

Resources

*Russian Books on the Pacific, 1984–1988:
A Review Essay*

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Russian Books on the Pacific, 1984–1988: A Review Essay

Although the Soviet Union does not play a significant role in the Pacific Islands, and Soviet researchers represent a small group in the academic community, over seventy monographs have been published on the Pacific in the five-year period from 1984 to 1988.¹ This survey will acquaint Western researchers with these Russian language works. For the convenience of scholars and researchers, a supplement following the survey lists Soviet institutions and researchers in Pacific studies.

CONFERENCES

In 1968 the Pacific Section of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow initiated a series of almost annual conferences on Australia and Oceania. Sometimes one or two years were skipped. The organizer of these meetings was Kim Vladimirovich Malakhovskii. Normally two booklets were issued by the *Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury* [GRVL or Main Editorial Office of Oriental Literature], a branch of Nauka. The booklets included the program and a collection of abstracts of the papers presented. Because they were usually issued in print runs of 100–150 copies, the booklets are not widely available.

During the period under review here, four of these conferences were held; they were called *Nauchnaia konferentsiia po izucheniiu Avstralii i Okeanii* [Scientific Conference on the Study of Australia and Oceania]. The fifteenth conference was held 24–25 May 1984; the sixteenth, 23–24 May 1985; the seventeenth, 22–23 May 1986;

and the eighteenth 21–22 May 1987. The number of participants varied each year, but in general this is a good source to keep up with the major researchers on the Pacific.² It is my understanding that the eighteenth conference was the last in this series of meetings. Dr Malakhovskii has retired as head of the Pacific Section, and the current director, Victor Vrevsky, may not continue this format.

One other conference was held in Irkutsk, in 1986, entitled *Narody Vostoka: osnovnye tendentsii i protivorechiia sotsial'no-ekonomicheskogo i politicheskogo razvitiia* [Peoples of the East: Basic tendencies and conflicts of socio-economic and political development] (Irkutsk, 1986). The conference booklet contains the abstracts of the fifth regional conference, held 15–17 May 1986. Of interest are a series of papers presented by the small group of scholars at Irkutsk University who study the Pacific. They are V. V. Grudzinskii, V. P. Oltarzhevskii, L. L. Sintsova, L. P. Savel'eva, T. P. Sukhareva, T. A. Stepanova, and S. G. Ovchinnikov. Other participants in the conference were from Leningrad, Moscow, and Vladivostok.

GENERAL

A second edition has appeared of the extremely useful reference book by Boris Georgievich Maslennikov entitled *Morskaia karta rasskazyvaet* [The sea map talks] (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1986). This is an expanded version of the original, which appeared in 1973. Three major sections, each

arranged alphabetically, cover geographical names on ocean maps, biographical sketches, and a list of ships. A list of abbreviations, a description of the content of each entry, a brief introduction, and a bibliography of sources accompany the basic text. This is a basic reference for any Pacific collection.

SCIENCES

Mirovoi okean: ekonomika i politika [The world ocean: Economics and politics] (Moscow: Mysl', 1986) is a 620-page examination of international problems related to the oceans. It covers global use, the ecosystems, exploitation of resources, use as a transport system, ocean policies of various governments, law of the sea conventions, conservation, and the role of the United Nations. A subject index is rare among Soviet publications. The prestigious Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) in Moscow has produced this volume.

The last of a series of regional volumes on the geography of the world's oceans, *Severnyi Ledovityi i Uzhnyi okeany* [The Arctic and southern oceans] (Moscow: Nauka, 1985), is a basic reference with numerous folded color maps. Chapters on the Pacific cover the physical relief, climate, hydrology, features of the shores and islands, chemistry, biology, and the economic and political characteristics of the region. Included in the southern oceans are the areas south of Africa and South America, the Antarctic, the islands of the South Pacific, Australia, and New Zealand.

