

climates, but this did not prove transferable to Kherson. As was reported earlier in this newspaper, after the first reed harvests, the root system of the reeds was damaged by the wheels of Soviet tractors and scythes, and the hydrological system of the plains was altered. It became obvious at this point that the factory could not exist on grass alone and the urgent need to switch over to processing another type of raw material was apparent.

Perhaps it was this original mistake which made the factory flexible in dealing with various production problems. This factory was the first to begin using deciduous wood exclusively.

First, however, the wood had to be transported to the Kherson Pulp and Paper Factory. Unfortunately, transporters and suppliers do not always fulfill their obligations to the letter. As a result, the factory has difficulties even today with timber supplies. It was this difficulty with obtaining raw materials that served as the stimulus to create poplar plantations near the factory.

S. Vaikhansky, Director of the Kherson Pulp and Paper Factory, was the first to advance the proposal to create these plantations in 1969. The next 10 years were then spent knocking on doors and working out the details. Those who knew the ups and downs of Vaikhansky's struggle to put his idea into practice sometimes felt it was time to give up, but the persistence of those who supported the proposal finally won the day.

The experimental production of the pulp from fast-growing poplars has already been carried out at the Kherson Pulp and Paper Factory. Various types of paper, including high-quality coated paper which was