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ENERGY, FUELS, AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

PUMPED-STORAGE ELECTRIC POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 4

[Interview with N.A. Sonichev, chief project engineer, by Ye. Ponarina:
"A Reserve for Peak Hours"]

[Text] A powerful pumped-storage electric power station (GAES) is being built in the Zagorsk area. Its first stage is to become operational by the beginning of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. The plans for this project were developed by specialists of the Hidroproyekt institute. Chief engineer N. A. Sonichev describes the characteristics of the station in conversation with our correspondent Ye. Ponarina:

"Peak hours occur not only in urban transport, but in power engineering as well. Each evening millions of people return home from work and almost simultaneously turn on a mass of electrical equipment, from the simplest lamps to powerful washing machines. And since many enterprises and urban transportation continue to work, it is easy to imagine how sharply the demand for electrical energy shoots up during these hours. The television sets alone in the European part of the country eat up almost the entire production of as powerful a GES as the Volgogradskaya on hockey nights. It is a great pity that after a few hours, the nighttime energy demand goes down so sharply that the units in the thermal power stations have to be switched to the uneconomical idle mode of operation or run their output through power lines covering many thousands of kilometers, with attendant losses."

"Hence there arose the idea of storing the extra nighttime energy to be used in the peak hours. And one of the most economical means of accomplishing this, in our view, is the construction of pumped-storage electric power stations. The GAES being constructed in the Moscow area can serve as an instructive example. It will consist of a system of two connected reservoirs, one of which is located about 100 meters above the other. Incidentally, it was a natural terrace with the required drop in height which determined the selection of the site for the GAES near Zagorsk. Late at night, when there is more than enough energy, special pumps will pump the water from the lower reservoir to the upper. Then, during the peak hours it will rush down from its 100-meter

height. And the same pumps, now transformed into hydroelectric turbines, will set in motion the generators which produce electricity."

"It is planned to install 6 such combination units, with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts each, at this GAES. The first of them has already been produced by the Elektrosila association in Leningrad. Matched with these machines will be water conduits: reinforced concrete pipes with a diameter of about 8 meters. The complete station will become operational in 1982. Currently the construction of the foundation for the GAES building is in full swing, and erection of the dam for the lower reservoir has begun. It will be relatively small, a total of 25 meters high, but it will make possible the storing of up to 33 million cubic meters of water. The second reservoir will be built with the aid of artificial embankments and will spread over an area of about 500 hectares."

"When construction of the Zagorskaya GAES is complete, it will be able to produce on demand 1.2 million kilowatts of power, while at the same time it will provide a rest area for the inhabitants of this part of the Moscow area. It has been decided to build it on the Kun'ya River."

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IGNALINSKAYA AES CONSTRUCTION PLANNED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 3

[Article: "Atomic Giant to Arise Together with First GES on Lake Drukshyay"]

[Text] The boundaries of three fraternal republics, Belorussia, Latvia and Lithuania, come together here. Here the largest lake in this wooded region reflects the blue of the sky and the passage of the clouds. Drukshyay is the name of this resident of Lithuania. Drisvyaty is its name in Belorussian, and this is the name by which it is designated on the map.

A few days ago, some extremely significant events took place on its banks. Of course, the commissioning of the first stationary dining room in the workers' settlement of Snechkus and the installation of subsurface pumps to raise the level of subsurface waters is nothing exceptional on a national scale. And even the fact that the builders who are digging the foundation for the main building of the Ignalinskaya Nuclear Power Station reached a level of -5 meters does not stand out from a series of similar events. But for the builders these events were extremely important.

Do not look for the workers' settlement of Snechkus on the map. The cartographers are excused by the fact that the order for the first apartment in the first building of the workers' settlement was issued just a year ago. The workers' settlement of Snechkus, whose multistory buildings rise above the forest literally against the tall pines, is marvelously spreading its wings. And the construction of the nuclear power station has already moved onto a straight course toward the laying of the foundation for the main building on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution.

"The main figures in our midst now are excavator operators, bulldozer drivers, truck drivers and scraper operators." Mikhail Mikhaylovich Bagryanskiy, chief of the first construction administration, includes them among his concerns.

"What are the difficulties? The number of unexpected springs. We have to divert labor and equipment to control them. And the considerably shortened time for construction--for the capacity of each block of the station will come to 1.5 million kilowatts!"

He pronounces the words "million and a half" in a prosaic way. But along with this station there is another, which has already been in operation for 20 years on the opposite bank of Lake Drukshyay, not far from the Belorussian village of Drisyaty. Its name is Druzhba Narodov [friendship between peoples]. Its capacity is 320 kilowatts. A few nearby kolkhozes, Belorussian, Latvian and Lithuanian, decided to build a hydroelectric power station jointly, with their own efforts and their then all too scanty resources.

"It appears that all excursions to the Ignalinskaya nuclear power station will begin with a visit to the Druzhba Narodov GES," notes Vigandas Pryakyavichyus, the deputy secretary of the project trade union committee. "It will be a real time-machine voyage."

Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a more clear and convincing itinerary from the past into tomorrow than this one. The guide speaks continuously of the fact that in bourgeois Lithuania there was a "chronic energy famine," as it was then described. He describes the strikes of electricity consumers in Kaunas. In April 1933 the inhabitants switched to candles, demanding that the Belgian corporation lower its excessively high rates: the cost of a kilowatt-hour was higher than that of a kilogram of sugar. Villagers did not take part in the strike, but only for the simple reason that they did not know what an electric lamp was.

A total of 81 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy was produced in Lithuania in 1940, while in 1977 it was more than 10 billion, an increase of 123 times! After the Druzhba Narodov GES came the Kaunasskaya hydroelectric station on the Niman, the Litovskaya GRES imeni Lenin and other powerful electric power plants. And now the time of the Ignalinskaya Nuclear Power Station has come. In the future is the Kayshyadorskaya storage station.

On night duty at the Druzhba Narodov GES, Ivan Yakovlevich Tkachuk walks along the lake. At this hour the last glow of the June evening is fading over Drukshyay. In its place, an electric glow begins above the far-off bank. It is the construction site of the Ignalinskaya Nuclear Power Station. Tkachuk thinks that it would be good to transfer the nuclear name "to our little station." But just as in the case of the first station on the bank of Lake Drukshyay, it is being built not only by three neighboring fraternal republics but by the entire country.

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SAYANO-SHUSHENSKAYA GES DAM CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 4

[Article by A. Urman: "A Dam Takes its Examination"]

[Text] With the summer days, heat came to Sayany, storms sometimes brought downpours, and the Yenisey rose in rebellion. It was not accustomed to encounter barriers in its upper reaches. It thundered on the rapids, roared in the rocky narrows and rushed forth to its full breadth in the open steppes of Khakasia.

But now the dam of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES has arisen in its path. Last year during high water it could not find room enough in the 9 openings in the bottom of the dam, so it rushed over it. Now, however, a concrete wall has been erected as an insuperable barrier against the river. In addition, the hydraulic engineers have sealed up 4 of the bottom openings with concrete, leaving only 5. They were enough until the beginning of high water, but during the last 3 days the water level has risen by almost 5 meters on the upstream side. The foaming torrent moves more rapidly than an express train. When it strikes the wall of the stilling pool, it roars 10 or 15 meters into the air, falls back, showering a myriad drops of spray, and for a long time refuses to quiet down and give up forever its normal channel.

We have been watching all this from the project's staff area with Boris Vasil'yevich Fadin, chief engineer of Krasnoyarskgesstroy, the administration in charge of the main works. The water is in full spate, and now we can only watch how things proceed.

"This is our examination," says B. Fadin, smiling slightly. "We are thoroughly prepared for it now. Since the beginning of the year 440,000 cubic meters of concrete has been put into the dam, and the most dangerous sections have been brought up to the grade required in a priority complex."

By a narrow path we mount a steel bridge which passes from the right bank to the middle of a pit on the left bank. From here we can see clearly the entire left bank pit, or as it is called today, the station area of the dam. A hundred meters above the lower cofferdam rises the wooden crib for the rotor

of the first turbine. From it, rails extend over the rock. They disappear from view in a concrete area in a hollowed-out part of the left bank. Very soon the rotor will be laid on a specially designed dolly and delivered to the GES building. Along this route from a dock on the Yenisey to the dam will come other multi-ton parts of the hydroelectric station. It is not without reason that a concrete installation area was constructed. Other similar projects lack such areas. For the first time in the hydraulic engineering construction industry, the assembly of the electrical machinery for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES will take place not in the shops of the producing plant, the Leningrad Elektrosila association, but here on the site. This arrangement necessitates conclusion of all general construction and installation work on the first hydroelectric unit almost 5 months earlier than the usual time.

People are working peacefully in the pit on the left bank. It is as though the Yenisey were not raging, crashing through the spillways of the dam; it is already unable to delay the measured rhythm of the project for even a minute.

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USE OF SOLAR COLLECTORS IN HOUSING DESIGN

Tashkent STROITEL'STVO I ARKHITEKTURA UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 4, Apr 78
pp 37-39

[Article by Valeriy Ashotovich Akopdzhanyan: "Utilization of Solar Energy in Modern Dwellings"; figures in original not reproduced]

[Text] Valeriy Ashotovich Akopdzhanyan is an architect, and until 1976 taught at the Samarkand Architectural and Construction Institute. At present he is a graduate student at the Moscow Architectural Institute. He has participated in two international competitions. At the 11th MSA Congress, Varna, 1972, where he won a prize certificate his project dealt with "Architecture and Rest"; at the 12th MSA Congress, Madrid, 1975, his project was "Dwellings in the Shortest Time."

Thanks to its natural climatic conditions, Uzbekistan has all the prerequisites for extensive utilization of solar energy. The strength of the radiation in combination with the continuous sunshine in Uzbekistan provides an annual supply of solar energy considerably greater than in certain other regions located in the same latitudes. The number of sunless days in the year amounts to only 7-12 percent. The dryness of the air and the absence of fog are also favorable factors.

At present scientific studies and experiments on utilization of solar energy for domestic and production requirements have been stimulated throughout the world.

The current level of science and technology in Uzbekistan allows us to begin utilization of solar energy on an extensive scale. The Physical-Technical Institute of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is taking the lead in studies and experiments related to utilization of solar energy.

Among a multitude of methods for using solar energy, one of the most promising is transformation of solar energy into heat for heating, hot water supply

and cooling of dwellings and public buildings. The possibility of transforming solar energy into electrical energy offers the prospect of electrical supply for buildings through utilization of energy from the sun.

The solution of problems related to the construction application of systems for transforming solar energy for domestic needs is currently proceeding according to two main principles. The first consists in regarding solar energy systems as a method of saving ordinary energy sources such as oil, gas and coal, i.e. they duplicate the ordinary system of energy supply. The second is connected with the development of so-called "self-contained" buildings, whose equipment provides all their energy requirements. And if supplying electricity for buildings from solar energy in mass construction still remains a goal of the future, heat supply (for heating, hot water supply, and also cooling during the hot season using absorption cooling units) can be completely furnished by solar energy systems at the present time.

A plan for a mobile dwelling of the "self-contained" type, equipped with solar energy systems, was developed by the author for newly opened areas of Uzbekistan. It is a container type of mobile dwelling in which the modules are nested one within the other like a Russian grandmother doll.

The containers are transported by a truck tractor, which also serves as the mover when installing the buildings on site (Fig. 1). The empty modules function as living quarters, while the innermost one is the sanitary engineering block, with complete kitchen, bath and toilet facilities. The roofing of this block is the location of the solar collectors, which meet the demand for heat and hot water.

The flat solar collectors used in this design satisfy the specific requirements of a mobile dwelling and are preferable in mass construction because of the simplicity of their design and their convenience in operation. They are the usual sealed boxes with the inner surface blackened for maximum absorption of solar heat. On top they are covered with glass or another transparent material, producing a "greenhouse effect." The air inside the collector, or water circulating through tubes attached to the blackened metal surface, functions as the heat carrier. The hot air or water, sometimes heated to 90° C, is fed to the storage tanks, and then to the user.

The development of the "self-contained" dwelling is advantageous for expeditions and weather stations, when a small group of persons is working in isolation, generally in difficult accessible or uninhabited areas. The author has developed a plan for solar cells for the staff of a scientific research institute in the Zaaminskiy preserve of the UzSSR. The polyhedral shape is extremely efficient for emplacement in a small area on complex terrain, and also for optimal location and area of solar collectors. The enclosure, which is manufactured in parts, consists of light panels, a boxlike metal frame and efficient insulating materials. It is easy to assemble and disassemble and can be set up on practically any slope (Fig. 2). The solar collectors are installed on a southern face at an angle of 60°.

In planning the Zaaminskiy rest, tourism and sports area, the author developed a number of plans including a solar shelter for skiers, as well as a tourist hotel with accommodations for 200. The location of the solar collectors on the south side, which is most favorable for dwellings from the viewpoint of insulation, determined the planning solution for the units and their combination in the hotel. The need to insulate the rooms led to the vertical and horizontal staggering of the units. The use of the solar collectors had a significant effect on the external appearance of the building. The plastic solution of enclosures with smooth inclined solar-collector walls and deeply recessed summer quarters led to a new look in the southern dwelling, fitting in organically with its surroundings (Fig. 4).

The solar shelter for skiers has a pyramidal shape reminiscent of a wigwam or shalash [hut]. The solar panels are installed on the southern face of the pyramid. The solar apparatus creates comfortable conditions for skiers: heat and hot water.

The plan for a one-story dwelling in the central settlement of the Zaaminskiy rest, tourism and sports area calls for utilization of solar systems to supply hot water throughout the year and heat during the cold period. The flat solar collectors are installed in the form of large jalousie-type solar shields forming a high, spacious covered patio. The solar panels have two fixed positions for winter and summer. The main idea of this plan is preservation of the traditional appearance and planning solution principles of the dwelling in Uzbekistan (Fig. 3).

The use of solar energy systems obviates the construction of boiler plants and the laying of heating networks. In addition to decreasing material expenditures, this is of great significance from the point of view of environmental protection.

Plans for one- and two-story buildings in which the use of the solar systems has been solved in a rather free manner have been presented here. But in the construction of multistory dwellings the use of the solar systems occasions a number of space-planning, architectural and artistic, and city-planning problems. These problems are an independent subject and require special discussion.

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PIPEMAKERS FOR TYUMEN' OILFIELDS NOT SENT ENOUGH PIG IRON

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Jun 78 p 1

[Letter of the collective of the Azerbaydzhane Tube-Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin to workers of the Zhdanov Metallurgical Plant imeni Il'ich, the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin and the Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant imeni S. M. Kirov: "Tyumen' Orders Should Be on Time"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

We, like all the Soviet people, received the address of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the 18th Komsomol Congress with great attention and deep interest. We recalled especially Leonid Il'ich's words about the prospects for using the petroleum wealth of Tyumen', which should provide during the next 10 years for the main growth in the country's oil and gas production, and about the fact that the solution of this important task is the business not only of Tyumenites but of all those who have been involved in developing the petroliferous depths of Tyumen'.

Having resolved to respond with deeds to the high and important tasks of providing for the successful execution of Tyumen' orders which the party has assigned, our collective, like many other Azerbaydzhane enterprises, joined in competition under the principle of a workers' relay race, under the slogan: "Fill Tyumen' orders—ahead of time and with good quality!"

Our plant is one of the largest suppliers of tube for West Siberia's oil workers. The collective long ago established the tradition of paying special attention to Glavtyumen'neftegaz [Main Administration for the Recovery of Oil and Gas in Tyumenskaya Oblast] orders.

However, there are difficulties, the surmounting of which does not depend upon us alone. Starting with 1976, Azerbaydzhane pipemakers have been systematically and greatly undersupplied with conversion pig iron—a basic raw material for steelmaking.

Your enterprises are the chief suppliers of this pig iron. In 1976 Krivoy Rog and Makeyevka met plans for delivery to our plant by less than 85 percent, and the Plant imeni Il'ich did so by even less—by 79 percent. Last year the Zhdanov Metallurgical Plant imeni Il'ich and the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Plant underfulfilled the plan for delivering pig iron to Azerbaydzhan's piperollers by 15 and 6.6 percent, respectively.

Because of this, open-hearth furnace idle time was 5,631 hours in 2 years. In other words, one of the 6 furnaces at the plant was idle for 8 months. For this reason alone, deliveries to the nation's economy were short 57,700 tons of steel, 24,000 tons of roll-formed metal and 16,900 tons of steel pipe. Irregularity in supplying the plant with pig iron affected negatively the quality of steel, roll-formed metal and pipe, because of which Tyumen' recovery workers correctly reproached us.

Operation of furnaces and other units which run idle because of a lack of raw material leads to substantial losses of fuel and electricity and premature equipment wear because of frequent changes of the open-hearth furnace operating temperature. In addition to the material damage and the idle equipment time, great moral harm is inflicted, the people's ardor is dampened, and the efforts which the collective aimed at increasing production are reduced to naught.