Those interested in the biology and ecology of the Pacific Ocean (both

North and South), should consult a work edited by M. E. Vinogradov, N. V. Parin, and V. P. Shuntov on *Biologicheskie resursy Tikhogo okeana* [Biological resources of the Pacific] (Moscow: Nauka, 1986). The four major chapters discuss the biological productivity areas, the major industrial products (salmon, herring, Alaskan pollack, etc.), the basic producing areas (Okhotsk Sea, Sea of Japan, the southwest Pacific, etc.), and the means of studying marine resources.

Leo Surenovich Stepanian was a member of the sixth (1976) and twelfth (1980) expeditions of the research vessel *Kallisto*. He discusses the materials he gathered in the book *Ptitsy iugozapadnoi Okeanii* [Birds of southwestern Oceania] (Moscow: Nauka, 1986). A list of the islands visited, a systematic list of the birds, and a bibliography of sources accompany the basic text.

A three-page English summary will assist readers of Andrei IUr'evich Suchkov's *Syr'evye resursy i regional'nye svyazi Tikhookeanskikh stran* [Natural resources and regional ties of Pacific nations] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985). Growing economic interdependence, trade issues, and the raw material and mineral base of the Pacific Islands are discussed. Another study addresses the same topic: Andrei Viktorovich Korneev's *Po raznye storony okeana* [From different sides of the ocean] (Moscow: Mysl', 1985) looks at American and Japanese rivalry for the natural resources of the Pacific. The notes to this book show an abundant use of Japanese language sources.

Finally, *Gidrotermal'nye izmeneniia bazal'tov v Tikhom okeane i metalonosnye otlozheniia* [Hydrothermal

alterations of basalts in the Pacific Ocean and metal-bearing deposits] (Moscow: Nauka, 1986), by Viktor Borisovich Kurnosov from the Far Eastern Geological Institute in Vladivostok, uses data from the deep-sea drilling activities of the *Glomar Challenger*.

TRAVEL AND VOYAGES

Some of the most important work done on Pacific exploration in the Soviet Union concerns the North Pacific, the Arctic, and Russian America. It is necessary to know about these publications, because the sources and archives are often of direct interest to the Pacific Islands. In this category are two studies by Vasilii Mikhailovich Pasetskii. The first, *Puteshestviia, kotorye ne povtorigatsia* [Voyages, which will not be repeated] (Moscow: Mysl', 1986), discusses Ferdinand Vranghel. The second, *Russkie otkrytiia i issledovaniia v Arktike: pervaiia polovina XIX v* [Russian discoveries and exploration in the Arctic: First half of the 19th century] (Leningrad: Gidrometeoizdat, 1984), covers Kotzebue, M. Vasil'ev, Shishmarev, Vranghel, Bellingshausen, M. Lazarev, and Kruzenshtern.

An extremely important series *Issledovaniia russkikh na Tikhom okeane v XVIII-pervoi polovine XIX v* [Explorations of the Russians in the Pacific from the 18th to the first half of the 19th centuries] began in 1984. Six volumes are planned, based on documents in the Central State Archive of the Navy, as well as material from other archives. The first volume has been issued and covers the period from 1713–1743. Volume 3–5 will be crucial to Pacific Islands studies, since they cover the establishment of the Russian American

Company and the first Russian circumnavigation, the around-the-world voyages of 1807–1823, and the voyages from 1823–1841. These previously unpublished primary source materials will help compensate for lack of access to Soviet archives.

On the subject of early Western voyages, two translations have appeared: K. V. Malakhovskii's *Liubov' i dolg: istoriia zhizni kapitana Met'iu Flindersa* [Love and duty: The history and life of Captain Matthew Flinders] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985) and a translation of Georg Forster's *Reise um die Welt* [A voyage around the world] by M. S. Kharitonova: *Puteshestvie vokrug sveta* (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986).

