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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

NEW POWER PLANTS IN OPERATION;
 BELORUSSIAN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CRITICIZED

NEW GES FOR ALMA-ATA -- Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 143, 24 Jul 49

Construction of hydroelectric power plant No 1 high in the mountains beside Alma-Ata Lake has been started. It will be the largest of the Alma-Ata hydroelectric power plants and will considerably increase the power supply for the city. The digging of the foundation pits has begun. Fourteen thousand cubic meters of rocky ground must be excavated before the construction of the GES's buildings can be started.

A workers' settlement has sprung up and living quarters, a temporary hydroelectric power plant, and a club are being built for the workers.

Lines of communication connect Alma-Ata with the GES construction, and a highway is being built on which bricks, lumber, cement, and other materials are being brought in. A power line is being laid to supply current for the machinery from neighboring GESs. -- Th. Bashiyev

NEW GES ON ORDYN' RIVER -- Sovetskaya Sibir', No 129, 2 Jul 49

Preparations have begun for construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Ordyn' River, Novosibirsk Oblast.

SEVAN GES TO BEGIN OPERATIONS IN FEW DAYS -- Kommunist, No 170, 21 Jul 49

The Sevan Hydroelectric Power Plant will be put in operation in a few days. This will improve the even flow of electric power to Armenian industry and agriculture. Last year the Sevan water-intake installation was put in operation, thus allowing the Kanaker GES to operate at full capacity.

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The ever-increasing consumption of electric power by Armenian industry, agriculture, and transport poses important problems before Armenian power industry in particular, improving the technical operation of new power installations by introducing advanced Soviet techniques. The flow of electric power to consumers must be made more reliable and constant. The coefficient of utilization of hydroelectric installations must be increased and water supplies conserved. Industrial enterprises must also lower the consumption of power per unit product.

During the first 6 months of 1949, Armenian industrial enterprises saved 9,700,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power. The Yerevan Carbide Plant alone saved 3,337,000 kilowatt-hours.

LAG IN BELORUSSIAN POWER WORK SCORED -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 147, 26 Jul 49

The Belorussian SSR is endowed with exceptionally favorable possibilities for the development of rural electrification. Its significant water resources, rich supplies of peat, and industrial development provide all necessary conditions for further electrification.

Nevertheless, the present tempo of rural electrification in Belorussia is completely unsatisfactory and inadequate for fulfilling the task set by the Party and government for complete rural electrification. At the beginning of 1949, only 307 kolkhozes and 173 MTSs had been provided with electricity in Belorussia. Vitebsk, Gorn'ye, and Brests oblasti are particularly lagging, fulfilling the 1949 plan for construction of hydroelectric power plants by less than 20 percent. Gorn'ye, Poles'ye Bobruysk, and Pinsk oblasti have not put a single hydroelectric power plant in operation this year.

This is evidence of the poor work of local organizations in making rural electrification a matter of concern to all people. Socialist competition between kolkhozes and rayons for fulfilling the rural electrification plan has not been organized in Belorussia. Mass propaganda directed toward attracting the broad masses of kolkhoz workers in constructing rural electric power plants is also poorly carried out.

According to the plan for Belorussian rural electrification in 1948-1950, hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 26,000 kilowatts and steam-electric power plants with a total capacity of 6,600 kilowatts are to be constructed by the end of 1950. This plan is being poorly fulfilled. Only 50 hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 974 kilowatts were put in operation last year. Despite the fact that the plan for putting steam-electric power plants into operation was exceeded, the plan for the electrification of kolkhozes was not fulfilled: only 155 additional kolkhozes were provided with electricity.

The 1949 rural electrification plan is also being carried out in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. During the first half-year, the plan for electrification of kolkhozes was completed only 2.8 percent. Electrification work is in progress in only 162 kolkhozes. During this same period, only four hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 180 kilowatts were put in operation.

Existing electric power plants and installations are not being operated as should be. Kolkhoz power plants are not always operated at full capacity. Electricity generated is used primarily for lighting and threshing and is quite inadequately applied to other forms of agricultural production. It is entirely possible to utilize the potential of existing and active power plants for the electrification of kolkhozes. More than 3,000 kilowatts from the Glavenergo (Main Power Administration) power plants alone could be released for this purpose.

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including 500 kilowatts apiece from the Slutsk and Mozyr' power plants and 400 kilowatts from the Brest Power Plant.

There are 924 mills, including 507 water mills, in operation in the local industry system. Although 158 electric power plants have been installed at these mills, power plants should be constructed at 100 more mills. This would give significant aid to the electrification of kolkhozes. There are more than 150 engines in local industry and industrial cooperative brick plants which are used not more than 100 days out of a year. These engines could also be effectively utilized for the needs of rural electrification. Industrial enterprises should also give more aid in the construction of rural power plants. -- N. Abrasimov, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR.

UKRAINE ELECTRIFICATION PROGRESSES -- Krasnyy Flot, No 175, 27 Jul 49

During the first half of 1949, 133 steam-electric and hydroelectric power plants were put into operation in Ukrainian SSR. These plants serve 260 kolkhozes, 18 sovkhoses, and 20 MTSs. At present there are 274 rural electric power plants under construction in the Republic.

CHERKASSY GETS LITTLE ELECTRICITY -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 169, 20 Jul 49

Electricity is being ever more widely used in the rural areas and isolated regions of the Ukraine. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of the city of Cherkassy are receiving less every day. Each family in Cherkassy now has the right to burn only one 40-watt light bulb, and this on a limited basis. The use of irons, electric tea pots, or hot plates is impossible. This is the result of the poor maintenance of equipment by the city's electric power plant. -- Letter to the paper.

POWER TRUSTS HAVE JOB OPENINGS - Sovetskaya Sibir', No 128, 1 Jul 49

The "Sibenergostroy" (Construction of Siberian Power Enterprises) Trust needs construction engineers for field work in the following positions: chiefs of construction sections, supervisors, electrical engineers; also needed are foremen and workers in all construction skills, all classes of drivers, and a chief bookkeeper with a salary of 2,500 rubles.

The following are needed for work in the trust: engineers for equipment, industrial norm setting, and safety technique, and a chief of the construction section. Apply: Sovetskaya, 65, 2d story, room 9. -- Advertisement

The "Sibenergomontazh" (Assembly of Siberian Power Enterprises) Administration needs the following for work within the administration: chief of labor and wages division, heat engineers and technicians, welding engineer, designers, statistician, bookkeepers, attendants, janitors, and a stoker. The administration needs workers in all skills for field work. Apply: Sovetskaya, 65 2d story, room 8. -- Advertisement

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