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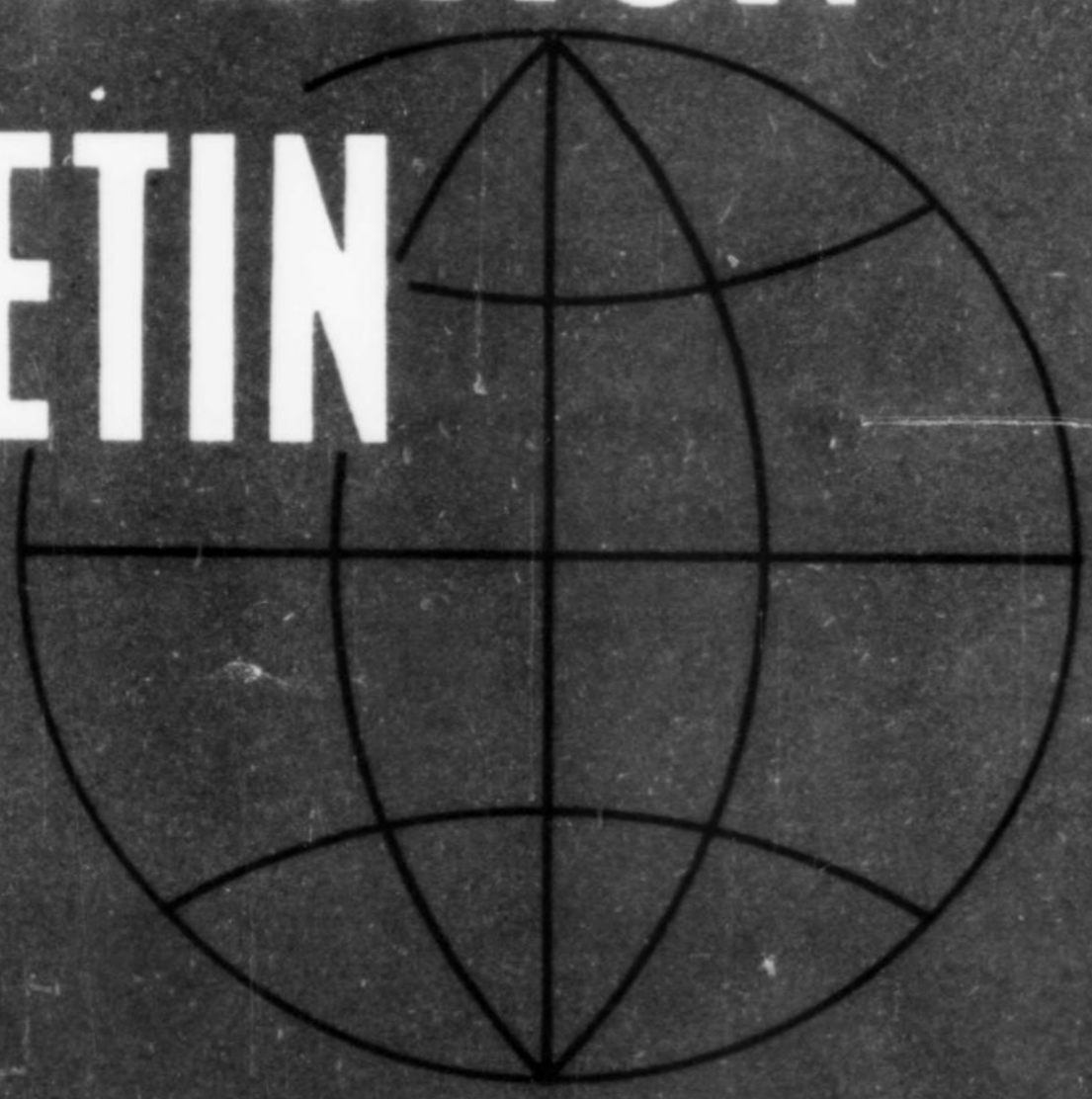

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

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Twenty-Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Documents and Resolutions

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RESOLUTION OF THE 25TH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE "REPORT OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE PARTY IN HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY" DELIVERED BY L. I. BREZHNEV

Having heard and discussed the Report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, L. I. Brezhnev, on the work of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Party's immediate tasks in home and foreign policy, the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union resolves:

1. Wholly and fully to approve the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

2. To approve the Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU and to propose that all Party organisations should be guided in their activity by the provisions and objectives set forth by L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee's Report.

FREEDOM FOR THE PRISONERS OF IMPERIALISM AND REACTION!

Statement of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

March 1, 1976

Expressing the will of the Soviet Communists, of the entire Soviet people, the 25th Congress of the CPSU solemnly proclaims its fraternal and unbreakable solidarity with the Communists, with all fighters against imperialism and reaction, and above all with the victims of fascist repressions, those who are incarcerated in concentration camps and prisons, and who are subjected to brutal torture. The inhuman ordeal that has fallen to their lot is the class revenge for their heroic participation in the noble struggle for the interests of the working people, for the triumph of the ideals of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Despite the angry protests of broad sections of world opinion, the fascist junta in Chile continues to trample on all norms of law and to keep in confinement the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, Luis Corvalan, the outstanding son of the Chilean people and a prominent figure of the world communist movement.

The Congress demands in all firmness:

Release Luis Corvalan!

Release our comrades–members of the Communist Party of Chile leadership J. Cademartori and J. Montes, leaders of the Socialist Party E. Ponce and C. Lorca, other Popular Unity leaders, and the thousands of other prisoners of the fascist regime–Communists, Socialists, all patriots and democrats!

In Uruguay, the authorities have started another wave of repressions against the progressive forces. We demand: Release Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay J. Pérez and J. L. Macera; release all Uruguayan Communists, the President of the Broad Front of Uruguay L. Seregni and other democrats!

Antonio Maydana, Chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party, has been kept in prison for 18 years. A tyrannical military dictatorship holds sway over the whole country. Release Antonio Maydana! Release M. A. Soler, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party, and hundreds of other Paraguayan patriots!

In recent years, two General Secretaries of the Guatemalan Party of Labour, B. Alvarado Monzon and U. Alvarado Arellano, were brutally killed in quick succession in Guatemala. In Brazil, leading members of the Communist Party and the democratic opposition are disappearing without a trace in prisons. In Argentina, the reactionary forces are subjecting the Communist Party and other progressive organisations to systematic terror. Terror does not cease in Haiti.

The Congress expresses its resolute protest against all these persecutions, and demands an end to them.

Outstanding leaders of the national liberation movement of Africa–Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the Party of African Independence of Guinea-Bissau

and the Cape Verde Islands, and Eduardo Mondlane, President of the Front of National Liberation of Mozambique–lost their lives at the hands of imperialist agents.

The racists' rule over the peoples of the South African Republic, Namibia and Zimbabwe is a challenge to the conscience of mankind. Inhuman treatment by jailers caused the death of Bram Fisher, an outstanding humanitarian and an unbending fighter against racism and social injustice. Many leaders of the Communist Party of South Africa, the oldest Communist Party on the African continent, are kept in prison in appalling conditions. Disgrace upon the racists and their henchmen! Release all participants in the national liberation movement in the south of Africa!

Thousands of Communists have been killed in Indonesia. To this day there are tens of thousands of political prisoners in prisons and concentration camps. Release the Communists, all the patriots of Indonesia!

On Palestinian territory occupied by Israel, fighters against aggression and for the sacred right of their people to have their own independent state, are arrested and kept in prison.

In Spain the authorities still refuse to restore legitimate freedom to many hundreds of political prisoners–Communists, Socialists and other democrats. The Congress supports all those who champion the just cause of the Spanish people.

The Congress emphatically condemns the persecution of and discrimination against Communists, consistent champions of peace and the security of peoples, the most dedicated fighters for the interests of working people and for a better future for mankind. The Congress declares its full support for the heroes and persecuted fighters in the revolutionary and liberation movement and sends them its fraternal greetings.

The 25th Congress of the CPSU supports and approves the proposal made in the report delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for erecting in Moscow, as a symbol of the Soviet Communists' undying devotion to the great cause of proletarian internationalism, a memorial to the heroes of the international communist, working-class and national liberation movement, to the selfless fighters for people's happiness, who fell at the hands of the class enemy.

From the experience of the heroic Bolshevik Party and of many generations of revolutionaries of other countries we know that any attempt to halt the march of history by terror is doomed to failure.

The 25th Congress of the CPSU calls on all the Communists of the world, on the working people of all countries, on all public and political organisations, to intensify the struggle to end the terror and repressions against the vanguard forces of progress, democracy and socialism, and to fight for the release of all prisoners of reaction.

The CPSU, the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will always and steadfastly follow the Leninist traditions of active solidarity with their comrades-in-arms in the struggle for great and noble aims, and will always be faithful to proletarian internationalism.

DECISION OF THE 25TH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE CC CPSU DRAFT "GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1976-1980"

Having heard and discussed the Report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade A. N. Kosygin, on the Guidelines for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1976-1980, the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union resolves:

To approve the Guidelines for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1976-1980 which have been fully approved in the course of a nationwide discussion.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR shall, on the basis of the Guidelines, ensure the elaboration of a State Five-Year Economic Development Plan of the USSR for 1976-1980, broken down for the years of the five-year period, and for the ministries and departments of the USSR and the Union republics.

While elaborating the Tenth Five-Year Plan consideration shall be given to proposals made at the 25th CPSU Congress, at Party Congresses in the Union

republics, and at Party conferences in the territories, regions, cities and districts, at meetings of primary Party organisations and at meetings of working people and in the press, as well as in letters sent by workers, collective farmers, engineers and technical personnel, and workers in science and culture.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR shall submit, in September 1976, a draft of the State Five-Year Economic Development Plan of the USSR for 1976-1980 for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The 25th CPSU Congress considers the elaboration and implementation of the new five-year plan of development of the socialist economy an extremely important economic and political task of all Party, government, trade union, YCL and economic organisations.

COMMUNIQUE ON THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

A Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that was elected at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held on March 5, 1976.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously elected Comrade L. I. Brezhnev General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously elected the following members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee:

Comrades L. I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, A. A. Grechko, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, A. P. Kirilenko, A. N. Kosygin, F. D. Kulakov, D. A. Kunayev, K. T. Mazurov, A. Ya. Pelshe, N. V. Podgorny, G. V. Romanov, M. A. Suslov, D. F. Ustinov, and V. V. Shcherbitsky.

Comrades G. A. Aliyev, P. N. Demichev, P. M. Masherov, B. N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, and

M. S. Solomentsev were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau.

Comrades L. I. Brezhnev, M. A. Suslov, A. P. Kirilenko, F. D. Kulakov, D. F. Ustinov, B. N. Ponomaryov, I. V. Kapitonov, V. I. Dolgikh, K. F. Katushev, M. V. Zimyanin, and K. U. Chernenko were elected secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenary Meeting endorsed the appointment of Comrade A. Ya. Pelshe Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee.

CONCLUDING SPEECH BY LEONID BREZHNEV AT THE CLOSING OF THE CONGRESS

March 5, 1976

Comrade delegates,

The first Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee elected by the 25th Congress of our Party has just ended its work. Allow me to report on the results of the work of this Plenary Meeting.

At this Plenary Meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion, the Central Committee of the Party unanimously elected its governing bodies.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously elected Comrade L. I. Brezhnev General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenary Meeting also unanimously elected the following comrades members of the Political Bureau: L. I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, A. A. Grechko, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, A. P. Kirilenko, A. N. Kosygin, F. D. Kulakov, D. A. Kunayev, K. T. Mazurov, A. Ya. Pelshe, N. V. Podgorny, G. V. Romanov, M. A. Suslov, D. F. Ustinov, V. V. Shcherbitsky.

The following comrades were elected Alternate Members of the Political Bureau: G. A. Aliev, P. N. Demichev, P. M. Masherov, B. N. Ponomaryov, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentsev.

The following comrades were elected Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee: L. I. Brezhnev, M. A. Suslov, A. P. Kirilenko, F. D. Kulakov, D. F. Ustinov, B. N. Ponomaryov, I. V. Kapitonov, V. I. Dolgikh, K. F. Katushev, M. V. Zimyanin, K. U. Chernenko.

Comrade A. Ya. Pelshe was approved as Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU elected Comrade G. F. Sizov its Chairman.

Comrade delegates,

The members of the newly elected Central Committee of the Party have asked me to express to the Congress delegates their wholehearted gratitude for the trust placed in them. Allow me to assure you that the Central Committee as a whole, and the Political Bureau and Secretariat which it has elected, will do their utmost to measure up to the responsibility placed on them.

Quite naturally, we believe that our main task is to ensure implementation of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, which means ensuring the achievement of new major victories for the cause of communism and the cause of peace.

Dear comrades, the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has come to a close.

The Congress has discussed the results of the past five-year period, attentively and objectively analysed the experience acquired, and examined our plans for the future. We now have a better realisation of where the new sources, new reserves for further growth lie,

and a clearer understanding of the tasks facing the Party.

The Congress has determined the Party's principled political line for the coming years.

Comrades, our 25th Congress has outlined new horizons in the struggle for further developing the country's might, for raising the Soviet people's living standards, and for bettering our entire social life. It has also put forward new concrete tasks in the sphere of foreign policy, in the struggle for peace and international co-operation, for the freedom and independence of the nations.

The plans approved by the Congress are challenging and not easy to fulfil. The tasks which it has set are very serious tasks. But we are sure, comrades, we are quite sure that these plans will be realised, that these tasks will be fulfilled. After all, since their purpose is to bring about greater prosperity for our socialist Homeland, and secure a happy life in peace for the Soviet people they will, without doubt, have the support of all the Soviet people.

Comrades, the work of our Congress has, in a manner of speaking, gone far beyond the limits of this hall. One could say that it has reached out to all the Party organisations, to the factories and the scientific institutes, to the collective and state farms and fields, across the whole of our vast country. Millions of Soviet people sought to mark the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with good deeds and by getting the very best results in their work. The number of remarkable results of this shock work, of this lofty emulation is immense. Let me recall only some of them.

The atomic ice-breaker *Sibir* has been launched ahead of schedule. The family of Soviet passenger cars has been increased by the new *Moskvitch* and VAZ

models. An important stage in the assembly of the giant 350-passenger IL-86 airliner has been completed ahead of schedule, and test flights of the new Yak-42 plane have been started. The working people of Leningrad have built the country's most powerful turbine generator with a capacity of 1.2 million kw, while the Zeya Hydroelectric Power Plant, the first such plant in the Far East, at the other end of the country, has been made operational. In the south, the main operations in building the first, 400-kilometre section of the North Crimea Canal have been completed, while new deposits of polymetallic ores, iron ore and apatites have been discovered in the North-East of the country. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has received and started to operate the world's largest, unique optical telescope.

Those are some of the Soviet people's splendid achievements to mark the 25th Congress of their Communist Party! This, comrades, is the most powerful and most effective demonstration of the unity of purpose, thought and deed of the Party and the people in our society. Every participant in these heroic undertakings, whether a member of the Communist Party or not, has, in effect, made a contribution to the work of our Congress.

The Party highly appreciates this contribution as a remarkable expression of Soviet patriotism and concern for our common great cause of communist construction.

Or take another thing–the endless stream of thousands upon thousands of letters and telegrammes addressed to our Congress, arriving daily and hourly and still coming in. They cannot be read without emotion and pride for our Soviet man–the politically mature and active citizen of the Land of the Soviets–an ardent patriot and internationalist.

The information bulletins published at the Congress kept you informed day by day, comrade dele-

gates, of the content of this documentary chronicle of a kind. They contained reports of impressive production achievements, warm greetings and good wishes, sincere accounts by working people of what they cherish most, of the Soviet way of life, of peace and creative effort. This is an expression of the tremendous enthusiasm of millions of working people, the vibrant pulse of a great and mighty power engaged in communist construction.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on your behalf, on behalf of the Congress, to express sincere gratitude to all those who have addressed the Party forum expressing their feelings and thoughts, which spring from solicitous concern for public affairs, for the Homeland's continued prosperity, from boundless support of the Party's Leninist line.

Allow me also to express profound gratitude to our foreign comrades, friends and people of good will in the socialist and capitalist countries, and in the newly liberated countries who on the eve of and during the Congress sent in tens of thousands of letters with warm greetings and best wishes for our Party, our country and the Soviet people.

Comrades,

More than 100 delegations of Communist and Workers' Parties, national democratic parties and movements have taken part in the work of our Congress.

Here, from this rostrum, and also at numerous meetings and rallies in various cities of our country, our brothers by class from other countries have expressed many warm feelings for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for our country and our people. They spoke of the CPSU's historic mission in blazing the trail for the peoples to socialism and communism. They spoke of our country's role in the struggle for peace for all the nations.

We are grateful for these expressions and, for our part, assure the Communists, workers and all fighters for national and social freedom in all countries that the Communists and all the people of the Soviet Union will continue to be equal to their internationalist tasks in the future as well!

Dear comrades, we are a relatively small number of delegates–only about 5,000. But those who elected us number more than fifteen and a half million. Allow me, on behalf of the Congress, to convey our ardent militant greetings to all the Communists of our country, and to wish them success in their undertakings, in their plans, in their life.

We are well aware that all of us will have to work long and hard to reach the planned objectives. Every Communist, every Party organisation, every Party committee must make a contribution to fulfilling the Congress decisions. They must be translated into concrete targets and plans. We must consolidate and sustain the spirit, the working rhythm generated by the pre-Congress emulation. The Central Committee is sure that this will be done.

Comrades, comments in the international press about our Congress, including bourgeois press comments, note the cohesion and optimism of the Soviet Communists, and the peaceable, stable and confident character of the CPSU's policy. I think that we can all agree with this appraisal.

The history of our Leninist Party has been marked by a remarkable constellation of congresses. Each of them has been an important milestone in the life of the Party and the country. There is no doubt, comrades, that the 25th Congress will rank among them as a special and unique congress, as a congress of great accomplishments, which has been keynoted by realism and efficiency, calm confidence in our strength, confi-

dence in fresh victories for our great cause of communist construction, our struggle for a just and lasting peace in the world!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

May the glory of the heroic Soviet people resound through the centuries!

May there be lasting peace for all the people of our planet!

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, forward to fresh victories in building communism!

GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1976-1980

By implementing the decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist Party, have made a new big step forward in building the material and technical basis of communism, in raising the living standard and ensuring the country's security.

The economic strength of the country has grown notably, and the effectiveness of social production has increased. Socialist production relations have continued to develop. The social structure of Soviet society has been improved. The process of gradual elimination of the essential differences between mental and physical labour, between town and countryside has continued.

The ideological and political unity of Soviet society and the community of peoples of our multi-national country have become still stronger. Socialist democracy has developed, and the production and public activities of the Soviet people have increased.

The advanced socialist society which has been built

in the USSR has demonstrated once again the enormous possibilities and advantages of the system of planned economy that knows no unemployment, inflation and crises which are shaking the capitalist world.

Major successes have been achieved in foreign policy, in the implementation of the Peace Programme, evolved by the 24th Congress of the Party. The international positions of the Soviet Union have been consolidated. Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries has been strengthened. The influence of socialism on the course of world developments has increased. The process of easing international tensions has developed.

All our accomplishments are the result of the unremitting efforts of the working class, the collective farmers, the intelligentsia, the working people of all the Union Republics, and of nation-wide socialist emulation. The leading and guiding role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and its many-sided organizing and political activities in mobilizing the Soviet people for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural advancement have been manifested with fresh force.

1. Main Results of the Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1971-1975

The Soviet economy in the last five years has developed in conformity with the Directives of the 24th Congress of the CPSU.

The principal socio-economic tasks of the 9th Five-Year Plan have been carried out. The scale of production has increased and its technical level has risen. The material and technical base of all the sectors of the national economy has been strengthened.

