

profit-and-loss accounting and self-financing, we can no longer live in the expectation of repaying our debts and relying on the State to seek funds for the financing of forestry. We must begin to earn these funds ourselves.

The suggestion that operating expenditures for forestry be financed from the stumpage and the assumption that this will be sufficient is incorrect. It is incorrect because today, the funds being received by USSR Goskomles from the State budget are approximately 400 million roubles in excess of the total stumpage.

The question arises, where are additional sources of financing for forestry to be found? In our view, this problem can be resolved by setting up integrated enterprises and by redistributing the profits earned from sales of end product between the foresters, the loggers and the woodworking industries.

If the forest complex does not itself earn the funds which will provide for an enhanced regeneration of the forests and for their conservation and protection, then we shall indeed "eat through our forest lands and be held accountable for this by the generations to come."

In the last few years the problem of supplying the country with timber has been greatly exacerbated. Solving it is not only the task of the timber industry, but of forestry as well. However, if we compare the state of the forest lands and the situation in regard to forest use, we shall see that on the one hand, the dynamics of the overall main indices of the forest lands are improving, while on the other, in the areas where the logging enterprises