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SOURCE Documents as indicated.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY USSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

By ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 24 January 1939, the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry USSR was subdivided into six independent people's commissariats:

- People's Commissariat of Fuel Industry USSR
- People's Commissariat of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry USSR
- People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy USSR
- People's Commissariat of Nonferrous Metallurgy USSR
- People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR
- People's Commissariat of Construction Materials Industry USSR

The new all-union People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry was to control enterprises of nitrogen industry, basic and mineral chemistry, lacquer-paint and aniline dye industry, iodine and bromine industry, rubber and caoutchouc industry, and plastics industry.(1)

A decree of the Council of People's Commissars of 28 February 1939 confirms the following structure of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR:

- Main Administration of Organic Chemistry
- Main Administration of Basic Chemistry
- Main Administration of Nitrogen Industry
- Main Administration of Rubber Industry
- Main Administration of Tire Industry
- Main Administration of Caoutchouc Industry
- Main Administration of Aniline Dye Industry
- Main Administration of Lacquer and Paint Industry
- Main Administration of Iodine and Bromine Industry
- Main Administration of Mineral Chemical Industry
- Main Administration of Chemical Plastics

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Main Administration of Construction
Main Administration of Supply
Main Administration of Educational Institutions
Technical Council
Control and Inspection Group Attached to the People's Commissar
Planning Division
Finance Division
Sector for Selecting and Registering Personnel
Workers and Wages Division
Economic Accounting Sector
Central Bookkeeping
Foreign Sector
Capital Construction Sector
Sales Sector
Military Division
Administration of Armed Guard and Antiaircraft Defense
Housing Division
Transport Division
Consumers' Goods Sector
Legal Division
Reception and Complaints Bureau
Inventions Bureau
Managing Administration
Special Sector
Secretariat of the People's Commissar and His Deputies
Archives (2)

On 28 June 1939, the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry was authorized to organize a Main Administration for the Sale of Chemical Output (Glavkhimbyt).(3)

The statute of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry was confirmed by decree of 10 September 1939. The people's commissariat was to coordinate and direct the following branches of the chemical industry: nitrogen, basic chemistry, mineral chemical, lacquer and paint, aniline dye, iodine and bromine, rubber, caoutchouc, and plastics.

The following main administrations were organized for the control of enterprises in the pertinent branches of the industry, either directly or through trusts:

Sixth Main Administration

Fifth Main Administration

Glavkhimprom, Main Administration of Basic Chemistry, controls plants producing sulfuric, hydrochloric, acetic, and other acids; soda ash, nitrogenous fertilizers, alumina, etc.

Glavazot, Main Administration of Nitrogen Industry, controls plants producing ammonia, nitric acid, caustic, nitrogenous fertilizers, calcium carbide, etc.

Glavrezina, Main Administration of Rubber Industry, controls plants producing rubber footwear, industrial products, ebonite products, reclaimed rubber, and seamless products.

Glavshimprom, Main Administration of Tire Industry, controls plants producing automobile and bicycle tire casings and inner tubes, cord, asbestos products, etc.

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- Glavkauchuk, Main Administration of Caoutchouc Industry, controls plants producing synthetic rubber, natural rubber, calcium carbide, etc.
- Glavanilprom, Main Administration of Aniline Dye Industry, controls plants producing aniline, dyes, and intermediate products.
- Glavkraska, Main Administration of Lacquer and Paint Industry, controls plants producing automobile and aircraft lacquers, enamels, dry and ground zinc oxide, lithopone, solvents, etc.
- Glaviodobrom, Main Administration of Iodine and Bromine Industry, controls plants producing bromine, iodine, magnesium chloride, and sodium chloride.
- Glavgorkhim, Main Administration of Mineral Chemical Industry, controls enterprises engaged in the extraction and production of apatite, phosphorite, sulfur, sylvanite, potassium chloride, pyrite, etc.
- Glavkhimplast, Main Administration of Chemical Plastics, controls plants producing phenolic and formaldehyde resins, molding powders, aminoplastics and products made from them, nitroplastics, etc.
- Glavsabkhimprom, Main Administration of Supply, determines the materials and equipment required by the people's commissariat, submits composite statements of requirements to the proper planning organizations, receives and distributes stocks, and directs the supply of enterprises subordinate to the people's commissariat.
- Glavkhimsbyt, Main Administration for the Sale of Chemical Output
- GUUZ, Main Administration of Educational Institutions, directs educational institutions subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR

Geological Prospecting Administration

Within the main administrations, the following divisions were organized:

- Production Management Division (the size to depend on the number and territorial distribution of the enterprises and organizations under the jurisdiction of the main administration)
- Technical Division
- Capital Construction Division
- Supply Division
- Finance Division
- Planning Division
- Workers and Wages Division
- Bookkeeping, and other divisions and sectors

In addition to the main administrations, with their subordinate agencies, the following bodies were also organized under the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry:

Control and Inspection Group. This body checks on the fulfillment, by main administrations, divisions, trusts, and all economic organizations, enterprises, and institutions of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry, of the decrees of the party and government relating to the chemical industry, as well as orders of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR.

