

A. "This approach is essentially incorrect. As soon as it begins to take hold, there will be a shift in the direction of a consumer attitude to the forest. Such is already the psychology of the manager. The pursuit of immediate profit leads to neglect of the long-term goals of forestry. We have ample examples of this.

I maintain that the State has an obligation to seek funds for the conduct of forestry, for reforestation, conservation and protection of the forest. As I said earlier, this problem can be solved through the stumpage price. This makes it all the more important to keep in mind the exacerbated ecological problems. If we think only of the immediate profit, neglecting the interests of tomorrow, we shall simply eat up our forest capital and will be held responsible for this by our descendents".

Q. "But do you not think that we have already done quite enough to ensure that our descendants will not have reason to be grateful to us?"

A. "Yes, the problem of forest utilization in the country has become extremely acute due to some sort of fatal shortage of timber products. An intensive felling of the best stands is being done. This is the result of imperfect planning, and a desire to obtain more and cheaper timber in accessible regions. This practice has come down to us from the early thirties, when the principle of sustained yield was denounced as anathema in that it was not in accord with the program of accelerated industrialization of the country. Our misfortune and our culpability lies in the fact that until now the planning of logging has been based not on the availability of forest resources, but on existing