The economy of the USSR has been developing at a high and steady rate. The national income, used for a consumption and accumulation, has gone up by 28 per cent, and its absolute increment amounted to 76,000 million roubles. About four-fifths of the increase in the national income have been due to higher productivity of social labour. The basic production assets have grown by 50 per cent, amounting to more than 800,000 million roubles at the end of 1975. Labour productivity in industry has risen by 34 per cent, in agriculture (in average annual terms), by 22 per cent, in construction, by 29 per cent, and in railway transport, by 24 per cent.

The volume of industrial production has increased by 43 per cent. The structure of industry has been improved. The share of those sectors which to the greatest extent determine technological progress and the effectiveness of the national economy–the engineering, power, chemical and petrochemical industries–in the total volume of industrial production has gone up from 31 per cent in 1970 to 36 per cent in 1975.

The list of major products of which the Soviet Union is now the world's biggest producer has been expanded.

The engineering industry output has increased 1.7 times, including computers, 4.3 times, instruments and automation facilities, 1.9 times, and motor vehicles, more than 2 times.

The fuel and power base has been strengthened substantially. The output of electricity, and the extraction of oil, gas and coal have increased. The atomic power industry has been further developed.

The production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastics, cement and other materials has been expanded. The manufacture of mineral fertilizers has increased 1.6 times exceeding 90 million tons in 1975.

The production of consumer goods has risen by 37 per cent, including cultural and household goods, by 60 per cent. The variety of commodities has been increased and their quality improved.

The long-term programme for raising agricultural production, designed not only for accomplishing current tasks, but also for creating the prerequisites for the further development of this important sector, has consistently been implemented. The material and technical base of agriculture has continuously been strengthened. In the five-year period, capital investments in this sector have amounted to 131,000 million roubles, which is 49,000 million roubles more than in the 8th Five-Year Plan period. The mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, and land improvement work have been conducted on a wide scale. The agricultural sector has been supplied with 1,700,000 tractors, more than 1,100,000 lorries, and 15,800 million roubles worth of farm machinery and many other kinds of equipment. The collective and state farms have been provided with over 300 million tons of mineral fertilizers.

In 1971-75, with funds supplied by the state and by collective farms, 4.6 million hectares of irrigated land have been put into use, and 4.4 million hectares of water-logged arable farmland have been drained. New large-scale irrigation and drainage systems have been built in many areas of the country. The Saratov and Great Stavropol (second stage) canals have been built, while work on the irrigation of land in the Hungry Steppe is in its final stage.

Despite the extremely unfavourable weather conditions, the average annual gross output of agriculture has increased by 13 per cent in comparison with the previous five-year period. The yearly average in the production of grain amounted to 181.5 million tons,

meat, 14 million tons, and milk, 87.4 million tons, which is much more than in the 8th Five-Year Plan period. Considerable success has been achieved in cotton-growing: the average annual harvest of cotton amounted to 7.7 million tons as compared to 6.1 million tons in the period of 1966-70.

All kinds of transport in the country have been further developed. New railway lines, totalling 3,600 km, have been put into service. As much as 4,800 km of railways have been electrified. More than 5,000 km of second tracks have been laid. Construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway has begun. About 56,000 km of main pipelines, and 89,000 km of hard-surfaced motorways have been built, and airline routes have been extended. Ocean-going and inland water transport system has been replenished with powerful modern types of vessels, and the civil air service, with the newest types of planes and helicopters.

Communications service for the population and the national economy has been improved, and radio broadcasting and television have been further developed.

Capital construction has been carried out on a big scale. The total volume of capital investments in the five-year period exceeded 500,000 million roubles. In industry alone, about 2,000 major enterprises and a large number of other projects with up-to-date equipment have been put into operation. Among them are the Leningrad atomic power station with a capacity of 2 million kw, a blast furnace with a capacity of 5,000 cu. m at the Krivoi Rog iron and steel mill, and new capacities at a chemical plant in Navoi, and at an aluminium works and a timber complex in Bratsk. Plants for the production of 38 million tons of mineral fertilizers a year have been put into operation. Construction has been completed on hundreds of enterprises of light industry and the food industry.

Considerable work has been carried out to modernize and expand existing enterprises. Modernization work has been done at such large enterprises as the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the Urals Heavy Engineering Works, the Likhachov (Moscow) and Gorky Motor Works, the Kharkov and Chelyabinsk Tractor Works, the Rostov and Krasnoyarsk Harvesting Combines Works, the Kirov Plant Production Association (Leningrad), the Automated Lines Works named in honour of the 50th Anniversary of the USSR (Moscow), the Voskresensk and Novo-Moskovsk Chemical Complexes, the Yaroslavl and Omsk Tyre Factories, the Segezha Pulp and Paper Mill, the Minsk Worsted and the Ivanovo Textile Yarn Mills, and many others. About 60 per cent of the entire increment of industrial output has been obtained through the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises and also through organizational and technical measures.

Scientific and technological progress has been promoted consistently and a uniform technical policy has been carried out in all sectors of the national economy.

Soviet science has risen to a still higher level. Successful development of basic and applied research has contributed to the solution of highly important economic problems, and has made possible fresh outstanding achievements in various fields of science and technology, and in space exploration.

New machinery and equipment have been introduced on a broader scale. The manufacture of advanced types of products has been developed at a faster rate in all sectors. In the past five years, the output of 16,500 new types of machines, equipment and instruments has been organized, which is double the number for the period of 1966-70. More efficient technological processes have been introduced.

Wider use has been made of the comprehensive intersectoral approach to the fulfilment of the most important economic tasks. Considerable work has been carried out in 1971-75 in implementing a number of major economic programmes, including the programme on the development of the oil and gas deposits in Western Siberia and Central Asia. Work has started on the comprehensive development of agriculture in the Non-Black-Earth zone of the Russian Federation.

Measures have been taken to improve administration and planning, and the methods of economic management, to set up various production associations, and to improve the structure and functioning of the sectoral and territorial management bodies. Broader use has been made of automated control systems and computer facilities.

An extensive programme of social measures has been carried out in accordance with the decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU. Four-fifths of the national income have been used directly to increase the well-being of the people, including allocations for the construction of houses and cultural and service establishments. State expenses on new undertakings for raising the living standards were 1.7 times higher in the 9th Five-Year Plan period than in the previous five-year period.

The material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people were being met more fully. Their living conditions have been further improved. The real per capita income has increased by 24 per cent.

Payment for work done–the main source of income of the population–has been raised considerably. On the average, wages and salaries have gone up by 20 per cent, and payment for work for collective farmers, by 25 per cent. Minimum wages have been raised as well as the basic wage rates and salaries of medium-bra-

cket workers and employees engaged in material production throughout the country. Salaries have been increased for doctors, school teachers and teachers at pre-school establishments. Income taxes have been abolished or lowered for some categories of workers.

Zonal wage differentials for workers and employees in certain areas and regions, for whom they had not been fixed earlier, have been introduced in Western Siberia and in some parts of the Turkmen SSR, as well as at enterprises and in organizations of industry, construction, transportation and communications in the Urals. Seniority bonuses have been fixed for people working in the European North. Bonuses for industrial workers for night work have been increased.

As a result of the above-mentioned measures, pay has been increased for more than 75 million people.

Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds have increased 1.4 times in the five-year period.

Minimum old-age pensions for workers, employees and collective farmers have been raised. Pensions have been increased for invalids and families which have lost the breadwinners. Additional benefits have been introduced for invalids of the Great Patriotic War and families of army servicemen killed in action. The paid leave of absence to attend a sick child has been lengthened. The daily allowances for meals at hospitals, Young Pioneer camps, urban vocational schools, and homes for the aged and invalids were raised. Allowances for children of low-income families have been introduced. Allowances for students of higher schools and of specialized secondary schools have been increased.

The income for about 40 million people has been increased through higher pensions, allowances and

scholarship grants. Repayment of state loans, floated among the population earlier, started in 1974.

While payment for work and benefits from social consumption funds have been increased, state retail prices have remained at a steady level.

The volume of trade in the five-year period has gone up by 36 per cent, and the scope of communal services has increased 1.6 times. The pattern of public consumption has been improved.

Construction of housing, services establishments and cultural centres has been proceeding on an extensive scale. Housing totalling 544 million sq. m has been built. The quality of housing has been improved. The living conditions were improved for 56 million people.

The changeover to universal secondary education of youth has been in the main completed. The network of vocational schools, where young people receive a general education as well as special training, has been expanded. The quality of instruction in secondary and higher schools was improved. Considerable work has been carried out in raising the qualifications of personnel.

Much attention has been paid to the raising of the cultural standards of the people, to the improvement of conditions of work and recreation. The public health service, physical culture and sports have been further developed. Environmental protection measures have been carried out on a broader scale.

The distribution of productive forces has been improved. Big successes have been achieved in promoting economic and cultural advancement in all the Union Republics.

Cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly with the members of the Council for Mutual Econo-

mic Assistance, has been deepened. Measures outlined in the Comprehensive Programme of Socialist Economic Integration are being carried out consistently. The ties with the developing countries have become more diversified. Economic relations with industrially advanced capitalist states have been expanded.

While the main tasks of the 9th Five-Year Plan have been successfully implemented, the targets set for individual economic indicators and for output in some kinds of goods have not been fully achieved. The successes in the economic and cultural fields could have been more significant if our possibilities had been more fully used and if shortcomings had been more resolutely overcome. Many ministries, departments, production associations, enterprises and organizations, collective farms and state farms still do not give proper attention to matters of raising the efficiency of production, to growth of labour productivity and increase in output-capital ratio, the saving of material and financial resources, and the elimination of losses, and do not take the necessary steps for the timely commissioning of industrial and other projects, for the earliest utilization of new production capacities and the expansion of existing capacities through their modernization, provision with latest equipment, and introduction of new efficient technologies.

Capital investments continue to be dissipated among too many construction projects. Shortcomings in design and long construction time lead to higher costs of many new projects.

Elimination of shortcomings in the organization and methods of planning, supply, and financing is rather slow. A narrow departmental and parochial approach is frequently manifested in solving economic problems.

The standard of scientific and technical research is not sufficiently high in some sectors. Certain results of scientific research and technical designs remain for a long time on paper before being introduced in production. The technical standard and quality of some types of output are still low.

At some enterprises in industry, construction and other sectors of the national economy, part of material resources is diverted to creating above-norm and idle stocks.

A fuller use of resources, and the overcoming of the aforesaid shortcomings will facilitate the further development of the economy and the achievement of greater efficiency of social production.

The results of the 9th Five-Year Plan show that the Soviet Union has moved ahead in all spheres of communist construction. The society's productive forces have been developing at a high rate. The country's scientific and technological potential has increased considerably. With the growth of the productive forces socialist production relations have improved, and the degree of socialization of production has expanded. The economic and social role of property owned by the entire people has grown, and the distinction between this property and property owned by the collective farms and cooperatives has become less pronounced. The size of the working class has increased, and so has its role as the leading force of communist construction. In its social and economic status the collective farmers have drawn closer to the working class.

The necessary conditions have been created for the accomplishment of new, major tasks in accordance with the long-term socio-economic policy of the Communist Party.

II. Main Targets for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1976-1980

The 10th Five-Year Plan period is a new important stage in building the material and technical base of communism, in improving social relations and moulding the new type of man and developing the socialist way of life. This is a time of still more intensive social production and fuller use of the country's economic potentialities for building up the nation's wealth, economic strength and defence capacity.

The principal objective of the 10th Five-Year Plan period is the consistent application of the Communist Party's line of raising the standard of living of the people both materially and culturally through a dynamic and well-balanced development of social production and its increased efficiency, faster scientific and technological progress, higher labour productivity and better quality of work throughout the national economy.

With this in view, the task at hand is as follows:

1. *To ensure a stable growth and structural improvement of social production,* a faster advance of the sectors which determine scientific and technological progress, an increase in agricultural production and output of manufactured consumer goods and an expansion of services to the population. To improve the location of productive forces.

To raise the effectiveness of capital investment, speed up the completion of building projects and the full utilization of installed capacities, to improve the standards and lower the cost of construction work. To apply the latest scientific and technological achieve-

ments to step up the modernization and retooling of the existing enterprises.

To increase the national income used for consumption and accumulation by 24-28 per cent.

2. *To carry out a series of measures to increase the people's well-being still further.* To secure a fuller satisfaction of their material and cultural needs and improve housing.

To raise per capita real incomes by 20-22 per cent. To meet the Soviet people's growing demand for consumer goods more fully by increasing the output, improving the quality and widening the range of consumer goods and developing the service industries.

To increase the role of incentive pay, and the dependence of each worker's earnings on his own and his work-mates' contribution towards developing and raising the efficiency of social production.

To secure a further increase of the social consumption funds and enhance their role in resolving social and economic problems.

To continue to improve working conditions, to raise the workers' qualifications and professional skill, to create still more favourable conditions for high-efficiency work and wide use of the workers' creative capabilities.

To raise the educational and cultural level of the people, to develop their cultural needs and satisfy them more fully, to promote in every way the Soviet people's social activity and to improve their living conditions and recreational facilities.

To bring the living standards and conditions of life of the urban and country dwellers still closer together and consistently eradicate the distinctions between the town and countryside in terms of socio-economic and living conditions and cultural standards by speeding up the industrialization of agricultural production and

improving cultural and welfare services in the countryside.

3. *To promote the utmost growth of the efficiency of social production, to improve the quality of output and effect stricter economies in the national economy.*

To place special emphasis on faster growth of *labour productivity* which is essential to further expanding production and increasing the people's well-being. To obtain, through increased labour productivity, 85-90 per cent of the increase in the national income, about 90 per cent of the increase in industrial production, the entire increase in agricultural production, building and assembly, and at least 95 per cent of the increase in rail traffic.

To use *manpower resources* more effectively. To increase the rates of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes in all sectors of the national economy, especially the mechanization of auxiliary jobs. To raise considerably power available per worker. To cut down substantially the proportion of manual labour.

To ensure that the existing enterprises achieve their full increase in output or scope of production with their work force, as a rule, either unchanged or even reduced. To make more efficient use of the work of personnel in the non-productive sphere.

To improve organization of work in all areas of production and management. To take the fullest account of the requirements of scientific organization of labour in designing new factories and modernizing the existing enterprises and in developing new technologies and equipment.

To improve rate-setting, to accelerate the introduction of technically justified output quotas and maintenance standards, more particularly in ancillary and

per-hour jobs. To extend the scope of rate-setting for engineers, technicians and office workers.

To introduce further measures to reduce labour fluidity. To improve labour discipline. To ensure fuller and more rational use of working hours, eliminate idle time and labour wastage.

To improve training, skill upgrading and re-training of personnel to meet the requirements of scientific and technological progress.

To provide for the building of housing, public services and recreational facilities at a faster pace in Siberian and Far-Eastern areas in order to have them adequately supplied with manpower.

To ensure a marked improvement of the *quality* of all types of products, to broaden their range and step up the production of new types of articles to meet modern requirements. To increase the share of top-quality products in the total output. To make broader use of integrated systems of quality control.

To make appreciably better use of *fixed assets.* To devise and apply a series of measures to raise the output-capital ratio at sectoral, factory and organization level.

To ensure the expansion of production capacities, primarily through the re-equipment of enterprises, modernization of equipment and the introduction of organizational and technological measures in order to increase the output of high-quality products at lower costs and faster rates. To speed up the replacement of obsolescent plant.

To master newly-installed capacities and bring their technological and economic efficiency to the designed level at substantially faster rates.

To raise the coefficient of shift operation of machines and equipment. To increase the average machine-shift coefficient in engineering by 20-30 per cent. To

reduce the idle time of machinery and assemblies and increase the operating time and productivity of installed plant in interrupted-cycle production sectors during a working week. To set up interdepartmental centres for renting machines and instruments.

To make more effective use of farm machinery and ensure its smooth running throughout its rated service life.

To substantially improve the use of transportation facilities.

To ensure a fuller service load and higher efficiency of building machinery and mechanisms through better organization and balanced timing of construction work.

To use *material resources* more efficiently. To reduce in every way material-per-unit-output ratio by a wider application of advanced designing and production techniques as well as by increasing the output of economical goods and reducing per-unit-output consumption of raw materials and other supplies, their fuller and more comprehensive processing and the broader utilization of secondary resources.

To improve the system of setting the rates and keeping accounts of consumption of raw materials and other supplies, fuel and energy. To tighten control over the utilization of material resources and take more vigorous measures to prevent wastefulness and mismanagement.

To save from 14 to 16 per cent of rolled steel in mechanical engineering and metal-working and from 5 to 7 per cent in building within the next five years, and 5-6 per cent of cement and 12-14 per cent of timber in building; to cut fuel consumption rates for boilers and furnaces by 3 to 4 per cent, electric and thermal power consumption by 5 per cent, and petrol and

fuel oil consumption in road freight haulage by 8 per cent.

To speed up the turnover rate of working capital by 3 to 5 days on average. To prevent the buildup of excessive stocks of materials and equipment.

To bring down production costs per rouble of commodity output by 4 to 5 per cent in the whole of industry, and by 9 to 10 per cent in mechanical engineering. To make production more profitable and stop certain goods being produced at a loss.

To reduce by 3 to 5 per cent the estimated cost of construction and, by at least 5 per cent, investment rates in relation to output increase.

To cut transportation expenses by avoiding irrational shipments, and introducing comprehensive mechanization and automation of cargo handling and warehouse operations and through other measures. To speed up the delivery of goods and ensure their safety in transit. To reduce railway transportation costs by 4 to 5 per cent.

4. *To speed up the rate of scientific and technological progress* as an essential condition for increased efficiency of social production and improved quality of products. To work consistently to resolve the problem of organically fusing the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system.

To utilize scientific potential more efficiently. To provide for the furtherance of scientific research and for turning its findings to account in the national economy at faster rates and on a broader scale. To bind science closer to production.

To speed up the re-tooling of production facilities by the introduction of a uniform technological policy in every sector of the national economy, extensively to introduce advanced technology and production tech-

niques ensuring higher productivity and improved quality of goods, higher returns per unit of assets, savings of materials, better working conditions, environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources.

To pass on consistently from developing and introducing individual machines and production processes to the designing, manufacture and large-scale use of high-efficiency systems of machines, equipment, instruments and production techniques ensuring the mechanization and automation of all manufacturing processes and, more particularly, auxiliary, transport and warehouse operations. To make wider use of potentialities for developing and installing readjustable production facilities making it possible to organize more quickly the manufacture of new products. The newly-designed machinery, plant, instruments and production techniques should be superior to the best of Soviet and international models in their technical and economic performance per unit of productivity and other indicators.

To introduce up-to-date methods of production and work organization consistent with the demands of scientific and technological progress.

To reduce the duration of production cycles by applying continuous and combined technological processes and intensive techniques. To increase the output of items prepared to the greatest extent for subsequent processing. To increase the production of new man-made materials replacing natural ones and having high technical and economic characteristics.

To enhance the role of standardization in accelerating scientific and technological progress and improving the quality of finished products, raw materials and other supplies and associated components. To improve standards and technological specifications and to enhance the responsibility of economic agencies, enter-

prises and associations for observing them. To improve the technical control service. To improve the work of patenting and licensing.

To promote in every way the working people's creative activity, initiative, inventiveness, and innovation. To make scientific and technical societies more efficient. To improve the system of scientific and technical information.

To ensure the comprehensive planning, financing and stimulation of scientific and technological progress.

5. *To improve national economic management* in order to use more fully the advantages and potentialities of an advanced socialist economy.

To intensify the combined effect of planning, economic levers and incentives and of the whole system of management on stepping up scientific and technological progress, improving the quality of output, raising the efficiency of social production, and attaining final national-economic results.

To enhance the responsibility of individual workers and workers' collectives for the results and quality of work.

