

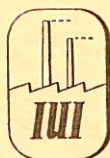
INDUSTRIENS UTREDNINGSSINSTITUT

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THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

STOCKHOLM

*A Survey of its Activities*



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STOCKHOLM 1951

# The Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research, Stockholm

*A Survey of its Activities*

## Origin, Status, and Working Procedures.

Economic and social development up to the middle 1930's made apparent the need for an institution devoted to survey and research work on industrial problems and on general economic and social problems of importance to industry. An important aspect of this development was the economic, social, and political transformation which in many different ways made demands on private enterprise that had previously been largely unknown. It was felt, too, that activities of this type might lead to a wider knowledge of the industrial sector of the economy outside industry circles as well. This, in the long run, could be to the advantage of society in general. For effective survey and research work, such a research institution would have to be closely connected with Swedish industry and its organizations.

It was above all due to these considerations that, in 1937, the Federation of Swedish Industries and the Swedish Employers' Confederation decided jointly to establish the Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research (Industriens Utredningsinstitut).

Work was begun in February 1939 on a very small scale, but was expanded considerably some years later. It was apparent from the start that the Institute could serve its avowed purpose only if its work were carried out on a scientific and nonpolitical basis. Therefore, the Institute was given the status of an independent

scientific research institution. Accordingly, all research and survey results of general interest are published. In the past, only some lesser works solely of interest to industry representatives in government committees and other special reports of limited interest have remained unpublished.

As a consequence of the basic aims of the Institute about half of its work program has gradually come to be devoted to long-range research and half to survey and service functions. The latter involve the rapid assembling of statistics and other data which can serve as the basis for policy and other decisions in cases where time and resources do not permit a more thorough analysis or an exhaustive discussion. This allocation of resources is neither accidental nor the result of compromise, but has been striven for with the thought that it represents a stimulating and practical combination. It has also made it unnecessary for anyone at the Institute to work exclusively on rapid investigations of the service type. It goes without saying that an institution which is limited to making such investigations could never fulfill that task in a satisfactory manner in the long run because of the impossibility of recruiting sufficiently qualified personnel. Furthermore, long-range research work is a prerequisite of effective service activities. This will be illustrated later.

With regard to the work procedures employed at the Institute it can be mentioned that all the more important problems which arise in the course of the work are made the subject of joint discussions within the Institute and that all manuscripts of greater importance undergo such discussion. Moreover, the Institute cooperates in many cases with several other institutions both within and outside the universities and graduate schools: for example, with the Economic Research Institute (Konjunkturinstitutet) in Stockholm and with the Institute for Research in Business Administration (Företagsekonomiska Forskningsinstitutet) at the Stockholm School of

Economics and Business Administration. The fact that the head of the Institute is a professor at the University of Stockholm also serves to maintain connections with academic instruction and research.

#### Service and Survey Activities. Current Statistics.

The service and survey functions of the Institute are designed to facilitate the making of decisions on current problems. Their general objectives are to illuminate the nature of these problems and, as comprehensively and objectively as is possible, to assemble statistics and other basic material. Here the contacts with industrial firms and associations are naturally of great benefit. At the same time, good connections with government agencies and authorities and with public and private institutions of various kinds, make it possible rapidly to obtain material, often unpublished, which cannot be obtained from industrial firms and organizations.

Up to 1945 the service and survey activities of the Institute to a large extent concerned the problems created by the war, and in particular the problems that industry would face in the post-war reconversion period. The studies of the immediate post-war problems of industry which were made in close cooperation with industrial firms and organizations, concerned primarily the conditions of foreign trade and the probable employment situation during the early post-war years.

Two examples of the service activities carried out during the last few years may be mentioned. In cooperation with the Swedish Employers' Confederation two studies were made, one concerning the immediate economic consequences of a reduction in the length of the work day for workers in industries operating three shifts, and the other concerning the immediate economic consequences of an extension of compulsory vacations from two to three weeks.

