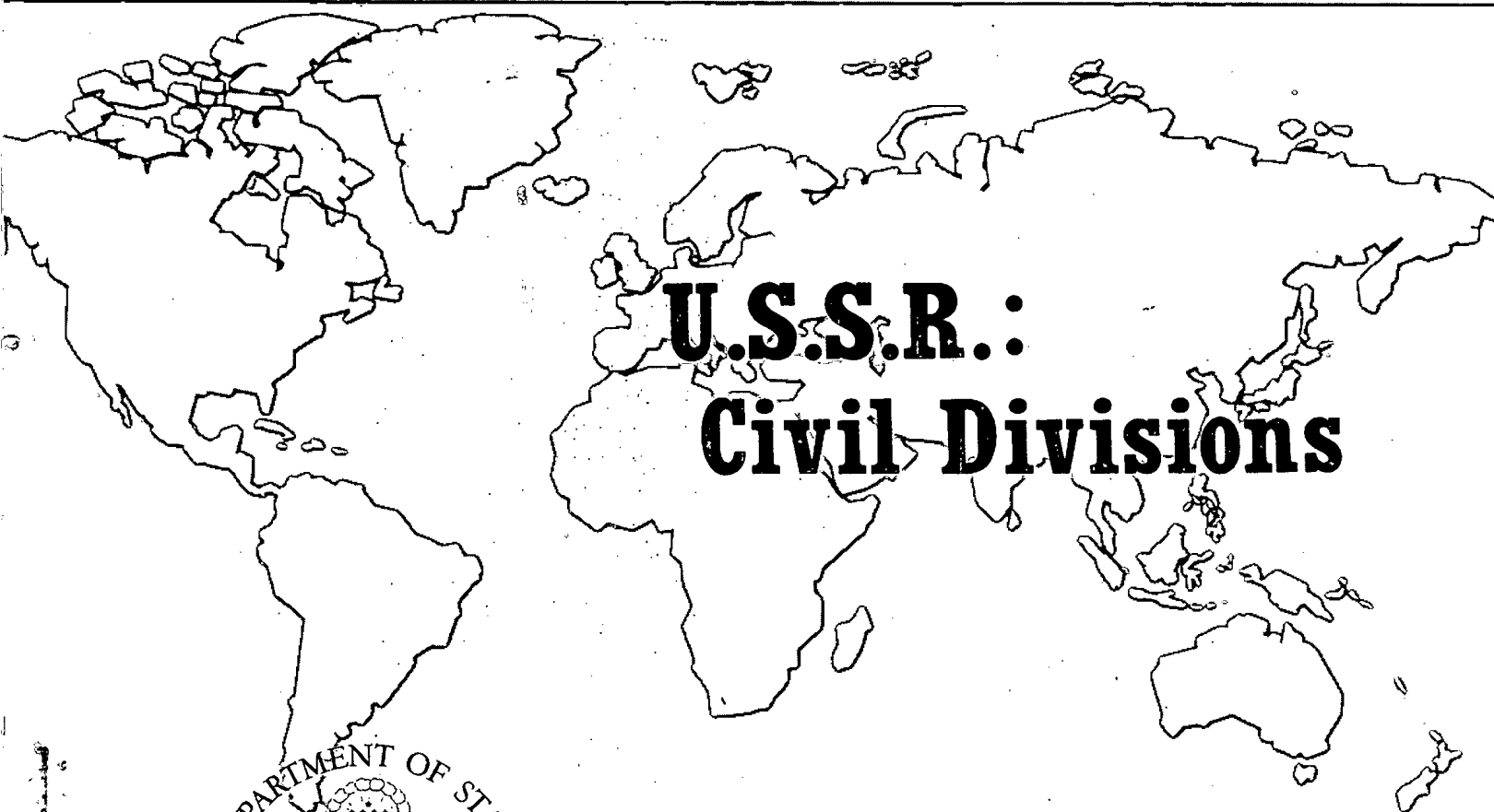


Geographic Report

512



U.S.S.R.: Civil Divisions



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Geographic Report

No. 12

U.S.S.R.: CIVIL DIVISIONS

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	iii
The U.S.S.R.: Civil Divisions	1
Administrative Terminology and Hierarchy	1
The Soviet Socialist Republic	4
The Development of the U.S.S.R.	4
Administrative Organization	5
Union Republic	6
Oblast	6
Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic	6
Kray	6
City of Republic, A.S.S.R., Oblast, Kray or Autonomous Oblast Subordination	10
Autonomous Oblast	11
National Okrug	11
County and Ward	11
City of County Subordination	12
Urban Settlement	12
Rural Council	13
Map Comments	1

- ii -

U.S.S.R.: CIVIL DIVISIONS
Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>TABLES</u>	
1. Administrative Hierarchy	2
2. Soviet Administrative Structure	3
3. Union Republics: Admission Date into the U.S.S.R.	5
4. Names of Principal Administrative Divisions	15
<u>CHARTS</u>	
I. Russian S.F.S.R.: Type I Administrative Structure	7
II. Georgian S.S.R.: Type II Administrative Structure	8
III. Armenian S.S.R.: Type III Administrative Structure	9
<u>MAPS</u>	
U.S.S.R. Administrative Divisions, 1966.	14

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

-iii-

INTRODUCTION

The U.S.S.R.: Civil Divisions, is the third in a series of geographic reports concerned with the internal administrative divisions of countries of the world. This report, however, is the first in-depth study of the administrative structure of one country.

Geographic Report No. 12 describes the dynamic and complex administrative system of the largest country of the world. Within this intricate structure, the creation, dissolution and status alteration of administrative entities occurs with some regularity. Therefore, keeping abreast of the various changes is very arduous.

The U.S.S.R. was constituted on December 30, 1922 with four republics and has since increased to 15 republics. Ethnic, locational and population criteria have been of prime importance in the creation of the various administrative entities. In addition, the rank of a division in the administrative hierarchy is very closely tied to the cultural, political and industrial growth potential of the division in question.

Each of the classes of administrative divisions are discussed and their relationships to the overall system are ascertained. The report is supplemented by a map and list of the more important administrative divisions.