To improve *planning* by giving fuller consideration to social needs and meeting these needs with the least expenditure of labour, material and financial resources. To secure balanced planning through improving the system of budgets in physical and value terms as well as in terms of production capacities and manpower resources. To provide for the setting aside of adequate state reserves.

To improve the system of coordinated national economic planning–the long-term, five-year and annual plans. To ensure a fuller coordination of sectoral and territorial planning. To make wider use of programme-

and-target planning and work out comprehensive programmes to tackle major scientific, technological, economic and social problems. To improve the comprehensive planning of economic and social development at enterprise, association, district and city level.

To increase the degree of validity of forecasting scientific and technological progress and socio-economic processes, and to make broader use of these forecasts in elaborating national-economic plans.

To continue the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress and its socio-economic consequences over a long period.

To improve the organization and methods of working out national-economic plans and cut down the drafting time. To improve the system of plan indicators and make them more effective in raising the technological standards of production, improving the quality of output, accelerating the growth of labour productivity and saving material and financial resources.

To continue elaborating a system of standard requirements in physical and value terms for all levels of planning in order to improve the preparation of balances and plans of production, material and technical supply and capital construction.

To enhance the role of user enterprises in drawing up production plans by extensively using the system of orders and business contracts. To improve economic relations between enterprises which produce finished goods and enterprises and organizations which supply raw materials and other supplies and associated components, in order to achieve maximum economic effect.

To speed up the transition to planning and evaluating the operation of building organizations by the characteristics of completed projects accepted by the customers and of complexes ready for manufacturing goods and providing services.

To strengthen in every way planning discipline at all levels of the national economy. To enhance the responsibility of economic executives for the fulfilment of government assignments and contractual commitments.

To enhance the responsibility of the planning agencies, ministries and departments, the Councils of Ministers of the constituent Republics for the elaboration, technological and economic substantiation and fulfilment of state plans. To improve the system of accounting and the compiling of statistics to meet the growing requirements of management and planning.

To improve the techniques of *management and economic incentive* and the system of criteria to evaluate the operation of associations, enterprises and organizations from the standpoint of improving the end-product. To increase the role of economic incentives in promoting greater production efficiency, better output quality, faster scientific and technological progress, rhythmic operation of enterprises, and better utilization of manpower and material resources.

To provide the personnel of associations, enterprises and building projects with a greater incentive for drawing up and carrying out plans taking the fullest account of production possibilities and potentialities. To gear the size of the incentive and bonus fund more closely to the fulfilment of delivery plans in accordance with contracts and orders. To continue to improve the planning of the wage-fund and the supervision of its use.

To further improve the system of wholesale prices and rates and to increase their role in stimulating scientific and technological progress, renovation of output and improving its quality and the rational utilization of material resources. In fixing wholesale prices of new articles, especially of machinery and plant, to

provide for these to be lowered per unit of useful effect.

To increase the effectiveness of cost-accounting, finances and credit in the development of production, improvement of the quality indicators of economic activity, eliminating non-productive outlays and losses, and in augmenting state revenue.

To improve the organization of account settling in the national economy. To promote the use of credit in building. To make wider use of bank credit for factory modernizing and retooling.

To further develop and improve the national system of material and technical supply, enhance the role of supply agencies in organizing rational economic relations and a stable supply for enterprises and in making the utilization of material resources in the national economy more effective. To complete the switchover of associations and enterprises with mass and large-batch production to a system of direct lasting relations based on long-term contracts. To continue to develop wholesale trade through supply bases, warehouses and shops of territorial supply-and-marketing organizations. To improve the organization and operation of warehouses. To improve the organization of collecting secondary raw materials for reprocessing at specialized enterprises.

To improve the *organizational structure of management.* To carry to completion the setting up of industrial associations in line with general management schemes and to continue the concentration and specialization of production, improvement of the structure and reduction of the elements of management. To make further improvements in the structure and functions of the staff of ministries and intersectoral and functional agencies as required by the establishment of industrial and production associations.

In construction, to devise and apply general management schemes providing for going over to two- and three-element systems of management, merging the smallest building organizations and making production more specialized.

To develop inter-collective-farm, collective-and-state-farm and state-cooperative associations as well as agrarian-industrial complexes for the production, processing and marketing of agricultural produce.

To improve the organizational structure of management in non-productive sectors.

To further advance and improve the efficiency of automated control systems and computer centres, gradually uniting them into a nation-wide data-collection and processing system for purposes of accounting, planning and management. To set up computer centres for collective use. To step up the production and application of office equipment to rationalize and improve clerical and managerial work.

To provide for further improvements in the training and professional advancement of managerial staff.

To exercise the utmost economy of managerial expenses.

To promote effective forms of drawing working people into the running of production.

6. *To work out and put into effect measures for environmental protection and for a rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources.*

To study natural resources and monitor the state of the environment and the sources of its pollution by means of up-to-date scientific and technological facilities.

To introduce new effective techniques and systems of developing the deposits of mineral resources, advanced technological processes for their mining, upgrading and processing, with a view to increasing the

degree of mineral extraction, ensuring a fuller and more comprehensive processing of mineral resources and also drastically reducing the harmful effects of waste products on the environment. To take more vigorous steps to devise and apply technological processes which reduce the amount of waste and ensure its maximum utilization and of closed-cycle systems of using water.

To develop the specialized production of machinery, articles and materials necessary for the installation and operation of high-efficiency purification plants at industrial enterprises and in cities.

To devise new ways and means of combatting harmful discharges into the atmosphere, industrial, transport and other noise, vibration and the effects of electric and magnetic fields and radiation.

To increase the fertility of the soil and improve its protection from the effects of water and wind erosion, re-salination, aridization, underflooding and pollution by industrial waste. To observe strict economy when allotting arable land for non-agricultural needs. To ensure re-cultivation of land after mining and peat digging.

To take steps towards a comprehensive and rationalized utilization and conservation of land, water and forest resources.

To improve the techniques of forecasting the effects of production on the environment and take into account its possible consequences in preparing and adopting project designs.

7. To consistently develop and deepen all-round cooperation with socialist countries and contribute towards the consolidation of the world system of socialism. To extend economic, scientific and technological contacts with developing nations and industrialized capitalist states.

* * *

To establish the following directions and targets for the development of the sectors of the national economy of the USSR, for raising the people's standard of living, the location of productive forces, the economic development of the constituent Republics, and international economic relations of the Soviet Union.

III. Development of Industry

The main task of industry is to meet more fully the needs of the economy and population for high-quality products and to ensure the technical re-equipment and intensification of production in all branches.

To accomplish this task it is necessary:

to increase the output of industrial products in the five years by 35-39 per cent, including means of production by 38-42 per cent and consumer goods by 30-32 per cent. To expand considerably the production of consumer goods in all branches;

to raise labour productivity in industry by 30-34 per cent;

to improve the structure of industry; to increase in the total volume of production the share of industries which most determine technological progress—the machine-building, chemical, petrochemical and power industries;

to expand the production of progressive, economical types of machinery, equipment and instruments for all branches of the national economy. To systematically update products, raise their technical level and quality and improve their operational and consumer qualities. To ensure the creation and expansion of the production of equipment and materials meeting the requirements of operation in different climatic zones

of the country, and particularly in Far North conditions;

to increase the production, extend the range and improve the use of structural materials. To ensure priority growth in the output of the most economical types of rolled ferrous and light non-ferrous metals and their alloys, plastics and glued and pressed materials based on wood, and other effective materials. To make fuller use of raw materials and ensure their deeper processing and the increased output of finished products;

to improve the structure of the fuel and power supply. To combine the various types of fuel rationally; to make wider use, along with oil and gas, of coal, shale, hydraulic power and atomic energy. To use fuel more efficiently and use secondary fuel and power resources more fully;

to increase the basic production assets 1.4 times and consistently raise the share of their active part– machinery and equipment;

to continue the concentration of production, raise the level of its specialization and cooperation, introduce advanced technological processes and advanced methods of the organization of labour and production on a large scale, and increase demands on the observance of technology regulations. To expand the experimental base of industrial plants and design organizations. To develop the production of advanced types of containers and packaging materials.

To define the following basic trends of development in the branches of industry.

In the power industry. To ensure the production of 1,340-1,380 thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1980. To commission capacities at electric power stations rated at 67-70 million kilowatts, including 13-15 million kilowatts at atomic power plants.

To continue the construction of thermal power stations of 4-6-million-kilowatt capacity with 500,000- and 800,000-kw generating units, and of atomic power stations with reactors of 1-1.5 million-kilowatt capacity each.

To envisage wider use of low-cost solid fuel for generating electricity. To carry out the construction of large thermal power stations operating on coal from the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk deposits.

In hydroelectric power engineering to continue the construction mainly of large hydroschemes permitting the overall accomplishment of the tasks of generating electricity, irrigating land, supplying water to cities and industrial plants, developing navigation and fishing, and preventing floods.

To envisage priority growth of the atomic power industry in the European part of the USSR. To speed the construction and commissioning of fast-neutron reactors. To start preparatory work on the use of atomic power for heat supply.

To continue the work on forming an integrated power grid for the country by linking the power systems of Siberia and Soviet Central Asia with the European system and by building 500,000-, 750,000- and 1,150,000-volt power transmission long-distance lines.

To ensure the improvement of the technical and economic indicators of the performance of power equipment and to accelerate for this purpose the start-up of highly manoeuvrable 500,000-kilowatt generating units and the construction of storage plants and gas-turbine power units.

To reduce the specific consumption of fuel at electric power stations in 1980 to 325-328 grams per kilowatt-hour of electric power released.

To raise labour productivity in the power industry by 27-29 per cent.

In the oil industry. To increase the output of oil, including gas condensate, to 620-640 million tons in 1980.

To improve the use of natural oil resources, raise the yield of oil-beds and carry out research and industrial-experimental work on the extraction of oil from bituminous rocks.

To continue the technical re-equipment of the industry, the comprehensive automation of production processes and the introduction of automated data management systems in oil-fields, and to raise, by the close of the five-year plan period, the production of oil in these fields to not less than 85 per cent of the total oil output.

To accelerate the commissioning of new oil-fields and to make wide use of prefabricated complete units in the construction of facilities for the collecting, preparation and transportation of oil.

To raise the efficiency of drilling work. To reduce by 25-30 per cent the time of well building through higher drilling speeds, the introduction of easy-to-erect drilling rigs, new types of bits, bottom-hole engines, flushing fluids and high-strength casing and drill pipes, and through the improvement of organization of work and the use of the latest methods of developing the wells.

To considerably reduce losses of casing-head gas and to ensure the use of 43-45 thousand million cubic metres of this gas in 1980. To speed the construction of gas processing plants.

To raise labour productivity in the oil industry by 28-30 per cent.

In the oil-refining industry. To increase the volume of primary oil processing by 25-30 per cent. To en-

sure improvement of the technology of oil refining and the introduction of new production processes, efficient catalysts and up-to-date equipment.

To increase the output of high-octane petrols, low-sulphur diesel and aviation fuels, aromatic hydrocarbons and high-quality lubricating oils. To ensure thorough oil refinement and raise the share of secondary processes. To organize large-scale production of liquid paraffins for the needs of the microbiological industry and the production of synthetic detergents. To expand the output and assortment of petrochemical raw products.

To shift to the construction mainly of combined and enlarged production installations. To ensure the bringing of oil-refining facilities closer to the areas of mass consumption of oil products.

To raise labour productivity in the oil-refining industry by 39-41 per cent.

In the gas industry. To increase gas output to 400-435 thousand million cubic metres in 1980. To put into operation approximately 35,000 kilometres of gas pipelines. To make comprehensive use of casing-head and natural gases to obtain condensates, sulphur, helium and other attendant components from them.

To continue the construction of underground gas storage reservoirs, mainly in the most fuel-consuming areas of the country, and to make maximum use of exhausted gas and oil deposits for these purposes.

To evolve and introduce the latest technical means and methods for the extraction, transportation, refining and storage of gas and gas condensate and to apply them also in Far North conditions. To provide for the construction of reliable and highly-efficient operating wells using new methods for increasing the flow of gas to the bottom of the well; automated unit installations for on-site preparation of gas; trunk gas pipelines

made up of pipes having a diameter of 1,420 mm and designed for a working pressure of not less than 75 atmospheres; and compressor stations with gas pumping units of up to 25,000 kw in capacity. To ensure the choice of the most economical routes for gas pipelines. To raise the efficiency of gas pipelines by carrying out organizational and technical measures and increasing the number and capacity of compressor stations.

To continue the work of setting up a single automated gas supply system for the country.

To speed research, design and experimental work on the development of basically new types of gas transportation.

To raise labour productivity in the gas industry by 43-45 per cent.

In the coal industry. To increase coal production to 790-810 million tons in 1980.

To improve machinery and technology on a large scale and to ensure, on this basis, the faster growth of coal output, improvement of its quality and the further raising of the industry's efficiency.

To concentrate reconstruction and modernization work primarily in those mines and pits in which the use of advanced technology and new machinery will ensure the biggest growth in coal output, a considerable rise in labour productivity and the improvement of other technical and economic indicators.

To launch large-scale open-cut extraction of coal in the eastern areas of the country.

To accelerate the development of the South-Yakut coal basin so as to bring about a considerable increase of fuel and power resources in the long run, along with the development of the existing coal basins–the Donets, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Pechora and others. To start work on the accelerated construction

of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and power complex and a fuller development of the Ekibastuz basin.

To expand the extraction of oil shale in the European part of the country.

To speed up the development and mastering of the batch production of sets of mechanized equipment for the extraction of coal in thin gently sloping beds and steep beds and to raise the production of tunnellers, loading machinery and other equipment for the coal industry.

To evolve and introduce new means for ensuring safe working conditions in the coal and shale industries. To intensify research, design and experimental work to develop means of unmanned coal extraction.

To raise labour productivity in the coal industry by 22-24 per cent.

In the iron and steel industry. To ensure, in 1980, the production of steel in the amount of 160-170 million tons, and of finished rolled products–115-120 million tons.

To considerably improve the quality and extend the range of metal products and save in this way 5-6 million tons of metal in the national economy in 1980. To increase 1.5-2 times the output of efficient types of metal products such as cold-rolled sheet steel, rolled coated sheet steel, formed sections, heat-hardened rolled steel, low alloy rolled steel, cold-rolled stainless sheet steel and cold-rolled transformer steel, up-to-date complex alloy high-speed steel, and cold-rolled steel strip.

To considerably increase the production of high-strength pipes, in the first place those for conveying oil and pipes with new types of joints, of thin-walled pipes, cold-rolled dynamo steel, high-quality general metal goods, iron powders and powders from alloyed steels and alloys, precision alloys and metal ceramics.

To organize the production of rolled bethlehem beams and oil and gas pipes with a protective coating. To increase the output of tin for the canning industry.

To carry out re-tooling of the industry, to modernize the existing and commission new high-capacity metallurgical units.

To improve and apply on a wider scale the advanced methods of production and of raising the quality of metal: the smelting of steel in oxygen converters and electric furnaces, vacuum, electroslag, plasma and electron-beam remelting, continuous casting, and the treatment of molten steel by synthetic slags, inert gases and the method of extra-furnace evacuation. To ensure the further growth of the use of oxygen and natural gas in metal-making. To develop capacities for the heat treatment of metal. To master on an industrial scale the technology of obtaining iron from ores by the method of direct reduction, as well as the economical methods of concentration and pelletizing of oxidized iron ores. To reduce the specific consumption of steel in the output of rolled stock.

To accelerate the construction of mining enterprises, to ensure a 2.3-fold growth in the production of prepared high-quality metallurgical raw materials, including iron-ore pellets, and to raise the iron content in marketable ore. To improve the preparation of ferrous metal scrap. To expand the processing of blast-furnace and steel-smelting slags.

To raise labour productivity in the iron and steel industry by 23-25 per cent.

In the non-ferrous metals industry. To increase the production of aluminium, copper and nickel 1.2-1.3 times and of titanium, 1.4 times, and the output of alloying, rare and precious metals, secondary non-ferrous metals and diamonds.

To expand the production of semi-conductor, extra pure and special materials for the electronic, electrical engineering and other industries.

To master the manufacture of new high-strength hard alloys, carbon and other products. To raise considerably the output of high-precision hard-alloy plates for metal-cutting tools.

To improve the quality and extend the range of metal products. To master the production of new economical non-ferrous metal rolled sections. To expand the output of copper rods, aluminium strips, foil, pipes and other types of rolled products by applying combined methods of casting and rolling.

To continue the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of the plants of the non-ferrous metals industry. To ensure the further expansion of the Norilsk mining and metal-making plant and increase the production of non-ferrous metals from the raw materials of this plant, and to accelerate the construction of other large highly-efficient industrial complexes.

To speed up the development of the raw-material base of the non-ferrous metals industry, especially the lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, molybdenum and gold extraction industries. To ensure the further growth of the open-cut extraction of ores with the employment of highly-efficient machinery and mechanisms, and to enlarge the use of up-to-date sets of self-propelled equipment and vibratory machinery for underground mining work.

To raise the recovery of non-ferrous metals from ores and the overall use of raw materials. To reduce ore losses in deposits during the extraction process. To introduce highly-effective schemes of ore dressing, hydrometallurgical and other up-to-date technological processes.

To raise labour productivity in the non-ferrous metals industry by 23-25 per cent.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry. To increase production by 60-65 per cent.

To carry out measures towards improving intrasectoral proportions in the chemical industry and towards making fuller use of the existing capacities.

To increase the production of mineral fertilizers to 143 million tons (including 5 million tons of chemical feed additives) in 1980, with the average content of nutrients in mineral fertilizers of at least 40 per cent. To increase the rate of building capacities for the production of phosphate fertilizers. To raise the production of concentrated and compound fertilizers. To secure in 1980 the production for agriculture of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers, mainly in granulated form, suitable for transportation in bulk by specialized transport means and for dry mixing.

To considerably expand the production of plant-protection chemicals and to widen their range.

To make provision for increasing the production of synthetic resins and plastics by 90-110 per cent, and to improve the quality and increase the durability of plastics. To increase the output of new types of polymer materials, above all structural materials.

To secure in 1980 the production of 1,450,000-1,500,000 tons of chemical fibre and thread. To extend the assortment of household fibre and thread with improved properties. To boost the production of high-modulus fibre and texturized thread. To develop the production of high-quality dyestuffs, varnishes and paints.

To increase the production of synthetic rubber by 40-60 per cent, providing for a priority growth in the production of rubber which can completely replace natural rubber.

To expand the output of tyres by 35-40 per cent and to ensure a further increase in their service life. To considerably increase the proportion of radial-ply tyres. To expand the production and raise the quality of industrial rubber goods.

To improve the quality and increase the production of magnetic tape, electrical insulation materials and photographic and motion picture films.

To ensure the maximum satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy in chemical products made in small quantities, including extra pure materials, chemical additives for polymer materials, auxiliary substances for textile production, conserving agents, catalysts and other products.

To expand the output and improve the assortment and quality of household chemicals, as well as films and other types of materials for packaging consumer goods, medical preparations and medical goods.

To develop new production processes and to introduce highly-efficient catalyst systems which ensure higher output of the basic production equipment.

To continue on a large scale the technical re-tooling of the chemical industry, the introduction of large unit-capacity installations, continuous one-stage production processes with the maximum use being made of the energy of chemical reactions.

To increase labour productivity in the chemical industry by 59-61 per cent.

To considerably expand *geological prospecting work* for the purpose of further increasing mineral and raw material resources, primarily in areas where operating mining enterprises are located and in the regions of the country which are being newly developed.

To enhance the economic effectiveness of survey and prospecting work and to improve the quality of preparation of mineral resources. To ensure a priority

growth in the proved reserves of minerals as compared with the growth in mining industries.