A general work that surveys Russian and Western geographical discoveries is the five-volume set by the father and son team Iosif Petrovich and Vadim Iosifovich Magidovich entitled *Ocherki po istorii geograficheskikh otkrytii* [Essays on the history of geographical discoveries] (Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1982–1986). Volumes 2–4 have sections on the Pacific Islands.

Several items concerning the 19th century Russian voyages are available. Daniil Tumarkin has translated Otto Kotzebue's *Neue Reise um die Welt in den Jahren 1823, 24 25 und 26* [New voyage around the world. . .] (1830 ed.) into a third Russian edition (previous ones were 1828 and 1981) *Novoe puteshestvie vokrug sveta v 1823–1826 gg* (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987). The physical scientist Emilii Khristianovich Lents, who was on Kotzebue's voyage, 1823–1826, is the subject of a new biography, by B. N. Rzhonsnitskii and B. IA. Rozen: *E. KH. Lents* (Moscow: Mysl', 1987).

The first Russian circumnavigation is dealt with in *Otechestvu poleznym byt'* [Serving the Fatherland] (Vladivostok: DVU, 1987). V. G. Drozdov has excerpted and abbreviated from the original voyage reports of Kruzenshtern, Lisianskii, and I. M. Simonov. There is a chapter on Simonov, who was the astronomer, in V. Aristov's *Stranitsy slavnoi istorii* [Pages from a glorious history] (Kazan: Izd-vo Kazanskogo un-ta, 1987). Vladimir Petrovich Kozlov writes about Kruzenshtern in his *Kolumby rossiiskikh drevnostei* [The Columbuses of the Russian past] (Moscow: Nauka, 1985). The Kruzenshtern-Lisianskii and Bellingshausen-Lazarev voyages are the subject of the first two chapters of a popular book by Georgii Pavlovich Lemeshchuk *Iz goroda na Neve* [From the city on the Neva] (Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1984).

Chapters on southern voyages appear in the books by V. A. Esakov, *Teoreticheskie problemy fizicheskoi geografii v Rossii XIX-nachalo XX vv* [Theoretical problems of physical geography in Russia, 19th-early 20th centuries] (Moscow: Nauka, 1987) and by S. V. Krivshenko, *Geroika osvoeniia i sotsialisticheskogo preobrazovaniia Dal'nego Vostoka v russkoi i sovetskoi literature* [The heroic style of assimilation and socialist reform of the Far East in Russian and Soviet literature] (Vladivostok: DVU, 1985).

Oleg Ignat'ev describes a more recent expedition from 1976 to 1977 in *Puteshestvie na "Kallisto"* [A voyage on the *Kallisto*] (Moscow: Detskaia lit., 1988). Many photographs accompany the notes from the various participants.

Two books are useful for background information. The first, *TSen-*

tral'nyi voenno-morskoi muzei: putevoditel' [The Central Naval Museum: a guide] (Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1984) describes this collection, which is often closed to foreigners. The second is G. F. Petrov's history of the city, *Kronshtadt* (Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1985), from which the Russian voyages originated.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Soviet scholars now have available two translations on the Pacific. The Institute of Oriental Studies has issued Peter Bellwood's *Man's Conquest of the Pacific* [*Pokorenie chelovekom Tikhogo okeana*] (Moscow: Nauka, GVRL, 1986). The Institute of Ethnography began a series in 1983 called the Ethnographic Library. The latest volume to appear is a collection of Margaret Mead's writings on Samoa, Papua New Guinea, and Australia entitled *Kul'tura i mir detstva* [Culture and the world of childhood] (Moscow: GVRL, 1988).

Nikolai Nikolaevich Miklukho-Maklai,³ the Russian anthropologist who devoted his rather short life to the study of Papua New Guinea, is the subject of three pieces. Rudol'f Konstantinovich Balandin has written a popular book for students titled simply *N. N. Miklukho-Maklai* (Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1985). Boris Nikolaevich Putilov's biography, *N. N. Miklukho-Maklai: puteshestvennik, uchenyi, gumanist* [. . . : traveller, scientist, humanist] (Moscow: Progress, 1985), was first issued in an English edition in 1982. Sergei Markov, well known for his historical fiction on Russian America, has a chapter on Miklukho-Maklai in *Velikie russkie liudi* [Great Russian People] (Moscow:

Molodaia gvardiia, 1984, 323–377, 414).