Preparation of monthly industrial production statistics is a regular task of the Institute. These statistics cover the production of various

goods or classes of goods and include production indices for manufacturing and for various major industrial groups.

Other periodic surveys relate to general economic trends on which, for example, the board reports of the Federation of Swedish Industries are based and which are used in the enterprise councils. The periodic surveys have also dealt with trends in industrial profits, dividends, wages, tax payments, etc. Furthermore, industrial investment and investment plans are observed and analyzed continuously.

A service activity of a unique sort is performed by a special section of the Institute which was originally set up during the war when traditional lines of communication with foreign contacts were interrupted. The aim of this section is to follow politico-economic developments and those in the sphere of the social sciences abroad and to act as an information and service organ for foreign industrialists and scientists.

Finally, the Institute acts as a consultant to industry as well as to government agencies and committees. This involves extensive advising and aid in the planning and conduct of research and of investigations of a more immediately practical nature. Help is also given to representatives of industry in government committees. Insofar as time allows, the Institute personnel is also available for giving lectures.

#### Long-Range Research.

The long-range research program of the Institute aims basically at acquiring knowledge required for a judicious choice between courses of action affecting the future development of industry and of the economy as a whole. In this program the Institute has not been limited to the study of rather narrow practical problems which concern the current situation. On the contrary, it has by and large

been able to concentrate on basic research involving an unbiased study of the fundamental relationships of the economy.

It is common experience that the preparation of statistical and other primary materials in basic research and the study of frequently less obvious trends are often indispensable prerequisites for investigation of more immediate problems. It has thus become apparent in recent years in all kinds of research activity, public and private alike, that it is often impossible to procure sufficient material in a short time for special, often urgent, investigations, simply because basic research has previously received too little attention. Furthermore, and not less important, basic research can also widen perspectives and raise new questions. In this manner conditions which might otherwise have gone unnoticed before they created actual problems may be illuminated and studied at an opportune time. To mention only one example, one can point to the importance of timely examination and discussion of population trends and movements within the country and their implications for the future total and regional labor supplies for industry. Moreover, it cannot be denied that the investigator's point of reference and, not the least, those of the economic policy-makers can easily become inappropriate if they lack the support of basic research giving general cognizance of the fundamental conditions and relationships in the economy.

Primarily through its basic research program, the Institute is able to make available to the social sciences a wealth of material concerning industrial development which, as a rule, was formerly difficult to obtain. The Institute has also tried to carry on research in areas which have earlier hardly been noticed or have been neglected due to the practical difficulties of investigation.

Such attempts have been based on the conviction that the previously dominating selection of research problems in Sweden as well as in other countries has given too incomplete a picture of the dynamics of economic life and has thus hardly been able to create

an understanding of the prerequisites and problems of modern industry. The difficulties in obtaining sufficient basic material, statistical and other, and in securing cooperation from industrial firms in research work, to mention only two important factors, have in the opinion of the Institute had a serious effect on the study of economic development. They have led to an excessively narrow concern with certain general problems of a purely business-cycle nature and with variations of employment and production within a given technical and social framework. Much less attention has been given to the economic and social transformation in industry and the community. The whole complex of questions concerning the relationships between long-run economic progress and structural and institutional changes in society deserves much greater attention. This is particularly true in view of the changed character of the problems of cyclical fluctuations. The problems of mass unemployment which were predominant in the thirties are, of course, not now of primary interest. In view of the past experience with such problems and the public policies designed to combat them, it is not likely that they will command the same kind of interest in the future. Thus it has become necessary to vary the emphasis in the posing of problems and in the subsequent research.

The impact of these fundamental principles upon the direction of the long-range research program of the Institute can probably best be shown by a short account of some of the major studies which have been made in past years, as well as of current activities.

#### Completed Research Projects.

The first research project of the Institute concerned the complex of economic and sociological problems of Norrland, the northern half of Sweden, and research on these problems has been part of the Institute program ever since. Against the background of the geo-

graphy, population, and economic activities of this area and especially the contribution of manufacturing industries to its economic welfare, the Institute has attempted to show how to increase its economic welfare by means of more efficient utilization of the shrinking raw material base of the forest industries in that area.