To speed up prospecting and exploration of new oil, natural gas and condensate deposits, primarily in the middle reaches of the Ob area and in the North of the Tyumen Region, in Eastern Siberia, the Yakut ASSR and the Komi ASSR, in the Arkhangelsk Region, Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR (the Caspian depression). To ensure the preparation of additional proved reserves of oil and gas in areas of the European part of the USSR, where deposits are being worked. To enlarge the scale of geological prospecting in the shelf zones of the seas and oceans, first of all, for oil and natural gas. To intensify prospecting for coking and power coal, particularly in the European part of the USSR, for rich ores and easy-to-enrich ores for ferrous and non-ferrous metals industries, for precious metals and diamonds, raw materials for the atomic power industry and mineral fertilizer production, and also for subterranean waters.

To enhance the technical equipment of geological prospecting work, to develop and introduce new highly-productive equipment, automated drilling rigs, apparatuses and instruments. To extend the application of advanced geophysical and geochemical methods and the use of space and aerial means of geological survey.

To ensure the further development of *mechanical engineering,* the basis of the technical re-tooling of all the sectors of the national economy. To increase in the five-year period the output of mechanical engineering and metal-working industries by 50-60 per cent.

To considerably improve the quality of the machinery, equipment and instruments produced, to raise their technical level, productivity, reliability and safety in operation. To continue the work of developing complete systems of machines and instruments enabling

the comprehensive mechanization and automation of entire production cycles, from the feeding in of raw materials to the shipping of finished products. To pay special attention to the development and introduction of equipment for fundamentally new production processes. To discontinue promptly the manufacture of technologically obsolete products.

The most important demand in developing new designs of machinery, instruments and apparatuses must be the achievement of the maximum economic effect and the lowering of their cost per unit of power (productivity).

To carry out a range of measures toward intensification of the mechanical engineering production. To deepen and expand intrasectoral and intersectoral specialization on the basis of the standardization and unification of articles, units and parts, as well as the standardization of production processes.

To develop at an accelerated rate the specialized output of general engineering products.

For the purpose of intensifying the technical retooling of mechanical engineering, to deliver new metal-working equipment mainly to mechanical engineering enterprises.

In all the sectors of mechanical engineering, to increase the effectiveness of using metal through the application, in designing new types of machines, mechanisms and equipment, of advanced solutions, more economical shapes of rolled ferrous metals and other structural materials, and through improving the techniques of metal-working.

To make provisions for the further development and specialization of the supply base of mechanical engineering. To introduce automated sets of equipment ensuring the production of high-precision blanks, and

also a considerable rise in labour productivity and the improvement of working conditions in casting, forging and welding and in electroplating shops.

To increase the output of air-conditioning and ventilation equipment.

To make provisions for arranging the delivery of sets of complex equipment throughout the production process, with the rendering of expert assistance in assembly work and the carrying out of industrial tests, and also handing it over to the customer on the condition that the designed capacity (productivity) is attained.

To effect the further development of centralized repairs of machinery and equipment. To fully meet the requirements of the national economy in spare parts for machinery, equipment, instruments and apparatuses in line with technical standards.

To raise labour productivity in mechanical engineering and metal-working approximately by 50 per cent.

In power machine-building. To ensure the manufacture, in the necessary quantities, of power-generating units of 500,000- and 800,000-kw capacity, which must become the base units of electric power stations operating on organic fuel, and also the manufacture of large hydraulic and gas turbines.

To organize the batch production for atomic power stations of thermal-neutron reactors and turbo-units for them of at least one-million-kw capacity each. To develop sets of equipment for atomic thermal-neutron power-generating units of up to 1,500,000 kw in capacity.

To speed up the development of atomic machine-building on the basis of the full use of capacities and the reconstruction of existing enterprises, the building of new plants, and also through extensive cooperation

with other industries in manufacturing individual units and parts.

To organize the production for the electric power industry of steam-and-gas installations, economical in fuel consumption, of up to 250,000 kw in capacity, and also gas-turbine power-generating units of up to 100,000 kw in capacity for meeting peak loads. To increase the manufacture of forced draught machines, fully meeting the requirements of the electric power industry and other industries in such machines.

To prepare new designs, to develop prototype models and to organize the batch production of automated remote-controlled large-unit gas-pumping installations having no underground gas storage facilities, with gas-turbine and electric drives of 6,000-25,000-kw capacity. To considerably increase the motor potential of the gas-pumping installations being developed and to double or treble their service life between repairs.

In heavy and transport machine-building. To ensure the development of the following machinery: heavy-duty continuous steel casting installations and rolling units; converters of 400-ton capacity; high-capacity continuous hot and cold rolling mills; pipe-welding and pipe-rolling installations with continuous automated production processes and programme control; equipment for thermal, chemical and electrochemical treatment of metals and for applying protective coatings to rolled stock and pipes; installations for the vacuum treatment of steel.

To accelerate the development of production equipment and means of mechanization for the non-ferrous metals industry. To develop a range of converters of up to 100-ton capacity for processing copper, copper-nickel and nickel mattes, with both basic and auxiliary processes made fully automated.

To expand the output of equipment for underground extraction of ore, to master the production of heavy-duty excavators, dump-cars of up to 170 tons in capacity, and highly-efficient drilling rigs with a boring diameter of up to 400 millimetres, for the coal and ore mining industry.

To organize the production of new types of diesel engines with advanced technical and economic characteristics and large per unit capacity: marine and locomotive engines, and engines for drilling equipment, road-building machinery and heavy-duty tip-up lorries.

To master the production of two-section main-line freight diesel locomotives of 8,000 hp and passenger diesel locomotives of up to 6,000 hp per section; shunting and haulage locomotives of 2,000-hp capacity; sixteen-wheel open wagons and tank cars of up to 125 tons in capacity; specialized cars for carrying grain, flour, mineral fertilizers and other products; new high-efficiency equipment for the construction and repairs of railway tracks. To increase considerably the production of containers, particularly of large capacity.

To increase the production of advanced means of mechanization of material handling, loading and unloading and warehousing operations, including remote-controlled and programme-controlled cargo hoisting machines, aerial conveyers with automated routing of loads, and automated equipment for warehouses.

In the electrical engineering industry. To develop rapidly the production of large electrical machines, low capacity electrical machines, high- and low-voltage electrical apparatuses, including explosion-proof equipment, electrothermal equipment, storage batteries with improved specific characteristics, semi-conductor power converters, economical light sources, highly reliable electrical equipment for the mechanization and automation of agricultural production, and other kinds of ad-

vanced electrical engineering equipment. To intensify the work of developing high-capacity generators using the principle of superconductivity.

To master the production of:

1,000,000 to 1,200,000-kw turbo-generators for atomic and thermal power stations, 640,000-kw generators for hydroelectric power stations, sets of high-voltage equipment for d. c. transmission lines of up to 1,500 kilovolts and a.c. transmission lines of up to 1,150 kilovolts;

automated electric drives with semi-conductor converters for rolling mills, and electrical equipment for large metallurgical installations and units;

highly efficient and reliable electrical equipment for drilling of oil and gas wells, for oil pumping, for gas and oil pipelines, and for mechanized coal-winning complexes;

main-line freight electric locomotives of more than 10,000 hp;

electric drive systems for equipment to process and store agricultural produce, for livestock farms, and for irrigation and drainage installations;

new types of electric cableware designed for higher voltages, and heat-resistant wires;

high-torque and step-by-step power motors for numerical programme-controlled metal-working equipment.

In the chemical and oil machine-building industry. To increase the production of the basic types of equipment by 50 to 60 per cent. To ensure the development and mastering of production of equipment and apparatuses for fundamentally new production processes making it possible to considerably intensify production in the chemical, tyre, rubber goods and paint- and varnish-making industries, and also of powerful oxy-

gen installations for converter and blast-furnace production.

To increase the output of:

automated installations in sets of units for the on-site preparation of oil and gas and for processing gas and gas condensate, heat-exchange and refrigerating equipment, locking and control fittings for large-diameter pipelines;

highly efficient equipment, compressors and other apparatuses for gas processing plants;

complete combined large-tonnage installations for processing oil;

production installations of large per-unit capacity for the production of mineral fertilizers;

equipment for processing plastics and making tubes and other products from these materials;

automated centrifuges for the sugar industry, including those with programme control;

equipment for the pulp and paper industry.

To ensure the development and start the mastering of the production of equipment with large per-unit capacity with the closed water utilization cycle for the pulp and paper industry. To start the production of equipment for making paper by the dry method. To master the production of new forming devices for paper- and paperboard-making machines.

To organize the production of:

units of machines and apparatuses making it possible to increase the output of existing equipment in the pulp and paper industry;

easy-to-erect drilling installations provided with special transport means, highly effective drilling bits, bottom-hole motors, and new types of oil and gas field equipment and highly mechanized units for the development and repairing of oil and gas wells;

complete sets of production equipment for the microbiological and chemopharmaceutic industry.

In the machine-tool and tool-making industry. To increase the production of metal-cutting machine tools and of forge and press machinery by 50 to 60 per cent.

To develop rapidly the production of automatic equipment with small-size electronic systems of numerical programme control. To improve the structure of the metal-working equipment produced with a view to meeting more fully the requirements of industry. To achieve this it is necessary:

to ensure the priority development of numerical programme-controlled machine tools, and the development of the production of heavy and unique machine tools and presses and high-precision machines;

to increase considerably the output of special machine tools and transfer lines and to organize the production of complex transfer lines re-adjustable to different component sizes for industries with large-batch and mass production;

to develop sets of highly productive metal-working equipment controlled by means of electronic computers, for setting up on the basis of this equipment sections and shops in industries with small-batch and serial production;

to develop and start the production of equipment for automating the assembly of mass-produced articles in machine-building;

to organize the serial production of automatic programme-controlled manipulators making it possible to mechanize and automate strenuous physical or monotonous operations.

To accelerate the development of the production of automated foundry and forge and press machines,

lines and sets of equipment for making precision blanks.

To organize the manufacture of complete production lines for making steel and glued wooden structural elements.

To expand the production of metal-working tools, especially those using natural or synthetic diamonds and other superhard materials and alloys, as well as of cutting and auxiliary tools for numerical programme-controlled machines and for automated lines. To ensure the development and organize the production of tools from mineral-ceramic materials. To meet the requirements of the machine-building, metal-working and other industries in abrasive articles of high strength.

To increase the output of instruments and means of automation 1.6 to 1.7 times and computer facilities, 1.8 times. To develop the production of multi-purpose and controlling computer complexes, peripheral equipment, instruments, devices for the recording and data transmission for automated systems of controlling production processes and optimum management in branches of the national economy, as well as electronic key-driven computers, cash registers and weight measuring facilities. To start the industrial output of instruments and devices with programme control for automatic manipulators.

To ensure the development and manufacture of new types of instruments and radio electronic equipment based on the extensive use of microelectronics and laser technology. To expand the manufacture of instruments for agricultural uses and for the control of the environment. To increase the output of instruments and equipment for scientific research and for mechanizing engineering work and managerial func-

tions. To ensure the production of medical X-ray apparatuses with image intensifiers.

To increase the accuracy and reliability of instruments used in the process of manufacture, accounting and control of the quality of products.

In the motor vehicle manufacturing industry. To ensure the output of 2.1 to 2.2 million motor vehicles, including 800,000 to 825,000 lorries, in 1980. To raise the production of buses for public transport, heavy-duty trucks and trailers and semi-trailers for them. To develop the production of dumpers and dumper trains with a carrying capacity of 75, 120 and more tons for the mining industry. To considerably raise the technical standards, quality and service indicators of motor vehicles. To expand the use of diesels in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry. To start the designing of new powerful prime movers and multi-wheel cross-country motor vehicles with gas turbines. To continue work on further increasing the reliability and service life of motor vehicles and reducing labour consumption needed for their servicing.

To expand the types and the production of specialized motor vehicles, taking into account the needs of agriculture, trade, communal services, health service, industry, construction and other branches, and of motor vehicles for various climatic zones and natural conditions. To raise the production of cars with higher cross-country capacity for rural areas.

To intensify work on developing transport means and other means reducing air pollution due to exhaust gases. To expand the manufacture of gas-cylinder motor vehicles, primarily for motor transport establishments of large cities.

To take comprehensive measures aimed at raising the responsibility of the branch for supplying the motor pool with spare parts. To considerably improve

the organization of major repair work for motor vehicles and the servicing of cars which are in individual use.

To develop the bearing industry, especially the production of special instrument and high-precision bearings.

In the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry. To increase the production of tractors to 580,000-600,000 with a total capacity of 55 million hp in 1980. To develop the production of high-powered tractors, increasing their per-unit capacities.

To provide for the production of 2,800 million roubles worth of agricultural machinery for plant-growing in 1980. To ensure a considerable rise in the output of machines necessary for the completion of the comprehensive mechanization of grain production and beet-growing and the further rise in the level of the mechanization in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton, potatoes, melons, vegetables, fruit, berries and other crops.

To pay special attention to the manufacture of harvesting machines so that they would preserve the quality of agricultural produce.

To manufacture 125,000 grain harvesters of the *Niva, Kolos* and *Sibiryak* models in 1980. To increase the output of highly efficient machines for the mechanization of operations connected with the use of chemicals for plant protection and the improvement of hay-fields and pastures, wind and water erosion control and highland agriculture.

To extend the manufacture of agricultural machines and trailers for the fullest utilization of the technical potential of tractors of the K-700 and T-150 models.

To raise the quality and reliability of tractors, combine harvesters and other machines.

In the mechanical engineering serving livestock farming and fodder production. To provide for the production of machines and equipment worth 2,200 million roubles in 1980. To increase the production of equipment for supplying specialized livestock complexes and farms and to improve its reliability in operation and its corrosion resistance. To develop the production of highly efficient machines and equipment for the manufacture of grass meal and for the granulation and briquetting of fodder. To design and put into production qualitatively new machines, including self-propelled ones, with a view to raising the level of the comprehensive mechanization of operations at livestock farms and the preparation of fodder.

To expand the manufacture of machines and equipment for applying mineral and organic fertilizers and limes and to start the output of multi-ton spreaders.

In the mechanical engineering for the construction, road building and municipal industries. To ensure the design and the mastering of production of machine systems for the comprehensive mechanization of operations in industrial, agricultural, land-reclamation, housing and road construction, as well as machines of higher per-unit capacity with the wide use of hydraulic and automatic devices.

To master the production and organize the serial output of up-to-date equipment for the high-speed building of main motorways. To ensure the output of new, more advanced heading machines for the construction of the underground and tunnels.

To organize the output of specialized building equipment ensuring a higher rate and quality in the laying of gas and oil trunk pipelines.

For the production of cement by the dry method, to create technological transfer lines of high capacity.

To master the serial production of equipment for the complete mechanization of the processes of the production of wall, rolled roofing and non-metallic building materials, faience for sanitary and plumbing facilities, heat and sound insulation articles made of mineral wool, and building materials made of ceramics and natural stone.

To extend the range of mechanized building and assembling tools and building and finishing machines and to raise their technical standards.

To organize the production of complexes of highly efficient machines and equipment for the logging and floating of timber making it possible to carry out basic logging operations without the use of manual labour.

To further develop the production of machines and equipment for community service establishments and for municipal services, especially for the large-scale mechanization of garbage disposal and sanitary cleaning of towns and cities, industrial and trade premises, and also of fire-fighting equipment.

In the mechanical engineering for light industry and the food industry. To increase the manufacture of technological equipment by 30 to 40 per cent.

To expand the output of new equipment for the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes in light industry, including machine tools and apparatuses with automated control systems, increased suction rate and a minimum noise level. To put into production more advanced equipment for the primary processing of raw cotton and flax; preparatory spinning equipment; pneumomechanical spinning machines for the manufacture of yarn out of woollen and chemical fibres and cotton yarn of high counts; multi-system knitters and special equipment for the clothing industry; automated production lines for the

manufacture of non-woven materials; shuttleless looms complete with mechanisms ensuring the manufacture of fabrics with intricate interlacing and of wide assortment; looms for continuous formation of fabrics; dyeing and finishing equipment with the extensive use of standardized units, including those for the finishing of silk and knitted fabrics and the dyeing of yarn and fibres under pressure; complete equipment for automated spinning and weaving enterprises on the basis of spindleless methods of spinning and shuttleless weaving; highly efficient equipment for the manufacture of chemical fibres.

To increase the output of complete highly efficient technological equipment for the branches of the food industry and to considerably raise its technical standards and reliability. To increase the output of packing machines and lines, as well as continuous sterilizers and other equipment. To undertake the designing and manufacture of machines and equipment for automated enterprises and shops in the sugar, meat, dairy, canning, baking, mill, mixed feed and other industries, as well as equipment for primary processing of perishable products at collective and state farms.

To increase the output of photocomposition printing equipment, up-to-date machines for offset printing and automated lines for making books.

To master the batch production of equipment for the complete mechanization of the processes of glass manufacture.

To expand the output of cold-storage counters, mechanized conveyor lines for preparing and serving meals, dish-washing machines, highly efficient equipment for the repair of footwear and clothes, and other types of modern technical facilities for trade, public catering and communal service.

To increase the per-unit capacity of technological equipment.

To provide for the further development of *the building materials industry and the industry of building structures and parts.* To increase the output of building materials over the five-year period by 30 per cent.

To expand the output of new building materials, efficient precast structural elements, large light-weight and economical structures and articles of improved quality, with a high degree of completeness, ensuring a rise in the level of industrialization, a reduction of the material consumption and the cost of construction, as well as the long service life, comfort and architectural expressiveness of houses and other structures.

To bring the output of cement in 1980 up to 143-146 million tons. To develop the production of cement by the dry method on the basis of the latest technology at an accelerated rate. To increase the output of high-grade and special types of cement, such as quick-setting, stressing and decorative cements.

To expand the production of glass and the range of types of glass, including standard-size window, polished, heat protective and architectural structural glass. To introduce highly efficient processes of two-stage formation of the glass band, high-temperature melting of glass and the mechanized cutting of sheet glass.

To increase the factory production of steel building structures 1.4 to 1.5 times, precast reinforced-concrete structures and parts 1.2 to 1.3 times and glued wooden structures about 6 times. To considerably raise the output of factory-made enlarged and lightened building structures.

With a view to reducing metal consumption in construction, to organize mass production of high-quality

reinforced-concrete, asbestos-cement, plastic and other pipes, panels, building structures and articles without the use of metal.

To increase the output of large-size structural and finishing asbestos and cement articles, roofing felt, fibre-glass roofing and other types of durable soft roofing materials and effective heat-insulating and soundproof materials.

To expand the range, to improve the quality and the finish of sanitary engineering equipment and articles, and finishing and facing materials. To increase the output of ceramic tiles, materials from natural stone, porous fillers, cellular concrete articles, washed and fractionized non-metallic and local building materials. To use concomitantly extracted raw materials and industrial wastes more widely in the manufacture of building materials. To mechanize and automate the production of wall materials. To increase the output and deliveries of raw and other materials for the porcelain and faience industry.

To raise labour productivity in the building materials industry by 24 to 26 per cent.

To increase production in *the timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper industries* by 22 to 25 per cent.

To expand the logging and processing of wood in Siberia and the Far East. To use the timber resources in a more rational way, especially in the European part of the USSR. To improve the use of wood procured. To accelerate the expansion of the capacities in the chemical and chemical-mechanical processing of wood wastes, low-quality wood and wood of tree species with soft leafage.

To ensure a 1.4-1.5-fold increase in the output of furniture. To devote special attention to the expansion of the range of furniture, to the improvement of its

quality and appearance. To considerably raise the output of standard dwelling-houses of new advanced designs, and of other products of woodworking to meet the growing requirements of the population.

