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Preface

Since October 1957 when the first Soviet satellite was placed in orbit, and since the more recent flight of manned twin space ships, the progress of Soviet science and technology has attracted general attention. Of the many aspects of this progress, perhaps the most important and even decisive one, though little discussed, is the system of scientific research institutions, the network of Soviet All-Union, Central, State, Republican and local institutes, known mostly by their abbreviated names, the countless VNII's, TsNII's, GosNII's, NII's, and so on. Their variety, ubiquity, distribution, and the interrelation of their work are truly amazing. Behind all Soviet technical and scientific achievements, from cow-milking records in kolkhozes to the setting of cosmonauts into orbit, behind the explorers, technicians, engineers and scientists, the "heroes of labor" and the Stalin- or Lenin-prize winners, there is at least one, in most cases, several, scientific institutes, which direct and support the individual's effort, foster his abilities, call forth his inventiveness, and incite competition among his peers. This system offers evident advantages for individuals, as any scientist or inventor with ideas promising results of practical value, may be sure to find an institution to provide the means to develop them, technical equipment, laboratory, qualified aides, etc., even workshop and factory collaboration; and any budding scientist or technician may find training in his vocation. But the advantages for the state are even more striking: by controlling and financing the scientific institutions, the state coordinates and utilizes the work of the best minds, the energies of men and women's research zeal, the talents of the entire country. The state may direct the flood of the nation's creativeness to purposes and tasks important from the rulers' point of view. Thus the system of the Soviet scientific institutions is a means of collectivizing the most valuable part of national intellectual life—a counterpart in the field of science, technology and industry of the collective and state farms in the fields of agriculture.

The vastness of the Soviet system of scientific institutions has no precedent either in history or in the cultural set-up of modern countries. No wonder that the structure, ramification and coordination of such a network poses tremendous problems: in big, unavoidably bureaucratic institutions there is danger of red-tapism, in the numerous small institutes danger of work duplication and overlapping. Therefore the system of scientific institutions in the Soviet Union is never rigid or stable, but ever in flux and changing. Especially marked is the struggle between the contradictory tendencies of "ukrupnenie": "making bigger" by merger of small institutes, and "razukrupnenie": "making smaller" by division of a large institution; and that between centralization and decentralization, a struggle discernible throughout the history of the entire system, throughout the course of Soviet research in any field of science, technology or economics, and even in the development of an individual institution.

This struggle between basic trends, continuous as it is, has never been so dramatic and eventful as in the last few years. During 1957-1960, the tendency to decentralization prevailed. Its most spectacular manifestation was in the management of industry, hitherto highly centralized under control of big agencies in Moscow, and in 1957 suddenly dispersed and transferred to 107 national economic councils ("sovnarkhozy") in individual provinces of the Soviet Union. The same tendency soon became evident in other fields as well: top ministries in Moscow began to be disbanded and their functions transferred to agencies of republics or provinces; of 52 such ministries in 1957, only 14 were left by 1960. Similar developments occurred in scientific institutes, for instance with the division of the Geophysical Institute (No. 27) into three institutes in 1956, with division of the Petroleum Institute (No. 667) in 1958, and of the Institute of Forestry (No. 38) in 1959. At the same time, the Academy of Sciences itself was being divided by establishment of a semi-independent and autonomous Siberian Division and by duplication of important institutes (beginning with the Institute of Mathematics and ending with the Institute of Permafrostology) in their counterparts organized within the Siberian Division. Under this policy, Soviet research institutions increased at the rate of two hundred a year, their number rose from 2797 in 1956 to 3828 in 1961, including 1729 full-fledged institutes, observatories and independent laboratories. In the list of these institutions one finds dozens of institutes of biology, geology, or economics. No wonder that overlapping grew tremendously and the same or related scientific problems came to be studied independently by many

institutions—a development calling for coordination of work.

This process of dispersal and decentralization continued, though reduced in speed and scale, through 1962. From 1960 however, it was countered by a new and rapidly growing reverse wave of "making bigger" and centralizing. As might be expected, the first signs of upheaval occurred in the field of economics. The management of industry by 107 independent national economic councils disclosed great drawbacks through lack of collaboration and through "localism", i.e. the tendency of each council to consider local needs, without taking into account the interests of the Soviet Union as a whole. The State Planning Committee (Gosplan SSSR), the only central economic organization that was left, had no means to coerce the local councils into following the general line. Therefore, in February 1959, a new central agency, the State Scientific Economic Council (Gosekonomsovet, No. 17) was organized for the purpose of coordinating the work of local councils. At the same time it was announced that the local councils would be subordinated to regional agencies or even merged into regional councils, as had happened with the Kamchatka Council of National Economy abolished in October 1959. On June 18, 1960, all councils of the RSFSR were put under the jurisdiction of the newly created All-Russian Council of National Economy (Vserossiiskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva, No. 18), a big step toward the revival of centralization; by 1962, this agency controlled over twenty Main Administrations of supply and marketing, all located in Moscow. Finally, on November 24, 1962, the centralization of industry was completed by setting up an over-all organization, the Council of National Economy of USSR (Sovet narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR), a central agency for the management of Soviet industry.

The same tendencies became evident in the field of scientific research generally. In April 1961, a decree was issued which aimed at improving coordination of research and the work of the Academy of Sciences. Curiously enough, insofar as this decree dealt with the Academy of Sciences, it tended toward decentralization and dispersal, directing that all branches (filialy) of the Academy and all its institutes concerned with industry and production, be taken from the Academy and transferred to other central or local agencies. But insofar as the decree regulated coordination, it was purely centralistic: it created a big new agency, the State Committee for Coordination of Research Work in the USSR (No. 15), with jurisdiction over all scientific institutions of the Soviet Union. The immense task of the new agency required a large network of organizations: 24 councils were set up immediately; and for

the Russian Federation, the State Committee... USSR was supplemented by the State Committee for Coordination of Research work in RSFSR (No. 16), with jurisdiction over 1146 scientific institutions and with its own Main Administration of Research Institutes.

Discussion of the causes of this rapid swing from extreme decentralization to extreme centralization, interesting as it may be, lies beyond the scope of this preface. Suffice it to say that the entire system of organizations and institutions in the field of economics and scientific research, while undergoing basic reconstruction, seems caught in the whirlpool of two opposing waves of managerial principles. Thus, no agency or institute, nor even individual scientist or economist in the Soviet Union may be sure what the next day will bring forth, as a considerable number of institutions active today may be expected in the course of a few years or even months, to be renamed, reorganized, pressed into a new system of affiliation, or to have ceased existence. Serious reasons for all these changes may be taken for granted, though it is hard to believe that such a state of affairs is the result of success and that it meets the expectations of those who are governed or those who govern.

Nevertheless, the significance of this reorganization in the field of scientific research should not be exaggerated. In decades of previous work, any important research institution gained a certain impetus of existence: a staff of experienced specialists, a collection of apparatus and instruments, in most cases laboratories, information files, archives on earlier work, etc. — all of it together too valuable for further research to be completely disbanded or dispersed. Therefore, the most probable end result of the most drastic reorganization will be the resurrection of former institutes in a new system under changed name; moreover close examination will reveal that even the new institutes are only sectors, departments, branches or laboratories of former institutes, promoted to a new status of independence. Thus, any study of the network of the Soviet research institutes presupposes knowledge of their previous status and origin.

The purpose of this paper is the study of the network of organizations taking part in the Soviet exploration of the Arctic. It must be stressed that what has been said above about the Soviet network of scientific institutions in general, is valid and pertinent in the field of arctic exploration as well. This exploration in the Soviet Union has been crowned by many

splendid achievements. Apatite, nepheline, rare metals and elements, coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron ores, tin, nickel, copper and other non-ferrous metals, mica, gold and even diamonds have been discovered in the mountainous tundras of Kola Peninsula, in the Pechora basin, in the wilderness of Taymyr and Chukotka or in marshy taiga of northern Yakutia. Industrial centers have been developed, among them Kirovsk, Monchegorsk, Olenegorsk, Vorkuta, Inta, Ukhta, Noril'sk, Igarka, Mirnyy, Magadan. The vital Northern Sea Route has been utilized, and impressive results have come from the scientific exploration of the central Arctic Basin. The Arctic, of course, has conditions peculiar to it and imposes its own rules upon the research man and explorer. Nonetheless, Soviet arctic exploration is no exception to the general character of work in the Soviet Union, and is dominated by collectivism as is work in other areas. Here too, from the start, one finds not so much the individual scientist, as the system of institutions, beginning with the Arctic Institute, organized in rudimentary form in 1919 and now called the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, continuing through the years to the Polar Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences founded in 1960 in Kola Peninsula, and the Kamchatka Geological and Geophysical Observatory set up in 1961, then reorganized in 1962 as the Institute of Volcanology. The story of Soviet arctic advances reveals that each step has been closely connected with the activities of special research institutions. Therefore the study of the institutions participating in this exploration and development is an indispensable element in the understanding and evaluation of Soviet arctic achievements and aims.

There does not exist however, any separate, special arctic or northern network of scientific institutions: all institutions participating in arctic research are integral parts of a general network of Soviet scientific institutions, and are affected by the same contradictory tendencies and trends. With the tendency to decentralization and splitting, many new local institutions become established in arctic areas. For instance, when the Academy of Sciences' branches (filialy) in Murmansk Province, in Karelia, Komi and Yakutia are detached from it, they evidently acquire more independence, and greater scope in their scientific institutions. The starting point of any development however, is the system of today, and this justifies recording it without awaiting full implementation of planned reorganization. Hence Soviet institutions and organizations working for or in the Arctic are listed in the pages which follow. The list is a tentative one, compiled by piecing together fragmentary information scattered through recent

Soviet publications and neither full nor exact. In using this list, the following considerations should be kept in mind.

The word "arctic" is used in its broadest sense, and comprises not only regions above the Arctic Circle (in the USSR over two million sq. km. of land), but also adjacent territories which are connected for purposes of research and development with the Arctic proper and which may be called the "Far North", in short, the regions covered by the Arctic Bibliography (see map appended to each volume).

The list includes the following categories:

a. Institutions and organizations the main purpose of which is polar investigation, as the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, the Institute of Geology of the Arctic, etc.

b. Institutions which have special branches for arctic activities, as the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR with its Commission for the Problems of Acclimatization of Population under Arctic Conditions.

c. Institutions which are located in arctic regions; in this section not only research institutions, but also special and technical schools, industrial organizations, etc. are listed, because under conditions of the Far North each is expected to be a center or agency of research and development as well.

d. Organizations, central and local, for the acculturation, education and administration of northern native peoples.

e. Scientific institutions which contribute significantly to the work in the Arctic. This is a selective listing only, of the main such institutions which are encountered in the recent Soviet publications abstracted in the Arctic Bibliography. This list could be enlarged considerably according to purpose and time available, and if exhaustive it would comprise many hundreds more.

f. Soviet polar, arctic and drifting stations, separately listed, numbered and indexed.

For all these institutions, the name and if available, the location, and the date of founding are indicated. For the more important ones, further details are given on the history of their establishment, organization, administration, ramifications, publications, etc. As a rule, the listed institutions are presumed to be in existence at present; in any case, their activities in the last decade have been reported in recent Soviet literature. A few exceptions are made however, for certain leading institutions recently reorganized or superseded, as the study of their organization and activities seems to be important for understanding the present state of research in their respective fields.

This study is actually a by-product of the work of preparing the Arctic Bibliography, and it is the author's pleasant duty to express his gratitude to all members of the team, especially to Mrs. Natalie Frenkley, Dr. Emil Liebman, Mr. Kurt Sandved and Dr. Vladas Viliamas, the analysts of Russian publications, for participation in collecting the material; to Mrs. Natalie Frenkley for her tirelessness in helping to prepare the manuscript; and above all, to the chief editor of the Arctic Bibliography and of this paper, Miss Marie Tremaine, whose friendly suggestions, assistance and energy made this study possible.

December 31, 1962. Vladas Stanka.

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Author's abstract

A brief analysis is offered of the institutional structure of Soviet research, and followed by a listing of 756 Soviet scientific institutions operating in the Arctic or doing research on arctic problems in the fields of physical, natural, and social sciences. All available data on their development, affiliations, scope of study, and serial publications are included. A roster of 228 mainland, island, and drifting stations (with coordinates) is appended.

Marie Tremaine, chief editor

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE ARCTIC AND THE NORTH

1. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE SEVERNOGO MORSKOGO PUTI, Glavsevmorput', GUSMP (Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), Moskva.

A Committee for the Northern Sea Route (Komitet Severnogo morskogo puti, KSMP) was established in 1920 and, in 1928, reorganized as the North Siberian Stock Company of Industry and Commerce (Severo-Sibirskoe aktsionernoe obshchestvo promyshlennosti i torgovli). Following the successful eastbound passage of the Northern Sea Route by the icebreaker Sibiriakov in summer 1932, the Committee was given the status of Main Administration by the decree of December 17, 1932. A decree of July 20, 1934 extended its jurisdiction to cover all Soviet islands in arctic seas and the entire territory of the Soviet Union in Asia north of 62°N., including shipping on northern rivers. After the disastrous failure of operations in 1937 however, its powers were considerably curtailed by an amendment of August 29, 1938. Its administrative structure was laid down by a decree of January 1941.

From 1932 to 1946, the Main Administration was under the jurisdiction of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, later, 1946-53, the Council of Ministers; and since 1953 under that of the Ministry of the Navy. Its chiefs since 1932 were: 1932-39, Otto IUl'evich Shmidt; 1939-46, Ivan Dmitrievich Papanin; 1946-48, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Afanas'ev; 1948-ca. 1953, A.A. Kuznetsov; 1953-57, Vasilii Fedotovich Burkhanov; 1957 on, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Afanas'ev. Its deputy chief in 1939 was A. IU. Libman; 1945, M.P. Belousov; 1948, M.E. Ostrekin; 1956, E.I. Tolstikov; and in 1957, V.F. Burkhanov. Chief engineer in 1958: IU. Arshenevskii.

Main administrative agencies in 1941: Political;Arctic fleet and harbors; River fleet; Polar aviation; Hydrography; Capital construction and bureau of appraisal; Arctic supply (Upravlenie arkticheskogo snabzheniia, "Arktiksnab"); Mining and geology (Gorno-geologicheskoe upravlenie) which published Trudy, 1937-47; and a Polar stations administration. It had also departments of: Schools and personnel training (Upravlenie uchebnykh zavedenii i podgotovki kadrov); Executive personnel (Otdel rukovodiashchikh kadrov); Bureau of inventions (Biuro izobretatel'stva); Military dept.; Inspectorate of militarized units and anti-aircraft defense (Inspektsiia voenizirovannykh otriadov i protivovozdushnoi oborony); Code office (Sekretno-shifroval'nyi otdel); and a Subsidiary farms unit (Gruppa podsobnykh khoziaistv).

New departments and organizations mentioned since 1950 include a dept. of Arctic marine operations (Otdel morskikh arkticheskikh operatsii) headed in 1961 by V. V. Varlei; Ship convoy headquarters (Shtab provodki sudov); Eastern Arctic administration (Vostochnoe upravlenie Arktiki); the depts. of Polar medicine headed in 1956 by B.I. Shvorin; Science and hydrography founded in 1958 and headed by A. Dralkin; and Economy of the Far North (Otdel ekonomiki Krainego Severa); also a Weather bureau headed in 1959 by Ol'ga Nikolaevna Komova; a Prospecting trust No. 10; Enterprise planning trust No. 11; and a Construction and installation trust (Stroitel'no-montazhnyi trest Glavsevmorputi), known as "Arktikstroi".

To facilitate navigation on the Northern Sea Route, the Main Administration developed a network of polar stations, which increased in number from 7 in 1917, to 17 in 1932, 27 in 1934, 53 in 1941, 77 in 1945, 80 in 1950, 107 in 1956 and about 115 in 1961. This network extends from Spitsbergen and Franz Joseph Land in the west to Vrangel Island, Chukotka, and Bering Strait in the east. The work of island and mainland coastal stations is supplemented by that of drifting stations in the Arctic Basin, at least two in operation simultaneously since 1954. A list of these polar and drifting stations is appended to this study.

During the navigation season, a fleet of icebreakers is on convoy duty for vessels in areas of heavy ice. The oldest is the 4955 t. Ermak, which began service in the Arctic in 1899, has been reconditioned from time to time and modernized. She was joined at an early date by the Lenin, Krasin, Sedov, Litke, Malygin, Sibiriakov, Rusanov, Sadko, Taimyr, Vaigach, and others. A series of 9,300 t. icebreakers, the Iosif Stalin (1938), Molotov, Kaganovich, and Mikoian (1940) considerably increased the effectiveness of convoying; as have the Finnish built icebreakers Kapitan Belousov 3,710 t., 1955, Kapitan Voronin 3,400 t., 1956, and Kapitan Melekhov 3,400 t., 1957. In 1960, two 9,200 t. icebreakers, the Moskva and Leningrad, and the atomic icebreaker Lenin (25,000 t.) were added. The ice-reinforced diesel-electric Lena, Enisei, Ob', in service since 1954, and the Indigirka, Angara, and Baikal, since 1957, all approx. 7,500 t. vessels have substantially aided the Northern Sea Route operations, not only with shipping but research activities as well. There is also a special fleet of research and survey ships, and in 1958, ten or more new wooden survey ships were added to it, the Farvater, Inei, Maiak, Meridian, Priboi, Shkval, Shtorm, Stvor, Vikhr', and Volna, all 430 t.

2. ARKTICHESKII I ANTARKTICHESKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT, AANII (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute), Leningrad.

The Commission for Study of the North (Komissia po izucheniiu Severa) was set up in 1919; it was followed by the establishment of the Northern Scientific and Commercial Expedition (Severnaia nauchno-promyslovaia ekspeditsiia) on March 4, 1920, commonly considered the foundation date of the Arctic Institute. The Institute for Study of the North (Institut po izucheniiu Severa) was organized in 1925, renamed All-Union Arctic Institute (Vsesoiuznyi arkticheskii institut) in 1930, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route No. 1, as Vsesoiuznyi arkticheskii institut Glavsevmorputi, in 1933. In 1939, it became the Arctic Research Institute of the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route (Arkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Glavsevmorputi) and assumed its present name in 1958.

Its directors since 1930: 1930-33, Otto IUl'evich Shmidt; 1933-38, Rudol'f Lazarevich Samoilovich; 1938- , Viktor Kharlampovich Buinitskii?. Petr Petrovich Shirshov; in 1950, V.S. Antonov; 1950-60, Viacheslav Vasil'evich Frolov, d. Aug. 22, 1960; 1960- , Aleksei Fedorovich Treshnikov. Deputy directors: 1956, A.F. Treshnikov, M.E. Ostrekin, V.M. Pasetskii, A.P. Kabalin, M.M. Somov, A.I. Mineev; in 1958, N.A. Volkov; in 1961, P.A. Gordienko.

Departments, sections, etc., known prior to 1956: Economic biology section (Promyslovo-biologicheskii sektor) founded in 1931, with K.M. Deriugin as head; dept. of Reindeer husbandry with a division of animal technology and veterinary science (Otdel olenevodstva s razdelom zootekhniia i veterinariia); Hydrographic section; Hydrological dept.; Geological dept. absorbed in 1940 by the Mining and Geology Administration of Glavsevmorput', re-established in 1945, reorganized about 1946, and set up separately as the Research Institute of Geology of the Arctic No. 4; Geophysics dept. with sections of: aerology, actinometry, terrestrial magnetism and electricity; dept. of Cartography and geodesy organized in 1932; Geographical dept.; dept. of Meteorology and weather forecasting; dept. of Polar stations headed from 1942 to about 1946 by L.I. Leonov; dept. of Expeditions headed in 1946-52 by L.I. Leonov; dept. of High Latitudes expeditions (Otdel vysokoshirotnykh ekspeditsii); dept. of Oceanography; dept. of Economics; bureau of Ice engineering (Ledotekhnicheskoe biuro) founded in 1935; laboratory of Soil granulometry (Laboratoriia granulometrii gruntov); bureau of Bibliography found-

ed in 1933; Photographic laboratory and photo archives transferred to Glavsevmorput' in 1935; Ice research and Ice forecasting depts. (Otdel ledovykh issledovanii, Otdel ledovykh prognozov), both known to have existed in 1945; and the Kamchatka Branch of the All-Union Arctic Institute (Kamchatskoe otdelenie Vsesoiuznogo arkticheskogo instituta, KOVAI) founded in 1932, now closed.

Departments, sections, etc. mentioned in 1956: Moscow Branch of the Arctic Institute (Moskovskoe otdelenie Arkticheskogo instituta, MosANII) headed by A.I. Mineev; dept. of Meteorology and weather forecasting (Otdel meteorologii i prognozov pogody) headed by A. A. Girs and its Climatology section (Sektor klimatologii), now known as dept. of Climate (Otdel klimata) headed by I. M. Dolgin; dept. of Oceanography, ice forecasting and river mouths (Otdel okeanografii, ledovykh prognozov i ust'ev rek) headed by A. F. Laktionov: its Ice forecasting section headed by A. A. Kirillov and River mouths section by V. S. Antonov; Geophysics dept. headed by A. P. Nikol'skii; Geographical dept. headed by IA. IA. Gakkel'; its History section headed by M.I. Belov and Geomorphology section by G. V. Gorbatskii; Low temperature laboratory under I.S. Peschanskii; bureau of Instrument construction (Konstruktorskoe biuro) headed by B. V. Felisov, with a laboratory of New techniques (Laboratoriia novoi tekhniki); Hydrochemical laboratory; equipment store and workshops under Riabov; a library with 88,000 volumes in 1956, headed by Bogdanov; archives, with over 3000 reports on expeditions.

Departments, etc. cited in recent literature: Learned council (Uchenyi Sovet); dept. of the History of the North (Otdel istorii Severa) founded in 1941, possibly its former History section; dept. of River estuaries (Otdel ust'evykh uchastkov rek); Ice research laboratory (Ledoissledovatel'skaia laboratoriia), probably the former Ice research dept. headed by I.S. Peschanskii in 1957; laboratory for Ice research and testing models of icebreakers and ice-strengthened ships (Laboratoriia dlia issledovaniia l'da i ispytaniia modelei ledokolov i sudov ledovogo klassa); Ship construction research laboratory (Korableissledovatel'skaia laboratoriia) founded in 1946 as dept. for Ship construction research, reorganized as laboratory in 1951, and headed by A. A. IAkovlev in 1957; Lake Ladoga methodological station (Ladozhskaia metodicheskaia stantsiia).

Nearly 300 expeditions were sent out by the Arctic Institute during 1920-45, some hundred of them geological parties; over 120 expeditions during 1951-56; and since then,

an average of five large expeditions and twenty field parties a year. Its budget amounted to 30 million rubles in 1956.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-243, 1920-61. Besides this widely known series, there is another series of Trudy, evidently classified or restricted in distribution; of which v. 2, 10, 19, and 20 were published in 1949; v. 33, 36, 45 in 1951; v. 32, 34 in 1952; v. 54 in 1953; v. 76, 80, 88 in 1955; v. 81, 83, 84 in 1956. Other publications are: Materialy po izucheniiu Arktiki (Materials for study of the Arctic), no. 1-8, 1931-35; Arctica, kniga 1-5, 1933-36; Sovetskoe olenevodstvo (Soviet reindeer husbandry), 1936-37; Sovetskaia Arktika, 1935-41; Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo arkticheskogo instituta, 1931-37; Posobiia i rukovodstva (Manuals and guides), 1944-53; Problemy Arktiki (since 1959: Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki), 1937-62, with interruptions; Informatsionnyi biulleten' Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1957-60. Biulleten' inostrannoi nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii, 1957, no. 2(43).

3. MUZEI ARKTIKI (Museum of the Arctic), Leningrad.

Founded in 1937 by the Arctic Institute. Director in 1956, I. K. IAkimovich. Eight divisions in 1956: Nature in the Arctic (Priroda Arktiki); History of the Northern Sea Route (Istoriia osvoeniia Severnogo morskogo puti); History of the peoples of the North according to archeological data (Proshloe narodov Severa po arkheologicheskim dannym); Developmental influence of the Russian people on the peoples of the Far North (Progressivnoe vliianie russkogo naroda na narody Krainego Severa); National economy of the Far North (Narodnoe khoziaistvo Krainego Severa); the Art of the peoples of the Far North (Iskusstvo narodov Krainego Severa); Soviet drifting stations in the Central Arctic (Dreifuiushchie sovetskie stantsii v Tsentral'noi Arktike); Russian exploration in the Antarctic (Russkie issledovaniia v Antarktike).

4. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GEOLOGII ARKTIKI, NIIGA (Research Institute of Geology of the Arctic), Leningrad.

Founded late in 1945 or early in 1946, probably by reorganization of the Geological dept. of the Arctic Institute. Initially a classified institute, its activities were cited in the open literature in 1956-57, and its publications have been available in the United States since 1958. Director in 1957, 1959: B. V. Tkachenko.

It has a department of cartography and geodesy (Kartografo-geodezicheskii otdel); seven laboratories: chemical, analytical, mineralogical, lithological, petrographic, spectrum analysis (Spektral'naia laboratoriia), and

industrial mineral fuels (Laboratoriia goriuchikh poleznykh iskopaemykh); also a methodology unit for lithology and geochemistry (Metodicheskaia gruppa po litologii i geokhimii).

The area covered by NIIGA comprises all arctic islands, from Franz Joseph Land east to Vrangel' and Geral'da Islands, and the arctic and in part the subarctic regions of the mainland from the Urals east to Chukotka and Koryakskiy Range. All parts of this area have been investigated, some repeatedly, some continuously, and with increasing thoroughness by NIIGA parties over the years. The first summary of exploration results was published in 1957 as v. 81 of its Trudy (Transactions) under the title "Geologiia Sovetskoi Arktiki" with map in color at scale 1:1,250,000. In recent years, NIIGA has been working in the Antarctic also. Regions which have had considerable attention by NIIGA geologists: Tyumen' Province, Ust'-Yeniseysk District, Nordvik, the Olenek and lower Vilyuy River basins with oil and gas prospects; Gulinskiy massif in the Kheta basin with mica deposits; diamantiferous areas in northwest Yakutia; coal-bearing districts of the lower Lena basin; polymetallic deposits in Taymyr, northeast Yakutia, and northern Magadan and Kamchatka Provinces. Search for uranium and other radioactive elements may be presumed a major interest of NIIGA, but it is not reflected in the publications.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-123, 1950-61; Informatsionnyi biulleten', no. 1-19, 1957-60; Sbornik statei po paleontologii i biostratigrafii, v. 1-24, 1957-61.

5. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA KRAINEGO SEVERA (Research Institute of Agriculture in the Far North), Leningrad; Noril'sk.

Set up in 1931 as Institute of Reindeer Husbandry (Institut olenevodstva), it became the Dept. of Reindeer Husbandry of the Arctic Institute in 1935-38, and in 1938-55 the Research Institute of Polar Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Hunting Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut poliarnogo zemledeliia, zhivotnovodstva i promyslovogo khoziaistva). In 1955-56 it was reorganized under its present name and transferred to Noril'sk in 1957. Director since 1953: N.O. D'iachenko; deputy directors: V.N. Andreev, V.M. Sdobnikov.

In 1956 it had five sections: reindeer husbandry (Otdel olenevodstva), livestock raising (Otd. zhivotnovodstva), fur-farming (Otd. pushnykh zverei), plant breeding (Otd. rastenievodstva), and agricultural economics (Otd. ekonomiki sel'skogo khoziaistva). By 1957 it had over 30 agricultural experiment stations (opytnaia sel'skokhoziaistvennaia stantsiia), substations (opornyi punkt), and reindeer experiment stations (olene-

vodcheskaia opytnaia stantsiia) throughout the far North: from Murmansk Province and Karelia in the west to Chukchi National District and Kamchatka Province in the east. Following the institute's move from Leningrad to Noril'sk in 1957 however, its activities have been drastically reorganized: stations in the autonomous republics of Karelia, Komi, and Yakutia were put under local jurisdiction, and a number of those in northern provinces were closed, mostly in 1959. Now usually called simply the Noril'sk Institute, it is responsible for the management of an agricultural experiment farm or state farm and a fur-farming station. Its present status and jurisdiction over the remaining agricultural and reindeer stations are not clear.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-10, 1931-59; Biulleten' tekhnicheskoi informatsii, 1956- .

6. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA SEVERNOI ZONY (Research Institute of Agriculture in the Northern Zone). This institute, mentioned in recent Soviet publications, may be designed to take over the functions of the Institute of Agriculture in the Far North, No. 5, for northern European U.S.S.R.

7. POLIARNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MORSKOGO RYBNOGO KHOZIAISTVA I OKEANOGRAFII, PINRO (Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography), Murmansk.

The Murmansk Branch of the State Oceanographic Institute (Murmanskii otdel Gosudarstvennogo okeanograficheskogo instituta) was set up in 1929-33 and reorganized as PINRO in 1933 or 1934. In 1938 it became a division of the All-Union Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, No. 64, recovering its independent status about 1944. In 1960, the institute was reorganized by a merger with two other organizations, and seems to have been renamed Polar Research and Planning Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (Poliarnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii i proektnyi institut morskogo rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii). Deputy director in 1961, A.P. Alekseev. It has six laboratories, viz: oceanography, fish food resources (Laboratoriia kormovoi bazy ryb); fish reconnaissance (Lab. razvedki ryb) headed by O.N. Kiselev; herring, bottom fish (Lab. donnykh ryb); new survey methods (Lab. novykh metodov razvedki); and the Arkhangel'sk fisheries station No. 179. Research vessels of the institute are the Persei-2, 1149 t., with six laboratories; Tunets, 1145 t., four labs.; Sevastopol', 2800 t., five labs.; Professor Mesiatsev, 497 t.; Akademik Berg, 495 t. Vessels of the fishing fleet used for research purposes include the Odessa, Novorossisk, Sara-

tov, Kashalot, Avangard, Rynda, Poliarnik.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-12, 1938-60; Nauchno-tekhnicheskii biulleten', v. 1-4 (15), 1957-61.

8. SEVERNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GIDROTEKHNIKI I MELIORATSII, SevNIIG i M (Northern Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration), Leningrad. Director in 1958, N. S. Gubar'. Branches in 1958: Five experiment stations, including one in Arkhangel'sk No. 181, and 19 field stations, among them the Murmansk substation No. 103.

Publications: Trudy No. 12-15, 1957-58; Biulleten' nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii po sel'skokhoziaistvennoi melioratsii v nechernozemnoi polose, 1956- ; Materialy po podniatiiu proizvoditel'nosti sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zemel' posredstvom melioratsii, 1936-39.

9. SEVERO-ZAPADNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA, S-Z NIISKh (Northwestern Agricultural Research Institute), Leningrad. Under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR. Director in 1959: I. I. Astakhov; deputy director in 1961: N. A. Sapozhnikov. Its area of activities includes Kola Peninsula, Karelian ASSR, and Arkhangel'sk Province. Among its divisions are an Economics dept. headed by N. V. Krylov and a selection dept.

Publications: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo Severo-Zapadnoi zony 1958-62.

10. TREST "ARKTIKRAZVEDKA" (Arctic Prospecting Trust), Moskva. Founded, probably after the war, by the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route No. 1. The trust was active mainly in oil prospecting in arctic and subarctic areas, working in close collaboration with the Institute of Geology of the Arctic No. 4, e.g. in the Ust-Yeniseysk, Nordvik, and Olenek areas in 1948-52. Divisions include: a central laboratory and a division of aerial surveying (Aerofotos"emochnyi otdel) founded in 1945.

11. INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU PREDPRIIATII V ARKTIKE, "Giproarktika" (Institute for Arctic Enterprise Planning). Also known as "Arktikproekt" and "Giproarktikproekt". Set up after the war as a trust of No. 1, it was later reorganized as institute. Its divisions include a Leningrad Branch.

12. TREST PO DOBYCHE UGLIA V ARKTIKE, Arktikugol' (Arctic Coal Mining Trust), Moskva. Founded, probably, by the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route No. 1; since 1961, affiliated with the All-Russian National Economic Council No. 18.

13. VYSSHEE ARKTICHESKOE MORSKOE UCHILISHCHE im. admirala S. O. Makarova, VAMU (Higher Arctic Marine School), Leningrad-Petrodvoretsk. Founded in 1935 as the Leningrad Hydrographic Institute of No. 1 (Leningradskii gidrograficheskii institut Glavsevmorputi), it was reorganized in 1947 under its present name. The school has three departments: Hydrography with G. S. Maksimov heading it in 1949, hydrometeorology, and navigation (Sudovoditel'skii fakul'tet).

Publication: Uchenye zapiski, v. 1, 1949.

14. LENINGRADSKOE ARKTICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Leningrad Arctic School), Leningrad. Founded in the 1930's as the Leningrad Hydrographic Technical School of No. 1 (Leningradskii gidrograficheskii tekhnikum Glavsevmorputi). Vice president in 1960: V. Faivushevich. In 1956 the school had four departments: ship engines, oceanography, aerology, and ship radio and electronics; and 13 research laboratories in 1960: steam engines, internal combustion engines, radio receivers and radio transmitters (Laboratoriia radiopriemnykh i radioperedaiushchikh ustroistv), radio navigation devices, management and utilization of radio communications (Lab. manipulirovaniia i ekspluotatsii radiosviazi), meteorological instruments, electric engines (Lab. elektricheskikh mashin), electric drive (Lab. elektroprivoda), electric motors (Lab. elektrodvigaiushchikh priborov), ship electric stations and networks (Lab. sudovykh elektrostantsii i setei), radio engineering (Lab. radiotekhniki), aerology, and geophysics.

CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS

WITH

BRANCHES FOR THE NORTH

15. GOSUDARSTVENNYI KOMITET SOVETA MINISTROV SSSR PO KOORDINATSII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'-SKOI RABOTY (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Coordination of Research Work), Moskva.

Organized under the decree of April 3, 1961 "On measures to improve coordination of scientific research work throughout the country and the work of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR." Chairman: Apr.-June 1961, M. V. Khrunichev, d. in June 1961. June 1961, K. N. Rudnev. Twenty-four scientific councils (Nauchnyi sovet) coordinate work in various fields of research.

Publications (as transferred to this committee 1961-62): Energetika, v. 10, 1962; Promyshlennaia energetika, v. 17, 1962; Teploenergetika, v. 9, 1962; Gornyi zhurnal, 1825-1962; Metallurg, v. 7, 1962; Neftianik, v. 7, 1962; Neftianoe khoziaistvo, v. 40, 1962; Tsvetnye metally, v. 35, 1962; Zavodskaia laboratoriia, v. 28, 1962; Molochnaia promyshlennost', v. 23, 1962; Khlebopekarnaia i konditerskaia promyshlennost', v. 6, 1962, etc.

16. GOSUDARSTVENNYI KOMITET SOVETA MINISTROV RSFSR PO KOORDINATSII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'-SKOI RABOTY (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR for Coordination of Research Work), Moskva.

Organized in spring 1961 along with No. 15. Supervises 1146 research institutes and laboratories in the RSFSR; during 1961, this committee took over seven (including the Kola, Karelian, Komi, and Ural) branches of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of forestry and wood chemistry No. 175, and the Limnological laboratory No. 533. Chairman: P. I. Abroskin; June 1962, N. F. Krasnov. Its divisions include the Main Administration of Research Institutes (Glavnoe upravlenie nauchno-issledovatel'skikh institutov, GlavNII), set up to administer and coordinate work of the branches, institutes and laboratories, now under the Committee's jurisdiction.

17. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-EKONOMICHESKII SOVET SOVETA MINISTROV SSSR, Gosekonomsovet (State Scientific and Economic Council of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Moskva.

Organized on February 28, 1959 by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Chairman in 1959-60, I. I Kuz'min; 1960-1962, A. F. Zasiad'ko; Nov. 1962- , P. F. Lomako. Divisions include a computer center (Vychislitel'nyi tsentr); Council for study of natural resources with its Section of natural resources and economy of

the North No. 25 and 26; Institute of general transportation problems No. 40; and the Research Institute of economics No. 730.

Publication (transferred to the council since 1961): Planovoe khoziaistvo, 1923-62.

In November 1962, the Gosekonomsovet was reorganized and renamed State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of USSR (Gosudarstvennyi planovyi komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR, Gosplan SSSR). It is headed by P. F. Lomako and supersedes in part the former Gosplan; the latter bearing the same name had been set up in 1921 as Planning Commission, reorganized in 1948 as State Planning Committee, and headed when abolished, by V. Novikov.

18. SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA SSSR, SNKh SSSR (National Economic Council of USSR), Moskva. Founded on Nov. 24, 1962, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to direct the network of national economic councils, set up for the management of industry in the Soviet Union. Chairman: V. E. Dymshits. Organizations headed by SNKh SSSR:

All-Russian National Economic Council (Vserossiiskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva, VSNKh), Moskva. Founded on June 18, 1960, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, to coordinate activities of national economic councils in the autonomous republics and provinces of the Russian Federation. It is not to be confused with the Supreme National Economic Council (Vysshii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva, VSNKh SSSR) active during 1917-32. Chairman: A. A. Afanas'ev. Its agencies and divisions include twenty main administrations for supply and marketing (Glavnoe upravlenie snabzheniia i sbyta), all in Moscow, supervising various fields of industry, production and distribution; and the Arctic coal mining trust, No. 12.

