

short. We began the reform when we were already into the Five-Year Plan, when the structural positions of the plan had already been determined and outdated prices and centralized methods of resource distribution were still in effect. And if we add to this the tenacity of management stereotypes and the determination of certain officials to preserve the status quo in centralized methods of administration and put old content into new forms of work, it becomes clear why the new economic mechanism is spinning its wheels.

"Dependence - not only in the economic sense but psychologically as well - is as strongly entrenched as ever. We have long been paid for the working process itself, rather than for concrete results. This cannot be allowed to continue. Self-financing is a tough system, but at the same time it is more democratic and economically and socially just. We must have the courage to put it into practice, and then go on to the next form of self-financing. As I have mentioned, things are moving slowly as of now. We still have about 280 unprofitable enterprises, and unprofitableness is incompatible with the principles of radical economic reform.

"Another difficult area is the introduction of leasing contracts. We find this being practised by only 400 of the crews engaged in primary extraction, conversion and hauling the timber from the forest, cross-cutting it into lengths, and chip production. Many managers of associations and logging enterprises underestimate the importance of the leasing system. Meanwhile, the results of those who have gone over to leasing speak for themselves. Take, for example, the Badzheya forestry enterprise of the "Krasnoyarsklesprom" Association. According