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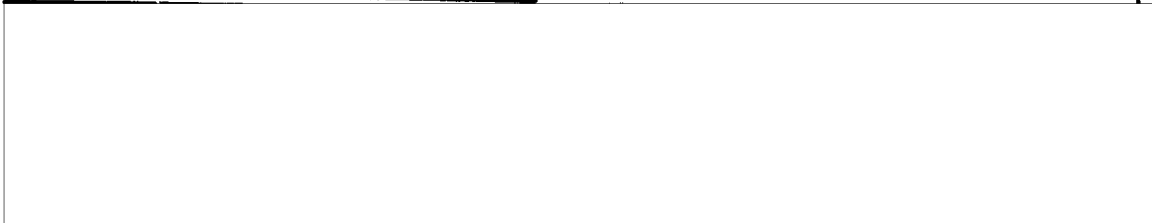
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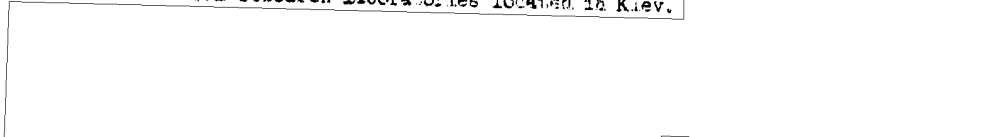
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- 1. Chemical research is conducted in the USSR by university laboratories, academic institutes affiliated with the Academy of Sciences and by industrial institutes. There were several research laboratories located in Kiev.

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fully selected and cleared for the work. Seldom, if ever [redacted] told the name of the Ministry for which [redacted] doing work. [redacted] on many occasions assigned only a small portion of an overall problem and were not informed of the net results. The results [redacted] were sent directly to Moscow and any new ideas [redacted] discovered [redacted] sent to Moscow for an approval to work on. Security agents made frequent inspections [redacted] They would check [redacted] logs that were maintained on the problem, the materials given [redacted] for analysis and also the weights and measures [redacted] In addition, every six months [redacted] had to fill out personnel questionnaires, listing relatives abroad, whether or not [redacted] any member of [redacted] families had been arrested or questioned by police, and other personal details.

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- 2. Industrial institutes were separate from and worked independently of academic institutes, various ministries having one or more institutes for research on various subjects. As an example, the Ministry of Light Industry had a Leather Institute, a Rubber Institute and others, each conducting research in the many subjects allied with light industry. Such research was necessarily direct and

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- practical as compared with pure academic research where broad, overall problems would be handled. It was not uncommon for an academic institute to engage in industrial research, however, such work usually being limited to problems affecting several industries. After the solution of the basic problems involved, the results would be given to the interested industries which would handle the specific approach.
3. A research project could be initiated in the academic institutions in several ways. First, it should be borne in mind that there are ministries on a republic level as well as on a union level. Thus there was a Ukrainian Ministry of Education. This Ministry was the responsibility of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine, and the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine was responsible to the Ministry of Education. Therefore, a request for research could come from the All-Union Ministry of Education in Moscow, from the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine or the Ministry of Education for the Ukraine. In such a fashion a request made by any particular industrial ministry would be passed along to the academic institute. Such requests would be coordinated on an all-union and republic level. In addition, an academic institute could initiate a research project itself. For example, a scientist employed by an academic institute would present a theoretical solution of a particular problem. He would write up his material and hand it to the executive committee of his institute which would approve it as a matter of form and pass it along to the executive committee or Presidium, as it was known, of the Academy of Sciences. Here the project would be discussed and, if it was felt to have merit, it would be passed back down to the scientist with a request for a detailed plan for the project, the plan to include such items as the amount of time estimated to complete, the number of manhours needed and the material, equipment and estimated cost. The scientist was assisted in this planning by the chief scientist of his group who was assigned permanently to the post to supervise and handle all administrative matters. After the details were worked out the plan would go back to the Presidium where it would either be approved or disapproved. If approved, the work could either get under way at once or it could be shelved for a time, depending on the urgency of it and other projects.
  4. Prior to 1941, once a plan was submitted to the Presidium, it could be changed. This was due to the fact that up until that time, [redacted] the Directors of the various institutes as well as the Director of the Academy of Sciences were not Party members. The Soviets, in order to push their educational and scientific programs could not, up until that time, find qualified persons who were Party members. They therefore set up a device for watching and controlling the actions of such people. This device consisted of what was known as the "triangle". The Director had to submit all matters to two individuals; one, a Secretary of the Primary Party Organization known as Partorg, and the other the Chief of the Trade Union Organizations (Predsydatel Mestkoma). The Director had very little power under such a system and the two untrained, so-called advisors could and sometimes did cause many unnecessary changes to be made. [redacted] at the present time, [redacted] that the above two named individuals act as advisors only. This is probably due to the fact that Directors are now Party members and are more trusted. Planned projects submitted are, therefore, probably changed very little.
  5. Once a scientist received permission to start on his project he suffered little interference. Academic research institutions were broken down into several scientific groups, each group consisting of from three to five scientists in the charge of a chief scientist. This chief scientist acted as a supervisor and handled administrative matters for his group. He did not interfere in the work of a scientist unless it was absolutely necessary. It was to his advantage to permit the scientist to spend all the time needed in order to successfully complete the project, for he too shared in the rewards and recognition. However, scientists and key personnel who were Party members interfered with the research worker to some extent. Such persons, acting as "pep men", would be constantly urging the research scientist to speed up his work in order to complete it for some celebration, such as Stalin's birthday, so a "glorious" announcement could be made. Or, they would enter into the competitive spirit and attempt to persuade a scientist to make "50 extra analyses" to outperform some other institution. The research scientist usually paid very little attention to these ridiculous urgings. After he had been given permission to carry out a project, he knew that he could use all the time allotted to him without being subject to criticism. In fact, if more time was needed, and if he had valid reasons for requesting it, it was invariably granted to him.

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6. Scientists working in industrial research institutions confined themselves to direct, practical research as it affected the industry with which they were affiliated. Their work often demanded completion of a project in a hurry. However, they were much better paid and had more privileges than an academic research scientist. They also had newer, better and more up-to-date equipment. As a result, these scientists rarely requested transfer to the academic institutions. On the other hand, academic scientists were usually men who preferred the slower, surer pace of the broader themes of a problem, and were interested in pure science.

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These were handled as follows: In the Ukraine, as well as on an all-union level, there was a special board attached to the Council of Ministers. This board had the sole responsibility of placement of scientific personnel, both academic and industrial. Hence, a scientist could be transferred from one to the other with the approval of the Ministry of Education and the interested institution as well as the industrial institute and Ministry involved.

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7. There was duplication of work among the various institutions, but it caused no great problem. In the first place, the problems of the industrial institutes were different from each other as well as from the problems of the academic institutes. Then too, unless the work was classified, each institution published notices of work underway and projects completed. The industrial publications, however, were limited in distribution to certain academic libraries and to interested ministries. The reason for this was the fact that a solution of a particular problem, such as the development of a certain type of synthetic material, would pertain to one industry only; the results were reflected in the ultimate product itself. On occasions several or all industrial and academic institutes would be called upon to solve a specific problem. [redacted] a case [redacted] occurred during the Russian-Finnish War. All chemical institutes were asked to try to develop a chemical substance for use in a container as a handwarmer for soldiers. Such requests were rare, however.

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