

## Matkalaskut, päivärahat ja palkkiot asutustoimikuntatöissä.

Ero Nieminen.

### I. Asutustoimikunnat.

Marraskuun 6 päivänä 1936 annetun lain 28 §:ssä säädetään, että asutussuunnitelman, jonka mukaan valtionmaata luovutetaan ja muuta maata pakkolunastetaan asutustarkoituksiin, laatii asutustoimikunta. Saman lain 29 §:ssä säädetään, että puheenjohtajana asutustoimikunnassa on maanmittauskonttorin määräämä maanmittausinsinööri sekä jäsenenä maatalousministeriön määräämä, asutustoimintaan perehtynyt agronomi, *metsähallituksen määräämä metsänhoitaja* ja asianomaisen kunnan asutuslautakunnan puheenjohtaja sekä asutuslautakunnan keskuudestaan valitsema jäsen. Kun maatalousministeriö tai metsähallitus on päättänyt asutussuunnitelman jollekin alueelle laadittavaksi tai pakkolunastuksen toimeenpantavaksi on maatalousministeriön asetettava samalla asutustoimikunta sekä valittava toimikunnalle puheenjohtaja ja jäsenet. On huomattava, että asutustoimikunnan puheenjohtaja ja jäsenet toimivat tuomarin vastuulla ja että he eivät voi kieltäytyä toimesta, elleivät ole täyttäneet 60 vuotta tai voi näyttää estettä, joka voidaan katsoa päteväksi.

Asutuslain 32 §:ssä on säädetty, että asutustoimikunnan palkkiot ja kustannukset korvataan *valtion varoista*.

Kesäkuun 9 päivänä 1938 annetun valtioneuvoston päätöksen 1 §:n, joka on muutettu 29 päivänä syyskuuta 1955, mukaan metsänhoitaja ja asutustoimintaan perehtynyt agronomi, toimiessan asutustoimikunnan jäsenenä, saa voimassaolevan matkustussäännön I luokan mukaisen matkakustannusten korvauksen ja II luokan mukaisen päivärahan, joka on nyt 1 200 markkaa. Jos metsänhoitajat ja asutustoimintaan perehtyneet agronomit eivät ole valtion palveluksessa, saavat he matkakustannusten korvausta I matkustusluokan mukaan ja päivärahaa II matkustusluokan mukaan (1 200) sekä korkeakoulussa loppututkinnon suorittaneet henkilöt 1 500 markkaa ja muut 1 200 markkaa *palkkiota* kultakin matka- ja toimituspäivältä.

Edellämainittuja matkakustannusten ja päivärahojen sekä palkkioiden maksamissäännöksiä sovelletaan myös asutuslain 44 §:ssä asutuslain toimeenpanosta annetun asetuksen 42, 43 ja 79 §:ssä mainituista tehtävistä.

Kuitenkin on huomattava, että jos kiinteistö, jolle asutussuunnitelma on laadittava, on ostettu asutusrahastolle, maksetaan metsänhoitajille matkakustannukset, päivärahat ja mahdolliset palkkiot asutusrahaston varoista, muussa tapauksessa kyseiset kustannukset maksetaan asutuslain toimeenpanokustannuksiin osoitetuista varoista (11. Pl. XVI: 7).

## II. Virkatalolautakunnat.

Valtion virkataloihin kuuluvain vuokra-alueiden lunastamisesta sekä virkatalojen käyttämisestä 28 päivänä toukokuuta 1926 annetussa asetuksessa on säädetty, että jos suunnitelma virkatalon vastaisesta käyttämisestä on laadittava, laatii sen asutushallituksen (ASO) asettama virkatalolautakunta. Virkatalolautakunnan puheenjohtajana toimii ASO:n määräämänä, poikkeuksetta, asutustarkastaja sekä jäsenenä metsähallituksen määräämänä metsänhoitaja ja kunnan asutuslautakunnan puheenjohtaja.

Matkakustannusten korvaukset ja päivärahat ja palkkiot saadaan velkoa näistä toimituksista edellämainitun valtioneuvoston päätöksen säännösten perusteella ja huomioidaan ne virkatalojen hoidosta aiheutuvina menoina (11. Pl. XVI: 4).

