abundantly clear that there are innumerable fields where joint consultation and joint action are not only desirable but indeed imperative. The necessary inter-governmental machinery exists in part; it may require to be supplemented. Your Commission can play a vital role in this context.

A few moments ago I mentioned the weighty agenda you have to deal with in the coming days. I am very happy to note that you have scheduled a discussion on the impact of current trends towards economic integration on European forest policies. These developments, which are by no means confined to the Six, nor even to the European continent, have aroused great hopes and expectations on the part of those countries participating. At the same time they have raised some apprehension on the part of non-participating countries. It is right that these matters be discussed frankly and openly. So far as forest and forest industry policies are concerned, there is no more appropriate forum in Europe than your Commission. The central problem is how to ensure closer association without prejudicing the interests of others. So far as forest products are concerned, the neighbours are not only European, since Europe has close and important links through the forest products market with countries in every region of the world. I am sure that in your discussion of this item on the agenda, you will constantly bear in mind the interests of those many members of FAO who are not members of this Commission.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak to you. I wish you a fruitful and enjoyable session.

ADDRESS BY MR. ALBERTO M. CAMAITI, CHAIRMAN
TO THE OPENING MEETING OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE
EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Gentlemen:

I am sure that it will meet with your full approval if I open my speech by expressing our wholehearted appreciation to the Director-General of the Organization for his decision to welcome us here personally at the opening meeting of our session and for his pertinent and stimulating address. When we first met him, slightly over two years ago, we were able to recognize that, in spite of the short period since he had assumed the Director-Generalship, Mr. Sen already had clearcut ideas on what should be done to improve the efficiency of the Organization. To-day, we have heard that a number of the ideas he was then envisaging have, or will shortly, become a reality. For your straightforwardness and determination, I can assure you, Mr. Director-General, that you have by now won the esteem of the European Foresters. Your acuteness of discernment and your power of arriving at impartial decisions are the firm foundations on which we have been able to build our full confidence in you, and constitute also the best guarantee that all the lines of activity of FAO will be given the degree of attention that they intrinsically deserve.

You will have already guessed, Mr. Director-General, that the underlying reason for my last words is the reorganization plan that is now being implemented. If I am not mistaken, you said that this is not the time and place to discuss such a topic and I fully agree with you. But I nevertheless hope that you will be kind enough to let me say briefly, as the spokesman of all European foresters, what our expectations are in this connection. With your concurrence I shall touch upon this topic at a later stage.

We are now, Gentlemen, taking part in the tenth session of our commission. Ten sessions spread over a period of some twelve years are bound to cause voids in our ranks, both amongst delegates and in the Secretariat. For the first time since the inception of the Commission its Secretariat is not headed by Marcel Leloup. I certainly need not spend too many words to explain to you who he is and what he has accomplished during many years of service to promote and foster the cause of forestry in his home country and as an international civil servant. The "forester of the world" was the expression most commonly used to indicate Mr. Leloup and indeed one can hardly think of anyone else with the same

wide, varied and sharp knowledge of world forestry affairs that undoubtedly was bestowed on him. But he is a man of principles and keeping to his preferred one that the old must in good time make way for a younger generation he has retired from FAO at the beginning of this year when his intellect was surely just as keen as when he assumed the Directorship of the Division a dozen years ago. I should therefore like to propose that a cable be sent to him in the name of all of you, expressing the Commission's regret for being no longer able to benefit from his stimulating and encouraging personality and our best wishes for a full and speedy recovery from the illness that very unfortunately has tried to affect the life of peaceful and relaxed enjoyment to which Mr. Loloup was rightfully looking forward after so many years of strenuous activity.

Just as in the case of Marcel Loloup, I only need to spend very few words to describe the present Director to you. If there is anybody in the world who can be regarded as the inventor of international machinery for forestry cooperation, I would say that Egon Glesinger is certainly such a person. He was still very young when he already assumed important responsibilities in this field, which have gradually increased with the passing of time. He has now reached the top, at least insofar as forestry is concerned, and, on behalf of all of you, I wish to congratulate him most warmly on his splendid international career. His well known devotion to the cause of forestry; his familiarity with our problems; his brilliant, fertile and - if I may say so - sometimes volcanic mind; his pugnacity, his universally recognized talent for eloquence; these are all assets for the Division as well as guarantees that forestry interests, our own interests, will be handled by capable hands within the Organization. We therefore wish you, and in all earnestness, Mr Glesinger, a very fruitful term of office as Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division and unflagging enthusiasm in your efforts to foster our common cause the world over.

You are all fully aware, Gentlemen, that the Forestry and Forest Products Division in view of its dual nature, as its title now clearly indicates, can best be run by a duumvirate, that is to say by a two-man team, one of whom must be versed in problems of a purely forestry nature and the other conversant with questions relating to forest industries. I am confident therefore of interpreting your feelings in assuring the Director-General that his determination to maintain two directorial posts for the Division meets with our full approval. Our feelings stem also from the excellent performance of the well assorted and harmoniously complementary duumvirate that has taken care of the forestry affairs of FAO until Mr. Loloup retired.

Since we have last met, important changes have taken place within the Division at the Branch Chiefs' level, as Mr. Tromp and Mr. Haig, Chief of the Economics and Technology Branches, respectively, have decided to resign from the Organization in order to join the faculty of the Forestry University at Zürich in the first case, or to re-join the US Forest Service in the case of Mr. Haig. They have been replaced by Messrs. Westoby and Métro, whose past records and numerous qualities you all know so well that there is not the slightest need for me to make their panegyric here. One point is however worth noting: one of the two new Branch Chiefs has been chosen from among the staff of the Division, the other from outside the personnel of FAO. I feel that the decision to strike a happy medium between the advisability of giving due recognition to well deserving staff members and to satisfy the need for fresh blood and talent that international organizations invariably develop after a number of years from their inception has been highly commendable and extremely wise.