THE U.S.S.R.: CIVIL DIVISIONS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with an area of 8,647,250 square miles (22,402,200 km²),¹ has a maximum longitudinal extent of 6,000 miles and a maximum latitudinal extent of over 3,000 miles. Its population as of January 1, 1966, was 233,180,000.² Within this large land mass exists a very complex and ever evolving territorial administrative structure.

Until the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, the ranking entities in the Russian Tsarist administrative hierarchy were the province (guberniya), district (uyezd) and rural district (volost), in that order. After the revolution, the provincial system was partially stripped of its administrative functions. The system was deemed to be antiquated because it no longer corresponded to the areal distribution of economic activities, even though it was largely upon this economic basis that the provinces, districts and rural districts were originally formed. In spite of the reduced function of these administrative entities, many were still created after the revolution.

In 1922, the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) proposed the establishment of 21 large economic regions to replace the provincial system. This proposal was not accepted in its entirety, but where it was implemented the economic regions became the primary administrative divisions. The proposal was rejected in part because it conflicted with other efforts directed at dividing the Soviet Union into semi-autonomous units along national or ethnic lines.

The Soviet Union comprises many nationality groups; the largest in number are the Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians (White Russians), Uzbeks and Tatars. Most primary divisions usually reflect nationality lines and they were established generally for the more important ethnic groups in the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINOLOGY AND HIERARCHY

Interpretation of the Soviet administrative structure can be simplified to a degree by utilizing descriptive administrative terminology which is more readily understood than the Soviet terminology. Following are administrative equivalents, or near equivalents in a descriptive but not necessarily hierarchical sense, for the more unfamiliar English transliterations of Russian terms:

<u>Russian</u>	<u>Equivalent</u>
kray	territory
national okrug	national district
oblast	province
rayon	county (rural county)

Table 1 presents a hierarchical arrangement of the Soviet administrative structure. Table 2, in turn, gives the population and area data for the U.S.S.R. and its constituent republics, and it also shows the number of various administrative entities that exist in each of the republics.

1. The area includes the White Sea, 90,000 km², and the Sea of Azov, 40,000 km².

2. Tsentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravleniye pri Sovete Ministrov S.S.S.R. Narodnoe Khoziaistvo v 1965 godu. Moscow: Gosstatizdat, 1966.

- 2 -

Table 1. Administrative Hierarchy
(with English translations and transliterations)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik)

First Order : soviet federal socialist republic (S.F.S.R.) - 1
(sovetskaya federativnaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika)

soviet socialist republic (S.S.R.) - 14
(sovetskaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika)

Second Order : autonomous oblast - 3
(avtonomnaya oblast')

autonomous soviet socialist republic (A.S.S.R.) - 20
(avtonomnaya sovetskaya sotsialisticheskaya respublika)

city of republic subordination - 17
(gorod respublikanskogo podchineniya)

kray - 6
(transliterated form identical)

oblast - 105
(oblast')

Third Order : city of republic, A.S.S.R., oblast, kray or autonomous oblast
subordination - 792

county - 353
(rayon) (transliterated form identical)

ward or borough - 106
(rayon gorodskoy)

Fourth Order : autonomous oblast - 5
(avtonomnaya oblast')

city of county subordination - 261
(gorod rayonnogo podchineniya)

national okrug - 10
(natsional'nyy okrug)

county - 2,211

rural council - 5,033
(sel'sovet)

urban settlement - 429
(poselok gorodskogo tipa)

ward - 288

Fifth Order : city of county subordination - 732

county - 74

rural council - 34,564

urban settlement 2,970

Source: S.S.S.R.: Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Soyuznykh Respublik na 1 Yanvarya 1965 g. Moscow, 1965.

Table 2. Soviet Administrative Structure
(January 1, 1966)

	Population Jan. 1, 1966 (000's)	Area Km ² (000's)	Area Square miles	A.S.S.R.	Oblast	Auton- omous Oblast	City of Rep. Oblast, etc. Subordi- nation	Kray	Rayon (County)	Ward	City of Rayon (County) Subordi- nation	National Okrug	Urban Settle- ment	Rural Council (Sel'soviet)
U.S.S.R.	223,180	22,402.2 (land and water area)	8,647,250	20	105	8	809	6	2,638	394	993	10	3,399	39,597
		22,272.3 (land area)	8,597,933											
Armenian S.S.R.	2,224	29.8	11,490				9		33	5	14		27	431
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	4,735	86.6	33,430	1		1	9		60	9	36		115	818
Belorussian S.S.R.	8,684	207.6	80,134		6		33		100	13	41		125	1,521
Estonian S.S.R.	1,288	45.1	17,410				6		15	3	27		24	239
Georgian S.S.R.	4,580	69.7	26,900	2		1	11		62	7	33		54	897
Kazakh S.S.R.	12,270	2,715.1	1,408,030		15		39		152	8	20		163	1,802
Kirgiz S.S.R.	2,697	198.5	76,460		1		13		29	3	2		31	350
Latvian S.S.R.	2,273	63.7	25,590				7		21	5	47		34	564
Lithuanian S.S.R.	3,005	65.2	25,170				8		44	7	81		25	653
Moldavian S.S.R.	3,401	33.7	13,000				8		26	3	11		23	604
Russian S.F.S.R.	126,955	17,075.5	6,592,143	16	49	5	504	6	1,553	237	412	10	1,758	21,916
Tadzhik S.S.R.	2,625	143.1	55,240			1	11		35	3	4		32	266
Turkmen S.S.R.	1,945	488.1	188,400				8		28	2	6		64	211
Ukrainian S.S.R.	45,728	601.0	231,990		25		113		394	83	252		846	8,539
Uzbek S.S.R.	10,770	449.6	173,546	1	9		30		86	6	7		78	786

SOURCES: Population Data - Tsentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie pri Sovete Ministrov S.S.S.R. Narodnoe Khoziaistvo v 1965 godu. Moscow: Gosstatizdat, 1966.Administrative Data - S.S.S.R.: Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Soyuznykh Respublik na 1 Yanvarya 1965 g. Moscow, 1965.

- 4 -

THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The primary or first-order division of the U.S.S.R. is the Soviet Socialist Republic (S.S.R.), or as it is also referred to, the union republic or the constituent republic. There are currently 15 union republics. Each union republic is named for the largest single ethnic group within it, with one exception. The Kazakhs are not now, but were the largest ethnic group in the Kazakh S.S.R.; there are now more Russians in the republic.