## III. Matka- ja palkkiolaskujen laatiminen.

1. Virkamatka lasketaan sekä meno- että paluumatkaan nähden toimitusmiehen asunnosta, virkapaikasta tai virantoimituspaikasta sen mukaan kuin lähtö niistä ja paluu niihin tapahtuu. Matkakustannusten korvausta ja päivärahaa ei ole lupa periä enempää kuin mitä olisi mennyt, jos olisi viivyttyksettä matkustettu sekä käytetty sitä tietä ja matkustustapaa, joka kokonaiskustannukset huomioon ottaen on katsottava valtiolle edullisemmaksi tai virkatehtävien hoidon kannalta tarkoituksenmukaisimmaksi. Toimitusmiehellä on kuitenkin aina oikeus käyttää junaa. Useampia toimituksia suoritettaessa on näistä aiheutuvat matkat järjestettävä siten, että valtiolle johtuvat kustannukset muodostuvat mahdollisimman alhaisiksi. Milloin matkalla viivytään yksityisasioiden vuoksi tai poiketaan lyhimmästä matkasuunnasta ei toimihenkilö saa näistä aiheutuneista kustannuksista valtiolta korvausta. Jos matkaa varten voidaan käyttää edestakaista tai muuta alennuslippua, on sitä käytettävä. Saamastaan ilmaiseksi kyydistä ei virkamatkan tekijä ole oikeutettu perimään eikä saamaan matkakustannusten korvausta.

Yleensä on virkamatkan aloittamista pyhäpäivää vastaan vältettävä, ellei pyhäaikaa voida käyttää matkustamiseen tai toimituksen suorittamiseen.

2. Matkalaskut laaditaan vahvistetulle matkalaskukaavakkeelle. Laskuun merkitään maksavaksi viranomaiseksi tilivirasto, joka laskun suorittaa (Siis: Maatalousministeriön asutusasiainosasto). — Laskun otsakkeessa on selvästi mainittava, missä ominaisuudessa laskun laatija on virkamatkan tehnyt ja minkä matkustusluokan mukaan sekä kenenkä määräyksestä matka on suoritettu. Pelkkä virkamatkan tekijän nimi ei matkalaskussa riitä, vaan on siinä myös mainittava arvo tai virka, jonka perusteella voidaan määrätä, minkä päivärahan matkantekijä on oikeutettu saamaan. (Matkamääräys).

3. Matkan tai toimituksen alkamis- ja päättymisaika sekä toimituksen numero ja laatu on laskussa selvästi mainittava. Eriyisen tärkeätä on, että niissä tapauksissa, joissa selvitetään korotettua päivärahaa, matkalaskuun on merkitty mahdollisimman täsmällisesti kellomäärilleen saapu-

minen korotukseen oikeuttavalle paikkakunnalle sekä sieltä lähteminen. Toimitusmiehen on oikeutettu saamaan korotetun päivärahan silloin, kun hän saman matkamenokauden aikana on korotukseen oikeuttavalla paikkakunnalla oleskellut yhtäjaksoisesti vähintään 6 tuntia.

4. Virkamatkat olisi niin järjestettävä, että valtiolle niistä aiheutuvat kustannukset muodostuvat mahdollisimman alhaisiksi. Matkustustapaa ilmoitettaessa on ilmoitettava, että mikäli käytetään valtion omistamaa autoa, on sen rekisterinumero mainittava sekä myös keitä henkilöitä on ollut kyydissä mukana. Jos matkustetaan esim. vuokra-autolla, hevosella tai vuokramoottoriveneellä, on matkalaskuun merkittävä selvitys siitä, ettei valtiolle edullisempaa kulkuneuvoa, esim. linja-autoa, ole voitu käyttää. Siinä tapuksessa, että jostakin matkasta on jouduttu maksamaan matkakustannuksia enemmän, kuin matkakustannusten korvauksesta ja päivarahasta annetun asetuksen mukaan kuuluisi, on matkalaskuun liitettävä kuitti sekä tarkka selvitys siitä, mikä on pakottanut käyttämään valtiolle kalliimpaa kulkuneuvoa. Kuitista on tällöin käytävä selville ajettu kilometrimäärä, maksu kilometriä kohti sekä kyydittävien nimet, ja on kuitti kirjoitettava matkan tehneen virkamiehen, eli siis maksun suorittajan nimelle. Milloin useat toimitusmiehet samalla virkamatkalla yhteisesti käyttävät kulkuneuvoa, jonka joku heistä omistaa, pidetään kulkuneuvoa matkakustannusten korvaukseen nähden vuokrattuun kulkuneuvon verrattavana. Oman auton käytöstä maksetaan korvausta matkustussäännön mukaan, joka on tällä hetkellä 19 mk/km yksin ajettaessa ja 23 mk/km, kun kaksi tai useammat toimitusmiehet samalla virkamatkalla yhteisesti käyttävät autoa. Jos useat toimitusmiehet käyttävät samalla virkamatkalla yhteistä, joko vuokra-autoa tai jonkun toimitusmiehen omistamaa autoa, jaetaan kulkuneuvon käytöstä aiheutuneet kustannukset heille tasan.

