

pamphlets in the series are to be distributed dealing with design, construction and equipment of railway vans; a general plan for the construction of a model post office in the average locality; the helicopter in postal service; methods of training and professional instruction of post office personnel; and mechanical handling of letters and parcels in large sorting centres. This is an indication of the wide service rendered by UPU through the preparation and distribution of documents, pamphlets and other publications.

The Executive and Liaison Commission, which is the executive organ of UPU, met in St-Gall, Switzerland, in May 1951. At the previous session of the Commission a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (communist) had occupied the Chinese seat after a secret vote of 5 in favour to 3 against, with 3 abstentions and one spoiled ballot. Subsequently all UPU administrations entitled to vote were consulted on the question of Chinese representation, and the results of this referendum were as follows:

(a) Considered that China should be represented by the National Government of the Republic of China	37
(b) Considered that China should be represented by the Central People's Government	23
(c) Abstentions, or no opinion	14
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	74
(d) No reply	12
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	86

In accordance with the wishes of the majority of the members expressed by the referendum the Central People's Government Representative was replaced by the National Government Representative at the 1951 session of the Executive and Liaison Commission.

Other actions of the Commission in 1951 included authorization for the construction of the new headquarters building, consideration of submissions to the Universal Postal Congress, adoption of a resolution with respect to the interruption in postal services between border points in Roumania and Yugoslavia, and approval of the report of the UPU Secretariat for 1950. Canada was not a member of the Executive and Liaison Commission.

The Technical Transit Commission which also met in 1951, at Pontresina, Switzerland, decided that China should be represented by the National Government, and then dealt with technical questions of postal rates. This Commission was established on a temporary basis to seek a compromise solution to the long standing problem of international transit charges for the delivery of mail. Canada was a member of the Commission and was represented at the meeting in Pontresina.

The Thirteenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union opened in Brussels, Belgium in May 1952. The Universal Postal Congress meets, usually, at intervals of five years, and is composed of plenipotentiary representatives of all UPU members. The Congress reviews the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of proposals submitted in advance by members. Canada was of course represented.