

The Birzhay Forest Industry Association in the Lithuanian SSR. Transportation here is good, and illegal fellings are nonexistent. The forest tracts comprise stands with a low fire hazard. The forest protection service has transportation facilities. Twenty-one out of 45 forest wardens have remained in the association.

Severo-Uralskii (North Urals) forestry enterprise, Sverdlovsk Oblast. Fire incidence here is high, and authorities have worked hard to make the forest-fire service more efficient. Management has organized mobile fire suppression teams, improved the spotting and warning system, built roads to serve as fire breaks, and systematically trained workers in forest fire protection. Some reduction in the numbers of forest protection workers is feasible.

Kaliningrad Directorate. The administration is retaining all 207 forest wardens and hiring an additional fifty-two forestry experts. Forest districts and forestry enterprises are amalgamating. Economists, mechanics, supply agents and others are joining forest district staffs. Additional funds for increasing the salaries of forest wardens, forestry experts and other low-level workers are to come from reducing the staffs of forestry enterprises when the latter are consolidated.

We often hear the cry, "You can't cut back on forest wardens!", but no uniform approach exists here either; each region has its own ways of handling the issue.

A major problem for the forestry industry is to make the bonus system more efficient. Today this scheme works fairly well in the Baltic republics, but not as well in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine or