

"That the optimistic views previously held with regard to pre-fabricated houses have not been substantiated, and

84. "RECOMMENDS that houses must have more individuality in character, and
 "That various component parts be standardized to a high degree."

Congress conclusions on prefabricated wooden houses appear to be in line with New Zealand's experience and ideas. Demand for individuality limits the acceptance in New Zealand of conventionally designed prefabricated houses. It is, however, agreed that the standardization of component parts offers considerable scope for accelerating the provision of houses, particularly in rural districts, and in reducing costs. To a considerable extent this principle has been adopted in the provision of houses under the sawmill workers' accommodation scheme (see para. 68), where the house sections are factory made in the cities and merely require erection in the rural districts. The houses are all demountable, which permits their transfer if for any reason they are no longer required at the site of original erection.

The increased adoption of "pre-cutting" at a central point and delivery of materials to the site, all ready for erection, has achieved a similar purpose in New Zealand, without the disadvantage of full prefabrication.

F. The Tapping of Pines for Resin and Turpentine

85. "The Congress recognizes
 "That the production of resin can be stimulated by chemical treatment, and urges that research along these lines be continued,
86. "That it is also important to pursue research on the influence of tapping upon the biology and properties of pinewood."

Labour costs for collection of gum have as yet made tapping economically unattractive in New Zealand, although there is evidence of the yield from exotic conifers being satisfactory. Nor is the concentration of resins in stump wood in most pine stands in New Zealand sufficient to warrant development of distillation methods at this stage.

General

Compilation of a Multilingual Dictionary

"On the basis of a draft resolution submitted by a Working Group set up by the General Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Leloup,

"The Congress RECOMMENDS

"That a multilingual forestry dictionary should be prepared in the English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Swedish languages, and that the United Nations with the help of FAO and IUFRO should give immediate consideration to this project, endeavour to arrange for international adoption of the necessary definitions, and find ways and means for the preparation and publication of such a dictionary."

CHAPTER IV—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The President rightly emphasized that the Congress was "a forum where a number of the most prominent representatives of forestry and forest technology in the world met together in conference. They reached numerous conclusions which, however, will be of no practical value until they are made known to the Governments of every country, their Parliaments and all the institutions and persons engaged in the conservation and utilization of forest resources."

2. The general recommendation on policy is worthy of special consideration by the Government, particularly in regard to the elements (legislation, research, and education) considered by so influential an assembly to be essential in a national forest policy.