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COLLECTION OF SCRAP METAL LAGGING IN SOME REPUBLICS

MOSCOW PLANTS SLOW -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Mar 51

Plants of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy have successfully completed the 1950 plan. Production of pig iron and steel in 1950 increased 17 percent; rolled metal and iron pipes, 16 percent; and railroad rails, 11 percent. The demand for rolled metal, rails, pipes, and many other products is steadily growing.

In this connection, the collection of metal scrap as an additional source of raw material is becoming increasingly important. Unfortunately, insufficient attention has been given to this matter in recent months by Moscow enterprises. Especially plants manufacturing low-power automobiles, including the "Kalibr" Plant, the "EMIZ" Plant, Automobile Repair Plant No 2, and several others, have been lagging in the collection of scrap.

The city offices and divisions of "Glavvtorchernet" (Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Ferrous Metal Scrap) and "Glavvtorts-vetmet" (Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Nonferrous Metal Scrap) have failed to make sufficient use of their rights to supervise the collection, distribution, and shipping of metal scrap. Many small enterprises have not even been contacted in this connection, and available resources are not being utilized. Plant No 1 of "Vtorchermet" (director, Manturov) has not been meeting its pledges, and only 70 percent of its plan for delivery of metal scrap to metallurgical plants have been completed.

TRADE UNION GROUPS TO SUPERVISE COLLECTION -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 Mar 51

A meeting of chairmen of plant committees, as well as directors and chief engineers of Moscow City and Oblast enterprises, including "Krasnyy metallist," "Kometa," Novo-Kramatorsk Plant imeni Stalin, Podol'sk Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, Perovo Machine-Building Plant, and others, was held in the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Heavy-Machine Building.

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Yaroslavtsev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union, stated that trade union organizations must strive daily to fulfill and exceed the plans for collection, processing, and delivery of scrap metal for metallurgical plants. Enterprises of heavy-machine building have huge reserves of scrap metal; for example, the "Uralmash" Plant alone has accumulated about 30,000 tons of scrap.

The meeting decided that the work done by leading enterprises in collecting scrap should be set as an example to other heavy-industry enterprises.

UKRAINIAN SCRAP COLLECTION FAILS TO MEET PLAN -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 17 Feb 51

The main suppliers of scrap iron in the Ukrainian SSR, including consumers' cooperatives, the Ukrainian office of "Glavutil'syr'ye" (Main Administration for Procurement, Reprocessing, and Supply of Usable Scrap and Industrial Waste for Industry), and Ukrainian railroad systems, failed to meet the January plan for collection and delivery of scrap iron to metallurgical plants. The offices of "Glavvtorchermet" of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy are operating inefficiently. The collection of scrap iron is an important task of the state. It is essential that the needs of metallurgical plants be fully met.

LACK OF METAL DELAYS STEEL SMELTING -- Moscow, Trud, 25 Mar 51

Many metallurgical plants of Dnepropetrovsk have experienced a shortage of metal scrap. There have been times when this valuable raw material had to be used the minute it was delivered. In some cases, smelting in open-hearth furnaces was delayed for one or 2 hours, or even longer, because the furnace charge was not received at the proper time. At the same time, however, there is plenty of scrap metal in many back yards of the city, but scrap collection and delivery to the plants are badly organized.

SOME UKRAINIAN PLANTS SHOW GOOD EXAMPLE -- Moscow, Pravda, 25 Mar 51

Many enterprises of Kiev have formed special brigades for collecting scrap metal. During 1951, collection centers of "Glavvtorchermet" have received about 25,000 tons of scrap metal collected by Kiev plants.

The "Bol'shevik" Plant in Kiev has organized its scrap collection extremely well. In 2½ months, the plant collected and delivered 1,744 tons of metal shavings, thin sheet cuttings, and waste products of casting, and considerably exceeded the first-quarter plan for this work. The plant pledged to deliver to "Glavvtorchermet" not less than 5,000 tons of metal scrap by the end of the year. The "Transsignal" Plant has delivered more than 100 tons of ferrous metal scrap to metallurgical enterprises in 1951.

Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 23 Mar 51

Steelworkers of the Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Dneprodzerzhinsk are daily smelting hundreds of tons of high-quality steel from metal scrap obtained from scrap piles at the plant. The pile-driver shop has formed a brigade for collecting scrap within the plant area, with the result that 2,000 tons of metal were collected in 2½ months for resmelting. Recovery of scrap is now being mechanized.

