

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T **SECRET**  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT   
 CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Economic; Technological - Chemical industry, drugs, abrasives, glass  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR  
 DATE PUBLISHED 27 Jan - 31 Mar 1951  
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950 - 1951  
 DATE DIST. 2 Jul 1951  
 NO. OF PAGES 4  
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

WIN STALIN PRIZES FOR VITAMIN C, "PASK" PRODUCTION;  
GLASS INDUSTRY NEEDS REORGANIZATION

DEVELOP NEW METHODS OF PRODUCING ASCORBIC, PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 22 Mar 51

Stalin Prizes have been awarded to Professor A. A. Shmidt, regular member of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, for achieving the industrial synthesis of ascorbic acid (vitamin C); to S. A. Giller, senior scientific associate of the Institute for Problems in Forestry, A. I. Kalnin'sh, regular member of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, G. M. Semenyuk, director of the Riga Pharmaceutical Plant, and M. M. Gershov and N. N. Naumenko, engineers at the same plant, for introducing a new method of producing the medical preparation PASK (paraaminosalicylic acid).

Ascorbic acid can be obtained from plants rich in vitamin C, and also by the synthetic method, Shmidt, together with other Soviet scientists, began his research on vitamin C in 1931. At that time a technology for producing the antiscorbutic concentrate of vitamin C from pine and spruce needles and the fruit of the sweetbrier was first developed. Later crystalline ascorbic acid was successfully obtained from the sweetbrier.

Crystalline preparations of vitamins have great advantages over the concentrates, since they can be administered both subcutaneously and internally. In the case of certain disturbances of the stomach and intestinal tract, the direct injection of vitamins into the blood provides faster saturation of the organism than when they are taken into the digestive tract.

It has recently been established that the most economically suitable method of obtaining crystalline ascorbic acid is to produce it in industrial plants by chemical synthesis. This type of production has now been set up in the USSR.

As a result of tireless efforts by the party and the government, the Soviet vitamin industry is being successfully developed. The USSR now has available an adequate supply of various kinds.

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T **SECRET**

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB													
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI													

**SECRET**S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

A valuable medical preparation for the treatment of tuberculosis is PASK (paraaminosalicylic acid), a chemotherapeutic substance which has a powerful bacteriostatic action on the tubercle bacillus. It was first established by clinical research that PASK is a remarkable remedy in the treatment of various forms of tuberculosis. In conjunction with other methods of treatment, PASK gives very good results. As a result of its use, many seriously ill tubercular patients have recovered their health and ability to work. PASK is also being used to treat certain other illnesses.

Up to 1948, wide use of PASK was impossible because of the difficulties involved in mass-producing it. The complexity of its chemical synthesis was repeatedly pointed out in foreign periodicals. The chemical industry of the capitalist countries has not yet mastered the principles of producing PASK. This problem has been solved only by the Soviet scientists and engineers.

Through the efforts of chemists working at the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, a basically new solution to the problem of making PASK has been found. A new technology was worked out, and mass production of the preparation was set up in the plants. -- Professor Ya. V. Peyve, Academician and Secretary, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

50X1-HUM

MECHANIZE ABRASIVES PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 14 Mar 51

The Orekhovo-Zuyevo Karbolit Plant produces such items as parts for light automobiles, textolite bearings for machine-building plants, and rollers for the Moscow subway escalators. In 1950, the plant put out considerable above-plan production, but the possibilities for better utilization of the means of production have not been exhausted.

The plant has increased productivity of all presses in the press shop 20-25 percent by equipping them with solenoid distributors which make possible the mechanization of hand processes. Five new conveyers with automatic and semi-automatic units have been put into operation in the raw-materials-processing shop. Another shop has a new type of turbine-driven dryer for continuous drying of "voloknite" [a fibrous material], and a third shop has acquired two new impregnating machines.

Last year the suggestion was made that the plant initiate continuous output of [abrasive] powder, and that it set up a worm conveyer. Now every process is mechanized, from the pulverizing of the resin to the production of finished powder. Results of the work of the worm conveyer have surpassed expectation. The new technology has provided more thorough impregnation of the wood meal and the production of good-quality powders. The plant has begun to fill all its consumers' powder requirements which for a long time have been difficult.

