

4  
MAIN FILE

JPRS: 4391 *eli*

10 February 1961

FILE  
COPY

TASKS OF THE ALL-UNION CHEMICAL SOCIETY IMENI D. I. MENDELEYEV  
IN FULFILLING THE DECISIONS OF THE JULY (1960)  
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CPSU

- USSR -

By I. P. Lcsev

MAIN FILE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

19990517 137

Distributed by:

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

----- U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE -----  
1636 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

## F O R E W O R D

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

JPRS: 4391

CSO: 1412-S

**TASKS OF THE ALL-UNION CHEMICAL SOCIETY IMENI D. I. MENDELEYEV  
IN FULFILLING THE DECISIONS OF THE JULY (1960)  
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CPSU**

[Following is the translation of an article by I. P. Losev in Zhurnal Vsesoyuznogo Khimicheskogo Obshchestva (Journal of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev), Vol 5, No 5, 1960; pages 1-7.]

The July plenum of the CC CPSU has called for an intensified introduction into production of the latest scientific and technological achievements with the aim of rapidly fulfilling the assignments of the seven year plan for developing the national economy of our country. The plenum took note of the fact that the program of accelerating the development of the chemical and silicate industry is of the utmost importance, since this will significantly strengthen the basis of technological progress in all branches of the national economy.

The production results of the chemical and silicate industry for the last period after the May (1958) plenum of the CC CPSU, indicate great achievements in these most important branches of heavy industry.

The 1960 production increases over those of 1957 for synthetic resins and plastics will be 1.5 times, for chemical fibers 1.4 times, and for synthetic alcohol, almost 3 times greater.

As a result of new technology, production costs are being systematically lowered. For example, the production cost of ethyl alcohol by synthetic means at the present time, is two times less than the cost of alcohol obtained from the most inexpensive grain products. This saving amounts to several hundred millions of rubles, and the saving for the last three years exceeded the expenditure for the construction of all the synthetic alcohol plants in our country. In addition, as a result of this, there was a saving of hundreds of millions of poods [1 pood = 16.38 kg] of grain.

The construction of new and expansion of existing enterprises in the chemical and silicate industry is strongly growing.

The construction plan of these enterprises in 1960 provide for means which exceed by 3-4 times those developed for this purpose in 1957.

In spite of the increased tempo of construction, the established plans of capital work have not yet been fulfilled. The principal reasons for the uncompleted plans for plant construction in the chemical industry are unsatisfactory work organization on the construction sites, and also the unsatisfactory delivery of equipment, measuring instruments and fittings. There is also late distribution of technical documentation by planning organizations.

Major projects are being undertaken by scientific-research and planning organizations. During the post-plenum session of CC CPSU (May 1958), the material base and structure of these organizations has been significantly strengthened. A large number of branches and institutes have been organized in areas of chemical industry plant concentration.

There has been resolved a number of technical problems of chemical industrial development, ordered by the CC CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR in their resolutions of 23 May 1958. To this is related the development of technology, by the Leningrad Institute of Polymerized Plastics, for obtaining polyethylene under low and high pressure, the development by the Yaroslavskiy Scientific-Research Institute of Monomers, the technology for obtaining isoprene and corresponding isoprene rubber SKI-1 which was planned and is now being produced at one of the largest synthetic rubber plants. At the Leningrad Institute of Synthetic Rubber, methods have been developed for the synthesis of rubber of high heat stability. There has also been resolved a number of other problems of chemical industrial development.

There are, however, very serious shortcomings in the work of scientific-research and planning institutes which have existed up to the present time, and which must be eliminated. First of all is the problem of shortening the time between the solution of scientific-research problems and the application of their results in production. The solution to this problem lies in the joint work of researchers, technicians, constructors and specialists in the field of automation; also in the simultaneous working out of problems in the scientific-research laboratories, planning organizations and at the places of their practical application.

Experience of combined planning for the solution of urgent problems in the development of the chemical industry, as for example the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene, or the production of high-quality synthetic

rubber SKI-3 and SKD, demonstrates the efficacy and expediency of applying this method on a broad scale.

