

Meanwhile, one need not look far for an example of how to deal with the situation. The Kamenogorsk paper plant, which was formerly a workshop of the "Svetogorsk" Association and is located 20 kilometres away, was in similar straits. The sanitation-epidemiological station was planning to close it down by the beginning of the year. The "Komus" cooperative leased the Kamenogorsk paper factory and within the space of three months, jointly with the inventor, designed, built and installed a Kopylov filter, with the result that it succeeded in achieving the planned indices for waste discharge and obtaining authorization from the State Committee for the Environment to operate at full capacity.

The Department of Paper Products of USSR Gossnab has repeatedly appealed to the management of USSR Minlesprom, to Deputy Minister V. Chuiko who is responsible for the development of the pulp-and-paper industry, and to the management of the "Svetogorsk" Association, with a request that they make use of the positive experience gained and through the introduction of filters, hold on to the manufacture of 44,000 tonnes of boxboard at the Combine. However, at the Ministry and in the "Svetogorsk" Association they remain indifferent to the needs of the country. The "Komus" cooperative, by the way, is prepared to manufacture and help with the phasing-in of a Kopylov filter for the "Svetogorsk" Association.

Another example is provided by the Stupinskii board factory. There, specialised capacities have been created for the production of 175,000 tonnes of boxboard. It is planned to manufacture 35,000 tonnes of packing board and 140,000 tonnes of boxboard in 1990. In view of the acute shortage of boxboard, the Department of Paper Products of USSR Gossnab has repeatedly requested