

JAN TINBERGEN, born 1903. Doctor of physics, Leyden University, 1929. Statistician in Business Cycle Research Division of Central Bureau of Statistics until 1936. Expert with League of Nations, 1936-1938. Head of division, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1938-1945. Director, Central Planning Bureau, 1945 to date. Professor of Econometrics, Netherlands School of Economics, since 1933; as such, Director of Netherlands Economic Institute (research on behalf of business and local authorities). Participated in work for Benelux, OEEC, Coal and Steel Community and SVIMEZ.

JAN TIMMERMAN, born 1903. Doctor of physics, Leyden University, 1929. Statistician in Business Cycle Research Division of Central Bureau of Statistics until 1936. Ex-part with League of Nations, 1936-1938. Head of division, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1938-1945. Director, Central Planning Bureau, 1945 to date. Professor of Econometrics, Netherlands School of Economics, since 1955; as such, Director of Netherlands Economic Institute (research on behalf of business and local authorities). Participated in work for Benelux, OEEC, Coal and Steel Community and ECU.

Co-operation between Labour and Employers in Holland

Pre-war situation. Changes brought about by the occupation: closer contacts and better understanding. The "Foundation of Labour" (Stichting van den Arbeid) and its activities: narrow co-operation between "Council of Trade Unions" and Employers' organizations. Wage policy and the role of government in it. The Social-Economic Council as a "new organ" in the sense of the Constitution; its advisory task on economic policy and its organizing task. Effects of co-operation between workers' and employers' organizations for reconstruction period: policy of modest wages, furtherance of productivity, increased social security. Recent examples of activities.

International Position and Policy of the Netherlands

Significance of invisibles in balance of payments, before and after the war. Changed situation with regard to Indonesia. Rapid expansion of exports and shifts of interests towards other continents. Initial balance of payments difficulties and their elimination. Problem of capital exports as a traditional element, and new forms to be found.

Holland in favour of free trade and integration. Facts on Benelux and the European Coal and Steel Community. Difficulties experienced in OEEC and GATT; échec so far of European Political Community and Green Pool.

Holland: Its Demographic Problem, Emigration and Industrialization

Rapid increase in population because of high birth rate, especially with confessional groups. Repatriation of Dutch and "Indian Dutch" from Indonesia. Necessity to create a living for increasing population inside or outside the country. Impossibility to expand agricultural population, even with the help of reclamation projects; necessity of industrialization. Prerequisites of industrialization: capital, training of workers, houses. Estimates as to the extent of the task. The necessity to sell abroad part of the additional product. Long-term plans for the Netherlands economy. Measures taken by the government: tax policy, housing policy, education and direct assistance to investment projects.

Desirability of emigration; possibilities mainly overseas. Help to emigrants and difficulties to permit them free transfer of capital. The optimum degree of emigration.

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18 October 1954

Dr Paul M. Haenni,
Director "Centre d'Etudes Industrielles",
2-4, Route de Drize,
Geneva

Dear Dr Haenni,

asked me. Please, find enclosed the summary for which you

Looking forward to see you,

I am,
yours very sincerely,

18 October 1954

Dr Paul M. Haeussli,
Director "Centre d'Etudes Industrielles",
2-4, Route de Nyon,
Geneve

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