Councils of local National Economic Councils (Sovety sovetov narodnogo khoziaistva) established on April 26, 1961, for coordination and planning of industry in 17 "large" economic regions (krupnye ekonomicheskie raiony), including Northwestern region (Murmansk and Arkhangel'sk Provinces, Karelian and Komi ASSR, and several other provinces); Ural region (Tyumen' Province and others); East Siberian region (Krasnoyarsk Province, Yakut ASSR and other provinces); Far Eastern region (Magadan and Kamchatka Provinces and others). In view of the recent merger of local national economic councils, these "large" economic regions will be redefined.

Local National Economic Councils (Sovety narodnogo khoziaistva, Sovnarkhozy), established in 1957 in each of the

115 provinces of the Soviet Union (for the Far North, see No. 107, 157, 169, 208, 295, 319, 369, 426, and 476). Since 1959, the number of councils has been gradually reduced by merger of two or more provinces into a single "economic administrative region" a process accelerated since Nov. 1962, and by the beginning of 1963 the local councils numbered 47.

19. AKADEMIIA NAUK SSSR, AN SSSR (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), Moskva-Leningrad. Founded in 1725 as Imperatorskaia Akademiia. A new charter was passed at the Plenary meeting of March 28, 1959. Presidents in the Soviet period: 1916-36, A. P. Karpinskii; 1936-45, V.L. Komarov; 1945-51, S.I. Vavilov; 1951-61, A.N. Nesmeianov; 1961- , M.V. Keldysh.

At the beginning of 1961, the Academy of Sciences had a Siberian division, 14 branches, 241 scientific institutions including 160 research institutes, observatories, etc. with 23, 700 personnel. The institutes, etc. which work in arctic areas and problems are listed (according to their status prior to Apr. 1961) as No. 20-47. The scope of the Academy's work was drastically reduced by the decree of Apr. 3, 1961 cited in No. 15. Seven or more branches, half the scientific institutions and a third of the personnel were transferred to various state committees and other central and local organizations. The Academy was directed to concentrate on basic research not development problems.

Publications, (selective list from nearly a hundred: Vestnik, 1931-62; Doklady, novaia seriia, 1935-62; Izvestiia, Otdelenie tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1937-62; Izvestiia, Otdelenie ekonomiki i prava, 1944-62; Izvestiia, Otdelenie literatury i iazyka, 1940-62; Izvestiia in several series: Seriia biologicheskaia, 1936-62; Seriia geofizicheskaia, 1951-62; Seriia geologicheskaia, 1936-62; and Seriia geograficheskaia, 1951-62; Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1924-62; Atomnaia energiia, 1951-62; Elektrichestvo, 1880-1962; Kinetika i kataliz, 1960-62; Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961-62; Radiobiologiia, 1961-62; Kristallografiia, 1956-62; Geomagnetizm i aeronomiia, 1961-62; Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1916-62; Geokhimiia, 1956-62; Biofizika, 1956-62; Biokhimiia, 1936-62; Mikrobiologiia, 1932-62; Pochvovedenie, 1899-62; Zhurnal obshchei biologii, 1940-62; Geologiia rudnykh mestorozhdenii, 1959-62; Priroda, 1912-62; etc.

20. AN SSSR. SOVET PO KOORDINATSII NAUCHNOI DEIATEL'NOSTI AKADEMII NAUK SOIUZNYKH RESPUBLIK (Council for Coordinating Scientific Activities of Academies of Sciences of the Republics of the Union), Moskva. Founded

under a decree of March 12, 1945. Chairman: President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The 20th Session of the Council was held in Moscow on April 18, 1962.

21. AN SSSR. SOVET FILIALOV (Council of Branches), Moskva. Founded about 1945 as Council of Branches and Bases of the Academy... (Sovet filialov i baz Akademii nauk SSSR); renamed in 1949, after all the bases had been made branches. Chairman in 1945, V. L. Komarov; 1951, I. P. Bardin.

It had eight branches in the Arctic and Far North: Kola No. 94, Karelian No. 142, Komi No. 205, Ural No. 240, West Siberian No. 247, East Siberian No. 248, Yakut No. 358, and Far Eastern No. 462; also the Sakhalin general research institute No. 509. In 1958, the branches in Siberia were placed under the jurisdiction of the Siberian Division of the Academy No. 246; the relationship between the Division and the Council of Branches is not clear. In the 1961 reorganization of the Academy, the Council of Branches seems to have been superseded by the State Committee of the RSFSR No. 16 and by its Glav NII division. The Council's activities are limited to guidance in matters of method and science.

22. AN SSSR. KOMISSIIA PO KOMPLEKSNOMU ISPOL'ZOVANIIU EKSPERIMENTAL'NYKH STANTSII I BAZ, NAKHODIASHCHIKHSIA V VEDENII AKADEMICHESKIKH UCHREZHDENII (Commission for Full Utilization of the Experiment Stations and Bases Connected with Institutions of the Academy), Moskva. Founded in 1958; with I. P. Gerasimov, chairman.

23. AN SSSR. KOMISSIIA PO PROBLEMAM SEVERA (Commission for Problems of the North), Moskva. Founded in summer 1954 as counterpart of the former Permanent Polar Commission (Postoiannaia poliarnaia komissiia, 1915-1935); in 1959 or 1960, affiliated with the Council for study of natural resources No. 25, and renamed in 1961 as in No. 26. Chairman: 1954-58, D. I. Shcherbakov; 1958- , P. F. Shvetsov. Deputy chairmen, 1954- , I. P. Gerasimov and V. S. Nemchinov.

Publications: Letopis' Severa, no. 1-2, 1949-57; Problemy Severa, no. 1-4, 1958-61; Informatsionnyi biulleten' po zarubezhnomu Severu, no. 1-6, 1958-59.

24. AN SSSR. INSTITUT MERZLOTOVEDENIIA im. V. A. Obrucheva, INMERO (Institute of Permafrostology),

Moskva. Founded in 1930 as Commission on Permafrost Studies (Komissiia po izucheniiu vechnoi merzloty); in 1936 renamed Committee on Permafrost (Komitet po vechnoi merzlote); in 1939 reorganized as above. Directors: 1930-56, Vladimir Afanas'evich Obruchev; 1956-59, Petr Filimonovich Shvetsov; 1959- , Petr Aleksandrovich Shumskii.

Central departments: general permafrost studies, headed by I. IA. Barasov; geophysics; permafrost engineering studies, headed by N. I. Saltykov; also a laboratory, directed by Nikolai Aleksandrovich TSytovich; and the coordination commission for permafrost studies. Local organizations are the Northern (No. 225) and the Northeastern (No. 385) branches; a station near Moscow (Podmoskovnyi statsionar), and permafrost stations (Merzlotnaia stantsiia) at Vorkuta No. 225, Igarka No. 347, Suntar-Khayata No. 415, Chul'man No. 416, Tomtor No. 417, and Anadyr' No. 451. Activities of the Moscow Institute seem to be confined to European USSR, since establishment of the Yakutsk institute No.386.

On May 1, 1961, the institute with all its divisions, etc. was separated from the Academy of Sciences and incorporated into the network of institutions under the State Committee for Construction (Gosstroi SSSR, No. 668).

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-16, 1949-60; Merzlotovedenie, v. 1-2, 1946-47; Materialy po laboratornym issledovaniiam merzlykh gruntov (Results of laboratory investigations of frozen ground), v. 1-3, 1953-57; Materialy k osnovam ucheniia o merzlykh zonakh zemnoi kory (Contributions to basic studies of the frozen zones of the earth's crust), 1-8, 1955-62.

25. AN SSSR. SOVET PO IZUCHENIIU PROIZVODITEL'NYKH SIL, SOPS (Council for Study of Natural Resources), Moskva.

Founded in 1915 as (Permanent) Commission for Study of Natural Resources of Russia (Postoiannaia Komissiia po izucheniiu estestvennykh proizvoditel'nykh sil Rossii, KEPS); in 1918, confirmed by Lenin and developed into twenty divisions and sub-commissions; in 1929, renamed as above, absorbing the Special Committee (Dept.) for Study of Union and Autonomous Republics (Osobyi komitet (otdel) po issledovaniiu soiuznykh i avtonomnykh respublik, OKISAR) and the Commission for Expeditionary Research (Komissiia ekspeditsionnykh issledovanii, KEI), both founded in 1926. In 1960, this council was transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the State Economic Council No. 17.

Publications: Trudy, Seriia: Kol'skaia, Karel'skaia, Ural'skaia, Sibirskaia, IAkutskaia, Dal'nevostochnaia, etc.

26. AN SSSR. Sovet po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil. SEKTOR PRIRODNYKH RESURSOV I EKONOMIKI SEVERA (Section of Natural Resources and Economy of the North). Branch of No. 25. Successor to Commission for Problems of the North No. 23. Headed by S. V. Slavin.

Publication: Problemy razvitiia proizvoditel'nykh sil Kamchatskoi oblasti, 1960.

27. AN SSSR. GEOFIZICHESKII INSTITUT, GEOFIAN (Geophysical Institute), Moskva. Founded in 1948 by combining the Institute of Theoretical Geophysics (Institut teoreticheskoi geofiziki), established in 1937, and the Institute of Seismology (Seismologicheskii institut) set up in 1928. Director in 1948-56: O. IU. Shmidt. Branches included: a station at Murmansk No. 125. In 1956 reorganized as three separate institutes, viz: Atmospheric physics No. 28, Terrestrial physics No. 540, and Applied geophysics No. 541.

28. AN SSSR. INSTITUT FIZIKI ATMOSFERY, IFA (Institute of Atmospheric Physics), Moskva. Founded in 1956 by reorganization of the Geophysical Institute No. 27. Divisions include: a physics of the upper atmosphere section (Otdel fiziki verkhnei atmosfery) and the Northern scientific station No. 137.

Publication: Trudy, 1960-62.

29. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA VULKANOLOGII (Laboratory of Volcanology), Moskva. Founded in 1944. Director: A. I. Zavaritskii. Divisions include: the Kamchatka volcanological station No. 495. In 1962, absorbed by the Institute of Volcanology No. 482.

Publication: Trudy, v.1-21, 1940-62.

30. AN SSSR. BOTANICHESKII INSTITUT, BIN (Botanical Institute), Leningrad. Organized in 1931 by uniting the Botanical Museum (Botanicheskii muzei) founded in 1833, and the Botanical Garden (Botanicheskii sad) founded in 1713. Chairman in 1945, B. K. Shishkin. Sections include: an Arctic team No. 31, an Herbarium No. 599, and a Dept. of cryptogams No. 600.

Publications: Trudy, Seriia 1-8, 1933-60; Rastitel'nost' Krainego Severa i ee osvoenie, v.1-3, 1956-60; Rastitel'noe syr'e SSSR, v.1-2, 1950-57.

31. AN SSSR. Botanicheskii institut. ARKTICHESKAIA GRUPPA (Arctic Team). Activities increased consider-

ably in 1954.

32. AN SSSR. ZOOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Zoological Institute), Leningrad. Founded in 1767 as the Animal Kingdom section (Otdel zhivotnogo tsarstva) of the Academy of Sciences; in 1832 it became the Zoological Museum (Zoologicheskii muzei); in 1931 reorganized as above. Divisions include the Zoological Museum and a Northern ornithological station No. 141. Directors: -1962, E. N. Pavlovskii; 1962- , B. E. Bykhovskii.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-27, 1932-60; Trudy problemnykh i tematicheskikh soveshchanii, v. 1- 1951- ; Issledovaniia Dal'nevostochnykh morei SSSR, v. 1-7, 1941-61; Opredeliteli po faune, v. 1-75, 1927-62.

33. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GEOGRAFII, IGAN (Institute of Geography), Moskva. Founded in 1918 as the Dept. of Industrial Geography of the Commission for Study of Natural Resources of Russia (Promyshlenno-geograficheskii otdel KEPS'a), cf. No. 25. Reorganized in 1931 as the Geomorphological Institute (Geomorfologicheskii institut); in 1934 as the Institute of Physical Geography (Institut fizicheskoi geografii); and in 1937 as above. Chairman in 1945, 1960, I. P. Gerasimov. Sections include a dept. of glaciology; a Leningrad Branch set up in 1958 and headed by S. V. Kalesnik; a Section for study of the North No. 34; and a library with A. Kruglevskii in charge.

Publication: Trudy, v. 1-71, 1931-57.

34. AN SSSR. Institut geografii. SEKTOR PO IZUCHENIIU SEVERA (Section for Study of the North) Branch of No. 33; founded in 1954.

35. AN SSSR. OKEANOGRAFICHESKAIA KOMISSIIA (Oceanographic Commission). Founded in 1951 as Interdepartmental Oceanographic Commission (Mezhduvedomstvennaia okeanograficheskaia komissiia). Chairman: L. A. Zenkevich.

Divisions include: marine forecasts and calculations (Sektsiia morskikh prognozov i rasschetov), N. A. Belinskii, Chairman; sea waves (Sektsiia morskogo volneniia), L. F. Titov; sea and water basin shore studies (Sektsiia izucheniia beregov morei i vodokhranilishch), V. P. Zenkovich; methodology (Sektsiia metodicheskaia), N. N. Sysoev; sea-water chemistry (Sektsiia khimii morei), S. V. Bruevich; marine geology (Sektsiia morskoi geologii), established in 1958, P. L.

Bezrukov; international relations (Sektsiia mezhdunarodnykh sviazei); bottom fouling and wood-borer control on vessels and marine engineering installations (Sektsiia po bor'be s drevotochtsami i obrastaniiami korablei i gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii v more), V. N. Nikitin; underwater exploration (Sektsiia podvodnykh issledovanii), established in April 1960 and headed by B. P. Manteifel'. It has also basin sections (Basseinovye sektsii), that for Northern seas headed by N. A. Malov; Arctic seas, M. M. Somov and A. F. Laktionov; and the Far Eastern seas, A. M. Batalin and P. A. Uryvaev; the Atlantic; Baltic and North Seas; Black and Azov Seas; Caspian.

Publications: Biulleten', no. 1-8, 1958-61; Trudy, v. 1-12, 1956-61; Okeanologiia, v. 1-2, 1961-62.

36. AN SSSR. IKHTIOLOGICHESKAIA KOMISSIIA (Ichthyological Commission). Organized in 1949 to coordinate the work of some hundred or more Soviet organizations active in this field. Chairman in 1955, E. N. Pavlovskii. Divisions include a West Siberian branch and a Northern seas section.

Publications: Trudy soveshchanii, 1953- ; Voprosy ikhtiologii, 1953-62.

37. AN SSSR. Okeanograficheskaia i ikhtiologichskaia komissii. SEKTSIIA SEVERNOGO LEDOVITOGO OKEANA (Arctic Ocean Section). Established by a combination of the Arctic seas section of the Oceanographic Commission and the Northern seas section of the Ichthyological Commission, cf. No. 35 and 36, arranged by a conference in Murmansk Dec. 20-21, 1960. Chairman: N. A. Maslov.

38. AN SSSR. INSTITUT LESA (Institute of Forestry), Moskva. Founded in 1944. Director: V. N. Sukachev. Divisions included in 1957-59: a Northern branch in Arkhangel'sk; and ten laboratories, in 1952. In 1959 the institute was divided into three units: the Forestry laboratory No. 39, the Institute of forestry and wood chemistry No. 175, and the Forestry and wood institute No. 257.

Publication: Trudy, v. 50, 1959.

39. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA LESOVEDENIIA (Forestry Laboratory), Moskva. Founded in 1959 through division of the Institute of forestry No. 38. Director: V. N. Sukachev. Branches include a station in Kola Peninsula, probably No. 101, and one in Arkhangel'sk Province.

Publications: Soobshcheniia, no. 1-4, 1959-61; Trudy, v. 1-3, 1960-61; Novye lesovodstvennye issledovaniia, 1960.

40. AN SSSR. INSTITUT KOMPLEKSNYKH TRANSPORTNYKH PROBLEM, IKTP (Institute of General Transportation Problems), Moskva. Founded in 1938 as Section for Scientific Study of Transportation Problems (Sektsiia po nauchnoi razrabotke problem transporta), and reorganized in the 1950's as above. In 1960, transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the State Economic Council No. 17. Divisions included: Permanent coordination commission for transportation problems in the Northeast No. 442.

41. AN SSSR. INSTITUT EKONOMIKI (Institute of Economics), Moskva. Founded in 1930 within the system of the Communist Academy (Kommunisticheskaia akademiia); in 1936 transferred to the Academy of Sciences; in 1947 it absorbed the Institute of World Economy and Politics (Institut mirovogo khoziaistva i mirovoi politiki, IMKh), established in 1925. Director in 1945, P. A. Khromov; 1958, I. D. Laptev; 1959, B. N. Plotnikov. It has about twenty sections, including: Economy of the North No. 42, and Distribution of socialist production (Sektor razmeshcheniia sotsialisticheskogo proizvodstva).

Publication: Voprosy ekonomiki, 1948-62.

42. AN SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. SEKTOR EKONOMIKI SEVERA (Section of the Economy of the North). Branch of No. 41, founded in 1954; took a leading part in the study of economy and transportation in Yakutia.

43. AN SSSR. INSTITUT ETNOGRAFII, IE AN (Institute of Ethnography), Moskva. Founded in 1935 as Institute of Anthropology, Archeology, and Ethnography (Institut antropologii, arkheologii i etnografii, IAAE) combining the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography with the Institute for Study of the peoples of the USSR (Institut po izucheniiu narodov SSSR, IPIN). In 1937, the Institute of Ethnography was set up as a separate entity, while the departments of anthropology and ethnography were taken over by the Institute of the History of Material Culture (Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury, IIMK), cf. No. 724. Director in 1945, S. P. Tolstov. Its divisions include a Section on the Far North No. 44, Section on study of contemporary culture...No. 45, and the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography No. 726.

Publications: Trudy, novaia seriia, 1947-62; Kratkie soobshcheniia, 1946-62; Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1931-62.

44. AN SSSR. Institut etnografii. SEKTOR KRAINEGO SEVERA (Section on the Far North). Branch of No. 43 with B. O. Dolgikh, head in 1959.

45. AN SSSR. Institut etnografii. SEKTOR PO IZUCHENIIU SOVREMENNOI KUL'TURY I BYTA MALYKH NARODOV SEVERA. (Section on Study of Contemporary Culture and Way of Life of the Small Peoples of the North). Branch of No. 43, mentioned in 1961.

46. AN SSSR. INSTITUT IAZYKOZNANIIA, IIaz (Institute of Linguistics), Leningrad. Founded in 1930 as Institute of Language and Mentality (Institut iazyka i myshleniia); in 1950, reorganized as above. Director in 1945, I. I. Meshchaninov. Divisions include a Section on languages of the peoples of the North No. 47.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-10, 1952-60; Doklady i soobshcheniia, v. 1-12, 1952-59; Voprosy iazykoznaniia, v. 1-11, 1952-62.

47. AN SSSR. Institut iazykoznaniia. SEKTSIIA IAZYKOV NARODOV SEVERA (Section on Languages of the Peoples of the North). Branch of No. 46, founded about 1954.

48. AN SSSR. NAUCHNYE SOVETY PO PROBLEMAM... (Scientific Councils on Problems...). Twenty-seven scientific councils were to be set up in connection with the basic reorganization of the Academy of Sciences by the decree of April 3, 1961. Those known are on: structure and development of the earth (Nauchnyi sovet po probleme "Stroenie i razvitie zemli"), chairman M. A. Sadovskii; nature conservation and research for resource development (Issledovanie i preobrazovanie prirody dlia kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniia estestvennykh resursov); exploration of oceans and seas and utilization of their resources (Izuchenie okeanov i morei i ispol'zovanie ikh resursov); physiology (Fiziologiia); albumen (Nauchnyi sovet po probleme belka); combustible gases (Goriuchie gazy); hydraulic engineering (Nauchnyi sovet po problemam vodnogo khoziaistva), this council was in existence prior to 1961; cybernetics (Nauchnyi sovet po kibernetike); principles of the development of national languages in relation to the development of socialist nations (Zakonomernosti razvitiia natsional'nykh iazykov v sviazi s razvitiem sotsialisticheskikh natsii); principles of world literature development in the present era (Zakonomernosti razvitiia mirovoi literatury v sovremennuiu epokhu); principles of the development of socialism and transi-

tion to communism (Zakonomernosti razvitiia sotsializma i perekhoda k kommunizmu); scientific principles of planning and organizing production in the public sector (Nauchnye osnovy planirovaniia i organizatsii obshchestvennogo proizvodstva); economic competition of two systems and the underdeveloped countries (Ekonomicheskoe sorevnovanie dvukh sistem i slabo razvitye strany); application of mathematical methods to economic research and planning (Nauchnyi sovet po primeneniiu matematicheskikh metodov v ekonomicheskikh issledovaniiakh i planirovanii), chairman V. S. Nemchinov.

49. AKADEMIIA MEDITSINSKIKH NAUK SSSR, AMN (Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR), Moskva. Founded in 1944. President in: 1944-46, Nikolai Nilovich Burdenko; 1946-57, N. N. Anichkov; 1957- , A. N. Bakulov; 1960- , N. N. Blokhin. Divisions include: Commission on problems of acclimatization...No. 50; the TB institute No. 51; departments of Biological sciences No. 611; Hygiene, etc. No. 738; and several institutes: No. 739-747.

Publications: Vestnik, v. 1-17, 1946-62; Trudy, 1949-

50. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. KOMISSIIA PO PROBLEMAM AKKLIMATIZATSII NASELENIIA V ARKTICHESKIKH USLOVIIAKH (Commission on Problems of Acclimatization of People to Arctic Conditions). Branch of No. 49 with K. G. Krotkov chairman in 1957.

51. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT TUBERKULEZA (Tuberculosis Institute), Moskva. Branch of No. 49. Director: Z. A. Lebedeva. Branches include one in Yakutsk, No. 389.

52. AKADEMIIA STROITEL'STVA I ARKHITEKTURY SSSR, AS i A SSSR (Academy of Construction and Architecture of the USSR), Moskva. Founded in 1934 as Academy of Architecture (Akademiia arkhitektury), which was reorganized in 1955 as above. President in 1956-60, N. V. Bekhtin; since 1961, V. A. Kucherenko.

Institutions under the Academy's jurisdiction include: the Construction engineering institute (Institut stroitel'noi tekhniki) Central institute of structural engineering (TSentral'nyi institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsii, TsNIISK), headed in 1960 by A. A. Shishka; Institute of organization, mechanization, and technical assistance to the building industry (Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoi pomoshchi stroitel'-

stvu, NIIOMTP); Laboratory on winter work problems (Laboratoriia zimnikh rabot); Concrete and reinforced concrete institute (Institut betona i zhelezobetona); Foundations and underground constructions institute (Institut osnovanii i podzemnykh sooruzhenii, NIIOPS); Urban construction and zone planning institute (Institut gradostroitel'stva i raionnoi planirovki); General construction research institute (Kompleksnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut po stroitel'stvu), founded in 1958; Industrial buildings and structures research institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut promyshlennykh zdanii i sooruzhenii, NIIPS), founded in 1958 in Sverdlovsk; West Siberian branch (Zapadno-Sibirskii filial). The Academy also has a Ural branch; a General research institute in Krasnoyarsk, No. 322; a station in Yakutsk, No. 390; the Far-East building research institute No. 464; and the Research institute of building industry economics No. 672.

Publications: Izvestiia, 1960-62; Nauchnye soobshcheniia, 1946-61; Sbornik instituta osnovanii i podzemnykh sooruzhenii, v. 42, 1962; Arkhitektura, 1933-62.

53. GLAVNOE PERESELENCHESKOE UPRAVLENIE SSSR (Main Administration of Resettlement in the USSR), Moskva. Founded in 1939; under jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Directs activities of resettlement agencies in the RSFSR No. 54, other Union republics with their divisions, the autonomous republics including Karelia, Komi, and Yakutia, and in the provinces.

54. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE PERESELENIIA I ORGANIZOVANNOGO NABORA RABOCHIKH RSFSR (Main Administration of Resettlement and Organized Labor Recruitment of the RSFSR), Moskva. Under the jurisdiction of No. 53. Chief in 1960: M. M. Poliakov.

55. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY, GUGMS (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). Founded in 1921 as the Hydrometeorological Service of the RSFSR, became the Hydrometeorological Committee at the Council of People's Commissars (Gidrometeorologicheskii komitet pri Sovete narodnykh komissarov SSSR) in 1929; the Central Administration of the Unified Hydrometeorological Service (TSentral'noe upravlenie edinoi gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby, TsUEGMS) in 1933; reorganized as above in 1936. It had 50 branches by 1955, among them the hydrometeorological services in various provinces, including the Far North, No. 122, 174, 320, 377, 444, 465,

481; the Murmansk marine observatory No. 123, and the Petrozavodsk hydrometeorological laboratory No. 156. Its many hydrometeorological stations in the Arctic are listed in the last chapter of this study.

Institutes, etc. in 1957: the State hydrological institute No. 63, State oceanographic institute No. 530, Central institute of forecasting No. 544, Main geophysical observatory No. 548, Central aerological observatory No. 549, Aeroclimatological research institute No. 550, and the dept. of agrometeorological conditions (Otdel agrometeorologicheskogo rezhima), headed in 1958 by G. Rudnev.

Publications: Meteorologiia i gidrologiia, 1935-62; Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii, seriia 1-6, 1941- ; Gidrologicheskie ezhegodniki, 1945- ; Sbornik rabot po sinoptike, no. 2, 1958, no. 3, 1959; Spisok sinoptycheskikh stantsii SSSR, 1957.

56. MOSKOVSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI UNIVERSITET, MGU (Moscow State University), Moskva. Founded in 1755. Divisions include: Geography museum (Muzei zemlevedeniia); Hydrobiology (Kafedra gidrobiologii); Geomorphology, climatology and geography of the North Polar regions No. 57; Permafrostology No. 58; Snow and ice laboratory No. 59; Khibiny geographical station No. 132; the White Sea biological station No. 150; Geographical research institute No. 526; Shternberg astronomical institute No. 539; Zoological Museum No. 614; Ornithological lab. No. 615; and the Anthropological research institute No. 725.

Publications: Uchenye zapiski, 1933- ; Vestnik, v. 1-10, 1946-55, since 1956 Vestnik has appeared in several series which vary from year to year, the nine issued in 1962 are Matematika i mekhanika, Khimiia, Fizika i astronomiia, Geologiia, Geografiia, Biologiia i pochvovedenie, Filologiia i zhurnalizm, Ekonomika i filosofiia, Istoriia; Materialy po paleogeografii, 1954- ; Voprosy fizicheskoi geografii poliarnykh stran, vyp. 2, 1959.

57. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. KAFEDRA GEOMORFOLOGII, KLIMATOLOGII I GEOGRAFII SEVERNYKH POLIARNYKH STRAN (Chair of Geomorphology, Climatology and Geography of the North Polar Regions). Dept. of No. 56. Professor: Veniamin Grigor'evich Bogorov.

58. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. KAFEDRA MERZLOTOVEDENIIA (Chair of Permafrostology). Dept. of No. 56, founded in 1953. The curriculum provides for

1000 hrs. of general sciences, 1300 hrs. of geological sciences, and 800 hrs. of permafrostology; 20 students are graduated annually. Publication: Merzlotnye issledovaniia, vyp. 1, 1961-

59. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. LABORATORIIA SNEGA I L'DA (Laboratory of Snow and Ice). Founded in 1957 as dept. of No. 56.

60. LENINGRADSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI UNIVERSITET, LGU (Leningrad State University), Leningrad. Founded in 1819. Divisions include: the hydrological school; laboratory of principles of pisciculture (Laboratoriia osnov rybovodstva), and Dept. of the peoples of the Far North No. 61.

Publications: Uchenye zapiski, v. 1-312, 1935-62; Vestnik, v. 1-17, 1946-62; Voprosy paleontologii, v. 3, 1960.

61. Leningradskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. FAKUL'TET NARODOV KRAINEGO SEVERA (Department of the Peoples of the Far North), Leningrad. Branch of No. 60, established to replace the Institute of the peoples of the North No. 511.

62. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZEMNOGO MAGNETIZMA, IONOSFERY I RASPROSTRANENIIA RADIOVOLN, NIZMIR (Research Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio-wave Propagation), in the vicinity of Moscow. Founded in 1932 as Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, NIIZM); reorganized as above about 1935; in 1959 transferred to the Academy of Sciences. Director: N. V. Pushkov. Branches and stations include: the Murmansk Division No. 126; ionospheric stations at Murmansk, Bukhta Tikhaya, Dikson, Tiksi, Bukhta Provideniya, Yakutsk, Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke; and about ten geomagnetic observatories north of 66°N.

Publication: Trudy, v. 1-19 (29), 1947-61.

63. GOSUDARSTVENNYI GIDROLOGICHESKII INSTITUT, GGI (State Hydrological Institute), Leningrad. Founded in 1919, under the jurisdiction of No. 55. Divisions and branches include: the photogrammetric laboratory, the White Sea station No. 149, and the Kamchatka marine scientific station No. 484.

Publication: Trudy, v. 1-96, 1936-62.

64. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MORSKOGO RYBNOGO KHOZIAISTVA I OKEANOGRAFII, VNIRO (All-Union Research Institute of

Marine Fisheries and Oceanography), Moskva.

The Floating Marine Institute (Plovuchii morskoi institut, Plovmorin) and the Institute of Fisheries (Institut rybnogo khoziaistva) were established in 1921; the former was reorganized in 1930 as State Oceanographic Institute (Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskii institut), and combined with the Institute of Fisheries in 1933 as VNIRO. Director in 1958, 1959: V. P. Zaitsev. Deputy-director in 1960: P. A. Moiseev. (see also the Polar research institute of marine fisheries, etc., and the Pacific institute of fisheries, etc. No. 7 and 470.)

Laboratories in 1961: oceanic fisheries (Laboratoriia okeanicheskogo rybolovstva); piscicultural resources and regulation (Lab. zapasov i regulirovaniia rybovodstva); reproduction of fish resources (Lab. vosproizvodstva rybnykh zapasov); industrial oceanography (Lab. promyslovoi okeanografii); fish food and commercial invertebrates (Lab. kormovoi bazy i promyslovykh bespozvonochnykh); fish physiology and research using radioactive isotopes (Lab. fiziologii ryb i issledovaniia ryb s primeneniem radioaktivnykh izotopov), headed by G. S. Karzinkin; hydroacoustical devices for fish reconnaissance (Lab. gidroakusticheskikh priborov dlia poiska ryb); technical means of underwater investigations (Lab. tekhnicheskikh sredstv podvodnykh issledovanii), headed by M.I. Ryzhenko; commercial fisheries technology (Lab. tekhniki promyshlennogo rybolovstva); fish technology (Lab. tekhnologii ryb), headed by N.S. Voskresenskii; fish fats and feed products, and other marine products (Lab. zhirov, kormovykh produktov i nerybnykh ob"ektov); economic research (Lab. ekonomicheskikh issledovanii); mechanization and automation (Lab. mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii), headed by I. M. Marshak; central algal research laboratory (TSentral'naia vodoroslevaia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia laboratoriia), headed by K. P. Gemp; international fisheries division (Otdel mezhdunarodnogo rybolovstva); scientific and technological information division (Otdel nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii); and the Kandalaksha station (Kandalakshskaia stantsiia). Research vessels include the Akademik Berg and the reconditioned submarine Severianka.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-44, 1935-61; Rybnoe khoziaistvo, v. 1-38, 1924-62; Annotatsii vypolnennykh issledovanii; Informatsionnyi biulleten'.

65. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT OZERNOGO I RECHNOGO RYBNOGO KHOZIAISTVA, GosNIORKh (State Research Institute of Lake and River Fisheries), Leningrad.

Founded in 1930 and formerly known as: the Fisheries

and Commercial Research Division (Otdel rybovodstva i nauchno-promyslovykh issledovanii), Applied Ichthyology and Commercial Research Division (Otdel prikladnoi ikhtiologii i nauchno-promyslovykh issledovanii), Leningrad Ichthyological Research Institute (Leningradskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii ikhtiologicheskii institut, LIKhI), and the All-Union Research Institute of Lake and River Fisheries (Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khoziaistva, VNIORKh).

In 1960: director, P. L. Pirozhnikov; laboratories of ichthyology, lake fisheries, pisciculture, acclimatization, pond fisheries, hydrobiology, hydrochemistry, fish physiology, fish diseases, technology and economics, water-reservoir pollution studies (Laboratoriia po izucheniiu zagriaznennykh vodoemov), fish-ways and electrical fishing methods (Lab. rybozashchitnykh usfroistv i elektrolova). It has eleven branches including the Karelian, Ob-Taz, Siberian, and Yakut, respectively: No. 151, 305, 325, and 388.

Publication: Izvestiia, v. 1-52, 1918-61.

66. VSESOIUZNYI INSTITUT RASTENIEVODSTVA, VIR (All-Union Plant Breeding Institute), Leningrad. Established about 1929 as the All-Union Institute of Biotechnology and New Industrial Plants (Vsesoiuznyi institut biotekhniki i novykh kul'tur). Director in 1929-40, N.I. Vavilov. Departments include: the Moscow branch, the Kirovsk Polar Experiment station, the Arkhangel'sk substation, and the Far east experiment station, respectively No. 131, 183, and 468.

Publications: Biulleten', 1936- ; Trudy po prikladnoi botanike, genetike i selektsii, v. 32, 1959.

67. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MEKHANIZATSII I ELEKTRIFIKATSII SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA (All-Union Research Institute of Farm Mechanization and Electrification). Branches include: the Northwest division No. 68; Siberian Branch.

68. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva. SEVERO-ZAPADNOE OTDELENIE (Northwest Division of No. 67). Director in 1959: A. M. Uvarov.

69. INSTITUT PLODOVODSTVA im. Michurina (Michurin Institute of Fruit Growing), Michurinsk. Branches include the Kola fruit and berry substation No. 136.

70. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESNOGO KHOZIAISTVA, VNIILKh (All-Union Research Institute of Forestry), Pushkino. Established in 1936 to supersede the Moscow Forestry Research Institute (Moskovskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut lesnogo khoziaistva), formerly called the Central Research Institute of Forestry (TSentral'nyi nauchno-issl. institut lesnogo khoziaistva, TsNIILKh). Recently reorganized as VNIILM No. 641. Deputy Director, 1942-56: A.B. Zhukov. Branches included the Northern experiment station (Severnaia opytnaia stantsiia).

Publication: Issledovaniia po lesnomu khoziaistvu, v. 1-31, 1932-52.

71. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MEKHANICHESKOI OBRABOTKI DREVESINY, TsNIIMOD (Central Research Institute of Mechanical Wood Processing), Moskva. Branches include the Arkhangel'sk laboratory No. 176.

Publication: Trudy, novaia seriia, 1950- .

72. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE OKHOTNICH'EGO KHOZIAISTVA I ZAPOVEDNIKOV (Main Administration of the Hunting Industry and Game Preserves). Chief, 1956: N. Eliseev.

Hunting industry agencies: 1920-23, Main Administration of the Hunting Industry (Glavokhota); 1923-33, Hunting Industry Section (Sektsiia okhotnich'ego khoziaistva); 1933-46, Main Administration of Hunting and Fur Farming (Glavnoe upravlenie okhoty i zverovodstva); 1946-53, Main Administration of the Hunting Industry (Glavnoe upravlenie okhotnich'ego khoziaistva); 1953-55, Main Administration of Game Preserves and the Hunting Industry (Glavnoe upravlenie po zapovednikam i okhotnich'emu khoziaistvu); 1955-56, Administration of Game Preserves and the Hunting Industry (Upravlenie po zapovednikam i okhotnich'emu khoziaistvu); 1956- , Main Administration of the Hunting Industry and Game Preserves with the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR (Glavnoe upravlenie okhotnich'ego khoziaistva i zapovednikov pri Sovete ministrov RSFSR).

Game preserves agencies prior to 1953: 1938-39, Committee for Game Preserves (Komitet po zapovednikam); 1939-53, Main Administration of Game Preserves, Zoological Parks, and Zoological Gardens (Glavnoe upravlenie po zapovednikam, zooparkam i zoosadam). The state preserves include: the Lapland, Sem' Islands, Kandalaksha, Pechora-Ilych, Konda-Sos'va, Kronotskiy, and Bering Island, respectively:

No. 138, 139, 140, 239, 318, 499 and 502.

Publication: Nauchno-metodicheskie zapiski, v. 1-10, 1938-49.

73. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZHIVOTNOGO SYR'IA I PUSHNINY, VNIIZhP (All-Union Research Institute of Animal Raw Materials and Peltry), Moskva. During 1922-31: the Central Laboratory of Biology and Hunting Industry (TSentral'naia laboratoriia biologii i okhotnich'ego promysla); 1931-56: All-Union Research Institute of the Fur and Hunting Industry (Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut pushno-mekhovogo i okhotnich'ego khoziaistva, VNIPO); and in 1956 reorganized as above. Director during 1946-58: Nikolai Mikhailovich Ovchinnikov; deputy director in 1957: I. D. Kiris. It has ten laboratories, including in 1956 eight connected with the hunting industry, viz: acclimatization of game animals and birds (Laboratoriia akklimatizatsii promyslovykh zverei i ptits); ecology of game animals (Lab. ekologii promyslovykh zhivotnykh); hunting preserves (Lab. okhotnich'ikh ugodii); game animal diseases and sanitation measures in raw material processing (Lab. boleznei promyslovykh zhivotnykh i sanitarii obrabotki syr'ia); economics and organization of the hunting industry and resources (Lab. ekonomiki i organizatsii okhotnich'ego khoziaistva i zagotovki okhotnich'ego syr'ia); hunting technology (Lab. tekhniki okhotnich'ego promysla), headed in 1960 by S. Larin; peltry market studies (Lab. standartizatsii). The twelve local branches include the Arkhangel'sk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakut, and Kamchatka departments No. 184, 326, 391, and 487; the East Siberian dept. headed by I. Kopylov in 1956; the Northern zone laboratory No. 74; and the Khanty-Mansiysk substation No. 313.