Lentokoneen käyttäminen virkamatkoilla on sallittua, mikäli matkan kokonaiskustannukset eivät nouse suuremmiksi kuin muuta matkustustapaa käytettäessä.

5. Lasku matkakustannusten korvauksesta ja päivarahasta on annettava maksavalle viranomaiselle kahden kuukauden kuluessa kunkin matkan päättymisestä. Hakemuksesta ja kun erityistä syytä siihen on, voi asianomainen ministeriö myöntää korvauksen maksettavaksi siitä huolimatta, ettei laskua ole säädetyn kahden kuukauden kuluessa asianomaiselle viranomaiselle jätetty. Matkalaskut on ennen (ASO:n) lähettämistä asiallisesti tarkastettava ja hyväksyttävä, jonka suorittaa kyseisissä tapauksissa asutuslautakunnan tai virkatalolautakunnan puheenjohtaja.

6. Kuten edellä on mainittu, on matkalasku kirjoitettava vahvistetulle kaavakkeelle joko kirjoituskoneella, musteella tai kopiokynällä. Ns. kuulakärki- eli kuivamustekynä ei kelpaa. Lasku on kirjoitettava selvästi. On tarkistettava, että laskussa on laskuttajan osoite, joka samoin kuin allekirjoituskin on aina tekstaamalla selvennettävä. Aikamerkinnot on tehtävä erikseen matkoista ja toimituksista jokaiselta matkavuorokaudelta. Matkat (mainittava kylät tai vastaavat) ja toimitukset on esitettävä tapahtumajärjestyksessä ja on laskussa selitettävä toimituksen laatu ja mainittava kohteet, esim. tilojen nimet tai tunnusmerkit, niin että matkan saa selville helposti alusta loppuun. Laskuun on sitäpaitsi merkittävä kunkin asianomaisen matkan kohdalle, mitä kulkuneuvoa on käytetty.

Matkojen pituus on ilmoitettava kilometreissä käytettiinpä mitä kulku-  
neuvoa tahansa. Matkakustannukset merkitään kunkin matkan kohdalle  
ja päivärahat ja palkkiot matkalaskun loppuun. Paikka- ym. lippujen  
hinnat on merkittävä erikseen matkalipun hinnasta.

Matkalaskun laatijan *asuinpaikka* on laskussa *allevivattava*.

#### Summary:

### The lecture-course for State forest officers, 1956.

The State Board of Forestry arranged its usual continuation courses for state forest officers on December 10—11, 1956. This time the lectures all treated the same subject: the settlement of state lands. This concentration had its specific reasons. Settlement work based on the Settlement Act of 1936 was interrupted by the war and by the execution of the two Resettlement Acts of 1940 and 1945. To clear the tangle of accumulated petitions for settlement land and of undecided cases, the Central Board of Land Survey in spring 1956 established 4 offices for settlement boards, with headquarters at Oulu, Kajaani, Rovaniemi and Kittilä. This meant considerable intensification of the settlement work based on the Settlement Act of 1936.

As the Settlement Act and the statutes of its enforcement have been amended several times and the circulars and instructions issued previously are partly obsolete, the State Board of Forestry thought it necessary to invite to these courses representatives from all the branches of state administration, in the field and in the office, dealing with the settlement of state lands. Thus, beside those of the State Board of Forestry, representatives from the Settlement Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Association Tapio, and the district forestry boards also participated in the lectures and discussions of the meeting.

