

tonnes were received, this means that the main suppliers of waste paper - the procurement organizations for Izhevsk, Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm', Sverdlovsk, Tyumen', Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan - had for the most part, honoured their contractual obligations.

A different picture is being sketched this year. The impression created is that the procurement officials of many cities have no intention whatsoever of fulfilling the contracts for deliveries of raw material. And this in spite of the fact that the enterprise has extended practically all of its own contracts for the supply of waste paper.

Nor is USSR Gosplan (State Planning Commission) in a position to alter the observed trend. How else to explain the fact that the suppliers didn't turn a hair on receiving its letter of January 20, 1989 regarding an additional allocation of 13,000 tonnes of waste paper?

What is the reason for this? The answer, it seems to me, is to be found in a telegram from Deputy Chairman Petrovskii of Kazakhgosplan, which reads: "Pursuant to session of Kazakhstani government and delivery of 15,000 tonnes of waste paper for export, procurement organizations unable conclude agreement with you for delivery 5,000 tonnes waste paper in 1989."

In short, this is a repeat of the situation reported in "Pravda" under the heading "The Phoenix Bird" (March 9, 1989). To recapitulate, some economic planners had arranged for the sale of scrap metal abroad. After selling it there for a song, they purchased various articles made from our scrap metal for three times as much. Today, we have a