Nor is the situation with the pig-iron suppliers improving this year. In January the open-hearth furnaces again were idle 96 hours, in April more than 292 hours. This circumstance threatens fulfillment of plan goals and leads to disruption in fulfilling commitments ahead of time and in supplying high-quality output to Tyumen' oilfield workers.

Metallurgists of Zhdanov, Krivoy Rog and Makeyevka! We appeal to you to apply all your efforts toward supplying our plant on time with the amounts of pig iron planned. So that both you and we will carry out Tyumen' orders with honor.

In the name of the enterprise's collective:

M. Kerimov, plant director; Yu. Nasibov, secretary of the party committee; A. Zeynalov, chairman of the plant's trade-union committee; M. Agayev, secretary of the plant's Komsomol committee; A. Suleymanov, open-hearth department steelmaker and deputy of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Supreme Soviet; Z. Gasanova, senior galvanizer and Hero of Socialist Labor; and T. Ismaylov, lathe operator and delegate to the 18th Komsomol Congress.

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DONBASS COAL MINERS COMPLAIN ABOUT SHIELD UNITS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jun 78 p 2

[Article by I. Vitlitskiy, leader of an equipment operators' brigade, secretary of a section party organization and Hero of Socialist Labor; N. Vorona, mine shield unit operator; D. Boyko, timberman; A. Popov, loader foreman; and N. Sidorov, faceman and member of the people's control group of the underground mine Krasnyy Profintern of Ordzhonikidzeugol' [Ordzhonikidze Coal Production Association], Yenakiyevo, Donetskaya Oblast: "Unwarranted Difficulties at the Difficult Seams"]

[Text] How can the mechanization of labor-intensive processes during the excavation of steep-slope coal seams be improved? How can new mining equipment be used more completely? These are inseparable elements of one problem, the solution of which has long been sought in the Donbass. Our press, PRAVDA UKRAINY in particular, has addressed it more than once. And now it again causes the miners concern.

Mechanized complexes have come to the mine faces. True, they are still imperfect: they only dig out the coal. The other operations are still being performed manually.

At our mine there are four mechanized longwalls equipped with IAShch and ASHchM complexes. We are also ready to introduce two ANShch units. The ANShch complexes are more reliable in operation and more controllable than other shield unit complexes, and they have other positive qualities. We need such equipment today very badly. However, Druzhkovka's machine builders have failed to fill an order. They let us down also in the output of KRU mechanized mine supports.

Right now we have eight complexes, six of which are operating. What has happened? Spare parts are lacking. The Druzhkovka and Gorlovka machine-building plants ship them irregularly and in sufficient amounts. Thus, last year the workers of Gorlovka shipped out to the Ordzhonikidzeugol'

Association only 9.8 percent of the spare parts planned. And there has been little change this year.

It must be said that not everything has been thought out completely for spare parts supply. Each unit was allocated 10,000 rubles for the first year of operation, that is, during the warranty period, but for the following years—until overhaul—374 rubles' worth. Standards for durability still have not been worked out, and it is difficult to understand how spare parts allocations are set.

The machine builders often resort to this trick: they send the miners all their "surplus." And the result is that the plan is met in terms of rubles, but orders for needed parts are not satisfied. For example, out of 90 hydraulic pillars requested from Druzhkovka last year 36 were received, out of 72 advancing jacks 42 were supplied, and out of 9 oscillating jacks not one has been received. And these mechanisms, as a rule, are not marked by high quality. For instance, four hydraulic advancing jacks were replaced at section No 81-865. Soon two of them went out of operation. And there is no way to replace them.

Or take overhaul of the units. This matter is just as complicated. Ukrainian SSR Minugleprom [Ministry of Coal Industry] engaged the Gorlovka Ore-Machinery Repair Plant to take on renovation of the machinery. Its capacity is small. Repair is prolonged. Out of 61 sections of the complex which were brought in during November last year, 11 have been repaired to date.

The Druzhkovka Machine-Building Plant is always willing to undertake modernization of the shield units. This is good. But here is what happens at times. For instance, completely reliable EKSh ballcocks have been used in the ANShch unit's hydraulic equipment. Nevertheless, for some reason or other, these were changed to plug cocks, which proved to be inoperative. The 12-mm diameter hose in the drain line was changed to one of 8-mm diameter. This led to a different speed in setting shield sections. As a result, mine-face lines are curved, and control of the setting process has been made more complicated.

For assembling the shield units, the same Druzhkovka plant sends massive IILP hoists (instead of the IILGKN), and still with electric drive. Yet at our underground mine, as is the case for the whole association, the seams being worked are, in the main, dangerous because of unexpected coal blowouts, and the use of electric power here is categorically forbidden in the ventilation passages.

The shield unit in the so-called electrical version has been equipped with a warning signal system of the automatic control system. The system is very convenient, enabling communication with any point in the section. But in our mine the use of pneumatic-version units predominates. Such warning-signal system sets have not been supplied. And this is bad, when it is considered, as was noted above, that we are working in seams which are dangerous because of unexpected blowouts.

We have complaints against the workers of Odessa's Krasnaya Gvardiya Plant. Prior to 1965 this enterprise produced LMP-10 hoists, which were satisfactory, and then converted to the LVP hoist, which is very complex in design and unreliable in operation. All the miners' requests to return to production of the LMP-10 hoist were fruitless. One is led to believe that at some plants modernization is being pursued for the sake of modernization, but, as we see, often to the detriment of the job.

And there is more. Not one plant delivers demountable end joints for high-pressure hoses separately, as spare parts. We have to make them ourselves out of available materials. Words cannot describe the quality. No, this is not a trifle. Because of such "trifles," there is leaking of emulsion, pressure is lost in the lines, and the work pace is disturbed.

We wish that the managers upon whom solution of the questions touched on here depend would study our desires and respond to them with deeds. And we, in our turn, will make maximum efforts toward successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the coal-mining commitments which have been adopted for 1978.

11409
CSO: 1822

TYUMEN' RECOVERS BILLIONTH TON OF CRUDE OIL

Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 1

[Article by G. Gromyko: "The Tyumen' Billion"]

[Text] Tyumen' oilfield workers are celebrating a great labor victory: yesterday the billionth ton of crude since the oblast's oilfields started operating entered arterial pipelines.

Less than 2 months have elapsed since the memorable day when the letter of greetings of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on the occasion of the recovery of the billionth ton of crude oil in Western Siberia, arrived for two petroleum producing enterprises—Glavtyumen'neftegaz [Main Administration for the Recovery of Oil and Gas in Tyumenskaya Oblast] and Tomskneft' [Association for the Recovery of Oil in Tomskaya Oblast], and now Tyumen' is reporting on "its own" billion. Inspired by the high appraisal of their work which was contained in the letter and the good opinions and wishes which Leonid Il'ich expressed at the time of his trip about Siberia and the Far East, Tyumen' oilfield workers have promoted socialist competition for the achievement of higher goals and for putting into practice the plans for the second stage of the integrated mastery of the region's underground stockpiles.

Fourteen years ago, on 14 May 1964, the first barge with Shaim crude set out for Omsk, for the oil refinery. This date is considered the start of industrial operation of the Tyumen' oilfield. By the end of the inaugural year, 209,000 tons of "black gold" had been obtained. But now Tyumen' fields yield almost three times as much each day. And total recovery during the 14-year period is a billion tons.

Neither domestic nor foreign experience has until now known such a pace of development of oil regions. L. I. Brezhnev has called this exploit the fruits of the labor of Tyumenites. Here not only oilfields but also modern cities and settlements were built, and tens of thousands of kilometers

of underground arterials, hundreds of terminal and transfer pump stations, and other industrial and social and domestic-amenity facilities were put down. The whole country conquered Tyumen', sending people and machinery, and materials and equipment there.

With the first billion, petroliferous Tyumen' still has not reached its peak. Ahead is a steeper path and a higher pace. This year the fields will yield 200 million tons of crude, 315 million by the end of the five-year plan. This is not an easy task, since the main growth must be obtained through the introduction of new deposits.

For almost a year all Glavtyumen'neftegaz collectives have been conducting feverish socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming recovery of the billionth ton of crude. Its results are considerable and gratifying: 900,000 tons of crude recovered and more than 160,000 meters of operating wells drilled above the plan. The contemplated goal will be reached ahead of time.

11409
CSO: 1822

BRIEFS

LONDOKO-URGAL TRANSMISSION LINE--Installation of supports for the high-voltage Londoko-Urgal transmission line has begun. The 300-kilometer line will deliver energy from the Zeyskaya GES to the future BAM station in the new town of Urgal. The builders are equipped with powerful excavators, bulldozers and dragging tractors. The 36-meter supports and other materials are delivered to the taiga by helicopter. All this has made it possible to cut a 20-kilometer passage and lay the first foundations for the supports in two-thirds of the time called for by the norms. Electric transmission lines now embrace a territory of 1 1/2 million square kilometers in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kray and Amurskaya Oblast. During the last decade the length increased by a factor of more than 3. The transmission lines bring energy to areas which are rich in forests and minerals and to places in which new industrial centers are being built. With the help of electric transmission lines, the existing and under-construction electric power stations of the Far East will be connected to the country's Unified Electric Power System. The zonal time difference offers the possibility of energy maneuver. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 June 78 p 1] 8480

ZEYSKAYA GES--The pouring of concrete for the spillway section of the Zeyskaya GES dam has begun. The collective of Zeyagesstroy began this responsible stage in the construction of the hydroelectric center ahead of schedule. The first cubic meters of concrete in the spillway block were poured by V. Yakimov's Komsomol brigade, which won the right in competition with the other collectives on the project. Since the beginning of construction about 2 million cubic meters of concrete has been poured in the body of the dam. Important latent potential for accelerating the speed of construction of the station was tapped in a competition for high quality of work: all blocks are to be handed over with the first claim. The efforts of the builders are currently directed toward assuring ahead-of-schedule startup of the next to last unit this year. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 1] 8480

SAYANY TRANSMISSION LINE--Above the foundation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES rise the steel construction members of the first tall supports for the Karlov Stvor-Sayanogorsk-Abakan electric transmission line. Through it electricity will reach enterprises and construction sites of the Sayanskiy Territorial Production Complex. The hydroelectric station builders undertook to start up the first unit of the station in December of this year. But a month

earlier, in November, is when the LEP-500 line will become operational: this is the resolution of the collective of the 61st mechanized column of the Krasnoyarskelektroset'stroy [electrical network construction] trust. Already the laying of the foundations is complete and installation of the supports has begun. Along a complex 36-kilometer section of the route, which passes through a mountainous taiga area, the metal construction members and other loads are being delivered by helicopter. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 75 p 1] 8480

KURSK NUCLEAR STATION--In Kurskaya Oblast, the construction administration for the Kursk nuclear power station requires, for permanent employment: specialists with special education and construction experience for the positions of: chiefs and chief engineers of construction administrations, section chiefs, senior foremen, chiefs of planning, labor and wages, and production technology departments; chief and senior accountants to work in the construction administrations and at the BIZhBI [concrete and reinforced concrete products] plant; and a chief economist and chief production engineer for the BIZhBI plant. Remuneration will be in accordance with the official schedule. Assignment of an apartment guaranteed for a period of 1-2 years. Personal application must be sent in advance for registration. [Also required are] skilled workers, 3d class and up, in all construction specialties. Wages: piece rate with bonus, travel expenses and fare paid. Apartment assignments on first-come-first-served basis. A training combine in the construction administration is accepting trainees in all building specialties with a stipend of 77 rubles per month for the entire training period. Apply to: 307239, Kurskaya Oblast, Kurchatovskiy Rayon, pereulok Kurchatov, Labor Section, Construction Administration, Kurskaya AES; telephone, 51-61, 52-42. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 78 p 23] 8480

YUZHNO-SAKHALINSKAYA TETS-1--Installation of the last energy block of the first stage of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinskaya TETS-1 has been completed. Startup of the unit will make it possible to almost double the production of electric energy and hot water and to increase the reliability of operation of the energy system for southern and central Sakhalin. In fulfillment of the decisions of the December 1977 plenum of the CC CPSU and the recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his trip to Siberia and the Far East, which called for concentration of resources on high priority projects of the five-year plan, the energy workers of Sakhalin devoted 65 percent of allocated resources to priority projects. The most important of these was the 200-kilometer electric transmission line in the central part of the island. By becoming operational ahead of schedule it will contribute to accelerated development of the main agricultural areas. [Text] [Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 1] 8480

AES PIPING QUALITY--Regulations of Gosgortekhnadzor USSR [State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Supervision of Industrial Safety and for Mining

Inspection] currently in force include heightened requirements for pipe joints for nuclear power stations. But the plants of Minenergomash are delivering sections to the sites which conform to the old State Standard. As a result there are difficulties in performing installation operations and in acceptance of the facilities. This was pointed out in the review "The Chernobyl' Nuclear Power Station" published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 7. This question, in the view of Minenergomash, was posed in a correct and timely fashion. But the ministry informs us that its own plants are the ones in the position of victims. The enterprises of Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy] are sending them piping in accordance with the State Standard and technical specifications whose tolerances frequently do not permit fabrication of the pipe-line sections in the plants and installation areas in accordance with the requirements of Gosgortekhnadzor USSR without additional work. We note for the sake of fairness that all this additional work is, nonetheless, being conducted not in the plants' shops, but on the AES sites. They have to be installed. But Minenergomash, by shifting the blame onto Minchermet, apparently relieves itself of the responsibility of delivering its own products. "Minenergo USSR, Minenergomash and Gosgortekhnadzor USSR have frequently discussed this problem with Minchermet USSR, but no positive solution has yet been found," reports Minenergomash. But who should find it? Either Gosgortekhnadzor should "soften" its requirements, since they cannot be met, or Minenergomash should put the sections in proper condition in its own plants, or--and this is the most correct--Minchermet USSR should reequip in the light of the new requirements. For the construction of AES is taking on an increasingly mass character. But in the meantime the departments cannot connect up their own decisions, and the builders and installers of the Chernobyl' and other nuclear power stations are themselves doing extra work for their enterprises. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 78 p 9] 8480

HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE--500-kilovolt cable produced by the Kamkabel' plant in Perm' is being used in the Toktogul'skaya and Ust'-Ilimskaya GES, and will be delivered this year for the Nizhnekamskaya GES. It has proved to have high-quality operating characteristics. This cable has now received the state seal of quality. The success was shared by all workers in the oblast. This is because the pentagon of honor henceforth will appear on a thousand products from Perm'. We recall that the count was begun 9 years ago, and now the Kama area now has a leading position in the country in the output of highest-quality products. They account for 15 percent of the total amount of industrial production in the oblast. [Text] [Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 2] 8480

CSO: 1822

MANPOWER.

PROCEDURE FOR CARRYING OUT THE 1979 CENSUS

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 5, 1978 pp 28-46

[List of instructions: "Instructions on Procedure of Conducting the 1979 Nationwide Population Census and Filling in Resident and Census Forms"]

[Text] I. General Provisions

1. The census shall be conducted by census takers, by interviewing the population and entering information on resident forms and census forms.
2. Persons shall be census-recorded at their place of residence, even if temporary, but not at their place of employment.
3. Census takers shall begin filling in census forms at 8 a.m. (local time) on 17 January 1979 and shall continue for 8 days in urban settlements and rural localities (up to and including 24 January).
4. Resident and census forms shall be filled in by census takers as they make the rounds of all premises where persons do reside or may reside, including premises occupied by enterprises, organizations and establishments.
5. At each place of residence census takers shall record all persons residing there as of 12 o'clock midnight on 16 January, including persons there only temporarily. Regular residents who are temporarily absent shall also be recorded.

In conformity with this, the following shall be recorded on the forms and census sheets:

- a) all family members and all other persons permanently (customarily) residing at the given premises, including those who are temporarily absent -- away on business, on temporary or seasonal work, for practical production training, on vacation, visiting relatives and acquaintances, at hospitals and sanatoria, at maternity homes, boarding schools, school dormitories, and at rest houses -- if their absence has not exceeded 6 months;

b) persons temporarily residing (staying) at the given premises, who permanently reside out of the territory of the given Soviet;

c) all persons residing at these premises who have no other permanent place of residence.

6. Residence shall be recorded on the resident and census forms regardless of local police registration and its type (permanent or temporary residence) and right to quarters at the given or at another location (for example, if a person is registered at one address but in fact resides at another address, he should be recorded as residing at the place of actual residence).

7. Persons who have moved to another location for permanent residence or for permanent employment, persons who are in the Soviet Army or Navy (other than persons called to military training camps), students at higher educational institutions, students enrolled at secondary specialized schools, vocational schools, Suvorov and Nakhimov schools, and courses of training of at least 6 months in duration, residing at their place of study, regardless of when they left their previous place of permanent residence, as well as all persons who left their former places of residence more than 6 months prior to 17 January shall not be recorded on the resident and census forms at their former place of residence (even in cases where these persons maintain financial ties with the census-recorded family and the right to quarters), but shall be recorded at their new place of residence as permanent residents.

All persons unable to specify a place of permanent residence and persons who have moved from their former place of permanent residence to another location, if during conduct of the census they are at a third location during the moving process, shall also be recorded as permanent residents.