Means of reducing Norrland's sensitivity to business cycle fluctuations caused by the one-sidedness of its economy have been sought in a research program on the conditions of economic diversification. The latest contribution to the study of the Norrland economy closely examined the dependence of the employment and income of its forest industries upon world market conditions.

The structures of the entire shoe and textile industries have been examined in two separate studies. A survey of small-scale industry and of handicraft can also be classified as a study of industrial structure. These investigations were designed to improve the businessmen's over-all view of their own industries and thereby to facilitate their attempts to rationalize production and distribution. At the same time, however, the Institute wished to procure information that would be useful in planning and making changes in the structure of these industries and to elucidate some important but often overlooked problems that will be encountered in a structural rationalization of industry. It has appeared particularly important to examine the relationships between the production and distribution structures of an industry.

A broad historical study of entrepreneurship in Sweden during the inter-war period is a typical example of basic research work. This study included a general survey and analysis of the transformation of industrial production in terms of technical and organizational progress and the development of new goods, and a similar survey and analysis of the extent and importance of new firms in comparison with those established earlier. Some of the goals were: to throw light on the dynamics of private industry, to show how it functions



and what the general conditions were in industry during the eventful period 1919—1939, and to fit these factors into a context which includes some of the significant structural and institutional changes in Swedish society during that period.

Future manpower problems have been of particular interest to Swedish industry. Since individual firms are often unable to acquire the perspective they need, it has been natural for the Institute to devote much research effort to manpower problems. (See *Research in Progress*.) The main task is, and has been, to trace not only overall population trends, but also trends of manpower mobility between branches of economic activity and of related geographical population movements, and the interdependence of these trends and movements and the development of industry. Studies of manpower problems can be exemplified by a series of investigations into the extent and conditions of the exodus from the forest regions.

A study of housing for industrial workers may be mentioned as one example of research in the field of social welfare. The two aims of this study were to uncover unsatisfied housing needs and to apply technical and economic analysis to the solution of the future housing problem in industrial centers.

#### Research in Progress.

Present and planned research activities of the Institute partly consist of a continuation and integration of earlier research, and partly of new features in the study of industrial development and of economic activity in general.

For some years a number of investigations have been carried on with the common aim of surveying and analyzing some important determinants of the long-run development of the Swedish economy. These investigations are based on the notion that the nature and magnitude of Sweden's needs and resources during the next ten

years can already be forecast with sufficient accuracy to serve as a guide for action. This does not imply an underestimation of the uncertainty which always characterizes our knowledge of future economic activity. Rather it means that cyclical aspects of economic development receive less attention than do the long-run trends which can be expected to come into prominence, providing peace is preserved and the changes in the political and economic structure of this country take place at a moderate rate. This emphasis on the determinants of rather basic trends means also that the findings of this research program can retain a certain validity for a number of years.

Although the investigations concern the conditions of general economic progress, they aim in particular at determining the framework within which manufacturing industry will have to operate. A consequence of this orientation is that several of the studies which were begun deal with fields of economic activity other than manufacturing industry. Through studies of developmental tendencies in agriculture, commerce, communications, government, and various income groups, it is possible to indicate, within certain limits, the likely conditions for industrial activity. To be sure, this does not imply that the course of industrial development completely adjusts to that of other sectors, but it does imply that thorough knowledge of tendencies in other sectors is essential to an analysis of the problems of industrial development.

The study of population trends is part of this program of research on determinants of long-run economic development. The size of the population and its distribution according to age, sex, and marital status, the probable marriage rate, etc., affect the size and composition of production and consumption. The supply of labor in the stagnating population which can be expected during the major part of the 1950's, is of particular interest. Certain bench marks can also be obtained concerning the probable distribution of the popula-

tion among the different branches of economic activity through the study of, for example, the potential mobility of agricultural and rural population.

