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USSR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INCREASES FERTILIZER OUTPUT

GENERAL PLAN FOR EXPANDING FERTILIZER INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Pravda, 21 Sep 53

According to the decree of the September Plenum of the CC,CPSU, a concrete program was drawn up for workers of the chemical industry to increase production of mineral fertilizers for socialist agriculture. From 1954 to 1963 inclusive, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry are assigned the task of increasing capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers to approximately 16,500,000 to 17,500,000 tons in 1959, and to 28 million to 30 million tons in 1964. This means that, every 2 years in the given period, enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers should be built and put into operation which will have approximately the same capacity as all such enterprises put into operation during the two prewar Five-Year Plans, taken together.

Along with a considerable expansion in existing enterprises, construction of new enterprises is required for the production of nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium fertilizers in various regions of the country. During postwar years, a number of new enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers have already been constructed and put into operation in Kokand (Uzbek SSR), Dzhambul and Aktyubinsk (Kazakh SSR), Lisichansk (Ukrainian SSR), Kirovakan (Armenian SSR), and in other cities and regions of the country. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry and its planning and scientific research institutes are now seeking a scientific economic basis in allocating new enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers. New plants will be constructed in Central Asia, West and East Siberia, in the central regions of European Russia, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in the Baltic republics, and in the regions of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasus. The production of phosphate fertilizers will be raised as a result of an increase in apatite extraction and of exploitation of the phosphorites of the rich Kara-Tau deposit. The production of potassium fertilizers should be considerably increased on the basis of deposits being exploited in the Urals and the western Ukraine and of new deposits to be exploited in Belorussia and Kazakhstan.

In addition to increasing the quantitative production of mineral fertilizers, particular attention must also be paid to increasing their variety, approximating the quality and the properties of the utilized mineral fertilizers to the requirements of specific regions and agricultural crops. The output of superphosphates in granular form must be stepped up, and should account for 45 percent of the total output of superphosphates in 1955, and 60 percent in 1960. At the same time, the supply of ammonium nitrate to agriculture should be entirely in granular form from 1956 on.

The utilization of chemical means of fighting pests and plant diseases is very important for an increase in the productivity of agricultural crops. In postwar years, scientific research institutes and enterprises of the chemical industry, with the participation of agricultural workers, have developed and tested new types of highly effective organic preparations for combating pests and plant diseases: DDT, hexachlorane, granosan (Russian, granozan), and others. According to the plan for 1953, the production of organic poisonous chemicals is to reach three times that of 1950, including DDT, more than five times, hexachlorane, 2.7 times, and granosan, 1.7 times. In the next 2 or 3 years, the chemical industry is to double its production of poisonous chemicals.

VOSKRESENSK COMBINE TO INCREASE SUPERPHOSPHATE PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 18 Sep 53

The Voskresensk Chemical Combine imeni V.V. Kuybyshev, the largest enterprise in the country which manufactures phosphates, has resolved to complete the yearly plan ahead of schedule, to deliver 12,000 tons of mineral fertilizers above the plan, and to reduce production costs 3 million rubles below the plan.

Granular superphosphates manufactured by this plant have been tested many times in the fields around Moscow with good results, and the demand for them is increasing daily. The plant has resolved, during 1953, to increase the output of granular superphosphates at least 15 percent above the 1952 output.

Compared with 1950, the production costs of superphosphates and granular superphosphates have been reduced during 6 months of 1953 by 15 percent and 27 percent respectively. Above-plan savings for the 2½ years since 1950 have almost reached 11 million rubles.

MOLOTOV PLANT IMPROVES QUALITY OF FERTILIZERS -- Moscow, Pravda, 17 Sep 53

Workers of the Molotov Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are getting ready to start the production of granular superphosphates in 1954. The workers of the plant have assumed the task of increasing the assimilable substance in superphosphates by 0.3-0.4 percent above the standard and of improving the technology of production of poisonous chemicals for combating agricultural pests. An increase of even 0.1 percent in the assimilable substance in superphosphates will result in a higher grade fertilizer for agriculture and a saving of about 100,000 rubles per year.

ALAVERDI PLANT SUPPLIES FERTILIZERS TO AZERBAYDZHAN, GEORGIA -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 24 Sep 53

During 8 months of 1953, the superphosphate unit of the Alaverdi Chemical Plant in the Armenian SSR manufactured many tons of above-plan superphosphates. These superphosphates go to satisfy the agricultural needs of the Armenian SSR itself and those of the Azerbaydzhan and Georgian SSRs. In the third quarter

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of 1953, several consignments of mineral fertilizers were shipped to the Georgian and Azerbaydzhan SSRs. The production plan for 15 days of September was fulfilled 150 percent. The plant has all the facilities for manufacturing a greater amount of granular fertilizers.

CHIRCHIK PLANT PRODUCES ABOVE-PLAN FERTILIZERS -- Moscow, Trud, 24 Sep 53

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine considerably exceeded the 1953 8-month plan for gross production, manufacturing thousands of tons of ammonium nitrate above the plan. The plant reduced production costs 2.6 percent below the plan and made 1,[illegible],000 rubles in above-plan profits.

NEVSKIY PLANT SHIPS HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 24 Sep 53

Every day tens of railroad cars arrive at the Nevskiy Chemical Plant in Leningrad bringing raw materials -- apatites from the Kola Peninsula and sulfur pyrite from the Urals. Every day tens of cars are dispatched from the plant to all parts of the country carrying products of the plant, high-grade chemical fertilizers.

STALINOGORSK COMBINE PROMISES HIGHER FERTILIZER OUTPUT -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, [illegible] Sep 53

The Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine is a large supplier of mineral fertilizers for agriculture. Workers of the combine recently discussed measures for carrying out the decisions of the September Plenum of the CC,CPSU. They pledged to manufacture 7,500 tons of above-plan mineral fertilizers by the end of 1953 and to save 3 million rubles by decreasing production costs.

SEVERAL CHEMICAL PLANTS SUPPLY LITHUANIA WITH FERTILIZERS -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, [illegible] Sep 53

The Lithuanian Administration of Material-Technical Supply of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the Lithuanian SSR has received much fertilizer during September from a variety of sources. The Vinnitsa Superphosphate Plant shipped 500 tons of granular superphosphates for Lithuanian kolkhozes and the Voskresensk Chemical Combine of Moskovskaya Oblast shipped 500 tons of phosphorite meal. The Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine imeni Stalin sent 400 tons of ammonium nitrate; also, 1,000 tons of sulfate of ammonium arrived from Dzerzhinsk in Gor'kovskaya Oblast.

Approximately another 3,700 [illegible] fertilizers will be received and distributed from sister republics. [illegible] from the "Kartoyas" Superphosphate Plant in Klaypeda by the end of September.

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