One of the prerequisites for republic status, along with size and physical contiguity of population, was stated to be the achievement of significant national and social advancement by an ethnic group. However, republic status was granted only to major ethnic groups with boundaries coinciding in part with the international boundaries of the U.S.S.R. This limitation was imposed in keeping with the legal right accorded each republic to secede from the Soviet Union. While secession is a completely unrealistic possibility, observance of this limitation was a factor in preventing large ethnic groups in the interior from obtaining union republic status, e.g., the Tatars, Chuvashs, Mordvinians and Bashkirs. These and other similarly qualified ethnic groups were granted a limited degree of national cultural autonomy and were classified as autonomous soviet socialist republics (A.S.S.R.). Twenty such autonomous republics now exist.

The Development of the U.S.S.R.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was constituted on December 30, 1922, at which time four constituent republics were created: the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), Ukrainian S.S.R., Belorussian S.S.R. and the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. The Russian and Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.'s were created as federal republics because they contained a number of major nationalities. In the Russian S.F.S.R., there were a large number of other ethnic groups in addition to the Russians, whereas in the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. there were primarily three major groups: the Armenians, Georgians and Azerbaijanians. Thus, these two republics were truly "federations" of various ethnic groups.

On October 27, 1924, the Uzbek S.S.R. and Turkmen S.S.R. were created, followed by the Tadzhik S.S.R. on December 5, 1929.

On December 5, 1936, the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. was abolished and replaced by three union republics: the Armenian S.S.R., Azerbaijan S.S.R.¹ and Georgian S.S.R. At the same time, the Kazakh S.S.R. and Kirgiz S.S.R. were created.

The Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. was formed on March 31, 1940, following territorial acquisitions as a result of the Russo-Finnish War, but it was reduced to an autonomous republic (A.S.S.R.) on July 16, 1956. The Moldavian S.S.R. came into being on August 2, 1940, and was constituted from part of the province of Bessarabia which was ceded to the U.S.S.R. by Romania.

The Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were incorporated into the Soviet Union as union republics by decrees of the Supreme Soviet on August 3, August 5, and August 6, 1940, respectively, while those countries were under occupation by the Soviet Army. This incorporation is not recognized de jure by the United States Government, which continues to recognize the diplomatic and consular representatives, or their appointed successors, of the independent governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as the accredited representatives of those countries.

1. Azerbaydzhan is a transliteration of the Russian, whereas Azerbaijan is a transliteration of the Azerbaijani. The Russian form is often preferred.

- 5 -

Table 3. UNION REPUBLICS:

Admission Date into the U.S.S.R.

<u>Union Republic</u>	<u>Date of Admission</u>
Russian S.F.S.R.	December 30, 1922
Ukrainian S.S.R.	December 30, 1922
Belorussian S.S.R.	December 30, 1922
Turkmen S.S.R.	October 27, 1924
Uzbek S.S.R.	October 27, 1924
Tadzhik S.S.R.	December 5, 1929
Armenian S.S.R. ¹	December 5, 1936
Azerbaijan S.S.R. ¹	December 5, 1936
Georgian S.S.R. ¹	December 5, 1936
Kazakh S.S.R.	December 5, 1936
Kirgiz S.S.R.	December 5, 1936
Moldavian S.S.R.	August 2, 1940
Lithuanian S.S.R.	August 3, 1940
Latvian S.S.R.	August 5, 1940
Estonian S.S.R.	August 6, 1940

¹. Created from the abolished Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The Soviet administrative structure is a complex of republics, oblasts, krays, okrugs, rayons and cities of various administrative rank. The placement in the hierarchy of a national autonomous unit is dependent on several factors, among which are location, population and the viability of political and economic structure.

Specifically, there are three different administrative hierarchies, each composed of subordinate entities of differing importance. For descriptive purposes these hierarchies will be denoted as Types I, II, and III and are of descending size and order of importance, but equal in rank, in the overall administrative structure.

- 6 -

Type I, as depicted on Chart 1, is the administrative structure characteristic of the five largest union republics: the Russian S.F.S.R., Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek and Kazakh S.S.R.'s. These major republics and their subordinate constituencies are arrayed in five levels of administrative importance. These five republics, which contain approximately 87% of the total population of the U.S.S.R. (1965), have the largest representation in the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, i.e., the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Also, the administrative subdivisions in these republics are relatively more important than entities at the same formal level in other republics as represented by Types II and III.

Type II (see Chart 2) is midway in the republic administrative hierarchy and includes the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik and Kirgiz S.S.R.'s. These republics are less important than the five major republics, but administratively they are at the same hierarchical level. Within these republics there are four levels of administration.

Type III (see Chart 3) is composed of the least important republics in terms of administrative importance. These republics are the Armenian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian and Turkmen S.S.R.'s. The internal administrative structure of these republics is the least complex in the U.S.S.R.

The entities subordinate to the republics, i.e., oblasts, krays, okrugs, rayons and cities, occupy different levels of administrative importance and subordination depending in part on the republic in which they are located. The following discussion will be concerned with the nomenclature used to identify the administrative entities, as well as with their relative importance in the administrative hierarchy.

Union Republic (S.F.S.R. and S.S.R.)

At the top of the administrative hierarchy are the 15 union (or constituent) republics, all of which are soviet socialist republics (S.S.R.), except for the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.). True, the union republics are all of the same hierarchical level, but the major republics (Type I) are more important than the lesser republics and wield more influence. The large population and advanced development of the major republics contributes to their greater authority in the central government.

Oblast

An oblast is of second order importance. There are 105 oblasts, all of which are located in the major republics, except for one in the Kirgiz S.S.R. They are usually delimited according to various economic parameters with a goal of establishing and promoting the development of a viable local economy. The size and population of oblasts varies greatly: from Khorezmskaya Oblast (4,500 km²) to Irkutskaya Oblast (745,800 km²) and from Moskovskaya Oblast with 5,195,000 (1965) inhabitants to Kamchatskaya Oblast with 253,000 (1965) inhabitants. The oblast administrative center is, with few exceptions, the most important industrial site within the oblast.

Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (A.S.S.R.)

