

the war has been repaired. The Conference directs the attention of the Governments of the Commonwealth to the Committee's recommendations, and notably to the following :—

(1) That a considerable all-round and immediate effort in timber production by all members of the Commonwealth is necessary if the Commonwealth is to play its part in restoring the general level of internal and world prosperity.

*“ As a result of measures initiated in 1944, a considerable expansion in timber production has already been achieved, current production now running at over 30 per cent. above the pre-war cut. A target production of 480,000,000 board feet has been set for 1955, as compared with the pre-war level of approximately 320,000,000 board feet.”*

(2) That regulated overcutting during the emergency period is necessary and justified, but demands that Governments of the Commonwealth shall pay adequate attention to forest protection and later correction of the overcut by working plan revisions.

*“ As discussed later in this report, planned overcutting is necessary not only during the present emergency, but for a period of twenty years, at the conclusion of which it is hoped that silvicultural practices will have been developed to increase the yield of the indigenous forests. A high degree of protection to the indigenous forests has already achieved significant results in conserving existing supplies. The working plans referred to under Resolution IV are being shaped to achieve the concept of sustained yield for the entire Dominion.”*

(3) That priority in allocation of logs should go to production of saw timber, poles, props, and plywood ; and every effort should be made to service other forest products industries with smaller-sized material and utilizable waste. Further research to this end by forest products laboratories is an urgent requirement.

*“ Priority allocation of logs for saw-timber production has long been a prominent policy objective of the Forest Service, emphasis thereon having been made in its annual reports from time to time. Similarly, a priority allocation has been accorded the plywood industry from the time of its expansion during the war period. The production of poles and sleepers has likewise been given a high priority, though the resources available are extremely limited. In the development of the pulp and paper industry the policy objective has been to allocate small-size material, in the form of both thinnings and top logs, together with slab waste from sawmills.*

*“ Much research has already been carried out by the Products Section of the Forest Experiment Station, and is being continued. The fibre-board products now being manufactured by one company are being produced almost wholly from slab wood, and the paper-board products manufactured by another company have been produced both from thinnings and from logs too small for sawing.”*

(4) That attention should be paid to the possible increase in use of timber derived from tree species now considered of secondary importance, both for the purpose of alleviating current shortages and to provide for more economic working of mixed forests.

*“ Continuous research into the use of secondary timbers has already secured significant results. Numerous timbers, such as the various beeches, tawa, taraire, &c., are now being used on a commercial scale. With proper drying and preservative treatment, many of these timbers will find a much wider field of use.”*