

an "admission ticket" to university, but it never occurs to those taking advantage of it to return home to work in their local economy. That is why we are strongly recommending to the professional committees and the councils of workers' collectives that there be more openness in the selection of candidates for further education. And in addition, when it is planned to send a candidate away to study at government expense, this fact should be noted in a collective agreement and its fulfillment supervised.

The extremely weak influence of our trade union locals on the intensification of the social and economic development of our workers' collectives also worries us. This issue should be a matter of particular concern for trade unions if restructuring is to succeed. At a recent plenum of the All-Union Central Council of Professional Unions this matter was discussed. One could not say that we have not, in the past, thought about the construction of living accommodation, social and cultural facilities in our district. Now there is once more a special program, deadlines and responsible officials. But if we are being completely frank with respect to the establishment of acceptable living conditions for reindeer herdsman, we would have to admit that there has been more talk than action. Can we really talk about a flow of young people into the occupation, or about raising its prestige when 516 families of reindeer herdsman in our district literally do not have roofs over their heads, and wander like nomads over the tundra.

That is why we are so strongly advocating the construction of standard housing complexes with services at the work sites, where the reindeer herding teams are located. The first such complex was built for the team of N. Khod'yalo, a store and a