

What conclusions can be drawn from the disruptions that were permitted to occur and what can be done to make up for the arrears? Firstly, when preparing for harvest time, the possibility of a mild winter in the year following must be taken into consideration. Secondly, life dictates the necessity of altering the approach to the planning and development of logging operations, especially in the second and third quarters.

How might it be possible to increase production volumes in the summertime? The main emphasis must be on the building of year-round timber-transport roads. There is a multiplicity of reserves there. Practically nothing has been done to build spurs and approach routes because of the cost. The advantages of using locally available construction materials, including the building of spurs on a cushion of brushwood, have been underestimated.

Given the constant shortage of skilled workers, of great importance is the fuller utilization of machinery. Here we have been totally negligent. The omissions are repeated year after year. The disease has become chronic. When will we begin to treat it in the proper way? Good opportunities exist within the sector for increasing timber production volumes during the period May to September. Residues of long logs at lower landings amount to 27 million cubic metres. It is therefore necessary to arrange for their timely cross-cutting, with the shade-intolerant species given priority and attention directed to the output of the most important assortments: pit props, plywood materials and pulpwood for the pulp-and-paper industry.

Summer is a very important season for the procurement of raw material for the wood chemistry industry. Charcoal production for the metallurgical industry should be stabilised.