To raise the output of paper and cardboard by 15 to 25 per cent. To develop at an accelerated rate the output of paper for printing purposes, for use by automated data processing equipment, of paper and cardboard for the packing of foodstuffs and manufactured goods and to raise the quality of the paper. To use waste paper more extensively in the making of paper and cardboard.

To introduce modern highly productive equipment and the latest technological processes in the timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper industries.

To raise labour productivity in the timber and woodworking industries by 25 to 27 per cent and in the pulp and paper industries by 23 to 25 per cent.

To raise output in *light industry* by 26 to 28 per cent. To bring the output of fabrics in 1980 up to 12,500-13,100 million square metres and the output of knitwear up to 1,800-1,900 million pieces. To ensure a 3.4-3.5-fold increase in the output of non-woven materials of a fabric type, and a 2.1-fold increase in the output of carpets and carpet articles. To increase the output and improve the quality of hosiery made from cotton and woollen yarn.

To speed up the development of production and to expand the assortment of new types of high-quality fabrics, knitwear and sewn goods, footwear, clothing, natural and artificial fur items and other products in mass demand. To increase the output of modern accessories and finishing materials of the necessary assortment for the manufacture of clothes, footwear, textile and leather haberdashery.

To ensure a considerable rise in the quality of goods, the constant updating and improvement of their range, through the extensive use of new chemical fibres and threads, polymers and high-quality dyes. To set up new enterprises on the basis of modern chemicals for the manufacture of synthetic leather, artificial fur, stable-form knitted fabrics and other materials for the making of clothes and footwear of various models and colours in order to meet the requirements of all age groups of the population.

To expand the output of special-purpose clothes and footwear which meet esthetic and industrial hygienic requirements.

To raise the output of camping and sports goods, furnishing fabrics, tapestry and drapery.

To ensure higher efficiency of the operation of light industry on the basis of the technical re-tooling and reconstruction of enterprises, the modernization of equipment and the introduction of new highly productive technological processes and means of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. To improve considerably the work of the clothing and footwear industries, to expand the specialization of enterprises.

To enhance the role of research and designing organizations in the development and introduction of new up-to-date articles, in the improvement of the technology and organization of production.

To raise labour productivity in light industry by 23 to 25 per cent.

To raise the output of *articles for household and cultural uses* 1.6 times. To provide for an increase in the output of these goods as follows: in electronics and radio engineering, 3 times; in the defence industry, 1.9 times; in the chemical industry and the industry manufacturing communication equipment and

facilities, 1.8 times; in electrical engineering and machine-building for light industry and the food industry, 1.6 times; in aircraft engineering, instrument-making and ferrous metals industry, 1.5 times; in the motor vehicle industry, timber, woodworking and building materials industries, 1.4 times; and in the pulp and paper industries, 1.2 times.

To considerably increase the output of spare parts for household appliances.

To expand the production of new goods for cultural and household uses, such as freezers, single- or multi-chamber refrigerators with a capacity of up to 300 litres and automatic defrosting, air conditioners, colour and portable TV sets, high-quality radio sets and radiograms, video-tape recorders, motion picture and photographic equipment, gas ranges and electric stoves of improved design, automatic washing and ironing machines for household use, various lighting devices, high-quality cutlery sets, china, earthenware and enamelled crockery and utensils, car accessories and articles for the servicing of means of transportation, articles which ease domestic work and other articles in popular demand.

To organize mass production of better orchard and kitchen garden implements and sets of equipment for the heating and water supply of individual houses, and other goods improving the living conditions of the rural population.

To raise the output of *the food branches of industry* by 23 to 25 per cent. To considerably improve the quality, the biological value and the taste of foodstuffs and to improve their assortment.

To develop at a high rate the output of various high-quality children's and dietary foodstuffs, food concentrates, semi-cooked and other culinary products, quick-frozen vegetables and fruit, ready-to-cook

canned foods, fruit and vegetable juices, mineral waters and beer. To increase the output of foodstuffs in packages convenient for consumers.

To bring the sale of chilled meat in 1980 to 80 per cent of the total. To increase the output of whole milk products 1.2 times, cheese production, 1.4 times, and smoked pork products and frankfurters, 1.7-1.8 times.

To improve the use of production capacities in the meat and dairy industry, as well as in the sugar, canning and other industries with seasonal character of production.

To make fuller use of agricultural raw materials and the nutritious substances they contain for the manufacture of wholesome food products.

To secure the broad-scale use of new packaging means, specialized transport, bulk transportation and other latest methods and means of transportation and storage of food products.

To introduce on a major scale highly efficient automatic weighing, packaging and bottling lines, continuous action sterilizers, programme-controlled automatic centrifuges and other modern equipment. To increase the capacity of refrigerators in the food, meat and dairy industries 1.3 times.

To considerably increase the production of dried skimmed milk, substitutes of whole milk, bone meal and fish meal to meet the needs of livestock farming.

To raise the output of marketable fish products for food, including canned products, by 30-32 per cent. To raise the effectiveness of use of the fishing fleet and reinforce it with highly efficient vessels. To improve the existing and develop new highly efficient methods of fishing and fishing implements, equipment, machinery and instruments that provide for the me-

chanization and automation of the catching and technological processing of fish and other seafoods.

To continue the study and development of new areas and utilization of marine resources in the World Ocean. To develop fishing in the littoral waters of the USSR.

To increase the stocks of valuable fish in inland reservoirs. To provide for a 1.7-fold increase in fish production in state pond fisheries.

To develop extensively the network of fish-processing enterprises in the localities where large quantities of fish products are consumed, and also of specialized shops. To increase the production of quality products from oceanic fish species in the needed assortment and packing with due account of popular demand. To secure the further expansion of production and delivery to the trade network of live and chilled fish, fish fillet, smoked fillet and ready-to-serve products, smoked and dried fish. To increase the use of fish and other seafoods for making varied fish produce: fish sausages, frankfurters and ready-to-cook fish, fish meal and the like.

To raise labour productivity in the food industry by 24-26 per cent, in the meat and dairy industry by 17-19 per cent, and in the fish industry by 16-18 per cent.

To secure an increase in the output of *the mill industry* by 21-23 per cent. To increase the production of high-grade flour, rice and buckwheat.

To put into operation grain elevators of an aggregate capacity of 30,000,000 tons.

To increase output in the *mixed feeds industry* at least 1.5 times. To bring the volume of mixed feeds in 1980 at state enterprises up to 53 million tons and of protein-vitamin additives to 4 million tons.

To consider as a most important task the accelerated development of production capacities of state, inter-farm, collective and state farm mixed feeds enterprises, for ensuring the maximum processing of forage grain into mixed feeds using different types of additives. To bring the production of mixed feeds in 1980 at collective and state farms up to 24-28 million tons.

To increase labour productivity in the mill and mixed feeds industries by 24-26 per cent.

To develop the *microbiological industry* at an accelerated rate. To increase output in this branch 2-2.1 times. To secure a considerable growth in the production of fodder protein, premixes, and microbiological plant protection means. To increase substantially the production of amino acids, fodder antibiotics, enzymes and other products of microbiological synthesis. To devote special attention to improving the quality of fodder protein and raising the efficiency of its production.

To expand research aimed at obtaining highly productive and stable industrial strains of microorganisms–producers of biologically active substances, at developing more advanced technology for the output of microbiological products on the basis of new, cheaper types of raw materials, and at increasing output per raw material unit. To continue to equip the microbiological industry with highly efficient production lines with big capacity units.

To raise labour productivity in the microbiological industry by 62-64 per cent.

To increase output in *the medical industry* by 44-46 per cent.

To ensure the development and master the production of new highly effective medical preparations, automated standardized electronic instruments and ap-

paratuses for mass medical checkups of the population, and the improvement of diagnostics and treatment of patients. To increase considerably the output of synthetic hormones, insulin, endocrinal preparations and opaque preparations for X-ray examination, medicines for children, glass lenses and frames, medical instruments, medical laboratory equipment, and means of mechanizing work in hospitals. To introduce new production processes in the manufacture of vitamins and other preparations.

To ensure, for the fuller satisfaction of the needs of health service establishments and needs of the population in medical goods, an increase in their production at enterprises both of the medical industry and of other branches.

To raise labour productivity in the medical industry by 36-38 per cent.

To provide for a 1.3-1.4-fold increase in output in *the local industries* with the maximum use of local raw materials and secondary resources.

To implement measures for the further technical re-tooling of local industries. To expand, for fuller satisfaction of popular demand, output of musical instruments, handicraft articles, souvenirs, and articles for the household, recreation and tourism, physical culture and sports.

IV. Development of Agriculture

The main task in agriculture is to ensure further growth and greater stability in farm production, the utmost possible improvement in the effectiveness of crop and livestock farming to satisfy the population's food requirements and industry's need for raw materials more fully, and to build up state reserves of agricultural produce.

To increase the average annual output of farm products by 14-17 per cent as compared with the previous five-year period.

To intensify farming consistently and steadily, to increase its material and technical facilities. To expand all-round mechanization and automation of production, the use of chemicals in agriculture, and land improvement. To accelerate the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and advanced experience. To improve the methods of agricultural management and administration; to implement further specialization and concentration based on inter-farm cooperation and formation of agrarian-industrial associations and enterprises.

To improve the location of agricultural production with an eye to a more rational use of the natural conditions of each area. To ensure a high rate of agricultural development in the non-black-earth zone of the Russian Federation.

To take measures to improve use of land, materials, technical facilities and labour; to cut production costs; to increase the average annual productivity of labour on collective and state farms by 27 to 30 per cent during the five-year period.

To pay special attention to improving the quality of the products of crop and livestock farming further; to ensure the introduction on a wide scale of the more productive hybrids and strains of plants and animals, and production techniques; to implement measures aimed at preventing losses in production, transportation, storage and the processing of farm produce and raw materials.

The most important task in *crop farming* is to increase grain output to the utmost and improve the stability of grain production by further improving the structure of the areas under crops, increasing crop

yields, effective use of mineral and organic fertilizers, putting under crops maximum areas of reclaimed land and other land in areas with sufficient moisture, introducing high-yielding varieties and hybrids, and improving the techniques of grain cultivation.

To bring the annual total grain output up to 215-220 million tons. To increase the output of strong and hard wheat, rye, buckwheat, millet and rice considerably. To expand the sown areas and to increase the gross output of maize, barley, oats, legumes and other grains and forage crops. To speed up the development of large zones of guaranteed production of commodity grain on reclaimed land. To considerably expand the production of maize as a cereal on irrigated land. To complete the all-round mechanization of grain cultivation.

To ensure production of not less than 9 million tons of raw cotton in 1980. To expand the areas under and increase the per hectare yield of long-staple varieties of cotton. To complete the introduction of cotton-alfalfa crop rotation, to implement the introduction of high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties of cotton with high-quality fibres. To raise the level of mechanization in cotton cultivation, irrigation and harvesting.

To bring the average annual output of sugar-beet up to 95-98 million tons and to increase its yield and sugar content considerably. To take measures towards still greater specialization and concentration of sugar-beet production in the main sugar-beet areas. To start the cultivation of sugar-beet on irrigated land in the most suitable areas on the Volga, in the North Caucasus, the south of the Ukraine and Moldavia; to complete in the main the all-round mechanization of sugar-beet production; to satisfy in full the requirements of beet-growing farms in fertilizers and pesticides.

To increase the output of flax fibre of high technical quality, oil seeds, especially sunflower seeds, soya and castor beans, mustard, volatile-oil and other technical crops, as well as medicinal plants.

To increase the output and varieties of potatoes, vegetables and melons and improve their quality; to complete the creation on irrigated land of areas guaranteeing vegetable and early potato supplies for the population in towns and industrial centres. To ensure the output of tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, garlic and greens in adequate quantities and to continue setting up specialized farms and hot-house complexes. To considerably reduce labour input in vegetable and potato farming through improved techniques and introduction of all-round mechanization.

To increase the output of fruit, grapes and berries, tea and hops by intensifying production, and by priority setting up of large orchards and vineyards on an industrial basis; to improve the overall plantation structure by increasing the proportion of winter varieties of fruit, and to expand the area under berries.

To improve supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables for the population throughout the year. For that purpose, to expand the building of storage facilities on collective and state farms.

To improve overall crop-farming standards, to ensure the conservation and rational use of land resources, especially of arable land; to take measures to protect the soil against water and wind erosion, especially in the South and East.

To improve seed production considerably, and ensure further specialization and concentration of production of high-grade seeds and the changeover to seed production on an industrial basis, taking advantage of inter-farm cooperation.

To implement extensive measures to create a stable *fodder base,* making wide use of the great possibilities afforded by land improvement; to ensure fuller satisfaction of the livestock's needs in fodder protein.

To expand the areas under peas, lupine, alfalfa and other high-protein-content crops to the maximum; to start growing soya beans on irrigated land in the south of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, in Moldavia and the Transcaucasian Republics; to evolve suitable strains of soya and develop a technology for cultivating it in the republics of Central Asia and in Southern Kazakhstan; to create a network of specialized farms for this purpose, and to supply them with the machinery, mineral fertilizers and herbicides they need.

To improve standards in field fodder production; to get a higher yield in fodder crops and higher productivity of grazing lands. To increase the area of high-yield irrigated grasslands and pastures, and also water-supplied pasture land in desert and semi-desert areas.

To increase considerably the production of coarse and succulent feeds to meet fully the requirements of socially owned livestock and stock owned by collective farmers, workers and employees; to set up emergency fodder reserves at every collective and state farm.

To improve the quality of coarse feeds primarily by reducing the loss in their nutritive value during harvesting, storage and preparation of fodder; to introduce on a larger scale grass meal, haylage, briquetting, granulation and chemical preservation of fodder; to accelerate the transition to fully mechanized feed production and preparation of fodder.

To make fuller use of waste from food, meat and dairy industries for fodder, and to improve the collec-

tion of domestic food waste and waste from catering and trade enterprises.

To increase the output of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other *livestock* products still further through increased productivity of cattle and poultry, larger herds, effective use of fodder, considerably better conditions for keeping and feeding animals, improving pedigree breeding, mechanization of production and the introduction of progressive techniques.

To bring average annual production of meat to 15-15.6 million tons (slaughter weight), milk to 94-96 million tons, eggs to 58-61 thousand million.

To develop in every way the specialization and concentration of production of livestock and poultry products; to ensure its gradual switch-over to an industrial basis; to build more state-owned, collective farm, and inter-farm livestock complexes, mechanized farms and poultry factories, and to rebuild stock and poultry farms with an eye to employing new machines and techniques.

To ensure a higher output of meat, particularly beef and poultry meat, through intensive raising and fattening of young cattle and expanding broiler production; to develop specialized cattle-raising for meat; to further intensify pig-raising, mainly for meat; also, to increase the output of bacon. To increase considerably the number of cows on collective and state farms and other state-owned farming enterprises; to improve the productivity of milch cows, and to substantially improve and replenish the herd; to ensure a further increase in the number of sheep and goats, and improvement of their productivity.

To make fuller use of the possibilities for developing stud farming, reindeer and fur animal farming, rabbit-breeding, pond fish farming, bee-keeping and silk-worm breeding.

To improve veterinary services, decrease the disease incidence among animals and their loss. To increase the supply of biological and chemical-therapeutical preparations as well as the instruments, equipment and appliances for livestock farming and veterinary services.

To continue the policy of stable state plans for the purchasing of farm produce and of encouraging farms, through the application of higher prices, to sell their produce to the state over and above the plan. To provide for the purchase of farm products, including those sold above the plan, on the basis of 5-year contracts between procurement organizations and collective and state farms, with targets specified for each year; to ensure that purchases of farm produce be made in accordance with the contracts.

To raise the average annual procurement of the main farm products, including those sold above the plan, to the following quantities: grain–90 million tons, sugar beet–89.5 million tons, raw cotton–8.5 million tons, flax fibre–511 thousand tons, vegetables–17 million tons, potatoes–16.8 million tons, fruit and berries–5.6 million tons, grapes–5.4 million tons, sunflower seeds–6 million tons, livestock and poultry (live weight)–17.4 million tons, milk–60.5 million tons, eggs–34.3 thousand million, wool (weight at point of sale)–511 thousand tons.

To improve forms of procurement; to make wider use of direct ties of collective and state farms with processing and trade enterprises, and to increase their responsibility for the quality of products when procured and when sold to consumers. To improve the transportation and storage of farm products; to employ container haulage. To apply more widely the delivery of products at the point of production, the procurement organizations providing the transport; to improve the

procuring organizations' material and technical facilities; to build and renovate procurement centres, elevators, cold storage, and fruit and vegetable storage facilities.

To continue *land improvement* on a large scale; to invest state funds in the cultivation of 4 million hectares of irrigated land; to drain 4.7 million hectares of land, and to supply water to 37.6 million hectares of pasture land in desert, semidesert and mountain areas.

To increase the irrigation farming area in the southeast of the European part of the Russian Federation, in the North Caucasus, in the Southern Ukraine, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, the Central Asian Republics, and the Transcaucasian Republics; to forge ahead with land improvement in the non-black-earth zone of the Russian Federation; to continue drainage operations in the Baltic Republics, the Polesye lowland and in the Far East.

To carry out research on diverting part of the effluence of some Northern and Siberian rivers to Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the Volga basin, and to draw up projects on the basis of that research.

To accelerate the introduction of the latest scientific methods in land improvement; to ensure further industrialization of construction of water supply systems and their operation, the application of advanced watering techniques, and automation and mechanization of land improvement systems control; to use water resources more efficiently, and to better the technical condition of the land improvement systems. To ensure integrated construction of irrigation and drainage systems and cultivation of the ameliorated land. To increase the responsibility of the organizations that design and build irrigation facilities for the quality of the new land improvement systems; to ensure effective use of irrigated

and drained lands and the utmost improvement in the yields of the crops grown on these lands.

Further to intensify *the use of chemicals* in agriculture; by 1980, to bring the mineral fertilizer supplies for agriculture up to 115 million tons and chemical fodder additives–to 5 million tons; to increase the proportion of phosphorous, concentrated and compound fertilizers in the overall mineral fertilizer supplies; to use mineral fertilizers with greater efficiency and to cut losses during their transportation, storage and application; to expand the construction of mechanized warehouses with light prefabricated units for mineral fertilizer storage; to improve the agrochemical services to collective and state farms.

To raise the supplies of pesticides for agriculture to 628 thousand tons in 1980 (standard units), including 245 thousand tons of herbicides.

To improve the plant protection service; and continue to develop biological pest control methods in agriculture.

To expand work on liming acid soils, the gypsum treatment and improvement of solonetz soils, and the utilization of peat for the preparation of organic fertilizers.

To get research organizations to focus their attention on the main aspects of intensification, specialization and concentration of agricultural production, transition to industrial methods, and increasing the efficiency of collective and state farm production; to improve the selection of qualitatively new, higher-yield varieties and hybrids of farm crops, to improve existing breeds and evolve new, more productive ones of cattle and fowl.

To intensify work on the development of methods for protecting plants against pests and disease, and for control and prevention of animal diseases.

To speed up the development of the material base

of agricultural science, experimental and pilot production enterprises; to build more selection stations; to ensure wide-scale introduction of scientific and technological achievements and latest practices on collective and state farms and at other farming enterprises.

To put a total of 171,700 million roubles of capital investment, including 115,700 million roubles of state capital investment, into the all-round development of agriculture, including the building of production facilities, housing and community services and the purchase of machinery; to provide adequate material and technical resources for 56,000 million roubles, the investment of the collective farms. To use the investments, in the first place, for carrying out the most important tasks in agriculture–to raise the output of grain and technical crops, and to develop livestock farming and improve the fodder base; to prevent haphazard investment, and to complete construction projects strictly on time. To modernize operational industrial facilities on a wider scale.

To improve the designing of agricultural projects; to strive for minimum construction costs in drawing up estimates; to make greater use of light prefabricated sections, progressive designs and technological solutions.

