What was heresy in Ontario in 1947 is being applied and works in Finland today. C. R. SILVERSIDES (Forest Management Institute, Canadian Forestry Service, Ottawa) describes briefly these

Logging trends in Finland

This will not be a customary review of logging machines or systems but a discussion of a much more fundamental aspect of logging, namely planning and organization.

Planning as carried on in the Scandinavian countries and Finland is in much greater depth and with greater detail than is the case in Canada. There are a number of reasons for this but perhaps the major one is necessity.

Finland's forest resources are definitely finite and in most regions forests are being overcut. Among possible solutions being tested is the use of stumps, the importation of round wood from the USSR as well as the use of heretofore unmerchantable species to make up the required industry furnish. It is accepted as a fact of life that the old laissez-faire relationships in the ownership of forests and production of industrial wood has passed. The new concept is one of consolidation and cooperation rather than fragmentation and competition.

It was in 1947 that Major General Howard Kennedy put forward an unorthodox and politically unacceptable proposal in his *Report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry*. This proposal dealt with the elimination of pulpwood concessions and timber limits as well as the individual woodlands operating departments of the various forest-based companies and the substitution of an operating company which in any one region would produce pulpwood, sawlogs, bolts, poles, piling, etc. from the publicly owned forests of the regions and would in turn sell this material to the wood-using industries. The wood-using companies in the regions would support and control the large forest-operating company.

This proposal in 1947 was considered heresy, principally because of the possibility of loss of autonomy and control of any company's production. The advantages carefully listed by Kennedy were disregarded.

In Finland today a somewhat similar proposal has been explored, accepted and applied; it works, and is being replicated throughout the country. The rationalization of timber purchasing and logging and transport of timber has been brought about in some instances by combining the woodlands departments of various companies into one and in others by companies combining to fund joint timber procurement enterprises.

Initially several companies cooperated to form one wood procurement company or department for their several mills. The most successful effort of this kind was the formation of a company called Tehdaspuu

Oy formed by four major companies: A. Ahlstrom Oy, Oy Kaukas Ab¹, Kymin Oy, and Oy Tampella Ab. Tehdaspuu Oy was founded on December 7, 1967, as a corporate entity. Its activities began July 1, 1968, after a six-month period of planning and organization. The company is an independent, non-profit corporate entity which does not in itself generate profits but which delivers wood at cost to its customers. It does not own timber or forest land in itself but acts as a commission company for those of its owners with extensive forests, bookkeeping all costs from forest owners to consuming mills.

Tehdaspuu Oy handles between 25-30% of the annual consumption of wood in Finland. The magnitude of its operations are shown in Table 1. It employs 54 foresters; 778 technicians, foremen and staff; and 6,469 forest workers.

There has been a steady trend in Tehdaspuu Oy towards the production of most of its requirements. When the company was formed, it produced 60% of its requirements and purchased 40%. Today it produces 90% of its needs and purchases only 10%.

In Finland, unlike eastern Canada (with the exception of Nova Scotia) the forest lands are principally in private hands: the State — 28%, official communities — 2%, companies — 7%, private owners — 63%.

¹Oy and Ab are the Finnish and Swedish words respectively for Company, denoting the bilingual and bicultural origin of the company.

TABLE 1. Magnitude of operations of Tehdaspuu Oy

Activities	Total annual capacity (1970) (metric)	(English)
Number of wood-consuming plants supplied		38
Number of assortments of wood		150
Total annual wood requirement of mills	9,500,000 m ³ sk	3,135,000 cunits
Products		
Wood pulp	1,000,000 tons	1,101,000 tons
Paper and board	1,030,000 tons	1,134,030 tons
Sawn timber	650,000 m ³	275,600,000 fbm
Plywood	116,000 m ³	4,060,000 ft ³
Wallboard	40,000 tons	44,060 tons
Wood spools		87,000,000
Forest area controlled		
A. Ahlstrom Oy	134,500 ha	332,440 ha
Oy Kaukas Ab	155,100 ha	383,252 ha
Kymin Oy	265,000 ha	654,815 ha
Oy Tampella Ab	15,800 ha	39,042 ha
	570,400 ha	1,409,549 ha

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In operation since 1968, Tehdaspuu Oy has proven so successful in eastern Finland that a similar organization has been formed in western Finland.

A third organization is under consideration in north central Finland.

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