Finally, for background information readers should be aware of D. D. Tumarkin's 1988 article, "Main trends in the USSR in the ethnographic study of Pacific Islands peoples, 1961–1986, with a selected bibliography" (*Pacific Studies* 11(2): 97–120).

AUSTRALIA

That this country has long been of interest in the Soviet Union is witnessed by Elena Govor's major contribution *Bibliografiia Avstralii, 1710–1983* [A bibliography of Australia] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985). There are 5,925 items listed.⁴

Several monographs have appeared that address various aspects of contemporary developments in Australia: P. M. Ivanov's *Avstraliia i Kitai: istoriia razvitiia otnoshenii* [Australia and China: A history of the development of relations] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1984); *Avstraliia i Kanada* [Australia and Canada] (Moscow: Mysl', 1984); *Aktual'nye problemy Avstralii i Okeanii* [Pressing problems of Australia and Oceania] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1984); O. V. Zharova's *Avstraliiskii leiborizm posle vtoroi mirovoi voiny* [Australian laborism after World War II] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987); A. Iu. Rudnitskii's *Dvesti let avstraliiskoi istorii: kontseptsii natsional'nogo razvitiia* [200 years of Australian history: a conception of national development] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987); *Avstraliia i mirovoi kapitalizm* [Australia and world capitalism] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986); and K. V. Malakhovskii's *Avstraliia: vremia peremen?* [Australia:

A time for change?] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1988).

Descriptive accounts for a wide circle of readers include V. M. Kudinov's *Na raznykh shirotakh, dolgotakh . . .* [At different breadths and lengths . . .] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985); B. B. Rubtsov's *Avstraliia—gosudarstvo i kontinent* [Australia—a state and continent] (Moscow: Nauka, 1988); and N. N. Drozdov's *Polet bumeranga* [The flight of the boomerang] (Moscow: Mysl', 1988).

Ethnographic studies have been produced on a variety of subjects. Pavel Ivanovich Puchkov's *Etnicheskoe razvitie Avstralii* [Ethnic development in Australia] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987) and Ol'ga IU'evna Artemova's *Lichnost' i sotsial'nye normy v ranne-pervobytnoi obshchine: po avstraliiskim etnograficheskim dannym* [Personality and social norms in an early primitive community: based on Australian ethnographic data] (Moscow: Nauka, 1987) both have English summaries. Vladimir Kudinov and Marina Kudinova present the folklore of the Aborigines in *Sumka kenguru: mify i legendy Avstralii* [The kangaroo's pouch: Australia's myths and legends] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987). The first two chapters of Vladimir Rafailovich Kabo's *Pervobytnaia dozemledel'cheskaia obshchina* [Pre-agricultural communalism] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986) cover Tasmania and Australia, and also have an English summary.

In the area of literature, Katharine Susannah Prichard's novels *Haxby's Circus* and *Subtle Flame* have been translated in one volume entitled *TSirk Kheksbi; Negasimoe plamia* (Moscow:

Khudozh. lit., 1985). Stories by Ivan Southall, Patrick White, and Kim Knox appear in *Tri avstraliiskie povesti* [Three Australian stories] (Moscow: Raduga, 1985). The stories are respectively *Josh*, *The Cockatoos*, and *The Final Notice*.

Finally, S. P. Bagdasarov and A. N. Chavush'ian write about *Syr'e-nye resursy Azii, Avstralii, Okeanii* [Natural resources of Asia, Australia, Oceania] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987). The second of D. J. Gifford and K. H. Gifford's work on *Our Legal System* has been translated into Russian with the title *Pravovaia sistema Avstralii* [Australia's legal system] (Moscow: IURid. lit., 1988).