To increase the production facilities of state and inter-collective-farm building organizations carrying out construction in the countryside; to industrialize construction work to the utmost, develop the network of specialized rural building combines and increase the output of local building materials.

To continue re-equipping agriculture with new machinery, and introducing industrial continuous-flow methods of production and advanced technology. To provide for a further accelerated growth in power supply per unit of machinery, and a rise in the level of mecha-

nization in agriculture. To bring, by 1980, the consumption of electricity in the countryside up to 130,000 million kwh.

During the five years to supply agriculture with 1,900,000 tractors, 1,350,000 lorries, 538,000 grain harvesters, 1,580,000 tractor trailer implements, including 200,000 haylage carts, 100,000 excavators, 106,500 bulldozers, 47,750 scrapers, farm machines to the total value of 23,000 million roubles, including 10,300 million roubles' worth of machinery for livestock farming and fodder production.

To use the tractors and other machinery on collective and state farms with greater efficiency; to improve the maintenance of farm machinery, to avoid premature write-offs; to continue to improve and develop repair facilities for agricultural equipment; to improve the standard of servicing and repairs of machines and equipment.

To complete the introduction of specialized technical servicing of machines and equipment on collective and state farms; to increase the role of the "Selkhoztekhnika" enterprises and organizations and their responsibility for the technical condition and effective use of the machine and tractor fleet and equipment.

To further improve the organization of labour on collective and state farms; to expand and improve the training of qualified machine operators, livestock farmers, land improvement workers and other personnel in trades required on a mass scale as well as production managers and specialists.

For collective and state farms to render necessary assistance to members in managing their personal holdings.

In *forestry* it is necessary to ensure higher productivity of forests, to obtain larger quantities of commodity timber per hectare of forest area, and to use forest

resources economically; to speed up the technical re-equipment of forestry, increase the use of chemicals and introduce progressive technological methods in basic forestry work.

To replenish during the five-year period 10-11 million hectares of the state forest reserve, to plant 1.4 million hectares of protective belts, to drain up to 1.5 million hectares of waterlogged forest, and to improve 230 million hectares of forest. To further improve the forest-fire service, and to ensure better protection of forests against pests and disease.

V. Development of Transport and Communications

In transport the main task is to ensure a fuller and timely satisfaction of the needs of the economy and the population for transportation, to speed up freight deliveries and passenger traffic. This is to be achieved through a considerable increase in the capacity and standard of operation within the whole transportation system, and also by improving transport links between the various economic areas of the country.

To increase the freight turnover of every type of transport by about 30 per cent, and general passenger transport by 23 per cent.

To ensure further development and technical equipment of all modes of transport by introducing the latest and specialized transportation facilities, increasing the carrying capacity and the traction force of rolling stock and of the fleet, and also by increased road building, primarily in the newly developed regions in the North, Siberia and the Far East for the earliest development of the productive forces of those regions.

To introduce more automation facilities, telemechanics and automated-control systems for the management of transportation and technological processes.

To increase the effectiveness of transport. With this aim in view:

to improve the utilization of transportation facilities, to reduce down-time for rolling stock, ships and motor vehicles during cargo-handling or technical operations, use them to the full carrying and holding capacity and to reduce the number of no-load runs;

to continue the development of optimal haulage patterns with due consideration for the need to eliminate nonrational carriage, to make better use of every type of transport; to increase the responsibility of transportation organizations, cargo dispatchers, and the organs of supply and marketing for the fulfilment of haulage plans and for observing proper cargo-movement patterns;

to improve the interaction of different types of transport, improve the organization of transportation. To ensure a more rhythmical pace of freight handling on a weekly or daily basis;

to increase containerized transportation using, above all, large-tonnage containers and also packs; to improve the standard of integrated mechanization of freight handling for all types of transport, at the sidings of enterprises, construction sites and organizations.

To implement further development of industrial transport; to introduce, on a wider scale, new continuous types of transport–the conveyer, pipeline, including pneumo-container and overhead cable-way transport; largely to complete the changeover to diesel and electric traction at industrial enterprises; to expand the network of interbranch enterprises of industrial railway transport by combining the rolling stock controlled by transport shops under different administrations. To increase the capacities of berthing facilities and commission new mechanized berthing facilities at enterprises, construction sites and organizations.

To ensure implementation of further transport safety measures.

To provide for further development of transportation on international lines.

To improve the standard of passenger service on all types of transport.

To ensure *on the railways* an increase in railway traffic and freight capacity on freight-intensive lines, to increase the freight-handling capacity of marshalling yards and goods stations and cut the turnaround time of freight cars. To increase the speed of movement of freight and passenger trains, increase freight carriage by better routing and increasing the average weight of freight trains.

To provide for an approximate 22 per cent growth in freight turnover on the railways and a 14-15 per cent growth in passenger turnover.

To build 2.8 thousand kilometres of extra track in the busier zones of the railway network. To electrify 2.5 thousand kilometres and fit out with automatic blocking and centralized dispatching systems 16,000 to 17,000 km of railways. To put some 3,000 km of new rail track into operation. To continue with the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway and sidetracks.

To make available in the five-year period 2.2 thousand new electric locomotives, 6.4 thousand sections of main-line and 2.5 thousand shunting locomotives, 386,000 freight cars and 16.6 thousand passenger cars.

To bring the level of integrated mechanization of railway loading and unloading operations to 93 per cent. To considerably increase the standard of mechanization of running repairs of track.

To improve the organization of passenger transport and to continue work to electrify lines and major junctions with intense suburban traffic.

To increase the productivity of labour on the railways by 18-20 per cent.

To provide for the further development of *sea transport.* To fully satisfy the growing needs of the national economy for foreign trade and coastal transportation, to improve goods deliveries to the Far North and Far East; to increase the scope and effectiveness of export of transportation services. To increase the sea cargo turnover by some 30 per cent.

To develop the capacity of sea ports mainly by building specialized transhipment complexes with berthing facilities totalling 5.3 km primarily in the ports of Vostochny, Nagayevo, Novorossiisk, Tuapse, Ilyichevsk and Arkhangelsk. To continue work on building the new port at the Grigoriev lagoon on the Black Sea. To bring the standard of integrated mechanization in cargo-handling at sea ports to 92 per cent.

To replenish the merchant fleet with highly efficient dry cargo, tank and combined vessels with a total deadweight of approximately 5 million tons. To increase the proportion of specialized dry cargo vessels–timber carriers, container carriers, lighters, trailer ships, bulk carriers and other ships. To take measures to extend the navigation season on the Northern Sea Route and in freezing harbours. To build more powerful icebreakers. To continue work on developing ship repair facilities, particularly in the Far Eastern and the Black Sea basins.

To further develop *river transport,* primarily in Siberia, the Far East and the Far North. To increase the traffic volume by some 22 per cent. To put a total of some six kilometres of mechanized berthing facilities into operation, and complete the reconstruction of the Osetrovsky port, to extend the handling capacity of the ports of Maklakov, Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk-on-the Amur and the Pechora. To build a port at Nizhne-

vartovsk and begin reconstruction of the Belomor-Baltiisk Canal.

To add high tonnage vessels to the river transport fleet, along with pusher tugs, higher-capacity diesel cargo ships, including the combined purpose "river-sea" ships, small tonnage ships to carry cargoes on smaller rivers and also more modern types of passenger craft.

To take steps to extend the navigation season on inland waterways. To reinforce river transport with icebreakers; to complete in the main the integrated mechanization of freight handling operations of river cargoes.

To provide for the further development of *pipeline transport.* To put some 15,000 kilometres of oil pipelines and at least 3,500 kilometres of petroleum product pipelines into service during the five-year period. To ensure the development and implementation of automated systems for controlling technological processes on the main pipelines.

To increase the turnover of *motor transport* by some 42 per cent. To give priority to general-purpose motor transport ensuring a growth of 45 per cent in the freight turnover and 28 per cent in passenger traffic on buses.

To continue concentrating motor vehicles in large motor pools. To increase contralized freight haulage by general-purpose transport. To increase daily operating time of lorries.

To envisage the further development of interurban motor transportation.

To give priority to the development of the network of main highways of national and Republican importance and also the network of important local motor roads, primarily in agricultural areas.

To build or reconstruct at least 65 thousand kilo-

metres of hard-surface motor roads, including approximately 15,000 kilometres of roads of national and Republican importance in the five-year period. To improve the quality of construction of new roads and maintenance and repair work.

To ensure a further increase in *air transportation,* especially over long distances and to areas difficult of access; to increase the number of passengers carried by air by 30 per cent.

To put into service new passenger aircraft, the Il-86 (aerobus), Yak-42, cargo planes of the Il-76 type and aircraft for local airlines and agricultural service; to ensure experimental and research and development work for creating new aircraft whose economic and flight characteristics will be in line with long-term needs of civil aviation.

To continue the construction and reconstruction of airports, air terminals, aircraft repair factories and maintenance bases for civil aviation; the development and equipment of local air lines, and also provision of airports with automatic and mechanized facilities for traffic control and aircraft servicing. To introduce on a wider scale airborne and ground-based navigation systems and electronic equipment for the automatic control of air traffic and aircraft takeoff and landing.

To achieve a wider range of better quality services in all types of *communications.* To continue to develop a single countrywide automated communications network. To increase the length of intertown telephone channels 1.6 times. To increase considerably the level of automation of the intertown telephone communication network. To begin work on building up a statewide data transmission system. To increase the number of telephones in town and country by 1.4 times. To speed up the delivery of central newspapers to the people by doubling the number of points that receive pho-

totelegraphed newspaper pages for printing. To do further work on automating and mechanizing the handling of mail.

To improve the quality of all communications services.

To continue to develop radio broadcasting and TV including colour television. To make greater use of man-made Earth satellites for broadcasting TV programmes primarily to Western and Eastern Siberia and for telephone and telegraph communications with the remote areas of the country.

VI. Capital Construction

The main task in capital construction is to increase the effectiveness of capital investment, to ensure further growth and qualitative improvement of the fixed assets, to commission and bring to planned capacity new production facilities as quickly as possible in all sectors of the national economy by better planning, designing and management of construction work, by cutting construction time and costs.

To increase capital investment in the economy by 24-26 per cent over the five-year period.

To channel capital investment primarily into building projects that will accelerate scientific and technical progress and into the technical retooling and modernization of existing enterprises. To increase the proportion of expenditure for equipment in the total volume of investment.

To curtail considerably the time spent on building, expanding and modernizing projects and enterprises by concentrating capital investment and material and labour resources, by increasing the level of industrialization and by improving building organization. To

strictly observe the established norms with regard to the extent to which construction work can exceed the prescribed volume, with regard to construction time-limits and construction in progress.

To improve design-and-estimate work, to raise responsibility of design, construction and research organizations for the high technical and economic standards of design solutions. To take measures to have the documentation relating to design and estimates for construction projects ready on time. To improve the quality of and shorten the time spent on drawing up designs and estimates and expertizing them. To improve the planning of design and research work. To expand the design and research organizations' material and technical facilities.

To raise the standards of building and of architectural solutions, and also to achieve the most rational development of population centres, residential areas, industrial and agricultural complexes and erection of buildings and other structures. To ensure sparing use of land in building population centres, production enterprises and other projects.

To expand the supply of material resources to construction projects through a state-wide system of material and technical supplies in keeping with building and assembly organizations' orders for material and technical supplies in line with their needs determined by designs and estimates.

To enhance the role and responsibility of the mechanical engineering ministries and enterprises for complete supply, installation and mastering of the equipment they make.

To plan and build enterprises complete with housing, child-care, cultural, health, education, trade, service facilities and public utilities.

To raise the level of industrialization of construction and the degree of completeness of factory-made structural elements. To extend the practice of complete prefabricated construction and installation of buildings with the use of advanced structural elements.

To make wider use of new types of building materials and products, including efficient ferro-concrete structures from high-strength and light-weight concrete, asbestos-cement structures, economical rolled metal sections, products from aluminium alloys and glued wooden structures.

To provide for further development of urban and rural house-building plants, and enterprises to manufacture light-weight structural elements and items, and also specialized regional and inter-regional building-industry production facilities.

To continue to re-equip building organizations primarily by supplying them with powerful highly-efficient building machines and motor transport; to supply the workers with more mechanized equipment and tools and means for mechanizing ancillary work; to considerably increase the level of mechanization on main jobs in construction, especially in finishing work.

To ensure further development of facilities for centralized repair of building machines and equipment.

To develop and improve construction on a contractual basis and to introduce more widely a new form of cost accounting, the team contract; to set up permanent building-and-assembly organizations working on a contractual basis in due time in areas where there is a lot of building going on, and to set up mobile building units where needed in newly-developed areas, especially in the North. To commission industrial and other projects at a rhythmic pace over the year. To make building organization managers more responsible

for the quality of construction and for timely commissioning of building projects.

To increase the overall productivity of labour in construction by 29-32 per cent.

VII. Development of Science

The principal task for Soviet scientists is to further expand and deepen their research into the laws of nature and society, to make a greater contribution to solving urgent problems in building up the material and technical foundations of communism, speeding up scientific and technical progress and the effectiveness of production, to improve the people's living and cultural standards, and to develop the communist outlook of working people.

To ensure further development of basic and applied research in social, natural and technical sciences.

To concentrate the attention of scientists on crucial problems connected with scientific, technical and social progress, on the solution of which largely depends the successful development of the economy, culture and science itself. To envisage the further development of research which opens up essentially new ways and possibilities for transforming the country's productive forces, for developing the machinery and technology of the future.

To raise the quality and effectiveness of research; to further improve the links between science and production. To speed up the application of scientific innovation in the national economy.

To enhance the role of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as the centre of theoretical investigations and coordinator of all scientific work in the country.

To improve research management and the effecti-

veness of the work of research workers. To increase the research collectives' responsibility and that of their leaders for the standard and quality of research and for substantiating their recommendations. To heighten the interest of collectives and workers of research establishments in improving the results of their activities.

To promote research work in establishments of higher learning.

To improve the system of managing research, planning and design organizations, and co-ordination, planning and financing of research programmes.

To improve the training and certification of research and teaching personnel.

To strengthen the research, planning and design organizations' facilities by better supplying them with equipment, instruments, materials, computers and office machines, and also by developing research and experimental subdivisions. To improve work in the field of scientific and patent information.

To strengthen the relationship between the social, natural and technical sciences.

To define the following crucial areas of research development.

In social sciences:

to carry on with the scientific generalization of the world-historic experience of the CPSU and the experience gained by the international communist and working class movements;

to examine the theoretical problems of developed socialism, the law-governed trends of its development into communism, and the mechanism of their action and usage;

to continue to develop the theory of building up the material and technical foundations of communism,

improving social relations, moulding the new man and developing the socialist way of life;

to promote all-round research on questions pertaining to the scientific and technical revolution, on raising the effectiveness and intensification of social production, improvement of management and economic planning and also on forecasting social and economic processes;

to extend research on the development of the socialist economic integration of the USSR and the CMEA countries, on economic relations with other states, and on contemporary world development.

To enhance the role of social sciences in the active struggle against anti-communism, in criticism of bourgeois and revisionist theories, in exposing the falsifiers of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

In natural and technical sciences:

to do more extensive pure and applied mathematics research and research on the development of more advanced computers and their effective use in the national economy;

to develop theoretical and experimental research on nuclear and plasma physics, solid-state physics, subzero temperatures, radio physics and electronics, quantum electronics, mechanics, optics, astronomy, with a view to accelerating scientific and technical progress and, in particular, developing atomic power engineering, and evolving scientific and technical principles of thermonuclear power engineering;

to improve the present and develop new methods of energy conversion, to develop and widely introduce fundamentally new machinery, new structural, magnetic, semiconductor, superconductor and other materials, and technically useful crystals;

to extend research in the field of chemical compound synthesis for obtaining new substances and materials that have new properties, to develop new chemical processes with highly efficient catalytic systems that largely speed up chemical reactions, and to develop scientific principles for technologies utilizing mainly closed cycles;

to do more research on molecular biology, and the physiological, biochemical and immunological principles governing the activity of the human organism with a view to finding a speedier solution of the most important medical and biological problems of combatting cancer, cardio-vascular, endocrinologic, viral and occupational diseases, and diseases of the nervous system. To do further research on improving working conditions and industrial hygiene and also on balanced diets;

to carry on the work of developing genetic theory and techniques for creation of new valuable strains of plants, animals and micro-organism cultures, and also methods of making physiologically active substances for medicine, agriculture and certain industries;

to further develop scientific principles for the rational use and conservation of soils, of mineral wealth, flora and fauna, air and water basins. To do wider integrated World Ocean studies. To continue work on weather forecasting and that of natural disasters;

to make a fuller study of the Earth's crust and upper mantle for the purpose of research into the formation processes and the regularities of mineral resource occurrence;

to carry on space research and utilization, to extend research on the application of space means in studying the Earth's natural resources, in meteorology, oceanology, navigation, communications and other economic uses.

VIII. Programme for Social Development and Raising the Living Standard of the People

On the basis of economic growth and greater efficiency of social production, to ensure that the people's growing material and cultural needs be met more fully, that the socialist way of life be consistently developed, and that Soviet society's social structure be further improved. To attain these aims it is necessary to provide for:

improvement of the socio-economic and industrial conditions of labour, making labour more creative, and the maximum reduction in manual, semi-skilled and heavy physical labour;

raising people's incomes, raising the level and improving the structure of consumption, and a greater satisfaction of people's needs for consumer goods;

effecting housing construction on a large scale and improving the quality of the housing as one of the more important directions of further improving the living standard of the people;

expanding the range and extent of services making house work easier and providing better facilities for rest and recreation;

raising working people's educational, cultural and technical levels, improving medical services, better environmental protection, and creating better conditions for mother and child care, for bringing up children, and for increasing people's life span and the period of their active life;

a further approximation of the living standards and cultural levels, working and living conditions of different social groups in Soviet society, for the urban and rural population;

a further development of socialist democracy, and increasing the working people's social activeness and

initiative, and their participation in production management. To ensure the all-round development of socialist emulation and of the communist attitude to labour, and the spreading of advanced experience;

better employment of both material and moral incentives for attaining greater production efficiency and labour productivity, improving the quality of products and economic use of material resources.

To increase the average *wages of industrial and office workers* by 16-18 per cent, so that by the end of the five years it will be at least 170 roubles a month. To increase *collective farmers' incomes* from the collective farms' socialized production by an average of 24-27 per cent on the basis of rising production and labour productivity.

To increase grants and benefits to the people from *the public consumption funds* by 28-30 per cent.

To complete the introduction of measures raising the minimum wages, while simultaneously increasing wage-rates and salaries for medium-paid workers employed in the national economy's non-production sectors. To begin a new stage in raising the minimum wages, wage-rates and salaries for industrial and office workers.

To introduce length-of-service bonuses for industrial and office workers in the Far East. In the Urals area and in some regions of Kazakhstan, to continue the introduction of zonal wage differentials for industrial and office workers for whom such differentials have not yet been established.

In several industries to raise pay-rates for night-shift work.

Concerning the wages of industrial and office workers, to consistently ensure the following:

enhancing their stimulating role in raising labour productivity, in accelerating scientific and technological

progress, raising output quality and lowering production costs;

a further improvement of the wage-rate system as the basis of state wage regulation, raising its role as an incentive for workers to improve their qualifications and labour achievements;

wider application of progressive forms of material incentives for production increases with fewer workers; of payment on a team basis for final work results in industry and other economic sectors; of payment on a piece-work basis, especially in construction work and agriculture;

further improving the system of awarding bonuses to industrial and office workers, increasing the dependence of such bonuses on work results, quality of output, and fulfilment of work assignments and technically based work rates;

improving the correlation of workers' and employees' wages according to sectors of the national economy; increasing wage benefits to workers in regions where natural and climatic conditions are difficult, or those in jobs with difficult and unfavourable working conditions;

increasing the role of remuneration for work to strengthen labour discipline and reduce personnel fluidity at enterprises.

