

First, let's go back about fifteen years. At that time, workers at the Krasnoyarsk Khimvolokno (Chemical Fibre) Industrial Association went up in the world, dramatically increasing their output. Those were the years when the Krasnoyarsk workers held a solid lead in industry competition among allied enterprises. They had something to be proud of: the lowest basic raw resources and materials consumption rates and the least waste, with a concurrent sharp rise in textile yarn-making speed. The yarn that they turned out almost invariably merited the quality seal and first-grade stamp. The Krasnoyarsk chemical workers' output exceeded the textile industries' capacities by almost a third. They were helped to work in this way by their subcontracting plants - the workers of the Amur Pulp and Paperboard Combine, who delivered excellent-quality, i.e., Grade I, viscose sulfite pulp.

It would seem that such collaboration should have only strengthened with every passing year. Instead, this is what happened. Beginning in 1979, the Krasnoyarsk workers suddenly began receiving Grade II, and from 1980 Grade III, pulp, in ever-increasing quantities. To make my point, I shall quote a few telling figures. In 1976 the Krasnoyarsk chemical workers received 99.25 percent Grade I pulp and only hundredths of a percent of Grade II pulp. By as early as 1983, however, the picture had gone the other way: the percentages for first and second grades were 8.1 and 83.1 respectively, and on top of this, Grade III pulp had appeared in the amount of 8.8 percent.

In 1984 the authorities established for the Amur Pulp and Paperboard Combine a new production program, nowhere scheduling the manufacture of