Publication: Trudy, v. 13, 1953.

74. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhivotnogo syr'ia i pushniny. SEVERNAIA ZONAL'NAIA LABORATORIIA (Northern Zone Laboratory of No. 73), Arkhangel'sk. Since 1957 the Arkhangel'sk division No. 184. Headed in 1956 by V. T. Semenov.

75. TSENTRAL'NAIA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA LABORATORIIA PUSHNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Central Research Laboratory of the Fur Industry). Branches include a substation on the Commander Islands, No. 505.

76. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII UGOL'NYI INSTITUT, VUGI (All-Union Coal Research Insti-

tute), Khar'kov. Branches include the Pechora No. 219.

77. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT "PODZEMSHAKHTOSTROI" (Central Research Institute for Underground Mine Construction). Branches include the Vorkuta substation No. 221.

78. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MEKHANIZATSII I ENERGETIKI LESNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, TsNIIME (Central Research Institute of Mechanization and Power Engineering in the Wood Industry), Moskva. Director in 1961: K.I. Voronitsyn. Branches include the Karelian and the Northern: No. 154 and 171. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-32, 1948-62.

79. LENINGRADSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESNOGO KHOZIAISTVA, LenNIILKh (Leningrad Research Institute of Forestry), Leningrad. Branches include the Karelian station No. 153.

80. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE GRAZHDANSKOGO VOZDUSHNOGO FLOTA, GUGVF (Main Administration of Civil Aviation). Branches include the Northern territorial administration and the Magadan unit, No. 81 and 443. Publication: Grazhdanskaia aviatsiia, v. 1-19, 1931-62.

81. Glavnoe upravlenie grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota. SEVERNOE TERRITORIAL'NOE UPRAVLENIE (Northern Territorial Administration of No. 80). Its functions include aerial survey of tundra areas.

82. VYSSHEE INZHENERNOE MORSKOE UCHILISHCHE im. S. O. Makarova (Higher Marine Engineering School), Leningrad. In 1956 it had five departments: Arctic, navigation, ship engineering, radio, electromechanics (Arkticheskii, Sudovoditel'nyi, Sudomekhanicheskii, Radiotekhnicheskii, Elektromekhanicheskii fakul'tety). Publication: Uchenye zapiski, No. 1-13, 1955-59.

83. GOSUDARSTVENNYI PEDAGOGICHESKII INSTITUT im. Gertsena (Herzen State Pedagogical Institute), Leningrad. Includes the Peoples of the North dept. No. 84. Publication: Uchenye zapiski, v. 1-218, 1935-61.

84. Gosudarstvennyi pedagogicheskii institut im. Gertsena. OTDELENIE NARODOV SEVERA (Dept. of the Peoples

of the North). Branch of No. 83.

85. GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO SSSR (Geographical Society of the USSR), Leningrad. Formerly known as the Russian, later the All-Union Geographical Society (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo; Vsesoiuznoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo). President in 1955, 1960: E.P. Pavlovskii. The branches and divisions, some sixty in all include: the Moscow branch (Moskovskii filial); the Siberian Bureau No. 290; the Murmansk, Karelian, Northern, Taymyr, and Magadan divisions, No. 124, 162, 172, 338, and 447; the Komi, Tyumen, Krasnoyarsk, Yakut, and Amur or Khabarovsk branches, No. 226, 300, 328, 393, and 473; and an ethnographic div.

Publications: Izvestiia, v. 1-94, 1865-1962; Zapiski, novaia seriia, 1948-60; Geograficheskii sbornik, 1952-60; Materialy po Otdeleniiu etnografii, v. 1, 1961.

86. VSESOIUZNOE MINERALOGICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Mineralogical Society), Leningrad. Established about 1918. Divisions and branches include: the comission for new minerals (Komissiia po novym mineralam), founded in 1956, chairman D. P. Grigor'ev; the Kola branch No. 104; the Ural branch, chairman G. N. Vertushkov; the West Siberian branch, founded in 1959, chairman V. S. Sobolev; and the East Siberian branch, chairman A. F. Li.

Publication: Zapiski, v. 1-92, 1866-1962.

87. VSESOIUZNOE OBSHCHESTVO POCHVOVEDOV SSSR, VOP (All-Union Society of Soil Scientists). Founded in 1938; activities were suspended during World War II, and resumed in 1956; in 1958: 2452 members. President in 1958: I. V. Tiurin. Its 15 branches and 30 divisions include the Komi, Krasnoyarsk, and Yakutsk: No. 227, 327 and 394.

88. VSESOIUZNOE BOTANICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Botanical Society), Moskva. President in 1960: V. N. Sukachev. Branches include one in Yakutsk, No. 395.

Publications: Botanicheskii zhurnal, 1916-62; Problemy botaniki, 1958-1960.

89. NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO LESNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, NTO les. prom. (Scientific and Technical Society of the Wood Industry). Branches include the Karelian, Krasnoyarsk, and Yakutsk, No. 163, 329, and 393.

90. NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO TSVETNOI METALLURGII, NTO t svet. met. (Scientific and

Technical Society of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy). Chairman A.I. Bunin. Branches include one in Yakutsk, No. 392.

91. NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO CHERNOI METALLURGII, NTO ChM (Scientific and Technical Society of Ferrous Metallurgy). Founded in 1910 as the Russian Metallurgical Society (Russkoe metallurgicheskoe obshchestvo, RMO); in 1931 reorganized as the Scientific, Engineering, and Technical Society of Metallurgists (Nauchno-inzhenernoe tekhnicheskoe obshchestvó metallurgov, NITOM); since 1955 as above. In 1960, the society had 341 local chapters throughout the Soviet Union, with 53,400 members.

92. VSEROSSIISKOE OBSHCHESTVO SODEISTVIIA OKHRANE PRIRODY I OZELENENIIU NASELENNYKH PUNKTOV (All-Russian Society for the Protection of Nature and Landscaping of Populated Places). Divisions include the Yakutsk branch No. 368, and the Ural branch in Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovskoe (Ural'skoe) otdelenie).

93. SOIUZ PISATELEI RSFSR (Writers' Association of the RSFSR), Moskva. Includes branches in Arkhangel'sk, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Khabarovsk, respectively No. 187, 245, 284, 285, 330, and 474.
Publications: Neva, 1955-62; Oktiabr', 1924-62.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARCTIC ISLANDS

FRANZ JOSEPH LAND (Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa). 152 islands with a total area of 16,495 km^2. Polar stations: Ostrov Viktoriya,Nagurskaya (Zemlya Aleksandry), and Ostrov Rudol'fa, Geophysical observatory Druzhnyy established on Kheysa Island in 1957-59; the Tikhaya Bukhta observatory on Gukera Island was closed in 1958. Two other stations, Kupol Churlyanisa and Lednik Sedova, were in operation during the IGY.

NOVAYA ZEMLYA and VAYGACH ISLANDS, 81,280 km^2 and 3,380 km^2 respectively. Polar stations: Malyye Karmakuly Stolbovoy mys; Vykhodnoy mys; Men'shikova mys; Russkaya Gavan'; Zhelaniya mys; Bolvanskiy Nos on Vaygach Island; and probably also the Novaya Zemlya agency of the Main Northern Commercial Organization of Sakhalin (Novozemel'skaia kontora Glavsakhalinsevtorga). Two glaciological stations, Bar'yer Somneniy and Ledorazdel'naya on Shokal'skogo glacier on the northern island of Novaya Zemlya, were in operation during the IGY. A nuclear test site has been in operation at approx. 75°N. 55°E. on Novaya Zemlya during Sept. 1957 - Dec. 1962 and over 50 detonations made in 1957-58 and 1961-62, mostly of heavy yield, including the 57 megaton device of Oct. 1961.

KARA SEA ISLANDS (Ostrova Karskogo moria): 21 islands, with a total area of 1500 km^2 ; the largest are Ushakova 390 km^2, Vize 288 km^2, and Isachenko 150 km^2; the smallest, Uyedineniya and Voronina, each about 20 km^2. Polar stations are on the following islands: Belyy, Vil'kitskogo, Vize, Ushakova, Diksona, Uyedineniya, "Izvestiy TsIK", Isachenko, Golomyannyy, Russkiy, Krasnoflotskiye, Geyberga.

SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA, an archipelago of 37,900 km^2 has a polar station, Solnechnaya bukhta, on Bol'shevik Island.

LAPTEV, EAST SIBERIAN and CHUKCHI SEA ISLANDS (Ostrova Laptevykh, Vostochno-Sibirskogo i Chukotskogo morei). Polar stations on twelve islands: Malyy Taymyr, Andreya, Preobrazheniya, Dunay, Kotel'nyy, Zemlya Bunge, Zhokhova, Genriyetty, Chetyrekhstolbovoy, Ayon, Kolyuchin, Ratmanova; also at Temp Bay on Kotel'nyy Island, on Sannikova Strait, and Cape Kigilyakh.

VRANGEL ISLAND (Ostrov Vrangelya), 7,300 km^2; has an administrative center, Ushakovskiy on Rodzhersa Bay, 70° 59'N. 178°30'W., a settlement, Zvezdnyy, and a polar station

on Somnitel'naya Bay, 70°55′N. 179°36′W.; Perekat-Kun', field-party camp in the vicinity of Somnitel'naya Bay; Kolkhoz im. Khrushcheva, a collective of Chukchi and Eskimo hunters; Artel' "Pioner", a workers' association; and a boarding school for Chukchis and Eskimos. There is another polar station on Cape Blossom manned only during the Northern Sea Route navigation season.

MURMANSKAYA OBLAST' (Kol'skiy Poluostrov)

94. Akademiia nauk SSSR. KOL'SKII FILIAL (Kola Branch of the Academy of Sciences), Kirovsk. Originated in 1930 in the Academy's Khibiny Mountain Station (Khibinskaia gornaia stantsiia AN SSSR); in 1934, its Kola Research Base (Kol'skaia nauchno issledovatel'skaia baza AN SSSR); evacuated to Syktyvkar and active as a Base for Study of the North (Baza po izucheniiu Severa) in 1941-44; in 1949 reorganized as above. In 1961, the entire branch, its divisions, institutes, laboratories, etc., were transferred from the Academy to the RSFSR State Committee for Coordination of Research Work No. 16; its current status and name are not yet known. Chairman in 1958, 1961, A. A. Sidorenko.

Divisions for: mineral resources (Otdel ekonomiki mineral'nogo syr'ia); hydrology and hydraulics; hydrology and water power engineering (Gruppa gidrologii i gidroenergetiki); mining; chemical and technical ore processing laboratory (Laboratoriia khimiko-tekhnicheskoi pererabotki mineral'nogo syr'ia); rare metals concentration lab. (Laboratoriia obogashcheniia redko-metal'nykh rud), and building materials lab. (Laboratoriia stroitel'nykh materialov). Also: Polar Alpine Botanical Garden (Poliarno-Al'piiskii botanicheskii sad) founded in 1932; its publication: Flora Murmanskoi oblasti, v. 1-4, 1953-59.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-5, 1935-40; Izvestiia Karel'skogo i Kol'skogo filialov, 1957-59; Vodoenergeticheskie resursy Kol'skogo poluostrova, no. 4, 1960; Voprosy geologii i mineralogii Kol'skogo poluostrova, vyp. 1-3, 1958-60.

95. AN SSSR. Kol'skii filial. GEOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Geological Institute), Kirovsk. Director in 1959, E. K. Kozlov. Five laboratories: chemical analysis, X-ray structural, optical, spectral analysis, phase analysis, physical methods in mineral study, and the Mineralogical Museum.

96. AN SSSR. Kol'skii filial. INSTITUT KHIMII I TEKHNOLOGII REDKIKH ELEMENTOV (Institute of Chemistry and Technology of Rare Elements). Founded in 1958. Director in 1958-59, M. D. Fugzan; 1959- , O. S. Ignat'ev. Eight laboratories: chemistry and chemical technology of refractory elements (Laboratoriia khimii i khimicheskoi tekhnologii tugoplavkikh elementov); chemistry and chemical technology of rare and dispersed elements (Lab. khimii i khimicheskoi tekhnologii redkikh i rasseiannykh elementov); metallurgy of rare elements (Lab. metallurgii redkikh elementov); chemical analysis (Khi-

miko-analiticheskaia); physical methods of study (Lab. fizicheskikh metodov issledovaniia); mining (Lab. gornogo dela); concentration of rare-metal raw materials (Lab. obogashcheniia redkometal'nogo syr'ia); and uses of rare-metal raw materials (Lab. ekonomiki redkometal'nogo syr'ia).

97. AN SSSR. Kol'skii filial. MURMANSKII MORSKOI BIOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT, MMBI (Murmansk Marine Biological Institute), Dal'niye Zelentsy. Founded on the Solovetskiye Islands in 1881 for White Sea studies; transferred in 1889 to Aleksandrovsk, now Polyarnoye; in 1935 reorganized as the Murmansk Biological Station (Murmanskaia biologicheskaia stantsiia), and moved to Dal'niye Zelentsy; in 1953 placed under the Kola Branch of the Academy of Sciences; and reorganized as the Marine Biological Institute in 1958. Director in 1935-56, S.A. Zernov; 1956- ., M.M. Kamshilov. Laboratories in 1958 of: ichthyology, hydrology and hydrochemistry, physiology and biochemistry of fishes and marine invertebrates, microbiology established about 1959, algology and parasitology set up about 1960. Research vessels: K. Deriugin and Diana.
Publication: Trudy, v. 1-4 (8), 1948-1962.

98. AN SSSR. Kol'skii filial. POLIARNYI GEOFIZICHESKII INSTITUT, PGI (Polar Geophysical Institute), Murmansk. Organized in 1960 by combining the Kola branch of the Institute of terrestrial magnetism No. 126, the Lovozero station of the Institute of terrestrial physics No. 540, and the Apatity seismic station No. 100. Acting director in 1960, S.I. Isaev.

99. AN SSSR. Kol'skii filial. GORNOMETALLURGICHESKII INSTITUT (Mining Metallurgical Institute). Established in 1960 combining various laboratories and divisions active in this field, and organized in 14 laboratories.
Publication: Voprosy tekhnologii razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdenii Kol'skogo poluostrova, vyp. 1, 1962.

100. AN SSSR. Kol'skii filial. SEISMICHESKAIA STANTSIIA "APATITY" (Apatity Seismic Station). Set up in March 1956 at 67°33.5'N. 33°26.5'E., and in 1960 absorbed into the Polar geophysical institute No. 98. Publication: Biulleten' no. 5-9, 1960-61.

101. AN SSSR. Institut lesa i lesokhimii. MURMANSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII STATSIONAR (Murmansk Research Field Station). Established as part of No. 175

in 1960; its current affiliation is not clear, possibly a branch of No. 39; headed by V. V. Repnevskii.

102. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. MURMANSKAIA OPYTNAIA OLENEVODCHESKAIA STANTSIIA, MOOS (Murmansk Reindeer Experiment Station of No. 5). The Kanevskiy reindeer state farm (Kanevskiy olenesovkhoz) is under its direct management.

103. Severnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii. MURMANSKII OPORNYI PUNKT (Murmansk Substation). Also known as the Khibiny substation (Khibinskii opornyi punkt) of No. 8, it was at Kirovsk and affiliated with the Industriya state farm; it seems to have been closed during World War II.

104. Vsesoiuznoe mineralogicheskoe obshchestvo. KOL'SKOE OTDELENIE (Kola Branch of No. 86). Founded in 1957. A. V. Sidorenko, chairman.

105. SEVERNYI VOENNYI MORSKOI FLOT, SF (Northern Naval Fleet). Established in 1933, and based at Yekaterininskaya Gavan' with Polyarnoye its administrative center. Commanders-in-chief in 1959: Admiral Chabanenko; 1960: Admiral A. G. Golovko. The administrative divisions include a hydrographic section.

106. MURMANSKOE ARKTICHESKOE PAROKHODSTVO (Murmansk Arctic Steamship Line). Head in 1960: I. D. Danilkin.

107. MURMANSKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Murmansk National Economic Council), Murmansk. Established in 1957. Chairman: M. N. Sukhoruchenko; deputy chairmen: V. A. Shlykov and V. I. Nosal'. It has ten administrative (Funktsional'nyi otdel) and seven industrial (Otraslevoe upravlenie) divisions, viz: Mining and metallurgy No. 108, Construction, etc. No. 109, Fisheries No. 110, Lumber, etc. No. 111, Power engineering No. 112, Material supply and equipment, Manpower.

Publication: Biulleten' tekhnicheskoi informatsii, no. 4-5, 1959.

108. Murmanskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva. UPRAVLENIE GORNOMETALLURGICHESKOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI (Mining and Metallurgical Industry Administration of No.

107). Supervises industrial enterprises and agencies active in this field, viz: the Apatit, Severonikel', and Pechenganikel' combines, No. 113-115, the Kandalaksha aluminum plant No. 116, and the Olenegorsk, Kovdorsk, and Yena mining agencies, No. 117-19.

109. Murmanskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva. UPRAVLENIE STROITEL'STVA I PROMYSHLENNOSTI STROIMATERIALOV (Construction and Building Materials Industry Administration of No. 107). Established in 1958 with divisions for the building materials industry; regional construction and architecture; and a construction research laboratory (TSentral'naia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia stroitel'naia laboratoriia). Several construction trusts are supervised by this administration, viz: Murmanrybastroi, Apatitstroi, Severonikel'stroi, Pechenganikel'stroi, Kovdagesstroi.

110. Murmanskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva. UPRAVLENIE RYBNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI (Fisheries Administration of No. 107). Has jurisdiction over a score or more enterprises, including: the trawling fleet (Upravlenie tralovogo flota), the North Atlantic herring fisheries trust (Murmansel'd'), a fisheries combine No. 120, the fisheries port at Murmansk, shipyard, and marine fisheries (Upravlenie morskogo lova).

111. Murmanskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva. UPRAVLENIE LESOZAGOTOVOCHNOI I DEREVOOBDELYVAIUSHCHEI PROMYSHLENNOSTI (Lumber and Wood Industry Administration of No. 107). In 1961 renamed the Forestry Administration (Upravlenie lesnogo khoziaistva). Chief in 1961: N.I. Litvinov. Supervises seven forestry combines: Kniazhegubskii, Umbskii, Zasheikovskii, Lambinskii, Kovdozerskii, Enskii, and Kandalakshskii.

112. Murmanskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva. UPRAVLENIE ENERGETIKI (Power Engineering Administration of No. 107). Manages seven hydroelectric stations: Niva-1, Niva-2, Niva-3, Knyazhegubskaya, Tulomskaya, Yanikoski, Rayakoski.

113. KOMBINAT "APATIT" (Apatite Combine). Founded in the 1930's as Trest "Apatity", it is responsible for the mining and processing of apatite ores in Kola Peninsula; under jurisdiction of No. 108. Director in 1958: M.I. Seleznev. Divisions, etc. comprise agencies for geological prospecting

(Geologorazvedochnoe upravlenie) and development of new commercial minerals (Upravlenie po osvoeniiu novykh poleznykh iskopaemykh); an instrument construction division (Konstruktorskii otdel) headed by S. N. Elin; a research laboratory; an avalanche control section (TSekh protivolavinnoi zashchity) set up in 1936 as a snow-meteorological service (Snezhno-meteorologicheskaia sluzhba), headed by V. N. Akkuratov; also several mines: the S. M. Kirov (Rudnik im. S. M. Kirova), Yukspor, Rasvumchorr, Plato-Rasvumchorr, and a concentration plant (Obogatitel'naia fabrika) which began production in 1931.

114. KOMBINAT "SEVERONIKEL' " (Northern Nickel Combine), Monchegorsk. Under jurisdiction of No. 108, it began operations in 1938. Director: Matiushkin. It has a geological service (Geologicheskaia sluzhba); instrumentation and automation section (TSekh kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov i avtomatiki) headed by Zhuravlev; metallurgical concentration (Obogatitel'no-metallurgicheskii tsekh), refining (Rafinirovochnyi tsekh), and electrolytic sections (Elektroliznyi tsekh); also thermo-technical, electrotechnical, applied automation, and electronics laboratories (Teplotekhnicheskaia laboratoriia, Elektrotekhnicheskaia lab., Lab. naladki avtomatiki, Lab. elektroniki); and the Nittis Kumuzh'ye mine.

115. KOMBINAT "PECHENGANIKEL'" (Pechenga Nickel Combine). Under jurisdiction of No. 108. Began operations in 1946. The combine is responsible for mining nickel ore deposits in the Pechenga (formerly Petsamo) area, ceded by Finland after World War II. The ore is shipped (since 1954 by railroad) to Monchegorsk and processed in the concentration plant of the Severonikel' Combine No. 114. It has a geological service, and five mines: the Kaula Podzemnaya, Kaula Otkrytaya, Kotsel'vaara, Kammikivi, and Zhdanovskiy.

116. KANDALAKSHSKII ALIUMINIEVYI ZAVOD (Kandalaksha Aluminum Plant). Under jurisdiction of No. 108. Established in 1939, it began operations in 1951.

117. OLENEGORSKOE RUDOUPRAVLENIE (Olenegorsk Mining Agency). Under jurisdiction of No. 108. Established in 1941 as the Yena-Zaimandrovskoye mining agency (Eno-Zaimandrovskoe rudoupravlenie) for iron ore deposits; in operation since 1954; renamed in 1955 as above; in 1962, called Olenegorsk Mining and Concentration Combine (Olenegorskii gorno-obogatitel'nyi kombinat).

118. KOVDORSKOE RUDOUPRAVLENIE (Kovdorsk Mining Agency). Under jurisdiction of No. 108; established in 1954 for mining iron ores in the Lake Kovdozero area; began operations about 1960. In 1962, called Kovdorsk Mining & Concentration Combine (Kovdorskii gorno-obogatitel'nyi kombinat).

119. ENSKOE RUDOUPRAVLENIE (Yena Mining Agency). Under jurisdiction of No. 108; responsible for mining the Kola Peninsula mica deposits, viz: the Yenskoye, Rikolatvinskoye, Pay-Oyva, and Vysokoye.

120. RYBNYI MURMANSKII KOMBINAT (Murmansk Fisheries Combine), Murmansk. Under the jurisdiction of No. 110. Organization of the combine started in 1926, and by 1937 all its divisions and enterprises were in operation. It is responsible for the Barents Sea and North Atlantic fisheries based on Kola Peninsula, and controls a numerous fleet of trawlers and floating fish factories. Thirty or more 2500 - 3500 ton fish factories of a new type have been added to the fleet recently: in 1955, the Pushkin, Dobroliubov, Dostoevskii, Gogol', Saltykov-Shchedrin, Serafimovich, Ostrovskii, and Nekrasov, all a little over 3000 t.; in 1956, the Stalinabad, Sverdlovsk, Vitebsk, Zavoisk, Zlatoust, IAroslavl', Zhigulevsk, Murmansk, Ul'ianovsk, all about 2500 t.; in 1958, the 3170 t. Radishchev, Zhukovskii, Griboedov, Lermontov, Lev Tolstoi, Maiakovskii; and in 1959, the Chernyshevskii, Turgenev, Kol'tsov, and Krylov, of the same tonnage.

121. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE RYBNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI MURMANSKOGO BASSEINA (Main Administration of Murmansk Basin Fisheries), Murmansk. Also known as the Main Administration of the Murman Coast Fisheries (Glavnoe upravlenie rybnoi promyshlennosti Murmanskogo poberezh'ia).
Publication: Proizvodstvennyi biulleten', 1954.

122. MURMANSKOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY (Murmansk Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service), Murmansk. A branch of No. 55, it has 65 stations in the Barents Sea area. Chief in 1961: F.S. Terzaev.

123. MURMANSKAIA MORSKAIA OBSERVATORIIA GIDROMETEOSLUZHBY (Murmansk Marine Observatory of the Hydrometeorological Service), Murmansk. Also known as the Murmansk Hydrometeorological Observatory (Murmanskaia

gidrometobservatoriia); probably under jurisdiction of the Murmansk administration of the hydrometeorological service No. 122.

124. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. MURMANSKII OTDEL (Murmansk Division of No. 85), Murmansk.

125. AN SSSR. Geofizicheskii institut. MURMANSKAIA STANTSIIA (Murmansk Station of No. 27), Murmansk. Probably now part of the Polar geophysical institute No. 98.

126. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemnogo magnetizma, etc. MURMANSKOE OTDELENIE (Murmansk Division of No. 62), Murmansk. In 1960 absorbed into the Polar Geophysical institute No. 98.

127. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemnogo magnetizma, etc. MURMANSKAIA IONOSFERNAIA STANTSIIA (Murmansk Ionospheric Station of No. 62), Murmansk. Now probably part of the Polar geophysical institute No. 98.

128. VYSSHEE MOREKHODNOE UCHILISHCHE (Higher School of Marine Navigation), Murmansk. Founded in 1950 by the Ministry of Fisheries (Ministerstvo rybnoi promyshlennosti SSSR); its fields of specialization are marine navigation, ships engines, ship radio and electronics (Morskoe sudovoditel'stvo, Sudovye silovye ustanovki, Sudovaia radiosviaz' i elektronavigatsiia).

129. MURMANSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI PEDAGOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Murmansk State Pedagogical Institute), Murmansk. Publication: Uchenye zapiski, v. 1-5, 1957-60.

130. MURMANSKII OBLASTNOI INSTITUT USOVERSHENSTVOVANIIA UCHITELEI (Murmansk Province Institute of Teacher Training), Murmansk. Director in 1958: M. Pogodin. Publication: Metodicheskii sbornik.

131. Vsesoiuznyi institut rastenievodstva. KIROVSKAIA POLIARNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Kirovsk Polar Experiment Station of No. 66), Kirovsk. Also known as the Polar branch of the All-Union institute of plant breeding (Poliarnyi otdel Vsesoiuznogo instituta rastenievodstva, POVIR). Established in 1935 as the Khibiny Experiment Station (Khibinskaia opytnaia stantsiia) by I.G. Eikhfel'd, pioneer of northern agriculture. Its potato studies laboratory (Labora-

toriia kartofelia) is headed by M. V. Vavilova.

132. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. KHIBINSKAIA GEOGRAFICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Khibiny Geographical Station), Kirovsk. Set up by the Geography Dept. of Moscow State University. Publication: Trudy, vyp. 1, 1960.

133. KIROVSKII GORNO-KHIMICHESKII TEKHNIKUM (Kirovsk Mining-Chemical Technical School), Kirovsk. In 1956 it specialized in the geology and prospecting of mineral deposits (Geologiia i razvedka mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh) and in ore deposit and placer development (Razrabotka rudnykh i rossypnykh mestorozhdenii).

134. KHIBINSKAIA GLIATSIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Khîbiny Glaciological Station).

135. MONCHEGORSKII GORNO-METALLURGICHESKII TEKHNIKUM (Monchegorsk Technical School of Mining and Metallurgy), Monchegorsk. In 1956 its fields of specialization were ore deposit and placer development (Razrabotka rudnykh i rossypnykh mestorozhdenii), electromechanics in mining (Gornaia elektromekhanika), metallurgy of heavy nonferrous metals (Metallurgiia tiazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov), industrial and public building construction (Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo).

136. Institut plodovodstva im. Michurina. KOL'SKII PLODO-IAGODNYI OPORNYI PUNKT (Kola Fruit and Berry Substation), Murmashi. Branch of No. 69.

137. Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki atmosfery. SEVERNAIA NAUCHNAIA STANTSIIA (Northern Scientific Station of No. 28), Loparskaya. Established about 1957 at 68°38′N, 32°12′E.; now probably part of the Polar geophysical institute No. 98.

138. LAPLANDSKII ZAPOVEDNIK (Lapland Preserve). Located approx. 67°30′N. 33°E. and administered by No. 72; established in the 1930's, closed about 1950 and reopened in 1957; approx. 164,000 hectares in area, its purpose is preservation of the landscape, reindeer and beaver conservation. Publication: Trudy, v. 2, 1948.

139. ZAPOVEDNIK "SEM' OSTROVOV" (Sem' Islands Preserve), Barents Sea. Formerly the Kharlovskiy

Preserve (Kharlovskii zapovednik); administratively part of the Kandalaksha preserve No. 140. Publication: Trudy, v. 1, 1941.

140. KANDALAKSHSKII ZAPOVEDNIK (Kandalaksha Preserve). Under jurisdiction of No. 72. Established in 1939 on islands of Kandalaksha Bay; it comprises now 32 small islands in this bay, Aynov Island and Sem' Islands off the Murman Coast, and Bol'shoy Island in the White Sea, altogether 20,000 hectares in area. Its purpose is conservation of the plant cover, bird colonies and, on Bol'shoy Island, that of elk, brown bear, lynx, and wolverine.

141. AN SSSR. Zoologicheskii institut. SEVERNAIA ORNITOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Northern Ornithological Station of No. 32). Affiliated with the Kandalaksha preserve No. 140.

KAREL'SKAYA ASSR

142. Akademiia nauk SSSR. KAREL'SKII FILIAL (Karelian Branch), Petrozavodsk. Established in 1930 as a General Research Institute (Kompleksnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut); in 1937 changed to the Karelian Research Institute (Karel'skii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut); in 1946 it became the Karelo-Finnish Base of the Academy of Sciences (Karelo-Finskaia baza Akademii nauk); in 1949 the Karelo-Finnish Branch of the Academy (Karelo-Finskii filial Akademii nauk); and in 1956 as above. In 1961 the entire branch, with its divisions, institutes and laboratories, was transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the RSFSR State Committee for Coordination of Research Work No. 16; its current status and name are not yet known. Chairman in 1957, 1958- : V.S. Slodkevich; in 1961: V. P. Dadykin.

It has a division of hydrology, power engineering and water economy (Otdel gidrologii, energetiki i vodnogo khoziaistva) headed in 1958 by S. V. Grigor'ev; economics and geology divisions; analytical chemistry and hydrochemistry laboratories (Khimiko-analiticheskaia laboratoriia; Lab. gidrokhimii).

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-32, 1954-61; Izvestiia Karel'skogo i Kol'skogo filialov, 1957-59.

143. AN SSSR. Karel'skii filial. INSTITUT LESA (Institute of Forestry). In 1930, the Forestry Section of the

Karelian Institute (Lesnaia sektsiia Karel'skogo instituta); in 1950, Dept. of Forestry of the Karelo-Finnish Branch (Otdel lesa Karelo-Finskogo filiala); in 1957 as above. It has sections for geobotany, research, soil studies, soil microbiology, marshland studies, melioration, silviculture, and pathology (Sektory: lesnoi geobotaniki, lesovedeniia, lesnogo pochvovedeniia, mikrobiologii lesnykh pochv, bolotovedeniia, lesnoi melioratsii, lesovodstva, lesopatologii).

144. AN SSSR. Karel'skii filial. INSTITUT IAZYKA, LITERATURY I ISTORII, IIaLI (Institute of Language, Literature, and History), Petrozavodsk. Established in 1946, director in 1958, V.I. Mashezerskii; it has sections on linguistics, literature and folklore, and history (Sektory: iazykoznaniia;literatury i narodnogo tvorchestva; istorii).

145. AN SSSR. Karel'skii filial. INSTITUT BIOLOGII (Biological Institute). Established in 1953; director: I.A. Petrov. It has sections for zoology, botany, soil studies, one for marshland studies and melioration (Sektor bolotovedeniia i melioratsii), and laboratories of parasitology, microbiology, and genetics.

146. AN SSSR. Karel'skii filial. INSTITUT GEOLOGII (Geological Institute). In 1961 the Geological Division of the Karelian Branch, No. 142, was raised to institute status with four divisions: regional geology, mineralogy and petrography, Quaternary geology and geomorphology, mineral resources; also an economics team and a laboratory.

147. AN SSSR. Karel'skii filial. KARTOGRAFICHESKOE BIURO (Bureau of Cartography). Organized about 1959.

148. AN SSSR. Karel'skii filial. BELOMORSKAIA BIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (White Sea Biological Station). Established in 1949, with laboratories in Petrozavodsk and administrative center at Belomorsk. In 1957, a site at the Chupa River mouth, 66°19′N. 33°25′E., was selected for a station, and observations started in July. Director in 1959: V.V. Kuznetsov or Z.G. Palenichko. Laboratories are planned for phytoplankton, phytobenthos, zooplankton, zoobenthos, microbiology, parasitology, physiology, ichthyology, histology and cytology, embryology, biophysics, hydrology, hydrochemistry, meteorology.

Publication: Raboty, v.1, 1949.

149. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. BELOMORSKAIA STANTSIIA (White Sea Station of No. 63), Umba. Founded in 1931.

150. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. BELOMORSKAIA BIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (White Sea Biological Station of No. 56). Established in 1938 or 1939 and recently enlarged; located near Cape Kindo, 66°32′N. 33°12′E. on Velikaya Salma Strait in Kandalaksha Bay. Besides the three existing stations, No. 148-150, there were three others on the White Sea: the Kandalaksha and Arkhangel'sk fisheries stations of No. 64 active 1932-41 and 1932-51 respectively; and the Gridinskaya biological station of Petrozavodsk University, cf. No. 159.

151. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khoziaistva. KAREL'SKOE OTDELENIE (Karelian Branch), Petrozavodsk. Established in 1931 as the Karelian Fisheries Research Station (Karel'skaia nauchno-issl. rybokhoziaistvennaia stantsiia, KNIRS); in 1937 reorganized as a branch of No. 65.

152. (KAREL'SKAIA) GOSUDARSTVENNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Karelian State Agricultural Experiment Station). Set up in 1935; its activities mentioned in 1960.

153. Leningradskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut lesnogo khoziaistva. KAREL'SKAIA LESNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Karelian Forestry Experiment Station), Petrozavodsk. Established in 1948 and often called the Petrozavodsk Forestry Experiment Station; its activities extend over all Karelia including the northern parts. Branch of No. 79.

154. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoi promyshlennosti. KAREL'SKII FILIAL (Karelian Branch). Established about 1948, branch of No. 78.

155. BELOMORSKAIA BAZA "GOSLOVA" (White Sea Base of the Main Administration of Fisheries), Kem'.

156. PETROZAVODSKAIA GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKAIA LABORATORIIA (Petrozavodsk Hydrometeorological Laboratory), Petrozavodsk. Under jurisdiction of the Northwestern Administration of GUGMS No. 55, located in Lenin-

grad.

157. KAREL'SKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Karelian National Economic Council), Petrozavodsk. Chairman in 1959: A. Kudriavtsev. Established in 1957. In Nov. 1962, merged with the Arkhangel'sk National Economic Council (No. 169) to form the Northwestern National Economic Council (Severo-Zapadnyi sovet narodnogo khoziaistva).
Publication: Tekhniko-ekonomicheskii biulleten', no. 1-4, 1958.

158. TSENTRAL'NAIA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA LABORATORIIA STROIMATERIALOV (Central Building Materials Research Laboratory). Seems to belong to No. 157.

159. PETROZAVODSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI UNIVERSITET (Petrozavodsk State University), Petrozavodsk. Its Gridinskaya Biological station was in operation in 1945-50. Publications: Trudy, 1948- ; Uchenye zapiski, 1947- .

160. Petrozavodskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. KONCHEZERSKAIA AGROBIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA I BOTANICHESKII SAD (Konchezersk Agrobiological Station and Botanical Garden). Affiliated with No. 159.

161. KAREL'SKII PEDAGOGICHESKII INSTITUT. (Karelian Pedagogical Institute), Petrozavodsk. Publication: Uchenye zapiski, v. 1-10, 1939-60.

162. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. KAREL'SKII OTDEL (Karelian Division), Petrozavodsk. A branch of No. 85.

163. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoe obshchestvo lesnoi promyshlennosti. KAREL'SKOE RESPUBLIKANSKOE PRAVLENIE (Karelian Republic Board of Administration), Petrozavodsk. An agency of No. 89.

164. SOIUZ PISATELEI KAREL'SKOI ASSR. (Writers' Association of the Karelian ASSR), Petrozavodsk. Publication: Na rubezhe, v. 23, 1962.

165. KAREL'SKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI ISTORIKO-KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Karelian State Local History Museum), Petrozavodsk.

166. UPRAVLENIE BELOMORSKO-BALTIISKOGO KANALA (The White Sea - Baltic Canal Administration), Medvezh'yegorsk.

167. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. KAREL'SKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA. (Karelian Agricultural Experiment Station of No. 5), Loukhi. Director in 1958: A.I. Kazantsev; since 1959, under jurisdiction of local authorities.

168. KEMSKAIA MOTORNO-RYBOLOVNAIA STANTSIIA (Kem' Motorized Fisheries Station), Kem'.

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA OBLAST'

169. ARKHANGEL'SKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Arkhangel'sk National Economic Council), Arkhangel'sk. Established in 1957; chairman in 1958: A.V. Baklanov. Its divisions, etc. include a lumbering and wood industry administration (Upravlenie lesnoi promyshlennosti i lesnogo khoziaistva), chief engineer V.S. Zadorin; division of material and technical supply (Otdel material'no-tekhnicheskogo snabzheniia), headed by Z. Lifshits; the Arkhangel'sk cellulose and paper combine (Arkhangel'skii tselliulozno-bumazhnyi kombinat); the forest combines "Arkhangel'skles" and "Onegoles"; the Dvina timber-floating trust (Trest "Dvinosplav"), and the Northern industrial research institute, No. 170.