The combined method of working out problems must be adopted primarily in the more urgent problems of contemporary chemical industrial development, as for example in the production of melamine from urea, the production of diphenylol propane by anacid methods, and others.

The fourth plenum of the central board of directors of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev, in convention in September 1960, carefully analyzed ways of fulfilling the directives of the July (1960) plenum of the CC CPSU on intensifying the introduction into production of the latest achievements of science and technology in the chemical and silicate industry.

The above mentioned problems, as well as a number of others dealing with the development of the chemical and silicate industry, were reviewed in reports by the following: deputy chairman of the Governmental Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR on Chemistry, G. V. Uvarov; deputy academician-secretary of the Chemical Sciences Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, academician A. P. Vinogradov, also in speeches by the chairman of the Gor'kiy Oblast Board of Directors of the VKhO (Vsesoyuznoye Khimicheskoye Obshchestvo -- All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev), G. M. Strongin; deputy chairman of the Moscow city and Sverdlovsk Oblast Society Board of Directors, Ye. F. Stroganov and A. I. Levin; M. A. Matveyev (Moscow), A. V. Saltykov (Krasnoyarsk), N. A. Izmaylov (Khar'kov), V. Ye. Abramovich (Stalingrad), P. P. Budnikov (Moscow), L. G. Yagodkin (Omsk), I. F. Ponomarev (Novocherkassk), K. E. Goryaynov (Moscow), V. P. Kravets (Chernovitsy), C. I. Ryzhova (Vol'sk), V. A. Bogomaz (Bryansk), N. V. Filipov (Moscow), A. P. Salchikin (Krasnodar), F. V. Yushina (Novosibirsk), Kh. U. Usmanova (Tashkent), A. S. Barkov (Moscow), and others.

In unanimously approving the resolutions of the July plenum of the CC CPSU, the fourth plenary session of the Central Board of Directors of the VKhO imeni D. I. Mendeleev has directed the Republic, Kray and Oblast boards and councils of the primary organizations of the Society to intensely study the material of the July Plenum of the CC CPSU and to discuss the problem of fulfilling the resolutions of the July (1960) Plenum of the CC CPSU at the plenary sessions of the Republic, Kray and Oblast boards, in the primary organizations of the Society, and based on the assignments of each enterprise or economic region, to develop concrete measures for the inclusion of all Society members in active efforts to accelerate technical progress in the national economy.

The plenum has directed the Republic, Kray and Oblast boards and councils of the primary organizations of the VkhO imeni D. I. Mendeleev to henceforth actively participate in the development and realization of plans and organizational-technical measures for accelerating the introduction into production of new techniques and more progressive technology, in the creation and mastering of more perfect machines, equipment, apparatus and means for the composite mechanization and automation of industrial processes, and for remote and automatic control; to work out suggestions and recommendations for effecting rapid conversion of old production methods to new ones; to facilitate increasing the tempo of modernizing equipment and plant reconstruction, to persistently strive for the materialization of these measures and to decisively oppose conservative attitudes toward the introduction of new techniques; to effect a general active control for fulfilling plans and organizational-technical measures for introducing new techniques, and to accord cooperation to enterprises and the Councils of National Economy for their realization.

The principal task of the Society's organization is the mobilization of creative activity on the part of scientists, engineers, technicians and production innovators for eliciting and utilizing all the reserves of production for a general increase in the tempo of technological progress, and on this basis, a further growth in labor productivity and improvement in the qualitative indices in all branches of industry and transportation.

The VkhO imeni Mendeleev must direct the attention of its members to the very necessary working out of technical problems, the solution to which will permit the greatest economic effect obtainable in a short time, for accelerating the elimination of manual labor, the creation of new industrial material, especially synthetics, and their broad utilization in various branches of production.

The Plenum has directed the Republic, Kray and Oblast boards and primary organizations of the Society, in contact with the factory and Oblast trade union organizations, to take charge of completing construction, mastering new technological processes and initiating plant construction in the chemical and silicate industry.

