

machine builders, who are not producing the special equipment whereby broken ends and top-and-lop could be utilized commercially. We lack the facilities for transporting chips from the taiga. I refer particularly to the Gatchina-based plant of the USSR Ministry of Chemical Machine Building, which undertook to supply URP-1 units. But in the end its enthusiasm didn't run to more than six of them.

Another failing is that the broad-leaved species are being poorly utilized. In the woodlands these mature and overmature stands comprise 4.8 billion cubic metres. With the exception of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic region, they are reluctant to take "foliage" from the taiga. This especially the case in Siberia and the Far East. In the European part of the country alone, 39 million cubic metres of it are being incompletely utilized every year. At the same time, of every 103 million cubic metres extracted, only 70 are being sent for processing. Included in this figure are about 30 million cubic metres for sawmill products and packaging; 8.3 for the pulp-and-paper mills; 11.5 for board production; and 8 million cubic metres for production of plywood and matches.

If the wood from broad-leaved trees is unsuitable for lumber why isn't it being used for decorative purposes in housing? All the inside doors of houses, for example, could be made from it. In panel houses, it is permissible to manufacture up to 60 per cent of the components from "foliage". But alas! we know all this and are doing virtually nothing.

What is needed is an immediate change in the "psychology" of our attitude towards secondary raw material. Today, it is worth its weight in gold. In