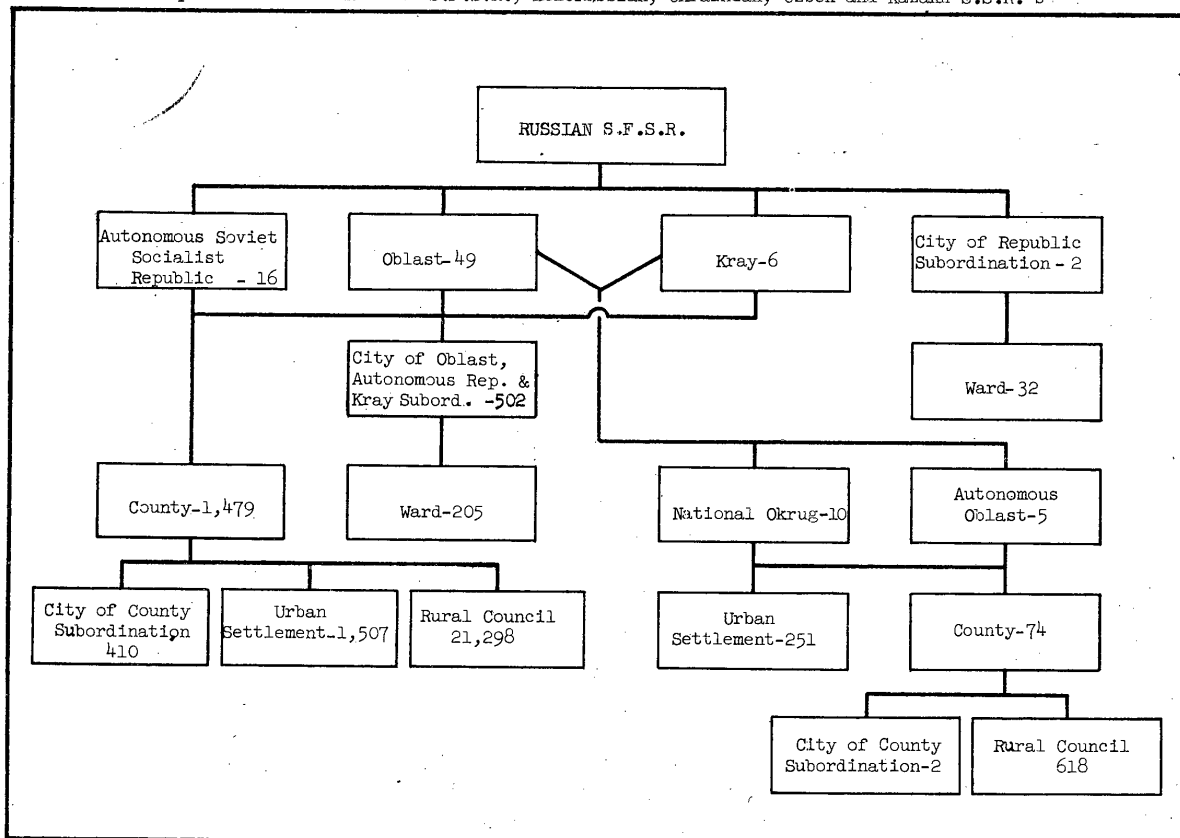
The 20 A.S.S.R.'s are directly subordinate to the republics. There are 16 in the Russian S.F.S.R., two in the Georgian S.S.R., and one each in the Uzbek and Azerbaijan S.S.R.'s.

Kray

Krays are on the same administrative level as the oblast and A.S.S.R. They are six in number and are all located in the Russian S.F.S.R. They differ from the oblast in that they usually contain an autonomous subdivision and are territorially much larger than most oblasts. Otherwise, the krai is in all respects the administrative equal of the oblast.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE (TYPE I)

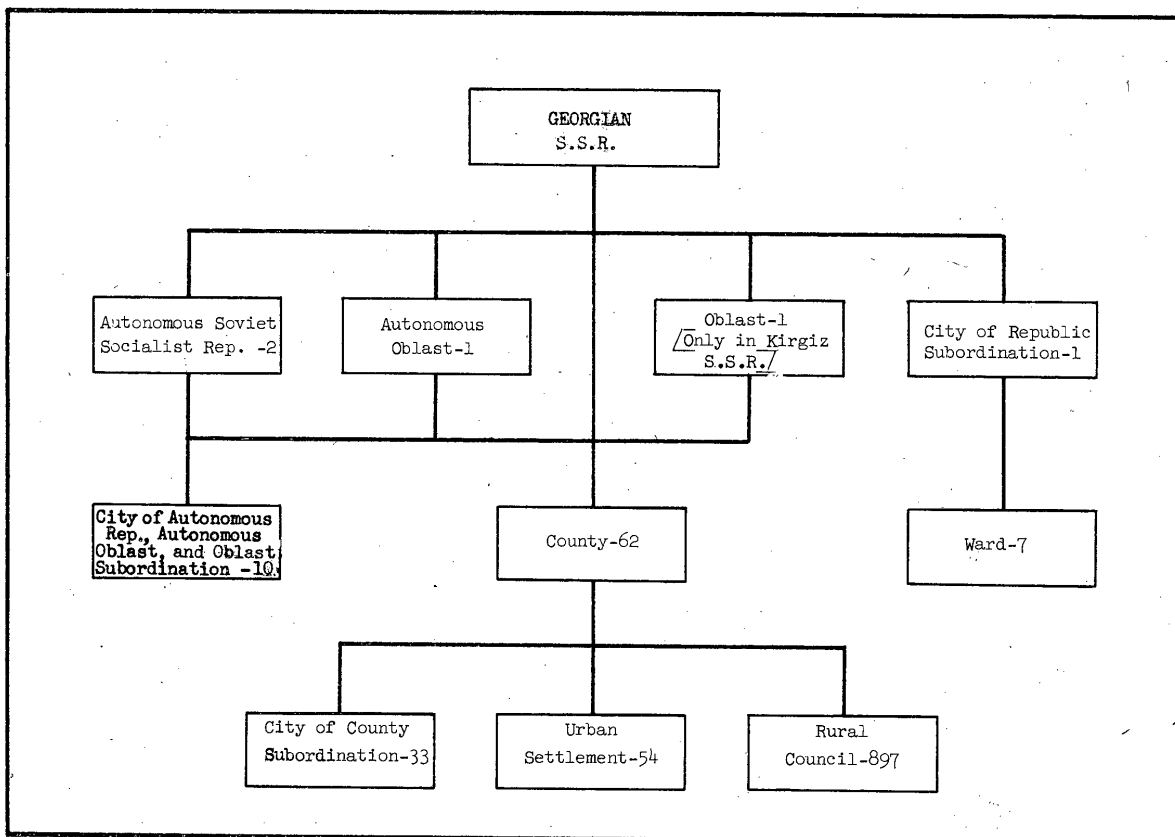
Representative of Russian S.F.S.R., Belorussian, Ukrainian, Uzbek and Kazakh S.S.R.'s



