

of age on the tundra as unlikely as encountering a Polar bear. The shortage of qualified personnel is particularly acute in the Bilibinskiy, Chaunskiy and Beringovskiy regions.

In order to solve this personnel problem, it has been necessary to bring people in from all over the country. Judge for yourself: in only one of the 28 state farms in the district is the director a local person. Of the eight regional agro-industrial leaders, only three are from the area. We import our chief engineers, mechanics and zoological technicians from the mainland. And now we are looking for ordinary reindeer herdsman there. The specialists we have invited do not stay with us for long.

We have begun a restructuring, in co-operation with the agricultural committee and educational authorities, of the basic terms of reference of those specifically responsible for the work. We have given priority to the reorientation of our schools. We have decided to relate job training closely to the economy. A program has been worked out to construct residential schools at state farm administrative centres. The District Trade Union Committee has taken on the responsibility of putting this program into effect. The first of the schools was built in the settlement of Amguema last year and it is expected that the next one will be built in the village of Ul'kal'. Naturally, we do not expect immediate results, but a start has been made.

Now about specialists. Have you noticed a paradox? Every year we fulfill and overfulfill our plans for the enrolment of our school graduates in universities and technical colleges, but we still have a chronic shortage of the specialists we need locally. It is no secret that privileged access is