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LATVIA WORKS FOR THE SOVIET UNION

(Stockholm/LNA) The territory of the Latvian Republic, occupied by the Soviet Union for the past 37 years, comprises a mere 63,700 square kilometres and has 2,512,000 inhabitants. Its special importance for the Soviet economy however, is that it has been turned into a vast workshop. Latvia produces a substantial number of the telephone instruments installed in other parts of the USSR. One-third of all passenger railway coaches, 23 % of all street trams, 16 % of all diesel engines and generators, 18 % of all laundry machines, 40 % of all milking equipment, 50 % of all motorcycles, are built here. Last year Latvia manufactured 2.5 million radios and countless radio valves.

These figures emanate from the series "In a United Family", published by the Party newspaper "Rahva Haal" in Tallin. (11/EIC/LNF/FCI)

HOW TO MAKE YOUTH HAPPY - THE SOVIET WAY

SUMMER WORK FOR LATVIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (Riga/TNA) In terms of money, the work performed by construction groups composed of Latvian university students was estimated at 5 billion roubles in the past, ninth, five-year plan, Communist Party leader, Leonid Brezhnev disclosed at the XXVth party congress. The students' summer work is referred to as the "third term", which is in addition to two periods of study each year. In 1977, the students carried out their tasks under the slogan: "Sixty Days of Work for the 60th Anniversary of the Great October".

7,000 students of Latvia's institutes of higher education were put to work last summer in the construction industry and other fields. Besides work in Latvia itself, where setting up a large factory in the harbour of Ventspils was one of the major construction jobs, the students also worked in Karelia where they built houses in rural areas, helped with soil amelioration and drainage in the Kaliningrad area, harvested vegetables and fruit growing in Checheno-Ingusk, did construction work in Kishinev and helped build Gagarin Town. Some Latvian students worked in Bulgaria, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

In accordance with their fields of study, the students were organized in special groups and assigned to qualified jobs: agricultural specialists - all told, 500 Students - were sent to kolkhozes and sovkhoses to operate various types of machinery, while some 800 medical students were organized in health workers groups. In addition, a student militia group helped law and order in Jurmala, a summer resort on the shore of Latvia, keeping juvenile rowdies off the public beach.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT: A novel element of this year's "third term" were the unpaid so-called service days. The wages were used to augment the construction budget of Gagarin Town, to finance the forthcoming world-wide youth festival in Havana, and to build "pioneers' palaces" in Hanoi and Luanda.

A further 10,000 boys and girls worked in groups composed of Latvia's senior high school students (15 to 18 years old) during the summer vacation. Similarly to the University students, some of them were put to work in Latvia, others in various parts of the Soviet Union, mainly in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. (All student work groups throughout the USSR wear the same type of uniform which is dark blue with red stripes).

(12/EIC /FCI)

ESTONIAN YOUTH "GIVE" THEIR WORK

(Talin/LNA) 4,200 Estonian high school students worked in pupils' groups during last summer. While some stayed in their home country, others were shipped to Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Perm, the Crimea, Simferopol and Krasnodar. The groups working in Estonia were joined by so-called guest workers from other areas of the USSR, including Leningrad and Moscow.

The pupils' groups worked under the slogan, announced by the Komsomol, "Give 135,000 days of skilled work to the homeland (i.e. the Soviet Union) during the jubilee year of the Great October". The youngsters "successfully reached this goal", as was stated at a ceremonial meeting of the pupils' groups marking the completion of the summer work period. Speakers particularly praised the Estonian students' performance in Moldavia, the Ukraine, and various parts of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.

(13/EIC/LNF/FCI)