The lectures are here summarised in the order they were held during the meeting.

### The establishment of holdings and supplementary land lots on state land.

#### T. Marjanen

In establishing holdings and supplementary land lots on state land, the main considerations should be the arability of the land and the future profitability of the holding supplemented with state land. The Settlement Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in its circular to settlement boards of Nov. 20, 1939, has given instructions in the matter. Among other things the circular stipulates that petitions for settlement land must be carefully filled in and the statement of the board must be matter-of-fact and reveal the circumstances of the petitioner. The areas requested have to be precisely indicated. In establishing farms an attempt should be made to form large groups of farms, because of road construction, drainage and other basic works. The establishment of single farms in roadless regions should be avoided. The surroundings of populated centers should be settled first and dwelling sites should be placed in surroundings offering the inhabitants opportunities of remunerative work. In giving supplementary land the main requirement is that the petitioner has cleared all arable land on his farm for field and pasture. An additional condition for the surrender of supplementary forest land is that it is necessary as a source of wood for household use. The circular, however, is somewhat out-of-date and should be reformulated.

## Concentrated fellings in North Finland and the settlement question.

### A. Liifländer

In the administrative region of North Finland there are 2 951 million ha of state forests under economic management and 3 285 million ha not under management, 6 236 ha in all. Settlement activity mostly takes place in the area under economic management, in which for about 30 years concentrated fellings have also been carried out. In concentrated felling one object is to lower logging costs as much as possible and to find a practical solution to the labor problem. The fellings require the investment of considerable capital for:

1. road construction,
2. floatway improvement,
3. camp construction,
4. arrangement of communications, and
5. acquisition of material and machinery.

The initial investment for a big concentrated felling may rise to 25—30 million mks. This activity has so far produced in the North Finland region 460 logging camps providing housing for about 13 500 men and 3 700 horses. The area felled annually in the region varies between 30 000 and 40 000 ha. The concentrated fellings are badly disturbed by settlement activity in the same areas which may easily make the fellings unprofitable.

So far, about 251 000 ha of state land have been requisitioned for resettlement purposes in the region of North Finland and about 75 000 ha under the 1936 Settlement Act, making a total of 326 400 ha. Further demands in the near future are estimated to be about 439 500 ha. Settlement activity of this magnitude obviously endangers the planning and execution of profitable state forestry.

Moreover, the requisition of state lands endangers full employment in the region. Recent figures clearly indicate that unemployment is worst in communal areas where most state forests have been split up into private holdings, whereas there has been practically no unemployment in communities surrounded by vast state forests. These statistics also show that the main bulk of forest work is done by local farmers.

Bearing all this in mind, it seems important to take into account all the factors involved in settlement activity and to pay more attention to rational planning in the work, preferably as a part of regional planning.

### The establishment of farms and their profitability with particular reference to agriculture in North Finland.

#### P. O. Väisänen

It has been estimated that Finland still has about 1.6 million ha of arable land that technically and economically could be cleared into fields. The main part — about 1.3 million ha — lies in North Finland. The question then arises of whether conditions in North Finland are adequate for the establishment of farms and for profitable farming.

The actual growing season there is 25—42 days shorter than in southern Finland and there is a great danger of frost. A corresponding difference also exists in the grazing

season. Favorable light conditions, however, somewhat counterbalance the shortness of the growing season; this has been demonstrated by the crops obtained in the North. Humidity conditions there are not in general more unfavorable than in the South.

The gist of the problem of how to develop agriculture and to establish new farms in North Finland lies in the cultivation of swamps and the possibilities of its development. The clearing and cultivation of vast swamp areas could easily be organized in the form of big group settlements, and this would mean that road construction, electricity, drainage, school and other problems could be solved at a relatively low cost.

Although climate conditions in North Finland are not the best possible, agricultural activity here can be adapted to the nature with man's help. Recent records, however, are not optimistic on the possibilities of agriculture in North Finland. Where monetary income is small, the net income figures are still sadder, as only farms of the biggest size can yield a net income of some thousands of marks.

In the North a very small area of cultivated land on a farm cannot give a family adequate living opportunities. The forest belonging to the farm and work outside the farm add considerably to the earnings of the farmer. Thus, farmers with less than 10 ha of cultivated land obtained more money from outside earnings than from their own agricultural efforts, and even on the bigger farms, of which records were kept, about 1/5 of the total earnings of the farm were derived from outside sources.