In Nov. 1962, merged with the Karelian National Economic Council (No. 157) to form the Northwestern National Economic Council (Severo-Zapadnyi sovet narodnogo khoziaistva).

170. SEVERNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PROMYSHLENNOSTI, SevNIIP (Northern Industrial Research Institute), Arkhangel'sk. Established in 1958 as Research Institute for Study of Northern Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut po izucheniiu promyshlennosti Severa); under jurisdiction of the Arkhangel'sk national economic council No. 169, its activities apparently are limited to Arkhangel'sk Province. Director in 1961: A.V. Rogozin.

Its division, originally laboratory, of lumbering (Otdelenie lesozagotovok) is headed by R. Tanashev; it has also a fisheries division (Otd. rybnoi promyshlennosti), the Verkhovskiy saw mill, a pilot plant for developing methods of automation in lumbering; the Plesetsk forestry experiment station

(Plesetskaia lesnaia eksperimental'naia stantsiia); the northern forestry testing station (Severnaia lesnaia opytnaia stantsiia) at the Obozerskaya railroad station; a laboratory on labor protection and safety measures (Laboratoriia okhrany truda i tekhniki bezopasnosti) headed by I. TSybul'ko; lab. on forest transportation (Lab. lesotransporta).

171. TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoi promyshlennosti. SEVERNYI FILIAL (Northern Branch of No. 78). Had a staff of 24 scientific workers in 1957; probably absorbed by No. 170 in 1958.

172. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. SEVERNYI OTDEL (Northern Division of No. 85), Arkhangel'sk. It has sections for the study of the northern zone and the northern seas (Sektor po izucheniiu Severnogo kraia, Sektor po izucheniiu Severnykh morei) and an ethnographic section.

173. GEOGRAFICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO PO IZUCHENIIU SEVERA (Geographical Society for the Study of the North), Arkhangel'sk. Established in Arkhangel'sk in 1951, chairman in 1959: G. G. Bostrem; members chiefly local students.

174. SEVERNOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY (Northern Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). Possibly the same as the Arkhangel'sk agency, cf. No. 55. Its divisions include: a research institution (Nauchno-issledovatel'skoe uchrezhdenie).

175. AN SSSR. INSTITUT LESA I LESOKHIMII (Institute of Forestry and Wood Chemistry), Arkhangel'sk. In 1941, known as the Academy of Sciences' Base for Study of the North (Baza AN SSSR po izucheniiu Severa), in 1945 its Arkhangel'sk Field Station (Arkhangel'skii statsionar AN SSSR), in 1957 the Northern Division of its Institute of Forestry (Severnoe otdelenie instituta lesa AN SSSR). In 1959, after reorganization of the Institute of forestry No. 38, the Arkhangel'sk unit was given institute status as above, director: I. S. Melekhov, and in 1961 it was transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the RSFSR State Committee for Coordination of Research Work No. 16. It has two field stations, the Arkhangel'sk (Arkhangel'skii statsionar) mentioned in 1961, and the Murmansk No. 101. The institute's activities seem to be within European USSR, Siberia and the Far East covered by the Institute of Forestry and Wood in Krasnoyarsk No. 257.

176. TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut mekhanicheskoi obrabotki drevesiny. LABORATORIIA SUSHKI DREVESINY (Laboratory of Wood Drying), Arkhangel'sk. Mentioned in 1961, a branch of No. 71.

177. ARKHANGEL'SKII VODOROSLEVYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT, AVNII (Arkhangel'sk Algological Research Institute). Established as the Central Algological Research Laboratory (TSentral'naia vodoroslevaia nauchno-issl. laboratoriia), it had a staff of seven in 1957. Publication: Trudy, Sbornik 1, 1938.

178. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT EPIDEMIOLOGII, MIKROBIOLOGII I GIGIENY (Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene), Arkhangel'sk. In 1957, a staff of 12.

179. Poliarnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut morskogo rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii. ARKHANGEL'SKAIA RYBOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Arkhangel'sk Fisheries Station of No. 7).

180. SEVERNAIA (AVIO) BAZA OKHRANY LESOV (Northern Air Base for Forest Protection). A forest-fire control agency, for Karelia and Komi ASSR, Arkhangel'sk and Murmansk provinces; deputy chief: E. P. Gruzdova.

181. Severnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii. ARKHANGEL'SKAIA OPYTNO-MELIORATIVNAIA STANTSIIA (Arkhangel'sk Melioration Experiment Station). Established about 1914; a branch of No. 8, still active in 1958.

182. SOVET PO RABOTE S KHOLMOGORSKOI PORODOI SKOTA (Council on Kholmogory Cattle Research), Arkhangel'sk. Mentioned in 1961.

183. Vsesoiuznyi institut rastenievodstva. ARKHANGEL'SKII OPORNYI PUNKT (Arkhangel'sk substation). A branch of No. 66 set up in 1961 at the Arkhangel'skiy state farm; headed by P. N. IAgovoi.

184. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhivotnogo syr'ia i pushniny. ARKHANGEL'SKOE OTDELENIE (Arkhangel'sk Branch), Arkhangel'sk. Branch of No. 73, founded probably as its Northern zone laboratory No. 74.

185. OBLASTNOI POTREBITEL'SKII SOIUZ RYBOLOVOV, Obryblovpotrebsoiuz (Regional Consumers' Co-op for Fishermen), Arkhangel'sk. It has a procurement administration (Upravlenie zagotovok).

186. ARKHANGEL'SKOE OBLASTNOE OBSHCHESTVO OKHOTNIKOV (Arkhangel'sk Province Hunters' Society), Arkhangel'sk. It had 25 district branches with a membership of 9159 in 1958.

187. Soiuz pisatelei RSFSR. ARKHANGEL'SKII OTDEL (Arkhangel'sk Branch of No. 93), Arkhangel'sk. Publication: Literaturnyi Sever, Al'manakh no. 3, 1959.

188. ARKHANGEL'SKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI OBLASTNOI ARKHIV (Arkhangel'sk Province State Archives), Arkhangel'sk. It had a staff of eight in 1957.

189. ARKHANGEL'SKII OBLASTNOI KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Arkhangel'sk Province, Local History Museum), Arkhangel'sk. Staff of ten in 1957.

190. ARKHANGEL'SKII LESOTEKHNICHESKII INSTITUT, ALTI (Arkhangel'sk Institute of Forest Technology), Arkhangel'sk. Established in 1929, it had in 1957, departments of forest engineering, economics, and mechanics, and one of mechanical and chemical wood technology (Lesoinzhenernyi fakul'tet, Lesokhoziaistvennyi fakul'tet, Lesomekhanicheskii fakul'tet, Fakul'tet mekhanicheskoi i khimicheskoi tekhnologii drevesiny).

Publications: Trudy or Sbornik rabot, v. 1-13, 1934-49; Sbornik studencheskikh rabot, vyp. 2, 1959.

191. ARKHANGEL'SKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI MEDITSINSKII INSTITUT (Arkhangel'sk State Medical Institute), Arkhangel'sk. Publication: Sbornik trudov, v. 1-9, 1936-49.

192. ARKHANGEL'SKOE MOREKHODNOE UCHILISHCHE (Arkhangel'sk School of Marine Navigation), Arkhangel'sk.

193. ARKHANGEL'SKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI PEDAGOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Arkhangel'sk State Pedagogical Institute), Arkhangel'sk. Publications: Uchenye zapiski, no. 5, 1959; Sbornik trudov, no. 3, 1959.

194. MORSKOI RYBO-PROMYSHLENNYI TEKHNIKUM (Technical School of Marine Fisheries), Arkhangel'sk.

195. ELEKTROTEKHNIKUM SVIAZI (Technical School of Telecommunication), Arkhangel'sk.

196. ARKHANGEL'SKII OBLASTNOI INSTITUT USOVERSHENSTVOVANIIA UCHITELEI (Arkhangel'sk Provincial Institute of Teacher Training), Arkhangel'sk. Publication: V pomoshch' uchiteliu, 1953.

197. TEKHNIKUM SOVETSKOI TORGOVLI (Technical School of Soviet Commerce), Arkhangel'sk.

198. VECHERNII RABOCHII UNIVERSITET (Workers' Night University), Arkhangel'sk. Sponsored by the Arkhangel'sk cellulose and paper combine, cf. No. 169. Director: 1959, A.E. Popov.

199. PLODOVO-IAGODNYI PITOMNIK (Fruit and Berry Nursery). Located at Perkhachevo, 8 km. from Arkhangel'sk.

200. SEVERODVINSKAIA GOSUDARSTVENNAIA SELEKTSIONNAIA STANTSIIA (Severodvinsk State Selection Station), Severodvinsk. Livestock research farm with a staff of seven in 1957.

201. KHOLMOGORSKII OPORNYI PUNKT PO ZHIVOTNOVODSTVU (Kholmogory Cattle Breeding Substation), Kholmogory. In 1960 headed by M.V. Sletova.

202. KHOLMOGORSKAIA STANTSIIA PO ISKUSSTVENNOMU OSEMENENIIU ZHIVOTNYKH (Kholmogory Station for Artificial Insemination of Animals), Kholmogory. Mentioned in 1961.

203. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Agricultural Experiment Station of No. 5), Nar'yan-Mar. Established in 1938 at 67°39'N., it had a staff of twelve in 1957; a tundra plant nursery (Pitomnik dlia vyrashchivaniia posadochnogo materiala dlia tundr) to provide shelter belt plantings along the Pechora Railroad; meadow-improvement station (Lugomeliorativnaia stantsiia) at the Khodol farmstead on the Pechora River at 67°57'N.

204. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. OPYTNAIA OLENEVODCHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Reindeer Experiment Station), Nar'yan-Mar. Branch of No. 5, with a staff of twelve in 1957; it has a veterinary station at Izhma (Izhemskaia veterinarnaia stantsiia).

Polar stations: Khabarovo, Amderma, Yugorskiy Shar, Ust'-Kara.

KOMI ASSR and NORTHERN URAL

205. Akademiia nauk SSSR. KOMI FILIAL (Komi Branch), Syktyvkar. Founded in 1944 as the Academy's Komi Base, it became a branch in 1949. In 1961, the entire branch, its institutions, etc. were transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the RSFSR State Committee for Coordination of Research Work No. 16; its current status and name are not known. Chairman: P.P. Vavilov. Its institutions, etc. include the Geological and Biological institutes, No. 206 and 207; a biological or zoological station at Vil'gort (61°40'N.), now probably part of the Biological institute; and a soil laboratory.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-8, 1953-59; Istoriko-filologicheskii sbornik, no. 1-5, 1948-60; Izvestiia, 1959- .

206. AN SSSR. Komi filial. INSTITUT GEOLOGII (Geological Institute). Founded in 1958; headed by IU. P. Ivensen. It has a section of lithology, stratigraphy, and paleontology; another of geology and mineral fuels (Sektor geologii i goriuchikh iskopaemykh); and six laboratories, viz: for mineralogical and slick analysis (Laboratoriia mineralogicheskogo i shlikhovogo analiza), geomorphology of Quaternary deposits, spore-pollen analysis, chemical and spectral analysis (Lab. khimiko-analiticheskaia i spektral'nogo analiza), petrography and mineral ores (Lab. petrografii i rudnykh poleznykh iskopaemykh), hydro- and engineering geology.

Publication: Trudy, vyp. 2, 1962.

207. AN SSSR. Komi filial. INSTITUT BIOLOGII (Biological Institute); founded in 1961 to coordinate the research activities of nine existing laboratories: Radiobiology, plant physiology, geobotany and plant classification (Laboratoriia geobotaniki i sistematiki rastenii), plant acclimatization with a botanical garden (Lab. introduktsii rastenii s botanicheskim sadom), soil genesis and soil geography (Lab. genezisa i geografii pochv), soil chemistry and soil physics, forestry and

silviculture (Lab. lesovedeniia i lesovodstva), ichthyology and hydrobiology, ecology and experimental animal physiology; and a zoological station in the village Vil'gort, also listed in No. 205. A microbiological laboratory is planned.

208. KOMI SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Komi National Economic Council), Syktyvkar. Founded in 1957. Chairman in 1958, E.I. Lopukhov; deputy chairman in 1960, L. A. Kozlov.

The Council supervises six combines: Komi forestry No. 209, Pechora timber floating No. 210, Vorkuta coal No. 211, Pechora mine construction No. 212, Inta coal No. 213, Ukhta coal and gas No. 216; three trusts: Inta construction No. 214, Pechora coal geology No. 215, Voy-Vozh gas and oil prospecting No. 217; and the Komi-Nentsy geological administration No. 218.

209. KOMBINAT "KOMILES" (Komi Forestry Combine). Established prior to 1925 as the Northern Forestry Trust (Trest "Severoles"), it was divided in 1925 into North Komi, Pechora, and Mezen forestry trusts (Komiseveroles, Pechorales, Mezen'les) and two stock companies with British (Russangloles) and Dutch (Russgolandles) interests. In 1938 the stock companies were dissolved and the North Komi Forestry Trust reorganized as Komi Forestry Trust. In 1951 all three trusts (Komi, Pechora, Mezen) became the Komi Forestry Combine, now exploiting 94% of Komi forests. Two small local trusts are still in operation: Ust'-Vym and Luza (Ust'vymles, Luztransles). Since 1957 the Combine forms part of No. 208.

210. KOMBINAT "PECHORLESOSPLAV" (Pechora Timber Floating Combine of No. 208). One of its divisions is the Troitsko-Pechorsk lumber enterprise (Troitsko-Pechorskii lespromkhoz).

211. KOMBINAT "VORKUTAUGOL' " (Vorkuta Coal Combine), Vorkuta. Founded as Vorkuta Coal Agency (Upravlenie "Vorkutaugol' "), since 1957 part of No. 208. Chief in 1958, N. V. Sherstnev. It has a permafrost engineering office (Merzlotnaia geotekhnicheskaia kontora, MGK) and a labor management dept. (Otdel organizatsii truda), headed by G. Ananchenkov.

212. KOMBINAT "PECHORASHAKHTOSTROI" (Pechora Mine Construction Combine), Vorkuta. Under the jurisdic-

tion of No. 208. Chief engineer in 1960, K. Agabekov. Among its sections is an agency for sinking mine shafts (Upravlenie po prokhodke shakhtnykh stvolov).

213. KOMBINAT "INTAUGOL' " (Inta Coal Combine), Inta. Controlled by No. 208. It has an agro-biochemical laboratory on the Bol'shaya Inta state farm.

214. TREST "INTASTROI" (Inta Construction Trust of No. 208), Inta.

215. TREST "PECHORAUGLEGEOLOGIIA" (Pechora Coal Geology Trust). Founded in 1953 for the survey of the Pechora coal basin, including the Vorkuta and Inta deposits. Since 1957, part of No. 208.

216. UKHTINSKII KOMBINAT PO NEFTI I GAZU, "Ukhtakombinat" (Ukhta Combine for Petroleum and Natural Gas), Ukhta. Founded in 1929 as the Ukhta Multipurpose Expedition (Kompleksnaia Ukhtinskaia ekspeditsiia), it became the Ukhta and Pechora Trust (Ukhto-Pechorskii trest) in 1931, subsequently a combine as above; it is now part of No. 208. Its divisions include a central research laboratory (Tsentral'naia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia laboratoriia).

217. TREST "VOIVOZHGAZNEFTERAZVEDKA" (Voy-Vozh Gas and Petroleum Prospecting Trust). It is affiliated with No. 208 and is based on Voy-Vozh, 62°54'N. 54°58'E.

218. KOMI-NENETSKOE GEOLOGICHESKOE UPRAVLENIE (Komi-Nentsy Geological Administration). Under jurisdiction of No. 208. Chief in 1958, B.L. Afanas'ev.

219. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii ugol'nyi institut. PECHORSKII FILIAL (Pechora Branch of No. 76), Vorkuta. Reorganized as No. 220.

220. PECHORSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII UGOL'NYI INSTITUT, Pechor NIUI (Pechora Coal Research Institute), Vorkuta. Set up in the 1950's through reorganization of No. 219.

221. TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut "Podzemshakhtostroi". VORKUTSKII OPORNYI PUNKT (Vorkuta Substation), Vorkuta. Branch of No. 77, founded about 1960.

222. KOMI GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU I NAUCHNOMU ISSLEDOVANIIU LESNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, Komigipronilesprom (Komi State Institute for Wood Industry Planning and Research). It has a laboratory for wood industry economics (Laboratoriia ekonomiki lesnoi promyshlennosti).

223. KOMI GOSUDARSTVENNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Komi State Agricultural Experiment Station), probably near Sloboda. Director in 1960: G.I. Gagaev. Branches include an experimental farm no. 232.

224. KOMI GOSUDARSTVENNYI PEDAGOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Komi State Pedagogical Institute), Syktyvkar. Publication: Uchenye zapiski, v.1-9, 1941-60.

225. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. SEVERNOE OTDELENIE, SOIM (Northern Division), Vorkuta. Founded in 1958 by reorganization of the Vorkuta Permafrost Station (Vorkutskaia n.-issl. merzlotnaia stantsiia, VNIMS), which was set up in 1936, had branches in Abezi (since 1938) and in Inta (since 1940), and was headed by V.K. IAnovskii (1936-41 and 1953-55), L.A. Brantsev (1941-49), I. IA. Tiutiunov (1949-52) and V.P. Bakakin (1955-58).

Publications of VNIMS: Sbornik statei, vyp. 1-2, 1942, Biulleten', 1956-58, and Otchety (published as monographs); SOIM: Trudy, vyp. 2, 1962.

226. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. KOMI FILIAL (Komi Branch of No. 85), Syktyvkar. Publication: Izvestiia, vyp.5, 1959.

227. Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo pochvovedov. KOMI OTDELENIE (Komi Division of No. 87), Syktyvkar; founded in 1957.

228. UPRAVLENIE SEVERNOI ZHELEZNOI DOROGI (Northern Railroad Administration), formerly known as the Pechora Railroad (Pechorskaia zheleznaia doroga). Divisions include a protective plantings section (Otdel zashchitnykh nasazhdenii); a Forest plantings station No. 229; and tundra plant nurseries (Pitomniki dlia vyrashchivaniia posadochnogo materiala dlia tundr) at Pesets, Seyda, and Kyk-Shor, respectively.

229. Upravlenie Severnoi zheleznoi dorogi. OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA ZASHCHITNYKH LESONASAZHDENII (Protective Forest Plantings Experiment Station), at the Seyda railroad station. Tree nursery of No. 228. Chief engineer in 1961: N. S. Rusanovskii.

230. GORNYI TEKHNIKUM (Mining Technical School), Vorkuta. Specializes in underground coal-mining operations.

231. KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Local History Museum), Vorkuta. Founded about 1959, and located in the Coal Institute building. For Vorkuta see also No. 225, and 211, 212, and 220.

232. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. PECHORSKAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Pechora Agricultural Experiment Station of No. 5), located near Pechora at 65° 27′ N. 52°18′E. The oldest such enterprise in the Far North, founded in 1908 by A. V. Zhuravskii, pioneer in northern agriculture; since 1959, under jurisdiction of No. 223.

233. PECHORSKOE OPYTNOE POLE (Pechora Experimental Plot), Pechora. Apparently the same as No. 232.

234. PECHORSKAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA ZHIVOTNOVODSTVA (Pechora Livestock Experiment Station), Pechora.

235. IZHMO-PECHORSKAIA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA VETERINARNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Izhma-Pechora Veterinary Research Experiment Station), Pechora.

236. PECHORSKII RECHNOI TEKHNIKUM (Pechora Technical School of River Navigation), Pechora.

237. GORNO-NEFTIANOI TEKHNIKUM (Technical School for Petroleum Engineering), Ukhta. Specializes in oil- and gas-drilling and well development.

238. PECHORSKII TEKHNIKUM ZHELEZNODOROZHNOGO TRANSPORTA (Pechora Technical School of Railroad Transportation), Ukhta.

239. PECHORSKO-ILYCHSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI ZAPOVEDNIK (Pechora-Ilych State Preserve). Founded

about 1933. Under jurisdiction of No. 72. It has a central base at Yaksha; an experimental elk-domestication farm set up in 1949; an experimental elk shoot (Eksperimental'noe losepromyslovoe khoziaistvo) carried on since 1955-56 in corrals along the seasonal migration routes; and an elk industry training, production, and research center (Losepromyslovaia uchebno-proizvodstvennaia i nauchnaia baza) founded in 1958.
Publication: Trudy, no. 1-8, 1940-59.

240. Akademiia nauk SSSR. URAL'SKII FILIAL (Ural Branch), Sverdlovsk. Founded in 1932. In 1961, the entire branch was transferred from the Academy of Sciences to the RSFSR State Committee for Coordination of Research Work No. 16; its current status and name are not known. Chairman: I. P. Bardin. It has institutes of Biology No. 241, Mining and geology No. 243, and Geophysics (Institut geofiziki); a Commission for nature protection No. 243, section on economic research (Otdel ekonomicheskikh issledovanii) and the field station at the Kungur ice cave (Kungurskii statsionar).
Publication: Trudy, v. 1-10, 1933-41; Trudy instituta geofiziki, vyp. 2, 1962.

241. AN SSSR. Ural'skii filial. INSTITUT BIOLOGII (Biological Institute). Its divisions include the Salekhard field station No. 302. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-29, 1946-62.

242. AN SSSR. Ural'skii filial. KOMISSIIA PO OKHRANE PRIRODY (Commission for Nature Protection). Founded in 1957. Publication: Okhrana prirody na Urale, vyp. 1, 1960.

243. AN SSSR. Ural'skii filial. GORNO-GEOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT(Institute of Mining and Geology), Sverdlovsk. Founded approx. 1938. In 1961, a separate Institute of Mining (Institut gornogo dela) was set up with seven laboratories. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-57, 1940-61; Trudy instituta gornogo dela, v. 1-2, 1961-62.

244. SVERDLOVSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI (Sverdlovsk Wood Industry Research Institute). Northern Ural is included in the area of its activities.

245. Soiuz pisatelei RSFSR. SVERDLOVSKOE OTDELENIE (Sverdlovsk Branch of No. 93), Sverdlovsk. Publication: Ural, Literaturno-khudozhestvennyi al'manakh, 1957-62.

SIBERIA IN GENERAL

246. Akademiia nauk SSSR. SIBIRSKOE OTDELENIE, SOAN (Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences), Novosibirsk. Founded in 1957; located partly in the new, so-called "Academic town" near Novosibirsk, and partly at a site near Irkutsk. It was to supervise all Siberian branches of the Academy of Sciences and to comprise thirteen institutes, which increased in number, however, and tended to duplicate the main institutions of the Academy. By the end of 1961, the Siberian Division and its branches supervised over fifty institutions concerned at least in part with problems of the Far North. How it has been affected by the reorganization of the Academy under the April 3, 1961 decree (cf. No. 15-19) is not known, nor are its new relations with the Academy clear. Also unclear is the current status of its subsidiaries No. 247-272, of the Yakut and Far Eastern branches No. 358 and 462, the Institute of permafrostology No. 386, the Northeastern and Sakhalin general research institutes No. 425 and 509.

It has several scientific councils, including Scientific Technical Council for Cold Resistance (Nauchno-tekhnicheskii sovet po khladnostoikosti) and several laboratories, including Laboratory of Ice Thermics (Laboratoriia ledotermiki).

Chairman: Mikhail Alekseevich Lavrent'ev; vice-chairmen: S. A. Kristianovich and T. F. Gorbachev.

Publications: Izvestiia, 1958-62; Geologiia i geofizika, v. 1-2, 1961-62; Zhurnal prikladnoi mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoi fiziki, v. 1-2, 1961-62.

247. Akademiia nauk SSSR. ZAPADNO-SIBIRSKII FILIAL (West Siberian Branch), Novosibirsk. Founded in 1944. Chairman in 1944-51, A. A. Skochinskii; 1958, T. F. Gorbachev. The West Siberian Branch was closed in January 1959, and its institutions absorbed by the Siberian Division No. 246. It had departments of economic research, and farm mechanization (Otdel mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva); institutes of biology, geology, and of transportation and power engineering (Transportno-energeticheskii institut); also a laboratory of rock pressure (Laboratoriia gornogo davleniia) founded in 1958; and a botanical garden.

Publications: Izvestiia: Seriia biologicheskaia, 1946-51; and Seriia geologicheskaia, 1946- ; Trudy po lesnomu khoziaistvu, 1954- .

248. Akademiia nauk SSSR. VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKII FILIAL (East Siberian Branch), Irkutsk. Chairman: V. A.

Krotov: 1962, L. A. Melent'ev. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-42, 1954-61.

249. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. SIBIRSKII INSTITUT GEOGRAFII (Siberian Institute of Geography), Irkutsk. Founded in 1958. It is also known as the Institute of Geography of Siberia (Institut geografii Sibiri), and the Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East (Institut geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka). Director: I. P. Gerasimov.

250. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. SIBIRSKII SOVET EKSPEDITSIONNYKH ISSLEDOVANII (Siberian Council for Expeditionary Research). Founded in 1958. Chairman: N. N. Nekrasov.

251. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. KOMISSIIA PO OKHRANE PRIRODY (Commission for Nature Conservation). Chairman: A. A. Trofimuk; 1961- , G. V. Krylov; deputy chairman: N. N. Nekrasov. It has local agencies in Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Ulan-Ude, Vladivostok, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke.

252. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT GEOLOGII I GEOKHIMII (Institute of Geology and Geochemistry). cf. No. 274. Director: A. A. Trofimuk.

253. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKII GEOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (East Siberian Geological Institute), Irkutsk. Director: M. M. Odintsov. In 1962 renamed: Earth's Crust Institute (Institut zemnoi kory).

254. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. BIOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Biological Institute). Director in 1961: A. Cherepanov. Divisions include a Section of forestry and forest melioration (Otdel lesa i lesomelioratsii) headed by G. V. Krylov, and a Laboratory of insect microbiology (Laboratoriia mikrobiologii nasekomykh).
Publication: Trudy, v. 1-7, 1956-61.

255. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKII BIOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (East Siberian Biological Institute). Director in 1961: F. E. Reimers.

256. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. LIMNOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Limnological Institute), Listvennichnoye. Developed in 1961 from the Baykal Limnological Station for the

study of eastern and far eastern Siberian lakes; northern areas included. Director: G.I. Galazii. It has nine laboratories, viz: morphology of lake trenches and bottom sediments (Laboratoriia morfologii ozernykh kotlovanov i donnykh otlozhenii), paleolimnology, plankton and benthos, microbiology, ichthyology, hydrology and hydrophysics, hydrochemistry, botany and dendrology, meteorology and climate.

Publication: Trudy, v. 2 (22), 1962.

257. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT LESA I DREVESINY (Forestry and Wood Institute), Krasnoyarsk. Established in 1959 through a reorganization of the former Institute of Forestry of the Academy of Sciences and its transfer from Leningrad to Krasnoyarsk, cf. No. 38 and 175. Director: A.I. Zhukov. It has a Larch-forest station No. 387.

Publication: Trudy, v. 50, 1961.

258. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. POSTOIANNAIA KOMISSIIA PO OBSHCHESTVENNYM NAUKAM (Permanent Commission for the Social Sciences). Set up in 1959. Chairman: I.I. Matveenkov.

259. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. OB''EDINENNYI UCHENYI SOVET PO EKONOMICHESKIM NAUKAM (United Learned Council for Economic Sciences). It held its first meeting Jan. 10, 1961.

260. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT EKONOMIKI I ORGANIZATSII PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA (Institute of Economics and Industrial Production Organization). Founded in 1958. Director: G.A. Prudentskii. It has section of history and philology (Sektor istorii i filologii).

261. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. LABORATORIIA PO PRIMENENIIU STATISTICHESKIKH I MATEMATICHESKIKH METODOV V EKONOMIKE (Laboratory for Application of Statistical and Mathematical Methods to Economics). Headed by L.V. Kantorovich.

262. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. TRANSPORTNO-ENERGETICHESKII INSTITUT (Transportation and Power Engineering Institute). Founded in 1950. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-11, 1951-61.

263. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT FIZIKI

(Institute of Physics), Krasnoyarsk. Set up through a reorganization of the former Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences in Krasnoyarsk. Also known as the Krasnoyarsk Institute of Physics (Krasnoiarskii institut fiziki).

264. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY. (Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine). Director: E. N. Meshalkin.

265. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT GORNOGO DELA, IGD SOAN (Mining Institute). Director: V.G. Sudnishnikov. Publication: Trudy, no. 1-3, 1958-60.

266. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. KHIMIKO-METALLURGICHESKII INSTITUT (Institute of Chemical Metallurgy). Publication: Trudy, no. 1-13, 1949-59.

267. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. UCHENYI SOVET PO PROBLEMAM VZRYVA. (Learned Council on Blasting Problems). Established by the All-Union Conference on Utilization of explosives in national economy, held in Novosibirsk, Feb. 16-20, 1959.

268. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. "SIBAKADEMSTROI" (Siberian Academic Town Construction Project). Headed in 1959 by L. IA. Gubanov.

269. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. BIBLIOTEKA (Library), Novosibirsk. The library of the Academy's Siberian Division has a planned capacity of ten million volumes.

270. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. SIBIRSKII INSTITUT ZEMNOGO MAGNETIZMA, IONOSFERY I RASPROSTRANENIIA RADIOVOLN (Siberian Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation), Irkutsk. Set up in 1960 by combining the Irkutsk Magnetic and Ionospheric Station (Irkutskaia magnitno-ionosfernaia stantsiia) and the Irkutsk Regional Bureau of Radio-forecasting (Irkutskoe zonal'noe biuro radioprognozov). Director in 1962: N. M. Erofeev. It has laboratories of terrestrial magnetism and electricity, ionospheric studies, radio wave propagation; an instrument construction bureau (Konstruktorskoe biuro); workshops, library, and a network of stations.

271. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. (SIBIRSKII ENERGETI-

CHESKII INSTITUT (Siberian Institute of Power Engineering). Founded in November 1960. It has laboratories of electric power and power networks (Laboratoriia elektroenergetiki i energeticheskikh sistem), water power, heat power, heat supply (Lab. teplosnabzheniia), industrial electric power (Lab. promyshlennoi elektroenergetiki), industrial heat power (Lab. promyshlennoi teploenergetiki).

272. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. TSENTRAL'NYI SIBIRSKII BOTANICHESKII SAD (Central Siberian Botanical Garden). Director in 1962: K. A. Sobolevskaia. Possibly the same as No. 273. Publication: Trudy, v.4, 1960.

273. SIBIRSKII BOTANICHESKII SAD (Siberian Botanical Garden), Tomsk. Founded in 1885. Director in 1960: N. Prikladov. It has some 2,500 plants; it belonged to Tomsk State University, and apparently has been reorganized as No. 272. Publication: Biulleten', v. 1-5, 1947-58.

274. SIBIRSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GEOLOGII, GEOFIZIKI I MINERAL'NOGO SYR'IA, SNIIGGIMS (Siberian Research Institute of Geology, Geophysics, and Mineral Raw Materials). Founded in 1957 by the Ministry of Geology No. 575, as the Institute of Geology and Geophysics (Institut geologii i geofiziki), and renamed in 1959; it has apparently been combined with the Institute of geology and geochemistry No. 252 and placed under jurisdiction of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences No. 246. Director in 1958: A. A. Trofimuk.

Publication: Trudy, vyp. 1-12, 1961.

275. SIBIRSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU PREDPRIIATII TSVETNOI METALLURGII, Sibtsvetmetproekt (Siberian Institute for Planning Non-ferrous Metallurgical Projects), Krasnoyarsk. Activities mentioned in 1958.

276. SIBIRSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PROEKTIROVANIIA GORNYKH MASHIN, Sibgiprogormash (Siberian State Institute for Mining Machinery Planning). Mentioned in 1960 in connection with coal mining.

277. SIBIRSKAIA KOMISSIIA PO BOR'BE S SILIKOZOM (Siberian Commission for Silicosis Control). Chairman in 1961: P. T. Prikhod'ko. Among its divisions are 13 local agencies in Siberian mining areas.

278. SIBIRSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA, SibNIISKhoz (Siberian Agricultural Research Institute), Omsk. Set up about 1936 in a reorganization of the Siberian Research Institute for Grain Economy (Sibirskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zernovogo khoziaistva). Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh rabot, v. 1-6, 1954-61.

279. SIBIRSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESNOGO KHOZIAISTVA I LESOEKSPLUATATSII, SibNIILKhE (Siberian Research Institute of Forestry and Forest Utilization). It has a timber floating laboratory (Lesosplavnaia laboratoriia).

280. IRKUTSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI UNIVERSITET (Irkutsk State University), Irkutsk. Its divisions include the Biological and geographical institute No. 281. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-5, 1932-51.

281. Irkutskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. BIOLOGO-GEOGRAFICHESKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT (Biological and Geographical Research Institute), Irkutsk? Branch of No. 280. Its scientific stations include one on Lake Baykal and one on the Angara River. Publication: Izvestiia, v. 1-8, 1924-39.

282. IRKUTSKII SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYI INSTITUT, ISKhI (Irkutsk Agricultural Institute), Irkutsk. Its zootechnical department has a Hunting science division No. 283. Publication: Izvestiia, 1935-60.

283. Irkutskii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi institut. OKHOTOVEDCHESKOE OTDELENIE (Hunting Science Division), Irkutsk. Section of No. 282, also known as the Chair of Hunting Sciences (Kafedra okhotovedeniia). Headed by V. N. Skalon. In 1954, it absorbed the Hunting science dept. of the Moscow fur and peltry institute No. 657, and is now the only higher school in the USSR for training professional hunters.
Publication: Sbornik trudov, v. 18, 1961.

284. Soiuz pisatelei RSFSR. NOVOSIBIRSKOE OTDELENIE (Novosibirsk Branch of No. 93), Novosibirsk. Publication: Sibirskie ogni, 1922-62.

285. Soiuz pisatelei RSFSR. IRKUTSKOE OTDELENIE (Irkutsk Branch of No. 93), Irkutsk. Publication:

Angara, Literaturno-khudozhestvennyi i obshchestvenno-politicheskii al'manakh, 1958-62.

286. SIBIRSKII LESOTEKHNICHESKII INSTITUT, SibLTI (Siberian Technical Institute of Forestry), Krasnoyarsk. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-28, 1936-58; Biulleten', 1952- .

287. SIBIRSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZHIVOTNOVODSTVA, SibNIIZh (Siberian Research Institute of Animal Husbandry), Novosibirsk. Founded in 1931. Publications: Trudy, 1934- ; Biulleten' nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii, 1956- .

288. SIBIRSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII VETERINARNYI INSTITUT (Siberian Veterinary Research Institute), Omsk. Founded by the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR. Publications: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov; Biulleten' nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii, no. 1, 1956.

289. SIBIRSKII METALLURGICHESKII INSTITUT (Siberian Metallurgical Institute), Novokuznetsk, the former Stalinsk. Publication: Trudy, no. 1-4, 1954-57.

290. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. BIURO FILIALOV I OTDELENII V SIBIRI I NA DAL'NEM VOSTOKE, "Sibirskoe biuro" (Bureau of Branches and Divisions in Siberia and the Far East). Branch of No. 85; popularly called the "Siberian bureau". Founded in 1959. Chairman: V. B. Sochava.

291. Vsesoiuznaia akademiia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh nauk. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khoziaistva. SIBIRSKII FILIAL (Siberian Branch of No. 626). Director in 1958: M. I. Tikhomirov.

292. Vsesoiuznoe paleontologicheskoe obshchestvo. SIBIRSKOE OTDELENIE (Siberian Division of No. 596). Founded in 1960. Chairman: B. S. Sokolov.

293. TREST "SIBGEOLSLIUDA" (Siberian Geology of Mica Trust). Founded by the Ministry of Building Materials Industry of the RSFSR.

294. ZAPADNO-SIBIRSKII AEROFOTOLESOUSTROITEL'NYI TREST (West Siberian Airphoto Forest Survey Trust). Headed in 1960 by I. S. Kuz'min.

TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST'

295. TIUMENSKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Tyumen' National Economic Council), Tyumen'. Established in 1957. Deputy chairman in 1960: A. TSarapkin. In Nov. 1962, merged with the Sverdlovsk National Economic Council to form the Ural National Economic Council (Ural'skii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva).

296. KOMBINAT "TIUMEN'LES" (Tyumen' Forestry Combine). Headed in 1958 by A. TSarapkin.

297. KONDINSKII LESOPROMYSHLENNYI KOMBINAT (Konda Wood Industry Combine). Founded in 1960 in connection with the construction of the Ivdel'-Narymkary railway from the Northern Ural to the Ob River. Director in 1961: M. Verkhoturov.

298. TREST "TIUMEN'NEFTEGEOLOGIIA" (Tyumen' Petroleum Geology Trust). Prospects for oil and natural gas in Tyumen' Province.

299. TIUMENSKII TREST "SEL'STROI" (Tyumen' Rural Construction Trust). Handles the construction on collective and state farms.

300. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. TIUMENSKII FILIAL (Tyumen' Branch of No. 85), Tyumen'. Founded in 1938.

301. TIUMENSKOE OBLASTNOE OBSHCHESTVO OKHOTNIKOV (Tyumen' Province Hunters' Society), Tyumen'. It has a dog-raising section (Sektsiia sobakovodstva).