In the period that has elapsed since our last session significant changes or appointments have occurred in the higher echelons of the Organization and we have today the honour to welcome to our opening meeting the new Deputy-Director-General Dr. Norman Wright. Since in the re-organization now being implemented provisions have been made for the Forestry and Forest Products Division to become an integral part of the newly established Technical Department, we sincerely hoped that this session would afford us an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted also with the Assistant Director-General and Head of this Department, Dr. Parker, and for him to become fully aware of our work procedures and of the most important problems confronting European foresters. Unfortunately health reasons have prevented Dr. Parker from being with us today and we therefore wish him a speedy recovery and look forward to an early opportunity of meeting him.

To conclude this first part of my speech, which I should like to call a review of events occurred in our family since we last met, I am afraid, Gentlemen, that I cannot avoid striking a sad note by drawing your attention to the great loss that our Commission has suffered shortly after its last session from the death of one of the most devoted and active of its delegates: I am speaking of Luigi Funicello, Vice-Chairman of your working parties on forest and forest products statistics and on afforestation and reforestation. You will also have heard with great sorrow that Niels Ulrich, Director of the Danish State Forests, has recently died and I am sure therefore to interpret rightly your feelings in proposing that the Commission's deep regret for these sad events be put on record in the final report of this session.

Approximately one month ago Mr. Malsch, Director of the State Forest Service of the Netherlands, has retired from active service and we will therefore no longer be able to see his friendly face and enjoy the warm charm of his personality during our sessions. On behalf of all of you, I would ask the Dutch delegation to convey to Mr. Malsch the Commission's best wishes for a long, relaxed and enjoyable retirement.

And to end up in happiness let us rejoice in expressing our most wholehearted congratulations to Mr. Frølund on his appointment as Director of the State Forests of Denmark and to the new Director-General of Forestry of Spain, Don Salvador Sanchez-Herrera, who for the first time attends one of our sessions.

Gentlemen, I have hinted a few moments ago that this is a particularly significant session of our Commission, it being the tenth in the series. If it did not take too much of the little time we have available to discuss the many items on the agenda it would have been quite in order to make a special effort and take detailed stock of what have been the accomplishments of our common work over the past twelve years, especially with a view to drawing appropriate lessons and to indentifying new avenues for our activities. This, in part at least, is just what is required from us this time when we will discuss the outcome of the joint meeting of the subsidiary bodies of the European agricultural and forestry commissions and the future orientation of FAO's work. I do not wish, of course, to anticipate at this stage the debate that will take place on these topics when the appropriate time comes but there is one point that it might perhaps be pertinent to stress already now in these introductory remarks. If you look at the sketch of document No.27 showing the network of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, you will soon realize that these have grown vigorously with the passing of time and now they are numerous and cover a wide range of activities. This is certainly to be regarded as a sign of the vitality of our Commission and therefore to be commended. The greater their number the greater is of course the danger of duplication of effort. The Secretariat has already drawn our attention in the document I have mentioned to one such case and made suggestions as to how duplication could in this instance be avoided. There might however be other similar cases and I should like to quote one that has recently come to my notice. As you know, our joint committee with the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Labour Organization on forest working techniques and training of forest workers, has recently concluded its third session in Norway. The report drawn up at the conclusion of the session, full as usual of extremely interesting information on the activities carried out and envisaged, shows however that there is some potential danger of duplication of work between its activities and those undertaken at the instigation of our Commission or some other body. To be more specific, I would mention topics such as the planting of young forest trees, mechanization of soil preparation for planting, mechanized thinning operations in young forest stands, international

catalogue of forestry films and the multilingual glossary of forest work science. I am quite sure that Mr. Glesinger's sharp eyes have already spotted these areas of possible overlapping and that measures have already been taken to ensure that, no matter where and by which body certain activities are being carried out, they are conceived as an integral part of an overall project and properly coordinated to supplement - and not duplicate - each other. The main reason why I decided to touch upon this was not to alert the Secretariat, because I know that they are well aware of the situation and watch carefully the directions in which work progresses in the various fields, but rather to draw your own attention, Gentlemen, to one example showing how useful our contribution as delegates could be to streamline and render more efficient the work of our own Commission and its subsidiary bodies, if we were always willing to make available without hesitation our constructive criticism to the Secretariat.

It is time, I believe, to turn our attention to the agenda of our present session. If I am not mistaken, it was at the last meeting that the opinion was voiced that our sessions should last only a few days and that they should become really "business" meetings. I think that the Secretariat, always sensitive to the fluctuating mood of the Commission, has this time given us what we asked for and, perhaps, even more. If we want to clear our agenda in the eight business meetings that we shall have, every delegate should make a special effort to be as much to the point and as concise as possible in his remarks. I myself will try to be a model for you from the chair. Since, after the opening meeting, we shall have a mixed system of interpretation with English and French translated in consecutive in the room and Spanish and Italian translated simultaneously, I appeal especially to the members of the Spanish and Italian delegations who can speak also English or French to use one of these languages for their interventions. You will in fact realize that every statement in Spanish or Italian will have to be translated twice consecutively thus using twice as much time. Unless we comply strictly with the suggestions I have made just now, the sword of Damocles of night sessions will fall sharply on our heads.

The Director-General has already said in his opening remarks that our agenda bristles with live issues. I could not agree more with Mr. Sen and I am grateful to him for this formal acknowledgment of the efforts made to that end by the Secretariat and myself when the agenda was first conceived. Though for a variety of reasons attention will have to be given this year to structure, this session will indeed be largely concerned with policy. Two issues I would mention

in this connection at this stage: the productive potential of Europe's forests (or medium-term felling forecasts) and the impact of economic integration schemes.