To improve the system of payments to collective farmers on the basis of:

consistently approximating wage levels on collective farms and at state agricultural enterprises, as their productivity and working conditions are evening up;

making wages increasingly dependent on the final results of work;

ensuring greater uniformity in payment for work similar in complexity, amount of effort involved and intensity.

To envisage a further improvement of *labour conditions* and *labour protection.* To make wider use of scientific and technological achievements, improvements in technology and equipment to ensure safe working conditions.

To continue the implementation of measures to improve *working and living conditions for working women.*

To introduce partially-paid leave for working mothers for childcare till the infant is one year old. To ensure that women with children will enjoy greater opportunities to have a shorter workday or shorter workweek, and to work at home.

To expand the network of preschool child-care establishments, extended-day schools and groups. To build nurseries and kindergartens for 2.5-2.8 million children. To increase the number of Young Pioneer camps, sports and health-building work camps for adolescents and young people; to give special attention to improving the work of children's institutions.

To create the conditions for cutting down time spent on house work through developing community services, public catering, increasing production and sales of ready-to-cook and ready-to-serve products.

To improve the social security system. To raise minimum retirement pensions for industrial workers, office employees and collective farmers.

To provide for a further approximation of social security benefits for the collective farmers, industrial workers and office employees. To establish pensions for former collective-farm members, with the necessary length of service on a collective farm or at a state enterprise, organization or establishment. To introduce care allowances to pensions for collective farmers, Group One invalids.

To raise allowances for invalids since childhood, and pay them regardless of children's age.

To increase pension benefits for mothers with many children.

To make fuller use of the opportunities for greater involvement of pensioners and invalids in social labour.

To envisage further *repayment on state loans.*

To continue ensuring *stable state retail prices* on basic foodstuffs and non-foodstuff goods; to reduce prices on goods as necessary conditions are created and commodity resources accumulated.

To increase the *turnover* of state and cooperative *retail trade* by 27-29 per cent.

To ensure the Soviet people a better diet through greater consumption of the more nutritious foods such as meat, dairy products, vegetables, and fruit.

To more fully meet consumer demand for light industry goods, and also for recreation and household articles–furniture, TV sets, refrigerators, cameras, tape-recorders, vacuum cleaners, etc. To increase the sale of building materials to the population.

To expand and update the range of commodities, raise their quality, increase the production and sale of new, fashionable articles demand on which is high; actively to influence the formation of consumer demand and people's aesthetic tastes.

To strengthen and further improve economic ties between industry and trade, so that orders placed by trading organizations determine the volume of output and the range of consumer goods; to ensure that industrial and trade enterprises have greater responsibility for the fulfilment of contracts.

To develop the material base of trade. To expand the network of modern department and specialized stores, including trade-name stores, organized by industrial ministries. To further develop advanced forms of trade,

improve the operation of trading enterprises, ensuring customers better service and saving their time. To build large mechanized general warehouses, refrigerators and storage facilities for fruit, potatoes and other vegetables.

To place on wholesale enterprises and organizations greater responsibility for the continuous supply of commodities to shops in the required amount and variety.

To ensure the further development of public catering, outfitting its establishments with modern equipment, supplying them with semi-prepared, mass-produced products. To increase the variety and raise the quality of products, and improve the service. To improve the organization of public catering at enterprises, and also of dietetic food catering.

To improve further the work of consumer cooperatives in serving the rural population. To ensure that their production efficiency is raised further, that agricultural products and raw materials, as well as wild fruit, berries, mushrooms and medicinal plants are procured in greater quantities, and that local commodity resources are used in trade. To organize better the operation of markets for collective farm produce.

To increase the volume of *community services* 1.5 times; 1.7 times in rural areas. To raise service standards and quality. To expand the network of community service enterprises and to provide them with modern equipment.

To improve the operation of savings banks; to introduce more widely the clearance of accounts between the people and trade, municipal service and other enterprises by book entry.

Using all appropriate finance sources, *to build apartment houses* with a total floor space of 545-550 million square metres. To raise the quality of housing construc-

tion, to make apartments more comfortable and better planned. To effect urban development in keeping with the development master plans, and to improve the amenities and architecture in towns and other populated areas. To ensure their provision with central water supply systems. To continue the transition of domestic heating to major supply sources, increasingly utilizing gas. To utilize the housing fund more efficiently and ensure its better preservation.

To increase the volume of cooperative housing construction. To encourage the building of one-family houses in small towns, urban-type settlements and in rural areas.

To further improve *public health services.* To introduce more widely the achievements of modern science, new methods of diagnosis and treatment into medical practice. To pay greater attention to disease prevention. To meet more fully people's needs and those of the disease-prevention and medical establishments in medicines and medical equipment. To improve the quality of medical aid and the operation of health protection establishments.

To develop and improve the material foundation of public health services on the basis of rationally combining the construction of general and specialized medical establishments. To increase the total number of hospital beds to approximately 3.3 million by 1980. To expand the construction of outpatient clinics and pharmacies in new residential districts and in rural areas.

To expand the network of homes for invalids and old people. To continue the construction of prosthetic and orthopedic centres for invalids; to expand the production and improve the quality of individual means of conveyance, and prosthetic and orthopedic devices. To take measures to improve the industrial training of invalids.

To raise allowances for food and other needs in homes for invalids and old people, maternity homes, children's and certain other specialized hospitals and departments.

To improve the training and advanced training of doctors, pharmacists and para-medical and pharmaceutical personnel.

To further develop the system of *public education* in accordance with the demands of scientific and technological progress and the aims of constantly raising the working people's cultural, technical and educational levels and improving the training of qualified workers and specialists.

To develop and improve the system of universal secondary education. To raise the standards of teaching and educational work at secondary schools. To give more attention to teaching pupils manual skills, to young people's vocational orientation, to their education in ethics and aesthetics. To improve the quality of training and re-training teachers.

To build new schools of general education for at least 7 million pupils, including 4.5 million in rural areas.

To extend the network of Young Pioneer centres, clubs for young technicians and nature lovers, children's clubs, sports and music schools and other children's establishments.

To raise allowances for food at boarding schools and at children's homes.

To ensure the training of highly qualified young workers for all sectors of the national economy, primarily at vocational schools, which enable the students simultaneously to acquire a trade and general secondary education, as well as at technical schools.

To more than double the enrolment at secondary vocational and technical schools. To train approximately

11 million qualified workers in the vocational technical training system. At vocational schools to train 2.5 times more workers with a secondary education. To open vocational schools for 1.1-1.2 million students, and provide the necessary number of hostels for the students.

To improve on-the-job training and advanced training of industrial and other workers in mass-scale trades. To improve the work of evening (shift) secondary schools.

To train 9.6 million specialists with a higher or specialized secondary education. To give special attention to providing specialists for areas where productive forces are being intensively developed.

To regard as the most important task of the higher, specialized secondary and vocational schools the further raising of specialists' and workers' level of training and ideological-political education.

To provide more and better facilities for general educational schools and vocational, specialized secondary and higher educational establishments. To introduce more actively technical aids and new teaching methods in the educational process, including the study of foreign languages. To ensure better outfitting of laboratories, study and teaching-methods rooms and workshops with modern equipment, instruments, tools and study aids.

To ensure the further raising of the role of *socialist culture and art* in the ideological and political, moral and aesthetic education of Soviet people, in shaping their intellectual needs. To strengthen the material base of cultural institutions, especially in rural areas and new industrial construction areas.

To improve the work of cultural and educational institutions. To expand the network of public libraries and clubs. To cultivate People's Universities more exten-

sively and to improve their functioning. To improve work connected with the functioning of museums, and the preservation and popularization of historic and cultural relics.

To envisage further development of the publishing and printing industry, and book selling. To enlarge the publication of books, newspapers and magazines and to raise its quality. To give special attention to the publication of text-books and literature for children and teenagers. To introduce on a wider scale offset printing, photocomposition and automated lines in the printing industry.

To envisage further development of television and radio broadcasting and wider use of colour television and stereophonic radio broadcasting. To expand the zone of guaranteed high-quality TV and radio reception. To improve the quality of television and radio programmes.

To considerably improve cinema services, to expand the movie theatre network and the material base of cinematography. To raise the ideological and artistic level of films. To ensure the production of the needed quantity of popular-science, educational, and documentary films and newsreels. To increase the production and expand the subject matter of films for children and teenagers.

With the aim of health-building and making better use of free time to perfect the organization of working people's active *rest and recreation.*

To increase the network of health resorts, rest homes, holiday hotels and health-building centres, and also hotels in cities, especially in tourist and resort centres, and in areas designed for rest and recreation.

To promote organized trips and tours. To continue the construction of tourist complexes and centres, mo-

tels and camping grounds. To expand the production of sports and camping equipment.

To promote the organization and activities of industrial and office workers' gardening associations.

To encourage mass-scale physical culture and sport at factories and offices, at educational institutions and in residential units.

To satisfy more fully the needs of the urban and rural population in *postal, telephone and telegraph services.*

For the improvement of public *transport services,* to ensure further development of inter-urban, city and suburban transport. To provide considerably more different means of transport to the rural population.

To increase the scope and types of services for the growing number of privately owned motor vehicles. To expand the network of service and filling stations, and also of cooperative garages and parking areas for privately owned motor vehicles.

IX. Distribution of the Productive Forces and Economic Development of the Union Republics

With the aim of improving the distribution of the productive forces in the country it is envisaged to ensure:

a further build-up of the economic potential of the eastern regions, increasing their role in the all-Union production of industrial goods. To accelerate the development of industries for which there are most favourable natural conditions, especially the fuel industry and power-intensive industries. To ensure that those regions provide 100 per cent of the total increase in oil and gas output and aluminium production planned for the five-year period, over 90 per cent of the increase

in coal output, approximately 80 per cent of the growth in copper and 45 per cent in cellulose production, and approximately 60 per cent of the increase in cardboard production;

industrial growth in the European part of the USSR and the Urals, primarily through the technical re-equipment and reconstruction of operating enterprises, with the limited construction of new and expansion of existing power-intensive and water-consuming enterprises;

the development of existing and the forming of new territorial production complexes and industrial units with common communications, engineering facilities and ancillary plants;

the siting of labour-intensive industrial enterprises in Union Republics and economic regions having a favourable balance of labour resources; improvement of the training of local qualified personnel;

a further limiting of the growth of large cities; development of economically promising small and medium-size towns in which mainly small enterprises, branches and specialized workshops of operating associations, factories and plants are to be located;

implementation of measures to improve the use of labour resources in the rural areas. To develop industries and crafts for processing farm produce and producing building materials and consumer goods from local raw materials on the collective and state farms;

rationalization of the transport economic links, by extending the trunk-line transport communications and building powerful oil and gas pipeline systems connecting the north-western regions of Siberia and Central Asia with the European part of the USSR, as well as oil pipelines running from the north-western regions of Siberia to the oil refineries in the country's eastern regions;

elaboration of a series of flood-control measures for the Western regions of the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR;

extension of scientific studies on questions relating to the distribution of productive forces.

To enhance the role and responsibility of the Union Republics in matters concerning industrial, social and cultural development, in increasing the production of consumer goods, expanding trade and services to the population with due regard for local and national specific features, and making the fullest possible use of natural, labour and other resources.

To ensure further economic growth in all the Union and Autonomous Republics and economic districts, Autonomous Regions and National Areas.

In the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic to increase industrial output by 35-39 per cent. To ensure an accelerated growth of the machine-building, gas, chemical and petrochemical industries.

In 1980 to increase the output of oil, including gas condensate, to 545-555 million tons, of gas to 220-255 thousand million cubic metres and of coal to 428-438 million tons, of electric power to 832-851 thousand million kwh, of steel to 94-98 million tons, of rolled ferrous stock to 66-69 million tons, of mineral fertilizers to 74 million tons, of fabrics to 8.9 thousand million square metres, of knitted goods to 830 million pieces, of sugar to 3.5-4 million tons, and of butter to 720 thousand tons.

To build plants putting out heavy casting transfer lines, pipe-working machines, high-precision machines for making instrument bearings, transfer lines for sheet stamping and a number of other engineering enterprises.

To ensure the further development of the industries putting out machines and equipment for livestock

farming and fodder production, tractors and other farm machinery. To launch serial production of heavy-duty 330 hp tractors. To increase the output of high-efficiency grain and potato combine harvesters, and machines for cultivating and harvesting industrial crops.

To increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural output by 14-17 per cent. To increase the average annual production of grain to 123-126 million tons, of sunflower seeds to 4 million tons, of sugar beet to 32-33 million tons, of flax fibre to 265 thousand tons, of potatoes to 53-55 million tons, of vegetables to 12.3 million tons, of meat (slaughter weight) to 7.5-7.7 million tons, of milk to 49-51 million tons, and of wool to 235 thousand tons.

To bring under cultivation 2.2 million hectares of irrigated land, to drain 2.3 million hectares of waterlogged land, and to supply with water 5.2 million hectares of pastureland. To considerably increase per hectare yields of all farm crops on irrigated and drained lands.

To continue the expansion and development of the sanatorium-resort zones, and particularly, in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

In the European part of the RSFSR and in the Urals it is envisaged to ensure:

the strengthening of the electric power base by building and expanding atomic and thermal power stations. To bring the capacity of the Leningradskaya atomic power station up to 4 million kw, of the Kostromskaya state district thermal electric station up to 3.6 million kw, and of the Reftinskaya state district thermal electric station up to 3.3 million kw. To put into operation facilities at the Novovoronezhskaya, Smolenskaya and Kurskaya atomic power stations, Cheboksarskaya and Nizhnekamskaya hydroelectric stations, Ryazanskaya and Stavropolskaya state district

thermal electric stations and at other power stations. To embark on the full-scale construction of the Permskaya thermal electric station, to begin the construction of two high-capacity atomic power stations and of the Irganaiskaya hydroelectric station;

the development of the territorial production complex based on the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly mineral resources along with the building of the Oskol electrometallurgical combine for the production of steel from prereduced pellets obtained by the method of direct reduction;

the further development of a major industrial complex to extract and process gas on the basis of the Orenburg gas-condensate deposit. To build a gas pipeline to the western border of the USSR with the participation of the CMEA member-countries;

the development of natural resources of the Timano-Pechorskaya oil-and-gas-bearing area; to bring the production of oil here up to approximately 25 million tons, and of gas up to 22 thousand million cubic metres in 1980. To expand and modernize the cellulose and wood-working enterprises in the north of the European part of the country.

To put into operation the Kama motor works complex manufacturing heavy-duty lorries, and complete the construction of the Nizhnekamsk petrochemical complex; to organize tonnage production of ammonia and carbamide in the vicinity of the city of Togliatti. To build and put into operation at full capacity the first section of the Volgodonsky heavy engineering works, and to embark on the full-scale construction of the second section.

To carry out measures for the economic and social development of the country's major centres–Moscow and Leningrad, to improve and raise the effectiveness of the production and scientific potential here.

To ensure the further development of light industry and the food industry, primarily through the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of operating enterprises in the established industrial centres.

In the Urals to further develop the iron-and-steel and non-ferrous metals industry, machine building and the chemical industry. To ensure a comprehensive development of the Verkhne-Kamsky potassium basin, and the completion of the construction of the first section of the Perm synthetic rubber factory. To improve water supply for major industrial centres.

In the non-black soil zone of the RSFSR to intensify work on the comprehensive development of agriculture and allied industries. To carry out measures to strengthen the material and technical base and intensify agricultural production, to expand the scale of land improvement work and on this basis to considerably increase the production of grain, livestock products, flax, potatoes and vegetables.

To envisage the implementation of water conservation measures in the Volga-Kama basin. To continue the construction of irrigation and water supply systems in the Volga area, with the aim of developing a major region of guaranteed production of grain and livestock products. To begin the construction of the Konstantinovsky hydroengineering unit on the river Don. To promote rice growing in the Krasnodar Territory.

In Siberia to envisage an accelerated development of the fuel industry, power-intensive branches of the iron-and-steel and non-ferrous metals industry, and the chemical, petrochemical and pulp-and-paper industries. To ensure the further development of the timber and woodworking industry.

In Western Siberia to continue the formation of a large territorial production complex–the country's

main base for oil and gas production. To bring the production of oil up to 300-310 million tons, and of gas up to 125-155 thousand million cubic metres in 1980. To continue the construction of the Tomsk petrochemical combine. To embark on the full-scale construction of the Tobolsk petrochemical complex. To build casinghead gas processing works, a pipeline system for conveying oil and gas, and a railway line connecting Surgut with Nizhnevartovsk. To start the construction of the Surgut-Urengoy railway. To develop the electric power base. To bring coal output in the Kuzbas up to 162 million tons.

To begin the full-scale construction of a large opencast mine in the Kansk-Achinsk basin which will supply the Berezovskaya state district thermal electric station to be built here. To put into operation the first section of the Achinsk oil refinery. To continue the development of the Sayany territorial production complex. To put into operation the first units of the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric station and to ensure that the first electrolysis shops of the Sayany aluminium plant are put into operation; to build the first section of the electro-engineering complex in Minusinsk. To continue the construction of the Abakan railway vehicle manufacturing plant. To begin the construction of the Boguchanskaya hydroelectric station. To complete in the main the formation of the Bratsk-Ust-Ilim territorial production complex by ensuring the full-capacity operation of the Ust-Ilim hydroelectric station and the building of a cellulose plant with the participation of CMEA member-countries. To continue the construction of the Gusinoozerskaya state district thermal electric station.

To develop agriculture and also agricultural raw material processing industries at higher rates.

In the Altai Territory to begin the construction of

the second section of the Alei irrigation system and the Charysh multiple water pipeline; to continue the construction of the Kulunda canal.

In the Far East to ensure comprehensive economic development, increasing the production of non-ferrous, rare and precious metals and diamonds, and the output of the timber, pulp-and-paper and furniture industries. To complete the Zeyskaya hydroelectric station; to embark on the full-scale construction of the Bureyskaya hydroelectric station; to put the first units of the Kolymskaya hydroelectric station into operation. To continue the development and reconstruction of the existing ports, modernization of the fleet, and the construction of the deepwater port of Vostochny.

To increase the catch of fish, seafood output and the production of a wide range of high-quality fish products.

To step up geological prospecting and scientific research work for the comprehensive development of the productive forces in the zone adjoining the Baikal-Amur Railway. To envisage the development of natural resources in the area as individual sections of the railway are completed.

To start the formation of the South Yakut territorial production complex. To build the Tynda-Berkakit railway line. To embark on the full-scale construction of the Neryungri open-cast mine, concentration plant and the Neryungrinskaya state district thermal electric station.

To continue drainage and irrigation work, and the establishment of specialized state farms and livestock complexes in order to increase the supply of local farm produce to the population of the Soviet Far East. To increase soya bean and rice production.

In the Ukrainian SSR to increase industrial output

by 30-34 per cent. To envisage higher growth rates for the power industry, the chemical and oil-refining, machine-tool and tool manufacturing industries, instrument making, machine building for light industry and the food industry, and also the further development of tractor and farm machine manufacture. To increase the output of machines and equipment for livestock farming and fodder production. To develop industry in the Republic's western regions at priority rates.

To put into operation facilities at the Chernobylskaya, Rovenskaya and South Ukrainian atomic power stations and to begin the construction of another two atomic power stations. To embark on the full-scale construction of the Chigirinskaya and Zuyevskaya thermal electric stations. To put into operation the first units at the Dnestrovskaya hydroelectric station which is of major importance for both electric power engineering and land reclamation. To complete the building of the Novovolynsk technological equipment plant which is being constructed with the participation of the CMEA countries.

