

Thanks to the constant support of Party and Soviet organs at both the national and local levels, in recent years the Siberian Branch has developed a substantial resource base, so that today it has a significant scientific and manpower potential. In the six scientific centres of the Branch located in Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Ulan-Ude and Yakutsk, and at other points in Siberia, there are 62 scientific research and technological design organizations in operation, employing 85 members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 800 doctors of science and 5,300 candidates of science. They have to their credit a large number of basic research discoveries, technical and production solutions that have won international recognition, as well as applied research solutions implemented in the interests of the region within the framework of the "Sibir" program. More than 600 major solutions have been proposed for implementation in the national economy during the current Five-year Plan.

Much has been done overall to develop science and train specialists in Siberia. However, neither the national government, the government of the Russian Federation, nor we ourselves are satisfied today with the degree to which science impacts on the development of the national economy or on the economy and culture of the Siberian regions and Russia as a whole.

A thorough discussion of the problems and ways of developing Siberian science took place in September, 1988, when M.S. Gorbachev met with scientists, Party, Soviet and administrative leaders at the Siberian Branch's Krasnoyarsk Scientific Centre. In the course of that meeting both complimentary remarks and serious criticisms were directed at the Siberian Branch for shortcomings in