- 7 -
CHART 1

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE (TYPE II)

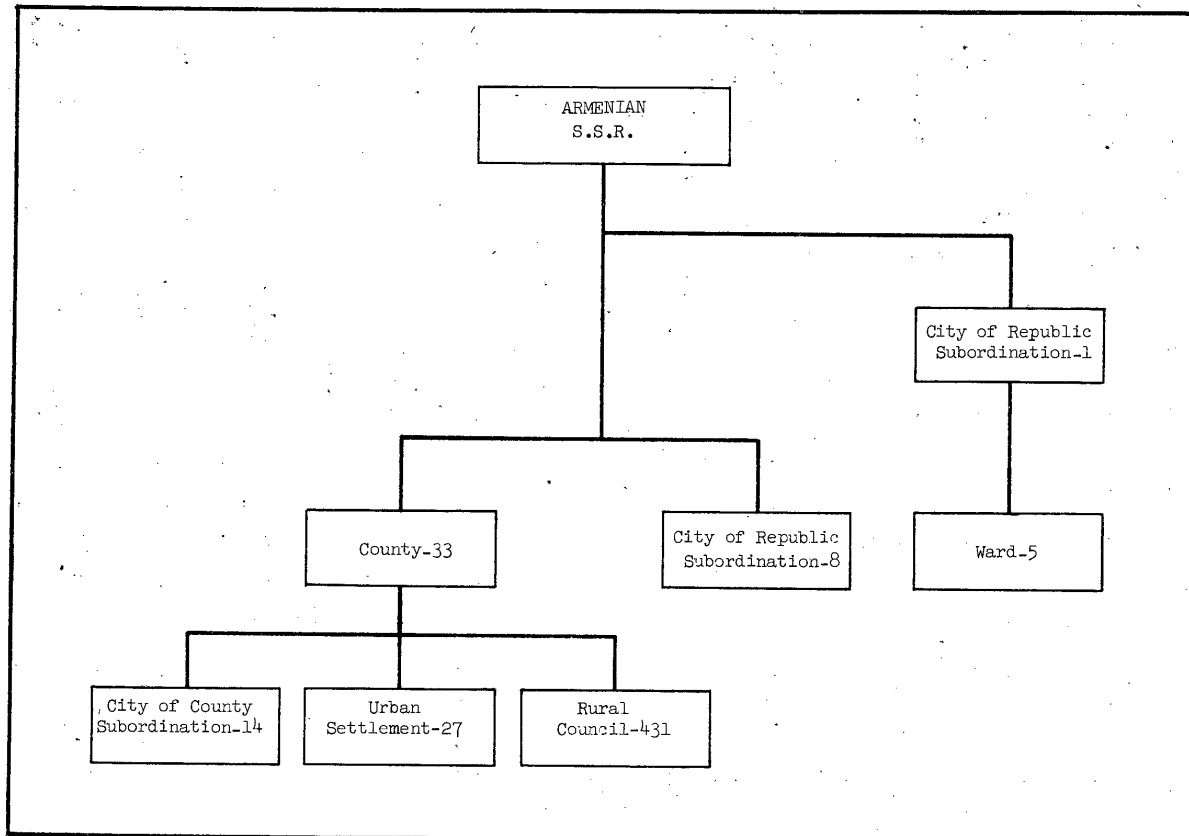
Representative of Georgian, Azerbaijan, Kirgiz, and Tadzhik S.S.R.'s



- 8 -
CHART 2

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE (TYPE III)

Representative of Armenian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, and Turkmen S.S.R.'s



- 9 -
CHART 3

- 10 -

City of Republic, A.S.S.R., Oblast, Kray or Autonomous Oblast Subordination

Cities of this general classification occur at two levels of administrative subordination: second and third. The larger and more important industrial, political and cultural populated places are directly subordinate to their respective union republics, and in most cases rank second in the administrative hierarchy.

A Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. of August 9, 1930, first established a category of cities under this type of subordination. The Resolution stipulated that cities with populations less than 50,000 (an alteration of previous minimum) could be classed in this group providing they met other qualitative criteria, such as possessing the potential of becoming an important industrial, political and cultural center. These stipulations of 1930 altered legislative acts passed in the 1920's in regard to the classification of cities.

The review of the status of populated places has undergone continual modification by the individual republics. Such revisionary legislation usually is the result of peculiarities in local conditions that can justify a change in status of a populated place.

By the beginning of 1958, six of the fifteen union republics had laws governing the status of populated places: the Russian S.F.S.R., the Ukrainian, Moldavian, Georgian, Turkmen and Tadzhik S.S.R.'s. The Lithuanian, Latvian and Kirgiz republics follow the legislative practices of the Russian S.F.S.R., whereas the Uzbek S.S.R. applies "All-Union legislation in conformity with local conditions." In the remaining republics classification is implemented as the specific need arises.

There are both quantitative and qualitative legal criteria formulated for the classification of populated places in six of the republics: the definition of such indices varying from republic to republic.

Usually, cities of this general class of subordination must meet the following qualitative and quantitative criteria:

Quantitative Indices: (minimum population)

- 1) Russian S.F.S.R., Ukrainian and Moldavian S.S.R.'s - 50,000
- 2) Georgian S.S.R. - 40,000
- 3) Tadzhik S.S.R. - no specified minimum
- 4) Turkmen S.S.R. - law does not provide for such an urban category even though it does exist.

Qualitative Indices: (minimum percentage industrially employed)

- 1) Russian S.F.S.R. - 85%
- 2) Georgian S.S.R. - 75%
- 3) Turkmen S.S.R. - 66%
- 4) Ukrainian S.S.R. - "predominant majority"
- 5) Moldavian S.S.R. - "prevalent majority"
- 6) Tadzhik S.S.R. - "majority"

The actual application of these quantitative and qualitative indices is very broad. Populated places are continually being elevated or reduced in administrative rank irrespective of complete adherence to the above criteria.

