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Logging operations in the Irkutsk Oblast yield 35 million cubic metres of timber annually. The region produces practically all the Soviet Union's cord rayon pulp and more than half of its viscose pulp. The effectiveness of timber utilization in the Oblast is constantly declining. At the end of the 1960s, for example, one rouble of capital investment in the timber industry yielded more than two roubles of wood products but now this figure has fallen to 50 kopecks, and will amount to 20 kopecks at the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan according to a Ministry of the Timber Industry plan. The plan for the second phase of the Ust'-Ilmsk Timber Industry Complex, slated at 200,000 tonnes of dissolvable pulp replacing the capacities of the Baykal'sk Pulp and Paper Combine, is a good example of the low level of technological, ecological and economic projects developed for the large timber industry complexes. The cost of the Baykal'sk Pulp and Paper Combine together with the town and the purification systems amounted to 310 million roubles but the second phase of the Ust'-Ilmsk Timber Industry Complex which is slated at the same level of production, cost more than 3.9 billion roubles. To make matters worse, the technical level and environmental consequences of the construction turned out to be worse than those of the first stage. The plan was developed at the end of the 1960s. As a rule, the Ministry of the Timber Industry does not follow up on the consequences of its decisions and projects. It is trying, for example, to place the capacities of the Priozersk Pulp Mill into the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex under the guise of reconstruction, even though the environmental