302. AN SSSR. Ural'skii filial. Institut biologii. SALEKHARDSKII STATSIONAR (Salekhard Field Station), Salekhard. Branch of No. 241. Publication: Trudy, vyp. 1-2, 1959-62.

303. SALEKHARDSKAIA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA VETERINARNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA, NIVOS (Salekhard Veterinary Experiment Station), Salekhard. Founded in 1925 as Obdorsk Veterinary and Bacterial Institute (Obdorskii veterinarno-bakterial'nyi institut); in 1935 reorganized as above.

304. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. IAMAL'SKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Yamal Agricultural Experiment Station), Salekhard. Branch of No. 5; founded in 1936 near Salekhard at 66°31′N. and often called the Salekhard Station. It has a tundra plant nursery.

305. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khoziaistva. OBSKO-TAZOVSKOE OTDELENIE (Ob-Taz Division of No. 65), Salekhard.

306. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Salekhard.

307. MEDITSINSKOE UCHILISHCHE (Medical School), Salekhard.

308. ZOOVETERINARNYI TEKHNIKUM (Veterinary School), Salekhard.

309. DOM KUL'TURY NARODOV SEVERA (House of Culture for the Peoples of the North), Salekhard.

310. KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Local History Museum), Salekhard.

311. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. BEREZOVSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Berezovo Agricultural Experiment Station), located at 63°56′N. near Berezovo. Branch of No. 5; opened in 1936, closed in 1959.

312. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. KHANTY-MANSIISKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Khanty-Mansiysk Agricultural Experiment Station), located at 60°58′N. near Khanty-Mansiysk. Branch of No. 5; founded in 1936. Its sections include a fur farming division (Otdel.zverovodstva).

313. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhivotnogo syr'ia i pushniny. KHANTY-MANSIISKII OPORNYI PUNKT (Khanty-Mansiysk Substation), Khanty-Mansiysk. Branch of No. 73; headed in 1959 by N. Chesnokov.

314. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Khanty-Mansiysk.

315. MEDITSINSKOE UCHILISHCHE (Medical School), Khanty-Mansiysk.

316. OKRUZHNOI KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Local History Museum for the District), Khanty-Mansiysk.

317. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. KONDINSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL' - SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Kondinskaya Agricultural Experiment Station), Leushi. Branch of No. 5; set up in 1936 as a substation (Kondinskiy opornyi punkt).

318. KONDO-SOSVINSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI ZAPOVEDNIK (Konda-Sos'va State Preserve). Under jurisdiction of No. 72. Founded as the Northern-Ural Beaver and Sable State Preserve (Severo-Ural'skii bobrovo-sobolinyi gosudarstvennyi zapovednik). It covers an area of nearly 450,000 hectares, but may have been abandoned because of extensive oil and gas prospecting and the logging activities of the Konda wood combine No. 297. Current publications occasionally refer to this preserve as "former".

Polar stations: Ust'-Kara, Marre-Sale, Mys Kharasovoy, Mys Drovyanoy, Tadibe-Yaga, Gyda-Yamo.

KRASNOYARSKIY KRAY

319. KRASNOIARSKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Krasnoyarsk National Economic Council), Krasnoyarsk. Founded in 1957; chairman in 1960: P. F. Lomako.

320. KRASNOIARSKOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY (Krasnoyarsk Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service), Krasnoyarsk. Branch of No. 55.

321. KRASNOIARSKII INSTITUT TSVETNYKH METALLOV (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals), Krasnoyarsk.

322. Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury. KRASNOIARSKII KOMPLEKSNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT (Krasnoyarsk General Research Institute), Krasnoyarsk. Branch of No. 52; founded about 1958.

323. KRASNOIARSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Krasnoyarsk Agricultural Research Institute). Director A. Belozorov.

324. KRASNOIARSKII TREST SOVKHOZOV (Krasnoyarsk State Farm Trust), Krasnoyarsk. The Poloy and Polyarnyy state farms are under its jurisdiction.

325. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khoziaistva. SIBIRSKOE OTDELENIE (Siberian Division of No. 65), Krasnoyarsk. Former names: Siberian Ichthyological Laboratory (Sibirskaia ikhtiologicheskaia laboratoriia); Siberian Scientific Fisheries Station (Sibirskaia nauchnaia rybokhoziaistvennaia stantsiia); East Siberian Scientific Fisheries Station (Vostochno-Sibirskaia nauchnaia rybokhoziaistvennaia stantsiia).
Publication: Trudy, no. 1-7, 1911-48.

326. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhivotnogo syr'ia i pushniny. KRASNOIARSKOE OTDELENIE (Krasnoyarsk Division of No. 73), Krasnoyarsk. Headed in 1957 by K. Numerov.

327. Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo pochvovedov. KRASNOIARSKOE OTDELENIE (Krasnoyarsk Division of No. 87), Krasnoyarsk.

328. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. KRASNOIARSKII FILIAL (Krasnoyarsk Branch of No. 85), Krasnoyarsk. Publication: Izvestiia, vyp. 1, 1960.

329. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoe obshchestvo lesnoi promyshlennosti. KRASNOIARSKOE KRAEVOE PRAVLENIE (Krasnoyarsk Provincial Board of Administration), Krasnoyarsk. An agency of No. 89, mentioned in 1961.

330. Soiuz pisatelei RSFSR. KRASNOIARSKOE OTDELENIE (Krasnoyarsk Branch of No. 93), Krasnoyarsk. Publication: Enisei, Literaturno-khudozhestvennyi al'manakh, v. 1-32, 1940-61.

331. SOIUZNYI GORNO-METALLURGICHESKII KOMBINAT imeni Zaveniagina (Zaveniagin All-Union Mining and Metallurgical Combine), Noril'sk. Founded in 1935. Its divisions include a planning office (Proektnoe biuro) set up in 1938; a snow control section (Otdel bor'by so snegom), a Dept.

of commerce No. 332; four laboratories, viz: central chemical, construction materials, fuel oil (Laboratoriia zhidkogo topliva), permafrost; also state farms at Noril'sk, Dudinka, and Kureyka (Noril'skii, Dudinskii, Kureiskii sovkhozy).

Publication: Biulleten' tekhnicheskoi informatsii, 1949- .

332. Soiuznyi gorno-metallurgicheskii kombinat. UPRAVLENIE TORGOVLI (Dept. of Commerce), Noril'sk. This branch of No. 331 has a technical division headed by A. Popper, a culinary council (Kulinarnyi sovet), etc.

333. NAUCHNAIA TEKHNICHESKAIA BIBLIOTEKA (Scientific and Technical Library), Noril'sk. Started in 1938 and moved into its own building in 1953; this is the largest technical library in Siberia, with over 500,000 volumes in 1960. Publication: Informatsionnyi bibliograficheskii biulleten'.

334. PUBLICHNYE BIBLIOTEKI NORIL'SKA (Public libraries of Noril'sk). Over 30 libraries with a total stock of over 500,000 volumes in 1960.

335. GORNO-METALLURGICHESKII TEKHNIKUM (Mining and Metallurgical Technical School), Noril'sk. Organized in 1944, with 1200 students in 1958. Fields of specialization: development of ore deposits and placers (Razrabotka rudnykh i rossypnykh mestorozhdenii), mining electromechanics (Gornaia elektromekhanika), metallurgy of heavy non-ferrous metals (Metallurgiia tiazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov), industrial and public construction (Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo), ore concentration (Obogashchenie rud), heating and power equipment for industrial installations (Teplotekhnika v oborudovanii promyshlennykh predpriiatii).

336. Vsesoiuznyi zaochnyi politekhnicheskii institut. NORIL'SKII FILIAL (Noril'sk Branch), Noril'sk. A division of the All-Union Correspondence Course Polytechnical Institute set up in 1947 as an education consultation center. It has nine departments with 40 fields of specialized study.

337. DOM KUL'TURY METALLURGOV (House of Culture for Metallurgists), Noril'sk. Founded in 1942 as a club house for engineers and technical personnel of No. 331 (Dom inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov kombinata, DITR).

338. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. TAIMYRSKII OTDEL (Taymyr Division of No. 85), Noril'sk. Established in 1958; called also department (otdelenie).

339. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoe obshchestvo stroitel'stva. NORIL'SKOE OTDELENIE (Noril'sk Division of No. 674), Noril'sk. Had 425 local members in 1958.

340. NORIL'SKOE OBSHCHESTVO OKHOTNIKOV (Noril'sk Hunters' Society), Noril'sk. In existence since 1959.

341. ZAPOLIARNYI MUZYKAL'NO-DRAMATICHESKII TEATR (Polar Theater for Music and Drama), Noril'sk. Organized in 1941.

342. NORIL'SKOE LITERATURNOE OB"EDINENIE (Noril'sk Literary Association), Noril'sk. Founded by the local newspaper "Zapoliarnaia Pravda".

343. KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Local History Museum), Noril'sk. Set up in 1948 as a permanent exhibit or museum of the Noril'sk combine No. 331. Another collection in Noril'sk is some sixty thousand reproductions of work by Soviet and foreign artists; it belongs to I. V. Rekhlov, for twenty years a worker in the ore concentration plant, and parts have been exhibited in Noril'sk, Dudinka, and elsewhere in the USSR and abroad.

344. GIDROGRAFICHESKAIA BAZA GLAVSEVMORPUTI. (Hydrographical Base of the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), Port Dikson. Station of No. 1; headed in 1959 by G. S. Mikheev.

345. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. KHATANGSKII SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYI OPORNYI PUNKT (Khatanga Agricultural Substation), Khatanga. Section of No. 5.

346. IGARSKII LESOPROMYSHLENNYI KOMBINAT (Igarka Wood Industry Combine), Igarka. In operation since 1929. Director in 1958, A. S. Gusarov; 1960, V. M. Malias.

347. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. IGARSKAIA MERZLOTNAIA STANTSIIA (Igarka Permafrost Station), Igarka. Branch of No. 24, headed in 1959 by A. M. Pchelintsev. Research facilities include an underground

experiment laboratory (Opytnoe podzemel'e). Publication: Trudy, 1954-62.

348. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. IGARSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Igarka Agricultural Experiment Station). Branch of No. 5, located at 67°27´N. on Samoyedskiy Island in the Yenisey River, opposite Igarka.

349. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Igarka.

350. RYBOLOVPOTREBSOIUZ TAIMYRSKOGO NATSIONAL'NOGO OKRUGA (Taymyr National District Consumers Co-op for Fishermen), Dudinka.

351. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE NARODNOSTEI SEVERA (Normal School for the Peoples of the North), Dudinka. Founded in 1939 in Dudinka or Igarka and probably, the same as No. 349.

352. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. TURSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA. (Tura Agricultural Experiment Station), Tura. Branch of No. 5. Known in 1960 as the Tura Substation (Turinskii opornyi punkt); headed by V. Timofeeva.

353. EVENKIISKOE MEDITSINSKOE UCHILISHCHE (Evenki Medical School), Tura.

354. KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Local History Museum), Tura.

355. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. POTAPOVSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Potapovo Agricultural Experiment Station), Potapovo. Branch of No. 5.

356. TURUKHANSKII SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYI SORTOUCHASTOK. (Turukhansk Agricultural Test Plots), Verkhneimbatskoye. Headed in 1957 by A. N. Gasnikov, with M. A. Gasnikova chief agronomer. Closed in 1959.

357. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. IARTSEVSKII SEL'SKOKHOZIAIST-

VENNYI OPORNYI PUNKT (Yartsevo Agricultural Substation), Yartsevo. Branch of No. 5; started about 1939, closed in 1959.

Polar stations on the mainland of Krasnoyarskiy Kray: Mys Leskina, Sopochnaya Karga, Karaul, Ust'-Yeniseyskiy Port, Dudinka, Igarka, Mys Sterlegova, Ust'-Tareya, Kresty Taymyrskiye, Bukhta Eklips, Volochanka, Ust'-Taymyra, Lake Taymyr, Khatanga River, Mys Chelyuskin, Bukhta Zimovochnaya.

YAKUTSKAYA ASSR

358. Akademiia nauk SSSR. IAKUTSKII FILIAL, IaFAN (Yakut Branch), Yakutsk. Set up in 1947 as the Academy's Yakut Research Base (IAkutskaia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia baza AN SSSR); reorganized in 1949 and made Branch. Chairman: V. P. Dadykin; 1957-62, I. S. Rozhkov; Vice-Chairman: N. V. Cherskii. It has divisions of economics and geography (Otdel ekonomiki i geografii), headed by G. V. Naumov, and of power engineering (Otdel energetiki); institutes of Language, etc. No. 359, Geology No. 360, Biology No. 361, Diamonds No. 362, Cosmic physics, etc. No. 366; the Yakut multipurpose expedition No. 363; the Chuchur-Muran biological station No. 364; Seismic station in Yakutsk No. 367; Commission on nature conservation No. 368; Forest & vegetation resources Lab. 211, headed in 1960 by I. P. Shcherbakov, etc.
Publications: Trudy, 1956. Trudy, Seriia ekonomicheskaia, 1957-61. Trudy, Seriia fizicheskaia, 1955- . Trudy, Seriia geologicheskaia, v. 2-3, 1955, 1959. Nauchnye soobshcheniia, vyp. 3 and 4 1960. Voprosy geografii IAkutii, v. 1, 1962 (jointly with No. 393).

359. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. INSTITUT IAZYKA, LITERATURY I ISTORII (Institute of Language, Literature and History), Yakutsk. Founded in 1937 and affiliated with the Yakut Branch of the Academy of Sciences in 1947. Director in 1957: Z. V. Glagolev. Publications: Sbornik statei, 1955-62; Uchenye zapiski, 1951- .

360. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. INSTITUT GEOLOGII (Geological Institute), Yakutsk. Established in 1957 as successor to the former Geological and Geographical Institute and the Geology Division of No. 358. Directors: IU. P. Ivensen; 1959, I. S. Rozhkov. It has five sections: diamond geology; mineral fuels; non-metallic minerals; stratigraphy,

tectonics and lithology; ore deposits and metallogeny (Sektory: geologii almazov; goriuchikh iskopaemykh; nerudnykh iskopaemykh; stratigrafii, tektoniki i litologii; rudnykh mestorozhdenii i metallogenii); also an analysis laboratory and a geological museum.

361. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. INSTITUT BIOLOGII (Biological Institute), Yakutsk. In 1952 the Soils, Zoology, Botany, and Animal Husbandry divisions and the Biochemistry and Plant Physiology laboratories of the Academy's Yakut Branch were combined to form the Biological Institute. Its director to 1958, IA. L. Glembovskii; 1958, V.G. Zol'nikov; in 1962, V.A. Tavrovskii. It has three sections: zoology, soils, botany; three laboratories: biochemistry, plant physiology and microbiology.

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-7, 1955-61.

362. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. INSTITUT ALMAZOV (Diamond Institute). Plans to found the institute by 1961 were announced, but a laboratory of Diamantiferous Ore and Sand Concentration (Laboratoriia obogashcheniia almazosoderzhashchikh rud i peskov) seems to have been set up instead.

363. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. IAKUTSKAIA KOMPLEKSNAIA EKSPEDITSIIA (Yakut Multipurpose Expedition). Organized in 1950 by the Council for study of natural resources No. 25; placed under jurisdiction of the Academy's Yakut Branch in 1956.

364. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. CHUCHUR-MURANSKAIA BIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Chuchur-Muran Biological Station). Located 7 km. from Yakutsk. In 1962, reorganized as the Yakut botanical garden No. 365.

365. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. IAKUTSKII BOTANICHESKII SAD (Yakut Botanical Garden). Set up in 1962 by reorganization of No. 364. Its divisions include: dendrology, landscaping (Otdel dekorativnogo sadovodstva), plant acclimatization; a plant physiology lab.; seeds dept. (Semennyi kabinet); plant protection office (Biuro zashchity rastenii); and a meteorological station.

366. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. INSTITUT KOSMOFIZICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANII I AERONOMII (Institute of Investigations in Cosmic Physics and of Aeronomy), Yakutsk.

Founded in 1962 by reorganization and merger of the Laboratory of Physical Problems (Laboratoriia fizicheskikh problem) and the Geophysical Observatory (Geofizicheskaia observatoriia), formerly the Laboratory of cosmic rays (Laboratoriia kosmicheskikh luchei), headed in 1957 by IU. G. Shafer and in 1960 by N. P. Chirkov.

The Institute has seven laboratories and a Section of theoretical investigations (Sektor teoreticheskikh issledovanii); the Tiksi Polar laboratory of multipurpose geophysical investigations (Poliarnaia laboratoriia kompleksnykh geofizicheskikh issledovanii); the Zhigansk Laboratory of geomagnetic-ionospheric investigations (Laboratoriia magnitno-ionosfernykh issledovanii "Zhigansk"); Station for artificial earth-satellite observations (Stantsiia nabliudenii iskusstvennykh sputnikov zemli).

367. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. SEISMICHESKAIA STANTSIIA "IAKUTSK" (Yakutsk Seismic Station). Set up in 1958 to work in the Verkhoyanskiy Range area and in the Arctic zone.

368. AN SSSR. IAkutskii filial. KOMISSIIA PO OKHRANE PRIRODY (Commission on Nature Conservation), Yakutsk. Established probably in 1959 or 1960; its relationship to the Yakut branches of No. 92 and 251 is not clear.

369. IAKUTSKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Yakut National Economic Council), Yakutsk. Founded in 1957. Chairman in 1959: K. V. Vorob'ev. Under its supervision are the Yakut diamond, Aldan gold, Yakut construction, Vilyuy power, Tiksi construction, Yakut forestry, and Yakut fisheries trusts, respectively No. 370-376; and the Aldan mica trust (Trest "Aldansliuda").

In Nov. 1962, merged with the Magadan National Economic Council (No. 426) to form the Northeastern National Economic Council (Severo-Vostochnyi sovet narodnogo khoziaistva).

370. TREST "IAKUTALMAZ" (Yakut Diamond Trust), Mirnyy. Under jurisdiction of No. 369; founded in 1957. Director: V. I. Tikhonov.

371. TREST "ALDANZOLOTO" (Aldan Gold Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 369. Founded in 1923 as Yakut Gold Trust ("IAkutzolototrest"); in Dec. 1924, reorganized as above.

372. TREST "IAKUTSTROI" (Yakut Construction Project Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 369; headed in 1960 by E. L. Zhornitskii.

373. TREST "VILIUIGESSTROI" (Vilyuy Power Station Construction Project Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 369. It is to supply electric power to diamond industry enterprises in the Mirnyy and neighboring diamantiferous regions.

374. TREST "TIKSISTROI" (Tiksi Construction Project Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 369 or the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route No. 1.

375. GOSUDARSTVENNYI LESOPROMYSHLENNYI TREST "IAKUTLES" (Yakut Forestry Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 369. Founded in 1931.

376. IAKUTSKII "RYBTREST" (Yakut Fisheries Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 369. Seems to have been reorganized recently as a combine: IAkutskii "Rybokombinat".

377. IAKUTSKOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY (Yakut Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). Branch of No. 55. Controls the network of hydrometeorological stations in Yakutia.

378. PEDAGOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Pedagogical Institute), Yakutsk. Established in 1934; in 1956 reorganized as Yakut State University No. 379. Fields of study in 1956: Yakut and Russian languages and literature, history, mathematics, physics, natural sciences, and chemistry. Publication: Uchenye zapiski, v. 1-4, 1944-55.

379. IAKUTSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI UNIVERSITET (Yakut State University), Yakutsk. Founded Oct. 1, 1956 by a reorganization of No. 378. Head: A. E. Mordinov. Faculties of the humanities, natural sciences, technology, agriculture, etc. Approx. 2200 students. Publication: Uchenye zapiski, no. 1-9, 1957-61.

380. IAKUTSKII RESPUBLIKANSKII INSTITUT USOVERSHENSTVOVANIIA UCHITELEI (Yakut Republic Institute of Teacher Training), Yakutsk. Head in 1959: V. Afanas'ev.

381. IAKUTSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Yakut Agricultural

Research Institute), Yakutsk. Set up in 1957 by the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR. It has veterinary and animal husbandry divisions and several agricultural stations including: the Sergelyakhi test plots (Sergeliakhskoe opytnoe pole), approx. 62°02′N. 122°03′E.; Pokrovskoye experimental farm (Pokrovskoe eksperimental'noe khoziaistvo), known formerly as the Yakut State selection station (IAkutskaia gosudarstvennaia selektsionnaia stantsiia); Aldan substation (Aldanskii opornyi punkt); and the Tiksi agricultural station (Tiksinskaia opytnaia sel'skokhoziaistvennaia stantsiia), formerly part of No. 5.

Publications: Trudy, vyp. 1-3; Biulleten' nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii, v. 1-6.

382. IAKUTSKOE AEROGEODEZICHESKOE PREDPRIIATIE, IaAGP (Yakut Aerogeodetic Enterprise). Founded prior to1955; also known as the Yakut Aerogeodetic Institute(IAkutskii aerogeodezicheskii institut). Its divisions include a stereotopographic dept.

383. IAKUTSKAIA RESPUBLIKANSKAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA ZHIVOTNOVODSTVA (Yakut Animal Husbandry Experiment Station). Now probably absorbed by No. 381.

384. IAKUTSKAIA RESPUBLIKANSKAIA VETERINARNAIA BAKTERIOLOGICHESKAIA LABORATORIIA (Yakut Republic Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory). Probably now part of No. 381.

385. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. SEVERO-VOSTOCHNYI FILIAL (Northeastern Branch of No. 24), Yakutsk. Founded as Yakut Permafrost Research Station (IAkutskaia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia merzlotnaia stantsiia, IaNIMS); in 1956, reorganized as the Northeastern branch or department (otdelenie), with divisions of general geocryology, engineering geocryology, physical heat exchange, an experimental div. and an underground lab. In 1960 reorganized to independent status as No. 386.

Publication: Trudy, vyp. 1-2, 1958-60.

386. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. INSTITUT MERZLOTOVEDENIIA (Institute of Permafrostology), Yakutsk. Founded in 1960 by a reorganization of No. 385 along the lines of the central Institute of permafrostology in Moscow No. 24, and with all the permafrost stations in Siberia under its

jurisdiction. Director: P.I. Mel'nikov.

387. AN SSSR. Institut lesa i drevesiny. IAKUTSKII STATSIONAR PO IZUCHENIIU LISTVENNICHNYKH LESOV (Yakut Field Station for Larch Forest Study). Branch of No. 257.

388. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khoziaistva. IAKUTSKOE OTDELENIE (Yakut Division of No. 65).

389. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Institut tuberkuleza. IAKUTSKII FILIAL, IaFIT (Yakut Branch of No. 51), Yakutsk. Director: E. N. Andreev. It has a clinic with four sections, perhaps to be identified with No. 403; a microbiological lab. and a mobile anti-TB unit (Raz"ezdnyi protivotuberkuleznyi otriad). Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, 1953.

390. Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury. IAKUTSKAIA STANTSIIA (Yakut Station), Yakutsk. Branch of No. 52.

391. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhivotnogo syr'ia i pushniny. IAKUTSKOE OTDELENIE (Yakut Division of No. 73).

392. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoe obshchestvo tsvetnoi metallurgii. IAKUTSKOE PRAVLENIE (Yakut Board of Administration), Yakutsk. An agency of No. 90. Chairman 1960: IA. D. Pakhomov.

393. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. IAKUTSKII FILIAL (Yakut Branch of No. 85), Yakutsk. Founded in 1913. Publication: Voprosy geografii IAkutii, v. 1, 1962 (published jointly with the Academy's Yakut Branch No. 358).

394. Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo pochvovedov. IAKUTSKOE OTDELENIE (Yakut Division), Yakutsk. A branch of No. 87 with 13 members in 1958.

395. Vsesoiuznoe botanicheskoe obshchestvo. IAKUTSKOE OTDELENIE (Yakut Division of No. 88), Yakutsk.

396. IAKUTSKAIA KONTORA RAZVEDOCHNOGO BURENIIA, IaKRB (Yakut Office for Exploratory Drilling), Yakutsk.

397. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemnogo magnetizma, etc. IAKUTSKAIA IONOSFERNAIA STANTSIIA (Yakut Ionospheric Station of No. 62). Founded about 1957.

398. MUZEI IZOBRAZITEL'NOGO ISKUSSTVA (Museum of Pictorial Arts), Yakutsk.

399. IAKUTSKII RESPUBLIKANSKII KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI, IaRKM (Yakut Republic Museum), Yakutsk. Founded in 1891 by political exiles. Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh statei, v. 1-2, 1955-57.

400. IAKUTSKAIA RESPUBLIKANSKAIA BIBLIOTEKA im. A. S. Pushkina (The Pushkin Yakut Republic Library), Yakutsk. Publication: Bibliografiia IAkutskoi ASSR (1931-1955), v. 1, 1958.

401. TSENTRAL'NYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHIV IAKUTSKOI ASSR, TsGA IaASSR (Yakut ASSR Central State Archives), Yakutsk.

402. SOIUZ PISATELEI IAKUTSKOI ASSR (Yakut ASSR Writers' Association), Yakutsk. Chairman in 1957: V. Protod'iakonov.

403. IAKUTSKAIA RESPUBLIKANSKAIA BOL'NITSA (Yakut Republic Hospital), Yakutsk. Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh rabot, v. 1-4, 1943-53.

404. RECHNOE UCHILISHCHE (River-Navigation School), Yakutsk. Special fields of study in 1956: inland waterway navigation, ships' engines, waterways.

405. ELEKTROTEKHNIKUM SVIAZI (Technical School of Telecommunication), Yakutsk. Special fields of study in 1956: radio communication, regional telecommunications and radio.

406. SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYI TEKHNIKUM (Technical School of Agriculture), Yakutsk. Special fields in 1956: agriculture, zootechnics, veterinary sciences, farm mechanization.

407. LESNOI TEKHNIKUM (Technical School of Forestry), Yakutsk. Specialized in 1956 in forestry and land development.

408. MEDITSINSKOE UCHILISHCHE (Medical School), Yakutsk. Fields of study in 1956: medical aid, obstetrics, pharmacology.

409. KHUDOZHESTVENNO-MUZYKAL'NOE UCHILISHCHE (School of Music and Arts), Yakutsk.

410. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. KIUSIURSKAIA OPYTNAIA OLENEVODCHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Kyusyur Reindeer Experiment Station), Kyusyur. Branch of No. 5; since 1959 under local jurisdiction.

411. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. VERKHOIANSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Verkhoyansk Agricultural Experiment Station). Branch of No. 5, located at 67°33′N. Set up as a substation (Verkhoianskii opornyi punkt); closed in 1959.

412. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Vilyuysk.

413. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemnogo magnetizma, etc. IONOSFERNAIA STANTSIIA (Ionospheric Station), Tiksi. Branch of No. 62.

414. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. TIKSINSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Tiksi Agricultural Experiment Station). Branch of No. 5, located at 71°35′N. Set up in 1949; headed by M. M. Semenova; since 1959 under local jurisdiction.

415. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. VYSOKOGORNAIA MERZLOTOVEDCHESKAIA I GLIATSIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (High Altitude Permafrost and Glaciological Station). Branch of No. 24, on Mt. Muus-Khaya, also known as the Suntar-Khayata Permafrost Station (Suntar-Khaiatskaia merzlotnaia stantsiia). Set up for the International Geophysical Year, it was in operation between July 1, 1957 and Sept. 1, 1959; headed by N. A. Grave and, in 1959, by M. M. Koreisha.

416. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. CHUL'MANSKAIA GLIATSIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Chul'man

Glaciological Station), Chul'man. Branch of No. 24.

417. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. TOMTORSKAIA GLIATSIOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Tomtor Glaciological Station), Tomtor. Branch of No. 24.

418. GLAVNAIA BAZA AMAKINSKOI EKSPEDITSII DLIA POISKOV ALMAZOV (Main Base of the Amakinskaia Diamond Expedition), Nyurba. Chief in 1960: M.A. Chumak. Divisions include a laboratory for diamond grading (Laboratoriia sortirovki almazov).

419. GEOLOGICHESKII MUZEI AMAKINSKOI EKSPEDITSII (Geological Museum of the Amakinskaia Exped.), Nyurba

420. IAKUTSKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PROEKTIROVANIIA ALMAZNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, IAkutniiproalmaz (Yakut Research Institute for Diamond Industry Planning), Mirnyy. Director in 1960: A.F. Galkin.

421. ALDANSKII GORNYI TEKHNIKUM (Aldan Mining School).

Polar stations on the coast of Yakut ASSR: Bukhta Pronchishchevoy Marii, Ust'-Olenek, Taymylyr, Ostrov Stolb, Bukhta Tiksi, Tiksi Airport, Ostrov Mostakh, Chokurdakh, Tabor, Alazeya, Kresty-Kolymskiye, Ambarchik, Yuyedey, Ust'-Yansk.

MAGADANSKAYA OBLAST'

422. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE STROITEL'STVA DAL'NEGO SEVERA, Dal'stroi (Main Administration of Construction in the Far North), Magadan. Set up in 1931 as the State Trust for Road and Industrial Construction in the Upper Kolyma Region (Gosudarstvennyi trest po dorozhnomu i promyshlennomu stroitel'stvu v raione Verkhnei Kolymy); in the 1930's it became the "Dal'stroi" Trust of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (Trest "Dal'stroi" Narodnogo komissariata vnutrennikh del); and in the 1940's the Main Administration of "Dal'stroi" with the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR (Glavnoe upravlenie "Dal'stroia" Ministerstva tsvetnoi metallurgii SSSR). In 1957, it was absorbed by the Magadan National Economic Council No. 426. It had a frozen ground department (Otdel merzloty), headed by A.I. Kalabin, and one for technical in-

formation, agencies for geological prospecting and "Dal'stroi" projects (Upravlenie "Dal'stroiproekt"), a central bureau of construction, a geological and a power engineering lab. (Energeticheskaia laboratoriia).

Publications: Trudy, v. 1-10, 1936- ; Kolyma, 1939-59 (suspended 1946-49, resumed in 1950); Materialy po izucheniiu Kolymsko-Indigirskogo kraia, v. 1-7, 1938; Materialy izdannye upravleniem "Dal'stroia" za 1939-1955 gg., Magadan, 1956, 152 p.

423. GOSUDARSTVENNYI PROEKTNYI INSTITUT "DAL'STROIPROEKT" (State Planning Institute "Dal'stroiproekt"), Magadan. Same as "Dal'stroi" projects agency, cf. No. 422. Mentioned in 1958.

424. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZOLOTA I REDKIKH METALLOV, VNII-1 (All-Union Research Institute of Gold and Rare Metals), Magadan. Founded probably in the 1940's as a "classified" institute identified only by number: the All-Union Research Institute No. 1 (Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut No. 1); renamed and declassified in 1955, though still cited as VNII-1, abbreviation of the original name. Initially affiliated with the Ministry of Non-ferrous Metals of the USSR (Ministerstvo tsvetnykh metallov SSSR), the institute has been under the jurisdiction of the Magadan National Economic Council, No. 426, since 1957. It is also known as the All-Union Magadan Research Institute...(Vsesoiuznyi Magadanskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut...). Director in 1948-54: Semen Petrovich Aleksandrov; 1961, N.A. Shilo. Deputy-director in 1956, S.V. Potemkin; 1959, L.P. Matsuev. Its divisions include a permafrostology dept., the Arkagalinsk permafrost station, and laboratories for chemistry, mine-dust control (Pyleventiliatsionnaia laboratoriia), and absolute age determination of rocks (Laboratoriia opredeleniia absoliutnogo vozrasta porod).

Publications: Trudy in several series: Geologiia, Merzlotovedenie, Gornoe delo, Obogashchenie i metallurgiia, Mestnye stroimaterialy.

425. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. SEVERO-VOSTOCHNYI KOMPLEKSNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT, Severo-Vostochnyi KNII (Northeastern General Research Institute), Magadan. Established in 1960 for work on regional geologic structure, permafrost, ground-water distribution, etc. Director: N.A. Shilo. It has a laboratory of economics (Laboratoriia ekonomiki).

426. MAGADANSKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Magadan National Economic Council), Magadan. Set up in 1957 to supersede Dal'stroi No. 422. Chairman in 1959: S. V. Korolev. Its divisions include: Northeastern geological prospecting administration No. 427, Mining administration No. 428, a central bureau of construction headed by E.I. Bogdanov, motor transport administration with center at Myakit in Yagodninskiy District, forestry admin. (Upravlenie lesnogo khoziaistva) headed by A. Oginskii in 1960, a labor-and-wage standards research office (Normativno-issledovatel'skaia stantsiia) with a branch in Orotukan, etc.

Publication: Ezhemesiachnyi proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskii biulleten'.

In Nov. 1962, merged with the Yakut National Economic Council (No. 369) to form the Northeastern National Economic Council (Severo-Vostochnyi sovet narodnogo khoziaistva.

427. SEVERO-VOSTOCHNOE GEOLOGORAZVEDOCHNOE UPRAVLENIE (Northeastern Geological Prospecting Administration), Magadan. Under jurisdiction of the Magadan National Economic Council No. 426, or possibly the Ministry of Geology No. 575. It has local agencies for the upper Kolyma at Ust'-Omchug, middle Kolyma at Yagodnoye, the upper Indigirka, the upper Yana at Verkhoyansk, and the Srednekanskoye at Seymchan, respectively the Verkhnekolymskoe, Srednekolymskoe, Verkhneindigirskoe, Verkhneianskoe, and Srednekanskoe upravleniia.

428. Magadanskii sovet narodnogo khoziaistva. GORNOE UPRAVLENIE (Mining Administration of No. 426). Headed in 1959 by N.S. Sokolov. Its divisions include one on labor and wages (Otdel truda i zarabotnoi platy), headed in 1959 by I.K. Bondarenko; and the Northern, Western, Indigirka, and Ten'kinskoye mining development agencies.

429. OMSUKCHANSKII OLOVORUDNYI KOMBINAT (Omsukchan Tin Ore Combine), Omsukchan.

430. ARKAGALINSKOE SHAKHTOUPRAVLENIE (Arkagala Mines Administration), Arkagala. Administers these coal mines in northwest Magadan and their power station.

431. BERELEKHSKOE GEOLOGORAZVEDOCHNOE UPRAVLENIE (Berelekh Geological Prospecting Administration), Neksikan. Headed in 1959 by S.D. Rakovskii.

432. BERINGOVSKOE SHAKHTOUPRAVLENIE (Bering Sea Mines Administration), Ugol'naya Bukhta. Responsible for coal mining in the Ugol'naya Bay area.

433. IUL'TINSKII GORNO-RUDNYI KOMBINAT (Iul'tin Mines Combine), Iul'tin tin mines at 67°50'N. 178° 48'W. Director in 1960: E.I. Azbukin.

434. SHTAB PRIMORSKOI GEOLOGICHESKOI EKSPEDITSII (Maritime Geological Expedition Headquarters), Khasyn. Headed in 1959 by P.T. Uskov, it coordinates field work of the Anadyr', Okhotsk, and the Penzhinskaya Coast expeditions.

435. Dal'nevostochnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut lesnogo khoziaistva. MAGADANSKAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Magadan Experiment Station). A forestry base of No. 469; mentioned in 1961.

436. MAGADANSKOE OBLASTNOE UPRAVLENIE SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Magadan Province Agricultural Administration), Magadan. Possibly under jurisdiction of No. 426.

437. TREST "KOLYMSNAB" (Kolyma Supply Trust). It has a maritime office (Primorskaia kontora), and the Dubininskiy and Khorol'skiy state farms.

438. SEVERNAIA MASHINO-PROMYSLOVAIA STANTSIIA, SMPS (Northern Mechanized Hunting Station).

439. MAGADANSKAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA LABORATORIIA (Magadan Agricultural Laboratory).

440. MAGADANSKII RYBOPROMYSLOVYI TREST (Magadan Fisheries Trust). Administers the Nayakhan, Mechigmenskii, and Ust'-Magadan fisheries combines; and the Ploverskii sea-mammal hunting combine (Ploverskii morzverkombinat).

441. Tikhookeanskii institut rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii. MAGADANSKOE OTDELENIE (Magadan Division of No. 470).

442. AN SSSR. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem. POSTOIANNAIA KOORDINATSIONNAIA KOMISSIIA PO PROBLEMAM TRANSPORTA SEVERO-VOS-

TOKA (Permanent Coordination Commission for Problems of Transportation in the Northeast), Magadan. Branch of No. 40, founded in 1959.

443. Upravlenie grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota. MAGADANSKAIA AVIOGRUPPA (Magadan Aviation Unit), Magadan. Branch of No. 80.

444. KOLYMSKOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY (Kolyma Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service), Magadan. Branch of No. 55.

445. Ministerstvo tsvetnoi metallurgii SSSR. GORNO-GEOLOGICHESKII TEKHNIKUM (Technical School of Mining and Geology), Magadan. Institution of the Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR. Fields of specialization in 1956; geology and prospecting, development of ore deposits, electromechanics, topography, industrial planning, geophysical methods, fruit and vegetable cultivation, veterinary work.

446. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Magadan.

447. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. MAGADANSKII OTDEL (Magadan Division), Magadan. Branch of No. 85, set up in 1958.
Publication: Kraevedcheskii sbornik.

448. MAGADANSKII OBLASTNOI KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Magadan Provincial Museum), Magadan. Founded 1934. Publications: Kraevedcheskie zapiski, no. 1, 1957; Izuchaite rodnoi krai, 1959.