Of all the farms with more than 2 ha of cultivated land in the administrative district of Oulu in 1950, about 80 % had less than 10 ha of field and 1.5 % had 30 ha or more; the corresponding figures for Lapland were 91.7 and 9.3 %. Thus, it is obvious that the income from agriculture in North Finland is very modest, and that the situation is in most cases impossible without the vital income obtained from own forests and outside earnings. Consequently, the ghost of unemployment is a very common guest in the North. The farms formed in North Finland under different settlement acts cannot all be considered profitable enterprises, not by far.

The view taken in the Resettlement Act that the farther north the site of the farm, the greater must be its size, must be considered as sound and true to conditions. The area of cultivated and arable land per farm should be increased to 50 converted field ha on ordinary swamp farms. This size would also bring opportunities for better mechanisation of the farms.

Almost without exception, the forest is an essential part of a Finnish farm and vitally important part for the profitability of the farm. Poor agricultural conditions have generally to be compensated by forest income.

### Forestry on settlement farms.

#### Viljo Lälja

The transferring of considerable forest areas from big to small holdings in settlement activity is considered to lead to a weakening of the possibilities of rational forest management and to a decrease in forest yield. The silvicultural condition of small farm forests has been found to be worse on average than that of big holdings. To ensure higher yields from Finland's forests, it is important to improve the opportunities for rational forest management on settlement and other small farms. A difficult economic situation often forces the forest owner into excessive fellings. The forest owner should, therefore, have adequate living opportunities. In the Resettlement

Act the earlier «forest for the household» principle was abandoned in favor of the so-called «supporting forest» principle, as it was generally considered that it is not possible on a small farm to earn a living by agriculture only and that some forestry must be connected to it. This requires active measures to improve the forests on settlement farms. Recently public aid has been granted for the purpose and foresters have been employed by district forestry boards to take care of these matters.

#### The question of valuable timber trees on settlement farms.

*Olavi Hyttinen*

In earlier settlement legislation the principle was generally accepted that the surrenderer of land was entitled to fell and take away all valuable timber trees, exceeding a minimum size, from the requisitioned area. This led in practice to fellings at a minimum diameter contrary to rational forest management. Therefore, the Settlement Act of 1936 decreed that the surrenderer of the land was entitled only to valuable timber trees measuring at least 18 cm at a height of 6 meters, not needed for the construction of the farm, and the felling of which could not be considered contrary to the laws and regulations on private forests. A result of the marking methods stipulated by the new Act was, however, that the after-measures required by the Private Forest Act were not carried out for a long time after the felling.

To remedy the situation the legislation was amended in 1954. The settlement board or settlement authority subsequently in charge has when necessary to ask the opinion of the appropriate district forestry board as to whether the marking of construction and other valuable timber has been carried out in accordance with the principles of the Private Forest Act. The Ministry of Agriculture has directed that such an opinion must always be secured, when valuable timber has been withheld or marked in the area. In 1955 the Central Forestry Association Tapio gave corresponding directions to district forestry boards on the silvicultural principles to be taken into account in such cases. It is therefore expected that in dealing with valuable timber trees in appropriations made under the 1936 Settlement Act a method acceptable to district forestry boards will be established.

As fellings to a minimum diameter hardly ever fulfill the requirements of rational forest management, it would be desirable for future settlement legislation to leave the right of full redemption for all timber to the settler.

#### The marking of construction and other valuable timber in the forests of settlement farms.

*P. Piepponen*

The marking of construction and other valuable timber in the forests of future settlement farms has been very difficult and has often led to conflicts. A circular by Central Forestry Association Tapio in 1955, which gave directions on the matter, meant a considerable step forward; since then it has been much easier in practice to arrive at results satisfactory to all parts concerned.

#### Arability research, its execution and information on the results.

*A. Kotiaho*

In 1925-1944 the Finnish Swamp Cultivating Association carried out research on the arability of swamps, mostly on state lands that were the main object of settlement work and the arability of which had been little explored. From 1945, the research has been transferred to the Settlement Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (ASO). Beside ASO, many lower settlement authorities have asked for arability investigations. In recent years 120 000 — 150 000 ha of land have been investigated every summer.

