

The report of Mr. Angelopoulos suggesting the establishment of an institute for scientific research on national production is elaborate and perhaps too complete.

After going into a lengthy justification for such a foundation, it goes on describing in great detail the organization of the institute. The attached blueprint gives a picture of the administration of the different divisions into which this institute will be divided. It tries to achieve on one hand a full liaison with the Greek Government through its board of directors and on the other hand with the academic and professional organizations for actual research. The report enumerates 17 different groups of subjects into which the institute will be involved. It also states that there must be 24 different laboratories of which they name for specific purpose only 11, the remaining 13 are for simple laboratories. Besides the laboratories there is elaborate administration. It seems that the aim of the authors of this report was to cover every possible administrative and research work one could think of to attach to an industrial research institute.

My comments in brief on this report are as follows:

- a. that it will be difficult to convince anyone to accept such a scheme when it is presented in ~~such~~ a too complete form. This being the first institute for research work in Greece must develop organically so much for the subjects to be chosen for research as well as for its overall functions. I believe that the only way to establish a research institute in Greece is to prove to the Government and Industry what benefits can be drawn from research on industrial projects.
- b. the organization as set in the report does not show satisfactory liaison with Industry. One feels that it depends much more on the academic institutions for advice. We know, that until now the contribution of the universities in developing industrially the country was limited and they never showed that they had the grasp of the Greek problem, and in any case, the universities have a very definite function to accomplish, that of teaching. This is not to state that no use will be made of the universities. On the contrary, the universities will help in their capacity with their learned scientists but an industrial research institute will be a success if it has a closer liaison with Industry. Actually, Industry is going to provide the subject material for the research. The listing a-priori of all the possible subjects for research I do not think is realistic.
- c. to carry out an extended program as exposed in this report one would need a big number of highly qualified scientists. Yet, even if these scientists did exist in Greece that does not mean that we can start immediately a large scientific organization. A research laboratory needs a tradition and

experience both of which must be created by the functioning
image of the institute. A laboratory will have to grow
up to be a success.

I am reserving my comments only on the above three points which are of
a general character and I refrain going into any detailed criticism. I do
not think that one can recommend this report as a basis for a discussion to
establish a research institute. I am afraid that such a presentation may
heavily prejudice any future action and effort to work out a plan for a
Greek industrial research institute.

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