- Planning Division
- Sector for Selection and Registration of Personnel
- Finance Division

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Central Bookkeeping
Workers and Wages Division
Capital Construction Sector
Housing Division
Economic Accounting Sector
Military Division
First Division
Transport Division
Consumers' Goods Sector
Inventions Bureau
Bureau of Standardization
Legal Division
Reception and Complaints Bureau
Managing Administration
Secretariat of the People's Commissar, His Deputies, and the Collegium of the
People's Commissariat
Administration of Armed Guard and Antiaircraft Defense
Fuel and Power Inspection, Attached to the People's Commissar
Special Sector
Arbitration
Archives

A Technical Council was also established. It renders decisions on the most important technical questions confronting the main administrations, to the people's commissar for approval. It studies disputable technical problems arising between related main administrations. It gives consultation on technical plans and estimates submitted for approval to the people's commissar. It also exercises general supervision and control over the work of the scientific research institutes of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR.

A Council of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR, attached to the people's commissar, was established for keeping in touch with local developments and for the interchange of experience. It was to meet every 2 months to hear and discuss reports on the most important problems in the work of the chemical industry.(4)

On 11 November 1939, the Council of People's Commissars authorized the organization of the following trusts in the system of the Main Geological Administration [an outgrowth of the Geological Prospecting Administration?] of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry:

Leningrad Geological Prospecting Trust in Leningrad
Central Asia Geological Prospecting Trust in Tashkent
Saratov Geological Prospecting Trust in Saratov.(5)

On 26 March 1940, to improve the work of enterprises of the tire industry and the iodine and bromine industry, and to simplify the structure of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry, the Council of People's Commissars decreed:

1. To liquidate the Main Administration of Tire Industry; to make enterprises of the tire industry directly subordinate to the People's Commissar of Chemical Industry; and to subordinate enterprises engaged in carbon black, cord, rubber and asbestos, and reclaimed rubber production, to the Main Administration of Rubber (Glavrezina).
2. To liquidate the Main Administration of Iodine and Bromine Industry, and to subordinate its enterprises to the Sixth Main Administration of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry.(6)

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By ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 28 March 1941, the People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry USSR was established. It was to include enterprises producing caoutchouc, rubber, tires, and asbestos.(7)

The People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry and the People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry appear to have existed independently from 1941 to 1948, to judge from later information noted below. Both were presumably reorganized into ministries in 1946, at the time the Council of People's Commissars was converted into the Council of Ministers.(8)

In 1946, the Ministry of Chemical Industry included a Main Administration for the Production of Chemically Pure Reagents (Glavkhimreaktiv).

The ministry also had jurisdiction over the following chemical institutes:

State Institute of Applied Chemistry
Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyes
Scientific Research Institute and Experimental Plant imeni Frunze (9)

By 1947, a Main Administration of Soda Industry (Glavsoda) had been organized in the Ministry of Chemical Industry.(10) The following organizations were also subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical Industry at that time:

Economic Planning Division (10)
Consumers' Goods Division (11)
Division of Workers, Labor, and Wages (12)
Technical Administration (13)
State Planning Institute (Giprokhim) (13)
Urals Scientific Research Institute (12)

A 1948 source gives the following structure of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Rubber Industry:

Ministry of Chemical Industry USSR

First Main Administration
Second Main Administration
Third Main Administration
Glavazot, Main Administration of Nitrogen Industry
Glavanilprom, Main Administration of Aniline Dye Industry
Glavgorkhimprom, Main Administration of Mineral Chemical Industry
Glavkrasla, Main Administration of Lacquer and Paint Industry
Glavurs, Main Administration of Workers' Supply
Glavsoda, Main Administration of Soda Industry
Glavkhimplastmass, Main Administration of Chemical Plastics Industry
Glavkhimprom, Main Administration of Basic Chemical Industry
Glavkhimpromstroy, Main Administration for the Construction and Erection of Enterprises of the Chemical Industry
Glavkhimreaktiv, Main Administration for the Production and Sale of Chemically Pure Reagents
Glavkhimsbyt, Main Administration for the Sale of Output of the Chemical Industry
Glavkhimsnab, Main Administration of Supply
GUUZ, Main Administration of Educational Institutions