NEW ZEALAND

Boris Borisovich Rubtsov has provided a cursory survey of *Novaia Zelandiia* [New Zealand] (Moscow: Nauka, 1987). Contemporary issues of political life, relations with England, the United States, the roles played by Parliament and the ministerial cabinet, the main political parties, and economic challenges are dealt with in Liudmila Grigor'evna Stefanchuk's *Novaia Zelandiia: trudnye gody* [New Zealand: The trying years] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987). Noel Hilliard's *Maori Girl* and other stories have been translated as *Maoriiskaia devushka* (Moscow: Raduga, 1987).

OCEANIA

Collected essays are the format for the seven books on Oceania in general. They cover a variety of subjects, but roughly survey contemporary political developments, economic issues, cultural problems, and historical conse-

quences (for example, colonialism). Several of the volumes are papers selected from the annual conference on the Pacific mentioned earlier. These works are *Nezavisimye gosudarstva Okeanii (osobennosti stanovleniia i razvitiia)* [The independent states of Oceania (features of establishment and development)] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1984); *Novye tendentsii vo vnutrennem razvitiu i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniakh stran Tikhookeanskogo basseina* [New tendencies on domestic developments and international relations of Pacific basin countries] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985); *Tikhii okean '84: politika, ekonomika, kul'tura* [Pacific '84: politics, economics, culture] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986); *Strany Tikhogo okeana: politika, ekonomika, etnografiia, kul'tura* [Countries of the Pacific: politics, economics, ethnography, culture] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1988); *"Tikhookeanskoe soobshchestvo": plany i perspektivy* [Pacific community: plans and prospects] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987); *Neokolonializm v Okeanii* [Neocolonialism in Oceania] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987); and a similar collection selected from the papers at the conference in Irkutsk (see above), *Problemy istorii Okeanii* [Problems of Oceania's history] (Irkutsk, 1987).

Nicolai Michoutouchkine's collection of Oceanic art was exhibited in nine cities of the Soviet Union from 1979–1982. The exhibition catalog was prepared by L. A. Ivanova from the Institute of Ethnography and is entitled *Katalog vystavki "Etnografiia i iskusstvo Okeanii"* [A catalog of the exhibit "Ethnography and Art of

Oceania"] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985).

POLYNESIA

The books about Polynesia are all of interest to ethnographers. Mariia Butinova has a chapter on how the Polynesians treat their forefathers in the afterlife in the book *Religiia pervobytnogo obshchestva v svete sovremennykh dannykh* [Religion of primitive society in the light of present information] (Leningrad: Izd. GMIRiA, 1984). Her husband, Nikolai Aleksandrovich Butinov, offers a study of the *Sotsial'naia organizatsiia polineziitsev* [The social organization of the Polynesians] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985), which contains an English summary. There are 145 items translated into Russian in *Mify, predaniia i skazki Zapadnoi Polinezii: ostrova Samoa, Tonga, Niue i Rotuma* [Myths, legends, and tales of Western Polynesia: The islands of Samoa, Tonga, Niue, and Rotuma] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986).

TAHITI

The Polish economist and ethnographer Wojciech Dworczyk has his popular description of Tahiti available in a Russian edition as *Zdravstvui, Taiti!* [Hello, Tahiti!] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1989). A beautifully printed edition of *Paul Gauguin in Soviet Museums* (Leningrad: Aurora Art Publishers, 1988) has the text in English and features his paintings on Tahiti.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

An English summary is provided in Irina Meliksetova's *Tribalizm i gosudarstvennost': etnonatsional'nye i sotsial'no-politicheskie protsessy v Papua-*

Novoi Gvinee v 60-80-e gody XX v [Tribalism and statehood: the ethnonational and sociopolitical processes in Papua New Guinea in the 1960s to 1980s] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985).