8. Soviet citizens serving in diplomatic, trade and other USSR missions abroad, the members of their families, as well as persons who have traveled abroad for study or on business (for a period of one month or more) shall be census-recorded by Soviet missions and consulates, and they shall not be recorded on the resident and census forms at their place of permanent residence in the USSR.

9. Persons in places of incarceration shall be recorded at that location. They shall not be recorded on the resident and census forms at their former place of residence, except for persons arrested for petty hooliganism and other misdemeanors, and serving jail sentences up to 30 days, and persons at places of preliminary incarceration (during the investigation process), who shall be recorded at their place of incarceration as temporary residents, and at their place of permanent residence as temporarily absent.

Instructions on Filling Out the Resident Form

10. Prior to filling out the census forms, the census taker shall determine in each premises how many families and individuals are residing in those premises and shall record the names of all persons to be census-recorded as residing at the given premises on the resident form (Form 1).

1 Центральное статистическое управление
при Совете Министров СССР

2 Всесоюзная перепись населения 1979 г.

Форма 1

3 Утверждена ЦСУ СССР 7 сентября 1977 г. № 759

№ переписного отдела	№ инструкторского участка	№ счетного участка	№ квартала	№ сводной ведомости по учетному участку
4	5	6	7	8

9 СПИСОК № _____

проживающих в помещении

10 сплошная перепись

12 (подчеркнуть)

11 выборочная перепись

13 Республика, край, область, округ _____

14 Район _____ 15 Сельсовет _____

16 Населенный пункт _____

17 город, пгт, село, деревня и т. п.

18 Улица, переулок, площадь _____

19 № дома _____ № квартиры 20 _____

21 фамилия домовладельца _____

№ п.п. в пределах помещения	23 № п.п. в пределах семьи	24 Фамилия, имя, отчество	25 Для постоянно здесь проживающего, но временно отсутствующего записать		28 Для временно проживающего записать	
			26 причину отсутствия	27 время отсутствия (указать: число месяцев или менее месяца)	29 адрес места постоянного жительства	30 время отсутствия в месте постоянного жительства (указать: число месяцев или менее 30 месяца)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

31 Примечание. Данная форма имеет обратную сторону и в нее может быть записано до 14 человек.

Form 1.

Key to Form 1 on preceding page:

1. USSR Council of Ministers
Central Statistical Administration
2. 1979 National Population
Census
3. Approved by the USSR Central
Statistical Administration,
7 September 1977, No 759
4. Census division No
5. Instructor section No
6. Registration section No
7. Block No
8. Registration section summary
report No
9. List No... of persons
residing on premises
10. Complete census
11. Selective census
12. Underline
13. Republic, kray, oblast,
district
14. Rayon
15. Village Soviet
16. Populated locality
17. City, town, urban-type settle-
ment, village, hamlet, etc
18. Street, square
19. Building address
20. Apartment No
21. Last name of householder
22. Numbers in sequence within
premises
23. Numbers in sequence within
family
24. Last name, first name, patronymic
25. For a person permanently residing
here but temporarily absent,
enter
26. Reason for absence
27. Time of absence (specify: num-
ber of months or less than one
month)
28. For a person temporarily residing
here, enter
29. Address of permanent place of
residence
30. Time of absence from place of
permanent residence (specify:
number of months or less than one
month)
31. Note: This form has a reverse
side, on which up to 14 persons
can be recorded

The census takers shall establish in each family and for all individual residents:

- a) who of the permanent residents was present during the night of 16-17 January and should be census-recorded without note of temporary absence;
- b) who of the permanent residents was temporarily absent during the night of 16-17 January and should be recorded with a note specifying temporary absence (the reason for and duration of absence shall be elucidated for this purpose);
- c) who of those who do not customarily reside at the given premises were there during the night of 16-17 January and should be recorded as temporarily-residing.

11. A separate form shall be filled out:

- a) for each individual apartment;
- b) for each separate house (if it consists of one dwelling unit), hut, cottage, yurt, lodge or other single-dwelling structure;
- c) for each separate room in dormitories.

At hospitals, sanatoria, rest houses, boarding schools, children's homes, disabled veterans homes, h o t e l s, and other establishments, a form shall be filled out for each section, wing, class, ward, and room (depending on how records are kept by the corresponding establishments).

12. Persons residing on each premises shall be recorded either on a complete census list or on a selective census list. Persons residing in every fourth dwelling unit (20% sample), noted in Table 2 of the census taker's notebook, shall be recorded on the selective census list. Persons residing in dwellings not contained on the sampling list shall be recorded on the complete census list.

13. The complete and selective census list employ a single form and shall be numbered with a single serial numbering within the registration section. On each list form the census taker shall place the number indicated in Table 2 of his notebook and shall underline the words "complete census" (if the unit is not listed in the sampling) or "selective census" (if the unit is listed in the sampling).

If the total number of persons residing in an individual dwelling unit exceeds 14, two or more lists shall be prepared, under the same number. In this case the letter "a" shall be placed on the first list following the identifying number, the letter "b" on the second list, etc. The serial numbering within the dwelling unit in column 1 should be changed thereby on the second and subsequent lists. The upper part of the front of the sheet shall be filled in both on the first and on supplemental lists.

14. The address of the place where the list is made up shall also be recorded on the front of the form.

The following shall be indicated on the list for each individual: his serial number within the dwelling unit and within the family; last name, first name, patronymic; for permanent residents who are temporarily absent -- reason for absence and time of absence; for persons temporarily residing there -- address of permanent place of residence and time of absence from it.

15. Residents of a dwelling unit shall be recorded on the complete or selective census list family by family. If difficulty arises in determining the composition of a family, the census taker should proceed from the definition of family as a group of persons residing together, bound by kinship or characteristic and a common budget.

The first to be recorded in each family shall be the head of the family,* followed by all remaining family members. Children, including unmarried adult offspring, shall as a rule be recorded following their parents. If the family contains two or more married couples, first one married couple and their children shall be recorded, then the second married couple and their children, etc. If more than one family resides in a dwelling unit (for example, two families or one family and a separate individual), first all members of one family shall be recorded, beginning with the head of the family, then all members of the other family or individual, etc.

16. All persons recorded on the list shall have a serial number within the given dwelling unit as indicated in column 1 of the list. In addition, the census taker shall assign each family member in column 2 a serial number within the given family, while the number 1 shall be assigned to individuals* and family members living separately* and placed in this column (for example, two families and one individual are residing in a given dwelling unit, with one family consisting of two persons and the other of three. If all members of one family are first recorded on the list, followed by the individual, and then the members of the other family, then in this instance the individual will have serial No 3 within the dwelling unit and No 1 within the family, while the head of the second family will be assigned serial No 4 within the dwelling unit and No 1 within his family).

Persons temporarily residing in a given family, shall not be included as a member of that family (regardless of degree of kinship or attribute) but recorded as members of a family living separately, or as individuals, or as a separate family (if the family is in temporary residence), and they shall be assigned their own numbers (for example a son, a college student, who resides at his place of study, spent the night of 16-17 January with his parents. In this case he is not included in his parents' family and is census-recorded as a family member residing separately, and he is assigned No 1 in column 2 of the list).

17. The last name, first name and patronymic of each person shall be recorded in column 3 of the form in their entirety, without any abbreviations (for example, Petrov, Fedor Ivanovich, not Petrov, F. I.).

18. For persons temporarily absent from their place of permanent residence, the reason for the absence shall be stated in column 4 (for example, away on business), and in column 5 -- time of absence (for example, 2 months). For absence of less than one month duration the census taker shall state "less than one month."

Temporarily absent includes persons who permanently (normally) reside there but who at 12 o'clock midnight on 16 January were not on the territory of the given city, community or village Soviet, if their absence did not exceed 6 months (persons having left for temporary or seasonal work, on business, on vacation, for practical production experience, to visit relatives or acquaintances).

* For clarification see instructions on recording replies to the first question (page 38).

The following shall also be considered temporarily absent from their permanent place of residence:

a) persons receiving treatment at hospitals (if their absence from their permanent place of residence has not exceeded 6 months), sanatoria (other than preventive clinics), persons at rest houses (other than one or two-day), persons at maternity homes, students at boarding schools (other than those permanently residing there), forest-sanatorium schools, students residing in school dormitories, even if the hospital, sanatorium, rest house, maternity home, boarding school, forest-sanatorium school and school dormitory are situated on the territory of the same Soviet where these persons permanently reside;

b) persons called up to military training camp, and persons at preliminary incarceration locations (under investigation), as well as persons arrested for petty hooliganism and other misdemeanor offenses for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Persons permanently residing on the premises who were not at home at 12 midnight on 16 January but who were on the territory of the same Soviet (at the theater, visiting) or who were not on the territory of the given Soviet but could not be census-recorded for one of the following reasons shall not be considered temporarily absent:

a) who were working on a night shift, were at their service post or on duty, or were performing any other work during night hours;

b) who were performing duties connected with their job, even if their absence totaled several days (persons employed in rail, water, air and motor transport: persons accompanying freight, mail, herdsman);

c) who were on board local or suburban trains, buses, local-service vessels or who were waiting for such means of transportation or were seeing off departing passengers;

d) who were at one or two-day rest houses, at preventive clinics (night sanatoria), at 24-hour kindergartens and nursery schools;

e) who were en route in automobiles, wagons, on horseback, on foot, who had left for market and were not staying in locations where they could be covered by the census, who had gone to the mill, to the forest for firewood, hunting, fishing, for hay, etc;

f) who had gone abroad on a short business trip (for less than 1 month) or, regardless of period of time, for rest, medical treatment, to visit relatives and acquaintances, and as tourists.

A line shall be drawn through columns 4 and 5 on the form for persons not considered temporarily absent, as well as for all persons who spent the night of

16-17 January in the given dwelling unit (both permanent residents and temporary).

19. For persons temporarily residing in a given dwelling unit, their permanent address shall be recorded in column 6 of the form, and in column 7 -- the time of absence of these persons from their place of permanent residence. With duration of absence less than 1 month, "less than a month" shall be recorded.

Temporary residents are persons who at 12 o'clock midnight on 16 January were on the premises, while their place of permanent residence is beyond the boundaries of that city, settlement or village Soviet on the territory of which the given individual was situated at the time of the census.

In particular, following are considered to be temporary residents:

a) persons arriving on business, for temporary or seasonal work, for practical production experience, on vacation, visiting relatives and acquaintances, if their absence from their permanent place of residence has not exceeded 6 months;

b) persons who were at hotels and homes of kolkhoz farmers (other than permanent residents and persons unable to specify another permanent place of residence);

c) passengers on board long-distance trains, boats and buses;

d) passengers at railroad, bus, sea and river boat terminals, stations, stops, at station-adjacent premises, ports, docks, and at airports, waiting for long-distance trains, vessels, airplanes, and buses.

Persons receiving treatment at hospitals (if their stay there has not exceeded 6 months), sanatoria (other than preventive clinics), persons staying at rest houses (other than one or two-day), persons at maternity homes, as well as students at boarding schools (except for permanent residents), forest-sanatorium schools, students residing at school dormitories, shall be recorded there as temporary residents (and as temporarily absent at their place of permanent residence), even if their place of permanent residence is on the territory of the same Soviet where the hospital, sanatorium, rest house, maternity home, specified school or school dormitory is located.

Persons called up for military training camp and persons in preliminary incarceration (under investigation), as well as persons arrested for petty hooliganism and other misdemeanor offenses and serving not more than 30 days in jail, shall be census-recorded at the location where they happen to be on the day of the census, as temporary residents (and as temporarily absent at their place of permanent residence).

Lines shall be crossed through in columns 6 and 7 of the form for persons permanently residing at the given premises.

20. A separate complete census sheet (form 2S) is filled out for every two persons recorded on a complete census form.

An individual selective census sheet (form 3V) is filled out for each person recorded on a selective census list.

21. Census sheet forms 2S and 3V are numbered with a fraction, the numerator of which is the list number and the denominator the serial numbers under which the given individuals are recorded in the dwelling unit in column 1 of the form (for example, 2/1, 2; 2/3, 4 for the complete census and 4/1; 4/2 -- for the selective census).

22. The lists and census sheets shall be filled in by the census taker by the questionnaire method.

If any resident is absent from the premises when the census taker arrives, the census taker may enter onto the list and census sheet information on that person on the basis of information provided by other family members if they are able to give exhaustive answers to all questions on the census sheet and list. If family members are unable to provide the required information on the absent individual, the census taker shall fill in on the list and census sheet the last name, first name, and patronymic of the absent individual and shall question him personally on a repeat visit.

The census taker shall receive information on individuals and families to be census-covered at the given premises but who are absent during the entire census period, from neighbors, building administrative personnel, and members of the village Soviet and kolkhoz board.

23. Answers to questions on the census sheet shall be recorded either in the form of verbal notes or graphic marks.

All notations and graphic marks on the census sheet shall be entered only with a regular M grade black graphite pencil. Census sheets shall not be filled in by ball-point pen or any other type of pencil. In connection with the fact that the census sheet is at the same time a medium carrying primary information for entry into a computer, special care and accuracy must be observed when filling out census sheets and in checking them.

If the reply to a question on the census sheet is recorded in words or numbers, this notation must be placed in the specifically assigned zone for the given question or within a specially-designated box (age in years in question 5, indication of illiteracy in question 9). A careless notation may encroach on marks in neighboring zones, which subsequently may be erroneously read by a computer. In order to ensure normal computer operation when feeding in census sheets it is essential that graphic marks be correctly drawn, that is, continuous, without gaps, well-defined and black. To achieve this, the census should be filled in on one of the two cardboard backings contained in the census kit. A graphic pencil mark should not exceed the dimensions of the orange rectangle signifying the boundaries of

the mark. This is particularly impermissible at the top and bottom of the mark. In order to ensure normal contrast and configuration of the graphic mark, it should be penciled over three or four times. In order to ensure that the pencil mark does not have a mirror shine, it is necessary to place a clean blank census sheet on the backing cardboard under the census sheet being filled out.

Census sheets should be protected from wrinkling, stains, creases and tears. A wrinkled census sheet will not be suitable for feeding into an electronic computer, while spots or stains can cause the computer incorrectly to record the census sheet input data.

If a mistake is made in filling out the census sheet, the incorrectly placed mark or notation must be completely erased with a soft pencil eraser, leaving no trace, since a poorly erased mark can be erroneously picked up by the computer. The erased mark or notation shall be replaced by a correct mark or correct notation.

During the census, census sheets shall be filled out only in that area of the sheet to be filled out by the census taker. Census takers shall make no marks or notations whatsoever in that part of the sheet designated to be filled in at the statistical administration.

All other census forms (including the list of residents in a dwelling unit) can be filled out with ball-point pen.

24. The census taker shall issue to all persons census-recorded as temporary residents a census-included slip (Form 6). In particular, these slips shall be given to all persons who are census-recorded on long-distance trains, boats, and buses, at railroad stations, ports, airports, etc. In addition, slips shall be given to the following:

a) to persons for whom a check form has been made out;

b) to persons who are planning to travel to another locality, even for one day, during the period of census or check rounds, that is, from 17 through 31 January inclusive.

The census taker shall number the slips he gives out within the boundaries of the registration section and shall instruct people to keep the slip until 10 February.

25. Persons possessing a census-included slip should not be recorded a second time on lists and census sheets elsewhere from their place of permanent residence. At one's place of permanent residence a person shall be recorded on lists and census sheets as temporarily absent even if said person is in possession of a slip.

№ переписного листа	№ участка	№ строения	шифр территории
2	3	4	5

6 В (выборочная перепись)

10 *Вкладыш в переписные листы не используется по указанию ЦСУ СССР от 11.09.79 г. № 100/100-100. *Резервные листы переписи используются по указанию ЦСУ СССР от 11.09.79 г. № 100/100-100.

Утверждена ЦСУ СССР 7 сентября 1977 г. № 759

11 ПЕРЕПИСНОЙ ЛИСТ №

12 Фамилия, И.О. №

1. Отношение к главе семьи 16	17	22	27		
	18	23			
	19	24			
	20	25			
	21	26			
2. Пол 29	мужской	30	31	женский	
3. Временно отсутствует 32	==				
4. Временно проживает 33	==				
5. Возраст 34	Год рождения	0	Родился (из)		
	35	1	37		
	36	2	38		
	37	3	39		
	38	4	40		
	39	5	41		
	40	6	42		
	41	7	43		
	42	8	44		
	43	9	45		
6. Состояние в браке 49	50	51	52	53	
7. Национальность 54	55				
8. Родной язык 55	56				
9. Образование 57	58	59	60	61	
	62	63	64	65	
	66	67	68	69	
	70	71	72	73	
10. Тип учебного заведения, в котором учится 75	76	77	78	79	80
	81	82	83	84	85
	86	87	88	89	90
11. Источник средств существования 83	91	92	93	94	
	95	96	97	98	
	99	100	101	102	
	103	104	105	106	

13. Вопросы 12-16 на временно проживающего не заполняются
12. Место работы (название предприятия, колхоза, учреждения или свое хозяйство) 103
13. Занятие по этому месту работы (должность или выполняемая работа) 41
14. Общественная группа 42
15. Продолжительность непрерывного проживания в данном населенном пункте 65
а) проживает непрерывно с момента рождения 66
б) если нет, то указать с какого года проживает 67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

14. Национальность	15. Место работы
16	17
18	19
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31
32	33
34	35
36	37
38	39
40	41
42	43
44	45
46	47
48	49
50	51
52	53
54	55
56	57
58	59
60	61
62	63
64	65
66	67
68	69
70	71
72	73
74	75
76	77
78	79
80	81
82	83
84	85
86	87
88	89
90	91
92	93
94	95
96	97
98	99
100	101

101 ВНИМАНИЕ! Метки вклеивать с двукратным простым карандашом марки «М», прочитавшая не менее 3-х раз. Допущенные ошибки тщательно стирать карандашной резинкой. ОБРАЗЦЫ ЗАПОЛНЕНИЯ: Неверно Верно

102 Переписной лист выборочной переписи; переписной лист сплошной переписи (форма 2С) содержит 11 вопросов и заполняется на два лица.