Of particular note is the population criterion established in the Russian S.F.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R. regarding the formation of cities which are directly subordinate to the union republic and are at the second level in the administrative hierarchy. These two republics are the only republics with more than one city at the second level of subordination. In the Ukrainian S.S.R., the legal definition for a city of this type is that it

- 11 -

must have a population in excess of 500,000. Although there are several cities which meet this standard, only Kiev has attained the rank. On the other hand, Sevastopol' is also directly subordinate to the union republic even though its population of 184,000 is far below the minimum. Sevastopol' owes its status to the fact that it was directly subordinate to the union republic when it was a part of the Russian S.F.S.R. Its status was not altered when it, along with Krymskaya Oblast, was transferred from the Russian to the Ukrainian Republic.

The Russian S.F.S.R. has not established a definite criteria for cities at the second level of subordination. Only Moscow and Leningrad are of this rank. Prior to June 3, 1958, there were 14 cities of this rank in the Russian S.F.S.R.

In the administrative hierarchy of the Soviet Union, there are 17 cities which are at the second level of administration and directly subordinate to the union republic. These cities are all republic capitals with the exception of Leningrad and Sevastopol'. Representative of the population range of these cities is Moscow with a population of 6,408,000, Leningrad 3,607,000, and Ashkhabad 219,000. For administrative purposes, each of these cities is subdivided into wards: the number of wards ranging from 17 in Moscow, 15 in Leningrad to two in Ashkhabad.

At the third level of subordination there are 792 cities of this general class. In the Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Kazakh republics, the cities are directly subordinate to either an autonomous republic, oblast or kray. Cities of this class are subordinate to either an autonomous republic, autonomous oblast or oblast in the Georgian, Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Azerbaijan republics.

In the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Armenian and Turkmen republics, these cities are at the third level of subordination to the republic. The cities at the third level are not as important industrially, politically and culturally as are their respective republic capitals which are of second-order subordination.

Autonomous Oblast (A.O.)

There are eight autonomous oblasts. The five in the Russian S.F.S.R. are fourth order in terms of administrative importance. In the Azerbaijan, Georgian and Tadzhik S.S.R.'s, each of which contains one A.O., the entity is directly subordinate to the union republic and thus ranks second in the administrative hierarchy.

National Okrug (N.O.)

The 10 national okrugs are found only in the Russian S.F.S.R. and are subordinate either to an oblast or kray. They constitute the lowest type of autonomous unit in the U.S.S.R. and are fourth order in the administrative structure. These areas are inhabited by smaller and less-developed ethnic groups and all are located in the north or Siberia.

County (Rayon) and Ward (Rayon Gorodskoy)

Counties occupy three levels of importance, 3rd through 5th. There are two types of counties or county equivalents: the county (rayon) and ward (rayon gorodskoy). The term county used alone usually applies to entities located in rural areas, whereas a ward is a subdivision of a city.

A county is delineated in much the same way as an oblast in that it is a composite, homogeneous, economic region, but only on a smaller scale than an oblast. Also, it is almost exclusively an agricultural area rather than an area with a mixed economy.

- 12 -

In the major republics (Type I) the counties at the 4th administrative level are subordinate to the autonomous republic or oblast. At the 5th level, the counties are less significant and are subordinated to the national okrug or autonomous oblast.

The counties of lesser republics (Type II) are third order and are subordinated either directly to the republic, the autonomous republic, autonomous oblast or oblast at the second level of administration. In the case of the lesser republics (Type III) the counties are directly subordinated to the republic.

Wards are of third or fourth-order significance and are the major subdivision of the larger urban areas. They exist at the third level in all 15 republics and also at the fourth level in the five major republics. Third-order cities in the lesser republics may also contain wards.

City of County (Rayon) Subordination

In the five major republics (Type I) these cities are fifth order and in the remaining republics they are fourth order. However, in the Russian S.F.S.R. there is an apparent inconsistency in the administrative hierarchy, i.e., a fifth-order entity is subordinate to an entity of the same level. The case in point is where a city of county subordination, and a rural council as well, are subordinate either to a fourth or fifth-order county. The clarification is that in actuality there is little administrative difference between the cities of county subordination and the rural councils and the respective fifth-order county to which they are subordinated. There are 261 cities at the fourth level and 732 at the fifth level.

There are both qualitative and quantitative norms which are applicable to cities of this rank. The qualitative norms are the same as those for the cities which are subordinate to the republic, A.S.S.R., etc., but the quantitative criteria differ.

Quantitative Indices: 1) Russian S.F.S.R. - 12,000
(minimum population) 2) Ukrainian, Moldavian, and Tadzhik S.S.R.'s - 10,000
3) Georgian and Turkmen S.S.R.'s - 5,000

These quantitative and qualitative criteria are flexible and are frequently altered to elevate the rank of an urban settlement which possesses the potential for industrial, political and cultural development. At such time that cities of this rank develop favorably according to the established criteria, they become subordinated not to the county, but administrative entities of a higher rank. On the other hand, if development is not progressive the city may regress to the status of an urban settlement.

Urban Settlement

These settlements, or workers' settlements as they are also called, must meet selected qualitative and quantitative norms to reach and maintain this rank. As previously mentioned, these criteria are also flexible and easily altered as the need arises. Following are the criteria:

Quantitative Indices: 1) Russian S.F.S.R. - 3,000
(minimum population) 2) Ukrainian, Moldavian, and Georgian S.S.R.'s - 2,000
3) Tadzhik and Turkmen S.S.R.'s - 1,000

Qualitative Indices: 1) Russian S.F.S.R. - 85%
(minimum percentage 2) Georgian S.S.R. - 75%
industrially employed) 3) Moldavian S.S.R. - 70%
4) Turkmen S.S.R. - 66%
5) Ukrainian S.S.R. - 60%
6) Tadzhik S.S.R. - "simple majority"

- 13 -

In the Moldavian and Ukrainian S.S.R.'s the norms can be reduced to 60% and 50%, respectively, if the populated place in question is a county administrative center.