449. MUZYKAL'NO-DRAMATICHESKII TEATR im. Gor'kogo (Gorki Theater of Music and Drama), Magadan.

450. MAGADANSKOE OBLASTNOE LITERATURNOE OB"EDINENIE (Magadan Province Literary Association), Magadan. Founded about 1955.

451. AN SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniia. ANADYRSKAIA MERZLOTNAIA STANTSIIA (Anadyr' Permafrost Station), Anadyr'. Branch of No. 24, founded in 1935.

452. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. ANADYRSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKO-

KHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Anadyr' Agricultural Experiment Station of No. 5), Anadyr'.

453. MEDITSINSKAIA SHKOLA (Medical School), Anadyr'. Opened in 1954.

454. ANADYRSKOE PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Anadyr' Normal School), Anadyr'. Established in 1940.

455. SHKOLA KOLKHOZNYKH KADROV (School for Collective Farm Personnel), Anadyr'.

456. CHUKOTSKII KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Chukchi Local History Museum), Anadyr'. Headed in 1958 by N. N. Dikov. Publication: Zapiski, vyp. 1, 1958.

457. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva Krainego Severa. MARKOVSKAIA OPYTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA (Markovo Agricultural Experiment Station), Markovo. Branch of No. 5 set up in 1937 as a substation (Markovskii opornyi punkt).

458. DOM KUL'TURY (House of Culture), Markovo. Director in 1955: V. S. Andreev. A people's University of Culture (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury) at Selo Lavrentiya, Lavrentiya Bay, also has been mentioned in recent Soviet publications.

459. MAGADANSKOE MEDITSINSKOE UCHILISHCHE (Magadan Medical School), Debin.

460. LECHEBNYI VODNYI KURORT "TALALA" (Talala Waters Health Resort), Talala. Hot springs in a permafrost area, approx. 61°23'N. 152°45'E.

461. SHTAB MORSKIKH OPERATSII (Marine Operations Headquarters), Pevek. Also known as Ship Convoy Headquarters (Shtab provodki sudov); a division of the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, No. 1, at the Pevek polar station.

DAL'NIY VOSTOK

462. Akademiia nauk SSSR. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYI FILIAL, DVFAN (Far Eastern Branch), Vladivostok. Founded in 1932 as Far Eastern Division of the Academy (Dal'nevostochnoe otdelenie AN SSSR), raised to Branch in 1933. Its activities were suspended during 1939-43, resumed in 1943 under temporary Base status (Dal'nevostochnaia baza AN SSSR), moved to Vladivostok in 1946 and reorganized as above in 1949. Chairman in 1958, V.T. Bykov; 1961, A.S. Khomentovskii. It has chemistry, botany, zoology, water-power engineering, and water resources divisions, the Far Eastern geological institute No. 463, a botanical garden, and a taiga-alpine station.

Publications: Trudy, Seriia geologicheskaia, 1948-61, and Seriia botanicheskaia, 1937-56; Soobshcheniia, no. 10-13, 1959-60; Komarovskie chteniia; Vestnik.

463. AN SSSR. Dal'nevostochnyi filial. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYI GEOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Far Eastern Geological Institute). Founded in 1959 as a branch of No. 462.

464. Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PO STROITEL'STVU (Far Eastern Construction Research Institute), Khabarovsk. Branch of No. 52.

465. UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOI SLUZHBY DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA (Far Eastern Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service), Khabarovsk. Branch of No. 55.

466. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKII INSTITUT, DV NIGMI (Far Eastern Hydrometeorological Research Institute), Vladivostok. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-12, 1956-61.

467. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Far Eastern Research Institute of Agriculture). Initially, the Far Eastern Research Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Dal'nevostochnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemledeliia i zhivotnovodstva) with Kamchatka and Magadan included in its area of interest. Director in 1952: A. Novak. It has divisions of field husbandry (Otdel polevodstva) headed in 1958 by F.I. Platonov, agrochemistry and soil science headed by I.D. Tikho-

mirov, and mechanization headed by S. I. Gnedin.

468. Vsesoiuznyi institut rastenievodstva. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Far Eastern Experiment Station). Agricultural station of No. 66, mentioned in 1959.

469. DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESNOGO KHOZIAISTVA, Dal'NIILKh (Far Eastern Research Institute of Forestry). Director: A. A. TSymek. Divisions include: estimation and forest management (Otdel taksatsii i lesoustroistva), and selection and seed culture (Otd. selektsii i semenovodstva), both founded in 1961; a laboratory of soil science and tree chemistry, and one of wood sciences (Laboratoriia drevesinovedeniia); also twelve experiment stations; one of them in Magadan and one in Kamchatka, No. 435 and 489.

470. TIKHOOKEANSKII INSTITUT RYBNOGO KHOZIAISTVA I OKEANOGRAFII, TINRO (Pacific Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography), Vladivostok. Founded in 1926 as the Pacific Scientific-Industrial Station (Tikhookeanskaia nauchno-promyslovaia stantsiia); reorganized as above in 1929 or 1930. Directors: in 1931-33, V. D. Bolkhovitianov; 1949, P. L. Pirozhnikov; 1953, P. A. Moiseev; 1959, K. I. Panin. Deputy director in 1960: A. G. Kaganovich. It has branches in Magadan, Kamchatka, and Okhotsk, viz: No. 441, 488, and 507, others in the Amur region and on Sakhalin Island; a station on Tyuleniy and a substation on the Commander Islands No. 503; also several museums. Its personnel and facilities include over 250 scientists, and 18 sea-going vessels, among them the Ogon', Pelamida, and Nora.
Publication: Izvestiia, v. 1-47, 1928-60.

471. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE DAL'NEVOSTOCHNOI RYBNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, Glavdal'vostokrybprom (Main Administration of Far Eastern Fisheries). Deputy-director in 1959: M. I. Drozdov.

472. TIKHOOKEANSKII FLOT (Pacific Fleet). Created in 1932. Commander in chief in 1960: Admiral V. A. Fokin. Among its divisions is a hydrographic service (Gidrograficheskaia sluzhba flota).

473. Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. PRIAMURSKII FILIAL (Amur Basin Branch of No. 85). Also known

as the Khabarovsk Branch. Publication: Voprosy geografii Dal'nego Vostoka, v. 1-4, 1949-60.

474. Soiuz pisatelei RSFSR. KHABAROVSKOE OTDELENIE (Khabarovsk Branch of No. 93), Khabarovsk. Publication: Dal'nii Vostok, 1933-62.

475. Khabarovskii pedagogicheskii institut. SEVERNOE OTDELENIE (Northern Department), Khabarovsk. A branch of the Khabarovsk Pedagogical Institute, mentioned in 1960.

KAMCHATSKAYA OBLAST' & adjacent areas

476. KAMCHATSKII SOVET NARODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Kamchatka National Economic Council), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke. Founded in 1957; abolished in October 1959. Since December 1962, Kamchatka Province, Sakhalin, and the Maritime Province (Primorskiy Kray) have been the Far Eastern economic region with a Far Eastern National Economic Council (Dal'nevostochnyi sovet narodnogo khoziaistva) at Vladivostok.

477. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE KAMCHATSKOI RYBNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, "Glavkamchatkarybprom" (Main Administration of Kamchatka Fisheries). Supervises fisheries combines: Ozernovskii, Ust'-Kamchatskii, Zhupanovskii, and six in the Koryak National District: Anapinskii, Korfovskii, Ossorgskii, Khailiulinskii, Oliutorskii, and Khairiuzovskii; also the Floating crab canneries trust no. 478.

478. TREST PLOVUCHIKH KRABO-KONSERVNYKH ZAVODOV, Krabotrest (Floating Crab Canneries Trust). Under jurisdiction of No. 477. Opened in 1931. Director in 1951: IU. M. Kogan.

479. KAMCHATSKOE AKTSIONERNOE OBSHCHESTVO (Kamchatka Stock Company). Founded in 1927, dissolved about 1943.

480. KAMCHATSKOE GEOLOGICHESKOE UPRAVLENIE (Kamchatka Geological Administration).

481. KAMCHATSKOE UPRAVLENIE GIDROMETEOROLOGI-

CHESKOI SLUZHBY (Kamchatka Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke. Branch of No. 55.

482. AN SSSR. INSTITUT VULKANOLOGII (Institute of Volcanology) Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke. Director: B.I. Piip. Founded in 1962 by reorganization and merger of the Kamchatka geophysical observatory, No. 483, and Laboratory of volcanology, No. 29. The institute has ten laboratories; two volcanological stations (Kamchatka, No. 495, and Avachinskaia, founded probably in 1962); the Kamchatka multipurpose expedition (Kamchatskaia kompleksnaia ekspeditsiia); Kozyrevsk seismic station No. 500; an ionosferic station and a museum of volcanology in Petropavlovsk.

483. AN SSSR. KAMCHATSKAIA GEOLOGO-GEOFIZICHESKAIA OBSERVATORIIA (Kamchatka Geological and Geophysical Observatory), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke. Organized in 1958-61. Director: B.I. Piip.

484. Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut. KAMCHATSKAIA MORSKAIA NAUCHNAIA STANTSIIA (Kamchatka Marine Scientific Station). Branch of No. 63.

485. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zemnogo magnetizma, etc. KAMCHATSKAIA IONOSFERNAIA STANTSIIA (Kamchatka Ionospheric Station). Branch of No. 62; now part of No. 482.

486. SORTOISPYTATEL'NYI UCHASTOK KAMCHATSKOI OBLASTI (Varieties Test Plot for Kamchatka Province), Yelizovskiy District. An agricultural research station headed by K.I. Proshak.

487. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zhivotnogo syr'ia i pushniny. KAMCHATSKOE OTDELENIE (Kamchatka Division). Branch of No. 73.

488. Tikhookeanskii institut rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii. KAMCHATSKOE OTDELENIE (Kamchatka Division). Branch of No. 470.

489. Dal'nevostochnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut lesnogo khoziaistva. KAMCHATSKAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Kamchatka Experiment Station). Branch of No. 469 mentioned in 1961.

490. PETROPAVLOVSKOE MOREKHODNOE UCHILISHCHE (Petropavlovsk Navigation School), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke. Special fields of study include marine navigation, ships' engines.

491. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke.

492. MEDITSINSKOE UCHILISHCHE (Medical School), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke.

493. KAMCHATSKII OBLASTNOI KRAEVEDCHESKII MUZEI (Kamchatka Provincial Museum), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke.

494. KAMCHATSKAIA OBLASTNAIA BIBLIOTEKA (Kamchatka Provincial Library), Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke. Headed in 1959 by E. Zavodnova.

495. AN SSSR. Laboratoriia vulkanologii. KAMCHATSKAIA VULKANOLOGICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Kamchatka Volcanological Station), Klyuchi. Branch of No. 29; founded in 1935. Director in 1956: G.S. Gorshkov. Has a seismic station in Kozyrevsk No. 500. Publication: Biulleten', v. 1-32, 1937-62. No. 495 has been made a branch of No. 482.

496. PEDAGOGICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Normal School), Tigil'.

497. KAMCHATSKAIA OBLASTNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA STANTSIIA PO POLEVODSTVU I ZHIVOTNOVODSTVU (Kamchatka Province Agricultural Station for Field and Animal Husbandry), Mil'kino.

498. SANATORIIA SERNYKH GORIACHIKH VOD (Sulfuric Hot Springs Sanatorium), Nachiki.

499. KRONOTSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI ZAPOVEDNIK (Kronotskiy State Preserve), Kronoki. Under jurisdiction of No. 72. Publication: Trudy, v. 1, 1948.

500. KOZYREVSKAIA SEISMICHESKAIA STANTSIIA (Kozyrevsk Seismic Station), Kozyrevsk. Branch of No. 495; set up in 1958.

501. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut sel'skogo khoziaistva

Krainego Severa. SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA (Agricultural Experiment Station), Palana. Branch of No. 5.

502. ZAPOVEDNIK MORSKIKH BOBROV. A sea-otter reserve on Bering Island under jurisdiction of No. 72.

503. Tikhookeanskii institut rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii. KOMANDORSKII OPORNYI PUNKT (Commander Islands Substation), Komandorskie Ostrova. Part of No. 470.

504. Arkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. KOMANDORSKAIA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA STANTSIIA (Commander Islands Research Station), Komandorskiye Ostrova. Branch of No. 2; opened in 1936, closed about 1941.

505. TSentral'naia nauchno-issledovatel'skaia laboratoriia pushnogo khoziaistva. OPORNYI PUNKT NA KOMANDORSKIKH OSTROVAKH (Substation on the Commander Islands). Branch of No. 75 at Nikol'skoye, set up in 1952.

506. SELO NIKOL'SKOYE. The village of Nikol'skoye on Bering Island houses the Council of the Aleut National District (Sovet Aleutskogo natsional'nogo raiona), it has a house of culture, a ten-grade school, library, hospital, the publishing office of the District newspaper "Aleutskaia zvezda", and a sea-mammal hunting combine (Zverokombinat).

507. Tikhookeanskii institut rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii. OKHOTSKOE OTDELENIE (Okhotsk Division of No. 470), Okhotsk. Located on the Kuytuy River, it was headed in 1956 by A. I. Roganov. It has a laboratory known as Okhotskaia laboratoriia TINRO.

508. OKHOTSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI RYBNYI TREST (Okhotsk State Fisheries Trust), Okhotsk. One of the largest in the Soviet Union.

509. AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. SAKHALINSKII KOMPLEKSNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT, Sakhalinskii KNII (Sakhalin General Research Institute), Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Chairman in 1958: G. A. Khel'kvist. Founded in 1946 as the Academy's Research Base (Nauchno-issledovatel'skaia baza AN SSSR); it was reorganized in 1949 as Sakhalin Branch (Sakhalinskii filial AN SSSR); in 1955, it

was named as above and affiliated with the Siberian Division of the Academy, No. 246. It has laboratories for mineral fuels (Laboratoriia goriuchikh iskopaemykh), applied geophysics, geophysical investigation of wells (Lab. geofizicheskikh issledovanii v skvazhinakh), volcanology, and for zoology with a biological station on Moneron Island. Publications: Soobshcheniia Sakhalinskogo filiala, v. 1-8, 1954-59; Trudy, v. 1-19, 1930-61.

ORGANIZATIONS

FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTH

General Organizations

510. KOMITET SODEISTVIIA NARODNOSTIAM SEVERNYKH OKRAIN (Committee for Assistance to Peoples of Northern Fringe Areas). Organized June 20, 1924, closed in 1935 when its functions were transferred to the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route No. 1.

511. INSTITUT NARODOV SEVERA (Institute of the Peoples of the North), Leningrad. Founded in 1925 as Northern Section of the Workers High School at Leningrad State University, cf. No. 60 (Severnoe otdelenie pri rabfake LGU), and reorganized in 1926 as Workers High School of the Peoples of the North, Leningrad State University (Rabfak narodov Severa LGU); in 1927 it became the Northern Dept. of the University (Severnyi fakul'tet LGU), and in 1930 as above. Closed in 1941 because of the war, it reopened as No. 61. Its departments included a research association; sections of history and ethnography, economics, pedagogical sciences, and anthropology; a commission on the art of the peoples of the North (Komissiia iskusstva narodov Severa); etc.

Publications: Izvestiia, no. 1-7, 1936; Trudy: several series.

Natsional'nyye Okruga
(National Districts)

NENETSKIY NATSIONAL'NYY OKRUG (Nentsy National District). Founded July 15, 1929; 174.3 thousand sq. km. in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast'; population in 1959: 45,000; 29, including 4 secondary,schools. Center at Nar'yan-Mar.

YAMALO-NENETSKII NATSIONAL'NYY OKRUG (Yamal-Nentsy National District). Founded Dec. 10, 1930; area: 670.4 thousand sq. km. in Tyumenskaya Oblast'; population in 1959: 63,000; ethnic composition in 1956: 42% Russian, 22% Samoyed (Nentsy), 9% Ostyak (Khanty), 8% Zyryan (Komi); 67 schools in 1957 including 11 secondary. Center at Salekhard.

KHANTY-MANSIYSKIY NATSIONAL'NYY OKRUG (Khanty-Mansi National District). Founded Dec. 10, 1930 as Ostyako-Vogul'skiy natsional'nyy okrug; and re-named as above in 1940; area: 558 thousand sq. km. in Tyumenskaya Oblast'; population in 1959: 125,000; ethnic composition in

1939: 80% Russian, 20% other, i.e. Ostyak, Vogul, also Samoyed; 235 schools. Center at Khanty-Mansiysk.

TAYMYRSKIY NATSIONAL'NYI OKRUG (Taymyr National District). Founded Dec. 10, 1930; area: 820 thousand sq. km. in Krasnoyarskiy Kray; population in 1959: 33,000; 48, including 5 secondary, schools in 1954; these population and school data do not include Noril'sk. Center at Dudinka.

EVENKIYSKIY NATSIONAL'NYY OKRUG (Evenki National District). Founded Dec. 10, 1930; area: 740.5 thousand sq. km. in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Population in 1959: 10,000, the majority Russian; over 20 schools including 3 secondary. Center at Tura.

CHUKOTSKIY NATSIONAL'NYY OKRUG (Chukchi National District). Founded on Dec. 10, 1930, a 720 thousand sq. km. area in Magadanskaya Oblast'; population in 1959: 47,000, majority Chukchi; over 60 schools including 11 secondary. Center at Anadyr'.

KORYAKSKIY NATSIONAL'NYY OKRUG (Koryak National District). Founded Dec. 10, 1930; a 393 thousand sq. km. area in Kamchatskaya Oblast'; population in 1959: 28,000, the majority Koryak. Center at Palana.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN ARCTIC RESEARCH

selective list

Education, Scientific Information, Science in General

512. MINISTERSTVO VYSSHEGO I SREDNEGO SPETSIAL'NOGO OBRAZOVANIIA SSSR (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR), Moskva. Founded in June 1959 by reorganization of the former Ministry of Higher Education. Minister: V. P. Eliutin. A similar ministry for the RSFSR (Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR) was set up in July 1959.

Publications: Vestnik vysshei shkoly, 1940-62; Srednee spetsial'noe obrazovanie, v. 1-9, 1954-62; Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii, published in several series from 1959-61, including Energetika, Geologiia i razvedka, Gornyi zhurnal, Lesnoi zhurnal, Radiotekhnika, Geodeziia i aerofotos"emka, Tsvetnaia metallurgiia; Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly, appearing also in several series from 1959-61, including: Ekonomicheskie nauki, Biologicheskie nauki, Istoricheskie nauki.

513. MINISTERSTVO PROSVESHCHENIIA RSFSR (Ministry of Education of the RSFSR), Moskva. Publications: Narodnoe obrazovanie, 1946-62; Doshkol'noe vospitanie, v. 1-35, 1928-62; Vecherniaia sredniaia shkola, v. 1-4, 1958-62; Fizicheskaia kul'tura v shkole, 1962; Nachal'naia shkola, v. 1-30, 1933-62; Shkola i proizvodstvo, v. 1-6, 1957-62; etc.

514. AKADEMIIA PEDAGOGICHESKIKH NAUK RSFSR, APN (Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the RSFSR), Moskva. Founded in 1943. President L. A. Kairov. 32 academicians and 69 corresponding members in 1958. The Academy has nine scientific institutes, including: Theory and history of pedagogics, Psychology, Handicapped children (Institut defektologii); Nationalities schools, with a Yakut branch founded in 1962; Natural sciences (Estestvenno-nauchnyi institut imeni F. P. Lesgafta, Leningrad).

Publications: Doklady, v. 1-5, 1957-61; Izvestiia, v. 1-116, 1945-61; Sovetskaia pedagogika, v. 1-26, 1937-62; Russkii iazyk v natsional'noi shkole, 1958-62; Sem'ia i shkola, 1946-62; etc.

515. MOSKOVSKOE OBSHCHESTVO ISPYTATELEI PRIRODY, MOIP (Moscow Society of Naturalists), Moskva. Founded in 1805 in affiliation with Moscow University. President in 1960: V. N. Sukachev. This major scientific institution

is organized in 15 sections: geology, mineralogy, paleontology, anthropology, zoology, biology, botany, geography, etc. Its Biulleten' appears in two main series: Otdel biologicheskii, v. 1-67; 1917-62; and Otdel geologicheskii, v. 1-37, 1922-62; it published also Materialy k poznaniiu geologicheskogo stroeniia SSSR, v. 1-15, 1941-53.

516. LENINGRADSKOE OBSHCHESTVO ESTESTVOISPYTATELEI (Leningrad Society of Naturalists), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-72, 1870-1961.

517. MOSKOVSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI BIBLIOTECHNYI INSTITUT, MGBI (Moscow State Institute of Library Sciences), Moskva.

518. VSESOIUZNAIA GOSUDARSTVENNAIA BIBLIOTEKA INOSTRANNOI LITERATURY, VGBIL (All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature), Moskva. Director in 1957: M. Rudomino.

519. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MUZEEVEDENIIA (Research Institute of Museology), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1957- .

520. AN SSSR. INSTITUT NAUCHNOI INFORMATSII (Institute of Scientific Information), Moskva. Founded in 1952; about 1955 reorganized as the All-Union institute of scientific and technical information No. 521, its former name however, is retained in publications.

521. VSESOIUZNYI INSTITUT NAUCHNOI I TEKHNICHESKOI INFORMATSII, VINITI (All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information), Moskva. Founded 1955 by reorganization of the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Scientific information No. 520, and placed under jurisdiction of the Academy No. 19, and the State scientific and technological committee No. 659; the role of the latter however, was probably taken over in 1962 by the USSR state committee for coordination of scientific research work No. 15. Director in 1961, A. N. Mikhailov; deputy director in 1959, A. A. Fomin. It maintains a laboratory for mechanization of information services (Laboratoriia mekhanizatsii informatsionnoi raboty) and one for electronics (Lab. elektro-modelirovaniia), the production and publishing combine (Proizvodstvenno-izdatel'skii kombinat VINITI), and a Branch office No. 522. Publication: Referativnyi zhurnal 1953-62, since 1961 in 16 series.

522. Vsesoiuznyi institut nauchnoi i tekhnicheskoi informatsii. FILIAL (Branch of No. 521), Moskva? Founded in 1956 by a reorganization of the Institute of Technological and Economic Information (Institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii). Publications: Biulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii; Zarubezhnaia tekhnika; Sbornik annotatsii o zakonchennykh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabotakh.

523. AN SSSR. INSTITUT PROBLEM PEREDACHI INFORMATSII (Institute for Problems of Information Transmission), Moskva. Founded in 1962 by a reorganization of the Laboratory of Information Transmission Systems (Laboratoriia sistem peredachi informatsii). It has seven laboratories. Deputy Director in 1962: A. A. Kharkevich.

524. VSESOIUZNOE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROSTRANENIIU POLITICHESKIKH I NAUCHNYKH ZNANII (All-Union Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge), Moskva. Founded in 1947, with S. I. Vavilov as chairman. The society has divisions (otdelenie) in all Union republics, autonomous republics, provinces, also in major towns and settlements, including arctic and far northern areas, with 1,139,000 members in 1962. It publishes pamphlets in 12 series since 1961: Istoriia, Filosofiia, Ekonomika, Nauka i tekhnika, Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, Literatura i iskusstvo, Mezhdunarodnaia, Biologiia i meditsina, Fizika i khimiia, Molodezhnaia, Pedagogika, Geologiia i geografiia.

Geography, Oceanography, Hydrology

525. Akademiia nauk SSSR. OTDELENIE GEOLOGO-GEOGRAFICHESKIKH NAUK (Dept. of Geological and Geographical Sciences), Moskva. Academic secretary in 1954: D. I. Shcherbakov. Publications: AN SSSR. Izvestiia, Seriia geograficheskaia, 1951-62; and Seriia geologicheskaia, 1936-62.

526. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GEOGRAFII (Geographical Research Institute), Moskva. Branch of No. 56.

527. GEOGRAFO-EKONOMICHESKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT (Research Institute of Geography and Economics), Leningrad. Possibly a branch of Leningrad State University No. 60.

528. NATSIONAL'NYI KOMITET SOVETSKIKH GEOGRAFOV (National Committee of Soviet Geographers). Founded in 1958, probably in connection with the International Geophysical Year.

529. AN SSSR. INSTITUT OKEANOLOGII, IOAN (Institute of Oceanology), Moskva. Founded in 1941 as Laboratory of Oceanology (Laboratoriia okeanologii); in 1946 reorganized as above. Director in 1958: V.G. Kort. In 1958 it had divisions of physical oceanography headed by A.D. Dobrovol'skii, chemistry headed by S.V. Bruevich, and marine technology (Otdel morskoi tekhniki) headed by N.S. Sysoev; and laboratories of marine meteorology under D.A. Drogaitsev, dynamics of the sea under V.B. Shtokman, bottom and coastal relief under V.P. Zenkovich, bottom sediments headed by P.L. Bezrukov, plankton under P.I. Usachev, benthos under L.A. Zenkevich, nekton under T.S. Rass, marine wood borers and bottom fouling (Laboratoriia morskikh drevotochtsev i obrastanii) headed by P.I. Riabchikov, and marine electronics headed by N.V. Vershinin. It has several research vessels: Vitiaz' since 1949, the 3900 t. Mikhail Lomonosov since 1957, the Sergei Vavilov, and the Petr Lebedev since 1961.
Publication: Trudy, v.1-56, 1946-62.

530. GOSUDARSTVENNYI OKEANOGRAFICHESKII INSTITUT, GOIN (State Oceanographic Institute), Moskva. Set up in 1943 by the Main Administration of the hydrometeorological service No. 55, superseding the Marine dept. (Morskoi otdel) of No. 63, founded in 1930. Director: 1957, 1959, A.A. IUshchak. It has departments of oceanography headed by V.A. Lednev, tides headed by A.I. Duvanik, and marine physics (Otdel fiziki moria) headed by E.A. TSikunov; laboratories of: sea chemistry under A.I. Simonov, marine estuaries (Laboratoriia morskikh ust'ev rek) under S.S. Baidin, instrument construction under IA. G. Vilenskii, and marine geology which seems to be closed; a methodology dept. is headed by S.G. Ivanov. There is a branch of the institute in Leningrad (Otdelenie v Leningrade, LOGOIN).
Publication: Trudy, v.1-70, 1931-62.

531. AN SSSR. MORSKOI GIDROFIZICHESKII INSTITUT, MGI (Marine Hydrophysical Institute), Moskva? Established in 1948 by reorganization of the Marine Hydrophysical Laboratory (Morskaia gidrofizicheskaia laboratoriia). In 1960 its divisions included the Black Sea and Kaliningrad branches; and laboratories of: theory of waves and currents

(Laboratoriia teorii voln i techenii), thermics of the sea (Lab. termiki moria), technical marine physics (Lab. tekhnicheskoi fiziki moria), hydrochemistry, hydromechanics, marine instruments, radioactivity of seas and oceans, sea currents, marine hydrology, marine meteorology and aerology. Research vessels: the 5960 t. Mikhail Lomonosov and the IU. Shokal'skii. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-25, 1948-62.

532. AN SSSR. OTDEL MORSKIKH EKSPEDITSIONNYKH RABOT (Department of Marine Expeditionary Studies). Set up about 1957; headed by I. D. Papanin.

533. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA OZEROVEDENIIA (Limnological Laboratory), Leningrad. Part of the Lake Baykal Limnological Station (Baikal'skaia limnologicheskaia stantsiia) set up in 1928, was converted into this laboratory in 1945, with D. V. Nalivkin its deputy director. In 1961, according to the trend in the Academy institutions, the laboratory was placed under jurisdiction of the RSFSR State Committee for Coordination of Research Work No. 16.
Publication: Trudy, v. 1-10, 1950-60.

534. VYSSHEE VOENNO-MORSKOE GIDROGRAFICHESKOE UCHILISHCHE (Higher Naval Hydrographic School).

Astronomy, Geodesy, Geophysics, Meteorology

535. AN SSSR. INSTITUT TEORETICHESKOI ASTRONOMII (Institute of Theoretical Astronomy). Publication: Trudy, v. 1- 1952- .

536. AN SSSR. ASTRONOMICHESKII SOVET (Council on Astronomy). Deputy chairman in 1958: A. G. Masevich. Publications: Peremennye zvezdy, v. 1-13, 1946-61; Biulleten' stantsii opticheskogo nabliudeniia iskusstvennykh sputnikov, no. 23, 1961.

537. AN SSSR. BIURO ASTRONOMICHESKIKH SOOBSHCHENII (Bureau of Astronomical Information). Publication: Astronomicheskii tsirkuliar, 1940-61.

538. AN SSSR. KOMITET PO METEORITAM (Committee on Meteorites). Founded in 1921 as the Meteorites Division of the Mineralogical Museum (Meteoritnyi otdel pri mineralogicheskom muzee) and headed by L. A. Kulik, explorer of the Tunguska meteorite; itwas made the Commission on

Meteorites in 1935; and reorganized as above in 1939. Chairman in 1945: V.G. Fesenkov. Publication: Meteoritika, 1941-62.

539. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. GOSUDARSTVENNYI ASTRONOMICHESKII INSTITUT im. P.K. Shternberga (Shternberg State Astronomical Institute), Moskva. Branch of No. 56. Publications: Soobshcheniia, v. 1-99, 1922-56; Trudy, 1922-62.

540. AN SSSR. INSTITUT FIZIKI ZEMLI, IFZ (Institute of Terrestrial Physics). Set up in 1956 in the reorganization of the Geophysical institute No. 27; its Lovozero station was absorbed in 1960 into the Polar geophysical institute No. 98. Publication: Trudy, 1958-62.

541. AN SSSR. INSTITUT PRIKLADNOI GEOFIZIKI, IPG (Institute of Applied Geophysics). Formed also in 1956 in course of reorganization of the Geophysical institute No. 27.

542. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA AEROMETODOV (Laboratory of Aerial Methods), Leningrad? In 1944 the Permanent Commission on Applications of Aerial Photography (Postoiannaia komissiia po primeneniiu aeros"emki) was converted into a laboratory, with P.I. Stepanov its director in 1945. Publication: Trudy, 1949- .

543. AN SSSR. VYSOKOGORNYI GEOFIZICHESKII INSTITUT (Alpine Geophysical Institute). Publication: Trudy, v.2 (5), 1961.

544. TSENTRAL'NYI INSTITUT PROGNOZOV, TsIP (Central Institute of Weather Forecasting), Moskva. Under jurisdiction of No. 55. Founded in 1930 as the Central Weather Bureau (Tsentral'noe biuro pogody), it became the Central Weather Institute (Tsentral'nyi institut pogody) in 1936, and received its present name in 1943. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-116, 1947-62.

545. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE GEODEZII I KARTOGRAFII, GUGK (Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography), Moskva. Set up in 1919 as the Main Geodetic Administration (Vysshee geodezicheskoe upravlenie), it was reorganized in 1938 as above. Publications: Izvestiia, 1940- . Sbornik nauchno-tekhnicheskikh i proizvodstvennykh statei, 1-24, 1941-49.

546. VSESOIUZNOE ASTRONOMO-GEODEZICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Society of Astronomy and Geodesy). Publication: Biulleten', v. 1-31, 1939-62.

547. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GEODEZII, AEROS"EMKI I KARTOGRAFII, TsNIIGA i K (Central Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-144, 1931-62.

548. GLAVNAIA GEOFIZICHESKAIA OBSERVATORIIA, GGO (Main Geophysical Observatory), Leningrad. Founded as the Main Physical Observatory (Glavnaia fiziches-kaia observatoriia, GFO) in 1849 and incorporated into the system of the Academy of Sciences in 1866. In 1921, the newly created Hydrometeorological Service was placed under its jurisdiction. Renamed as above in 1924, it was made part of the Main Administration of the hydrometeorological service, No. 55, in 1936. The observatory center was destroyed during the siege of Leningrad in 1941-42, and in the latter year the institution was combined with the Leningrad Institute of Experimental Meteorology (Leningradskii institut eksperimental'noi meteorologii, LIEM). This institut had been developed in 1933 from the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Artificial Rain (Leningradskii otdel Instituta iskusstvennogo dozhdia) established in turn in 1931. On the centenary (1949) of its founding, the observatory was renamed for the great Russian climatologist: Voeikov Main Geophysical Observatory (Glavnaia geofizicheskaia observatoriia im. Voeikova), and about 1950 it was transferred to its own site, Voyeykovo, outside Leningrad.
Publication: Trudy, v. 1-125, 1934-62.

549. TSENTRAL'NAIA AEROLOGICHESKAIA OBSERVATORIIA, TsAO (Central Aerological Observatory). Under jurisdiction of No. 55. Includes a cloud control laboratory (Laboratoriia aktivnogo vozdeistviia na oblaka). Publication: Trudy, v. 1-43, 1947-62.

550. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT AEROKLIMATOLOGII, NIIAK (Research Institute of Aeroclimatology), Moskva. Under jurisdiction of No. 55; founded about 1957. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-14, 1957-61.

551. LENINGRADSKII GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKII

INSTITUT (Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute), Leningrad. Founded in 1931.

552. AN SSSR. OB"EDINENNYI METEOROLOGICHESKII VYCHISLITEL'NYI TSENTR (Joint Meteorological Computing Center). Set up 1960 for the development of electronic methods in weather forecasting. Director: P.K. Evseev.

553. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GIDROMETEOROLOGICHESKOGO PRIBOROSTROENIIA, NIIGMP (Research Institute for Hydrometeorological Instrument Construction), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-10, 1950-61.

554. LENINGRADSKAIA KRASNOZNAMENNAIA VOENNO-VOZDUSHNAIA INZHENERNAIA AKADEMIIA, LKVVIA (Leningrad Red Banner Academy of Military Aeronautical Engineering). In 1956 the Academy participated in study of fog and clouds in the Arctic.

555. AN SSSR. MEZHDUVEDOMSTVENNYI GEOFIZICHESKII KOMITET (Interdepartmental Geophysical Committee). Set up in 1956 as the Interdepartmental Committee for the International Geophysical Year (Mezhduvedomstvennyi komitet po provedeniiu Mezhdunarodnogo Geofizicheskogo Goda), and reorganized as above. Chairman I.P. Bardin. Among its divisions is the Soviet glaciological section (Sovetskaia sektsiia gliatsiologii) with G.A. Avsiuk, chairman.

Publications: MGG, Informatsionnyi biulleten', 1957- ; Sbornik statei: collected papers on glaciology, meteorology, geomagnetism and earth currents, auroras and airglow, ionosphere and meteorites, latitude and longitude, oceanology, seismology, gravimetry, rockets & satellites, and other series pub. in 1958-61; also Rezul'taty issledovanii po provedeniiu Mezhdunarodnogo Geofizicheskogo Goda: (Results of IGY investigations) in various series pub. in 1959-61.

556. MIROVOI TSENTR PO SBORU DANNYKH MGG (World Data Center for the International Geophysical Year). Established in 1957 at Novosibirsk. Its basic divisions include scientific departments, a computer-machine plant (Mashinnoschetnaia fabrika), photographic laboratory and printing office, and archives (Arkhivokhranilishcha).

Geology, Paleontology, Mineralogy, Prospecting

557. AN SSSR. GEOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT (Geological Institute), Moskva. Established in 1937 as Institute of Geological Sciences (Institut geologicheskikh nauk) combining three institutes, viz: Geology, Petrography, and Geochemistry and Mineralogy, all founded in 1930 in the reorganization of the Geological and the Mineralogical Museums. In 1956 the Institute of Geological Sciences was divided in turn into the Institute of the geology of ore deposits No. 559, Institute of the geology and exploitation of mineral fuels No. 560, and the Geological institute as above. Director in 1961: A. V. Peive. Its divisions include a laboratory of iron ore deposits (Laboratoriia zheleznorudnykh mestorozhdenii) headed by M. I. Kalganov.
Publications: Trudy, v. 1-167, 1938-56; Trudy, v. 1-65, 1956-61; Voprosy mikropaleontologii, 1956- .

558. AN SSSR. INSTITUT MINERALOGII, GEOKHIMII I KRISTALLOKHIMII REDKIKH ELEMENTOV (Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Crystallochemistry of Rare Elements). Set up about 1957 in a reorganization of the Laboratory of Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Rare Elements (Laboratoriia mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh elementov). Among its departments is an X-ray structural lab. (Rentgenostrukturnaia laboratoriia) headed by IU. A. Piatenko. Publication: Trudy, 1957-59.

559. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GEOLOGII RUDNYKH MESTOROZHDENII, PETROGRAFII, MINERALOGII I GEOKHIMII, IGEM (Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry). Founded in 1956 by subdivision of the former Institute of geological sciences, cf. No. 557. Director: M. M. Odintsov. Sponsored explorations in Kola Peninsula, Yakutia, Kamchatka, etc. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-79, 1956-62.

560. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GORIUCHIKH ISKOPAEMYKH IGI (Institute of Mineral Fuels), Moskva. Founded in 1934; reorganized in 1947 by setting up an independent Petroleum Institute (Institut nefti), cf. No. 667. Director in 1945- S. S. Nametkin. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-13, 1939-60.

561. AN SSSR. (NAUCHNYI) SOVET PO IZUCHENIIU ZAKONOMERNOSTEI RAZMESHCHENIIA POLEZNYKH ISKOPAEMYKH (Scientific Council for Study of Industrial Minerals Distribution). Deputy chairman in 1960: V. I. Smir-

nov. Consists of five scientific commissions (Problemnaia komissia) on distribution of: sedimentary industrial minerals (Razmeschenila osadochnykh poleznykh iskopaemykh) headed by N.S. Shatskii; rare elements (Razmeshcheniia redkikh elementov) headed by K.A. Vlasov; endogenous industrial minerals (Razmeshcheniia endogennykh poleznykh iskopaemykh) headed by G.A. Sokolov; oil and gas deposits (Razmeshcheniia neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii) headed by M.F. Mirchik; and coal deposits (Razmeshcheniia uglei) headed by I.I. Gorskii. Also five territorial commissions: Northeastern USSR headed by I.E. Dralkin; Siberia, V.A. Kuznetsov; Urals, A.A. Pronin; Kazakhstan, K. Satpaev; and Central Asia, S. Kh. Abdulaev.