Key to Form 3V on preceding page:

1. USSR Council of Ministers Central Statistical Administration
2. Census division No
3. Instructor section No
4. Registration section No
5. Code
6. Selective census
7. 1979 National Population Census
8. Form 3V
9. Approved by USSR Central Statistical Administration, 7 September 1977, No 759
10. Information on the census sheet shall be used only to obtain summary data on the numbers and composition of the population according to the specified program. Census workers are prohibited from communicating replies on the census sheet to any other person
11. Census sheet No
12. Last name, first name, patronymic
13. Questions 12-16 shall not be filled out for temporary residents
14. Nationality
15. Place of employment
16. Relationship to head of family
17. Head of family
18. Spouse
19. Daughter, son
20. Mother, father
21. Sister, brother
22. Mother-in-law, father-in-law
23. Daughter-in-law, son-in-law
24. Grandmother, grandfather
25. Grandchild
26. Nephew (niece), and others
27. Living alone
28. Family member living separately
29. Sex
30. Male
31. Female
32. Temporarily absent
33. Temporary resident
34. Age
35. Year of birth
36. Or earlier
37. Born
38. Prior to 17 January
39. 17 January or later
40. Present age in years
41. Job at place of employment (position or job performed)
42. Social group
43. Blue-collar worker
44. White-collar worker
45. Kolkhoz farmer
46. Artisan
47. Self-employed farmer
48. Minister of a religious denomination
49. Marital status
50. Married
51. Single, never married
52. Widower, widow
53. Divorced, separated
54. Nationality. Foreigners also indicate citizenship
55. Native language
56. Also indicate other language of peoples of the USSR which subject speaks fluently
57. Education
58. Higher
59. General secondary
60. Incomplete higher
61. Incomplete secondary
62. Secondary specialized
63. Elementary
64. Without elementary
65. Length of continuous residence in given populated locality
66. Has resided continuously since birth
67. Yes
68. No
69. If reply is no, indicate year residence commenced
70. Or earlier
71. Native language
72. Second language
73. Occupation
74. Fluent
75. Type of school attended

Key to Table (cont'd from preceding page)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 76. Higher educational institution | 91. Dependent |
| 77. Secondary technical school | 92. Member of free profession |
| 78. General curriculum school | 93. Personal subsidiary farm operation |
| 79. Secondary vocational school | 94. Other source |
| 80. Vocational school | 95. For female subject state how many children have been born to her |
| 81. Other school, course of training | 96. None |
| 82. Not attending school | 97. Or more |
| 83. Source of income | 98. To be filled out by census taker |
| 84. Work at enterprise, establishment | 99. Reserve marks |
| 85. Pension | 100. To be filled out at statistical administration |
| 86. Work on kolkhoz | 101. Attention! Marks shall be made with a simple grade M pencil, with pressure, penciled over at least three times. Errors must be completely erased with a pencil eraser. Examples of reply marks: incorrect... correct |
| 87. Stipend | 102. *Selective census sheet; the complete census sheet (Form 2S) contains questions 1-11 and is to be filled out for two persons |
| 88. Works in own business (for artisans and self-employed farmers) | 103. Place of work (name of enterprise, kolkhoz, establishment or one's own farm operation |
| 89. Employed by private individuals | |
| 90. Other type of state support | |

Example: V. N. Petrov resides in the city of Moscow, but he spent the night of 16-17 January in the town of Pushkino, where the census recorded him as a temporary resident, and where he received a slip from the census taker. On 21 January Petrov returned to Moscow and was approached by a census taker at his apartment. Petrov presented his census-included slip which he received in the town of Pushkino. Regardless of this fact, Petrov should be recorded on the list and census sheet in the city of Moscow as temporarily absent.

26. If the census taker encounters persons who reside permanently or temporarily at a given dwelling unit, who were elsewhere at 12 o'clock midnight on 16 January, where they were to be census-recorded as temporary residents or as permanent residents (without notation or mark indicating temporary absence), the census taker shall determine whether they have a census-included

slip. Check forms are filled out for persons lacking such slips (Form 5).

The check form contains questions 2 and 5-11 of the census sheet. In addition, the check form indicates three addresses: the address of the location where the check form is filled out is to be written at the top on the front of the form; in the first question -- the subject's permanent residence address; on the back of the form -- the complete address where the subject should be recorded as a permanent resident (without notation or mark indicating temporary absence) or as a temporary resident. Subsequently this address will be used to check whether the subject has been included on the list and census sheet at the presumed census location.

If check forms are filled out for persons at their place of permanent residence, in addition to filling out a check form they shall be entered on the lists and census sheets with a temporary absence notation (see example a).

If persons for whom check forms have been filled out are elsewhere than their place of permanent residence, they shall not be recorded on the lists and census sheets at the place where the check form is filled out (see examples b and c).

Check forms shall be numbered serially within each registration section.

The procedure of filling out check forms is illustrated with the following examples:

a) P. I. Ivanov, who resides permanently in Moscow, left for the city of Tula on the morning of 16 January, where he spent that night, returning to Moscow on 19 January, where he was approached by a census taker. Ivanov should have been census-recorded in Tula as a temporary resident and in Moscow as temporarily absent.

If Ivanov does not have a census-included slip, the Moscow census taker should fill out a check form for him and issue him a slip. In addition, Ivanov should be recorded on the list and census sheet at his place of permanent residence in Moscow as temporarily absent, while the words "a) entered on list and census sheet with indication of temporary absence" on the check form should be underlined.

In this example the address in Moscow is entered at the top of the front of the check form and in the first question, and the address in Tula on the back;

b) P. V. Sidorov, a permanent resident of Kiev, traveled to Khar'kov on 19 January and was approached by a census taker there on 21 January. Sidorov should be registered as a permanent resident (without indication of temporary absence) in Kiev. If, however, he does not have a census-included slip, the census taker in Khar'kov must fill out a check form on Sidorov and issue him

1 Центральное статистическое управление
при Совете Министров СССР
Всесоюзная перепись населения 1979 г.

Форма 5

Утверждена ЦСУ СССР 26 сентяб-
ря 1977 г. № 798.

№ пере- писного отдела	№ инструк- торского участка	№ счет- ного участка
3	4	5

6 КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ БЛАНК № _____

- 7 Где составлен: Республика, край, область, округ _____
8 Район _____ 9 Сельсовет _____
10 Населенный пункт _____ 11 город, пгт, село, деревня и т. п.
12 Улица, переулок, площадь _____
13 № дома _____ № квартиры 14 _____
15 фамилия домовладельца _____
16 Дата составления контрольного бланка: « _____ » января 1979 г.
17 Одновременно с составлением контрольного бланка:
18 а) внесен в список и переписной лист с отметкой о временном отсутствии _____
19 б) не внесен в список и переписной лист _____ 20 (подчеркнуть)

21	Фамилия	
22	Имя, отчество	
1	Адрес места постоянного жительства 23	
2	Пол (подчеркнуть) 24	мужской 25 женский
5	Возраст 26	27 год рождения _____ родился (ась): до 17 января (подчеркнуть) 17 января или позднее число исполнившихся лет _____
6	Состояние в браке (подчеркнуть) 28	29 состоит в браке 30 никогда не состоял (а) в браке 31 вдовец, вдова 32 разведен (а), разошелся (лась)
7	Национальность. 33 Для иностранцев указать также гражданство	
8	Родной язык. 34 Указать также другой язык народов 35 СССР, которым свободно владеет	
9	Образование (подчеркнуть) 36	37 высшее 38 незаконченное высшее 39 среднее специальное 40 среднее общее
		41 неполное среднее 42 начальное 43 не имеет начального
10	Тип учебного заведения, в котором учится (подчеркнуть) 44	вуз 45 техникум 46 общеобразовательная школа 47
		среднее пту 48 пту 49 иная школа, курсы 50 не учится 51
11	Источник средств существования (подчеркнуть) 52	53 работа на предприя- тии, в учреждении 54 работа в колхозе 55 работа в своем хо- зяйстве (для ку- старей и крестьян- единоличников) 56 работа у частных лиц 57 лицо свободной про- фессии
		58 личное подсобное сельское хозяйство пенсия 59 60 стипендия другой вид государ- ственного обеспе- чения 61 на иждивении 62 иной источник 63

Key to Form 5 on preceding page:

1. USSR Council of Ministers Central Statistical Administration, 1979 National Population Census
2. Form 5, approved by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 26 September 1977, No 798
3. Census division No
4. Instruction section No
5. Registration Section No
6. Check form No
7. Where prepared: republic, kray, oblast, district
8. Rayon
9. Village Soviet
10. Populated locality
11. City, town, urban-type settlement, village, etc
12. Street, square
13. Building address
14. Apartment No
15. Last name of householder
16. Date check form filled out... January 1979
17. At the same time check form is filled out
18. Entered on list and census sheet with indication of temporary absence
19. Not included in list and census sheet
20. Underline
21. Last name
22. First name, patronymic
23. Permanent address
24. Sex (underline)
25. Male, female
26. Age
27. Year of birth... born: before 17 January, 17 January or later (underline), number of full years
28. Marital status (underline)
29. Married
30. Single, never married
31. Widower, widow
32. Divorced, separated
33. Nationality, for foreigners also indicate citizenship
34. Native language
35. Also indicate second language of people of USSR which subject speaks fluently
36. Education (underline)
37. Higher
38. Uncompleted higher
39. Secondary specialized
40. Secondary general
41. Uncompleted secondary
42. Elementary
43. Lacks elementary
44. Type of school attended (underline)
45. Higher educational institution
46. Secondary technical school
47. General-curriculum school
48. Secondary vocational school
49. Vocational school
50. Other school, course of study
51. Does not attend school
52. Source of income (underline)
53. Employed at enterprise, establishment
54. Works on kolkhoz
55. Own business (for artisans and self-employed farmers)
56. Employed by private individuals
57. Member of free profession
58. Personal subsidiary farm operation
59. Pension
60. Stipend
61. Other type of state support
62. Dependent
63. Other source

1 оборот контрольного бланка

<p>2 Подробный адрес, где данное лицо должно быть переписано как постоянно проживающее (без отметки о временном отсутствии) или как временно проживающее</p> <p>3 (записи должны быть сделаны с исчерпывающей полнотой и точностью)</p>	<p>4 Отметка о проверке (при составлении контрольного бланка не заполняется)</p>
<p>5 Республика } Край } Область } Округ } _____</p> <p>6 Район _____</p> <p>7 Сельсовет _____</p> <p>8 Населенный пункт _____ город, пгт, село, деревня и т. п.</p> <p>9 Улица, переулок, площадь _____</p> <p>10 № дома (или фамилия домовладельца) _____</p> <p>11 № квартиры _____</p> <p>12 Фамилия, имя, отчество лица, у которого проживал _____</p>	<p>13 Переписной отдел № _____</p> <p>14 Инструкторский участок № _____</p> <p>15 Счетный участок № _____</p> <p>16 Данное лицо:</p> <p>а) было вписано ранее в список 17 и переписной лист № _____</p> <p>(сводная ведомость по учетному 18 участку № _____)</p> <p>б) не было вписано и внесено 19 после проверки в список и переписной лист № _____</p> <p>_____ 20 подпись проверявшего</p> <p>Дата проверки _____ 1979 г. 21</p>

Key:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Reverse side of check form | 9. Street, square |
| 2. Full address at which subject should be recorded as permanent (without indication of temporary absence) or temporary resident | 10. Building address (or last name of householder) |
| 3. Entries should be complete and accurate | 11. Apartment number |
| 4. Verification note (not to be filled out when filling out the check form) | 12. Last name, first name, patronymic of person in whose home subject was residing |
| 5. Republic, kray, oblast, district | 13. Census division No |
| 6. Rayon | 14. Instructor section No |
| 7. Village Soviet | 15. Registration sector No |
| 8. Populated locality -- city, town, urban-type settlement, village, etc | 16. Subject |
| 20. Signature of verifier | 17. Was previously entered on list and census sheet No |
| | 18. Summary list for registration section No |
| | 19. Not entered, entered following check on list and census sheet No |
| | 21. Date of verification |

Форма 6
Утверждена ЦСУ СССР
26 сентября 1977 г. № 798 1

2 Центральное
статистическое управление
при Совете Министров СССР

3 Всесоюзная перепись населения 1979 г.

4 СПРАВКА № _____

Оборот
справки

5 Гражданин
Гражданка 6 фамилия, имя, отчество

12 Справка служит только для
правильного подсчета населения.

7 Год рождения _____

8 прошел
прошла Всесоюзную перепись населения 1979 г.

13 Храните справку до 10 февраля
1979 г.

9 Счетчик _____
подпись 10

14 Уезжая, берите справку с собой.

Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Form 6, approved by USSR Central Statistical Administration, 26 September 1977, No 798 | 8. Recorded in 1979 National Population Census |
| 2. USSR Council of Ministers Central Statistical Administration | 9. Census taker |
| 3. 1979 National Population Census | 10. Signature |
| 4. Slip No | 11. Back of slip |
| 5. Citizen | 12. This slip is only for ensuring a correct population count |
| 6. Last name, first name, patronymic | 13. Keep this slip until 10 February 1979 |
| 7. Year of birth | 14. When you leave the area, take slip with you |

a slip. Sidorov is not entered on the list and census sheet for Khar'kov, while on the check form the words "b) not included in list and census sheet" are underlined.

In this example the Khar'kov address is indicated at the top of the front of the check form, and the Kiev address in the first question and on the back of the form;

c) N. V. Vasil'yev, a permanent resident of Vologda, traveled to Novgorod on the morning of 16 January, where he spent that night, and on 19 January traveled to Leningrad, where he was approached by a census taker. Vasil'yev should be recorded in Novgorod as temporarily residing, and in Vologda as temporarily absent.

If Vasil'yev does not have a census-included slip, the Leningrad census taker should fill out a check form on him and issue him a slip. Vasil'yev is not

entered on the list and census sheet for Leningrad, while on the check form the words "b) not included in list and census sheet" are underlined.

In this example the Leningrad address is indicated at the top of the front of the check form, the Vologda address in the first question, and the Novgorod address on the back.

27. After the census is completed, a selective verification round is made: in urban settlements, in all registration sections, in each covering 25% of dwelling units, in rural areas -- in 25% of registration sections, covering in each 100% of dwelling units. The verification round is conducted in order to determine whether there were omissions and double recordings during the census and to determine whether temporary absence and temporary residence entries were made correctly.

Verification rounds shall be made by an instructor-inspector together with the census taker from 27 through 31 January 1979 inclusive.

At dwelling units covered by the verification rounds, the instructor-inspector shall verify that all families and all individuals have been covered by the census, including persons arriving subsequent to 16 January.

It is essential to determine where all persons, both permanent residents at the given address and persons staying temporarily at that address, were on the night of 16-17 January.

Persons who should have been census-recorded at a dwelling unit but who were missed by the census taker shall be entered by the instructor-inspector on the list of residents at that address, and census sheets shall be filled out for those persons.

During the verification rounds a check form shall be filled out and slip issued to persons who should have been recorded by the census at some other location but who do not have in their possession a census-included slip.

II. Instructions on Recording Replies to Questions 1-11 on the Census Sheets

The last name and initials of the subject shall be entered when filling out census sheets (for example, Gusev, S. V.). The serial number within the family, indicated in column 2 of the list, shall be placed in front of the last name.

Question 1 -- Relationship to Head of Family

The head of family shall be specified by the family members themselves, and it shall be a permanent-residence family member. If they have difficulty in indicating the head of family, the census taker should consider the head of family to be that permanent (customary) residence family member who provides the family's main financial support.

"Head of family" shall be marked for the head of family, while all other family members shall be marked in conformity with one of the listed relationships (for example, if the subject is the son of the head of the family, the census taker should mark "daughter, son"). If the subject has a different kinship or relationship to the head of the family from those listed, the census taker shall mark "nephew (niece) and others."

