

Belorussia, while the situation is even worse in the Central Asian republics, Transcaucasia, and Kazakhstan. For example, in the Latvian SSR specialists and office workers get an average of up to 40 roubles monthly in bonuses for the basic results of their economic activity, while in the Turkmen SSR and Azerbaydzhan SSR the corresponding figure is less than 1 rouble. Can we seriously regard this as material incentive?

In converting to the new wage system, many enterprises face the task of both earning and finding the funds, not only for the new salaries and wage rates, but also for bonuses. Today, an enterprise director is allowed, by agreement with the trade-union committees, to establish a common financial incentive fund, to combine in it all the funds for special bonus award systems, and to direct these funds toward stimulating the most important areas of production, forestry primarily. He is permitted to approve the bonus provision of an agreement independently. Authorities have increased the maximum bonus rate to as much as 75 percent of salary.

The criteria for awarding bonuses to directors have changed. In forestry the most important such values have become the incorporation of young stock into the category of valuable tree stands, and meeting plans for intermediate felling (weeding, cleaning or thinning) to grow such stands. These criteria reflect important stages in silviculturists' work and are aimed at improving production efficiency.

Some regions contain a fairly large number of low-capacity forestry enterprises with, as a rule, only two or three forest districts each, and small