An inventory of the natural resources of the nation in the light of technical developments and of long-run trends in the international supply of raw materials is obviously a desirable task on which work has begun.

The capacity to produce capital goods in the future must also be counted as a resource and it is important to estimate its approximate magnitude. An analysis of the factors which determine government and private business savings is both urgent and difficult. Assumptions concerning future economic policy play an important role in this analysis. The generally accepted goals of economic policy, that is, high and stable employment, stability of the value of money, and extensive, free foreign trade, narrow the boundaries within which future economic policy can be varied. Studies in this field should not aim at describing and predicting any particular trend but must, of necessity, take the form of a discussion and comparison of several alternative courses of development.

The inventory and analysis of resources is complemented with an estimation of future demands on these resources. The extent and composition of private consumption must be assumed to depend not only on the size of the national income but also on its distribution. A study of consumption habits and propensities has therefore been added to the analysis of the present income distribution and of the factors that may determine this distribution in the future. This approach can also be expected to yield information about the determinants of consumer savings.

An absolute and relative increase in the importance of the government sector has long been a characteristic feature of economic development. A large part of the expansion in public expenditures is a natural result of the extension of the social welfare program.

The resulting redistribution of income is analyzed in the study of income distribution. The share of the supply of goods and services which is at the disposal of the government for consumption and investment has also increased considerably. Thus the government competes increasingly with the private sector of the economy for manpower and for producer-goods capacity.

Among the competitors of industry for the scarce resources of the nation, the services: commerce, transportation, and the professions, attract great attention. Although the extent and direction of the activities of these services depend on the size and composition of production, the distribution of income and the average level of standards of living, there are numerous other factors that determine how much manpower and real capital these activities utilize. The increased relative importance of services in highly developed industrial countries provides an especially strong reason for paying great attention to them in the search for the characteristic features of economic development in Sweden during the next ten years.

For completion of the picture of long-run economic trends it is, however, ultimately necessary to know how manufacturing industries can be expected to utilize the natural resources, manpower, and capital equipment which will become available according to the findings which may be supplied by the above-mentioned investigations of the framework of manufacturing. The degree of uncertainty increases very rapidly, however, as one approaches the problems of manufacturing. It is obviously difficult to indicate the future course of development of manufacturing techniques or the lines of development in certain industries which are of decisive importance to future foreign trade. In addition problems vary greatly from one branch of manufacturing to another which necessitates an analysis in the form of a series of branch studies. Although it is not yet clear how these studies should be carried out, certain problems may be outlined here.

The future technical production structures of the various manufacturing industries can be forecast, to a certain extent, from current trends which are discovered in an analysis of the structure and degree of modernity of the present production apparatus, of the lines along which engineering research is working, and of tendencies towards changes in the composition of consumer demand.

Manpower can be expected to be the scarcest factor of production in the economy. Therefore, the capacity for expansion of production within the various manufacturing industries will depend heavily on their ability to increase production per man-hour. In several areas better utilization of raw materials is also a prerequisite for increased production. But considerable investments are usually required for increases in output per worker and for reduction of the amount of raw material per unit of output. Hence, the competition for another scarce factor, the limited capacity for the output of capital goods can be expected to be severe. Consequently, it is necessary to estimate investment needs according to alternative hypotheses regarding technical development in the various industries.

The future magnitude and structure of foreign trade must be taken into account in every study of particular industries. But this is one area in which it is most difficult to predict the future, since the character of international trade was changed radically by the outcome of the second world war and since the fundamental conditions of future trade cannot yet be clearly seen.

It is self-evident that a research program of the above character and scope can only be carried out gradually and that it is not possible to determine in advance how far each of these studies should be carried in the various directions. Since it is necessary, here more than in other projects, to utilize personnel in other institutions and organizations, the limits of the investigations will be determined in part by the success of the Institute in making other institutions and organizations actively interested in this research program. The

background of the Institute personnel constitutes another limiting factor. Since its personnel is trained mainly in economics, it is obviously not possible for the Institute to master developmental problems in those industrial sectors which have a decided engineering character. The project thus requires a high degree of interest and cooperation on the part of the managers and experts in industrial firms and organizations.