"Living alone" shall be marked for persons who have no family as well as persons with a family but who reside away from the family and do not have a common budget or regular financial ties to the family.

"Family member living separately" is marked for family members who reside apart from their family but who have a common budget with the family or regular financial ties, as well as for family members who are temporarily residing apart from their family.

Question 2 -- Sex

Place a mark in the appropriate box.

Question 3

The "temporarily absent" box is marked for persons for whom the reason for and duration of absence are indicated on the list of persons residing on the premises. The box shall not be marked for all other persons, that is, those for whom columns 4 and 5 on the list are crossed through.

Question 4

The "temporary resident" box is marked for persons for whom a permanent residence address and duration of absence from that address are recorded on the list of persons residing on the premises. The box shall not be marked for all others, that is, those for whom columns 6 and 7 of the list are crossed through.

Question 5 -- Age

The reply to year of birth is filled in by marking two boxes (for example, if the subject was born in 1920, the census taker should mark "192-" and "0"; if the year of birth was 1925, he should mark "192-" and "5").

The "1859 or earlier" box should be marked for persons born in 1959 or earlier.

In addition, for correct determination of the number of completed years of age, the census taker should determine whether the subject was born prior to 17 January, on 17 January, or after 17 January, and mark the appropriate box. The "prior to 17 January" box should be marked for persons born from 1 through 16 January inclusive; the "17 January or later" box should be marked for persons born from 17 January through 31 December inclusive.

The box for number of completed years shall be filled in with numbers. "0" years shall be recorded for children less than 1 year old. The number of completed years shall not be rounded off (for example, 40 years should not be recorded for a 39-year-old, 35 for a 36-year-old, etc; the age should not be rounded off to 23 years for persons whose age is 22 years and 10 months; 22 should be recorded).

Question 6 -- Marital Status

The appropriate box should be marked.

The "Married" box is marked for persons presently married, regardless of whether or not the marriage is officially registered.

The "Single, never married" box is marked for persons who have never been married.

The "Widower, widow" box is marked for persons who were previously married, with the marriage terminating in connection with the death of the spouse, and who have not subsequently entered into another marriage.

The "Divorced, separated" box is marked for persons who were previously in an officially-recorded marriage status but who are not married at present, regardless of whether the divorce was officially recorded at the Civil Registry Office, as well as for persons who previously were parties to an unregistered marriage but who are presently separated.

As a rule no box is filled in for persons under 16 years of age. Only if a subject under 16 years of age is actually married should the "Married" box be marked.

Question 7 -- Nationality. Foreigners Also Indicate Citizenship

The nationality stated by the subject shall be recorded. Nationality or ethnic identification of children shall be determined by their parents. Only in families where the father and mother are of different nationalities and the parents themselves are hard put to determine the nationality of their children, preference should be given to the mother's nationality.

For citizens of foreign countries, following indication of nationality, the census taker shall specify the name of the country of which the subject is a citizen (for example, "Serb, Yugoslavia," "Italian, Italy").

Question 8 -- Native Language. Also Indicate Other Language of Peoples of the USSR Which Subject Speaks Fluently

In the blank space for native language, the census taker shall write in the name of the language which the subject considers to be his native tongue.

Native language may not coincide with nationality.

If the subject is unable to specify any one language as his native tongue, the census taker should indicate the language of which the subject possesses the best mastery or which is customarily used in his family.

The native language of children who are not yet able to talk, as well as that of other minor children, shall be determined by the parents. If the parents are unable to specify the native language of their child, the census taker should specify that language which is customarily used in the home.

The language in which deaf mutes read and write, or the language which is used in their family or by those with whom they primarily communicate shall be considered their native language.

After the native language has been recorded, for persons who possess as mastery of another language of peoples of the USSR or who have only a conversational fluency in that language, the name of that language shall be specified (Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Latvian, etc).

If in addition to his native language, the subject has a mastery of two or more languages of peoples of the USSR, the census taker should write in only that language in which he has the greatest fluency.

The census taker shall write in "none" after recording native language for persons who do not have fluency in another language of peoples of the USSR, as well as children who are not yet able to talk.

Question 9 -- Education

The census taker shall mark the appropriate box.

"Higher" is marked for those who have completed a higher educational institution.

"Incomplete higher" is marked for persons presently or formerly enrolled at higher educational institutions and who have completed half or more than half of the term of study. Persons presently or previously enrolled in higher educational institutions and who have completed less than half of the term of study shall be marked on the basis of the education possessed prior to enrolling at a higher educational institution (secondary specialized or general secondary).

"Secondary specialized" is marked for those who have completed a secondary technical school or other secondary specialized school.

"General secondary" is marked for persons who have completed an 11-year school, 10-year school, 9-year school, second-stage school, prerevolutionary

secondary school, business school or other general-curriculum secondary school, as well as a secondary vocational school.

"Incomplete secondary" is marked for those persons who have completed an 8-year or 7-year school (seven grades in 1961 or earlier, eight grades in any year), nine grades of a 10-year or 11-year school, and 10 grades of an 11-year school; for persons enrolled in grades 9-11 at a secondary school or secondary vocational school; persons who withdrew from grade 8 in the 1961/62 school year and earlier, from grades 9-11 or from a secondary vocational school in any year.

"Elementary" is marked for persons who completed elementary school or three grades in 1972 and later, 4-6 grades in any year, and 7 grades in 1962 and later; for persons enrolled in grades 4-8; for persons who withdrew from grade 4 in the 1972/73 school year and later, from grades 5-7 in any year, and from grade 8 in the 1962/63 school year and later.

The "Without elementary" box is marked for persons 7 years of age and older who do not possess elementary education but who are able to read and write in any language or only to read (even if haltingly).

The word "illiterate" is entered in the empty box for persons 7 years of age and older who are unable to read, and a mark is placed in the corresponding box.

Completion of correspondence and evening schools, as well as day schools, is equivalent to completion of the corresponding educational institutions.

For persons who have completed a school which does not provide a general education (for example, an accounting course of study, vocational schools which do not offer a secondary education, various training, additional training and skill upgrading courses of study, etc), as well as persons enrolled at such schools, the census taker shall specify the education received by them prior to enrollment in these schools.

This question shall be omitted for children under 7 years of age.

Question 10 -- Type of School Attended

For persons enrolled at all day, evening and correspondence schools and courses of study (with a term of study of 6 months or more), regardless of whether they are enrolled part time or full time, the census taker shall place a mark in the appropriate box.

The "Higher educational institution" box is marked for students enrolled at higher educational institutions -- institutes, academies, universities (other than a university of Marxism-Leninism and people's universities), etc.

The "Secondary technical school" box should be marked for persons enrolled at secondary technical schools and other specialized secondary schools.

The "General-curriculum school" box should be marked for persons enrolled at secondary, 8-year, and elementary day schools (including boarding schools), evening (shift) schools, as well as schools for mentally-retarded children and children with physical disabilities.

The "Secondary vocational school" box shall be marked for persons enrolled at vocational schools offering a secondary education.

The "Vocational school" box shall be marked for persons enrolled at vocational schools not offering a secondary education, as well as students at technical schools.

The "Other school, course of training" box shall be marked for persons enrolled at a university of Marxism-Leninism, people's university, branch vocational schools (OPU), schools which do not offer a general education (for example, factory training schools, schools for truck drivers, motion picture projectionists, cooks, etc), or courses of study running 6 months or more.

For persons enrolled simultaneously at two educational institutions, the census taker should mark the higher-level school (for example, if the subject is combining study at a vocational school with study at an evening general-curriculum school, the census taker should mark only the "General-curriculum school" box).

The "Not attending school" box shall be marked for persons not currently enrolled at any school, regardless of age, as well as persons enrolled in courses of study running less than 6 months, and study groups, regardless of term of study.

Question 11 -- Source of Income

A mark shall be placed in the appropriate box.

The "Work at enterprise, establishment" box is marked:

for persons employed at the time of the census at enterprises (including interfarm and interkolkhoz), on sovkhozes, at establishments, in organizations (other than kolkhozes), as well as in agrarian-industrial associations;

for persons enrolled at branch vocational schools (OPU), factory training schools, and apprentices in a brigade or individual apprenticeship program.

The "Work on kolkhoz" box shall be marked for all persons employed on a kolkhoz, including persons working at kolkhoz enterprises, at establishments, in organizations (kolkhoz maintenance and machine shops, power generating plants, brickyards, nursery schools, kindergartens, maternity homes, libraries, clubhouses, dining facilities, etc), and including kolkhoz members employed at the time of the census in temporary work at state industrial enterprises, in construction organizations, in logging operations, etc, but working on a kolkhoz on a permanent basis.

The "Work at enterprise, establishment" or "Work on kolkhoz" box shall also be marked for:

persons receiving a retirement pension and stipend, who have a full-time job;

persons enrolled in advanced training and qualifications upgrading courses of study;

persons employed in the spring, summer or fall in seasonal work (for example, peat cutting, in water transportation, fishing), although not employed at the moment of the census;

women on leave to care for a child under 1 year of age;

persons who have not been working for less than one month in connection with changing their job.

The "Works in own business" box is marked for self-employed farmers and the members of their families employed exclusively in farming, as well as artisans working at home.

The "Employed by private individuals" box shall be marked for persons employed by private individuals (domestics, nurses, chauffeurs, etc), as well as artisans filling orders for private individuals.

The "Member of free profession" box shall be marked for writers, artists, composers, lawyers, doctors, etc, who are not staff members of any establishment. If at the moment of the census these persons are employed at enterprises, establishments or organizations, the "Work at enterprise, establishment" box shall be marked.

The "Personal subsidiary farm operation" box shall be marked for members of families of kolkhoz farmers, workers, white-collar workers and artisans employed solely in their own subsidiary farm operations (raising crops and livestock).

The "Pension" box shall be marked for persons receiving a pension (other than those also holding a regular job).

The "Stipend" box shall be marked for students receiving a stipend (other than those who are also holding a regular job).

The "Other type of state support" box shall be marked for children in children's homes, persons enrolled at vocational schools (other than those receiving a stipend), boarding schools, persons living in homes for disabled veterans, old age homes, and persons supported by state or public organizations.

The "Dependent" box shall be marked for housewives not otherwise employed as well as other persons not employed in an activity bringing in earnings or income or an independent source of income, and supported by relatives or other persons.

If a selective census sheet is being filled out in a given dwelling unit (Form 3V) and if the person who is supporting the census-recorded dependent is registered at those same premises, then in addition to marking the proper box, the census taker shall indicate the serial number under which this person is family-recorded in column 2 of the list (for example, "Dependent of No 1" or "Dependent of No 3"). If the person supporting the census-recorded dependent resides elsewhere, only the "Dependent" box shall be marked.

If a dependent is supported by two or more persons (for example, working father and mother), he should be listed as a dependent of that person who furnishes his principal support.

The "Other source" box shall be marked for persons whose financial support comes from some other source not listed above (savings, room rental income, etc), as well as for ministers of religious denominations.

For persons who have not been working for a period of more than 1 month in connection with changing jobs, the census taker shall indicate their source of financial support (for example, "Dependent," "Other source," etc).

If the subject has two sources of financial support, only one shall be marked. For example, if the subject works on a kolkhoz or at an enterprise or establishment and is also employed in a personal subsidiary farming operation, the census taker shall mark "Work on kolkhoz" or "Work at enterprise, establishment"; if he receives a pension or stipend and is temporarily working or engaged in a personal subsidiary farm operation, or receives financial assistance from relatives, the "Personal subsidiary farm operation" shall be marked.

III. Instructions for Filling in Replies to Questions 12-16 on the Selective Census Sheet

Questions 12-16 on the selective census sheet shall be filled out only for permanent residents at a given address (including temporarily absent). For persons residing temporarily, that is, those for whom in columns 6 and 7 of the resident list the census taker has recorded a permanent address and duration of absence from that address, and the "Temporary resident" box is marked in question 4 of the census sheet, questions 12-16 shall be omitted.

Question 12 -- Place of Work (Name of Enterprise, Kolkhoz, Establishment or One's Own Farm Operation)

For persons working at enterprises, on construction jobs, sovkhoses, kolkhozes, at establishments and organizations, the census taker shall enter the full

name of the enterprise, kolkhoz, establishment or organization where the subject is employed. The enterprise name shall be stated in such a manner that one can determine the branch or type of production (one should enter, for example, "Proletariy Plate and Sheet Plant," not simply Proletariy Plant; "Oktyabr' Weaving Mill," not simply Oktyabr' Factory). In certain instances one may indicate only the enterprise's branch or type of production (for example, "Machine Building Plant," "Chemical Plant,").

For persons working at a production association (combine), scientific-production or agrarian-industrial association, the census taker shall enter the name of the enterprise or organization (for example, "Shoe Factory imeni Kapranov," "Fruit and Vegetable Cannery," "Moldaviya Sovkhoz," etc), not the name of the association.

For persons working at a personal services combine or personal services operation, the census taker shall enter the name of the shop, studio, etc (for example, "Shoe Repair Shop," "Ladies Outer Wearing Apparel Sewing Shop"), not "Personal Services Combine" or "Personal Services Operation."

For persons employed at a Sel'khoztekhnika Association (department) the census taker shall enter the name of the shop, facility, etc (for example, "Sel'khoztekhnika Rayon Department Agricultural Equipment Repair Shop"), not simply "Sel'khoztekhnika."

When entering the subject's place of work, the census taker shall not abbreviate the name of the enterprise or establishment (for example, he shall not enter "AZLK," but shall write "Automotive Plant imeni Lenin Komsomol"). Only generally-known abbreviations may be employed (for example, sovkhoz, ZAGS [Civil Registry Office], NII [Scientific Research Institute], etc).

If an enterprise belongs to a sovkhoz or kolkhoz, the census taker shall specify the type of enterprise and sovkhoz or kolkhoz (for example, "sovkhoz brickyard," "kolkhoz power generating plant," "kolkhoz seamstress shop," "khokhoz barber shop").

For persons employed by a construction contractor organization, the census taker shall enter the name of this organization (for example, "Construction Administration No 14").

For persons working in construction and major repairs on buildings and structures, with industrial, transportation, municipal and other enterprises utilizing their own building organization, the census taker shall enter "In construction on a sawmill," "In repairs on a confectionery products plant," "On railway bridge repairs," etc.

For persons working at food services facilities, nursery schools, medical facilities, barber shops, etc on the premises of enterprises and establishments, the census taker shall enter the name of the dining facility, nursery school, medical facility, barber shop, etc, not the name of the enterprise or establishment the employees of which they service.

If the subject is employed at an office, the census taker shall enter the place of employment in such a manner that it is evident what kind of an office it is -- national, republic, oblast, rayon (for example, "RSFSR Ministry of Health," "Oblast agricultural administration," "Rayon department of public education").

For persons of free professions (writers, artists, composers, doctors, lawyers, etc, who are not on the staff of any organization), the census taker shall enter "Member of free profession." If at the time of the census these persons are employed at enterprises, establishments or organizations, the name of the latter shall be entered..

For self-employed farmers and the members of their families employed exclusively in agriculture, as well as artisans working at home, the census taker shall enter "In own operation."

For artisans filling orders for private individuals as well as working for private individuals for hire (domestics, nurses, chauffeurs, etc), the census taker shall enter "For private individuals."

For persons presently holding two or more positions or posts, as well as persons working part of the year at one enterprise (establishment, organization) and part at another, the census taker shall enter the name of that enterprise (establishment, organization) the job at which the subject considers his principal employment.

For persons employed in the spring, summer or fall in seasonal work (for example, peat cutting, water transport, fishing), and not working at the time of the census, the census taker shall enter their place of employment during the last season.

For women on leave to care for a child under the age of 1 year, the census taker shall enter the name of the enterprise, establishment or organization where they are employed (or the name of the kolkhoz).

For persons who have not been working for less than 1 month in connection with change of job, the census taker shall enter "Changing job" and shall indicate the most recent place of employment. For persons who have not been working for more than 1 month in connection with change in job, the census taker shall enter "none."

For kolkhoz members employed at the time of the census in temporary work at state industrial enterprises, construction organizations, in logging, etc, but working permanently on a kolkhoz, the census taker shall enter the name of the kolkhoz.

For the family members of kolkhoz farmers, blue-collar workers, white-collar workers and artisans employed only in their own subsidiary farm operations (agricultural work and care of livestock), the census taker shall enter "Personal subsidiary agriculture."

For persons enrolled at branch vocational schools (OPU), factory training schools, apprentices in brigade or individual apprenticeship, the census taker shall enter the name of the enterprise where they are receiving production training.

The census taker shall enter "none" for all other persons enrolled in school, including in vocational schools.

If a student is also engaged in work bringing him earnings, the census taker shall enter the name of the enterprise (establishment, organization) where he is employed.

The place of employment shall be entered for persons enrolled in advanced training and qualifications upgrading courses.

For persons holding a regular job and at the same time receiving a pension or stipend, the census taker shall enter the name of the enterprise (establishment, organization) at which they are employed.

The census taker shall enter "none" for non-working pensioners and persons receiving stipends, as well as for pensioners and persons receiving stipends who have a temporary job, persons in children's homes, persons residing at disabled veterans homes, at old age homes, and for other persons being cared for by the state, as well as dependents supported by individuals.