Publication: Zakonomernosti razmeshcheniia poleznykh iskopaemykh, 1958- .

562. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GEOKHIMII I ANALITICHESKOI KHIMII, GEOKhI (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry), Moskva. The Biochemical Laboratory (Biokhimicheskaia laboratoriia) was founded in 1928, and reorganized in 1943 as Lab. of Geochemical Problems (Laboratoriia geokhimicheskikh problem); in 1947 it was recast as above.

563. AN SSSR. RADIEVYI INSTITUT (Radium Institute). Founded in 1922. Director in 1945: V.G. Khlopin. Publication: Trudy, v.1-9, 1930-59.

564. AN SSSR. KOMISSIIA PO OPREDELENIIU ABSOLIUTNOGO VOZRASTA GEOLOGICHESKIKH FORMATSII (Commission for Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations). Publications: Trudy (sessii), 1952-60; Biulleten', 1955-62.

565. AN SSSR. KOMISSIIA PO IZUCHENIIU CHETVERTICHNOGO PERIODA (Commission for Study of the Quaternary Period), Moskva. Founded in 1927. Chairman in 1960: V.N. Sukachev. Publications: Biulleten', v.1-25, 1929-60; Trudy, v.1-18, 1932-61.

566. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA GEOLOGII DOKEMBRIIA (Laboratory of Precambrian Geology). Publications: Trudy, v.1-9, 1952-60; Materialy, v.2, 1954.

567. AN SSSR. SOVET PO SEISMOLOGII (Council on Seismology). Founded about 1954. In 1959, it had 70

seismological stations with 37 in the planning stage for Siberia including 7 in Yakutia. Publication: Biulleten', v. 1-12, 1955-61.

568. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA GIDROGEOLOGICHESKIKH PROBLEM (Laboratory for Hydrogeological Problems), Moskva. Opened in 1944 in a reorganization of the Commission on Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology (Komissiia po gidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii); in 1945 combined with the Commission on Mineral Waters (Komissiia po mineral'nym vodam). Director in 1945: F. P. Savarenskii. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-47, 1947-62.

569. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA SAPROPELOVYKH OTLOZHENII (Sapropel Sediments Laboratory). Set up about 1939 as Sapropel Genesis Lab. (Laboratoriia genezisa sapropelia). Publication: Trudy, 1939-59.

570. AN SSSR. PALEONTOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT, PIN (Paleontological Institute), Moskva. Director in 1957: IU. A. Orlov. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-93, 1932-62.

571. AN SSSR. GEOLOGICHESKII MUZEI (Geological Museum), Moskva. Founded in 1716 by Czar Peter I under the name of Kunstkamera, it became the Mineralogical Museum (Mineralogicheskii muzei) in 1747, the Geological Museum of the Academy of Sciences (Geologicheskii muzei Akademii nauk) in 1898; it was renamed the Geological and Mineralogical Museum (Geologicheskii i mineralogicheskii muzei) in 1912, and as above in 1936. Director in 1945: V. I. Kryzhanovskii. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-11, 1957-62.

572. AN SSSR. MINERALOGICHESKII MUZEI (Mineralogical Museum). Publication: Trudy, novaia seriia, 1949-61.

573. AN SSSR. (MEZHDUVEDOMSTVENNAIA) GEOMORFOLOGICHESKAIA KOMISSIIA (Interdepartmental Geomorphological Commission). Founded in 1959. Chairman: I. P. Gerasimov.

574. MEZHVEDOMSTVENNYI STRATIGRAFICHESKII KOMITET (Interdepartmental Stratigraphic Committee). Set up at the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resource Conservation, probably in 1956, to make decisions on stratigraphic schemes proposed for various geologic systems. Chairman:

D. V. Nalivkin. Publication: Stratigraficheskaia klassifikatsiia i terminologiia, 1960.

575. MINISTERSTVO GEOLOGII I OKHRANY NEDR SSSR. (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR). Minister: in 1958-61, P.IA. Antropov; 1962- , A. V. Sidorenko. Publications: Sovetskaia geologiia, 1944-62; Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1931-62; Voprosy rudnoi geofiziki, 1961; Geologiia nefti i gaza, v. 6, 1962; etc.

576. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE GEOFIZICHESKOI I GEOKHIMICHESKOI RAZVEDKI SSSR (Main Administration of Geophysical and Geochemical Prospecting in the USSR). Publications: Razvedochnaia i promyslovaia geofizika, sbornik statei, 1955-62.

577. GEOLOGO-RAZVEDOCHNYE UPRAVLENIIA, No. 1-5. (Geological Prospecting Agencies, no. 1-5). Under jurisdiction of No. 575. Recent reports mention survey activities of agencies no. 4 and 5 in the Aldan River and Kamchatka areas respectively.

578. VSESOIUZNYI GEOLOGICHESKII INSTITUT, VSEGEI (All-Union Geological Institute), Leningrad. Established in 1939 by a reorganization of the Central Research Institute for Geological Prospecting (TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut, TsNIGRI), founded in 1931. Among its divisions is a department of Quaternary geology and geomorphology (Kabinet chetvertichnoi geologii i geomorfologii) headed by S. A. IAkovlev in 1957. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-67, 1950-61; Materialy, novaia seriia, v. 1-42, 1957-61; Informatsionnyi sbornik, no.52, 1962.

579. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT METODIKI I TEKHNIKI RAZVEDKI, VITR (All-Union Research Institute for Prospecting Methods and Techniques). Publications: Metodika i tekhnika razvedki, no. 2, 1956; Sbornik, v. 1, 1958.

580 GOSUDARSTVENNAIA KOMISSIIA PO ZAPASAM POLEZNYKH ISKOPAEMYKH, GKZ (State Commission for Industrial Mineral Reserves); formerly the All-Union Commission... (Vsesoiuznaia komissiia...). Publication: Materialy po metodam razvedki i podschetu zapasov, 1948-

581. KOMISSIA PO REDKIM METALLAM (Commission for

Rare Metals). Under jurisdiction of the Scientific and Technological Committee No. 659.

582. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MINERAL'NOGO SYR'IA, VIMS (All-Union Research Institute of Mineral Resources), Moskva. Founded in 1923 as Institute of Applied Mineralogy (Institut prikladnoi mineralogii). Publications: Trudy, 1923- ; Otsenka mestorozhdenii pri poiskakh i razvedkakh, v. 1-17, 1948-61; Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no. 11, 1962.

583. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GORNO-KHIMICHESKOGO SYR'IA (State Research Institute of Mineral Resources for the Chemical Industry), Lyubertsy. Publication: Trudy, 1950- .

584. MOSKOVSKII GEOLOGO-RAZVEDOCHNYI INSTITUT, MGRI (Moscow Institute of Geological Prospecting), Moskva; a teaching institution. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-36, 1936-59; Voprosy teoreticheskoi i prikladnoi geologii, 1947- .

585. SOIUZNAIA GEOLOGOPOISKOVAIA KONTORA, SGPK (All-Union Geological Prospecting Office). Founded in 1946. Publication: Trudy, vyp. 1, 1960.

586. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GEOFIZICHESKIKH METODOV RAZVEDKI, VNII geofizika. (All-Union Research Institute of Geophysical Methods in Prospecting). Publications: Prikladnaia geofizika, 1945-57; Razvedochnaia i promyslovaia geofizika, v. 12-43, 1955-62.

587. KOMITET GEOLOGICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANII SSSR, KoGI (Committee for Geological Research in the USSR).

588. MOSKOVSKII INSTITUT TSVETNYKH METALLOV I ZOLOTA (Moscow Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold). Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, 1933- . Recently transferred to Krasnoyarsk.

589. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII GEOLOGORAZVEDOCHNYI NEFTIANOI INSTITUT, VNIGNI (All-Union Research Institute of Geological Prospecting for Oil), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1949- .

590. VSESOIUZNYI NEFTIANOI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII GEOLOGORAZVEDOCHNYI INSTITUT, VNIGRI

(All-Union Oil Prospecting Research Institute), Leningrad. Director in 1961: S. N. Simakov. Publications: Trudy, novaiia seriia, v. 1-185, 1939-61; Avtoreferaty nauchnykh trudov, no. 17, 1956.

591. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GALURGII (All-Union Salt Research Institute), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, 1932- .

592. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT P'EZOOPTICHESKOGO MINERAL'NOGO SYR'IA. (All-Union Research Institute of Piezo-Optical Mineral Resources), Moskva. Its work in the Polar Ural was reported in 1960.

593. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GIDROGEOLOGII I INZHENERNOI GEOLOGII, VSEGINGEO (All-Union Research Institute of Hydrology and Engineering Geology). Publication: Voprosy gidrogeologii i inzhenernoi geologii, no. 16, 1959.

594. NATSIONAL'NYI KOMITET GEOLOGOV SOVETSKOGO SOIUZA (National Committee of Geologists of the Soviet Union). Divisions include a hydrogeological section.

595. VSESOIUZNYI AEROGEOLOGICHESKII TREST, VAGT (All-Union Aerogeological Trust). Publication: Trudy, 1955-61.

596. VSESOIUZNOE PALEONTOLOGICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO, VPO (All-Union Paleontological Society). Founded in 1916 as the Russian Paleontological Society (Russkoe paleontologicheskoe obshchestvo); renamed in 1949; 700 members in 1960. It has a Siberian division No. 292.

Biology

597. Akademiia nauk SSSR. OTDELENIE BIOLOGICHESKIKH NAUK (Dept. of Biological Sciences). Publications: Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot, 1941- ; Zoologicheskii zhurnal, 1916-62.

598. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GENETIKI, IGEN (Institute of Genetics), Moskva. Set up in 1921 as Bureau of

Eugenics, subsequently renamed Bureau of Genetics (Biuro po genetike) in 1927, then reorganized as a laboratory (Laboratoriia genetiki) and in 1933 as above. Director in 1945 was T.D. Lysenko. Publication: Trudy, 1922- .

599. AN SSSR. Botanicheskii institut. GERBARII (Herbarium). Branch of No. 30. Publications: Botanicheskie materialy, 1919-57; Spisok rastenii, 1922-57.

600. AN SSSR. Botanicheskii institut. OTDEL SPOROVYKH RASTENII (Department of Cryptogams). Branch of No. 30. Publication: Botanicheskie materialy: notulae systematicae, 1922-56.

601. AN SSSR. INSTITUT BIOLOGII VODOKHRANILISHCH (Institute of Water Reservoir Biology), Borok. Renamed in 1962 as Institute of Inner Waters Biology (Institut biologii vnutrennikh vod). Director in 1962: I.D. Papanin.

602. AN SSSR. BIOGEOKHIMICHESKAIA LABORATORIIA (Biogeochemical Laboratory). Publication: Trudy, v. 1-11, 1930-60.

603. AN SSSR. INSTITUT BIOLOGICHESKOI FIZIKI (Institute of Biological Physics). Also known as Institute of Biophysics (Institut biofiziki). Director in 1958: G.M. Frank. Publication: Trudy, 1955- .

604. AN SSSR. INSTITUT FIZIOLOGII RASTENII, IFR (Institute of Plant Physiology), Moskva. Set up in 1890 as the Botanical Laboratory (Botanicheskaia laboratoriia); in 1922, renamed Lab. of Biochemistry and Plant Physiology (Laboratoriia biokhimii i fiziologii rastenii, LABIFR); and reorganized in 1934 as above. Directors: 1945, A.N. Bakh; 1946, N.A. Maksimov; 1952, A.L. Kursanov. Among its divisions is an artificial climate station (Stantsiia iskusstvennogo klimata), opened about 1957. Publication: Trudy, 1934-55.

605. AN SSSR. INSTITUT MORFOLOGII ZHIVOTNYKH, IMZh (Institute of Animal Morphology), Moskva. Established in 1930 as Laboratory of Evolutionary Morphology (Laboratoriia evoliutsionnoi morfologii); elevated to institute status in 1935, and reorganized as above in 1949. Director in 1957: G.K. Khrushchov. It has, among others, an invertebrates lab. (Lab. bespozvonochnykh). Publications: Trudy,

1949-61; Sbornik rabot laboratorii bespozvonochnykh, v.4, 1960.

606. AN SSSR. VSESOIUZNYI INSTITUT GEL'MINTOLOGII im. K.I. Skriabina, VIGIS (All-Union Institute of Helminthology), Moskva. Started in 1942 as a division of the Zoological Institute; in 1944 it acquired independent status as the Helminthological Lab. (Laboratoriia gel'mintologii); about 1960 reorganized as above. Director: K.I. Skriabin. Publications: Trudy, 1948-61; Raboty po gel'mintologii, 1953; Osnovy nematodologii, v.1-6, 1949-57.

607. AN SSSR. INSTITUT MIKROBIOLOGII, INMI (Institute of Microbiology), Moskva. Founded in 1929 as Microbiological Lab. (Mikrobiologicheskaia laboratoriia, ML), it became an institute in 1935. Director in 1945: B.L. Isachenko. It has a museum No. 608. Publication: Trudy, 1951-61.

608. AN SSSR. Institut mikrobiologii. MUZEI ZHIVYKH KUL'TUR MIKROORGANIZMOV (Museum of Living Microorganism Cultures), Moskva. Branch of No. 607; opened in 1958.

609. AN SSSR. INSTITUT BIOKHIMII, INBI (Institute of Biochemistry), Moskva. Organized as Laboratory of Biochemistry and Animal Physiology (Laboratoriia biokhimii i fiziologii zhivotnykh) and changed as above in 1934. Director in 1945: A.N. Bakh. Publications: Biokhimiia plodov i ovoshchei, 1949- ; Vitaminnye resursy i ikh ispol'zovanie, 1951- .

610. AN SSSR. RADIOBIOLOGICHESKAIA KOMISSIIA (Radiobiological Commission). Founded in 1958; chairman: V.A. Engel'gardt.

611. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. OTDELENIE BIOLOGICHESKIKH NAUK (Department of Biological Sciences). Branch of No. 49. Publication: Mediko-biologicheskie nauki, referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot.

612. VSESOIUZNYI INSTITUT ZASHCHITY RASTENII, VIZR (All-Union Institute of Plant Conservation), Leningrad. In existence since 1929; in 1958 it had a herbicides lab. founded in 1949, and directed by N.A. Shipinov; a biophysics lab. founded in 1955 and directed by S.V. Andreev;

a mechanized plant conservation lab. (Laboratoriia mekhanicheskoi zashchity rastenii) headed by I. P. IAtsenko; mycology lab. headed by M. K. Khokhriakov; and a mycological herbarium founded by Prof. IAchevskii. Publications: Trudy, 1948- ; Biulleten' nauchno-tekhnicheskoi informatsii, 1956- .

613. GLAVNYI BOTANICHESKII SAD, GBS (Main Botanical Garden), Moskva, Pushkinskoye. Founded in 1944: Director in 1957: N. V. TSitsin. Publication: Biulleten', v. 1-44, 1948-61.

614. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. ZOOLOGICHESKII MUZEI (Zoological Museum), Moskva. Branch of No. 56. Publication: Sbornik trudov, 1934-61.

615. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. LABORATORIIA ORNITOLOGII (Ornithological Laboratory), Moskva. Branch of No. 56; headed in 1959 by G. P. Dement'ev.

616. BIURO KOL'TSEVANIIA (Banding Bureau), Moskva. Created about 1936 as the Central RSFSR Banding Bureau (Tsentral'noe biuro kol'tsevaniia RSFSR); now affiliated with the Academy of Sciences as a division of No. 624. Publication: Trudy, 1936- .

617. NATSIONAL'NYI KOMITET SOVETSKIKH BIOLOGOV (National Committee of Soviet Biologists). President in 1960: V. N. Sukachev.

618. VSESOIUZNOE ENTOMOLOGICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Entomological Society), Leningrad. Founded in 1860 as the Russian Entomological Society (Russkoe entomologicheskoe obshchestvo). Chairman in 1945: E. N. Pavlovskii. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-48, 1861-1961; Entomologicheskoe obozrenie, v. 1-41, 1901-62.

619. VSESOIUZNOE OBSHCHESTVO GEL'MINTOLOGOV (All-Union Society of Helminthologists).

620. VSESOIUZNOE GIDROBIOLOGICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Hydrobiological Society). Publication: Trudy, 1949-61.

621. VSESOIUZNOE MIKROBIOLOGICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO (All-Union Microbiological Society). Established in 1960; president, A. A. Imshenetskii.

622. SOVET BOTANICHESKIKH SADOV SSSR (Council on Botanical Gardens of the USSR). Chairman in 1960: N. V. TSitsin.

Soil Science, Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry

623. AN SSSR. POCHVENNYI INSTITUT im. V. V. Dokuchaeva (Dokuchaev Soil Institute), Moskva. Also known as Institute of Soil Science (Institut pochvovedeniia). Set up in 1925 as division of the Commission for study of natural resources, cf. No. 25; in 1927 achieved independent status within the Academy of Sciences system; in 1961 removed from Academy jurisdiction. Directors: 1945, L. I. Prasolov: I. V. Tiurin, d. 1962. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-56, 1926-61; Pochvovedenie, 1899-1962.

624. AN SSSR. KOMISSIIA PO OKHRANE PRIRODY (Commission for Wildlife Conservation), Moskva. Created in 1955 by a reorganization of the former Commission for Nature Preserves (Komissiia po zapovednikam). Chairman in 1956: G. P. Dement'ev. It has a banding center (TSentr kol'tsevaniia), probably the same as the Bureau of Banding No. 616, and a council for study of animal migration (Sovet po izucheniiu migratsii zhivotnykh).

Publication: Okhrana prirody i zapovednoe delo v SSSR, biulleten', 1956-60.

625. VSESOIUZNAIA AKADEMIIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYKH NAUK im. Lenina, VASKhNIL (Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences), Moskva. Founded in 1929. President in 1958: P. P. Lobanov; 1962: M. A. Ol'shanskii. Commission on the Far North (Komissiia Krainego Severa) founded about 1940, now apparently closed; All-Union research institutes of Agricultural economics No. 626, and Agricultural microbiology No. 635, are divisions of this Academy.

Publications: Doklady, 1936- ; Agrobiologiia, 1935-62.

626. Vsesoiuznaia akademiia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh nauk. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT EKONOMIKI SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA, VNIIESKh (All-Union Research Institute of Agricultural Economics). Branch of No. 625, founded in 1956. It has a Siberian branch No. 291, an experiment station, and 50 substations. Director, 1960: A. I. Tulupnikov.

627. MOSKOVSKAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA AKADEMIIA im. Timiriazeva (Moscow Agricultural Academy). Publications: Doklady, 1945-59; Izvestiia, 1878-1962; Sbornik studencheskikh rabot, no. 9, 1959.

628. MINISTERSTVO SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA SSSR, MSKh (Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR), Moskva. In February 1961, the Ministry was thoroughly reorganized. Ministers: 1957-Feb. 1961, V. V. Matskevich; Feb. 1961, M. A. Ol'shanskii; 1962, K. G. Pysin; 1963, I. Volovchenko.

Publications: Zemledelie, 1953-62; Ekonomika sel'skogo khoziaistva, 1930-62; Kolkhoznoe proizvodstvo, 1941-62; Sovkhoznoe proizvodstvo, 1941-62; Selektsiia i semenovodstvo, 1929-62; Mekhanizatsiia i elektrifikatsiia sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khoziaistva, 1930-62; Lesnoe khoziaistvo, 1938-62; Okhota i okhotnich'e khoziaistvo, 1955-62; Rybovodstvo i rybolovstvo, 1956-62; etc.

The Russian Federative Republic has its own Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo sel'skogo khoziaistva RSFSR); Minister, 1962, Sotnikov. Publications: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo Severo-Zapadnoi zony, 1959-62; Sel'skoe khoziaistvo Sibiri, 1956-62; etc.

629. AGROFIZICHESKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT (Agrophysical Research Institute), Leningrad. Founded in 1933; celebrated 25 years' activities in 1958. Publication: Sbornik trudov po agronomicheskoi fizike, no. 5, 1952.

630. ZONAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA SEVEROVOSTOCHNYKH RAIONOV (Research Institute of Agriculture in the Northeastern Zone).

631. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT UDOBRENII, AGROTEKHNIKI I AGROPOCHVOVEDENIIA, VIUA (All-Union Research Institute of Fertilizers, Agricultural Technology and Agricultural Soil Science), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1933- .

632. NAUCHNYI INSTITUT PO UDOBRENIIAM I INSEKTOFUNGISIDAM (Scientific Institute for Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1919- .

633. VSESOIUZNYI SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYI INSTITUT

ZAOCHNOGO OBRAZOVANIIA, VSKhIZO (All-Union Correspondence-Course Institute of Agriculture). Director in 1960: A.G. Tomilin.

634. VSESOIUZNAIA SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNAIA VYSTAVKA (All-Union Agricultural Exhibition), Moskva. Publication: Putevoditeli, 1939- .

635. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNOI MIKROBIOLOGII, VNIISKh mikrobiologii (All-Union Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Leningrad. Branch of No. 625. It has, among others, laboratories of new biologically active substances (Laboratoriia novykh biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv) headed by V. A. Alekseev; biological processing of agricultural products (Lab. biologicheskoi pererabotki sel'skokhoziaistvennykh produktov) headed by M. M. Makarova; and bacterial fertilizers (Lab. bakterial'nykh udobrenii) headed by L. M. Dorosinskii.
Publication: Trudy, 1926-58.

636. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT OVOSHCHNOGO KHOZIAISTVA, NIIOKh (Research Institute of Vegetable Cultivation), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1948- .

637. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT KARTOFEL'NOGO KHOZIAISTVA, NIIKKh (Research Institute of Potato Cultivation). Mentioned in 1960.

638. GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE LESNOGO KHOZIAISTVA I OKHRANY LESOV (Main Administration of Forestry and Forest Conservation). Set up in the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR; headed in 1961 by M. M. Bochkarev.

639. (LENINGRADSKAIA) LESOTEKHNICHESKAIA AKADEMIIA (Leningrad Academy of Silviculture), Leningrad. Founded in 1803 as a Forestry School (Lesnoe uchilishche), it became an institute in 1811, and in 1929 was reorganized as above. Publications: Trudy, 1898- ; Tekhnicheskaia informatsiia, 1953- .

640. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT DEREVOOBRABATYVAIUSHCHEGO MASHINOSTROENIIA, NII Drevmash (Research Institute of Wood Industry Machine Construction), Moskva. Activities in 1962 are reported.

641. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESOMELIORATSII, VNIILM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forest Improvement). Established in 1956 by reorganization of No. 70. It has a hunting industry department mentioned in 1961.

642. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII LESOKHIMICHESKII INSTITUT, TsNILKhI (Central Research Institute of Wood Chemistry). It has an analytical laboratory. Publication: Sbornik trudov, 1933- .

643. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT LESOSPLAVA, TsNII Lesosplava (Central Research Institute of Timber Floating), Leningrad. Director in 1958: V. Kirevichev. Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov po lesosplavu, v. 2, 1957.

644. VSESOIUZNOE OB"EDINENIE "LESPROEKT" (All-Union Association for Wood Industry Projects). Chief in 1961: B. A. Kozlovskii. It has a planning and research bureau headed by B. I. Gromov.

645. GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU LESNOGO TRANSPORTA, Giprolestrans (State Institute for Design and Planning of Timber Transport).

646. VSESOIUZNOE NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO SEL'SKOGO I LESNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Farming and Lumbering).

647. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT FIZIOLOGII I BIOKHIMII SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYKH ZHIVOTNYKH, VNIIF i B (All-Union Research Institute of Livestock Physiology and Biochemistry), Moskva.

648. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZHIVOTNOVODSTVA (All-Union Research Institute of Animal Husbandry). Publication: Trudy, 1917- .

649. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT KORMOV (All-Union Fodder Research Institute).

650. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MEKHOVOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI (Research Institute of the Fur Industry), Moskva. Publication: Nauchno-issledovatel'skie

trudy, 1950- .

651. VSESOIUZNAIA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA LABORATORIIA PUSHNOGO ZVEROVODSTVA I PANTOVOGO OLENEVODSTVA, VNILZO (All-Union Research Laboratory of Fur Farming and Deer Raising). Director in 1955: M. A. Abramov. Publication: Trudy, 1937- .

652. VETERINARNAIA AKADEMIIA (Veterinary Academy), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1935- .

653. VSESOIUZNYI INSTITUT EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI VETERINARII (All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science), Lyublino. Publication: Trudy, 1923- .

654. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MEKHANIZATSII RYBNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, NIIMRP (Research Institute of Fishing Industry Mechanization), Leningrad. Founded in 1956. Director in 1960: P. A. Kuraptsev.

655. BALTIISKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MORSKOGO RYBNOGO KHOZIAISTVA I OKEANOGRAFII, Balt NIRO (Baltic Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography), Kaliningrad. Director in 1960: P. V. Petelin. It has an Atlantic scientific and industrial fish survey (Atlanticheskaia nauchno-promyslovaia razvedka), and nine laboratories including one on industrial oceanography (Laboratoriia promyslovoi okeanografii). It has an atlas of the Norwegian and Greenland Seas in preparation.

656. TSENTRAL'NYI MUZEI POCHVOVEDENIIA (Central Museum of Soil Science), Leningrad. Publication: Sbornik rabot, 1954- .

657. MOSKOVSKII PUSHNO-MEKHOVOI INSTITUT (Moscow Fur and Peltry Institute), Balashikha, near Moskva. Founded in 1929, a higher school for fur-trade biologists; its hunting science dept. was transferred to Irkutsk as part of No. 283.

658. SOIUZ OBSHCHESTV OKHOTNIKOV RSFSR, Rosokhotsoiuz (Union of Hunters' Societies of the RSFSR). Chairman in 1960: I. Maksimov.

Technology

659. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKII KOMITET, GNTK (State Scientific and Technological Committee) of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Administers the Rare metals commission No. 581.

Publications: Geologiia nefti i gaza, 1962; Neftianik, 1962; Master uglia, since 1960; Sovetskii shakhter, 1952-1962; TSvetnye metally, 1962; Ugol', 1962; Zavodskaia laboratoriia, 1962; Torfianaia promyshlennost', 1924-1962; etc.

660. GOSUDARSTVENNYI KOMITET SOVETA MINISTROV SSSR PO ISPOL'ZOVANIIU ATOMNOI ENERGII (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Utilization of Atomic Energy). Founded in 1960. Chairman: in 1961: V.S. Emel'ianov; 1962- , A.M. Petros'iants.

661. OB"EDINENNYI INSTITUT IADERNYKH ISSLEDOVANII (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research), probably in Dubno. Set up as the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Nuclear Research (Institut iadernykh issledovanii Akademii nauk SSSR); in 1956 reorganized under its present name. Twelve of the communist-ruled countries are members of this institute.

662. AN SSSR. INSTITUT ATOMNOI ENERGII (Atomic Energy Institute). Directors: I.V. Kurchatov, d. 1960; since 1961, A.P. Aleksandrov.

663. Akademiia nauk SSSR. OTDELENIE TEKHNICHESKIKH NAUK (Department of Technological Sciences). This department was seriously affected by the reorganization of the Academy in 1961. Publication: Izvestiia, 1937-62.

664. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GORNOGO DELA, IGDAN (Institute of Mining), Moskva. Founded in 1938; separated from the Academy in 1961 and is now known as Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo. (IGD im. Skoch.) Director: A.A. Skochinskii, d. 1960. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-6, 1954-60.

665. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA GEOLOGII UGLIA (Laboratory of Coal Geology). Publication: Trudy, 1953-62.

666. AN SSSR. ENERGETICHESKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT im. Krzhizhanovskogo, ENIN

(Krzhizhanovskii Institute of Power Engineering), Moskva. Also known simply as the Institute of Power Engineering (Institut energetiki). Separated from the Academy in 1961. Publication: Obshchaia energetika, v. 1-5, 1959-61.

667. AN SSSR. INSTITUT GEOLOGII I RAZRABOTKI GORIUCHIKH ISKOPAEMYKH, IGERGI (Institute of Geology and Exploitation of Mineral Fuels), Moskva. In 1958 the former Petroleum Institute (Institut nefti) was divided to form this and the Institute of Chemical Synthesis of Petroleum (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza). Director in 1960, M. F. Mirchik. Has 20 laboratories. Cf. No. 560. Publication: Trudy, v. 1, 1960.

668. GOSUDARSTVENNYI KOMITET SOVETA MINISTROV SSSR PO DELAM STROITEL'STVA, Gosstroi SSSR (State Committee for Construction with Council of Ministers of the USSR) Moskva. Chairman: 1958-60, V. A. Kuznetsov; 1961-62, I. A. Grishmanov; 1962, I. T. Novikov.

Publications: Stroitel', v. 1-8, 1955-62; Stroitel'nye materialy, v. 1-8, 1955-62; Zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo, 1962; Promyshlennoe stroitel'stvo, v. 40, 1962; Shakhtnoe stroitel'stvo, v. 1-6, 1957-62; Osnovaniia, fundamenty i mekhanika gruntov, v. 1-4, 1959-62; Beton i zhelezobeton, 1962- ; Ekonomika stroitel'stva, 1962; Mekhanizatsiia stroitel'stva, v. 1-19, 1938-62; etc.

669. GOSUDARSTVENNYI KOMITET SOVETA MINISTROV RSFSR PO DELAM STROITEL'STVA, Gosstroi RSFSR (State Committee for Construction with the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR), Moskva. Publications: Sel'skoe stroitel'stvo, 1962; etc.

670. VSESOIUZNYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI PROEKTNYI INSTITUT "TEPLOENERGOPROEKT" (All-Union State Planning Institute for Heat Power Engineering), Moskva. Mentioned in 1958.

671. GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PROEKTIROVANIIA GORODOV, Giprogor (State Institute for Urban Planning). Forms part of the Ministry of Urban Affairs of the RSFSR (Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR).

672. Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT EKONOMIKI STROITEL'STVA (Research Institute of Building Industry

Economics). Branch of No. 52; established in 1956. Headed in 1960 by P. Gorbushin.

673. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PROMYSHLENNYKH SOORUZHENII (All-Union Institute of Industrial Construction).

674. NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO STROITEL'NOI INDUSTRII (Scientific and Technical Society of the Construction Industry). Also known as Nauchno-tekhnicheskoe obshchestvo stroitel'stva with a branch in Noril'sk, No. 339. Publications: Promyshlennoe stroitel'stvo, v.40, 1962 published jointly with No. 668; etc.

675. MOSKOVSKII ENERGETICHESKII INSTITUT (Moscow Power Engineering Institute), Moskva. A teaching institution. Publication: Trudy, 1937- .

676. GORNYI INSTITUT (Mining Institute), Leningrad. A teaching institution. Publication: Zapiski, 1908-62.

677. INSTITUT SHAKHTNOGO STROITEL'STVA (Institute of Mine Construction).

678. INSTITUT "GIPROUGLEAVTOMATIZATSIIA" (Institute for Automation Planning in the Coal Industry).

679. AKADEMIIA NEFTIANOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI (Petroleum Industry Academy), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1954- .

680. VSESOIUZNYI NEFTE-GAZOVYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT (All-Union Oil and Gas Research Institute), Moskva. Director in 1958: A. P. Krylov. Publication: Trudy, 1947- .

681. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PRIRODNYKH GAZOV (All-Union Natural Gas Research Institute), Moskva. Reorganized probably from the former Institute of Natural Gas (Institut prirodnogo gaza). Publication: Trudy, 1957- .

682. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII I PROEKTNYI INSTITUT MEKHANICHESKOI OBRABOTKI POLEZNYKH ISKOPAEMYKH, Mekhanobr (All-Union Research and Planning Institute for the Mechanical Processing of

Industrial Minerals), Leningrad. Publications: Sbornik nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot, 1924- ; Trudy; Obogashchenie rud, 1956-62.

683. MEZHDUVEDOMSTVENNAIA POSTOIANNAIA KOMISSIIA PO ZHELEZU (Permanent Interdepartmental Commission on Iron).

684. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT TSVETNYKH METALLOV, GINTsvetmet (State Research Institute of Non-ferrous Metals), Moskva. Publication: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, no. 18, 1960.

685. TREST "TSVETMETPROEKT (Non-ferrous Metals Industry Planning Trust). Director in 1958: G. Lezgintsev.

686. KONSTRUKTORSKOE BIURO "TSVETMETAVTOMATIKA", KB TsMA (Construction Bureau for Automation in the Non-ferrous Metal Industry).

687. GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU PREDPRIIATII ZOLOTO-PLATINOVOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, Giprozoloto (State Institute for Planning Gold and Platinum Industry Enterprises), Moskva. Mentioned in 1958.

688. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU PREDPRIIATII NIKELEVOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, Gipronikel' (State Research Institute for Planning Nickel Industry Enterprises), Leningrad. Mentioned in 1958.

689. VSESOIUZNYI ALIUMINIEVO-MAGNIEVYI INSTITUT, VAMI (All-Union Aluminum and Magnesium Institute), Moskva.

690. Akademiia navuk BSSR. INSTITUT TORFA (Peat Institute), Minsk. Branch of the Academy of the Belorussian SSR. Publication: Trudy, t. 1-9, 1951-60.

691. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT TORFIANOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, VNIITP (All-Union Research Institute of Peat Industry), Leningrad. Founded in 1925 as the All-Union Institute of Peat Industry Mechanization (Vsesoiuznyi institut mekhanizatsii torfianoi promyshlen-

nosti, VIMT); in 1941, combined with the Institute of Peat Industry (Institut torfianoi promyshlennosti) and renamed as above. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-17, 1938-60; Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury po torfu, v. 2, 1960.

692. SOVET PO KOORDINATSII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIKH RABOT PO TORFU (Council for Coordination of Research on Peat). Founded in 1960; represents 32 institutes and agencies. Chairman in 1961: B. I. Strukov.

693. MOSKOVSKII TORFIANOI INSTITUT (Moscow Peat Institute). Its work on the Nar'yan-Mar peat deposits has been reported. Publication: Trudy, 1934- .

694. TSENTRAL'NAIA TORFOBOLOTNAIA OPYTNAIA STANTSIIA, TsTBOS (Central Peat Bog Experiment Station), Moskva. Also known as Central Peat Experiment Station (TSentral'naia torfianaia opytnaia stantsiia). Closed about 1940. Publication: Trudy, 1927- .

695. GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU ZAVODOV TORFIANOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, Giprotorf (State Institute for Planning Peat Industry Plants), Moskva. It has a Leningrad branch.

696. VSESOIUZNYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU PREDPRIIATII DLIA RAZVEDKI TORFA, Giprotorfrazvedka (All-Union State Institute for Planning Peat Prospecting Enterprises), Moskva. It has, among others, a division in Leningrad.

697. AN SSSR. SOVET PO PROBLEMAM VODNOGO KHOZIAISTVA (Council on Water Economy Problems), Moskva. Originated in 1939 as Section for Study of Water Economy Problems (Sektsiia po nauchnoi razrabotke problem vodnogo khoziaistva). After 1945, reorganized under its present name. Chairman: in 1945, F. P. Savarenskii; V. V. Zvonkov; 1962, M. F. Sribnyi.

698. VSESOIUZNYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU GIDROELEKTROSTANTSII I GIDROELEKTROUZLOV, Gidroenergoproekt (All-Union State Institute for Planning of Hydroelectric Power Plants and Stations), Moskva. Mentioned in 1958, perhaps formerly a trust; branches in Leningrad and Moscow.

699. VSESOIUZNYI PROEKTNO-IZYSKATEL'SKII I NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT PO SOORUZHENIIU GIDROELEKTRICHESKIKH STANTSII, Gidroproekt (All-Union Planning and Prospecting Research Institute for Hydroelectric Stations Construction), Moskva. Has a Leningrad branch.

700. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT VODOSNABZHENIIA, KANALIZATSII, GIDROTEKHNICHESKIKH SOORUZHENII I INZHENERNOI GIDROGEOLOGII, VODGEO (All-Union Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydraulic Installations and Hydrogeological Engineering), Moskva. Has hydraulic and hydrogeological engineering laboratories. Publications: Trudy, v. 3, 1960; Trudy gidravlicheskoi laboratorii, 1941- .

701. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GIDROTEKHNIKI, VNIIG (All-Union Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering), Leningrad. Conducted research on ice properties and ice navigation in 1949, etc. in collaboration with the Arctic Institute No. 2. Publication: Izvestiia, 1931- .

702. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT GIDROTEKHNIKI I MELIORATSII, VNIIG i M (All-Union Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation), Moskva. Publication: Trudy.

703. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT TRANSPORTNOGO STROITEL'STVA (All-Union Research Institute of Transport Construction), Babushkin. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-40, 1950-60.

704. VOENNO-TRANSPORTNAIA AKADEMIIA (Military Transportation Academy).

705. AKADEMIIA ZHELEZNODOROZHNOGO TRANSPORTA (Railroad Transportation Academy), Moskva. Publication: Sbornik trudov, 1952- .