The studies of industrial structure have been continued in the form of an intensive study of the brewery industry. Some of the objectives of this study are to find what differences exist between different firms with regard to the volume and composition of production, marketing organization, etc., and to appraise the effect of these differences upon the costs of the various firms. Analyses of the cost structures of firms which operate under different conditions, may also give some answers to questions regarding optimum size of firm, optimum composition of production, optimum forms of marketing, etc.

In 1949 an entirely new type of investigation was begun. This consists of comprehensive studies of the developmental problems of individual firms both from the point of view of the entire economy and from that of the individual firm. The investigations concern Kramfors AB, a pulp and paper company, and Cementa, a cement manufacturing concern. They aim, in the first place, at providing the foundations for planning future activities and proceed by analyzing the production and marketing problems of these firms. The Kramfors AB investigation resulted in part from the difficulties created by the imminent crisis in Norrland's timber supply, by the serious manpower shortage in the forests, and by changes in the market conditions of the forest industries which occurred during and after the war. As to Cementa, interest was aroused in part by developments in construction techniques and materials which are visible both in Sweden and in other countries. Although, to some

extent, investigations of this type concern local conditions, they can yield findings of more general applicability. The Institute is therefore prepared to undertake similar cooperative investigations in other industries.

What is generally called the development of industrial productivity has come to be an important element in discussions of economic policy during recent years. This applies both to Sweden and to other countries. In the opinion of the Institute, knowledge of concepts and methods of measuring productivity has lagged far behind interest. Therefore, the conceptual and measurement problems have been taken up in their entirety as a special research project. This has appeared all the more natural as the Institute has been led to these problems repeatedly in other studies. At the present time the problems are studied both from the point of view of the entire economy and from that of the individual firm.

A very considerable increase in administrative personnel in industry took place during the last decade. To study the causes of this development, a research program was begun in 1950 in cooperation with the Industry-Society Studies Group in Stockholm (Studieförbundet Näringsliv och Samhälle) and with its many local groups around the country. The study covers not only trends within the individual firms but also the general economic and social context of these trends.

Small business has come to play an increasingly active part in Swedish industrial activity. Yet, large firms have grown considerably during this period, and at the present time there is a larger number of very large firms than ever before. Although this latter fact has brought many important advantages from engineering and other points of view, it has also created certain problems of adjustment, status, and efficiency of labor in the environment of large-scale industry. The Institute has begun to study these problems. The main objective of the present study is to throw light on the question

whether size of the firm as such has a determining influence on these problems or whether other characteristics perhaps more susceptible to control in, for example, the organizational structure of these firms, can be said to be more important.

Employer-employee relations in large firms is a related problem which has attracted increasing attention in recent years. Within the framework of the UNESCO Tensions Project, the Institute has conducted a study of the occurrence and character of conflict and cooperation between management and unions at one of Sweden's largest manufacturing firms in the machinery industry.



## The Personnel of the Institute

### *The Board of the Institute*

Consists of five *ex officio* members, namely the Chairmen and Directors of the Swedish Employers' Confederation and the Federation of Swedish Industries, and the Director of the Institute. The Federations may appoint two additional members each.

### *The Director of the Institute*

must be a qualified scientist in economics, social science, or statistics.

### *The permanent research staff*

consists of the Director of the Institute, two or three Research Fellows, one Actuary, and a varying number of Research Assistants. The staff is aided by a number of clerical assistants.

### *Temporary research personnel*

is added to the staff when highly specialized knowledge is needed and consists, in the case of major projects, of advisory experts or committees.

### *The Secretary*

acts as office and personnel manager, participates in the planning and supervision of research projects and also conducts special research.

### *The office personnel*

consists of a Treasurer, a Librarian, and a number of stenographers, typists, etc.

