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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

POWER CAPACITY INCREASES; CONSTRUCTION, SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

BELORUSSIA POWER CAPACITY INCREASES -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 12, 17 Jan 50

The output of electric power in the Belorussian SSR will increase 300 percent in 1950 in comparison with 1946.

During the period from 1946 through 1949 electric power plants were built anew in the cities of Baranovichi, Molodechno, Klimovichi, Gorodishche, Lagozva, Mstislavl', Osipovichi, Drissa, Zhlobin, and Shchuchino.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 67, 1 Apr 50

In the Belorussian SSR, the prewar capacity of hydroelectric power plants has been restored. However, the plan for hydroelectric power plant construction is being threatened with failure by the slow rate of construction.

UZBEK POWER PLANTS TOTAL ABOUT 800 -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 12, 17 Jan 50

There are about 800 electric power plants in the Uzbek SSR. The capacity of the electric power plants of the Republic exceeds considerably that of all the electric power plants of pre-revolutionary Russia.

LITHUANIA TO GET 36 GES -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 76, 30 Mar 50

This year the Lithuanian SSR "Sel'elektro" (Rural Electrification) office is building 36 hydroelectric and steam electric power plants in kolkhozes and MTS at a cost of more than 8 million rubles.

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REVIEWS POWER PLANT RECONSTRUCTION -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 23, 31 Jan 50

Construction and assembly workers of the Zuyevo GRES and workers, engineers, and technicians of the Kharkov Turbogenerator Plant and the Leningrad "Elektrosila" Plant restored and put into operation a 100,000-kilowatt turbogenerator and two powerful steam boilers in the Zuyevo GRES on 22 July 1946.

In the restoration of the Dnepr GRES imeni V. I. Lenin, announced 5 March 1947, 285 million rubles of capital investments were used, 146,000 cubic meters of concrete were laid, and 11,000 tons of metal structure were assembled.

In April 1947 a 50,000-kilowatt generator was put into service in the Zuyevo GRES and a 50,000-kilowatt high-pressure turbogenerator was put into service in the Kurakhovka GRES.

2,000-KILOWATT RURAL GES BEING BUILT -- Pravda, No 30, 30 Jan 50

The 2,000-kilowatt Rassypukhinskaya GES, one of the largest rural hydroelectric power plants in the USSR, is being built on the Moksha River in Ryazan' Oblast.

KUZ'MINSKOYE GES FINISHED -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 69, 22 Mar 50

The 1,000-kilowatt Kuz'minskoye GES is located on the right bank of the Oka River. It was built by kolkhoz workers. State aid was received for its construction in the form of 2 million rubles, building materials, and specialists. The GES has a stone building.

WORK PROGRESSES ON FARKHAD GES -- Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 11, 15 Jan 50

Tens of thousands of kolkhoz workers participated in the construction of the Farkhad Hydroelectric Power Plant. The dam, which is the basic head installation of the power plant, was erected in a short time. The derivation canal feeds water to the turbines and irrigates the southern part of Golodnaya Steppe. The Farkhad GES should be the third largest in the USSR by capacity.

Pravda Vostoka, No 15, 20 Jan 50

In the construction of the Farkhad GES the Syr-Dar'ya River was diverted into a new channel. In April 1947 construction was begun on a power line from the GES to Tashkent and Chirchik. On 15 February 1948 the first unit of the plant began to produce industrial current. In May 1948 the first section of the Southern Golodnaya Steppe canal was put into service.

During the construction of the GES, earth-moving work amounted to 18 million cubic meters, rock excavation totaled 295,000 cubic meters, and stone reinforcing amounted to 328,000 cubic meters.

Putting the plant into operation increased the capacity of the hydroelectric power plants of Uzbek SSR by 100 percent. At present, machine-building enterprises of Tashkent, metallurgical enterprises of Begovat, and many other industrial enterprises, MTS, and kolkhozes are using power from the plant.

Krasnaya Zvezda, No 30, 4 Feb 50

The Farkhad GES has a concrete spillway 13 meters high.

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ARMENIAN ENTERPRISES WASTE POWER -- Kommunist, No 69, 21 Mar 50

During 1949, 40 Armenian SSR enterprises saved 18,594,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power against the progressive norms. However, savings of electric power in the republic could achieve even greater proportions if there were a systematic plan for reducing power losses. The electric power inspections of "Armenergo" (Armenian Electric Power), "Armsel'elektro" (Armenian Rural Electrification), and the municipal electric power trusts are not operating satisfactorily in this respect.

There are still some plants and factories and communal and rural installations where electric power consumption is not accounted for and where demand is calculated on the basis of established capacity, which does not permit controlled expenditure. Of 254 kolkhozes receiving power from "Armenergo," 153 do not have meters.

A majority of electric-power-consuming enterprises have separate norms per unit of production, but many, especially those under republic supervision, do not have the separate norms.

In many plants, setting up norms for electric power consumption is not done according to commodity production, but according to gross production, based on units of 1,000 rubles. This system does not promote an effective struggle for electric power economy and does not help to uncover causes of overexpenditure.

Some enterprises have separate norms for expenditure of electric power, but the norms are obsolete and have not been reviewed for the past 3 years. Mean progressive norms such as are employed in plants under Union supervision are not used. It is necessary to review those outmoded norms and to work out progressive specific norms for electric power expenditure.

In some plants and kolkhozes there is a lack of correspondence between machinery and the capacity of installed electric motors. Raising the capacity of the electric motors causes additional losses of power. The uneven distribution of load between phases which takes place in a majority of municipal and rural networks causes losses of about 2 percent. Evening the load of phases, which does not take any expense, could save about one million kilowatt-hours of electric power.

In many plants, electric power is used for purposes for which other types of fuel could be used. In the Yerevan Cable Plant, for instance, 309,000 kilowatt-hours of power could be saved per year by changing over to other types of fuel; the Yerevan Electrical Machine Building Plant could save 3.6 million kilowatt-hours yearly, the Meat and Fat Combine could save one million kilowatt-hours yearly, and the Plant imeni Kirov could save 480,000 kilowatt-hours per year.

SCORES BAKU CITY POWER SYSTEM -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 56, 18 Mar 50

In comparison with 1940, the electric power demand in Baku has increased 100 percent. However, in spite of this increase, the Baku City Executive Committee has not taken measures to increase the transformer capacity of the Baku City Electric Power Network (BAGES) and to reconstruct and repair the city's power systems. In 1949, the output of electric power was 12.1 percent short of the plan. The street lighting of the city is in poor condition, especially in the Nagornaya section and in the outlying districts of the city.

The insufficient control and the lack of suitable technical supervision on the part of BAGES over the condition of electric power economy, the poor handling of preventive repair, and the inadequate attention given to the question of network operation have frequently caused accidents and have led to serious interruptions in the city's electric power supply.

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