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**BELORUSSIA LAGGING IN SCRAP COLLECTION --** Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya,  
24 Mar 51

The Belorussian SSR is one of the main suppliers of metal scrap for metallurgical plants of the South, the Volga region, and the Urals. However, the collection and shipping of scrap metal are lagging behind the demand for this raw material. The large reserves of scrap metal in Belorussia are not being fully utilized, and collection of scrap in the areas of former battlefields and in rural areas (machine-tractor stations, machine-tractor repair shops, sovkhoses, and kolkhozes) is poorly organized.

The system of consumers' cooperatives of the Belorussian Union of Cooperatives (chairman, Akhremchik) is authorized to procure and ship scrap metal through rayon consumers' unions and rural consumers' societies. During a period of 2½ months, the Belorussian Union of Cooperatives failed to reach its goal of scrap metal delivery by 10,700 tons. Out of 175 existing rayon consumers' unions in the republic, only 76 were engaged in the procurement of scrap metal.

The Belorussian Office of "Glavutil'syr'ye" (chief, Vecher) must give more attention to this matter. This office has not sufficiently organized the collection of scrap from the population, from building administrations, and other organizations. No special trucks are available for collecting scrap in cities and rural communities. During 2½ months, this system failed to deliver 4,940 tons of scrap to metallurgical plants.

Industrial enterprises and railroad-transport organizations of the republic are also lagging in their deliveries of scrap. During the first quarter 1951, the Minsk Automobile Plant (director, Maybaroda), the tractor plant (director, Suslov), the bicycle plant (director, Vorobey), and other enterprises, failed to meet the state plan for scrap delivery. At the same time, scrap metal found in plant areas, including metal shavings, waste products, and depreciated equipment, is left unused for years and is subjected to corrosion. As a result, the state suffers considerable losses. Scrap metal which has been procured but not shipped is of no value. Everything must be done to ensure prompt shipping of this material to metallurgical enterprises.

The collection of scrap metal is a matter of nation-wide importance, and everyone, including Komsomols, pioneers, schoolchildren, and all workers, should take an active part in it. All of the metal found in fields, cities, on railroad-transport lines, etc., must be collected and delivered to collection centers of "Glavvtorchermet," consumers' cooperatives, and offices of "Glavutil'syr'ye." The government has given permission to include in the local budgets of individual rayons, rural soviets, or cities, the cost of scrap collected in that area and delivered to "Glavvtorchermet." These funds can be used for repairs of school buildings, village reading rooms, and other cultural establishments.

**LATVIAN RAILROAD SYSTEM CRITICIZED --** Riga, Cina, 7 Apr 51

The Railroad-Car Service of the Administration of the Latvian Railroad System received a plan for metal-scrap collection which specified that 1,440 tons of metal scrap were to be shipped to metallurgical plants during January 1951. However, the railroad-car service decided that this requirement was too high and reduced the plan to 800 tons. The enterprises under the railroad-car service were notified of the reduced plan, but the actual fulfillment of the plan was not organized or supervised. As a result, metallurgical plants failed to receive hundreds of tons of metal scrap during January.

The same situation existed in February, with the only difference that the scrap-collection plan was reduced to one third of the original plan.

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The railroad-car service was not the only one that reduced its plan arbitrarily. The locomotive service also reduced its January and February scrap-collection plans. As a result, the Latvian Railroad System failed to deliver 2,790 tons of metal scrap to the state in the first 2 months of 1951.

Some responsible railroad officials, including the head of the Ventspils locomotive depot, apparently consider the collection of metal scrap unimportant and unnecessary, since the depot did not fulfill its plan for 3 consecutive months. In March, for example, the depot completed only 30 percent of the plan. Meclangs, head of the railroad-car service, has done nothing to improve conditions. Both the Riga freight and the Riga passenger depots have failed to meet a single one of their scrap-collection plans in 1951.

GEORGIAN ENTERPRISES ENTER COMPETITION -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 29 Mar 51

Georgian plants are competing for the successful procurement of metal scrap. Special brigades have been organized in shops of the Tbilisi Locomotive and Railroad-Car Repair Plant imeni Stalin for the collection of scrap. Boxes for metal waste have been placed beside all the machine tools. The plant has collected and delivered a total of more than 860 tons of scrap metal.

The Tbilisi Locomotive-Repair Plant, the Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Kirov, the Ingirskiy Paper Combine, the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, and other enterprises of the republic have also been successful in collecting scrap metal.

ARMENIAN SSR MEETS PLAN -- Moscow, Trud, 29 Mar 51

The "Avtodetal" Plant in Yerevan collected and delivered 250 tons of scrap metal during the first quarter 1951.

The Yerevan Electric-Machine-Building Plant collected 830 tons of scrap metal in the past 3 months.

The Armenian SSR as a whole fulfilled the March plan for collection of ferrous metal scrap ahead of schedule.

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