A popularized description of the people of Papua New Guinea can be read in the Czech geologist Petr Jakes' work *K vulkanam Tikhogo okeana* [The volcanoes of the Pacific] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1984). The Danish writer and traveller Arne Falk-Renne has had his study of various tribes translated in *Puteshestvie v kamennyi vek* [A trip to the stone age] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1985). Both have sections of color photos.

The book *Mify, kul'ty, obriady narodov zarubezhnoi Azii* [Myths, cults, customs of the peoples of non-Soviet Asia] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986) contains a chapter by L. A. Ivanova on the ritual yam cult in New Guinea.

FIJI

Nina Borisovna Lebedeva sketches the history, economic, and sociopolitical development of this independent state in the booklet *Fidzhi—perekrestok Okeanii* [Fiji—the crossroads of Oceania] (Moscow: Znanie, 1985).

MICRONESIA

L. S. Ul'ianova has translated Janusz Wolniewicz's popularized account of this US trusteeship from Polish into Russian as *Liudi i atolly* [People and atolls] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986).

HAWAII

The Belorussian writer Valentin Petrovich Gritskevich, an active member of the Geographical Society of the

USSR, has a chapter on Nikolai Konstantinovich Sudzilovskii⁵ in his book *Ot Nemana k beregam Tikhogo okeana* [From the Neman river to the Pacific] (Minsk: Polymia, 1986).

M. W. Beckwith's *Hawaiian Romance of Laie-kawai* has been translated into Russian as *Skazanie o Laie-i-ka-vai* (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1987).

Vakhtang Vissarionovich Baratskhvili, a Georgian who has written fifteen books, first visited Hawai'i in 1948 and two subsequent times for which he gives no dates. His career has been as a naval engineer, which is noted in the one-page biographical sketch at the end of his book, *Gavaiskii solovei* [A Hawaiian nightingale] (Tbilisi: Merani, 1987), a novel about the fate of a talented singer.

EASTER ISLAND

Irina Konstantinovna Fedorova at the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Ethnography is the primary scholar in the Soviet Union working on Easter Island. Her major research has concentrated on deciphering the famous Easter Island script. She has a chapter on this subject in the book *Drevnie sistemy pis'ma: etnicheskaia semiotika* [Ancient systems of writing: ethnic semiotics] (Moscow: Nauka, GRVL, 1986). Fedorova's latest book is *Mify i legendy ostrova Paskhi* [Myths and legends of Easter Island] (Leningrad: Nauka, Leningr. otd., 1988). It publishes in full the so-called Manuscript E, gives a short history of Rapanui grammar, and presents Rapanui-Russian and Russian-Rapanui dictionaries.

The future of Soviet publications on

the Pacific is hard to predict. Each institute usually decides its own course of research. It is not clear yet whether the annual conferences on Australia and Oceania, which were an excellent means of keeping up with researchers, institutes, and their main themes of study, will be revived. The Soviets continue to pursue relationships with Pacific Island states for fishing rights, and to a lesser extent diplomatic ties. There is a revival and reorganization in the Institute of Ethnography triggered by Gorbachev's *perestroika*, which may result in some field trips for Soviet ethnographers. This could yield more studies in this area. The Pacific basin as an economic and political factor no doubt will continue to be a focus of many future collective-essay monographs. At this time it appears that the number of researchers and publications will remain pretty much as it has for the past five years.

PATRICIA POLANSKY

Notes

All of the books reviewed here are available through the Pacific Collection of the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library.

1 Previous reviews may be found in Polansky (1980; 1983; 1986): *Pacific Studies* 4(1): 82-88; 7(1): 175-181; 9(2): 194-202. These cover the periods 1974-1979, 1980-1981, and 1982-1983, respectively.

2 Translations of the contents of the program and abstracts for each of these conferences are available through the Pacific Collection at Hamilton Library.