As for the former, you will certainly remember that this issue was first broached in the course of our last session when the Commission decided, in view of the great importance intrinsic to the subject, to request the Secretariat to broaden and deepen the investigation it had undertaken in order to enable a thorough discussion to take place during this session. The Secretariat has fully complied with our request and an interesting paper was circulated to prospective participants well in advance of the session. From the figures assembled you will have been able to see that there is little elasticity in Europe's indigenous wood supplies over the next 15 to 20 years and you must have thought that this might lead to a serious situation if consumption trends of the last decade continue. We all know, on the other hand, that scale and pattern of European wood consumption are changing rapidly and have some idea of the likely trends. Much more information is needed, however, to properly substantiate our thinking and provide us with sound bases for the policy that we will have to advocate should be pursued. There is no doubt that during the present decade our task of policy-makers has been greatly facilitated by the study on European timber trends and prospects carried out jointly by our Commission and the ECE Timber Committee and whose time coverage expires next year. I would therefore suggest that when you will discuss this item of our agenda you should also give some thought and express your opinion as to whether the time is ripe for a reappraisal of the European timber trends study.

The other issue on which I am sure that delegates expect to hear something from me at this stage already, related, as I have mentioned earlier, to the impact on European forest policies of current trends towards economic integration. As Chairman of your Commission and as one of the Directors-General of Forestry of the six member countries of the European Economic Community I cannot but subscribe fully to what Mr. Sen has said on this point. Far-reaching are the repercussions of any economic integration scheme as they extend beyond the boundaries of the countries most directly concerned, to affect also other countries in the same continent and elsewhere: Mr. Sen has rightly drawn our attention to this point of paramount importance if the very purpose for which we are gathered here is not to be defeated. As Chairman of the Commission I have given my agreement to the insertion of such an item in the agenda because I felt, and still feel, that our Commission is the most appropriate forum for a frank and open exchange of views on this subject between the representatives of all member countries within or outside the present or any future integrated area. And since this is the first session of our Commission after the treaty for a Common Market has come into force,

I thought it advisable that this principle should be laid down at this early stage even if by so doing we would not have been able to discuss the issue in such an exhaustive way as it might have been desirable.

This is, indeed, one aspect I wish to clarify now, in order that you may know from the very beginning my intentions as to how I shall try to direct the debate on this topic. My task in this connection, you will easily realize it, Gentlemen, is not easy since I shall not always be able to disassociate completely my responsibility as Chairman of the Commission from my responsibility as one of the six Directors-General. My aim will of course be to strike a happy medium and thus make everybody happy. The fact is, as you know, that only a few months have elapsed since the treaty for a Common Market has come into force. During these first few months we, the six Directors-General of Forestry, have met on a number of occasions to study which are the measures that should be taken to reach also in our field the goals set by the treaty. Some encouraging progress has been made but, in view of the variety and complexity of the problems - which I am sure you can easily imagine - I can safely state that we still find ourselves in a preliminary phase.

The way in which our debate during this session can best take shape would, to my mind, be (a) for the six EEC countries to inform the Commission of their accomplishments and plans; and (b) for the other member countries of the Commission to let the Commission know which would be the repercussions on their forest policies of the measures taken or envisaged by the Community, so that the six EEC countries may be aware of these possible repercussions when decisions will be made on future steps.

With the concurrence and support of the Commission I shall therefore direct the debate along such lines, but before turning to another subject I should like to take this opportunity of welcoming to our session the observer of the European Economic Community, Mr. Adolfo Pizzuti.

I do realize that it is time for me to conclude and therefore, as promised to the Director-General at the beginning of my speech, I shall turn again to the re-organization. Relevant measures are already being implemented affecting the structure of the Organization, but it is not so much about these that I should like to comment as on two topics on our agenda that clearly reflect the spirit of the re-organization proposed by Mr. Sen. I mean the Mediterranean Development Project and the scope and form of liaison to be established between our Commission and the European Commission on Agriculture. Even if structurally outside the area specifically affected by the Director-General's proposals, I like to think of these two undertakings as practical examples of the philosophy which certainly guided Mr. Sen in the formulation of his new organizational plan.

Being an Italian and the Director-General of a service which, in the areas under its jurisdiction, is competent to deal not only with purely forestry matters but with all matters that might be brought to bear on the economy of mountainous regions (including therefore plan production, animal production, development of land and water, rural industries, etc.), I am eagerly looking forward to hearing from the Leader of the Mediterranean Project what has been the outcome of this first large-scale attempt of FAO to follow an overall and integrated approach in the study of measures aimed at the development of an entire region; and I can also easily understand and sympathize with the Director-General's preoccupation to bring about a higher degree of coordination within the Organization.

It so happens, and this is an interesting point, that both the Mediterranean Project and the idea of better coordination with agriculturists have been originally the subject of recommendations made by forestry bodies. It cannot be said, therefore, that foresters were not alert and sensitive to the need for a more coordinated and integrated approach for FAO to follow both at Headquarters and elsewhere. Your idea of re-organizing the structure of the Organization to ensure better co-ordination met therefore with the approval in principle of the foresters. I do not think, on the other hand, that it would be honest to conceal from you, Mr. Director-General that foresters in Europe and throughout the world - accustomed as they are to sense a danger wherever a re-organization is being contemplated - have had misgivings rising from fear that forestry would henceforward be regarded in FAO as adjunct and subordinate to another, perhaps more spectacular, line of activity. If governments sometimes let themselves indulge in such an attitude for internal and purely political reasons, FAO would, to my mind, abdicate its main function of inspiration to member governments as to what they should do if it were to decide on a policy of subordination for forestry vis-a-vis other fields of activity. The same danger would seem implicit, I should like to say en passant, in the concentration of FAO activities on the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign which must otherwise be regarded as a thoroughly worth-while and badly needed undertaking.

