

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

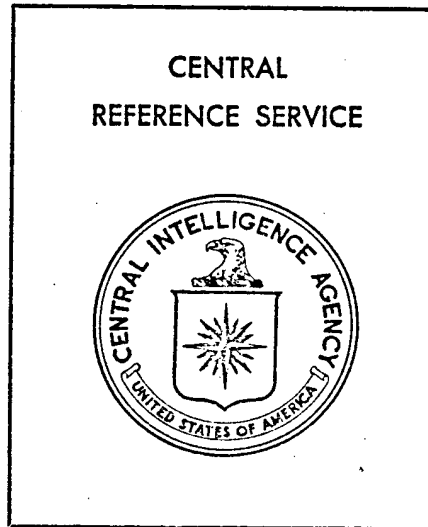


State Committee for
Science and Technology

USSR

In some areas, the State Committee for Science and Technology (GKNT) has a clear and powerful role in Soviet science; in other areas, especially in military research and development (R&D), its influence is less direct. It centrally manages and controls USSR scientific and technical literature, and it has a key role in the establishment of foreign scientific and technical contacts. The

GKNT has a direct supervisory role over the priority projects that it administers (which account for roughly 25 percent of the USSR's science budget), and through its role in planning and funding, it has indirect influence over the remaining Soviet civilian R&D effort, which is funded by the other 75 percent of the science budget.



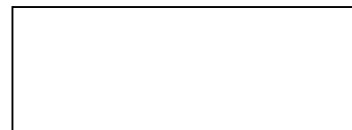
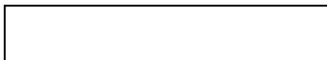
The GKNT's major activity, and its major problem, is one of coordinating and maximizing an R&D effort that crosses bureaucratic lines of powerful Ministries and the prestigious Academy of Sciences. Moreover, the GKNT must presumably compete with the military R&D establishment for scientists and research facilities of the highest caliber. Its effectiveness in these areas is greatly dependent on its Chairman and the extent of his influence and power.

Background

The GKNT has a central planning and coordination role in the large and complex Soviet scientific bureaucracy. Broad scientific policy is set by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Research and development is controlled in the governmental apparatus by the Council of Ministers and administered by various agencies under the Council, including the GKNT. The GKNT is the principal civilian agency

(b) (1)
(b) (3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

charged with maintaining a unified national scientific and technical policy on non-defense-related matters. A key individual in this structure is V. A. Kirillin, who is the Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman for science and who is also Chairman of the GKNT.

Pursuant to directives from the Party and government, the GKNT has four major tasks: preparation and implementation of an overall plan for Soviet civilian-oriented scientific and technical development; maximization of research efficiency by coordinating interbranch efforts and overseeing the introduction of new technology into the USSR economy; management of scientific and technical information; and establishment of scientific and technical relations with foreign countries.

A recent outgrowth of its foreign contacts prerogative has been the designation of the GKNT as the administrator of activities undertaken in support of the US-USSR agreement on cooperation in science and technology. Chairman Kirillin heads the Soviet side of the joint commission that organizes and operates the exchanges. Certain GKNT department chiefs direct working groups established in fields designated for cooperative ventures.

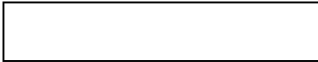
Organization

The GKNT is composed of a Chairman, three First Deputy Chairmen and five Deputy Chairmen. These individuals, together with two representatives from the USSR Academy of Sciences and five GKNT department heads, form the GKNT's 16-member collegium, or governing body, which meets weekly. Day-to-day work of the GKNT is handled by the staff, which includes 23 member departments. General issues, such as trends in science and technology, are discussed in meetings of the GKNT proper, which is composed of nearly 70 members, representing all aspects of the scientific bureaucracy, and meets quarterly.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Determining Soviet Science Policy

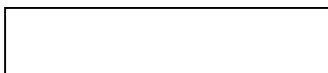
The GKNT has primary responsibility for research on priority projects agreed on by the committee members and approved by the government for inclusion in the Five Year Plan. These projects (which number about 250, according to Chairman Kirillin) are probably non-defense-related problems. The projects-- for which about 25 percent of the science budget is allocated--usually are multidisciplinary in scope and involve the efforts of Committees, Ministries and the USSR Academy of Sciences. The GKNT coordinates and monitors research on the projects. It designates the main research facility and then requests continual feedback of information. Progress (or lack thereof) is examined by the GKNT staff, which regularly reports to the GKNT collegium.