Measures which made it possible to utilize the boiler room more efficiently were adopted. To obtain constant steam pressure, and to eliminate its escape and uneven feed to the shops, control of the processes of burning the fuel and feeding the boiler water were made completely automatic. Fuel supplying has been mechanized, and improved blasting units have been installed.

About 20 scientific research institutes assisted in solving problems connected with the technological improvements. As a result of improved techniques and training throughout the plant, the output of plastics increased 58 percent from the same production area; pressed powders, 64.3 percent; voloknite, 82.3 percent, and textolites, 50.7 percent.

- 2 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

**SECRET**S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

In 1951, it is planned to increase the coefficient of utilization of press equipment, to raise the output in the press shop 50-60 percent, to win the title of "Stakhanovite Plant," and to complete the year program by 15 December.

TOO MANY MINISTRIES INVOLVED IN GLASS PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Trud, 21 Mar 51

The glass industry is lagging behind in the general development of the national economy. In this field there are many small plants where production is unsystematic, techniques inadequate, and labor methods insufficiently productive.

The chief cause of the trouble is the distribution of the glass enterprises among different ministries. Similar plants are subordinate to the Ministries of Construction Materials, Transportation, Sovkhozes, Light Industry, Food Industry, Automobile and Tractor Industry, Health, and many others. Each of them have formed the proper main administrations and trusts with a large staff of specialists, and each ministry is working separately. A single center for coordinating the experience and achievements of the different plants does not exist, and production is completely unorganized.

For example, lamp and automobile glass, as well as a variety of glassware, have been made by hand in many plants up to now. Meanwhile the country is putting out automatics and glass blowing machines which can replace glass-blowing workmen completely.

Miscellaneous pressed glassware, as well as many items for the automobile industry and railroad transport, in a majority of cases are produced on manual eccentric presses. Yet the Moscow Steklomashina Plant is producing automatics for pneumatic pressing which can successfully be used for making tumblers, dishes, automobile headlights, and all types of signal light glass.

Glass for kerosene lamps is made by outdated methods, although this type of production can be completely mechanized.

The entire glass industry should be amalgamated under one main administration in some ministry. This will make it possible to utilize equipment more efficiently and to develop production in an organized manner.

REBUILD RAZED GLASS PLANT -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 31 Mar 51

The Vil'nyus Krasnaya Zarya Glass Plant, destroyed by the Germans, is being reconstructed. Every year the enterprise receives new equipment. No long ago, automatic machine tools arrived from Krasnodar. One of these is ready for operation, and the others will soon be assembled. Before long, a new complex Soviet machine which performs all labor-consuming processes will be installed.

The plant's January-February plan was fulfilled 103 percent, and many brigades are greatly exceeding their norms.

NEW GLASS PLANT WILL WIDEN VARIETY OF OUTPUT -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 4 Mar 51

Two years ago A. Yeregin, a glass blower of 27 years' experience came from the Krasnaya Zarya Glass Plant in Penza Oblast to work at the newly established Leningrad Artists' Glass Plant. He is teaching his trade to students at the plant's industrial school.

In 1951, the new plant will put out about 150 new types of artistic items.

- 3 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

**SECRET**S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

REVIEW 1950 ACHIEVEMENTS -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 27 Jan 51

The chemical industry in 1950 organized the manufacture of mineral fertilizers in granular form, and greatly expanded the output of new highly effective poisonous chemicals for combating agricultural pests. The production of new synthetic chemicals has been developed.

NEW CHEMICAL PROCESS MAKES EMBOSSED IMAGES ON STEEL PLATE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 31 Mar 51

A group of workers at the Leningrad Plant imeni Sverdlov, under the direction of the chief technologist, have developed and put into production a photo-electrochemical method of engraving ferrous metal.

Company charts, monograms, and diagrams were formerly engraved by hand or with a pantograph. Now the design is drawn on tracing cloth and is transferred from the cloth to the glass and from the glass to the metal. With the help of chemical reagents, and under the action of light, the image becomes fixed on the steel plate. This is the first time in engraving practice that it has been possible to get embossed images. The plates engraved by the new method are more attractive than the old ones, and the new method speeds up the work eight to ten times. The plant will save 220 tons of nonferrous metals a year as a result of the new process.

- E N D -

- 4 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**