

curious document to the All-Union State Planning Committee. It states that in accordance with a decision made by the Councils of People's Deputies,

How have officials in the USSR State Forestry Committee and the RSFSR forestry departments responded to these new conditions? Their first reaction was to try to apply "pressure" on the Soviets of People's Deputies which were "obstructing" the fulfillment of the five-year plan. As is well known, nothing came of this plan. Then they had to think seriously about the after-effects of a strategy which was based on immediate economic advantages. Obtaining permission from the directing organizations to effect a sharp reduction in the spraying plan was actually not difficult. This year the RSFSR Ministry of Forestry will use toxic chemicals to tend only 50,000 hectares of young forests. This is eight times less than was planned previously. How then, however, are we to "fight against the undesirable replacement of species on vast tracts of land?" We have not been allocated a larger work force.

It must be stated that industry headquarters are completely fazed by this problem. The industry attempted through the USSR State Planning Committee to request that the "Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya" Association of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee substitute less toxic preparations such as Utal and Fosulin (which are made in Soviet factories out of Hungarian raw materials) for butyl ether. Unfortunately, nothing came of this since the agricultural sector itself is supplied with less than 30% of its own requirements in these preparations. There is no discernable progress being made in our attempts to establish contracts with foreign companies. The USSR State Forestry Committee has not been working on types of chemical spraying