We are most grateful to you, Mr. Director-General, for your intention to ensure that within FAO forestry will continue to receive the attention and be accorded the importance envisaged when the Charter of the Organization was drawn up. We were determined to watch jealously and do whatever we could to prevent any impairment to the dignity of forestry, that is to our own professional dignity: your words have given us the assurance that this will not be required of us and we certainly feel thankful and relieved.

Thank you Mr. Director-General, thank you Gentlemen.

ADDRESS BY Mr. EGON GLESINGER, DIRECTOR OF FAO'S FORESTRY AND
FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION TO THE OPENING MEETING OF THE TENTH
SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman, Delegates,

First and foremost, I must of course say how most grateful I am for your very kind words and all too generous words - about my appointment, and also for the very justified appreciation that you have expressed for the services rendered by our very good friend Marcel Leloup. I would like to read to you the text of a cable which, if meets with the approval of the Commission, might be sent to him:

"Commission Européenne des Forêts évoque en séance inaugurale souvenir dynamiques vos principes votre personnalité votre oeuvre internationale au service foresterie stop vous exprimons voeux santé et chaloureux sentiments collectifs et individuels camaraderie forestière."

Your references to Leloup and this cable are for me a source of great happiness and satisfaction. Marcel Leloup was for me, and for my colleagues, a splendid boss, but beyond that I think he is a man who will be always remembered in the world of forestry for the very great achievements he secured in the 12 years of his tenure of the post of Director of FAO's Forestry Division. He is a man who has an outstandingly clear concept of policy and direction and with it also flair, which is important. What endears him most, certainly to his colleagues and staff but also to many others, is his fairness, his courage and his determination not to make concessions on matters in which he believes, even if this means a fight - and he had a few. In other words, he was a good administrator.

Among Leloup's leading achievements was certainly the establishment of FAO's Regional Forestry Commissions. This was his first project to which he devoted a great deal of thought and effort. And as you know, Mr. Chairman, the European Forestry Commission, because it was the first and because Leloup is such a real European, was his favourite.

It is therefore in many ways sad that he should not be able to be here today when you are celebrating the Tenth Session of the Commission. We have not planned any spectacular celebrations for this occasion. Our agenda will, I think, give us many opportunities to review the work done over the decade, and to take stock of where we stand.

A number of remarkable things have happened in that time which should not go unremarked. The most important of these is the spectacular rise in the output of industrial wood in Europe, that is the wood that counts and brings in money, in the period between 1950 and 1960. This rise of 150 to 200 million cubic meters represents very roughly an increase in the value of forest output in the order of 1 billion dollars, which is an addition to be proud of in any sector of the economy. It constitutes one of the most tangible examples of the forests paying off for the investment which over the years and decades governments have put into

forest conservation. And I think it is rather significant that after a long period of stability and apparent stagnation, the proportional rise in output between 1950 and 1960 is both higher (substantially higher) than population growth, representing an increase in per caput availabilities of 14 percent, and is at the same time even in excess of the very encouraging rate of general economic expansion in Europe. This is a collective achievement of the forest services and administrations represented round this table I think that may be the contacts and the consultations which we have had from the days of the European Timber Trends Study, the argument about "dynamic forest policy" and what a bad term it was but nevertheless a good idea, have all contributed towards this achievement which I think places forestry in the foreground of the sectors not only of FAO but of the whole European economy.

A second feature is that in the course of this decade -- in the course of ten of your sessions -- a very high degree of understanding has been reached between the members of this Commission, so that in a very remarkable way today European foresters are agreed about the issues to be faced and the trends which should be pursued in Europe both in regard to the techniques and policy.

I would like to quote two examples. A large degree of agreement exists today about the need to approach the whole problem of forestry as a matter of land-use in close cooperation with our colleagues from agriculture; this is, I think, an area of agreement which this Commission has helped to reach. A second example at the other extreme lies in the field of logging. Our joint committee with ECE on forest working techniques has obtained results which without a Regional Forestry Commission, might not have been as easily achieved.

You have in fact, Mr. Chairman, built up a very impressive machinery through which you have been able to accomplish what Leloup always thought these Commissions should do to become a policy body at the highest level of forestry, assisted by special committees, working parties, and expert groups to deal with technical issues.

And, therefore, I think that quickly looking backwards over the ten years of the life of this Commission, there is every reason to be satisfied. As one of those many in this room who have attended, if not all, at least most sessions, I am particularly encouraged when I remember our first session and the slightly chaotic impression caused by excessive ideas, insufficient preparation, and insufficient experience of how to handle issues, and the better situation we have today.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have inherited the work started by Marcel Leloup. The responsibility weighs heavily, and I am fully aware of the honour which Mr. Sen has done me. Appearing therefore for the first time before you in my new guise, I would like to tell you briefly, with your permission, how I interpret my responsibilities and the things which I would like to aim at during my term of office.

The first point to make is that while I am not by nature, as you have already said, particularly conservative, I intend to be very conservative insofar as the continuation of the Division's program is concerned. I have been closely associated with Marcel Leloup in shaping this Division and its program. Any criticism about the past therefore would hit me as much as anybody else. But I do not think

that there is much wrong in the Forestry Division which I have inherited, and that there are many changes which I should be expected to make. I think that Leloup's idea of shaping the program on the basis of the discussion and recommendations of the Regional Forestry Commission is sound, and I shall adhere to it. We have consistently tried to use these Commissions to sound out any new proposals that we might want to put forward.

