observed at the Kirishi, Volkhov and Oyat' integrated logging enterprises in the Leningrad Oblast. When first and subsequent cleanings were done in the Karelian ASSR, it was found that 120 hectares had been added on at the Ladva logging enterprise and 86 hectares at the Padany logging enterprise.

Thus, the creation of integrated enterprises does not by itself solve the problem. The first thing that needs to be done is to establish scientifically validated norms for forest utilization and removal of the timber by regions and enterprises, in conformity with the existing raw material resources.

Also requiring solution is the problem of improving the forest inventory and making it more objective. The existing system, in which scrub, bogs, tundra and sparsely forested alpine regions covered with intermittent vegetation are classed with the forested area creates an illusory view of the boundless potentials of our forests and when the necessity arises, enables such generalized data to be used for marketing purposes. The accuracy of the forest inventory must be improved. At present, about 40% of our forest land resources were surveyed between 35 and 40 years ago by aerial-visual methods, which were not of high accuracy. Here and there, as repeat survey data have shown, the stand volumes have been overestimated by a factor of one-and-a-half to two. The species composition has been just as incorrectly estimated.

The preparation of precise felling plans which must be strictly adhered to for each raw materials base must become a mandatory condition of correct forest utilization. The marking out of coupes, their forest resource inventory and estimation of material and financial worth should be done by specialists of the All-Union Association for Aerial Photography, Forest Resource Inventory and Forest Regulation ("Lesproekt"), with the participation of the integrated enterprises. Aerospace monitoring of forest resources must be introduced to control the entire process of forest utilization.