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USSR STRESSES ECONOMY IN METAL CONSUMPTION;
REPUBLICS REPORT SCRAP COLLECTION PROGRESS

EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF SAVING METAL - Moskovskaya Pravda, 8 Jun 51

The demand for metal is constantly growing and it is necessary, therefore, not only to increase production of metals, but also to achieve a maximum economy in the consumption of metals. This is one of the most important economic tasks. Every enterprise can reduce consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals and every possible means must be used to conserve every type of metal.

It is necessary to organize a regular supply of metal to the shops in strict accordance with technical specifications, to regulate the storing and consumption of pig iron, steel, bronze, aluminum, and semifinished metal products, and to eliminate completely the unproductive use of metal.

In addition to these organizational measures, enterprises must fully utilize all technical and technological possibilities. Many plants have already done this, but there are still many which have neglected this important aspect of metal economy. For example, the Plant of Low-Power Automobiles in Moscow received a suggestion in 1948 to replace cast-bronze sleeves for connecting rods, swivel pins, and other parts by stamped strip sleeves. According to experiments, this would save 15,000 kilograms of bronze a year. However, this valuable suggestion has not yet been put into practice.

A matter of great importance is the prevention of corrosion. About 30 percent of the entire amount of metals and alloys smelted each year, that is, many millions of tons are lost through corrosion. Soviet scientists have developed effective measures to prevent corrosion. However, many enterprises fail to give attention to this important matter.

For example, the "Neftegaz" (Petroleum Gas) Plant has many metal structures in the open air but has taken no steps to protect them against corrosion. The supports under the gas main are not painted and the underground pipelines are neither insulated nor painted. All of this results in rust, makes frequent repairs necessary, and causes breakdowns long before the normal service period has expired.

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MOSCOW, LENINGRAD PLANTS SAVE METAL -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 8 Jun 51

Moscow enterprises are successfully handling the collection and shipment of scrap metal, as well as competing in the economy drive to save metal, materials, and funds to be used for the large construction projects. The foundry shop of the Moscow Plant of Low-Power Automobiles has already saved nonferrous metal worth 34,000 rubles.

Many Leningrad enterprises are participating in the drive to save money and materials for the great construction projects. The Railroad-Car-Building Plant imeni Yegorov has requested the government to reduce its supply of materials needed for production; the plant has already saved materials worth 300,000 rubles and has pledged to save 500,000 rubles' worth by the end of the year.

LENINGRAD PLANTS CONTINUE SCRAP DRIVE -- Moscow, Trud, 15 Jun 51

Leningrad enterprises are continuing to collect scrap metal. The Railroad-Car-Building Plant imeni Yegorov has installed special trays and screens for its machine tools, which make it possible to save all metal waste. During the past 4 months, the plant shipped 750 tons of scrap iron to metallurgical enterprises, which was considerably more than planned. The Railroad-Car-Building Plant imeni L. M. Kaganovich shipped 740 tons of scrap in one month, as compared with 637 tons provided by plan.

RR TRANSPORT SCRAP COLLECTION LAGS -- Moscow, Gudok, 28 Mar 51

An important factor in raising the production of the metallurgical industry is the collection and processing of scrap metal. One ton of steel smelted from scrap metal means a saving of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore and 2 tons of coking coal.

Railroad transport, a large consumer of metal, is lagging in the collection of scrap metal from its enterprises. The railroads as a whole completed only 76 percent of the first-quarter plan for collection and shipment of scrap metal.

LENINGRAD OBLAST LAGGING -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 14 Jun 51

There are large reserves of scrap metal in Leningrad Oblast. However, the oblast has been lagging in the collection and delivery of scrap. During the 1951 first quarter, not one scrap-procuring organization completed its plan. The work improved slightly in the second quarter, but after 5 months the plan still had not been met. The oblast office of "Glavutil'syr'ye" has been especially slow in procuring scrap metal; it completed only 59.2 percent of the second-quarter plan for ferrous scrap metal, and 49.8 percent of the plan for nonferrous scrap metal. In Vinnitskiy Rayon, not a single ton of ferrous or nonferrous scrap metal was procured during a 5-month period.