Question 13 -- Job at Place of Employment (Position or Job Performed)

For persons engaged in an activity generating earnings or income, the census taker shall specify this activity.

This activity shall be specified in detail. The census taker shall not state merely "manager," "foreman," "machine operator," "operator," "lathe operator," "seamstress," but shall state, for example, "garage manager," "library director," "drilling crew foreman," "road crew foreman," "conveyer operator," "electric locomotive engineer," "milking machine operator," "calculator operator," "metalworking lathe operator," "woodworking lathe operator," "treadle-powered sewing machine operator," "motor-powered sewing machine operator."

"Unskilled worker" shall be entered only for persons employed in various unskilled jobs (other than agricultural), while in all other instances the census taker shall determine the nature of the job and enter, for example, "stevedore," "dishwasher," not "unskilled worker."

If the subject works on a sovkhos or kolkhoz and has a specific job assignment, this job activity shall be entered (for example, "milkmaid," "takes care of calves," "animal specialist," "tractor brigade leader," "gardener," "grape grower," etc). If the subject performs various agricultural jobs and does not have a specific assigned activity, "agriculture" shall be entered.

"Agriculture" shall also be entered for self-employed farmers and members of their families engaged in their own farm operation.

For persons of free professions, the census taker shall enter "artist," "composer," "writer," "dentist," etc.

For artisans the census taker shall specify the craft, trade or work (for example, "lacemaker," "shoemaker," "stovemaker," "carpenter," etc).

For persons working for private individuals for hire, the census taker shall enter "domestic," "nurse," "chauffeur," etc.

For persons holding more than one position, for persons working part of the year at one enterprise (establishment, organization) and part of the year at another, for workers employed in the spring, summer or fall in seasonal work and not working at the time of the census, as well as for kolkhoz members regularly working on a kolkhoz and engaged at the time of the census in temporary work at state industrial enterprises, construction organizations, in logging operations, etc, the census taker shall enter that job specified in the reply to question 12.

For women on leave to care for a child up to the age of 1 year, the census taker shall enter the job specified in the reply to question 12.

For persons who have not been working for less than 1 month in connection with change of job, the census taker shall enter the job performed at the most recent place of employment. The census taker shall enter "none" for persons who have not been working for more than 1 month in connection with a change of job.

Members of the families of kolkhoz farmers, blue-collar workers, white-collar workers and artisans working only in their own subsidiary operations (agricultural work and care of livestock) shall be given the entry "personal subsidiary agriculture."

Persons enrolled at branch vocational schools (OPU), factory training schools, and apprentices in brigade or individual apprenticeship shall have specialization specified (for example, "apprentice milling machine operator").

The census taker shall enter "none" for all other persons enrolled in school, including persons enrolled at vocational schools.

If a student also has a job or activity which provides earnings, the census taker shall enter this activity or job.

For students enrolled in advanced training and qualifications upgrading courses, the census taker shall specify his work at his place of employment.

Job performed shall be entered for persons with any regular job who are at the same time receiving a pension or stipend.

For non-working pensioners and persons receiving stipends, as well as pensioners and persons receiving stipends who have a temporary job, persons living in children's homes, persons residing at disabled veterans homes, in homes for the aged, other persons being supported by the state, as well as dependents of private individuals, the census taker shall enter "none."

Question 14 -- Social Group

The census taker shall mark the appropriate box.

The social group for persons with employment as a rule is determined by the reply pertaining to place of employment and occupation. One must bear in mind, however, that these replies cannot entirely serve as substantiation for assigning the subject to a given social group.

For members of a kolkhoz employed at the time of the census in temporary work at state industrial enterprises, construction organizations, in logging operations, etc, but working permanently on a kolkhoz, the census taker shall mark "Kolkhoz farmer."

For members of a kolkhoz employed at a regular job at state industrial enterprises, construction organizations, establishments, etc, who do not work on the kolkhoz or who work part-time on the kolkhoz, the census taker shall mark "Blue-collar worker" or "White-collar worker."

The "Artisan" box shall be marked for persons engaged in a trade in their own home (farm), in hunting, fishing or another trade, and who are not employees (on the official list of employees) of any enterprise (establishment, organization), as well as persons filling orders for private individuals.

The "Self-employed farmer" box shall be marked for persons who are not members of a kolkhoz, who operate a private farming operation, under the condition that the farming occupation is their principal occupation. All dependents of these persons shall also be marked as self-employed farmers.

For the members of families of self-employed farmers with an independent source of income other than self-employed agriculture, the census taker shall mark social group in relation to their occupation.

The "White-collar worker" box shall be marked for persons of free professions (writers, composers, artisans, lawyers, doctors, etc, not on the staff of any establishment or enterprise).

For the members of families of kolkhoz farmers, blue-collar and white-collar workers employed only in their own subsidiary farm operations (agricultural activities and care of livestock), the census taker shall mark that social group to which the person belonged before beginning employment in an individual subsidiary farm operation.

For dependents the census taker shall mark that social group to which belong the persons supporting them.

For pensioners and persons receiving stipends, the census taker shall mark that social group to which they belonged prior to receiving a pension or stipend. If pensioners or persons receiving stipends were not employed anywhere prior to receiving a pension or stipend, the census taker shall mark the social group of the persons who were supporting them.

Question 15 -- Length of Continued Residence in Given Populated Locality

The census taker shall enter "Yes" for persons who have resided continuously in the given populated locality from birth.

If the subject has not resided in the given populated locality from birth, the census taker shall mark the "No" box and in addition shall indicate the year in which he began continuous residence in the given town or village. The year reply shall be filled in by marking one box ("1949 or earlier") if the subject has been residing continuously in the given town or village since 1949 or earlier, or shall mark two boxes if he has been residing continuously since 1960 or later (for example, "195-" and "3," "196-" and "0").

Continuous residence is not determined by official registration or its category (permanent or temporary) or by change of address within one and the same city or town.

For persons who moved from the given village or town to other localities for a period of 6 months or more, continuous residence is figured from the day of return from that locality in which the subject resided prior to his return. A move from one rural settlement to another within one and the same administrative rayon, as well as departure from the given village or town for military service, for travel abroad, and for all absences of less than 6 months shall not count as interrupting continued permanent residence in the given village or town.

Question 16 -- For Female Subject State How Many Children Have Been Born to Her

Indicate the number of children born to the female subject (not including stillborn), regardless of whether all the children are presently living and regardless of whether they are residing with their mother or separately. The total number of children born to the subject shall not include adopted children or other children in her care.

If the subject has born no children, the census taker shall mark the "None" box.

As a rule this question is omitted for persons under 16 years of age. Only if a female subject under 16 years of age has born children should the appropriate box be marked.

1 Центральное статистическое управление
при Совете Министров СССР
2 Всесоюзная перепись населения
1979 года

Форма 4
Утверждена ЦСУ СССР 3
7 сентября 1977 г. № 759

8 Записи в опросном листе подлежат
использованию только для получения
сводных данных о численности и составе
населения по установленной программе

№ переписного отдела	№ инструкторского участка	№ счетного участка	№ переписного листа
4	5	6	7

9. ОПРОСНЫЙ ЛИСТ № _____

10 ДЛЯ ЛИЦ В ТРУДОСПОСОБНОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ (мужчин 16—59 и женщин 16—54 лет), ЗАНЯТЫХ В ДОМАШНЕМ И ЛИЧНОМ ПОДСОБНОМ СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ

(включая неработающих пенсионеров по инвалидности III группы и по случаю потери кормильца)

11 Республика, край, область, округ _____ 12 Район _____
13 Сельсовет _____ 14 Населенный пункт _____
город, пгт, село, деревня и т. п.
15 Улица, переулок, площадь _____ 16 № дома _____ № квартиры 17 _____
фамилия домовладельца 18 _____

19 Фамилия, имя, отчество _____

20 1. Пол (подчеркнуть): мужской . . . 1
женский . . . 2

2. Возраст (число исполнившихся лет) 21 _____

22 3. Источник средств существования (подчеркнуть):

23 на иждивении родственников или других лиц . . . 1
24 пенсия по инвалидности III группы или по случаю потери кормильца . . . 2
25 личное подсобное сельское хозяйство . . . 3
26 иной источник . . . 4

4. Образование (подчеркнуть): 27
высшее 28 . . . 1 неполное среднее 32 . . . 5
незаконченное высшее 29 . . . 2 начальное 33 . . . 6
среднее 30 . . . 3 не имеет начального 34 . . . 7
специальное . . . 3
среднее общее 31 . . . 4

35 5. Специальность или профессия, по которой мог бы работать _____

36 6. Сколько времени не работает (подчеркнуть):
37 менее месяца . . . 1
1—3 месяца . . . 2
4—6 месяцев . . . 3
7—11 месяцев . . . 4

1—3 года 38 . . . 5
4 года и более 39 . . . 6
никогда не работал 40 . . . 7

41 7. Желает ли работать в настоящее время? Подчеркнуть: да . . . 1 нет . . . 2

42 8. Для желающего работать подчеркнуть условия, при которых мог бы поступить на работу.

43 устройство детей в детские учреждения, школу-интернат или группу продленного дня . . . 1
44 предоставление работы с неполным рабочим днем или неполной рабочей неделей . . . 2
45 предоставление работы по специальности . . . 3

46 предоставление работы вблизи места жительства . . . 4
47 предварительное обучение профессии . . . 5
48 предоставление любой работы (без всяких условий) . . . 6
49 иные условия . . . 7

50 9. Для женщины указать:

Всего	54 в том числе в возрасте				
	до 1 г.	1—2 л.	3—6 л.	7—13 л.	14—15 л.
53	55				

51 а) число детей до 16 лет
52 б) в т. ч. нуждающихся в устройстве в детские учреждения, школу-интернат или группу продленного дня...

Key to Form on preceding page:

1. USSR Council of Ministers
Central Statistical Administration
2. 1979 National Population
Census
3. Form 4, approved by the USSR
Central Statistical Administration, 7 September
1977, No 759
4. Census division No
5. Instruction section No
6. Registration sector No
7. Census sheet No.
8. Information contained in this
questionnaire shall be used
only for obtaining summary
data on the size and composition
of the population according to the specified
program
9. Questionnaire No
10. For persons of working age
(males 16-59 and females 16-54),
employed in housekeeping and
in private subsidiary farm
operations (including non-working
pensioners of group III
disability and persons receiving
pensions because of loss
of breadwinner)
11. Republic, kray, oblast, district
12. Rayon
13. Village Soviet
14. Inhabited locality -- city,
town, village, etc
15. Street, square
16. Street address
17. Apartment No
18. Last name of householder
19. Last name, first name, patronymic
20. Sex (underline) -- male, female
21. Age (number of completed years)
22. Source of income (underline)
23. Supported by relatives or other
persons
24. Group III disability pension
or loss-of-breadwinner pension
25. Individual subsidiary farm operation
26. Other source
27. Education (underline)
28. Higher
29. Uncompleted higher
30. Secondary specialized
31. General secondary
32. Uncompleted secondary
33. Elementary
34. Lacks elementary
35. Trade or profession in which
subject could work
36. How long has subject been
unemployed (underline)
37. Less than 1 month
38. Years
39. 4 years or more
40. Never worked
41. Does the subject presently
desire to work? Underline --
yes, no
42. If the subject desires to
work, underline the conditions
under which he/she
could take employment
43. If children were enrolled
in children's facilities,
boarding school or extended-
day group
44. If the employment were a part-
day or part-week job
45. If a job in the subject's
trade were offered
46. If work were available close
to subject's residence
47. If subject were able to
receive prior job training
48. Would take any job (without
any conditions)
49. Other conditions
50. For a female subject, indicate
51. Number of children under
16 years of age
52. Including those who would
need to be enrolled in
children's facilities, boarding
school or extended-day
group
53. Total
54. Including ages
55. Up to 1 year

Instructions for Filling Out Questionnaire

1. This questionnaire shall be filled out for persons of working age (males 16-59 and females 16-54), permanently residing at the given address (including temporarily absent residents):

a) who are employed in housekeeping activities and personal subsidiary farming, as well as other persons who are dependents of relatives or other persons (including persons living on alimony);

b) non-working pensioners of group III disability and persons receiving a pension due to loss of breadwinner;

c) persons living on savings, etc.

2. A questionnaire shall not be filled out for persons of working age:

a) who are enrolled at higher educational institutions, secondary specialized schools, general-curriculum schools, vocational schools and courses of training with a term of study of 6 months and more;

b) who are receiving a disability group I or II pension or an old-age pension under preferential terms, or a pension for long and meritorious service;

c) who are temporarily residing at the given address.

3. Questionnaires shall be numbered serially within the boundaries of a registration section.

4. In the replies to questions 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, the census taker shall underline the appropriate answer and the number to the right of it.

5. Replies to questions 1, 2 and 4 shall be taken from the census form.

In question 3 the census taker shall underline one of the specified sources of support. One should bear in mind thereby that:

a) if "Pension" is marked on the census form, one should determine the type of pension, bearing in mind that the questionnaire is filled out only for persons receiving a group III disability pension or a loss-of-breadwinner pension;

b) if the source of support of the subject is other than those listed (for example, savings, income from room rental, etc), the census taker shall underline "other source... 4."

In question 5 the census taker shall enter the trade or profession at which the subject could work without additional training. The reply should be accurate and detailed (for example, nurse, crane operator, metalworking lathe operator, woodworking lathe operator, sewing machinist, linen examiner, etc).

For persons who are unable to specify a trade or profession at which they could work without training, the reply "none" should be entered.

In question 6 the line "Less than 1 month... 1" should be underlined for persons who have not been working for less than 1 month. One of the corresponding time intervals should be underlined for persons who have not been working for more than 1 month, on the basis of the total number of months or years during which the subject has not worked. For example, the line "1-3 months... 2" should be underlined for a person who has not worked for 3 months and 25 days, the line "1-3 years... 5" for a person who has not worked for 3 years and 11 months, etc.

In question 7 "Yes... 1" should be underlined for persons currently desiring to work at an enterprise or establishment under certain conditions or willing to take a job without specific conditions. The answer "No... 2" should be underlined for persons not presently desiring employment.

In question 8 one of the listed conditions should be underlined for persons currently desiring to work. If the subject wishes employment with any other condition than those listed, this condition should be entered on the "Other conditions" line and the number 7 underlined. Question 8 is omitted for persons who indicate they do not wish to be employed at the present time.

In question 9 the following is entered for women: on line a, number of children up to 16 years of age -- the total number and broken down by age, both her own children and other children if they are in her care; in line b, of those children entered in line a, one should indicate the number of children requiring enrollment in children's facilities, boarding school or extended-day group.

If the subject has no children, all columns in lines a and b shall be crossed through.

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A LOOK AT DEMOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

Moscow EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 5, 1978 pp 111-114

[Article by Docent A. Petrakov, candidate of philosophical sciences (Izhevsk): "Current Population Problems (Review of Demographic Literature)"]

[Text] Questions of demography are among the most urgent and crucial problems both in terms of theory and practice. For this reason, we can hardly fail to welcome strengthened interest in them, as expressed, in particular, in the expanded output of demographic literature in our country. Although we are not able to touch upon all of the works that have appeared in recent years, we will have something to say about a number of collections--primarily small in size--which are generally not subjected to special review.

Attention is focused primarily here on the "Narodonaseleniye" [National Population] (chief editor D. I. Valentey). They are prepared by the Center for the Studies of National Population of the Economics Faculty of the MGU [Moscow State University] in collaboration with the national population section of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education NTS [Scientific-Technical Council] affiliated with Statistika Publishing House. The collections published between 1973 and 1974 have already been mentioned in the press.¹ Several more collections appeared between 1975 and 1977.²

The authors of these collections include many well known specialists; at the same time, mention should be made of the fact that young researchers are also appearing. Most of the published articles, despite their small size, are distinguished by high information content, seriousness, and profound analysis. Moreover, the exposition frequently (although, unfortunately, by no means always) is in a form which makes it possible to purvey these works to a broad range of readers.

Each volume in the series under review includes articles which examine various aspects of one key problem. Thus, the collection "Demographicheskiye aspekty zanyatosti" [Demographic Aspects of Employment] analyzes such facets of the problem as economic-demographic aspects (A. Kotlyar), the relationship between the employment of women and demographic processes

(R. Sergeyeva), women's education and the birth rate (A. Tkachenko), the sector structure of the employment of the population in large cities (V. Moiseyenko), and several others. Among the favorable aspects of this book we should mention the fact that the demographic aspects of employment are successfully examined not only on nationwide materials but also individual regions. For example, the social-economic status of women (Ye. Garnaga) is examined on the basis of the findings of a selective survey in Dnepropetrovsk, several aspects of reproduction of the workforce and the development of small cities (A. Nesterov) are based on the example of Kirovskaya Oblast, and so on. Now, when it is especially essential to find a more substantiated and precise resolution of the task of supplying the national economy with cadres and achieving rational employment, the recommendations of the authors are of exceptional value (this does not mean, however, that their recommendations are indisputable).

