

In order to make possible a prompt utilization of reserves and to lend greater flexibility to organizational structures, the Siberian Branch (and the USSR Academy of Sciences as a whole) must be given the right to make independent decisions to transform, where necessary, large multi-profile institutes into associations of independent scientific institutions enjoying the rights of juridical person and possessing common services for establishing, maintaining and disbanding scientific research and design organizations subject to the availability of resources.

An important approach to increasing the calibre of basic research is to develop new forms of cooperation between scientists at the national and international level. These would provide for lengthy direct contact within the framework of specific scientific projects. Plans are also underway to develop national research centres (geo-solar physics, and closed ecological systems) and international research centres based on institutes which currently occupy leading positions in world science. In particular, work is quite advanced on organizing a Baikal International Centre for Ecological Research and a joint USSR-West German tomography centre.

New forms of integration in the realm of basic research simultaneously open interesting possibilities for training highly skilled workers. In this connection, a new approach is emerging in developing an effective system of interaction between academic science and higher education. This system has taken hold in the scientific centres of Siberia in recent years.

The issue of recruiting additional scientific personnel in Siberia is an acute one. The Branch is facing the necessity of accelerating