

resources will be used inefficiently. All this occurs because the planning hydro-electrical power plant systems is done according to the so-called "remainder" method. The needs of the nuclear power industry are satisfied by about 140 per cent, thermal power engineering receives one hundred per cent of what it requires, while we get what remains.

It is time for a real change in attitude to hydro-electric power engineering, it is time to give priority status back to it without, of course, infringing upon the interests of the other branches. This is made possible by the literally inexhaustible reserves of water power. Just the mastering of Yenisei and its tributaries would allow the production of more than 320 billion kilowatt-hours. To compare: at present, all of the country's hydro-electric power plants produce 220 billion kilowatt-hours. It is not difficult to realize that this would radically improve the energy balance of the whole country, and of Siberia especially.

At present, it is quite practicable to reduce the construction period of hydro-electric power plants greatly -- to five or seven years. For this it is necessary to complete preliminary work and to restore hydro-technical specialization of collectives in two to three years.

What is now particularly alarming is the lack of designs for hydro-electric power plants. For this reason, even if the path were completely cleared for hydro-electric power engineering to go ahead, we still would not be able to begin work on any plant. Designs take a long time to make, 30-40 institutes spend years coordinating them and getting them approved. In addition, the only specialized institute, the S.Ya. Zhuk all-Union Planning,