To raise the Republic's coal output to 226-229 million tons in 1980. To take measures for the further development of the coal industry in the Donbas and its technical re-equipping. To reconstruct existing coal mines and to open new ones.

To ensure the capacity growth in the iron-and-steel industry mainly through reconstructing existing plants. To increase steel production to 58-61 million tons and rolled stock to 41-43 million tons in 1980. To further develop the iron ore mining industry. To improve the quality of iron ore. To put into operation new facilities for the production of mineral fertilizers, to increase the output of mineral fertilizers to 24.4 million tons. To provide for a substantial growth in primary oil

processing and to reduce the supply of oil products from other parts of the country.

To increase the output of consumer goods, especially silk fabrics, non-woven materials and knitted goods.

To re-equip and reconstruct factories in the sugar, canning, meat and dairy industries, to increase their capacity so that the processing of agricultural raw materials can be done within the optimum time limits. To envisage the construction of additional sugar refineries.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 11-14 per cent. To increase the average annual output of grain to 46-48 million tons, of sugar beet to 53-54 million tons, of sunflower seeds to 3-3.1 million tons, of meat (slaughter weight) to 3.4-3.6 million tons, and of milk to 21.5-22.3 million tons.

To bring under cultivation 503 thousand hectares of irrigated land, mainly in the arid regions near the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov; to begin the construction of the Danube-Dniester irrigation system and continue the construction of the Kakhovka irrigation system. To begin preparatory work for the construction of the Azov irrigation system. To drain an area of nearly 660 thousand hectares, mainly in the Polesye zone. To increase per hectare yields of all farm crops on irrigated and drained lands. To carry out measures of soil erosion control.

To complete the first sections of the Dnieper-Donbas canal and the water supply system to the city of Kharkov. To begin the construction of the second section of the North Crimean canal.

To continue the expansion and development of the sanatorium-resort zones on the shores of the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov and in the Carpathian Mountains.

In the Byelorussian SSR to increase industrial out-

put by 39-43 per cent. To ensure priority development of industry in the western part of the Republic.

To ensure an accelerated growth of the radio-engineering, electronic, machine-tool and tool manufacturing industries, and the industry manufacturing means of communication; to ensure the further development of the automotive industry. In the tractor industry to complete the changeover to the manufacture of Byelarus MTZ-80 tractors. To increase the manufacture of machines and equipment for stock farming and fodder production.

To envisage the further development of the oil refining and chemical industries. To double the production of chemical fibre. To increase the production of mineral fertilizers to 14.3 million tons by 1980, including potassium fertilizers to 10.7 million tons. To considerably increase tyre production and raise the output of the microbiological industry. To increase the production of silk fabrics by 3.6 times.

To increase the average annual gross output of farm produce by 11-14 per cent, to carry out further specialization in dairy and meat stock farming. To bring the average annual grain output to 6.9-7.2 million tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 900 thousand tons, and milk to 6.3 million tons. To increase the production of flax, vegetables and fodder. To continue work in the line of soil liming and raising soil fertility. To drain 670 thousand hectares of water-logged and swamp lands. To irrigate 85 thousand hectares of land. To carry out measures ensuring comprehensive utilization of the land of Polesye. To increase per hectare yields of all farm crops, primarily on the reclaimed lands.

In the Uzbek SSR to raise industrial output by 35-39 per cent. To ensure the further development of the electronic, electrical engineering and chemical industries and an increase in the output of machines and

equipment for light industry and the food industry and also for the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing and land reclamation. To increase light and food industry production. To provide for the growth in non-ferrous, rare and precious metals production and for a more comprehensive utilization of metal ores.

To ensure an increase in thermal electric station capacities; to build a new state district thermal electric station on the basis of the Angren coal deposit. To build a cotton mill.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 21-24 per cent. To increase the production of raw cotton to 5.8 million tons by 1980. To develop a new major region of long-staple cotton growing in the Karshi Steppe and to start wide-scale work to develop the Dzhizak Steppe. To continue work to develop rice growing in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. To ensure a more rapid development of sheep breeding and to increase the production of wool and karakul pelts. To make fuller use of irrigated land in order to raise the output of maize, rice, vegetables, melons, fruit, grapes, and alfalfa seeds. To increase the silk-worm cocoon production. To carry out work to irrigate 462 thousand hectares of land and to bring water to 1.5 million hectares of pastures. To improve the condition of land.

In the Kazakh SSR to increase industrial output by 39-43 per cent. To further develop the iron-and-steel and non-ferrous metals industry, coal, oil, chemical and food industries and light industry. To increase the output of tractors and machines for anti-erosion soil cultivation. To provide for the development of enterprises producing livestock farm equipment.

To increase coal production to 124-127 million tons and mineral fertilizer production to 3.8 million tons by 1980. To increase primary oil processing by 3.8 times. To embark on the full-scale construction of a major

ore dressing combine on the basis of the Kacharsky iron ore deposit. To complete, in the main, the Yermakovsky ferro-alloy plant, with an approximately threefold increase in its capacity.

To envisage construction of several major nonferrous metal ore dressing combines. To accelerate the development of the Zhairem group of polymetallic ore deposits. To ensure the growth of the power base, to put the first power units at the Ekibastuzskaya state district thermal electric station into operation, to begin the construction of the second Ekibastuzskaya state district thermal electric station, and also of the Shulbinskaya hydropower station.

To continue the development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul and Mangyshlak territorial production complexes. To prepare documents for reconstructing the Pavlodar tractor works for the manufacture of K-701 tractors. To improve water supply to the industrial regions of Central Kazakhstan.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 14-17 per cent. To carry out measures to enhance the stability of grain production in the areas of the reclaimed virgin and long-fallow lands. To raise the average annual production of grain to 25-27 million tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 1.1 million tons, and wool to 107.8 thousand tons. To envisage an accelerated development of sheep breeding. To set up new sheep-breeding state farms. In Southern Kazakhstan to increase the production of rice, cotton, vegetables, fruit and other crops on irrigated land. To bring under cultivation 410 thousand hectares of irrigated land and to bring water to 24.8 million hectares of pastures.

To continue the development of health resorts and tourist centres.

In the Georgian SSR to increase industrial output by 37-41 per cent. To envisage priority growth rates

for the electrical engineering, machine-tool and tool manufacturing and chemical industries. To ensure the further development of the power industry, mainly through utilizing water power resources; to increase electricity production by 1.5 times. To complete the construction of the Ingurskaya hydropower station. To develop light industry and the food industry, especially wine-making. To envisage the siting of branches of existing enterprises in mountainous and submontane areas in order to ensure a fuller utilization of labour resources.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 21-24 per cent. To further expand the planting and to increase the yields of industrial and perennial subtropical crops; to fill in the idle plots in perennial planting. To increase tea leaf production to 355 thousand tons by 1980. To increase the average annual grape harvest by approximately 1.5 times. To expand production and raise productivity in livestock farming. To carry out work to irrigate 60 thousand hectares of land, and to drain 40 thousand hectares in the Colchis lowland; to improve the utilization of reclaimed land.

To ensure the further development of resort areas and tourist centres on the Black Sea coast and in the mountainous regions.

In the Azerbaijan SSR to increase industrial output by 37-41 per cent. To envisage accelerated growth in the electrical engineering, instrument-making and other branches of the engineering industry which are not metal-intensive, and in the non-ferrous metals industry; to ensure the development of the chemical and petrochemical industry, using mainly local hydrocarbon raw materials.

To embark on the full-scale construction of the Shamkhorskaya hydropower station. To reconstruct

the Baku oil refineries. To increase light and food industry output. To improve the industrial pattern by developing industry in the western and central regions so as to make fuller use of labour resources.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 18-21 per cent, mainly through the increased production of grapes, raw cotton and vegetables, especially early ones. To increase raw cotton production to 600 thousand tons by 1980. To raise livestock productivity. To put long-fallow lands to agricultural use. To improve the water supply to irrigated lands and soil condition. To bring under cultivation 45 thousand hectares of newly-irrigated land and to supply water to 400 thousand hectares of pastures. To ensure the development of health resorts and tourist centres.

In the Lithuanian SSR to increase industrial output by 32-36 per cent. To ensure the priority development of the instrument-making, radio-engineering, electronic, and chemical industries, and of machine building for livestock farming and fodder production. To establish large-scale production of oil products and ammonia. To increase the output of linen, furniture, and canned meat and milk, fish catches and the production of a broad range of high-quality fish food products.

To embark on the full-scale construction of the Ignalinskaya atomic power station with reactors of 1.5 million kw capacity each.

To raise the average annual gross agricultural output by 10-13 per cent, giving special attention to dairy and meat stock farming and to bacon pig breeding. To increase grain production. To reclaim 540 thousand hectares of water-logged land.

In the Moldavian SSR to raise industrial output by 45-49 per cent. To increase the share of the engineering industry. To considerably increase the output of farm machines, electrical engineering goods, equip-

ment for the food industry, cement, cotton fabrics, fruit and vegetable preserves and wine materials.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 35-38 per cent, vegetables and grapes by not less than 1.5 times, and fruit by 1.4 times. To fill in the idle plots in orchards and vineyards. To expand grain production, especially maize. To bring under cultivation 65 thousand hectares of irrigated land.

In the Latvian SSR to raise industrial output by 26-30 per cent. To envisage further industrial specialization in the Republic in the output of means of communication, and of products of the electronic, electrical engineering, chemical, light, and meat and dairy industries. To considerably increase the production of mini buses, top-class radios and record players. To envisage increased production of machinery for mechanizing livestock farming. To further increase catches of fish and the output of high-quality fish products while expanding their variety. To continue the development of port facilities.

To raise the average annual gross agricultural output by 15-18 per cent. To ensure further specialization of agriculture in dairy and meat stock farming and bacon pig breeding. To increase grain production. To drain 382 thousand hectares of water-logged land.

To continue to develop health resorts on the Riga coast.

In the Kirghiz SSR to increase industrial output by 33-37 per cent, mainly through developing the power industry, mechanical engineering, light industry and the food industry. To envisage the further development of the non-ferrous metals industry. To embark on the full-scale construction of the Kurpsaiskaya hydropower station. To begin the construction of a carpet-making factory.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 12-15 per cent. To speed up the development of the fine-fleece and semifine-fleece sheep farming. To increase the production of grain, meat and wool. To ensure the further improvement and greater productivity of pastureland. To bring under cultivation approximately 35 thousand hectares of irrigated land and to supply water to 500 thousand hectares of pastureland.

To intensify the development of the health resort zone of country-wide importance in the Lake Issyk-Kul area.

In the Tajik SSR to increase industrial output by 38-42 per cent with priority development rates in the power, non-ferrous metals and chemical industries. To continue the development of the Southern Tajik territorial industrial complex. To bring the Nurek hydropower station to full capacity operation and to begin the construction of the Rogunskaya hydropower station on the Vakhsh. To complete in the main the aluminium plant. To put into operation sections at the Yavansky electrochemical works, and to build a porcelain factory.

To envisage a 15-18 per cent increase in the average annual gross agricultural output. To increase the yield of raw cotton to 900 thousand tons by 1980; to raise grape and fruit production. To bring 60 thousand hectares of irrigated land under cultivation and to supply water to 100 thousand hectares of pastureland. To raise per hectare yields of grain crops on the irrigated land. To intensify work to develop the Dangara Steppe.

In the Armenian SSR to increase industrial output by 43-47 per cent. To continue improving the branch structure of industry, raising the share of labour-intensive production. To envisage the development of the branches of the engineering industry which are not metal-intensive—electronic, radio-engineering, electrical engineering, machine-tool and tool manufacturing, and

instrument-making industries. To ensure further growth in the power industry, non-ferrous metals manufacture, the chemical and food industries, and light industry. To build enterprises in the medium-size and small towns.

To complete the first section of the Armenian atomic power station and the Masis-Nurnus railway, and to accelerate the construction of the Idzhevan-Razdan railway.

To increase the average annual gross agricultural output by 22-25 per cent. To increase the production of grapes, fruit, essential oil-bearing crops, and of livestock products. To bring under cultivation 20 thousand hectares of irrigated land and to supply water to 60 thousand hectares of pastureland. To envisage measures to reclaim the saline lands in the Ararat Valley for agriculture.

In the Turkmen SSR to increase industrial output by 30-34 per cent. To double the production of electric power, to increase the refining of oil by 1.5 times and the production of mineral fertilizers by 2.3 times. To envisage the further development of light industry and the food industry; to double vegetable oil production.

To put into operation units at the Maryiskaya state district thermal electric station; to continue the construction of the Chardzhou oil refinery; to ensure the development of the Shatlyk and other new gas deposits. To raise gas output to 75-80 thousand million cubic metres by 1980.

To raise the average annual gross agricultural output by 14-17 per cent. To raise raw cotton production to 1.2 million tons by 1980. To increase the production of grapes and melon crops. To bring under cultivation 85 thousand hectares of irrigated land, to supply water to 5 million hectares of pastureland and to improve the condition of land. To continue the construction of the Kara-Kum canal and the development of land around it.

In the Estonian SSR to increase industrial output by

22-26 per cent. To envisage the priority rate of development for the electrical engineering, instrument-making and shale-chemical industries, the further development of light industry, fish industry and branches for processing agricultural raw materials. To put into operation a pilot unit for shale processing at the Estonian state district thermal electric station. To expand the utilization of shale waste for liming soil and producing building materials.

To raise the average annual gross agricultural output by 17-20 per cent, narrow its specialization in dairy and meat stock farming and bacon pig breeding. To ensure growth in grain production. To carry out land reclamation on 160 thousand hectares of water-logged land.

X. Development of Foreign Economic Ties

To ensure the further all-round development of economic, scientific and technical ties with foreign countries, making fuller use of the USSR's increased economic, scientific and technological capabilities.

To realize measures aimed at the Soviet Union's wider participation in the international division of labour and at raising the role of foreign economic ties in carrying out economic tasks and accelerating scientific and technological progress.

To increase the volume of foreign trade by 30-35 per cent within the five-year period.

To improve the pattern of foreign trade on the basis of production growth, raising quality and making export goods more competitive, and also through imports which most effectively further Soviet economic development. To increase the sale and purchase of licences and other technical documents. To extend the introduction of new forms of mutually advantageous

economic, scientific and technological cooperation, including the realization of joint projects.

To expand and deepen economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist countries in every possible way, on the basis of mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. To ensure the fulfilment of measures, envisaged in the Comprehensive Programme of Socialist Economic Integration and the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures of CMEA member-countries for 1976-80.

To continue pooling the efforts of the USSR and the other interested CMEA member-countries for the joint, comprehensive fulfilment of tasks in expanding extraction and production of basic raw materials, fuel, materials, machine-building products, consumer goods and in developing transport on the basis of jointly elaborated long-term specific programmes. To steadily develop new areas for joint planning, to improve coordination of plans, to introduce more effective organizational forms of production and economic ties in cooperation with CMEA member-countries, to actively utilize international specialization and production-cooperation potential. To ensure closer coordination and pooling of efforts between the USSR and other CMEA member-countries in solving problems of scientific and technological progress.

To expand and consolidate the USSR's economic, scientific and technological ties with the developing countries on a long-term, stable and mutually advantageous basis, furthering those countries' national economic development and economic independence and the growth of their scientific and technological capabilities.

To envisage the further, long-term, development of trade and mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the industrially developed capitalist countries on the basis of the princip-

les of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and taking account of the relaxation of international tensions now in progress.

To undertake the necessary measures to realize the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, directed at expanding and deepening international economic, scientific and technological cooperation, cooperation in environmental protection and other areas.

To realize measures to further improve planning, management and organization of the USSR's foreign economic ties. To extend the role and responsibility of sectoral ministries and departments in the development of foreign economic ties, in increasing production of exports and extending their range, in ensuring the timely construction and startup of industrial enterprises and other projects, built with imported equipment. To improve economic development incentives and raise the effectiveness of foreign economic ties.

* * *

The Soviet Union, in fraternal and indivisible unity of its nations and nationalities, is confidently marching along the road to communism, unswervingly following the course charted by the Communist Party. The successes achieved are the powerful source of creative energy for all Soviet people inspiring them in the struggle for the further flourishing of our socialist Motherland.

The new five-year period which the Soviet society is entering upon will be characterized by a still greater scale of economic and cultural construction. The main attention should be directed, first and foremost, at ensuring the all-round intensification of social production and the further raising of its effectiveness. It is necessa-

ry that the powerful economic, scientific and technological potential, and the natural resources which the country has at its disposal, be used to the maximum for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Here decisively important is the acceleration of scientific and technological progress in every possible way, raising labour productivity, making better use of existing possibilities and reserves and improving economic management.

The realization of these immense new tasks will require great creative efforts and inspired creative labour on the part of workers, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, of all Soviet people.

It is necessary to further develop countrywide socialist emulation for attaining high labour indicators, fulfilling the economic plans, to do everything possible so that the 10th Five-Year Plan period becomes a period of effectiveness, a period of quality for the sake of the further growth of the economy and the people's well-being.

The five-year plan for effectiveness and quality means that every Soviet person, every working collective must persistently fight to attain the best results with the least expenditure, to achieve the most full and rational utilization of machinery and equipment, material and financial resources, economy of labour time, raw materials, fuel and energy.

The five-year plan for effectiveness and quality means that every Soviet person, every working collective must show genuine concern for improving the qualitative indicators at his enterprise, his construction site, state or collective farm, and must strive to raise the quality of work in all sectors of the economy, at each work place.

The successful fulfilment of the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan requires a further improvement of Party

leadership in all areas of economic and cultural construction. Constantly improving its organizational and political work, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, territorial, regional, city and district Party committees, and primary Party organizations must lead the labour enthusiasm of the masses, mobilize the working people in the struggle for the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan by each production collective, consistently educate the Soviet people in a communist attitude to work. We must strive for a genuine Party style of work in all economic activities, raise all workers' responsibility for the fulfilment of the planned tasks, strengthen discipline and improve control of the work done.

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies play a great role in organizing the fulfilment of the five-year plan. They are called upon to have still more influence on economic and cultural development, to give unflagging attention to raising production of goods for the people, to town and village development, to improving public education, health services, trade, public catering and services.

The task of the trade unions is to develop the working people's productive and social activity, to improve the forms and methods of the working people's participation in production management. The trade unions must develop socialist emulation, and the movement for a communist attitude to work, support and spread advanced experience, steadily promote labour efficiency, direct, with this end in view, the work of inventors and innovators, scientific and technical societies, skilfully employ moral and material incentives, show constant concern for improving the conditions of work, day-to-day life and recreation of workers and employees, and see to it that labour laws are strictly observed.

Active participation in the fulfilment of the 10th Five-Year Plan is the most important task for the Leninist Komsomol, for all our young people. To be in the vanguard of the builders of a communist society is the honourable duty of each young person in the Land of Soviets. The Komsomol is called upon to lead the youth movement for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of production tasks, for mastering knowledge and achievements of modern science and technology, for persistently bringing up young men and women in the spirit of selfless loyalty to their socialist Motherland.

The fulfilment of the 10th Five-Year Plan will greatly add to our country's economic might and will ensure a new rise in the people's well-being. During the 10th Five-Year Plan years the advantages and creative force of advanced socialism will be further brought out, and the interests of society, collectives and each person will more organically unite.

The achievements in the social and economic development of our country are of major international importance. The realization of the new five-year plan will lead to the further consolidation of the international position of the Soviet Union, will promote the further strengthening of the world system of socialism and the unity of all forces fighting for peace and social progress.

The 25th Congress of the CPSU expresses confidence that through their selfless labour the Soviet people will ensure the fulfilment of the great tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and achieve new major advances in increasing the strength of our Motherland. This will be new proof of the Soviet people's unswerving loyalty to the lofty ideals of communism.

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