

are engaged in measuring the wood manually. Moreover, by using outdated methods, they are allowing major inaccuracies to go unnoticed.

Even the very approach to the evaluation procedure needs to be reviewed. It's high time to get away from the term "wastes". Today, not only chips, but also wood culls, half logs, batten, scobs and even bark constitute a valuable raw material for those enterprises concerned with the all-round chemical processing of wood. For it is being used very inefficiently.

At present, only 19 per cent of the output of Soviet pulp-and-paper mills is derived from "wastes". In Canada, the percentage is 44.3, in the USA - it is 39.1, and in Sweden - 29.5. An unused resource? Unquestionably. In board production in the USSR, secondary raw material accounts for 40 to 50 per cent, whereas in the advanced countries the proportion is 80 to 85 per cent. Even the raw material which we often list in the 'used' column is only partially reaching the production lines. Not infrequently, valuable lumpy wastes from sawmilling and woodworking end up in the furnace. The mills in Siberia and the Far East are particularly wasteful.

Let us continue the comparison: in the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, from every 1000 cubic metres of sawn up raw material we are manufacturing only 100 cubic metres of chips for industrial use. In the USA this index equals 280 cubic metres.

The problem of converting the wood residues left at the felling sites into pulp chips remains unresolved. It is not only the loggers who are answerable for this. It is also attributable to our