The GKNT also plays a role in the long-range planning of Soviet scientific research. The Committees and Ministries submit their research goals to the GKNT for consideration, suggestions and approval. The academy prepares its own research plans but often takes the GKNT's comments into consideration. In planning, the GKNT works closely with the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan), which is responsible for melding the scientific and technical plans into the overall economic plan. Once plans are approved by the government and the Party, the GKNT reviews implementation of the plans and is empowered to alter them to achieve greater efficiency.

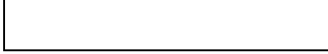
The Funding Process

The GKNT's real power is in the overseeing of funds in its sector. The academy, Committees and Ministries submit their annual budgetary proposals to the GKNT, which, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Gosplan, establishes a funding level for each major agency. While funds are subsequently disbursed to individual agencies, the GKNT retains authority to review the expenditures

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



and--in certain instances, particularly when duplication of effort is involved--to request that the resources be reallocated. The GKNT may order nonproductive research facilities to close and must approve the establishment of any new Soviet research facility.

Organization of Information

The GKNT's management of scientific and technical information is relatively simple in comparison with its other tasks. Its responsibility is exercised primarily through the subordinate All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI), the largest abstracting and indexing enterprise in the world (more than 30 thousand employees). In addition to VINITI, the GKNT oversees other, smaller information institutes dedicated to specific scientific research fields, administers several scientific and technical libraries and publishes annual lists of new developments in fundamental research.

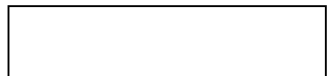
Coordinating Inter-Agency Research

The GKNT's tasks in planning and maximizing research efficiency are more complicated. In June 1973 Chairman Kirillin spoke with a US visitor about his difficulties. One major difficulty concerned "cross-Ministry" problems--scientific and technical problems that involved an industry and a Ministry, or more than one Ministry. GKNT coordination of R&D was complicated in these cases because each Ministry had its own network of R&D facilities. Chairman Kirillin evidenced general dissatisfaction with productivity of research establishments within this vast scientific bureaucracy--establishments that he was apparently unable to improve measurably. He indicated that it was not always possible to close obsolete and unproductive establishments.

Scientific Contacts with Foreign Countries

The GKNT's responsibility for establishing foreign scientific and technical contacts is also

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

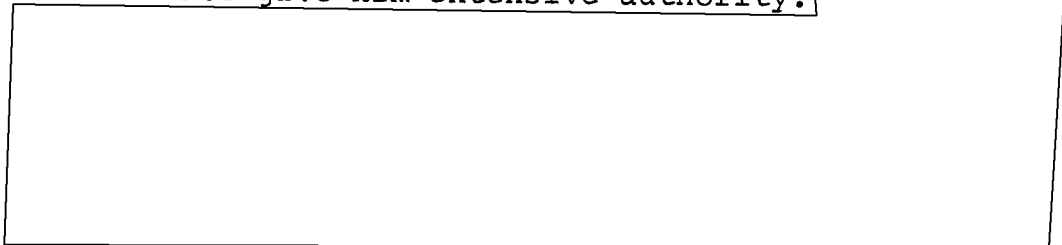


hampered by bureaucratic obstacles. While the GKNT has signed cooperative agreements with a majority of the industrial nations and has dealt with private firms, it shares the responsibility for negotiating contracts for the importation of foreign technology with other Soviet Government agencies.

The GKNT's international activity is under the aegis of Deputy Chairman D. M. Gvishiani (son-in-law of Soviet Premier Kosygin), who has battled both the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for primacy in a given negotiation. Although the GKNT must cooperate with the other agencies in technology importation, it does have the specific power to veto a request from a Ministry for a particular import.