### *The total permanent personnel*

of the Institute amounts to about 25 persons.

## The Staff Members

### *Senior Research Staff*

Professor Ingvar Svennilson, Director (on leave until October 1, 1951)  
Dr. Erik Dahmén, Acting Director (until December 31, 1950)  
Dr. Jonas Nordenson, Acting Director (from January 1, 1951)  
Mr. Herman Holm, Secretary

### *Research Fellows and Research Assistants*

Ragnar Bentzel	Harald Nurk
Torsten Carlsson	Erik Ruist
Kurt Eklöf	Karl-Olov Samuelsson
Alv Elshult	Hans Söderlund
Einar Hardin	Hans Thorelli, jr. (on leave)
Erik Höök	

### *Senior Office Staff*

Miss Ruth Wiklund, Treasurer  
Mr. Johan Kauri, Librarian  
Mrs. Ester Wennerholm, Secretary to the Director

## Publications

### Printed:

#### 1. Major studies

- Vår folkförsörjning i avspärningstider. (The Swedish economy under war-time blockade).* (1941)
- Industrien och Norrlands folkförsörjning. (Manufacturing industries and the economy of Norrland).* (1941)
- Till frågan om det industriella framåtskridandet i Sverige. (Aspects of industrial progress in Sweden).* By Ingvar Svennilson and Erland Waldenström. (1942)
- Norrland, natur, befolkning och näringar. (Norrland—its geography, population and economic activities).* (1942, out of print)
- Tillvaratagande och förädling av mindervärdigt virke samt avfalls- och biprodukter i skogsindustrien. (Utilization and processing of inferior timber and of waste and byproducts in forest industries).* (1942, out of print)
- Studier i skogsbrukets arbetslära. (Studies in forestry work methods).* (1943)
- Småindustri och hantverk i Sverige. (Small-scale industry and handicraft in Sweden).* By Axel Iveroth. (1943, out of print)
- Industriproblem 1943. (Industrial problems 1943).* (1943)
- Levnadskostnaderna i Norrland. (Cost of living in Norrland).* (1943)
- Näringslivet inför freden. (The Swedish economy faces the peace).* (1944)
- Industriens sysselsättning under åren närmast efter kriget. (Industrial employment during the early post-war years).* (1944)
- Industriens arbetarbostäder. (Industrial housing).* By Jöran Curman. (1944, out of print)
- De norrländska hemmamarknadsindustriernas transportkostnader. (Transportation costs of home market industries in Norrland).* (1944)
- Norrlandsbibliografi. (Bibliography of Norrland).* (1944)
- Sveriges arbetskraft och den industriella utvecklingen. (Sweden's manpower and industrial development).* By Gösta Ahlberg and Ingvar Svennilson. (1946)<sup>1</sup>
- Studier i svenska textila industriernas struktur. (Studies in the structure of Swedish textile industries).* By Folke Kristensson. (1946)<sup>1</sup>
- Individuell livsmedelskonsumtion i arbetarhushåll vid Sandvikens järnverk år 1944. (Individual food consumption in worker households at the Sandvik Steelworks in 1944).* By Carin Boalt and Yngve Zotterman. (1946)

1) with an English summary

- Norrlands arbetskraftsbilans. (Norrland's manpower balance).* By Ingvar Svenilsson. (1946)<sup>1</sup>
- Studier i den svenska skoindustriens struktur. (Studies in the structure of the Swedish boot and shoe industry).* By Rickard Elinder. (1948)<sup>1</sup>
- Flykten från skogsbygden. (The exodus from the forest regions).* By Jan Wallander. (1948)<sup>1</sup>
- Den norrländska skogsnäringens konjunkturkänslighet under mellankrigsperioden. (Business cycle sensitivity of the Norrland forest industries during the inter-war period).* By Erik Ruist and Ingvar Svenilsson. (1948)<sup>1</sup>
- Svensk industriell företagarverksamhet. (Entrepreneurial activity in Swedish industry 1919—1939).* By Erik Dahmén. (1950)<sup>1</sup>
- Industriproblem 1950. (Industrial problems 1950).* 1950