In the light of the reaction, the work program is pieced together, and it then goes through a cumbersome administrative review within the organization which few of you suspect and I think most of you would be happy to avoid. It means that the Director of the Forestry Division has on the whole only limited flexibility. Most of the program is largely predetermined in shape by useful continuing activities. When we try to introduce new projects or expansions, we are confronted by a non-expanding budget. But even so, it is quite clear that every person gives an imprint to the work he directs, and so at least in terms of emphasis I expect to make some imprint on the work which the Forestry Division is to pursue, at least in terms of shift of emphasis.

I would like to deal with those ideas in three dimensions, that is, subject matter, methods, and geography.

Our responsibility or scope of subject matter will remain as it has since the days of Hot Springs, in comparing the whole field of forestry and forest products. Since this is so, I have the responsibility at all times to see that a proper balance is maintained between those two spheres and that neither is allowed to suffer at the expenses of the other. That being said, I hope to increase the integration of all forestry and forest products aspects in a broader unity, thinking of our program in terms of important subjects or areas of activity rather than to be too concerned whether a given project falls to the left or the right side of the balance, although we will keep a reasonable check to see that the balance is not too much upset. This approach has been followed in the recent exercise asked of us by the Director-General, acting on the request of the Economic and Social Council, to formulate a so-called Forward Appraisal and to think ahead for five or more years where we ought to go.

Against that background I personally would like over the coming years to give increased emphasis to three subjects. The first is in line with the thinking of Regional Forestry Commissions and Member Governments, and that is all questions of land-use and the social aspects of forestry in the broadest sense of the term. Dealing with the Mediterranean Development Project recently, I have been impressed how very little we know when it comes to supporting and exemplifying the nonprofit role, as I would call it, of forestry -- forest influence as the Americans say. And I am afraid that because we know so little, we very often fail to make as strong a case in favor of forestry as we would. If you confine yourself to timber values only, you give only a part of the picture and if you want then to defend the place of forestry and the investments allocated to it, you can never make that case fully as convincing as perhaps for other sectors of the economy, which dispose of better arguments. This was indeed one of the reasons why we initially undertook the Mediterranean Development Project, and as Mr. Sen said a moment ago, it is the Organization's general policy to pursue this approach, which means applied to the Forestry and Forest Products Division, that we should give increased attention to how we can show in as quantitative terms as possible what the forest means to the community, not only as a source of timber but for all the other services it renders.

The second subject to receive emphasis is the great area of forest operations. I have always been a big believer in the modernization of forest work because it represents for me the revolution in forestry which the introduction of the machine, of the tractor, of fertilizers and of many other things, has meant to agriculture in transforming it from traditional to modern agriculture. I am very happy that in this respect Europe has taken the lead, and that this lead is being recognized and is becoming more and more useful to other areas of the world. I have put into our program that over the next years, the experiences of the developed countries in the field of logging should be systematically introduced to other countries and areas which do not as yet have the advantages of modern methods.

And its third important subject to which I would like to give increased attention is the whole field of genetics and forest tree improvement, in the broad sense of the terms. In order again to duplicate what agriculture has done so successfully and make sure that every tree that stands in the forest produces more, and that every new tree that is grown in a forest is better than the one it replaces.

I do not want to dilate further on our program which we will have time to discuss later and I therefore turn to my second point, which is the question of methods.

Methods, in an international organization, constitute to my mind one of the most difficult problems. We all know, whether it is in forestry or other fields, what should be done. But how can we get it done, and make it really effective. How to make sure that our machinery of international meetings, technical assistance or what not is usefully applied and contributes towards progress, is something we have to ask ourselves every day.

Methods may be divided into three wood categories: meetings and other contacts, technical assistance, and fundamental studies. Taking a lead from you, Mr. Chairman, I think that we have come to the point where we have far too many meetings. We have too many meetings for our own capacity, and we have too many meetings for the time and budgets of delegates. We must cut down meetings, and I think we can do a lot by thinking twice before we request a meeting, and by making sure that we do not have any meetings which are so wonderfully prepared and which run so smoothly, that in the end not much has been accomplished. We are now planning meetings not in terms of one year but of four or five years ahead, hoping to make sure that we do not overcrowd ourselves and that we eliminate all those meetings which are not of real importance.

The second method is technical assistance. I believe that technical assistance is a very, very important part of our whole activity and that it should be given the highest priority and consideration. I think that we should spare no effort to improve technical assistance. We must recognize that we a world organization, that Europe is only one region among others, and that in many other regions technical assistance is our only means and our only way to do real work. Therefore, I hope you will go along with me in giving more importance to technical assistance, even if that will mean curtailing other regular program activities and allocating a greater portion of the time of our staff to it than we have hitherto been able or prepared to assign. The Director-General is

determined to place its technical assistance program in the broader framework of general economic development; to get away from the kind of spot assignments which some countries ask us to undertake -- doing a little bit here and a little bit there. Instead we should first look at a country's general development program and within that framework then select those projects which are of importance and give them all the attention they deserve. This will require more staff than we have been giving in the past, and that leads me to the third of our methods-fundamental studies.

We have been reasonably successful in the Forestry Divisions, I think, in undertaking a number of quite fundamental studies -- the Timber Trends Studies, the tropical silviculture study, our pulp and paper development investigations, the Mediterranean Development Study. Nevertheless we are not and should never be a university or foundation. We are not expected and do not have the funds or time to duplicate what can be done at the academic level. We should make studies and more studies, but they should be international policy surveys with strong action orientation. If we do that, I think we will achieve a sure step forward.