3 There are many variants of this name, but most commonly it is rendered Miklukho-Maclay in Western sources.

4 See my review (Polansky 1987): *Pacific Studies*, 10(3): 161-163.

5 The first president of the Hawai'i Ter-

ritorial Senate. See R. Hayashida and D. Kittelson, 1977, "The Odyssey of Nicholas Russel," *Hawaiian Journal of History* 2:110-124.

Soviet Institutions and Researchers in Pacific Studies

Frequent trips to the Soviet Union have allowed me to keep abreast of the primary researchers and institutions working on the Pacific. The institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences are the most prestigious, and among them there is a hierarchy of importance. The senior staff remains fairly constant, but the junior researchers change quite often. The junior people are usually working on a dissertation or have just completed one. The institutes have no teaching responsibilities, but the sections usually meet as a group to decide or discuss what each individual will be doing, as well as what the section may produce collectively.

MOSCOW

Institut mirovoi ekonomiki i mezhnudarodnykh otnoshenii AN SSSR (IMEMO) [Institute of World Economics and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences]
23 Profsoiuznaia ulitsa
117418 Moscow, USSR
phone 128-81-07
Director: Vladlen Arkad'evich Martynov

Pacific Research Sector This sector was established about four years ago, when Evgenii Maksimovich Primakov and Ivanov moved from IVAN (see later) to IMEMO. There are about ten people, whose task is to study the general problems of the Pacific region from a political and economic perspective. The emphasis is on the Pacific basin and the countries of Japan, China, and Southeast Asia. Igor' Alekseevich Lebedev and Ivanov both work on Australia.

Vladimir Ivanovich Ivanov, Head

SOVNAPEC The Soviet National Committee for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (SOVNAPEC) was established in 1988 and is a semiofficial body working with the Presidium of the Soviet government. Primakov is the Head of the Committee. They have sponsored one conference to date in Vladivostok (October 1988). Two issues of the *SOVNAPEC Newsletter* have appeared.

Institut vostokovedeniia AN SSSR (IVAN)
[Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences]
12 Rodzhestvenka ulitsa
103777 Moscow, USSR
phone 228-96-41
Director: Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa

South Pacific Studies Section The former head of section, K. V. Malakhovskii, is now a senior consultant. Other members: Valerii Nikolaev, assistant to the head, works on political developments in the newly independent states of Oceania; Elena Govor on the bibliography of Australia and Oceania; Vsevolod Arkhipov, formerly with the Southeast Asia Section of IVAN, on international economic relations in the Pacific; Alla Petrikovskaia on Australian literature and the indigenous poetry of Pacific Island writers; Ol'ga Zharova on Australian labor history; Irina Kovler on political parties of New Zealand; Liudmila Stefanchuk on education and sociopolitical developments in New Zealand; Ol'ga Razzakova on Australian Aborigines; Marina Makovskaia and Andrei Suchkov on raw materials development of the Pacific; Vladimir Belikov on sociolinguistics in Hawai'i. S. L. Kulidzhanov works on politics and strategic relations in the South Pacific; Mr Liperovskii on economic developments.

The section as a whole is working on a handbook on Papua-New Guinea and a collection of essays on Oceania. The exchange agreement with Australian

National University is still in effect. One or two Soviet researchers go to Australia or New Zealand each year.

Viktor Andreevich Vrevskii, Head

Researchers in Other Sections of IVAN
Nina Lebedeva studies political problems of the island states. Irina Meliksetova studies Oceania from an ethnographic perspective.

Institut ssha i Kanady AN SSSR [Institute of the USA and Canada, USSR Academy of Sciences]

Khlebnyi per., 2/3
121814 Moscow, USSR
Phone 202-83-49

Director: Georgii Arkad'evich Arbatov

Foreign Policy Department, Sector on Asia and the Pacific Although the focus of this group of about ten researchers is on US policy in Asia and the Pacific and they tend to be interested in the United States-Japan-China relationship, they do try to look at the Pacific Islands.