There is an additional entity which is classed as an urban settlement: a health resort settlement (kurortnyy poselok). These are populated places which are vacation centers or the site of sanatoriums. They exist only in the Russian and Georgian republics. They must have a population not less than 2,000, and the number of annual visitors must not be less than 50% of the permanent population. Additionally, not more than 25% or 60% of the population can be employed in agriculture in the Russian and Georgian republics, respectively.

In the five major republics (Type I) these urban settlements can all be classed as fifth order: some being subordinate to fourth-order okrugs or oblasts, others to fourth-order counties. In the remaining republics, the urban settlements are all fourth order. There are a total of 429 fourth order and 2,970 fifth-order urban settlements.

Rural Council

These councils are the most rudimentary administrative entities in the U.S.S.R. They are created through the agglomeration of collective farms which are then administered by a rural council (soviet).

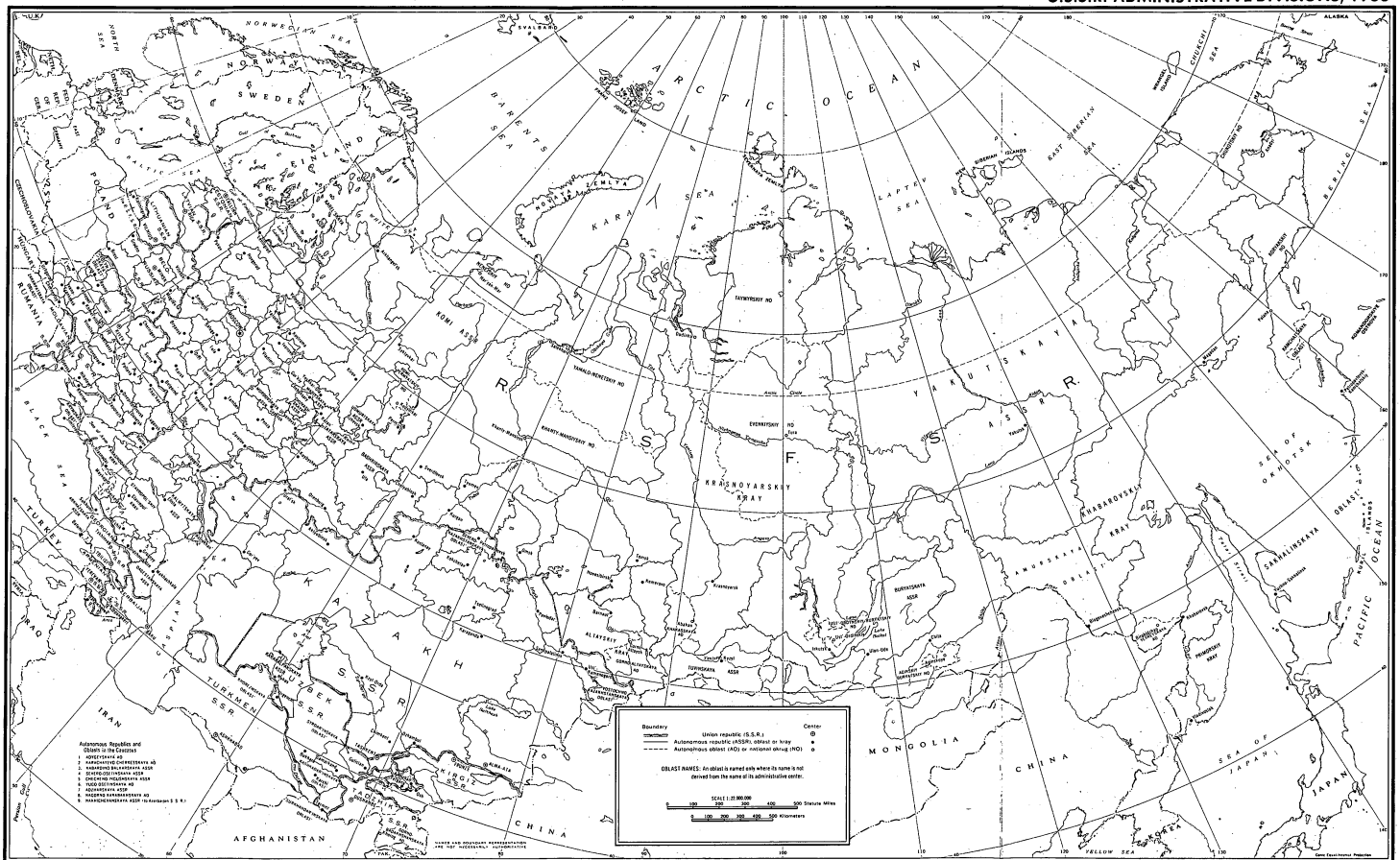
The councils are subordinate to counties and are fifth order in the five major republics and fourth order in the remainder of the republics. There are 5,033 at the fourth level and 34,564 at the fifth.

MAP COMMENTS

The dynamic properties of the Soviet governmental system make it tedious to keep abreast of the administrative changes that occur. Entities are abolished and created with some regularity.

The administrative entities shown on the map are the union republics, autonomous republics, oblasts, krays, autonomous oblasts, and national okrugs. The entities are all named except the oblasts. An oblast is named only where the term is not derived from that of its administrative center.

On the map and list of the administrative divisions of the U.S.S.R., union republics are spelled utilizing the conventional form; also, the conventional form is used for cities when applicable. The transliteration of the Russian spelling appears in parentheses after the conventional form. The English transliterations of the Russian names for the administrative divisions normally include the suffix "skaya" or "skiy": respectively, the singular feminine and masculine adjectival endings.



- 15 -

Table 4. Names of Principal Administrative Divisions

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

First-Order Divisions: soviet federal socialist republic (S.F.S.R.) - 1
soviet socialist republic (S.S.R.) - 14

Second-Order Divisions: autonomous soviet socialist republic (A.S.S.R.) - 20
krai - 6
oblast (O.) - 105
city of republic subordination (gorod) - 17
autonomous oblast (A.O.) - 3

Third-Order Divisions: not listed

Fourth-Order Divisions: (partial list)
autonomous oblast (A.O.) - 5
national okrug (N.O.) - 10

Comment:

The identification of the first order and second-order divisions is complete. Third-order divisions are omitted as they are too numerous.