In 1960, particularly, the organization of the following industries is to be supervised by the Society: a) polyethylene production in Checheno-Ingush Republic, b) kapralactam production in Lugan Oblast; c) ethylene oxide in Bashkir Republic, and also completion of the construction of an experimental station for producing rubber SKI-3 at the Voronezh plant SK (Voronezh SNKh).

The VKhO imeni Mendeleev must activate efforts for improving the quality of products, increasing product reliability and durability, increasing production efficiency, against any departure from technological methods, or violation of standards and technical conditions; and crystallize and propagate advanced experience and scientific and technical achievements in this field.

At the same time, it is essential to intensify the standardization of chemical products. It is essential that in competitive examinations, scientific-technical conferences and sessions, more emphasis is given to working out problems of production quality improvement, ensuring reliability, durability and precision of work tools, assembly units and apparatus.

Following the example of the primary organization of the Omsk tire factory, the councils of the Society's primary organization in plants of the chemical and silicate industry should create a commission for testing product quality and facilitate the creation of general institutes of research workers at the plants.

The plenum of the central boards of the Society adopted a resolution to request the Council of Ministers USSR to expand the production of chemical reagents and small-scale instruments for laboratories and experimental production, and to issue corresponding catalogs.

The scientific and engineering-technical community must strengthen its activity for the universal perfection of labor and production organization in working out problems of rationally utilizing power and equipment; improving the qualitative indices of plant work; developing specialization and cooperation in industry; unifying and normalizing single-type products, assemblies, elements and parts; compositely utilizing useful minerals and reducing waste during their mining and processing. There must be an activation of sections and committees on economics and organization of production attached to the boards and councils of the organizations to increase their contribution to the working out and realization of measures for reducing costs of production, and there should be a general increase in the preservation and economy of material resources.

Republic, Kray and Oblast boards of the VKhO imeni Mendeleev must more widely conduct general discussions of plans and technical assignments for the construction of the most important types of new machines and also of new technological processes, which are important to the chemical and silicate industries.

There should be organized public inspection of production reserves in the chemical industries.

The Society must further develop and strengthen the creative ties between the scientists, planners, and productive workers; more widely practice concluding agreements of creative cooperation by according concrete assistance to production, to create more combined creative brigades composed of scientists and production workers for jointly working out and introducing into production of progressive technological processes and new technology.

In accord with the directives of the July (1960) Plenum of the CC CPSU on improving the work of scientific, planning and constructor organizations, the boards of the VKhO must devote more attention to leading the activity of the councils of the primary organizations of the VKhO to generally improve the work in the field of scientific-technical propaganda and increase the scientific-technical and economic knowledge and industrious qualifications of workers and engineering-technical workers; to accord aid to the Komsomol organizations for the mastering, by each young worker, of knowledge based on advanced technology, technique and perfected labor organization.

The organization must intensify scientific and technical assistance to industrial innovators and participants in the brigade movements and shock workers of communist labor; to more broadly propagate new general forms of participation by engineering-technical and scientific workers in perfecting production; to coordinate the realization of their creative plans; to universally support and propagate the experience of the public construction bureaus, and to accord them daily assistance in their work.

The Society's boards must improve the preparation and conduct of scientific-technical preparation and conduct of scientific-technical conferences and sessions on the more urgent problems of developing the national economy, for working out, at these sessions and conferences, more concrete recommendations and suggestions, to forward them to interested organizations and effect controls for their realization.

The Society must conduct more competitive examinations on concrete production and technical problems, persuade more of the engineering-technician community to participate in them.

The organizations of the VKhO imeni D. I. Mendeleev should further increase the level of organizational work, strengthen and initiate activities of the primary organizations, widely attract into VKhO membership, specialists and industrial innovators, strive to create VKhO primary organizations in all plants of the chemical and silicate industry, in teaching institutions and scientific-research institutes.

The Plenum has directed all organizations of the VKhO imeni Mendeleev to actively include themselves in the national effort to fulfill the decisions of the July Plenum of the CC CPSU, to develop and direct the creative forces and energy of the Society's members for accelerating the tempo of technological progress in the name of our country's great prosperity, and to create the material and technical base for communism.