ESTONIAN RR WORKERS EXCEED PLEDGES -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 16 May 51

The Estonian Railroad System has completed a one-month campaign for scrap-metal collection. The railroad workers exceeded their pledges and collected 1,120 tons of scrap in April, instead of 600 tons as planned.

The Pyarnu Railroad Division exceeded the 6-month plan for scrap-metal collection and delivery by 77 tons. A number of enterprises of the Tartu and Tallin railroad divisions exceeded their plans in April. The Valga railroad workers collected and shipped 136 tons of scrap instead of 60 tons as planned.

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LITHUANIAN SHIP REPAIR PLANT DELIVERS SCRAP METAL -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva,
24 May 51

The Klaypeda Ship Repair Plant has organized the collection and shipment of scrap metal. Since the beginning of the year, the plant has shipped over 60 tons of scrap, or 5 tons more than during the same period of 1950.

BELORUSSIAN INDUSTRY STEPS UP SCRAP COLLECTION -- Moscow, Trud, 15 Jun 51

Industrial enterprises of Baranovichi, Belorussian SSR, procured twice as much scrap metal in April and May as had been planned. Workers of consumers' cooperatives joined in the scrap-collection drive. They have already shipped more than 1,500 tons of scrap during this year.

MOLDAVIAN SCRAP DRIVE BADLY ORGANIZED -- Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 16 May 51

The Tiraspol' interrayon office of "Glavutil'syr'ye" handles scrap-metal collection in a number of rayons. The office has 26 collectors, an adequate number of trucks, and several processing centers. However, the plans for scrap collection are not being met. During the first quarter, 224 tons of ferrous metal scrap were collected, instead of 300 tons according to plan, and 10 tons of nonferrous metal, instead of 22 as planned. Scrap collection is not organized.

ARMENIAN SSR EXCEEDS MAY PLAN, RAILROADS TAKE ACTIVE PART -- Yerevan, Kommunist,
2 Jun 51

Industrial enterprises of the Armenian SSR are continuing the collection of metal scrap. The May plan for delivery of ferrous scrap metal was exceeded. About 250 tons of metal above plan have been processed.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 31 May 51

Various stations and enterprises of the Yerevan Division of the Transcaucasus Railroad System have been active in the collection and delivery of metal scrap. The Leninakan Railroad Car Depot delivered 148 tons of scrap, the Yerevan Track Maintenance Section 124 tons, and the Kirovakan 13th Track Maintenance Section 112 tons. Workers of railroad enterprises delivered 656 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Armenian SSR have considerably improved scrap collection in 1951. The year plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule by most of the food industry enterprises. The ministry as a whole fulfilled the year plan as of 24 May: 112.9 percent for ferrous metal and 151.5 percent for nonferrous metal.

Very few sovkhoses of the republic are taking an active part in scrap collection, although large quantities of scrap metal are found in sovkhos areas.

KAZAKH TRANSPORT WORKERS HELP IN SCRAP DRIVE -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda,
30 May 51

Enterprises of Kokchetav Oblast are successfully carrying through the collection of scrap metal. The locomotive depot of Kurort-Borovoye has shipped more than 700 tons of metal shavings and sheet-iron scrap since the beginning of the year. The railroad cap depot and the track maintenance section have each collected 150-200 tons of scrap metal. Locomotive workers of Taincha and workers of the Kokchetav Machinery Plant have delivered large quantities of metal to metallurgical plants.

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NEW MACHINE SPEEDS UP SCRAP PROCESSING -- Moscow, Trud, 23 May 51

Engineers of the Kol'chugino Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze have designed a new sorting machine which extracts particles of nonferrous and ferrous metal from slag and rubbish, and sorts the metal according to chemical composition and type of alloy. The productivity of this machine is 1,000 kilograms of metal per shift. The plant is very active in the collection of scrap metal, and during a 10-day period processed and shipped 70 tons of metal.

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