The main task of economic development in the 10th Five-Year Plan formulated by the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) — implementation of the Communist Party policy for raising the material and cultural levels of the life of the population on the basis of the dynamic and proportional development of social production, an increase in its efficiency, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, a rise in the productivity of labor, and an improvement in the quality of work in every respect and in all units of the national economy — is of enormous importance.

The most important part of the social and economic program for increasing national well-being planned by 25th Congress of CPSU consists of measures for preserving the health of the Soviet people.

"Among social tasks," said the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (CC CPSU) Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his address to the 25th Congress of CPSU, "nothing is more important than consideration for the health of the Soviet people. Our advances in this field are generally known. But the problems that still exist in this field must be recognized. They are connected with improving the organization of the health service, expanding the network of hospitals and polyclinics, and increasing the output of medical equipment and highly effective drugs."

The workers of enterprises producing synthetic drugs, persistently fighting for the intensification of production, an increase in efficiency, and a rise in the quality of production, fulfilled the tasks laid down in the Ninth Five-Year Plan for the main indices before the due date and, having greeted the 25th Congress of the CPSU with these production statistics, are successfully taking measures for the further development of this subdivision of the medical industry in accordance with the new increased targets for the 10th Five-Year Plan.

For successes achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Ninth Five-Year Plan for the output of medical products, 59 workers of the enterprises and organizations creating and producing synthetic drugs have, by order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, been awarded orders and medals of the USSR. Among those recognized in this way are: G. A. Orlov, fitter in the "Farmakon" Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, and T. N. Kameneva, an apparatus worker in the "Akrikhin" Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, who received the Order of the October Revolution; V. Z. Berdnikov, fitter of the Anzhero-Sudzhensk Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, A. M. Grigorenko, apparatus worker of the M. V. Lomonosov Kiev Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, V. I. Antipov, director of the M. A. Semashko Moscow Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, and V. V. Tsutsarin, director of the M. V. Lomonosov Kiev Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, who received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor; Z. P. Borisova, director of the Department of Technical Control of the "Akrikhin" Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, who received the "Medal of Honor"; N. P. Chubis, apparatus worker of the Novokuznetsk Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory, who received the Order of the Glory of Labor, third class; and others.

However, in noting the advances achieved in the Ninth Five-Year period, we must not forget our deficiencies. In a number of enterprises losses of raw and auxiliary materials...
are permitted. There are cases of the nonobservance of the rules of safety technique. Because of the unsatisfactory organization of labor, losses of working time take place which interfere with the dates of supply of medicaments to public health organs, etc.

In spite of the constant rise in the volume of production and the expansion of the range of drugs in our country, the pharmaceutical chemicals industry is not yet satisfying the demands placed upon it by the public health organizations. The increasing demands of medical institutes and of the population of the country for certain drugs and diagnostic agents is still not completely satisfied.

The increase in the standard of life and well-being of the population of our country, the expansion of the network of medical polyclinics and other public health institutes, the increase in the number of doctors, and the implementation of other measures in the field of public health will require from the medical industry in the present five-year period a considerable increase in the volume of product and an expansion in the range of drugs.

The elimination of the deficiencies existing in the economic activity of our enterprises must improve the technical and economic indices of the factories and ensure the more complete satisfaction of the demands of the population and health institutes for drugs.

"The main directions of development of the national economy of the USSR in 1976-1980," laid down by the 25th Congress of CPSU, provide for the further development of the medical industry. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the output of the medical industry will be increased by 40-46% and the productivity of labor by 36-38%, new highly effective drugs will be created and put into production, the output of synthetic hormones, insulin, endocrin and x-ray preparations, and medicinal forms for children will be considerably increased, and new technological processes will be introduced for the production of vitamins and other drugs.

In agreement with the resolution of the Board and Party Committee of the Ministry of the Medical Industry "On the development of comprehensive measures for fulfilling the resolution of the 25th Congress of CPSU" comprehensive plans have been worked out for 1976-1980 in all the important development departments of the subsector. In drawing up the comprehensive plan, the necessity for the maximum use of the available reserves of industrial enterprises, for the more effective and rational use of capital investment, and for the fastest introduction into industry of the achievements of the scientific-research institutes of the sector was taken as a basis.

In the field of the development of the production of synthetic drugs in the 10th Five-Year Plan, the Main Board for the Production of Synthetic Drugs is planning an increase in commercial output by 46.5%.

A further intensification of the production of synthetic drugs is planned, in the first place, through the technical re-equipment of existing pharmaceutical chemicals factories and the modernization and automation of the industrial processes for multitonnage products.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan it is proposed to complete the construction of the Usol'e-Sibirskoe Pharmaceutical Chemicals Combine (production of sulfalene, sulfadimethoxine, salicylates, etc.), of the Olaine Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory (production of piperazine and its derivatives, and furan and other small-tonnage products), of the Novokuznetsk Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory (beginning of the construction of the second stage), and to complete the reconstruction of the P. É. Dzerzhinskii Chimkent Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory (processing of opium poppies, expansion of the production of solasodine etc.), of the M. V. Lomonosov Kiev Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory (pilot-scale block, synthetic ephedrine, x-ray contrast preparations), and of the "Akrikhin" Order of the Red Banner of Labor Pharmaceutical Chemicals Factory (production of corticosteroids, etc.). In the current Five-Year Plan local decontaminating equipment is to be brought into use in the pharmaceutical chemical factories at Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Novokuznetsk, Kiev, and Leningrad.

For the successful implementation of the plan of capital investment and the timely starting up of new productive capacities, measures are being taken to ensure the building up of the necessary design and technical documentation, equipment, and materials in good time.

In the field of the improvement of technological processes and the introduction of progressive technology, it is proposed in 1976-1980 to develop and introduce continuous methods in the production of large-tonnage preparations (levomycetin, solasodine, acetyl-