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Ministry of Rubber Industry USSR

Glavkauchuk, Main Administration of Caoutchouc Industry
Glavvurs, Main Administration of Workers' Supply
Glavrastkauchuk, Main Administration of Natural Rubber
Glavrezinosbyt, Main Administration for the Sale of Output of the Rubber Industry
Glavrezinostroy, Main Administration for the Construction and Erection of Enterprises of the Rubber Industry
Glavrezinotekhnika, Main Administration of Industrial Rubber Products Industry
Glavsnab, Main Administration of Supply
Glavshinprom, Main Administration of Tire Industry
Division of Educational Institutions (14)

By ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 2 August 1948, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Rubber Industry were consolidated into the Ministry of Chemical Industry.(15) This was done in order to expand and utilize more completely the production capacities of the enterprises involved, to insure the complex development of the chemical industry, to utilize better the increased cadres of qualified specialists, and to reduce administrative costs. Mikhail Georgiyevich Pervukhin was appointed Minister of Chemical Industry.(16)

The more recent sources which are available give no indication of any further major changes in the structure of the Ministry of Chemical Industry USSR. The existence of the following main administrations and other subordinate bodies in 1950 and 1951 is confirmed:

Main Administration of Lacquer and Paint Industry (17)
Main Administration of Nitrogen Industry; Bomsheyn, chief, died 23 March 1950 (18)
Main Administration of Mineral Chemical Industry (19)
Main Administration of Industrial Rubber Products Industry; chief engineer, Bogayevskiy (20)
Main Administration of Tire Industry (17)
Main Administration of Soda Industry; chief engineer, Kirichenko (21)
Capital Construction Division (21)
Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides (22)
Sixth Erection Trust, with jurisdiction over:

Moscow Erection Administration
Dneprodzerzhinsk Erection Administration
Lisichansk Electrical Wiring Administration (23)

The Minister of Chemical Industry is now Sergei M. Tikhomirov, who replaced Mikhail Georgiyevich Pervukhin in January 1950.(24) Mitrokhin is a deputy minister.(21)

SOURCES

1. "On the Subdivision of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry USSR," Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, no 3, 1939; also Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, Vol 41, 1939, p 223
2. "On the Structure and Staffs of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR, 28 February 1939," Sobraniye postanovleniy i rasporyazheniy pravitel'stva SSSR, No 19, Item 126, 1939
3. "On the Organization Within the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry of the Main Administration for the Sale of Chemical Output, 28 June 1939," Sobraniye postanovleniy i rasporyazheniy pravitel'stva SSSR, No 41, Item 312, 1939

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4. "On the Confirmation of the Statute on the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry USSR, 10 September 1939," Sobraniye postanovleniy i rasporyazheniy pravitel'stva SSSR, No 52, Item 443, 1939
5. "On the Organization of Geological Prospecting Trusts in the System of the Main Geological Administration of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry, 11 November 1939," Sobraniye postanovleniy i rasporyazheniy pravitel'stva SSSR, No 57, Item 585, 1939. This is the earliest available reference to this main administration.
6. "On the Liquidation of the Main Administrations of Tire, and Iodine and Bromine Industry of the People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry, 26 March 1940," Sobraniye postanovleniy i rasporyazheniy pravitel'stva SSSR, No 9, Item 248, 1940
7. "On the Establishment of the People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry USSR," Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 14, 1941
8. Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, USSR Supplement, 1948, p 739
9. Moscow. Khimicheskiye Reaktivy, Tsennik-Zayavka, State Scientific-Technical Publishing House for Chemical Literature, 1946
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11. Ibid., No 3, Mar 47
12. Ibid., No 8, Aug 47
13. Ibid., No 4, Apr 47
14. Moskva--Kratkaya Adresno-spravochnaya kniga (Moscow -- Short Address and Information Book), Moskovskiy Rabochiy Publishing House, 1948
15. Moscow, Pravda, 7 and 16 Mar 49
16. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 22 Aug 48
17. Moscow, Izvestiya, 7 Sep 51
18. Moskovskaya Pravda, 25 Mar 50
19. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 2 Jul 50
20. Pravda, 28 May 51
21. Pravda, 13 May 51
22. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 28 Apr 51
23. Moscow, Trud, 10 Aug 51

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