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DEVELOP NEW FERTILIZERS, GLASS BRICK, LUMINESCENT PAINT

EXPERIMENT WITH NEW FERTILIZERS -- Duesseldorf, Chemische Industrie, No 8, Aug 50

According to the Russian press, a new fertilizer, "nitragin," has been developed. It contains root bacteria, which assist the plants in assimilating nitrogen from the air. About 1.5 liters of nitragin per hectare will at least double the crop yield. A 1.5-million-hectare area has recently been fertilized with this preparation.

Besides fertilizers containing potassium, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus, combinations of other elements are being added more and more frequently in the case of certain types of soil and certain plants. For example, fertilizers containing boron and manganese are used for sugar beets, or copper preparations for peat soil. The importance of using small quantities of such substances has been rightly appreciated in the USSR. In different areas, experiments are being carried out with combinations of molybdenum, cobalt, iodine, manganese, copper, zinc, etc., to increase the crop yield by small supplements.

According to plan, 5.1 million tons of nitrogenous, potassic, and phosphorous fertilizers are to be put out in 1950, including approximately 1.3 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer (about 270,000 tons of N); 1.1 million tons of potassium salts (about 700,000 tons of K_2O); and 2.7 million tons of phosphorous fertilizer. It is possible that the actual production in all three groups will be still higher.

For a long time, the USSR has been able to export potassium salts, and recently nitrogen compounds have also been supplied to other countries. Australia may get her import requirements of ammonium sulfate from the USSR in the future.

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DEVELOPS GLASS BRICK, COLORED PLATE GLASS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 30 Jan 51

New light-weight, durable, hollow glass blocks, which can be used successfully in various types of construction work, and high-quality colored plate glass for automobiles, the production of which has now been mechanized in Soviet plants, are examples of the numerous items developed in the laboratories of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Glass, which has contributed much toward the progress of the Soviet glass industry.

All the types of glass-forming machines used in the Soviet Union, and most of the forms of glass known to our native technique, have been developed with the assistance of the institute. New, highly effective materials such as fiberglass, foamglass, stalinite, and others, have been created there. Many workers at the institute have won Stalin prizes. In certain branches of glass technology, for example, in the study of glass-forming processes, the institute holds a leading place in the world.

Representatives of industrial enterprises and scientific institutions in Moscow and many other cities are participating in the scientific meeting celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the glass institute, which opened today. It will last for 3 days.

SPEEDS UP PRODUCTION OF MIRROR GLASS -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 6 Jan 51

The L'vov Glass Plant has developed a new method of speeding up production of high-quality mirror glass. The method was suggested by the chief of the Main Administration of Technical Glass of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. As a result, the productivity of machines has been increased and the quality of output greatly improved.

Under the old method, the machines had to be stopped after every 100 hours of operation, to be prepared for the next working period. This delay has been eliminated. Earlier, glass was drawn off by a method which lowered its quality. This situation too has been corrected. Previously, one machine could draw only an 18-20 meter length of 5-millimeter glass strip per hour, whereas it now draws 38-40 meters per hour. This glass, as it comes from the machine, is fully suitable for the production of mirror glass.

The plant has already put out about 100,000 square meters of first-grade glass by the new method.

Without substantial capital expenditures, plants throughout the country will be able to increase their output more than 30 percent, as a result of this innovation. The method eliminates two labor-consuming and costly operations, grinding and polishing. The production cost of one square meter of mirror glass is almost 20 times less than under former methods.

NEW GLASS PLANT BEGINS OPERATION -- Moscow, Pravda, 29 Jan 51

A glass plant has gone into operation in Chirchik, Tashkent Oblast. It has the latest equipment, and is developing a type of window glass made from local raw materials.

GLASS COMBINE BUILDS NEW SHOP -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 10 Jan 51

At the Yarvakandi Yarvakanditekhased Glass and Woodworking Combine, a new method of baking glass has been suggested, whereby the temperature and the baking period were changed. The new method has improved quality, and cut down defects and breakage during the processing.

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New methods of laying the patterns which also have been worked out have revolutionized the whole cutting process. It is now possible to get twice as much first-grade technical and window glass from one sheet, and breakage of glass in the process of laying the patterns has been completely eliminated.

The chief engineer of the combine and the foreman of the ceramics shop have developed a new machine for the preparation of special ceramic clay used in molding. This work is now mechanized, freeing 15 men for other operations.

All of these innovations will be a source of great savings to the state. Already, a new shop for the production of ornamental glass has been built at the combine with the funds saved through innovations.

DEVELOP LUMINESCENT PAINT -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 4 Feb 51

Associates at the laboratory workshop for luminescent, decorative painting have developed a palette of the basic, most widely used luminescent paints. They become luminous under the action of ultraviolet rays, but are not visible in ordinary light.

The new luminescent paint is already being used in layouts for advertising, and for theatrical decorations and actors' costumes.

ARMENIAN TIRE, MULLITE PLANTS COMPLETE PLANS -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 16 Jan 51

The Yerevan Tire Plant completed its 1950 and Five-Year Plans at the end of November 1950. The plant started series production of new-type tires for ZIS-150 trucks in 1950, although this task had been assigned for 1951.

The Yerevan Mullite Plant completed its Five-Year Plan in October 1950, and by the end of 1950 had exceeded it by 48 percent.

KAZAKH SSR STEPS UP OUTPUT OF SULFURIC ACID -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 6 Feb 51

The following figures, issued by the Statistical Administration of Kazakh SSR, indicate the percentage of 1949 production fulfilled in 1950 in Kazakh SSR.

	Percent
Sulfuric acid	117
Borate	125
Phosphate fertilizers	119
Iron beds	99
Cars, wagons	85
Aluminum ware	85
Galvanized ware	166
Crude spirit	120

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Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 24 Jan 51

The following totals were published by the Statistical Administration of Alma-Ata Oblast on the production of various items in the oblast and in the city of Alma-Ata in 1950:

	Fulfillment of 1950 Plan (%)	Percentage of 1949 Production Fulfilled in 1950
Aluminum ware	71	91
Galvanized ware	74	192
Crude spirit	119	90

Yerevan, Kommunist, 4 Feb 51

The following production figures for Armenian SSR have been released by the Statistical Administration, Armenian SSR:

	Fulfillment of 1950 Plan (%)	Percentage of 1949 Production Fulfilled in 1950
Barite	100	109
Calcium carbide	95	90
Caustic soda	102	115
Superphosphate	105	130
Cyanamide	93	116
Mullite in blocks	106	95
Aluminum ware	72	145

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 4 Feb 51

The Moscow City and Moscow Oblast Statistical Administrations give the following totals on percentage fulfillment of 1949 production in 1950 by enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast:

	Percent
Sulfuric acid	114
Synthetic dyes	106
Caustic soda	111
Superphosphate	128

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