ASO is at present preparing special arability maps on the basis of the investigations and the results of future investigations will be marked directly onto the maps. The scale of the maps is — where possible — 1:20 000. Maps of some North Finnish communities are ready and investigations are going on rapidly in the North.

#### Technical and economic viewpoints in the establishment of a farm or a supplementary land lot.

*Urho Karisto*

The technical and economic aspects have to be considered already in deciding whether to start planning a settlement or to give up the idea because of the lack of technical and economic prerequisites.

The basic requirements for a farm are that

1. the area searched or planned has enough cultivated or arable land and a suitable site for the farm buildings;
2. the necessary forest for the farm can be obtained at a reasonable distance from the center;
3. the arable land and the planned center are close to roads or so situated that their connection to roads can be effected at a reasonable cost.

The same requirements have also to be taken into account when planning a supplementary land lot or other holdings. For a dwelling site it is also necessary to secure the continuous existence of outside earning opportunities. Detailed settlement plans must be based on reliable maps showing among other things the quality and location of the arable lands.

In cases where the arable part of the planned area requires basic draining, work on this should be started at an early stage, as it is a time-consuming task that may easily hamper and slow down the completion of the plan. The planning and carrying out of the draining as well as the road construction is best left to the district agricultural engineer.

At latest when the planned ditches have been marked in the field, it is time to start planning roads. Here economic considerations are always foremost.

Special attention must be paid to the comforts of settlement farms. The goal should be that farm inhabitants besides earning a livelihood, should have a chance to participate in the advantages offered by business centers. In addition, there must

be an opportunity for economic cooperation between the farms, and this is not possible over long distances. Obviously, the most advantageous form would be group settlement.

In fairly big settlement areas, sites must be reserved in the very beginning for public institutes and business enterprises, such as schools, sports areas, community centers, shops, service stations etc.

#### Calculation of yield value of forest land.

*Olavi Linnamies*

According to the Settlement Act, state land surrendered for settlement purposes should fetch the price that any sensible buyer would pay in buying the land for the purpose for which it is actually surrendered. In settlement executions the prices used in the evaluation are those of the time of surrender, in resettlement the prices of 1944 are still used.

Different editions of the Tapio Forestry Manual give directions on the matter, based upon a calculation system developed from the König-Faustmann formula by Professor Yrjö Ilvessalo and aiming at the determination of the value of forested land. This value exceeds the value of the bare forest land by the amount of afforestation costs.

In the new method for calculating the yield value of forest land given in the 13 th number of the Tapio Manual, the values of forest land are at a considerable lower level than in earlier editions. There are several reasons for this. In the calculations the rate of interest is now 5 % as compared with 4 1/2 % before, and the administrative costs have considerably increased, now that forest taxes, the forest management fee and the increased costs of silviculture because of higher wages have been taken into account.

#### Viewpoints worthy of consideration in evaluating settlement farms.

*E. Johansson*

In 1947, the Ministry of Agriculture issued new directions on the evaluation of settlement farms and supplementary land lots. The new directions differ from the old especially in the evaluation of so-called small timber, but also in some other points.

According to the new directions, arable land has to be valued at a price corresponding to its forest yield value. The old evaluation method was based upon forest site types and their common yield values. As arable land is a basic prerequisite for the profitability of a new farm, such land should be valued at a higher price per ha than corresponding forest land. This could be done by adopting a yield value for arable lands similar to that of forest land, but taking into account clearing and basic improvement costs instead of afforestation costs.

Small timber that can be sold immediately is to be priced at a fair, current, felling value at the time of the handing-over. «Other small timber» that is mostly used in the household, is also to be priced at fair, current values, but of this only a varying percentage is taken into account.

In the handing-over of settlements waste land is usually not valued at all. As the question, however, is of an object for sale and as land always has some kind of a value, even waste land should fetch a price even though it be lower than the price of the poorest land.