The third dimension on which I would like to digress, is geography. In forestry as in most other fields, FAO has two types of programs. One is the program designed for the developing areas with the accent on helping countries in the process of this development and modernisation of these techniques. The second is the work in Europe in particular and in the developed areas in general, where the emphasis must be on providing opportunities for exchange of information and cooperation among highly developed governmental services, and technicians. Now since Europe is still divided into many countries, the need for international cooperation in every field including forestry is obviously very great, but on the other hand in the past ten years many new bodies have sprung up just because that need for international cooperation is so great. It is not only the CEEC and the Common Market. There are also very many non-governmental organizations. They have all been brought into existence because what was being done was not considered as sufficient. I think it is important that we should take full advantage of the work of these bodies, and that we do not make the mistake of competing for business. Any business anybody takes away from me will be gladly relinquished. It will still leave enough for us to do. I do not want this remark to be in any way interpreted as abdicating from our responsibilities, because quite to the contrary, I think it would make more effective our limited time and funds. The work of this Commission, for instance, which centralizes European forestry activities, and also that of the Timber Committee of ECE, which is our sister body in Europe, should be clearly oriented toward those tasks expected of us.

One such task to which you have referred, Mr. Chairman, and also Mr. Sen, is that FAO should be -- this Commission -- the link between regional groupings. There is need for a forum where groups and subgroups of countries, regions and continents can get together and see what they can achieve and what their problems are. That is a function for which a body like FAO has been created to perform.

A second task is to undertake broad studies of a regional nature, like the Timber Trends Studies, which nobody else I think is equally well qualified to undertake. And finally, I think it is the duty of this Commission, as has been done in the case of forest working techniques, to test new ways of cooperation in technical matters which can be applied also to other regions. We should always be conscious that this Commission, this continent, is a basic source of inspiration for helping other continents develop. 60 or 70 percent of all the forestry experts we have sent out into the developing areas, have come from Europe. A large proportion of fellowships which we grant, are being carried out in European countries.

Having thus surveyed, as I told you, Mr. Chairman, my three dimensions, I would like to conclude. I think the broad program of the Forestry and Forest Products Division should continue unchanged. More emphasis should be given to technical assistance and to fundamental studies, and as far as possible no increase in meetings. Subject-matter-wise, we should stress for Europe land-use, logging, and tree improvement. We should give practical help, wherever this is possible, in making available increased timber supplies to member countries in line with rising needs, and at cheaper cost through technical improvements.

Mr. Chairman, this task for me will be greatly facilitated by two inheritances which I am particularly proud of. The one is an excellent staff of devoted, experienced men who I hope will continue to give me inspiration, help and support. The other is one of the finest groups of delegates attending through the years our Regional Forestry Commissions and thereby knowing our problems. Therefore, I would like to end with an appeal and with an expression of the hope that you, delegates, will be prepared to give me in my work not only your support, but also your guidance and where warranted, your criticism, to enable me to do the best possible job.

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Member Nations eligible for membership in Regional Forestry Commission
in conformity with paragraph 24 of the principles and procedures governing
commissions established under Article VI of the Constitution of FAO

ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY COMMISSION (APFC)

Australia	Indonesia	Netherlands (New Guinea)	United Kingdom (Brunei,
Burma	Japan	New Zealand	Fiji, Hong Kong, North
Cambodia	Korea	Pakistan	Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore,
Ceylon	Laos	Philippines	Salomon Islands)
France (New Caledonia)	Malaya	Portugal (Timor)	Vietnam
India	Nepal	Thailand	

EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION (EFC)

Austria	Greece	Morocco *	Sweden
Belgium	Iceland	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	Ireland	Norway	Tunisia *
Finland	Israel	Poland	Turkey
France	Italy	Portugal	United Kingdom (Gt. Britain,
Germany	Luxembourg	Spain	Northern Ireland, Cyprus+)
			Yugoslavia

LATIN-AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION (LAFIC)

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Honduras	United Kingdom (British
Bolivia	Ecuador	Mexico	Guiana, British Hondu-
Brazil	El Salvador	Netherlands (Surinam)	ras, Jamaica, Trinidad,
Chile	France (French Guiana	Nicaragua	Windward Islands)
Colombia	and Guadeloupe)	Panama	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Guatemala	Paraguay	USA (Puerto Rico)
Cuba	Haiti	Peru	Venezuela

NEAR EAST FORESTRY COMMISSION (NEFC)

Afganistan	Iraq	Libya	United Kingdom
Ethiopia *	Italy (Somalia*)	Saudi Arabia	(Cyprus+, Somaliland
France (French Somaliland*)	Jordan	Sudan	Protectorate*)
Iran	Lebanon	United Arab Republic	Yemen

JOINT EFC/NEFC SUB-COMMISSION ON MEDITERRANEAN FORESTRY PROBLEMS (SCM)

"Silva Mediterranea"

France	Lebanon	Tunisia
Greece	Libya	Turkey
Iraq	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Israel	Portugal	United Kingdom (Cyprus)
Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia
Jordan	Switzerland	

* pending possible establishment of an African Forestry Commission.

+ pending decision as to whether Cyprus, when a Member Nation of FAO,
will wish to be attached to the European or Near Eastern region.

RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE
EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Rule I Membership

1. Membership in the European Forestry Commission is open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, whose territories are situated wholly or partly in the European region (as defined by the Organization) or who are responsible for the international relations of any non-self-governing territory in that region. Membership shall comprise such eligible Nations as have notified the Director-General of the Organization at their desire to be considered as Members.
2. Each Member of the Commission shall communicate to the Director-General of the Organization the name of its representative before the opening of each session of the Commission.

