

opportunity to submit proposals to their Governments. The Conference therefore remits the question to its Standing Committee with instructions that a decision as to the location of the next Conference, which shall be held in 1952, shall be reached not later than August, 1949.

Resolution XIV: Vote of Thanks.—The Conference desires to express its high appreciation of the arrangements made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the conduct of its work, and for the great hospitality that has been extended to delegates. In particular, the successful arrangement of the tours gave the delegates a clear impression of the many intricate problems of British forestry and the techniques developed to overcome them.

The New Zealand delegates to the Conference were—

Mr. A. R. Entrican, Director of Forestry.

Mr. A. D. McKinnon, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The New Zealand papers presented to the Conference were—

“National Forest Survey in New Zealand” (A. P. Thomson).

“Seed, Seed Supplies, and Silviculture” (C. M. Smith).

“Exotic Forests of New Zealand” (F. W. Foster).

“The Adaptation of Scandinavian Sawing Practices to the Conversion of Exotic Softwoods in New Zealand” (W. C. Ward and J. W. Syme).

“Programme of Forest Products Research 1947–48” (J. S. Reid).

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION

13. *Permanent and Temporary Staff.*—Permanent, 600 (325); temporary, 59 (225); total, 659 (550). The total includes officers on leave without pay and with the Armed Forces. One officer now remains with the Armed Forces (J Force). The officers on leave without pay number 22, all except 1 being returned servicemen, and 10 are taking full-time study at Universities.

An analysis of the recruitment figures for the year shows new appointments at 211, but the net increase in staff was only 109. Although this is a common problem to-day, such loss of staff, fully or partly trained, is causing considerable administrative difficulties. The Forest Service has accepted as the only solution to the lack of fully trained staff a long-term policy of staff training, but a high turnover, particularly in the junior ranks, will unfortunately delay results.

During the year most of the officers previously on the temporary staff were transferred to the permanent staff in keeping with the policy of the Government. Some recruitments to the permanent staff, mainly for the utilization projects, have been made from the ranks of those previously employed as casual workmen; key men of these projects are now staff officers, and this policy of recruitment, which is showing satisfactory results, will be continued.

A further 21 technical trainees were recruited for development as future forest officers, but the expansion of the Forest Service, necessitating increased general field duties, made it necessary to also appoint 48 forest foremen mostly from the workmen ranks.

Some success has resulted from the campaign to secure qualified foresters from overseas, but officers selected have not been able to take their appointments in New Zealand until after the 31st March, 1948.

The first phase of the large programme for the reorganization of the Forest Service commenced last year is now complete.