706. MINISTERSTVO PUTEI SOOBSHCHENIIA SSSR, MPS (Ministry of Railroads), Moskva. Minister in 1958-62, B. P. Beshchev. Its departments include a division of snow control and protective forest plantings (Otdel snegobor'by i zashchitnykh lesonasazhdenii), headed in 1961 by I. F. Leshchilovskii. Publication: Zheleznodorozhnyi transport,

1931-62.

707. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZHELEZNODOROZHNOGO TRANSPORTA (All-Union Research Institute of Railroad Transportation), Moskva. Divisions include a snow control laboratory. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-237, 1946-62; Vestnik, v. 1-21, 1956-62.

708. VSESOIUZNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZHELEZNODOROZHNOGO STROITEL'STVA I PROEKTIROVANIIA (All-Union Research Institute of Railroad Construction and Planning). Operates the Skovorodino permafrost station, headed by N. E. Zarubin.

709. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ZHELEZNODOROZHNOGO TRANSPORTA, TsNIIZhT (Central Research Institute of Railroad Transportation). Has a division for the organization and mechanization of road construction (Otdelenie organizatsii i mekhanizatsii putevykh rabot).

710. GOSUDARSTVENNYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII AVTOMOBIL'NYI I AVTOMOTORNYI INSTITUT (State Research Institute of Automobile and Automotive Engineering), Moskva. Publication: Trudy, 1923- .

711. GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU I IZYSKANIIU AVTOMOBIL'NYKH DOROG (State Institute of Highway Planning and Research), Moskva. Publication: Tipovye proekty sooruzhenii, 1954- .

712. TSENTRAL'NYI AERO-GIDRODINAMICHESKII INSTITUT, TsAGI (Central Aero- and Hydrodynamics Institute). Founded in 1918. Publication: Trudy, 1925- .

713. TSENTRAL'NYI AEROKLUB SSSR, TsAK (Central Aviation Club of the USSR) Moskva, Tushino. Founded in 1935.

714. AKADEMIIA MORSKOGO I RECHNOGO FLOTA (Merchant Marine and River Fleet Academy), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, 1952- .

715. VOENNO-MORSKAIA AKADEMIIA KORABLEVOZHDENIIA I VOORUZHENIIA (Naval Academy of Navigation and Armaments), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, vyp.

4-5, 1951.

716. GOSUDARSTVENNYI KOMITET PO SUDOSTROENIIU (State Committee for Ship Building) with the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Publication: Sudostroenie, v. 1-28, 1931-62.

717. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MORSKOGO FLOTA (Central Research Institute of the Merchant Marine), Leningrad. Publications: Trudy, v. 1-39, 1950-61; Informatsionnyi sbornik, no. 16, 1957; no. 39, 1961.

718. GOSUDARSTVENNYI INSTITUT PO PROEKTIROVANIIU MORSKIKH PORTOV I SUDOREMONTNYKH PREDPRIIATII, Soiuzmorproekt (State Institute for Seaport and Shipyard Planning), Moskva. Founded probably as the All-Union Association for Planning Installations of the Naval Ministry (Vsesoiuznoe ob"edinenie po proektirovaniiu predpriiatii Ministerstva morskogo flota SSSR).

719. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT RECHNOGO FLOTA (Central Research Institute of the River Fleet), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, v. 1-40, 1940-59.

720. TSENTRAL'NYI NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT EKONOMIKI I EKSPLUATATSII VODNOGO TRANSPORTA (Central Research Institute of Water Transport Economy and Operations), Moskva. Publication: Nauchnye trudy, 1951- .

721. LENINGRADSKII INSTITUT INZHENEROV VODNOGO TRANSPORTA, LIVT (Leningrad Institute of Water Transport Engineers), Leningrad. Has an aerodynamics lab. headed by N. P. Giliarov; its scale-model study of the Dashka shallows in the Bykovskaya Protoka of the Lena River mouth has been reported. Publication: Trudy, v. 6, 1960.

722. VSESOIUZNYI SOVET NAUCHNO-TEKHNICHESKIKH OBSHCHESTV (All-Union Council of Scientific and Technological Societies). Publication: Nauchno-tekhnicheskie obshchestva SSSR, v. 1-4, 1959-62.

723. VSESOIUZNOE NAUCHNOE INZHENERNO-TEKHNICHESKOE OBSHCHESTVO SUDOSTROENIIA (All-

Union Scientific and Technical Society of Shipbuilding Engineering), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, v.1-9, 1934-59.

Social Sciences

724. AN SSSR. INSTITUT ARKHEOLOGII, IA (Institute of Archeology), Moskva. Founded as the Archeological Commission (Arkheologicheskaia komissiia) in 1859. In 1919 reorganized as State Academy of the History of Material Culture (Gosudarstvennaia akademiia istorii material'noi kul'tury, GAIMK); incorporated into the Academy of Sciences system in 1937 as Institute of the History of Material Culture (Institut istorii material'noi kul'tury, IIMK) absorbing the anthropological and ethnographic departments of No. 43. In 1959 renamed as above. Director in 1945: V.D. Grekov. Its divisions include: a neolithic and bronze age section, headed in 1958 by S. V. Kiselev; field investigations dept.; and a radio-carbon dating lab. (Radiokarbonnaia laboratoriia) founded in 1959 in conjunction with the Radium institut No. 563.

Publications: Sovetskaia arkheologiia, 1936-62; Kratkie soobshcheniia o dokladakh i polevykh issledovaniiakh, 1939-62; Materialy i issledovaniia po arkheologii SSSR, 1940-62.

725. Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT ANTROPOLOGII, NII antropologii (Anthropological Research Institute), Moskva. Branch of No. 56. Founded in 1922. Director in 1961: V.P. IAkimov. Its divisions include a laboratory of morphology headed by P.I. Zenkevich, and one on the evolution of the human brain (Laboratoriia evoliutsii mozga cheloveka), headed by IU. G. Shevchenko, also a museum of Anthropology.

Publications: Trudy, 1925-51; Voprosy antropologii, 1957-62.

726. Akademiia nauk SSSR. MUZEI ANTROPOLOGII I ETNOGRAFII, MAE (Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography), Moskva. Branch of No. 43. Publication: Sbornik, 1905-61.

727. AN SSSR. INSTITUT ISTORII (Institute of History).

Publications: Doklady i soobshcheniia, 1954-57; Istoricheskii arkhiv, 1936-61; Istoricheskie zapiski, 1937-62; Voprosy istorii, 1945-62.

728. GOSUDARSTVENNYI ISTORICHESKII MUZEI (State Museum of History), Moskva. Its expeditions to northern areas of the USSR have been mentioned. Publications: Pamiatniki kul'tury, 1949-61; Trudy, 1926-61.

729. AN SSSR. MUZEI ISTORII RELIGII I ATEIZMA, MIRA (Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism), Leningrad. Founded in 1932 by the Russian ethnographer, V.G. Bogoraz. It occupies the former Kazanskii Cathedral in the center of Leningrad. Directors: 1932- , V.G. Bogoraz; IU. P. Frantsev; 1957- , V.D. Bonch-Bruevich. Publication: Ezhegodnik muzeia, v.1-5, 1957-61.

730. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-ekonomicheskii sovet SSSR. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII EKONOMICHESKII INSTITUT, NIEI (Research Institute of Economics), Moskva. Branch of No. 17; founded about 1957. Director in 1959, 1961: A.N. Efimov.

731. SOVET EKONOMICHESKIKH INSTITUTOV (Council of Institutes of Economics). Set up in 1958 with No. 730. Chairman in 1958: G.V. Perov. Participating institutions: Council for study of natural resources No. 25; Institute of general transportation problems No. 40; Institute of economics No. 41; Research institute of economics No. 730; Institute of world economy and international relations of the Academy of Sciences (Institut mirovoi ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii AN SSSR); Moscow State institute of economics (Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi ekonomicheskii institut); Moscow institute of engineering economics (Moskovskii inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut); Moscow institute of statistical economics (Moskovskii ekonomiko-statisticheskii institut); the economics faculty of No. 56 (Ekonomicheskii fakul'tet MGU); and the Institute of finance (Finansovyi institut).

732. TSENTRAL'NYI EKONOMICHESKII NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT, TsENII (Central Research Institute of Economics), Moskva. Under jurisdiction of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR (Gosudarstvennyi planovyi komitet RSFSR).

733. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT TRUDA, NII truda (Labor Research Institute), Moskva.

734. AN SSSR. LABORATORIIA EKONOMIKO-MATEMATICHESKIKH METODOV (Laboratory of Mathe-

matical Methods in Economics). Also known as Lab. for Application of Mathematical Methods to Economic Research (Laboratoriia po primeneniiu matematicheskikh metodov v ekonomicheskikh issledovaniiakh). Director in 1962: V.S. Nemchinov.

735. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKII INSTITUT MATEMATICHESKIKH MASHIN, NIIMM (Computer Research Institute), Yerevan'. Established in 1956.

Medical Sciences

736. AN SSSR. INSTITUT FIZIOLOGII im. I.P. Pavlova, INF (Pavlov Institute of Physiology), Leningrad. Founded in 1864 as Physiological Lab. (Fiziologicheskaia laboratoriia); raised to institute status in 1925 as Fiziologicheskii institut and reorganized in 1934 as Institute of Physiology and Pathology of the Higher Nervous Activity (Institut fiziologii i patologii vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti). In 1936 it was named the Pavlov Physiological Institute (Fiziologicheskii institut im. Pavlova) and in 1950 combined with two other institutes and renamed as above. Director in 1945: L.A. Orbeli. Includes 28 laboratories and sections. Publication: Trudy, 1952- .

737. AN SSSR. INSTITUT FIZIOLOGII (Institute of Physiology), Moskva. Founded in 1929; in 1939 made part of the Academy of Sciences system as the Moscow Institute of Physiology (Moskovskii institut fiziologii); in 1950, probably absorbed by No. 736. Director in 1945: L.S. Shtern.

738. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. OTDELENIE GIGIENY, MIKROBIOLOGII I EPIDEMIOLOGII (Department of Hygiene, Microbiology, and Epidemiology). Branch of No. 49.

739. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI MEDITSINY (Institute of Experimental Medicine). Branch of No. 49.

740. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI BIOLOGII (Institute of Experimental Biology). Branch of No. 49.

741. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT MOZGA (Brain Institute). Branch of No. 49.

742. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT NORMAL'NOI I PATOLOGICHESKOI FIZIOLOGII (Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology). Branch of No. 49.

743. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT OBSHCHEI I EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI PATOLOGII (Institute of General and Experimental Pathology). Branch of No. 49.

744. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT PSIKHIATRII (Institute of Psychiatry). Branch of No. 49.

745. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT PITANIIA (Institute of Nutrition). Branch of No. 49. Publication: Nauchnye trudy.

746. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT ORGANIZATSII ZDRAVOOKHRANENIIA I ISTORII MEDITSINY (Institute of the Organization of Public Health Control and History of Medicine). Branch of No. 49.

747. Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. INSTITUT OBSHCHEI I KOMMUNAL'NOI GIGIENY (Institute of General and Communal Hygiene). Branch of No. 49.

748. VOENNO-MEDITSINSKAIA AKADEMIIA imeni Kirova (Kirov Academy of Military Medicine), Leningrad. Publication: Trudy, 1934-

749. VOENNO-MORSKAIA MEDITSINSKAIA AKADEMIIA (Naval Medical Academy), Leningrad.

750. MINISTERSTVO ZDRAVOOKHRANENIIA SSSR, MZdrav (Ministry of Health of the USSR), Moskva. Ministers: 1957-58, M. D. Kovrigin; 1959- , S. V. Kurashov. Publications: Sovetskoe zdravookhranenie, 1942-62; Zdorov'e, 1955-62; Gigiena i sanitariia, 1936-62; Voprosy pitaniia, 1932-62; Fel'dsher i akusherka, 1936-62; Khirurgiia, 1931-62; Voprosy virusologii, 1956-62; Problemy tuberkuleza, 1955-62; etc.

The Russian Federative Republic has its own Ministry

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754. VSESOIUZNYI INSTITUT LEKARSTVENNYKH I AROMATICHESKIKH RASTENII, VILAR (All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Herbs), Moskva.

755. TSENTRAL'NYI INSTITUT KURORTOLOGII (Central Institute of Health Resort Study). Director in 1958: G. N. Pospelova.

756. INSTITUT RADIATSIONNOI GIGIENY (Institute of Radiation Hygiene), Leningrad.

SOVIET STATIONS IN THE ARCTIC

This chapter* gives data on the location and activities of 228 Soviet stations in the Arctic: 115 coastal and island stations, the so-called polar stations, maintained by the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, primarily for navigational purposes; also forty of those now closed, etc. Sixty-two other stations north of 66°N. are added; they belong to the network under the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service and participated in the IGY programs. The Soviet drifting stations of 1937-1962 are also listed.

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*Based on recent Soviet literature, in particular: M.I. Zotin, Razvitie seti poliarnykh stantsii (Development of the polar station network), Problemy Arktiki 1957, vyp. 1, p. 99-109; Rezul'taty nabliudenii... (Observational results...), Arkticheskii... institut, Trudy 1959, t. 227; P.A. Gordienko and A.F. Laktionov, Glavnye rezul'taty... (Main results...) Akademiia nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, ser. geog., Sept.-Oct. 1960, p. 22-23.

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Soviet Polar Stations

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. long.	Notes
1	Barentsburg	Isfjorden, Vestspitsbergen	1932	78°04′	14°13′	Interrupted 1941-46
2	Piramida	”	1950	78°11′	15°08′	
3	Viktoriya, o-v	Zemlya Fr.-Iosifa	1959	80°09′	36°42′	
4	Nagurskaya	Zemlya Aleksandry, Zemlya Fr.-Iosifa	1952	80°46′	46°39′	
5	Tikhaya, bukhta	O-v Gukera, Zemlya Fr.-Iosifa	1929	80°19′	52°48′	Geomagnetic observatory, Ionospheric, auroral obs. In 1957 transferred (in part?) to Druzhnyy Station on Kheysa o-v.
6	Malyye Karmakuly	Novaya Zemlya	1877	72°23′	52°44′	Intermittent to 1896; interrupted 1920-21
7	Stolbovoy, mys	”	1934	73°18′	53°56′	
8	Vykhodnoy, mys	”	1934	73°14′	56°43′	Geomagnetic and auroral observations
9	Men'shikova, mys	”	1953	70°42′	57°36′	
10	Druzhnyy	Kheysa, o-v, Zemlya, Fr.-Iosifa	1957	80°35′	57°50′	Geophysical Observatory Laboratories for study of: Cosmic rays Seismicity Auroras Aerology Meteorol. rockets

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. long.	Notes
11	Rudol'fa, o-v	Zemlya Fr.-Iosifa	1932	81°44′	58°00′	Interrupted 1933-36, 1942-47
12	Bolvanskiy Nos, mys	O-v Vaygach	1914	70°27′	59°04′	Named: Ostrov Vaygach till 1950
13	Khabarovo	Yugorskiy Shar, proliv	1939	69°39′	60°25′	Transferred from Belyy Nos, mys, 1942
14	Yugorskiy Shar	Karskoye More	1913	69°49′	60°45′	
15	Amderma	”	1933	69°46′	61°41′	Moved 1 km. eastward, 1936
16	Russkaya Gavan', bukhta	Novaya Zemlya	1932	76°14′	62°39′	
17	Blagopoluchiya, zaliv	”	1957?	75°35′	63°42′	Established for IGY?
18	Ust'-Kara	Karskoye more	1933	69°15′	64°31′	
19	Marre-Sale	P-v Yamal	1914	69°43′	66°49′	Interrupted 1918-20, 1925, 1926-27
20	Kharasovoy, mys	”	1953	71°06′	65°45′	
21	Zhelaniya, mys	Novaya Zemlya	1931	76°57′	68°35′	
22	Belyy, ostrov	Karskoye more	1933	73°20	70°02′	
23	Drovyanoy, mys	Obskaya guba	1932	72°39′	72°58′	Interrupted 1934-36
24	Kamennyy, mys	”	1950	68°28′	73°36′	Arktikproekt expedition station 1947- Auroral and aerological observations
25	Vil'kitskogo, o-v	Karskoye more	1954	73°31′	75°46′	
26	Tadibe-Yaga	Obskaya guba	1950	70°22′	74°08′	

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. long.	Notes
27	Vize, ostrov	Karskoye more	1945	79°30′	76°59′	Auroral and aerological observations
28	Gyda-Yamo	Gydanskiy zaliv	1931	70°55′	78°31′	Till 1936, in the Yuribey River mouth area
29	Leskina, mys	Yeniseyskiy zaliv	1934	72°21′	79°33′	
30	Ushakova, o-v	Karskoye more	1954	80°48′	79°15′	
31	Dikson, o-v	”	1915	73°30′	80°24′	One of the largest and best equipped Polar St.
32	Kolba	Dikson, ostrov	?	73°30′	80°35′	Geophysical station; Geomagnetic Observatory?
33	Uyedineniya, o-v	Karskoye more	1934	77°30′	82°14′	
34	Sopochnaya Karga	Yeniseyskiy zaliv	1939	71°53′	82°41′	
35	“Izvestiy TsIK”, ostrova	Karskoye more	1953	77°55′	83°00′	
36	Karaul	Reka Yenisey	1946	70°04′	83°13	Till 1953, Tolstyy Nos, mys
37	Ust’-Yeniseyskiy Port	”	1920	69°39′	84°24′	
38	Dudinka	”	1906	69°24′	86°10′	Auroral and aerological observations
39	Igarka	”	1929	67°28′	86°34′	
40	Sterlegova, mys	Karskoye more, Bereg Kharitona Lapteva	1934	75°25′	88°54′	Interrupted 1944-45

No.		Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. long.	Notes
41	Isachenko, o-v	Karskoye more, O-va Sergeya Kirova	1953	77°13′	89°15′	
42	Ust'-Tareya	Reka Pyasina	1952	77°13′	88°47′	
43	Kresty Taymyrskiye	”	1939	70°52′	89°53′	
44	Golomyannyy, o-v	Karskoye more, O-va Sedova	1930	79°33′	90°25′	Till 1954, on Domashniy o-v; with interruptions
45	Eklips, bukhta	Karskoye more, Bereg Kharitona Lapteva	1948	76°37′	91°15′	Till 1949, Lomonosova, bukhta
46	Pravdy, o-v	Arkhipelag Nordenshel'da	1940	76°16′	94°46′	Interrupted 1943-45
47	Volochanka	Reka Kheta	1932	70°58′	94°30′	
48	Russkiy, o-v	Arkhipelag Nordenshel'da	1935	77°10′	96°25′	
49	Tyrtova, o-v	”	1940	76°35′	97°31′	
50	Krasnoflotskiye, o-va	Karskoye more	1953	78°34′	98°41′	
51	Ust'-Taymyra	Taymyrskiy zaliv	1935	76°12′	99°04′	Till 1939, near Osten-Saken, mys
52	Bol'shevik, o-v	Severnaya Zemlya	1959	78°00′?	100°00′?	
53	Taymyr, ozero	Poluostrov Taymyr	1943	74°37′	101°25′	
54	Geyberga, o-v	Proliv Vil'kitskogo	1951	77°35′	101°34′	Navigation station 1939-50
55	Khatanga, reka	Khatangskiy zaliv	1932	71°59′	102°28′	Auroral observations
56	Kazach'ye	”	1957?	72°03′	102°40′	Established for IGY?

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. Long.	Notes
57	Solnechnaya, bukhta	Proliv Vil'kitskogo, o-v Bol'shevik	1951	77°48′	104°15′	
58	Chelyuskin, mys	Proliv Vil'kitskogo, P-v Taymyr	1932	77°43′	104°17′	Geomagnetic Observatory; Auroral, aerological obs.
59	Zimovochnaya, bukhta	More Laptevykh, O-v Faddeya	1953	76°45′	106°30′	
60	Malyy Taymyr, o-v	More Laptevykh	1943	78°05′	106°49′	Navigation station, 1942
61	Kosistyy, mys	Khatangskiy zaliv	1939	73°40′	109°44′	
62	Andreya, o-v	More Laptevykh	1942	76°49′	111°10′	
63	Begicheva, o-v	"	1957?	74°20′	112°30′	
64	Preobrazheniya, ostrov	"	1934	74°39′	112°47′	Interrupted 1937-38
65	Pronchishchevoy Marii, bukhta	"	1935	75°34′	113°25′	Interrupted 1937-47
66	Saskylakh	Reka Anabar	1957?	71°58′	114°05′	Established for IGY?
67	Ust'-Olenek	Olenekskiy zaliv	1938	72°59′	119°49′	
68	Taymylyr	Reka Olenek	1946	72°36′	121°55′	
69	Dunay, ostrov	More Laptevykh	1953	73°55′	124°30′	Navigation station, 1945-53
70	Stolb, ostrov	Reka Lena, del'ta	1953	72°24′	126°48′	1950-53, Arctic Institute expedition station
71	Tiksi, bukhta	Guba Buor-Khaya	1932	71° 35′	128°55′	Geomagnetic Observatory; Auroral, ionospheric obs.
72	Tiksi, airport	"	1955	71°39′	128°52′	
73	Mostakh, ostrov	"	1936	71°33′	131°02′	Two stations: in the west and in the east of the island?

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. long.	Notes
74	Buor-Khaya, mys	More Laptevykh	1953	71°57′	132°46′	Navigation station, 1935
75	Yuyedey	Reka Yana	1955	71°31′	136°25′	1952-55, "Giproarktika" expedition station
76	Ust'-Yansk	"	1942	70°54′	136°20′	
77	Temp, bukhta	O-v Kotel'nyy	1949	75°48′	137°33′	
78	Kotel'nyy o-v	Novosibirskiye o-va, Mys Anisiy	1933	76°00′	137°54′	Interrupted 1934-35; Auroral, aerological obs.
79	Sannikova, proliv	O-v Kotel'nyy, Mys Medvezhiy	1942	74°40′	138°55′	
80	Kigilyakh, mys	O-v Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy	1934	73°21′	139°52′	
81	Svyatoy Nos, mys	Proliv Dm. Lapteva	1952	72°48′	140°46′	
82	Zemlya Bunge	Novosibirskiye o-va	1953	74°49′	142°36′	
83	Shalaurova, mys	Vostochno-Sibirskoye more, O-v Novaya Sibir'	1928	73°11′	143°14′	
84	Rozhina, mys	"	1953	75°03′	147°00′	
85	Chokurdakh	Reka Indigirka	1940	70°37′	147°53′	
86	Tabor (Mendelevicha)	"	1954	71°15′	150°18′	
87	Zhokhova, o-v	O-va De Longa	1955	76°06′	153°55′	Aerological, actinometric observations
88	Alazeya	Reka Alazeya	1945	70°40′	154°00′	Transferred in 1947 from Logashkina protoka
89	Genriyetty, o-v	O-va DeLonga	1937	77°07′	156°35′	

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	E. long.	Notes
90	Kresty-Kolymskiye	Reka Kolyma	1940	68°48′	161°17′	
91	Ambarchik, bukhta	Vostochno-Sibirskoye more	1935	69°34′	162°18′	Till 1939, on Medvezhiy mys
92	Chetyrekhstolbovoy, o-v	Medvezh'i o-va	1933	70°38′	162°24′	Observ. of auroras
93	Rauchua	Vostochno-Sibirskoye more	1940	69°30′	166°35′	
94	Ayon, o-v	”	1941	69°55′	167°58′	Navigation station, 1939-40
95	Pevek	Chaunskaya guba	1934	69°42′	170°16′	
96	Apappel'khin	”	1948	69°48′	170°50′	
97	Val'karkay, mys	Vostochno-Sibirskoye more	1934	70°05′	170°56′	Till 1941, on Shelagskiy mys
98	Billingsa, mys	Proliv Longa	1935	69°53′	175°46′	
99	Gavriila, bukhta	Bering Sea	1935	62°25′	179°08′	Till 1954, on Mys Navarín
100	Ugol'naya, bukhta	”	1935	63°03′	179°19′	
101	Shmidta, mys	Proliv Longa	1932	68°55′	179°29′W.	Geomagnetic Observatory Aurural, oceanographic, actinometric observations
102	Somnitel'naya bukhta	O-v Vrangelya	1954	70°55′	179°18′W.	
103	Olovyannaya, bukhta	Zaliv Kresta	1935	66°11′	179°00′W.	
104	Vrangelya, o-v	Chukotskoye more, Bukhta Rodzhersa	1926	70°58′	178°32′W.	Actinometric and auroral observations
105	Vankarem, mys	Chukotskoye more	1934	67°50′	175°36′W.	

No.	Name	Location	Estab.	N. lat.	W. long.	Notes
106	Kolyuchin, o-v	Chukotskoye more	1934	67°28′	174°38′	Till 1943, on Mys Dzhenretlen
107	Provideniya, bukhta	Bering Sea	1934	64°26′	173°14′	Ionospheric observations
108	Chaplina, mys	”	1937	64°24′	172°14′	
109	Nettan, mys	”	1934	66°57′	171°49′	Till 1955, on Mys Serdtse-Kamen'; interrupted 1939-43
110	Uelen	Bering Strait	1933	66°10′	169°50′	Geomagnetic Observatory; Aerolog. and auroral obs.
111	Ratmanova, o-v	”	1940	65°47′	169°05′	
112	Terpyay-Tumus	Olenekskiy zaliv	1953	73°35′	118°40′E.	Navigation station[1]
113	Khromskaya guba	Vostochno-Sibirskoye more	1945	72°16′	147°06′E.	”
114	Shalaurova, o-v	”	1941	69°58′	172°34′E.	”
115	Blossom, mys	O-v Vrangelya	1952	70°47′	179°51′E.	”

[1]Navigation stations are manned and active only during the navigation period on the Northern Sea Route.

Former Polar Stations
(selective list)

Renamed:

116. Medvezhiy, mys — to Ust'-Kolyma (now Ambarchik)
117. Sogo — to Tiksi, bukhta
118. Vaygach, ostrov — to Bolvanskiy Nos, mys

Transferred:

119. Domashniy, ostrov — to Golomyannyy, ostrov
120. Dzhenretlen, mys — to Kolyuchin, ostrov
121. Matochkin Shar — to Vykhodnoy mys (in 1954)
122. Navarin, bukhta — to Gavriila, bukhta
123. Serdtse-Kamen', mys — to Nettan, mys
124. Shelagskiy, mys — to Val'karkay, mys
125. Ust'-Kolyma — to Ambarchik

Evacuated or closed:

126. Abrosimova, zaliv
127. Barkin Stan, mys
128. Belush'ya, guba
129. Bugrino, 1925-
130. Gol'chikha, 1934
131. Greben', mys, 1934
132. Dezhneva, mys, 1916-18; 1932-37
133. Komsomol'skoy Pravdy, o-va, 1935-
134. Lavrentiya, bukhta
135. Litke, mys, 1932-
136. Minina, ostrov
137. Molotova, mys
138. Neupokoyeva, mys
139. Nidayyama
140. Novyy Port
141. Nordvik, 1932-38
142. Ozernaya, 1935
143. Peschanyy, mys
144. Pestsovyy, mys
145. Petra, ostrova, 1940-
146. Rybak
147. Rybnoye
148. Sannikovo, 1940-
149. Severnaya guba
150. Se-Yakha
151. Shokal'skogo, ostrov
152. Tambey
153. Ust'-Port
154. Varnek, bukhta, 1930-

Soviet Arctic Stations

No.	Name	N. lat.	E. long.	Observations (besides synoptic)
155	Yena (Ena)	67°36′	31°10′	
156	Padun	68°36′	31°48′	
157	Kandalaksha	67°08′	32°26′	
158	Zasheyek	67°21′	32°45′	
159	Monchegorsk	67°58′	32°52′	
160	Kovda	66°41′	32°54′	
161	Yukspor	68°00′	33°00′	Glaciological
162	Kola	68°53′	33°01′	
163	Murmansk	68°58′	33°03′	Oceanographic Geomagnetic Ionospheric
164	Loparskaya	68°15′	33°05′	Auroral Airglow
165	Khibiny	67°43′	33°15′	Actinometric
166	Pulozero	68°19′	33°20′	
167	Apatity	67°33′	33°20′	Seismological
168	Kirovsk	67°37′	33°41′	
169	Lovozero	68°05′	34°48′	Geomagnetic
170	Teriberka	69°12′	35°06′	
171	Krasnoshchel'ye	67°22′	37°02′	Aerologic
172	Chernyy, Mys	68°22′	38°39′	
173	Kanin Nos	68°39′	43°18′	
174	Konoshin, Mys	67°09′	43°54′	
175	Choyna	67°53′	44°08′	
176	Mikulkin, Mys	67°48′	46°40′	
177	Indiga	67°42′	48°46′	
178	Kotkino	67°01′	51°12′	
179	Tabseda	68°33′	52°15	
180	Nar'yan-Mar	67°38′	53°00′	Auroral
181	Khoseda-Khard	67°05′	59°23′	Aerological
182	Salekhard	66°32′	66°32′	Aerological
183	Tazovskoye	67°28′	78°44′	
184	Agata	66°53′	93°40′	Aerological
185	Yessey	68°28′	102°22′	
186	Olenek	68°30′	112°26′	Aerological Actinometric Auroral
187	Dzhalinda	70°08′	113°38′	
188	Shelagontsy	66°15′	113°59′	Aerological
189	Sukhana	68°45′	118°00′	
190	Kuoyka	70°29′	120°36′	

No.	Name	N. lat.	E. long.	Observations (besides synoptic)
191	Stannakh-Khacho	72°58′	121°42′	
192	Zhigansk	66°46′	123°24′	
193	Tyumyati	71°55′	123°33′	
194	Dzhardzhan	68°44′	124°00′	
195	Tit-Ary	71°58′	127°01′	
196	Kyusyur	70°39′	127°15′	
197	Bulun	70°41′	127°24′	
198	Tuurur (Tuuru)	72°02′	128°27′	
199	Bykov(a) Ostrov (Mys)	72°02′	129°15′	
200	Verkhoyansk	67°33′	133°23′	Actinometric Auroral Aerological
201	Yuttyakh (Uttyakh)	67°34′	133°58′	
202	Yanskiy, Poselok	68°47′	134°25′	
203	Dzhangky (Dzhan-ky)	69°46′	135°04′	
204	Kuyga	68°20′	135°06′	
205	Kuogostakh	71°22′	135°10′	
206	Artyk	67°25′	135°33′	
207	Kazach'ye	70°45′	136°13′	
208	Ust'-Moma	66°27′	143°14′	
209	Druzhina	68°14′	145°18′	
210	Ozhogino	69°07′	147°30′	
211	Russkoye Ust'ye	71°00′	149°05′	
212	Sredne-Kolymsk	67°27′	153°41′	
213	Ostrovnoye	68°08′	164°12′	
214	Ilirney	67°20′	168°14′	Aerological
215	Krasnoarmeysk (oye)	69°35′	172°00′	
216	Pereval'naya	66°58′	179°16′W.	
217	Iul'tin	67°50′	178°48′W.	

Soviet Drifting Stations

No.	Station	Leader	Date Beginning	Date End	Duration (days)	Coordinates Beginning	Coordinates End	Length of drift (km) Actual Drift	Length of drift (km) Point to point	Speed of drift (km/day) Actual Drift	Speed of drift (km/day) Point to point
218.	Severnyi Polius-1	I.D. Papanin	21.5.1937	19.2.1938	274	89°25′N. 78°40′W.	70°40′N. 19°16′W.	2,050	1,750	7.50	6.40
219.	Severnyi Polius-2	M.M. Somov	2.4.1950	11.4.1951	374	76°03′N. 166°36′W.	81°44′N. 163°48′W.	2,600	640	6.90	1.70
220.	Severnyi Polius-3	A.F. Treshnikov	9.4.1954	20.4.1955	376	85°58′N. 178°00′W.	86°00′N. 24°00′W.	1,863	825	4.90	2.20
221.	Severnyi Polius-4	E.I. Tolstikov	8.4.1954	17.4.1955	374	75°48′N. 178°25′W.	80°49′N. 175°35′W.	2,532	585	6.80	1.60
		P.A. Gordienko	17.4.1955	18.4.1956	367	80°49′N. 175°35′W.	87°24′N. 177°46′W.	2,500	770	6.81	2.10
		A.G. Dralkin	18.4.1956	19.4.1957	367	87°24′N. 177°46′W.	85°52′N. 00°00′W.	1,937	756	5.27	2.10
				Total:	1,108			6,969	2,111	6.30	1.90
222.	Severnyi Polius-5	N.A. Volkov	21.4.1955	20.4.1956	365	82°10′N. 156°51′E	86°18′N. 88°57′E.	2,500	800	6.90	2.20
		A.IA. Sokolov	20.4.1956	8.10.1956	171	86°18′N. 88°57′E.	84°18′N. 63°20′E.	1,129	280	6.40	1.60
				Total:	536			3,629	1,080	6.70	2.00
223.	Severnyi Polius-6	K.A. Sychev	19.4.1956	19.4.1957	366	74°24′N. 177°04′W.	75°59′N. 171°45′E.	2,588	360	7.10	1.00
		V.M. Driatskii	19.4.1957	8.4.1958	354	75°59′N. 171°45′E.	80°56′N. 150°15′E.	2,560	743	7.23	2.10
		S.T. Serlapov	8.4.1958	12.4.1959	370	80°56′N. 150°15′E.	86°18′N. 39°37′E.	2,537	1,220	6.80	3.30
		V.S. Antonov	12.4.1959	14.9.1959	156	86°18′N. 39°37′E.	82°06′N. 03°56′E.	965	590	6.20	3.80
				Total:	1,246			8,650	2,913	7.00	2.30
224.	Severnyi Polius-7	V.A. Vedernikov	23.4.1957	11.4.1958	355	82°06′N. 164°11′W.	86°21′N. 149°38′W.	1,920	450	5.40	1.20
		N.A. Belov	11.4.1958	11.4.1959	366	86°21′N. 149°38′W.	85°14′N. 33°03′W.	1,600	790	4.40	2.20
				Total:	721			3,520	1,240	4.80	1.70
225.	Severnyi Polius-8	V.M. Rogachev	27.4.1959	3.4.1960	342	76°11′N. 164°24′W.	79°07′N. 179°29′E.	2,590	374	7.30	1.70
		N.I. Blinov	2.4.1960	4.1961		79°07′N. 179°29′E.	82°55′N. 149°08′W.	2,265	683		
			4.1961	19.3.1962		82°55′N. 149°08′W.	83°15′N. 132°30′W.				
226.	Severnyi Polius-9	V.A. Shamont'ev	28.4.1960	29.3.1961	352	77°23′N. 163°00′E.	86°36′N. 176°00′W.	2,610	1,341		
227.	Severnyi Polius-10	N.I. Kornilov	17.10.1961			75°27′N. 177°10′E.	Set up by atomic icebreaker Lenin				
228.	Severnyi Polius-11	N.N. Briazgin	4.1962	A new station "Severnyi Polius-12", headed by Leonid Beliakov, was set up in April 1963							

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n.-issl. = nauchno-issledovatel'skii
im. = imeni

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ALTI—Arkhangel'skii lesotekhnicheskii institut, 190
AMN—Akademiia meditsinskikh nauk, 49
AN SSSR—Akademiia nauk SSSR, 19
ANII—Arkticheskii n.-issl. institut, 2
Arktikproekt—Institut po proektirovaniiu predpriiatii v Arktike, 11
Arktikrazvedka—Trest dlia geologicheskoi razvedki v Arktike, 10
Arktiksnab—Upravlenie arkticheskogo snabzheniia Glavsevmorputi, 1
Arktikstroi—Stroitel'no-montazhnyi trest Glavsevmorputi, 1
Arktikugol'—Trest po dobyche uglia v Arktike, 12
AS i A SSSR—Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, 52

Balt NIRO—Baltiiskii n.-issl. institut morskogo rybnogo khoziaistva i okeanografii, 655
BIN—Botanicheskii institut, 30

Dal'NIILKh—Dal'nevostochnyi n.-issl. institut lesnogo khoziaistva, 469
DITR—Dom inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov, 337
DV FAN—Dal'nevostochnyi filial AN SSSR, 462
DVNIGMI—Dal'nevostochnyi n.-issl. gidrometeorologicheskii institut, 466

ENIN—Energeticheskii n.-issl. institut, 666

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GBS—Glavnyi botanicheskii sad, 613
GEOFIAN—Geofizicheskii institut AN SSSR, 27
GEOKhI—Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoi khimii, 562
GGI—Gosudarstvennyi gidrologicheskii institut, 63
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Giprolestrans—Gosudarstvennyi institut po proektirovaniiu lesnogo transporta, 645
Gipronikel'—Gosudarstvennyi n.-issl. institut po proektirovaniiu predpriiatii nikelevoi promyshlennosti, 688
Giprotorf—Gosudarstvennyi institut po proektirovaniiu zavodov torfianoi promyshlennosti, 695
Giprotorfrazvedka—Vsesoiuznyi gosudarstvennyi institut po proektirovaniiu predpriiatii dlia razvedki torfa, 696
Giprozoloto—Gosudarstvennyi institut po proektirovaniiu predpriiatii zoloto-platinovoi promyshlennosti, 687
Glavdal'vostokrybprom—Glavnoe upravlenie dal'nevostochnoi rybnoi promyshlennosti, 471
Glavkamchatkarybprom—Glavnoe upravlenie Kamchatskoi rybnoi promyshlennosti, 477
GlavNII—Glavnoe upravlenie n.-issl. institutov, 16
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Gosekonomsovet—Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-ekonomicheskii Sovet, 17
GosNIORKh—Gosudarstvennyi n.-issl. institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khoziaistva, 65
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