

bags, and contractual deliveries. The pace of resin production has fallen off and much profit has been lost.

As before, overcutting of the planned coupe is apparent. Although it has been reduced over the year by 1.2 million cubic meters, this runs counter to the integrated management of industry and is undermining sustained utilization of the forest. What is more, the stable supply of raw materials to the sawmills and woodworking enterprises of the "Kondopogabumprom" and "Segezhabumprom" associations and the "Pitkyaranta" pulp mill is placed in jeopardy.

Are the loggers to blame for this? What is the way out of the situation? How can the planned coupe be adhered to without disrupting deliveries of timber to processors?

Several approaches are possible here. In the first place, the specialists say, we must put an end to the export of 1.5 million cubic metres of timber outside Karelia. All the wood must be processed here. This would be advantageous in every way. Less railway transport would be required to ship the finished products, and losses of raw material in the form of waste would be curtailed. They would be successfully converted on the spot to special purpose chips. Unfortunately, the USSR State Planning Commission does not recognize sensible arguments; it will have it no other way but to ship unprocessed logs all over the country.

A second way would be to increase tending fellings in young and ripening forests, to fill the gaps at the expense of their timber resources. According to forest management data, fellings need to be done yearly over an area of 39,440 hectares and up to one million cubic meters of timber produced.