

is already under way which could be adapted to other regions as well. In particular, the Kropotkino foresters have learned how to grow black walnut on large plots, including the spaces between row plantings of other cultures. As a result, plantings in the Krai are currently increasing at the rate of 80 to 100 hectares annually. It is expected that in the very near future these areas will double.

They are aiming at establishing industrial plantations which will serve as a source of raw materials for the furniture manufacturers. But under the conditions necessitated by full profit-and-loss accounting a series of problems arise. In a planting, the expenditures required for tending black walnut will be greater than those for other species. These outlays, of course, are many times less than the funds that would be needed for the purchase of mahogany abroad. And naturally, the rewards are a hundredfold greater. But who should be made responsible for reimbursing the forestry enterprises for the additional outlays? It is felt that assistance should come from the furniture manufacturers for whom the foresters are preparing a raw material resource base. No one is willing to work at a loss. That is why only minimal attention is being paid to black walnut in Stavropol, the Rostov Oblast, Northern Osetiya, Dagestan, Checheno-Ingushetiya and Kabardino-Balkariya. Currently, they are planting only 10 to 15 hectares annually. A mere drop in the ocean!

Information provided by scientists at the L'vov Institute of Wood Technology indicates that black walnut also grows well in many regions of the Ukraine. But there too it is unpopular: they are planting a mere 20 to 30 hectares annually. Someone complained that there are no seeds. This is far from