Rule II Officers

1. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives to the Commission at the end of each session, who shall remain in office until the election of the new Chairman and Vice-Chairmen at the next session. The outgoing Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall be eligible for re-election, but the office of Chairman shall not normally be held for consecutive periods by the representative of the same Member Nation.
2. The Chairman, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman, shall provide at meetings of the Commission and exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the Commission. The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have some powers and duties as the Chairman.
3. In the event that both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen are unable to serve, the Director-General of the Organization or his representative shall act as Chairman, until new officers have been elected.
4. The Director-General of the Organization shall appoint from among the staff of the Organization a Secretary of the Commission who shall be responsible to him. The Secretary shall perform such duties as the work of the Commission may require.
5. The Commission may elect from among the delegates to the Commission one or more rapporteurs.

Rule III Sessions

1. The Commission shall hold sessions at such periodic intervals as shall be requested by a majority of the Members of the Commission or considered necessary by the Director-General of the Organization, but in principle every second year.
2. The sessions of the Commission shall be convened, and the place where they are to be held shall be determined by the Director-General of the Organization after consultation with the Chairman of the competent authorities of the host country.
3. Notice of the date and place of each session of the Commission shall, at least two months before the session, be communicated to all the Members of the Commission.
4. Each Member of the Commission shall have one representative who may be accompanied by an alternate and advisers. An alternate or adviser shall not have the right to vote except when substituting for the representative.
5. Meetings of the Commission shall be held in public unless the Commission decides otherwise.
6. A majority of the Members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Rule IV Agenda

1. The Director-General of the Organization, after consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, shall prepare a provisional agenda for each session of the Commission.
2. The first item on the provisional agenda shall be the adoption of the agenda.
3. Any Member of the Commission may request the Director-General of the Organization not less than three months before the opening of the session, to include specific items in the provisional agenda.
4. The provisional agenda shall be circulated by the Director-General of the Organization to all the Members of the Commission at least two months before the opening of the session.
5. Any Member of the Commission, and the Director-General of the Organization, may, after the dispatch of the provisional agenda, propose the inclusion of specific items in the agenda with respect to matters of an urgent nature. These items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which, if time permits before the opening of the session, shall be dispatched by the Director-General of the Organization to all Members of the Commission, failing which the items shall be communicated to the Chairman for submission to the Commission.

6. After the agenda has been adopted, the Commission may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item. No matter referred to the Commission by the Conference or Council of the Organization may be omitted from the Agenda.

7. Documents to be submitted to the Commission at any session shall be furnished by the Director-General of the Organization to the Members of the Commission, the other Member Nations of the Organization attending the session and to the non-member nations and international organizations invited to the session at the time the agenda is dispatched or as soon as possible thereafter.

Rule V. Voting and Procedures

1. Each Member of the Commission shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast unless otherwise provided in these Rules.

3. Upon the request of any Member of the Commission, voting shall be by roll-call, in which case the vote of each Member shall be recorded.

4. When the Commission so decides, voting shall be by secret ballot.

5. Formal proposals relating to items on the agenda and amendments thereto shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Chairman, who shall circulate copies to the representatives.

6. In addition to the above Rules, the provisions of Rule XIII of the Rules adopted by the Conference of the Organization shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Rule VI. Observers

1. Any Member Nation of the Organization that is not a Member of the Commission and any Associate Member that has a special interest in the work of the Commission, may, upon request communicated to the Director-General of the Organization, attend as observer sessions of the Commission, of its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings. It may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions.

2. Nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations, may, upon their request and subject to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Commission, of its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings. The status of nations invited to such sessions shall be governed by the relevant provisions adopted by the Conference of the Organization.

3. Subject to the provisions of Rule VI, paragraph 4, of these Rules, the Director-General of the Organization may invite international organizations to attend sessions of the Commission in an observer capacity.

4. Participation of international organizations in the work of the Commission and the relations between the Commission and such organizations shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Organization and the Rules adopted by the Conference of the Organization, as well as by the general regulations of the Organization on relations with international organizations. All such relations shall be dealt with by the Director-General of the Organization.

Rule VII Records and Reports

1. At each session, the Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, including when requested a statement of minority views. Such other records for its own use as the Commission may on occasion decide shall also be maintained.

2. The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization at the close of each session, who shall circulate them to Members of the Commission, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session for their information and, upon request, to other Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization.

3. Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for the Organization shall be brought by the Director-General to the attention of the Conference or Council of the Organization for appropriate action.

4. Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Director-General of the Organization may request Members of the Commission to supply the Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission.

Rule VIII Subsidiary Bodies

1. The Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its tasks.

2. Membership in these subsidiary bodies shall comprise such Members of the Commission as have notified the Director-General of the Organization of their desire to be considered as members of the subsidiary bodies, or shall consist of selected Members of the Commission as determined by the Commission itself or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity.

3. The representatives of the Members of subsidiary bodies shall, insofar as possible, serve in a continuing capacity and be specialists in the fields of activity of the respective subsidiary bodies.

4. The Commission may recommend to the Director-General the conversion of ad hoc meetings, either of Members of the Commission or of experts serving in an individual capacity, in order to prepare long-term plans which might call for the establishment of a subsidiary body or to study problems that because of their specialized nature could not fruitfully be discussed during the normal session of the Commission. Members of the Commission attending such ad hoc meetings shall be designated by the Commission; in the case of ad hoc meetings of experts serving in an individual capacity, they shall be selected either by the Commission or by the Director General of the Organization, as may be decided by the Commission.
5. The terms of reference and reporting procedures of the subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings shall be determined by the Commission.
6. The establishment of subsidiary bodies and the convening of ad hoc meetings shall be subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the relevant chapter of the approved budget of the Organization.
7. Such subsidiary body and ad hoc meeting shall elect its own officers who shall be eligible for re-election, but the office of Chairman shall not normally be held for consecutive periods by the representative of the same Member Nation.
8. The Rules of the Commission shall apply mutatis mutandis to its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings.

Rule IX Expense

1. Expenses incurred by representatives of Members of the Commission and by their alternates or advisers, when attending sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies or ad hoc meetings, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions or ad hoc meetings, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. Should experts be invited by the Director-General of the Organization to attend sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies or ad hoc meetings in their individual capacity, their expenses shall be borne by the Organization.
2. Any financial operations of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and ad hoc meetings shall be governed by the appropriate provisions of the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

Rule X Languages

1. English, French and Spanish shall be the official language of the Commission.
2. The Commission shall at the beginning of each session decide which of the official languages shall be used as working language or languages. Any representative using another language than one of the working languages shall provide for interpretation into one of the working languages.

Rule XI Amendment and Suspension of Rules

1. Amendment of, or addition to these Rules may be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Commission provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the amendment or addition has been given. Amendments or additions to these Rules shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of the Organization, subject to confirmation by the Conference or Council of the Organization, as appropriate.

2. Any of the above Rules of the Commission, other than Rule I-1, Rule II-4, Rule III-2 and 6, Rule IV-6, Rule V-2, Rule VI, Rule VII-3 and 4, Rule VIII-5 and 6, Rule IX and Rule XI-1, may be suspended by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. Such notice may be waived if no representative of the Members of the Commission objects.

STATEMENT BY Mr. A. HERBIGNAT ON BEHALF OF THE SIX MEMBER NATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Monsieur le Président, Messieurs,

Je tiens d'abord à préciser que ce n'est pas pour exprimer une opinion personnelle que je prends la parole mais uniquement l'opinion commune des Directeurs Généraux des Eaux et Forêts des Six Pays du Marché Commun sur l'importante question soulevée par le Directeur de la Division des Forêts et Produit Forestiers de la FAO. Je suis autorisé à parler au nom de tous mes collègues pour éviter, vu notre communauté de vues, une répétition fastidieuse de déclarations distinctes, mais devant avoir la même signification.

Je tiens aussi à préciser que la déclaration que je vais faire n'infirmes rien le désir ou la volonté de tous les Six de collaborer comme jusqu'à présent, largement et ouvertement à l'étude des problèmes généraux sous l'impulsion autorisée de la Division des Forêts et Produits Forestiers de la FAO qui, nous le reconnaissons à bien mérité de la foresterie européenne.

L'exposé de M. le Directeur Closinger et le contenu de sa lettre adressée aux Représentants des Pays non membres du Marché Commun semble impliquer l'opportunité d'un échange de vues sur l'incidence que les initiatives de la Communauté économique européenne pourraient avoir sur la politique forestière présente et future de tous les Pays européens.

Malgré l'esprit bienveillant qui nous anime tous les Six, ainsi que je viens de le souligner, il nous a paru que semblable échange de vues serait prématuré et en tous cas sans portée pratique à présent.

Des débats qui ont eu lieu lors de la Conférence des Experts forestiers, les 9, 10 et 11 juin à Bruxelles, il résulte que la Commission de la Communauté Economique Européenne est prête à collaborer avec la Commission européenne des forêts de la FAO sur le plan forestier mais les contacts établis entre les Six pays participant au Marché Commun sont trop récents pour que des échanges de vues ayant quelque intérêt puissent être envisagés dès maintenant.

Il convient de préciser que la réunion plénière de Bruxelles a conclu seulement à la nécessité d'une étude en commun de certains problèmes de politique forestière sans que les gouvernements que nous représentons soient engagés, puisque le rapport final doit avant de recevoir tout commencement d'exécution, être encore approuvé par la Commission et le Conseil des Ministres de la CEE. Les problèmes ne sont donc pas encore posés et dans ces conditions, il ne semble pas indiqué de les aborder.

La Conférence de Bruxelles n'était pour le surplus compétente que pour les produits d'exploitation forestière sur coupe à l'exclusion des produits des bois ayant subi une première transformation.

Cependant les politiques forestières des Six pays de la Communauté ont un dénominateur commun, l'insuffisance des disponibilités en bois, notamment en bois résineux. Cela doit faciliter les relations entre la Communauté et les autres pays de l'espace européen, si l'on tient compte d'une part que la CEE n'a pas été conçue d'une façon autarchique et d'autre part que la Conférence de Strösa des Six Ministres de l'Agriculture a souligné la nécessité de tenir compte, dans l'établissement de la politique agricole commune, des courants commerciaux traditionnels avec les pays tiers.

En outre la Commission de la Communauté Economique Européenne a déclaré qu'elle n'a nullement l'intention de tout créer par esprit de faire du neuf. Elle est fermement décidée à s'appuyer sur les résultats déjà acquis par d'autres organisations et, entre autres par la Division des Forêts et Produits forestiers de la FAO et à en tirer profit.

D'ailleurs le Traité de Rome dans ses articles 229 et suivants a prévu les relations qui doivent exister entre les organes de la Communauté et les autres organisations internationales.

Il est incontestable que les Six ont des problèmes qui les intéressent particulièrement et on aura l'occasion d'éclairer la Commission Européenne des Forêts de la FAO sur les solutions envisagées, dès que les conclusions de Bruxelles seront connues dans leur forme définitive à la suite de leur approbation par les institutions de la Communauté.

Je pense que cette déclaration doit donner entière satisfaction à quiconque car, si elle implique la nécessité de l'examen de problèmes particuliers aux Six, elle confirme d'autre part la continuation de l'esprit d'équipe pour l'étude des problèmes généraux.