Mikhail Grigor'evich Nosov, Head

Institut etnografii AN SSSR [Institute of Ethnography, USSR Academy of Sciences]
19 Dmitrii Ul'ianov ulitsa

117036 Moscow, USSR
phone 126-05-80

Director: Valerii Aleksandrovich Tishkov

Sector on Peoples of Australia and Oceania Tumarkin continues to edit the revised edition of Miklukho-Maklai's works. His original interest was in the history of Hawai'i and the early voyages. Liudmila Ivanova is a specialist on the art and artifacts of Oceania with an interest in Papua New Guinea. Vladimir Kabo works on the Australian Aborigines. Pavel Puchkov publishes on Melanesia.

Daniil Davydovich Tumarkin, Head

USSR Foreign Ministry, Pacific and South-east Asia Department

Moscow, USSR

There are specialists on Japan, Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. The department has been expanded to include the Pacific Islands.

Liudvig Chizhov, Head

LENINGRAD

Institut etnografii LO AN SSSR [Institute of Ethnography, Leningrad Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences]

Universitetskaia nab., 3
199034 Leningrad, USSR
phone 218-08-12

Director: Rudol'f Ferdinandovich Its

Sector on Australia and Oceania Members include Tamara Shafranovskaia, who works as a translator and researcher, is presently helping Tumarkin with the new edition of Miklukho-Maklai's works; Nikolai Butinov, former head of section, is now retired and a senior consultant; Aleksandr Azarov works on Polynesia; Pavel Belkov is interested in the social origins of Australian tribes; Nina Klimova is a specialist on James Cook. Boris Putilov writes on Polynesian topics.

Semiotics Sector As well as IUrii Knozorov and Mr Poznikov, Irina Fedorova works on inscriptions from Easter Island.

Leningrad University History Faculty

Mendeleevskaia linia 5
199034 Leningrad, USSR

Boris Nikolaevich Komissarov is a specialist on Georg Langsdorff, a participant in the first Russian circumnavigation, 1803-1806.

IRKUTSK

Irkutsk University, Laboratory of Oriental Studies, History Faculty

Karl Marks ulitsa, 1
664003 Irkutsk, USSR

Vladimir Pavlovich Oltarzhevskii, a student of Komissarov, heads a small group of

researchers working on the Pacific. He began by studying English colonization and the East Indian Company. Out of this grew an interest in Russian/Soviet–New Zealand relations. This group, which plans to establish its own Laboratory of Asiatic-Pacific Problems, consists of L. P. Savel'eva, who works on New Zealand as a British colony; T. A. Stepanova, on New Zealand colonialism; S. G. Ovchinnikov, on French colonialism in Oceania; L. L. Sintsova, on New Zealand in Russia's image; T. P. Sukhareva, on New Zealand's labor party; and V. V. Grudzinskii, on New Zealand's policy on the eve of World War II.

The group works primarily on historical and foreign policy studies. Each year they give a course on Pacific history, which attracts about fifty students.

Vladimir Pavlovich Oltarzhevskii, Head

VLADIVOSTOK

In fall 1986 several people in Moscow institutes said that a new institute on the Asia-Pacific region was due to open in Vladivostok. It would be staffed by about 150 people. To date a director has not been named, and further plans for its opening appear to be on hold.

The following institute is concerned primarily with oceanographic and economic developments in the Pacific Ocean, but does have some interest in the Pacific Islands:

Institut ekonomicheskikh i mezhdunarodnykh problem osvoenia okeana DVO AN SSSR [Institute for economic and international problems of ocean development, Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

Sukhanova ulitsa, 5a
690600 Vladivostok, USSR
phone 5-77-31

Boris Korovin and Nikolai Shcherbina are among those interested in economic and political developments.

Also in Vladivostok is Valerii Konstantinovich Lozovoi, Director of the Association for Business Cooperation with the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Okeanskii Prospekt, 30
690010 Vladivostok, USSR
phone 2-00-08, 2-00-05, 2-53-11
telex 213221

Any corrections or additions to this list by our Soviet colleagues would be appreciated.

PP