

prohibited zones and the optimal relationship in them between the species composition and the age structure of the stands. The reason for this, of course, is that the Archangel Institute of Forests and Wood Chemistry is solely concerned with "cubes" and industrial raw material. Nature conservation factors and the effect of the stands on the air and water are of little interest to it.

The citizens of Archangel and their neighbours from the Vologda and Yaroslavl' Oblasts and Komi ASSR, through which the Northern Dvina flows, are planning to appeal to Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Forestry and demand an immediate reduction in the sizes of the calculated coupes, pursuant to the recommendations of the All-Union Association for Aerial Photography, Forest Resource Inventory and Forest Regulation (Lesproekt) and the local authorities. It is on this that the fate of the fourth largest river in the European part of the USSR will largely depend.

THE DIRTY FOAM OF A BRIGHT RIVER

The basin of the Northern Dvina numbers 62 thousand tributaries with a overall length of 206 thousand kilometres. Among them is the Pinega. The meaning of this word, when translated from the Finno-Ugrian is "bright river". In recent years, however, the Pinega has become noticeably darker. Littered with logging debris, petroleum products and the like, the river has been converted into a fish cemetery and goodness knows what else! For almost half of the Northern Dvinian salmon and whitefish spawn here.

One of the visitors at the expanded session of the "Ecology of the North" association, convened