

also the low technical standard, of the gasoline driven implement produced by the Perm-based Production Association known as the Dzerzhinskii Machine Building Factory". One is ashamed to say that the "Druzhba" model has been in production for 35 years, the "Ural-2" - for 20 years and the "Taiga-214" - for 12 years. During this period we have been far outpaced by the Japanese (about which the engineer G. Telitsyn took pains to report), the Swedes, the West Germans (at the "Lesdrevmash-89" exhibition the "Shtile" Company demonstrated some amazing power saws with a universal application) and the Chinese. We, however, have made no progress at all and in no way can it be said that we are climbing out of the mire-filled engineering and design rut. We are playing paper football.

Here is the programme for the production of modernized saws which the Dzerzhinskii factory has consented to undertake in the immediate future: a "Ural-3" saw with a vibration damping frame - 100 in 1989 and 30,000 in each of the years 1990 and 1991; a "Ural-3" incorporating a vibration damping frame and a new reducer and sawing apparatus - 1,000 in 1990 and 30,000 in 1991; a "Taiga-245" saw with a standard carburettor - 5,000 in 1990. Will it cope with the task? If the answer is yes, then all the same this is but a pittance compared to the actual requirements, which number many hundreds of thousands of units annually.

It would seem that the production of powered implements is something in which the entire machine building arm of the forestry, timber and woodworking sector should engage, and that in order to avert a harmful display of departmental monopolism, perhaps there should be not just one plant or factory for the country as a whole, but several firms, taking