

The main distinguishing feature of this proposal, Khomyakov stressed, consists primarily in the fact that resources should be directed at development of the populated sites where these peoples actually live, and at the setting up of production districts and brigades of traditional economic management rather than at generalized development of their home regions. The proposal takes into account a rational relationship between industrial development of the regions and the traditional way of life of the indigenous populations, and the protection of the natural environment as the primary condition for their existence.

It is obvious, the speaker went on to say, that the land legislation being drawn up by the RSFSR and the autonomous republic must provide for granting individual families or persons belonging to northern ethnic minorities free lifetime and hereditary ownership or use of hunting and fishing grounds, reindeer herding lands and other lands upon the approval of local soviets. This will afford the peoples themselves the possibility of managing all resources on the lands they inhabit.

In the context of self-financing and having enterprises pay their own way, the foundation for development of traditional economic sectors must be the broad implementation of lease, contract, cooperative, individual and family labor relations, the speaker continued. The program also calls for granting the right to sovhozes and kolhozes, fish factories, state game farms and cooperative fur farms as well as to other enterprises and organizations in the regions where minority peoples live, to retain and use up to 30% of the volume of purchases at their own discretion, as well as all fur, reindeer hides and meat produced and obtained by farms in excess of purchase volumes.