Five autonomous oblasts are fourth order; these plus 10 national okrugs are included because of their areal extent. Therefore, they provide an additional means for refining the areal subdivision of the U.S.S.R. Below the second order, the list is descriptive and not strictly hierarchial.

Divisions

1. ARMENIAN S.S.R. (Armenyanskaya)
Yerevan, Gorod
2. AZERBAIJAN S.S.R. (Azerbaydzhanskaya)
Baku, Gorod
Nagorno-Karabakhskaya A.O.
Nakhichevanskaya A.S.S.R.
3. BELORUSSIAN S.S.R. (Belorusskaya)
Brestskaya O.
Gomelskaya O.
Grodenskaya O.
Minsk, Gorod
Minskaya O.
Mogilevskaya O.
Vitebskaya O.

- 16 -

4. ESTONIAN S.S.R. (Estonskaya)

Tallinn, Gorod

5. GEORGIAN S.S.R. (Gruzinskaya)

Abkhazskaya A.S.S.R.

Adzharskaya A.S.S.R.

Tbilisi, Gorod

Yugo-Osetinskaya A.O.

6. KAZAKH S.S.R. (Kazakhskaya)

Aktyubinskaya O.

Alma-Ata, Gorod

Alma-Atinskaya O.

Chimkentskaya O.

Dzhambul'skaya O.

Gur'yevskaya O.

Karagandinskaya O.

Kokchetavskaya O.

Kustanayskaya O.

Kzyl-Ordinskaya O.

Pavlodarskaya O.

Semipalatinskaya O.

Severo-Kazakhstanskaya O.

Tselinogradskaya O.

Ural'skaya O.

Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya O.

7. KIRGIZ S.S.R. (Kirgizskaya)

Frunze, Gorod

Oshskaya O.

8. LATVIAN S.S.R. (Latviyskaya)

Riga, Gorod

- 17 -

9. LITHUANIAN S.S.R. (Litovskaya)
Vilnius, Gorod
10. MOLDAVIAN S.S.R. (Moldavskaya)
Kishinev, Gorod
11. RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. (Rossiyskaya)
Altayskiy Kray
Gorno-Altayskaya A.O.
Amurskaya O.
Arkshangel'skaya O.
Nenetskiy N.O.
Astrakhanskaya O.
Bashirskaya A.S.S.R.
Belgorodskaya O.
Bryanskaya O.
Buryatskaya A.S.S.R.
Checheno-Ingushskaya A.S.S.R.
Chelyabinskaya O.
Chitinskaya O.
Aginskiy-Buryatskiy N.O.
Chuvashskaya A.S.S.R.
Dagestanskaya A.S.S.R.
Gor'kovskaya O.
Irkutskaya O.
Ust'Ordynskiy-Buryatskiy N.O.
Ivanovskaya O.
Kabardino-Balkarskaya A.S.S.R.
Kaliningradskaya O.
Kalininskaya O.

- 18 -

Kalmykskaya A.S.S.R.

Kaluzhskaya O.

Kamchatskaya O.

Koryakskiy N.O.

Karel'skaya A.S.S.R.

Kemerovskaya O.

Khabarovskiy Kray

Yevreyskaya A.O.

Kirovskaya O.

Komi A.S.S.R.

Kostromskaya O.

Krasnodarskiy Kray

Adygeyskaya A.O.

Krasnoyarskiy Kray

Evenkiyskiy N.O.

Khakasskaya A.O.

Taymyrskiy N.O.

Kurganskaya O.

Kurskaya O.

Kuybyshevskaya O.

Leningrad, Gorod

Leningradskaya O.

Lipetskaya O.

Magadanskaya O.

Chukotskiy N.O.

Mariyskaya A.S.S.R.

Mordovskaya A.S.S.R.

Moscow (Moskva), Gorod

Moskovskaya O.

- 19 -

Murmanskaya O.

Novgorodskaya O.

Novosibirskaya O.

Omskaya O.

Orenburgskaya O.

Orlovskaya O.

Penzenskaya O.

Permskaya O.

Komi-Permyatskiy N.O.

Primorskiy Kray

Pskovskaya O.

Rostovskaya O.

Ryazanskaya O.

Sakhalinskaya O.

Saratovskaya O.

Severo-Osetinskaya A.S.S.R.

Smolenskaya O.

Stravropol'skiy Kray

Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya A.O.

Sverdlovskaya O.

Tambovskaya O.

Tatarskaya A.S.S.R.

Tomskaya O.

Tulskaya O.

Tuvinskaya A.S.S.R.

Tyumenskaya O.

Khanty-Mansiyskiy N.O.

Yamalo-Nenetskiy N.O.

- 20 -

Udmurtskaya A.S.S.R.

Ul'yanovskaya O.

Vladimirskaia O.

Volgogradskaya O.

Vologodskaya O.

Voronezhskaya O.

Yakutskaya A.S.S.R.

Yaroslavskaya O.

12. TADZHIK S.S.R. (Tadzhikskaya)

Dushanbe, Gorod

Gorno-Badakhshanskaya A.O.

13. TURKMEN S.S.R. (Turkmenskaya)

Ashkhabad, Gorod

14. UKRAINIAN S.S.R. (Ukrainskaya)

Cherkasskaya O.

Chernigovskaya O.

Chernovitskaya O.

Dnepropetrovskaya O.

Donetskaya O.

Ivano-Frankovskaya O.

Khar'kovskaya O.

Khersonskaya O.

Khmel'nitskaya O.

Kirovogradskaya O.

Kiev (Kiyev), Gorod

Kiyevskaya O.

Krymskaya O.

Luganskaya O.

L'vovskaya O.

- 21 -

Nikolayevskaya O.

Odesskaya O.

Poltavskaya O.

Rovenskaya O.

Sevastopol', Gorod

Sumskaya O.

Ternopolskaya O.

Vinnitskaya O.

Volynskaya O.

Zakarpatskaya O.

Zaporosh'skaya O.

Zhitomirskaya O.

15. UZBEK S.S.R. (Uzbekskaya)

Andizhanskaya O.

Bukharskaya O.

Ferganskaya O.

Karakalpakskaya A.S.S.R.

Kashkadar'inskaya O.

Khorezmskaya O.

Samarkandskaya O.

Surkhandar'inskaya O.

Syrdar'inskaya O.

Tashkent, Gorod

Tashkentskaya O.