## 2. Minor studies

- Svensk handelspolitik efter kriget. (Swedish trade policy after the war).* (1945, out of print)
- Utvecklingslinjer inom svensk skogsindustri. (Trends in Swedish forest industries).* By Erland Waldenström. (1946)
- Europas ekonomi ur balans. (The European economy out of balance).* (1948)
- Industriförbundets reviderade produktionsindex. (Measurement of Swedish industrial production).* By Erik Ruist. (1950)<sup>1</sup>

## 3. Economic and statistical surveys

- a. *Investigations into the distribution of corporate profits, etc.*  
 Vinster, utdelningar, skatter, löner m. m. inom industrien. (Profits, dividends, taxes, wages, and salaries within Swedish industry). Annually since 1937.
- b. *Economic surveys*  
 Redogörelse för den ekonomiska utvecklingen för Industriförbundets årsberättelse. (Annual report on the economic development).  
 Rapport om det ekonomiska läget till Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen. (Quarterly reports on the economic situation).
- c. *Monthly statistics*  
 Industriell månadsstatistik. (Monthly industrial statistics).  
 Industriförbundets produktionsindex. (The index of industrial production of the Federation of Swedish Industries). Monthly.

<sup>1</sup>) with an English summary

## Mimeographs:

### 1. Minor reports on the Norrland projekt

- Studier i Skogsbrukets rationalisering. Studies in the rationalization of forestry operations.* (1942, out of print)  
*Taxepolitiken vid de finska järnvägarna. (Freight rate policies of the Finnish railways).* (1942)  
*Yrkesutbildning och teknisk undervisning i Norrland. (Vocational training in Norrland).* (1942)  
*Avverkningsberäkning för Norrland. (Estimation of the volume of timber cutting in Norrland).* (1946)

### 2. Other minor reports

- Ekonomiska efterkrigsproblem. Diskussion i Saltsjöbaden den 20 maj. Post-war economic problems.* (1943)  
*Undersökning rörande den lägre laboratoriepersonalens utbildningsförhållanden. (The training of laboratory personnel).* (1943)  
*Nyare statliga åtgärder till stöd för bostadsproduktionen. (Recent Governmental support of residential construction).* (1943)  
*Den engelska bomullsindustrien under mellankrigsperioden. (The British cotton industry in the inter-war period).* By Rune Hellberg. (1946, out of print)  
*Statistisk kvalitetskontroll. (Statistical quality control).* (1947)

### 3. Surveys of foreign economic conditions

- Studie rörande koncentrationsåtgärder inom den engelska industrien. (A study of the concentration of British industry).* (1942, out of print)  
*Studie rörande koncentrations- och rationaliseringsåtgärder inom den tyska industrien. (A study of the concentration and rationalization in German industry).* (1942, out of print)  
*Engelska synpunkter på näringspolitiken efter kriget. (British views on the relations between Government and business after the war).* (1943)  
*Det amerikanska näringslivet och efterkrigsproblemen. (American economy and its post-war problems).* (1944, out of print)  
*Produktionskommittéerna i den engelska industrien. (Production committees in British industry).* (1944)  
*Den ekonomiska efterkrigsplaneringen i Kanada. (Post-war economic planning in Canada).* (1944)

- Konjunkturläget i USA. (The economic situation in the United States).*  
(1946)
- Socialiserings- och reorganisationsplaner för industrien i Västeuropa.*  
(Socialization and reorganization plans of Western European industry).  
(1947)
- Sovjetunionens industri. (Manufacturing industries in the Soviet Russia).*  
(1947)
- Tullunionen mellan Belgien, Holland och Luxemburg. (The Benelux customs union).* (1947)
- Den amerikanska antitrustpolitiken och dess tillämpning. (The federal antitrust policy in the United States).* By Hans Thorelli jr. (1949)