By the very nature of its theme, our attention is drawn to the book "Zakony i zakonomernosti razvitiya narodonaseleniya" [Laws and Patterns Governing the Development of the National Population]. It presents a detailed review of such problems as the question of the law and the system of laws of the national population (T. Medvedeva), the influence of the economic law of the population in the developed socialist society (V. Boldyrev), several laws of the reproduction of the population, and so on. The collection shows convincingly that an objectively existing social need for a certain type of population reproduction is a prime cause of all demographic changes. This need of society's is realized in the type of family, in the increasingly extensive use of family planning, and in parents' striving to give their child a good education and all-round development. At present we find a situation in our population science in which there is a significant gap between theoretical-methodological and applied research. In this connection, it is of interest to attempt to study the relations between these two types of scientific research and to map out ways to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of these relations. Speaking about the latter, in our opinion it is essential to focus attention on the fact that up to now the editorial boards of the "Narodonaseleniya" collections have clearly been giving preference to applied solutions to demographic problems, focusing only scant attention on publications of theoretical-methodological thrust. It seems to us that this course ought to be corrected, otherwise the already existing disproportions in population research will become worse, and the danger will arise of a lag in resolving fundamental problems of population theory.

It must also be mentioned that so far the collections have devoted little space to criticism of bourgeois and revisionist theories of population. It should not be necessary to argue the need for such criticism: it is too obvious, especially considering the fact that attempts by our ideological opponents to preach the theory of "convergence" and other reactionary theories are becoming increasingly pronounced. It would be good, of course, if one of the collections in the series were to be devoted specially to criticism of current bourgeois demographic concepts. It is essential, however, not to lose sight of these problems in other publications.

As for the above-indicated special collection mentioned in footnote 2, on the whole it is successful, like the other publications. It convincingly reveals the reactionary nature of today's bourgeois economic and sociological concepts of demographic growth (A. Sudoplatov), reproduction of labor resources (V. Goylo); it presents a detailed analysis of the ideological lessons of the World Population Year (Ya. Guzevaty). At the same time, the authors have ignored the examination of a number of recent bourgeois concepts concerning population, including, for example, "social transformation," "society as a secondary element in the 'society--population' system." It does not deal with the birthrate problem; in the collection, the statements by bourgeois scientists are frequently cited without the necessary critique.

Problems of the present demographic situation in various regions of the country and the regional characteristics of processes of birth rate, death rate, and migration are presented in "Demograficheskaya situatsiya v SSSR" [The Demographic Situation in the USSR]. Facts presented in articles by D. Valentey, A. Kvasha, A. Volkov, A. Antonov, R. Sifman, and other authors show convincingly that on a national scale it is possible and essential to work out a complex of measures of population policy designed to encourage the birth rate, strengthen the institution of marriage, and make rational use of labor reserves, migration, and settlement. The authors argue convincingly that an exceptionally vital object of social and demographic research is the family. After all, population reproduction is, in the long run, family reproduction, and the cycle of family development is reflected in the process of renewal of generations as a whole.

Of special interest is the publication of the special collection "Molodaya sem'ya" [The Young Family]. Undoubtedly, this subject deserves serious treatment. The collection's authors (B. Uralnis, M. Sonin, S. Golod, I. Katkova, L. Gordon, A. Antonov, S. Rapoport, and V. Sysenko) investigate ways of young family formation, the role and significance of children in family life, and also factors promoting marriage stability. The authors' approach is a correct one: it deals not only with problems of the young family but also with systematic and effective ways to solve them. They present substantial and interesting factual material which includes data from special surveys.

Now, when the publication of collections in the "Narodonaseleniya" series has become a strong tradition, we have every reason to speak of the great importance and usefulness of this series. It seems to us that enlarging the number of aspects being studied would help to improve it further. In addition, as has already been mentioned in the same regard, we should like to mention the necessity of paying greater attention to the death rate problem. Obviously, moreover, it is essential to present a fuller "spectrum" of specialists studying the population, in particular getting more sociologists, medical people, and geographers involved.

It should be mentioned that the authors of the collections, in characterizing the demographic situation in the country and in individual regions, have until now been more involved in describing the quantitative aspect of

demographic phenomena (especially the birth rate) rather than the qualitative aspect. Thematic repetitions occur in volumes of the series: similar problems are presented on one and the same plane.

In the demographic literature published in recent years we still find considerable space devoted to research on the birth rate.³ This is understandable, because it involves a crucial component in population reproduction.

Many factors influence the birth rate process, in particular its decline. Among general factors influencing the birth rate (the reproductive behavior of the individual) our scientific literature names the consequences of World War II, urbanization, the emancipation of women, and so on. General factors, however, are manifested via direct conditions--the social-economic microenvironment surrounding the family. More and more investigators are focusing attention on the study of the mechanism of the influence of these direct conditions on reproductive behavior.

The authors of the collection "Skol'ko detey budet v sovetskoy sem'ye" [How Many Children Will the Soviet Family Have] summarize the findings of a very extensive birth rate survey in the USSR conducted in 1972. It presents all the territorial units of the country. In all, 343,314 women aged 18 to 59 were surveyed.

The authors faced three interconnected tasks, which, we may state immediately, were resolved successfully on the whole. First of all, the study of the dynamics of the current and anticipated birth rate in families of different groups of the population. Secondly, investigation of the differentiation of the birth rate of different population groups and tendencies in this. Thirdly, determination of the basic tendencies in the birth rate level in order to draw up prerequisites for demographic forecasting. The resolution of these tasks, unquestionably, is of great theoretical and practical importance. The facts presented in the collection show convincingly that a decline in the anticipated number of children from generation to generation is to be observed in all republics, and if we can take data concerning the anticipated number of children to reflect actual birth rate tendencies, it is possible to draw the conclusion that over the next 10 to 15 years the two-child family will be most likely throughout the country. This is cause for some concern, of course, because it does not even ensure simple population reproduction.

An analysis of differentiated birth rates by ethnic groups, conducted by G. A. Bondarskaya, confirms the fact that under developed socialism differences are gradually fading away between nationalities and peoples with regard to birth rate levels and death rates, state of health, and family size. This constitutes an expression of the fundamental advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist system. It does not follow, nevertheless, that there are no substantial differences in the birth rates among various nationalities. From the data presented by G. A. Bondarskaya

in "Skol'ko detey budet v sovetskoy sem'ye" and "Rozhdayemost' v SSSR" [Birth Rate in the USSR] it follows that the national affiliation still may be viewed as one of the essential factors in the reproductive behavior of the individual.

Considerable interest attaches to an analysis of the number of children depending on family income, an analysis made by R. Sifman in "Skol'ko detey budet v sovetskoy sem'ye." The extent to which the birth rate depends on family income and, by and large, on a number of other material factors (for example, the availability of housing) was the subject of many investigations. Some authors have noted an inverse relation between the birth rate and family prosperity; others have noted a direct relation. R. Sifman, in our opinion, is correct in remarking that one of the reasons for the dispute concerning the inverse relation between birth rate and income, noted in the past, has been the practice of mixing various population groups, in particular groups of the population practicing birth control versus those that do not. The information has shown that income may have an influence on the birth rate where birth control is practiced. Under such conditions, the number of children in a family may be linked to the family's opportunities and needs. In the absence of birth control, the family's material prosperity is linked to the number of children only indirectly, because it has an influence on the age of marriage or the woman's state of health.

In the monograph "Perspektivy rozhdayemosti" [Prospects of Birth Rate], V. A. Borisov shows that the birth rate is showing a tendency to decline to a level too low to ensure even simple replacement of generations in the future. The book's central idea is the assertion that this situation requires activation of the demographic policy. The extensive informational material presented in the monograph can be utilized by sociologists and economists for further such research and for drawing up birth rate forecasts.

While giving this work a positive evaluation, on the whole, we should like nevertheless to comment on a number of disputable issues. We can hardly agree with the author's remarks concerning a rather widespread "optimistic" attitude toward the birth rate problem, as expressed, in particular, in the assertion that its representatives are against activating the demographic policy and sometimes attempt to represent birth rate tendencies in a more favorable light than is in fact the case. There is reason to believe that at present not one researcher into the birth rate problem has a negative attitude toward the demographic policy designed to encourage the birth rate. It can only be a matter of the existence of differing viewpoints with regard to how to use this important instrument as subtly and flexibly as possible in connection with other elements of social-economic policy. It seems to us that the monograph is underestimating the influence which factors of the immediate family environment have on the birth rate. The author's criticism of a number of claims is not well argued.

We also find a number of other shortcomings in the works under review. In particular, the authors' conclusions are not always summarized and specified well enough. There are some discrepancies in the comparison of utilized data and in the tables and charts presented.

On the whole, however, the demographic literature that is being published can be recommended heartily not only to our scientific economists engaged in studying population problems but also to propaganda lecturers and, in general, all those who are interested in current demographic problems. We should especially like to focus the attention of political economists on these works, because political-economic research into current national economy problems can hardly be successful without regard to demographic problems.

FOOTNOTES

1. See, for example: VESTNIK STATISTIKI No 2, 1975; EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI No 9, 1975.
2. Among them we should mention: "Demograficheskiye aspekty zanyatosti," "Zakony y zakonomernosti razvitiya narodonaseleniya," "Kritika sovremennykh burzhuaznykh demograficheskikh kontseptsiy" [Criticism of Present Bourgeois Demographic Concepts], "Naseleniye razvivayushchikhsya stran" [The Population of the Developing Countries], "Demograficheskaya situatsiya v SSR," "Molodaya sem'ye," "Pozhilye lyudi v nashey strane" [Aged People in Our Country].
3. Here we are dealing with the works: "Skol'ko detey budet v sovetskoy sem'ye" (rezul'taty obsledovaniya)" [How Many Children Will the Soviet Family Have (Survey Findings)], a collection of articles edited by L. Ye. L. Ye. Darskiy, Moscow, 1976; Bondarskaya, G.A., "Rozhdayemost' v SSSR," Moscow, 1977; V. A. Borisov, "Perspektivy rozhdayemosti" [Birth Rate Prospects], Moscow, 1976.

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GOSSNAB CONFERENCE ON CADRE WORK PROBLEMS

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 4, 1978 p 49

[Article: "Party Concern for Cadres"]

[Text] USSR Gossnab held a conference of the secretaries of consolidated party committees of territorial administrations. The agenda dealt with the problem of further improving party work with cadres in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent decisions of plenums of the CC CPSU.

Cadre Administration Chief and USSR Gossnab Board of Directors member N. V. Yermakov dealt with the task of strengthening material-technical supply organizations with qualified specialist cadres and strengthening the party's influence on the work of selecting, placing, and educating workers.

In recent years, substantial work has been done to strengthen the supervisory cadre staff of Glavsnab's [Main Administrations of Material-Technical Supply] and UMTS's [Administrations of Material-Technical Supply]. In the first two years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, with the help of party agencies, more than 100 supervisory personnel were selected and assigned--chiefs and deputy chiefs of Glavsnabs and UMTS's. About half of these workers were promoted out of the reserves of our system. Experienced, highly-qualified, and resourceful people were assigned to the most responsible posts.

Party organizations are showing constant concern for improving the system of cadre training and retraining. They are taking active part in certifying tens of thousands of supervisory engineering-technical personnel and other specialists.

USSR Gossnab's cadre administration is working in close contact with the party committees of territorial administrations. The party committees in the system of territorial organs have won broad respect as organizers of political work. Party committees regularly review problems of improving cadre work at their meetings and listen to reports from supervisors. The same theme is the subject of party assemblies. A roster of the posts of

supervisory personnel subject to confirmation by the party committees of territorial organs has been drawn up.

The USSR Gosstab conference comprehensively discussed measures of activating party influence on improving the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Serious attention was focused on prompt efforts to eliminate shortcomings in this regard. We can hardly fail to be disturbed by instances that have recently come to light revealing a careless attitude toward one's job obligations and violations of party and economic discipline on the part of a number of supervisory personnel in Glavstabs and UMTS's. Party and state organs have strictly punished individual supervisory personnel of Glavstabs in the Ukraine, Latvia, and Azerbaijan, the UMTS's of the North Caucasus, Leningrad, Moscow City, Upper Volga, and Lower Volga regions. Work with supervisory personnel remains a prime obligation of the party committees of the territorial organs.

Because of shortcomings in cadre work, everything is not well with regard to the safekeeping of socialist property. There are still cases of embezzlement and shortages of material goods and monetary funds. This makes it mandatory that party committees and cadre divisions exercise special supervision over the matter of selecting and educating persons occupying materially responsible positions and take steps to improve the quality of this category of personnel. Attention was focused on the necessity of taking more decisive steps to reduce cadre turnover, which is high in some regions--as high as 20 to 30 percent.

Other speakers at the conference were: Party Committee Secretary of the Volga-Vyatka UMTS V. I. Plekhanov, Party Committee Secretary of Latvian SSR Glavstab N. I. Yefimov, and Party Committee Secretary of the Leningrad UMTS I. V. Trifonov; they dealt with current problems of activating the party's influence on the work of production and supply-marketing organizations. They spoke of strengthening relations between UMTS and Glavstab officials and party organs locally. Proposals were made to upgrade the level of management by socialist competition, holding rallies of shock workers and leading crews in our system--winners in competition. Speakers also raised the problem of improving the publicity given to advanced experience in party work on the pages of this journal and in materials issued by TsNIITEIMS [Central Scientific Research Institute of Information and Technical-Economic Research on Material-Technical Supply].

Party Committee Deputy Secretary of the UMTS of the Tyumen' region A. I. Savintsev, Party Committee Secretary of Lithuanian SSR Glavstab V. Ye. Pis'menchuk dealt with problems of improving working conditions for enterprise personnel engaged in goods deliveries and strengthened concern on the part of party organizations for the training of machinery operators.

Party Secretary of UMTS of the Volga region V. K. Sidorov, Party Committee Secretary of the UMTS of the Middle Volga region V. A. Utyuzh, Party Committee Secretary of the UMTS of the Western Urals region A. P. Beshentsev devoted their talks to strengthening the party's supervision over the activities of the administration, also the formation of stable, viable production collectives locally and raising the responsibility of cadre divisions working with young specialists.

TIMBER RESOURCES

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES BELORUSSIAN FORESTS

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 12 Aug 77
pp 74-81

[Article by V. Romanovskiy, deputy minister of forestry of the Belorussian SSR, candidate of agricultural sciences]

[Text] After the victory of Soviet power the working people of our country, it is noted in the resolution of the CC CPSU "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," under the leadership of the Communist Party successfully coped with a very important and very complex task--a creative one: the Leninist plan for the building of socialism, embracing all the principal spheres of the life of society, was accomplished in a very short historical time. Much attention was also given to the inter-relations of man with nature.

Long ago Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels said that the history of nature and the history of peoples are inseparably connected and mutually cause one another. Labor itself is above all a process completed between man and nature. Nature and labor are two forces, two factors which create the material and spiritual goods of society. The environment is one of the necessary and permanent conditions of its life. V. I. Lenin, in developing the Marxist concept of the interrelations of people and nature, scientifically substantiated the humanistic principles of the socialist use of natural resources, which even now remain the steady basis of the natural conservation policy of our party and state. Vladimir Il'ich pointed out that nature can be inexhaustible, but only if the people using it treat it carefully, have a deep understanding of its laws and apply them in a well-thought out manner.

Those Leninist ideas have found reflection in many decrees adopted even in the first years of Soviet power. In the noteworthy Decree on the Land, natural resources were declared public property. The main reason for plundering them, the arbitrary will of private users, was eliminated. In all, upon the initiative of V. I. Lenin, more than 90 decrees and resolutions were promulgated on the conservation of nature, including orders to local forestry councils in April 1918. In May of the same year the decree "On the

Forests" was issued over the signature of Lenin and Sverdlov. In it the most important principles determining the paths of development of Soviet forestry were stated.

A very great creation of nature, an enormous national resource, the beauty and covering of the earth--the forest--have become an object of constant concern of the party and the entire Soviet nation. A brilliant confirmation of this was the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation. The highest organ of state power of the country discussed and adopted the law "On Affirmation of the Principles of Foreign Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics" and the resolution "On Measures to Further Improve the Preservation of Forests and the Rational Use of Forest Resources." In those documents, which reflect the Leninist attitude toward nature, was embodied the enormous concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government regarding the preservation, reproduction and correct use of the forests as one of the most important factors of the environment and the source of many physical and spiritual goods of mankind.

The adopted documents will undoubtedly contribute to a further improvement of the development of socialist forestry and a zealous attitude toward one of the types of national resources of our motherland--the forest. They are in complete correspondence with article 18 of the draft of the new Constitution of the USSR, which for the first times defines as a constitutional requirement the obligation to preserve nature and multiply its resources. Concern about the forest is concern about people.