#### Evaluation of growing stock in the pricing of settlements and the composition of the total price of a farm.

*Veli-Kustavi Klemetti*

To determine the price of a farm, it is necessary to estimate the value of its different parts. Of these, the growing stock is one of the most important. In the Settlement Act the growing stock has been divided into two parts: valuable and small timber. Construction timber and valuable trees left on the farm are marked and measured tree by tree. Small timber is estimated by line survey in circular sample plots. At the same time it must be decided which part of the small timber can be immediately felled. This can, of course, be done in the must cleared for field. In the forest proper it would be possible to fell at once an amount of timber corresponding to a yield of 2—3 years. In normal cases other small timber forms the main source of household timber.

Construction timber is priced at half the price common in sales of small timber parcels in the community in question. On the other hand, a full price must be paid for other valuable timber left on the farm. Also that part of small timber which can be sold immediately, must be fully paid at fair current prices.

The directions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture stipulate that the value of the other small timber must usually be regarded as a part of the land. However, if the small timber in question can be considered to have any special value, a fair price must be fixed for it too. In that case, special attention must be paid to the proportion of industrial wood in the small timber. According to the directions no price is determined separately for young stands.

In determining the total price of a farm, the decisive factor is always, in accordance with the Settlement Act, that the price must be what any sensible buyer would pay for it. The total price obtained by adding up the value of the different parts must be lowered to such a reasonable price, and, among other things, clearing and construction costs must be taken into account. The reduction does not affect the prices of the construction and other valuable timber. The location of the farm in relation to marketing centers, the demand for different products and connections with centers are factors affecting the size of the reduction and must be taken into account. In determining the total price of a farm, comparisons should be made with prices fetched in sales of farms in the community in question; if this information is lacking, each case must be thoroughly considered on its own merits. In state purchases of farms for settlement purposes the average reduction over the entire country has been 30.9 %, the reduction being bigger for big estates and smaller for small farms. As supplementary land lots are usually attached to holdings on which most of the parts are prepared, a smaller reduction rate could perhaps be used for them.

**Special offices for settlement boards, their employees and the organisation of field work.**

*Pentti K. Leino*

In the spring of 1956 four special settlement board offices were established in the North, with headquarters at Oulu, Kajaani, Rovaniemi and Kittilä. Practically all settlement projects still pending under the 1936 Act in North Finland have been transferred to these offices. Wars and resettlement activity had caused a real jam in dealing with petitions, which total 2500—3000 in the two northern districts alone. Thus, concentration of the work and the assignment of special personnel for the purpose was urgently needed.

The three former offices have three engineers each and the Kittilä office two. The offices also employ technical assistants and office clerks. After the boundaries of the planned farms have been fixed in the field, the forest surveys and the marking have to be done by local state foresters as an addition to their everyday duties. Before long this will be too much extra work for the foresters and the completion of the executions will be hampered. State forest districts should, therefore, employ additional personnel specially for this work or the offices should have the right to employ forest technicians to carry out timber tallies and forest markings under the guidance of foresters.

**Charging for travel, daily allowances and fees in settlement work.**

*Eero Nieminen*

The lecture explained how to travel on settlement business, how travel claims should be written to be acceptable, and how daily allowances and fees should be paid and accounted for.

**Publications of the Society of Forestry in Finland:**

ACTA FORESTALIA FENNICA. Contains scientific treatises dealing mainly with forestry in Finland and its foundations. The volumes, which appear at irregular intervals, generally contain several treatises.

SILVA FENNICA. Contains essays and short investigations mainly on forestry in Finland. Published at irregular intervals.

**Die Veröffentlichungsreihen der Forstwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft in Finnland:**

ACTA FORESTALIA FENNICA. Enthalten wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen vorwiegend über die finnische Waldwirtschaft und ihre Grundlagen. Sie erscheinen in unregelmässigen Abständen in Bänden, von denen jeder im allgemeinen mehrere Untersuchungen enthält.

SILVA FENNICA. Diese Veröffentlichungsreihe enthält Aufsätze und kleinere Untersuchungen vorwiegend zur Waldwirtschaft Finnlands. Sie erscheint in zwangloser Folge.

**Publications de la Société forestière de Finlande:**

ACTA FORESTALIA FENNICA. Contient des études scientifiques principalement sur l'économie forestière en Finlande et sur ses bases. Paraît à intervalles irréguliers en volumes dont chacun contient en général plusieurs études.

SILVA FENNICA. Contient des articles et de petites études principalement sur l'économie forestière de Finlande. Paraît à intervalles irréguliers.