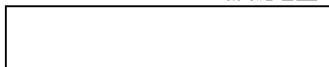
The Position of the Chairman

GKNT Chairman V. A. Kirillin has impressive credentials for his position. His varied background encompasses scientific research and scientific, governmental and Party administrative work. His dual positions as GKNT head and Deputy Premier for science give him extensive authority.

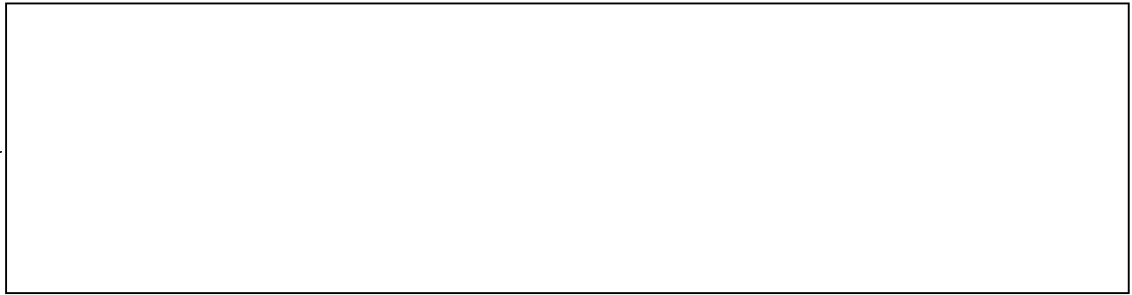
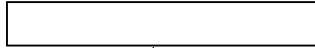


Another factor (peculiar to the USSR) is the way in which the Academy of Sciences is regarded by bureaucrats and politicians. Academicians (many of whom direct research institutes) have a prestigious niche in Soviet society and are accustomed to asserting and exerting their authority. It could be that the GKNT Chairman is called upon to play a peacemaking role--reconciling the demands of the academicians with those of the government Ministers. If this were the case, a moderate personality would be more effective than a dynamic one.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

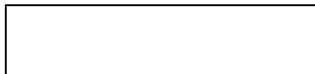


Attachment:
Organization Chart

12 October 1973



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



USSR STATE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CHAIRMAN
V. A. Kirillin

**COMPOSITE SCIENTIFIC
& TECHNICAL PLAN DEPT.**

CHIEF: V. S. Puzanov

**MANAGEMENT
OF AFFAIRS
AND SECRETARIAT**

CHAIRMEN

DEPUTY

FIRST DEPUTY	FIRST DEPUTY	FIRST DEPUTY	DEPUTY	DEPUTY	DEPUTY	DEPUTY	DEPUTY
L. N. Yefremov	D. G. Zhimerin	V. A. Trapeznikov	G. V. Alekseenko	D. M. Gvishiani	M. P. Kovalov	S. M. Tikhomirov	K. P. Chernyayev
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT CHIEF: A. B. Kaziner	MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND CONTROL SYSTEMS CHIEF: V. A. Myasnikov	INSTRUMENT MAKING AND RADIO ELECTRONICS DEPARTMENTS ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMICS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPTS.	MINERAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION POWER AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT CHIEF: K. D. Lavrenko	FOREIGN RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION CHIEF: D. N. Pronskiy CHIEF USA DESK: V. I. Pirogov	MACHINE BUILDING DEPARTMENT CHIEF: Ye. A. Nazarov	CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT CHIEF: I. V. Kalechits	ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT CHIEF: P. Ye. Uholentsev
LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENTS CHIEF: R. A. Chayanov				SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA ADMINISTRATION CHIEF: N. B. Arutyunov	SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT CHIEF: Ye. I. Sklyarov	FINANCE AND INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT CHIEF: Ye. Ye. Grishayev	METALLURGY DEPARTMENT CHIEF: N. A. Tatarintsev
			TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT CHIEF: N. I. Shinkarev	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS DEPARTMENTS CHIEF: K. V. Annichev	TIMBER AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT		PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
							SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER 1973