Nature has generously endowed our country with forests. They provide wood and perform climate-regulating, protective and recreational functions. Now a green ocean extends from the Baltic to the coasts of Kamchatka, from the northern to the southern seas. The lands of the state forests occupy over 1.2 billion hectares (55 percent of the territory of the USSR). In our country are concentrated 27 percent of all the earth's forests. In procurements and production of lumber and export of timber the Soviet Union firmly occupies first place in the world. There are 3.2 hectares of forest for each inhabitant of the country. Every year we procure over 400 million cubic meters of lumber which is widely used in the national economy, in daily life, etc. The demand for lumber also is great on the world market. However, its value will increase still more in the future. Therefore the organization of forest management on the principles of long-range and continuous use of the forests is of exceptional importance.

In Belorussia the forests occupy 8.2 million hectares. They consist of large-trunk pine forests and sunless spruce forests, ship oak and birch groves, aspen forests and alder groves. Favorable climatic conditions and a large variety of tree and shrub species made it possible for large forest masses, mixed in composition and complex in structure, with a large stock of lumber and various fauna to form in the past on the territory of Belorussia.

However, in the history of the Belorussian forests, as in that of nature itself, there were various periods. Rapacious exploitation of forest resources in the middle of the 19th century led to their sharp reduction. In the 30 years before the revolution in Belorussia alone about 1 million hectares of forests were cleared, and a total of 12,500 hectares were planted. On the eve of the revolution the forests covered only a fifth of its territory.

After the October Revolution the forest resources, including those in our republic, were nationalized and became public property. And although lumber was widely used for the restoration and development of the national economy, the forestation of the territory of Belorussia increased all the time and by 1940 had reached 27 percent. However, during the war years the forestry of the republic was destroyed. The fascist occupiers cleared more than a half million hectares of mature, very valuable forests. Many burned-out areas, fellings, deserts and clearings remained on forest lands. The forestation was reduced to 22 percent.

After the war lumber became the main building material. Not a single branch of the national economy could have managed without it. We had to fell 1.5-2.5 times the calculated standard cutting area. Without a doubt this led to exhaustion of the mature forest stocks.

At the same time, forest restorative work was widely expanded everywhere. As a result the areas under forests have not been reduced, but have constantly increased. In the postwar period the forestation of the territory has increased by 12 percent. Now a third of the republic is covered with forests. Although it should be borne in mind that mature forests constitute only a twentieth part, and over half of the forest masses consist of young plants.

The forests of the republic are divided into two groups. About a third of them perform protective functions. They are the green zones around cities and industrial objects, parks, health resorts and restricted belts along rivers, etc. In those forests only cuttings directed toward improvement of their condition and their protective properties are made. Forests of the second group are the main source of lumber procurements and the production of other products. At the present time almost 6.5 million hectares of forests (79 percent) are concentrated in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forestry of the Belorussian SSR. About a million hectares belong to kolkhozes. The rest are attached to other departments.

The contemporary forestry of Belorussia is a dynamic, rapidly developing branch. Its role in raising the economic potential of the republic is constantly growing. The high rates of intensification have been caused by a number of factors, among which the main place belongs to growth of the technological base of forest enterprises. In the postwar years it has grown and been strengthened. Forest enterprises now have at their disposal tractors, automatic machinery, excavators, bulldozers, loaders, sowing and tree

planting machines and other necessary equipment. The leading technology for the growing of planting material, the creation of forest crops, the conducting of improvement cutting, preparations for cutting and estimation of the felling area has been introduced into the forestry enterprises. In the republic 91 forestry stations, 2 forest mechanized irrigation and drainage stations, a landscape-hydrological forestry reserve and 766 foresters are engaged in forest management. In our organizations and at enterprises over 33,000 persons are working, including over 4,000 specialists with higher and secondary education.

The collectives of forestry stations, having fulfilled in advance the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the task for the first year of the Tenth, have expanded socialist competition to increase the effectiveness of production and the quality of work. Many of them have accumulated rich experience, especially the Bobruyskiy, Klichevskiy, Glubokskiy, Bogushevskiy and Tolochinskiy forestry stations. The collective of the Bobruyskiy forestry station has been awarded the memorial badge "For Labor Valor in the Ninth Five-Year Plan" and the Challenge Red Banner of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and has been recorded on the board of honor of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR. Many real masters of forest management have developed in the republic. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan 96 persons were awarded orders and medals. The order of Lenin was won by lumberjack V. Golubev of the Vitebskiy forestry station and forester A. Kireyev of the Logoyskiy forestry section. Truckdriver P. Aleksenchikov of the Borisovskiy forestry station was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. The Order of the Red Banner of Labor was awarded to log-truck driver I. Kornichevskiy of the Gomel'skiy experimental forestry station, forester D. Kashevich of the Mozyrskiy forestry station, directors N. Grivo and P. Gromyko of the Berezinskiy and Surazhskiy forestry stations, and many others. Almost 4400 engineering and technical personnel and white-collar workers were awarded the badge "Socialist Competition Winner," and over 1,150 persons, the badge "Shock Worker of the Ninth Five-Year Plan." In the Tenth Five-Year Plan our working collectives are increasing their achievements. The plans and increased socialist pledges of the first 6 months of the jubilee year for product sale and production, tree plantings and care of the forest, forest improvement, procurements of by-products and the organization of capital investments by forestry stations of the republic have been successfully fulfilled.

A powerful technological production base and experienced personnel have permitted making forestry management an important branch of the national economy of the republic. The rates of its development were especially accelerated after the transition of enterprises to new conditions of planning and economic stimulation. On that basis production efficiency has been noticeably improved, the volumes of capital investments have been considerably increased and the technical equipping of enterprises and the quality of forest management and forest restoration work have improved still more. The main direction of the development of forest management has become the

regular fulfillment of measures to increase the productivity of forests, improve their species composition, increase the yield of commercial production per hectare of forest area while preserving the principles of continuous long-term use of forests and expanded socialist reproduction of forest resources. At the present time the national economy of Belorussia requires 15 million cubic meters of lumber a year. We are procuring about 10 million of them from our own forests.

Up to now we have required lumber only in the form of sawn materials, veneers, boards, pulp and fuel. But very great possibilities are opened up in connection with improvement of its chemical processing, and this will permit obtaining many new types of products in the near future. This means that with each year the procurements of lumber will increase and use will expand during the continuous accumulation of lumber resources per hectare of area.

To improve the state of forests and provide the national economy with lumber the forest stations conduct improvement cutting. Their volumes are growing all the time. Those measures are already providing about 40 percent of the wood produced in Belorussia. As a result the dimensions of principal use have diminished and since 1973 we have entered into calculated area cutting. Lumber procured in improvement cuttings is used, as a rule, for local needs. Consumer articles are made from them in special shops of forestry stations. In conducting improvement cuttings we encounter considerable difficulties due to a shortage in the republic of capacities for the processing of small-scale lumber products. As a result the effectiveness of its use is low.

Special concern is caused by the state of kolkhoz forests. In the past year, for example, the plan of care for them was fulfilled by only 26.2 percent. Great damage is done by arbitrary cutting. Here it is much greater than in the state forests. And forest management cuttings are very often conducted unsystematically. In fact, what system can one refer to if there are not forester specialists at the stations or in the rayon and oblast forest administrations?

Correct forest use is one of the most important conditions for the preservation of our forest resources. Moreover, it is very closely connected with forest restoration. At the 25th CPSU Congress it was noted that to increase the forests we must use more efficiently the state forest lands. In the republic the level of intensity of the conducting of forest management is fairly high. From 1945 to 1973, forests were cut on 1,283,000 hectares and down on 1,294,000 hectares. During the same time they were naturally renewed on more than 313,000 hectares. The areas of forest restoration, as we see, exceeded the areas of cuttings. The forestation of the territory constantly increased. The areas of sowings reached almost 32,000 hectares a year. Now every fourth hectare is newly created planted forest.

To expand lumber procurements it is necessary to constantly increase forest productivity. Hydrotechnical measures contribute to this. The specialists have calculated that just from the draining of forests their productivity can be increased by 15-20 percent. This is why forest improvement work has been done in the republic since 1956. During that time 269,000 hectares of excessively moistened state lands have been drained. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan land improvement work will be done on an additional 50,000 hectares.

The same concern is also required by the kolkhoz forests. In them on large areas, at the place of cuttings, forest restorative work must be done. Unfortunately, from year to year the kolkhozes are not performing the tasks in the sowing of forests. Moreover, there exists the principle according to which the resources of a kolkhoz recovered for marketed lumber must be directed toward the development of the forest management of the kolkhoz. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan they received over 600,000 rubles for lumber and used less than one-tenth for such purposes. The matter did not improve last year. An irresponsible attitude toward kolkhoz forests led to still another undesirable effect: they are littered with trash and junk and are a source of the propagation of pests and the origin of fires.

We consider very correct the decision to transfer kolkhoz forests to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forests of the Belorussian SSR in order to preserve the forest resources of the republic. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan, for example, forestry stations already received over 300,000 hectares of forests. That work should be completed in the near future. The concentration of forests in a single jurisdiction will make it possible to better organize their conservation and more rationally conduct forest management.

In recent years the forestry stations of the republic have created shelter belts on drained bogs and other lands subjected to wind and water erosion. That work is tedious and requires considerable expenditures. In many places one cannot do without shelter belts, since they, on the one hand, permit including additional areas of land in the economic cycle and, on the other, help to preserve high fertility of peaty soils for a long time. By the efforts of foresters, in 7 years over 3,500 hectares of shelter belts have been created. Unfortunately, only slightly more than 2,500 hectares have been preserved.

The question of shelter belts was raised on the pages of the journal KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII (No 3, 1977) by academician of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin], T. N. Kulakovskaya. On specific examples she showed how quite often protective plantings are damaged by agricultural machinery, the incorrect application of toxic chemicals, the grazing of cattle, etc. It is considered that, taking into account the great national economic importance of shelter belts, special conditions of management should be established in them, and responsibility for their preservation.

All possible improvements of the conservation and protection of forests are required. In our country a system verified by experience has been developed and composed, one which helps to protect the forest against fires, disease and pests. Fire prevention, the organization of a special ground and air service and the constant help of party, soviet and economic organs and of the entire nation have made it possible to improve the conservation of forests, reduce the scale of losses and preserve enormous resources for the national economy.

Fires still do considerable damage, however. Each year more than 1,500 hectares of forests burn up. Sometimes people in the forests for recreation are responsible for fires. They light fires in open places and discard cigarette butts. Motor vehicle transportation has become a great evil to the forests. To the extent that unnecessary roads have been built, underbrush has been destroyed in the Logoyskiy pine forests, the Nalibokskaya virgin forest, near Osipovichy, around Ivatsevichy and in other forested places. The forests suffer especially from motor vehicle drivers who drive into them unwarrantedly and at unauthorized places and sometimes get into the thickets themselves. Like unorganized tourists, they damage the trees, shrubs and grass and leave behind empty cans, bottles and paper. Therefore, quite correctly in the Principles of Forest Legislation, provision is made for measures of responsibility for such destruction.

But, of course, just measures of responsibility for forest destruction committed by individuals are insufficient. It is necessary to do broad explanatory work, to inculcate in people, especially in the youth, a careful attitude toward natural resources, and to improve the conservation of forests. As work experience of foresters of Leningradskaya and some other oblasts of the Russian Federation and the Estonian republic has shown, the conservation of forests is improved by the organization of rest areas and parking facilities for motor vehicles in the green belts of cities and industrial centers. In recent years the forestry stations of the republic have started to do such work. In 1976 alone the forest conservation service constructed 3,600 rest areas, 240 parking lots for motor vehicles and 563 campfire places. A republican seminar conducted at the Mozyrskiy forestry station was devoted to these questions. Much work on putting rest areas in good order and improving the conservation of forests is being done by the collectives of the Mozyrskiy, Kalinkovichskiy, Borisovskiy, Minskoy, Starobinskoy and other forestry stations, many isopolkoms of local soviets and industrial enterprises of the republic. Their experience is being widely disseminated.

Ever greater importance will be attributed to preservation of the environment. This is becoming a national cause. There already are 3 reserves and 14 sanctuaries for republic purposes. Other territories also are protected. However, much still remains to be done. It is thought that an urgent need arisen to create a Belorussian National Park (it can have a different name) as one of the most effective forms of preservation of natural landscapes and a place of mass rest of the working people. There already are such parks in some republics. The organization of the Logoyskiy park is being unjustifiably delayed.

In some socialist countries, together with reserves, sanctuaries and natural parks, protected landscape areas have been created. Their status, in contrast with reserve territories, permits the economic activity of man, but it must not destroy the landscape or inflict harm on nature. The basic purpose of protected landscape areas is acquaintance and contact with nature under the conditions of organized tourism. And in our republic there is the possibility of creating such regions. They are the areas around Logoysk, Myadel' and Braslav. All that is necessary is for interested organizations to display initiative and undertake the matter.

Forest management organs in the field are also obliged to study questions of forest protection. Although, shall we say, the Republic Plant Protection Station, prediction and recording points of oblast administrations and enterprises of forestry management monitor and accomplish work on the maintenance of the sanitary and pathological state of forests, carry out sanitation measures and struggle against pests and diseases. However, what is being done in that direction is insufficient. Biological measures of the struggle must obtain greater distribution, since pests and diseases still are inflicting considerable damage on the forest resources.

Side by side with the reproduction, multiplication and preservation of forest resources the forestry stations of the republic are performing still another important national economic task--they procure and process lumber, food products of the forest and technical and medicinal raw material. The development of industrial activity at forestry enterprises assures more complete utilization of lumber procured in improvement cutting and improves the supplying of agricultural enterprises with it. The yield of product per hectare of forests is thus increased. As a result the economic effectiveness of forestry increases.

At forestry stations of the republic there are 126 sawing and wood-working shops. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan they produced twice as much product as in the Eighth--worth 189 million rubles more. The plan for the production of commodities relating to the standard of living and household use was overfulfilled. The forestry stations render great help to agricultural production by producing conifer vitamin meal. At the present time the annual production of that valuable fodder component is more than 30,000 tons. Our enterprises could produce considerably more conifer meal but units are lacking for its production. The planning agencies are allocating them in an insufficient quantity. Moreover, in many kolkhozes and sovkhoses they are not fully loaded. It is time to bring order into the production of conifer meal also in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves: in the procurement of raw material the farms often allow destruction of the forest sometimes simply annihilate the forest. Here is an example. In Nesvizhskiy Rayon, due to irresponsibility of the managers of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, several hundred young trees were cut down and defoliated. The losses to forestry amount to almost 25,000 rubles. It is necessary to deal strictly with those guilty of violating the forest utilization regulations.

Striving to use complexly all forest resources, forestry stations are not only producing consumer goods but are also developing beekeeping and engage in game management. Last year, for example, they had about 7,000 bee colonies. More than 23 tons of commercial honey were obtained. The honey collection was especially good at the apiaries of the Pinskiy, Ivatsevichskiy and Osipovichskiy forestry stations.

One should dwell especially on game management. According to the investigations of scientists, 95 percent of the main industrial game fauna live in forests. During the 1976 hunting season 2,330 moose and 2,840 wild boars were shot. The state received 310 tons of wild animal meat. Furs valued at 285,500 rubles were procured. The Belorussian Ministry of Forestry is adopting measures directed toward further intensification of hunting and improvement of game conservation. Poaching inflicts great harm on hunting. The possessors of attached lands and societies of hunters ought to consider the struggle against this evil one of the main directions of their work.

Forestry workers also have many other problems. One of the most important is further strengthening of relations with science. It goes without saying that forest management is now being developed on a scientific basis. The Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Forestry (BelNIILKh) and two forest experimental stations are now working on the needs of our organizations and enterprises. Scientific themes are being developed by the Institute of Experimental Botany, the Central Botanical Garden and other structural subdivisions of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, the Faculty of Forestry of the Belorussian Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, scientific sections of three reserves (the Belovezhskaya virgin forest, the Berezinskiy and Pripyatskiy) and many other institutions and organizations. Last year the scientific-educational-production complex, Belorus'les, was formed on the basis of 11 experimental forestry stations, the Faculty of Forestry of the BTI imeni S. M. Kirov and the Belorussian Forest Construction Enterprise of the all-union Lesproyekt Association on social principles.

It should be noted, however, that all these scientific and planning organizations, including the BelNIILKh, are directly subordinate to other departments, and this restrains the acceleration of scientific and technological progress in forestry. The collectives of all three reserves are also working separately. Each of them is subordinate to a different department. This prevents the unification and concentration of forces of scientists on the development and introduction into wide practice of the results of scientific investigations and the solution of the very urgent problems facing the forestry of the republic.

It is urgently necessary to expand the preparation of forestry specialists. This is now being done by the Belorussian Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, the Polotskiy Forestry Technical School and SPTU-42 of Foresters in Borisov. If the scales of development of forestry are taken into account, that is clearly insufficient. More and more specialists will be required

with each year. Therefore, even now it is necessary to think about training them, about the construction of production facilities and amenities, and about housing.

The role and importance of forestry in social production and the satisfaction of the needs of society are growing. This is why it is so important that the forest resources of our republic, as of the entire country, are constantly replenished. Future generations of the Soviet people must completely enjoy all the good things the forests provide.

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