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USSR REPUBLICS INCREASE ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

At present, the USSR occupies second place among the electric power producing nations of the world (1), and the electric power producing capacity as well as the power output in the USSR is increasing at a rate six times the rate of increase in the US. (2) The electric power made available to USSR industries during 1950, expressed in quantity per industrial worker, was 1 1/2 times more than in 1940. (3) In 1950, the electric power stations of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations alone produced 4.77 billion kilowatt-hours more than specified by the plan. (1)

RSFSR

The electric power stations of the Moscow Power System, which supply the industrial, transportation, and public enterprises of Moscow city as well as of Moscow, Tula, and other oblasts, produced in 1950 12.5 percent more power than was specified by the plan. Moreover, 39,400 tons of standard fuel were saved, and 76 million kilowatt-hours of power were saved by reducing leaks in the power transmission lines. Also, the costs of electric power and heating were reduced by a total of 19.5 million rubles. At present, steam-electric power stations representing 38 percent of the total capacity of the steam-electric power stations of Mosenergo (Moscow Regional Electric Power System) use high-temperature and high-pressure steam. (4)

Workers of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations in Moscow and Moscow Oblast pledged to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of time and to increase the power-generating capacity by 11 percent, the transformer capacity by 12 percent, and the capacity of the synchronous compensators by 14 percent. (5)

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Karelo-Finnish SSR

In the Karelo-Finnish SSR the postwar Five-Year Plan for electric power production was exceeded and the output in 1950 was 200 percent greater than in 1940. The Kondopoga GES, the Petrozavodsk, Sortavala, and other electric power stations have been completely restored, and the construction of another large GES has commenced.(6)

Lithuanian SSR

In 1950, the electric power output in the Lithuanian SSR was 3.5 times greater than in 1940 and reached 116 percent of the 1950 plan.(7) The electric power industry of Lithuania, 90 percent of which was destroyed during the war (8), has been restored, and the total capacity of the electric power stations in operation increased 2.5 times and their output 6.4 times.(9) During the postwar period, the Vil'nyus, Petrashyunskaia, and Klaypeda electric power stations were completely restored, and in June 1951 the construction of a new steam-electric power station was nearing completion.(9)

Latvian SSR

The Latvian electric power output in 1950 was 178 percent of the planned output or 2.3 times higher than in 1940. The first aggregate of the Filitsianovskiy Hydroelectric Center, which is under construction, has been put into operation and now supplies power to the city of Ludza. Transmission lines were completed to supply power from the Vilyanskiy GES to Varaklany and Dundage village.(10)

Estonian SSR

During the postwar years all the war-damaged electric power stations in the shale basin of the republic, and those in Tall'in, Narva, and other cities were restored and put into operation again.(11) However, in the 1950 - 1951 winter the electric power stations of the republic which supply power to industrial enterprises had to work at maximum loads to keep the enterprises going.(12)

Belorussian SSR

In 1950, the electric power output of the Main Power Administration, Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR, was 124.5 percent of the planned output, savings in fuel amounted to 5,800 tons of peat, and the cost of electric power was reduced 5.7 percent.(13) The total 1950 production of electric power in the Belorussian SSR was 44 percent higher than in 1940. During the postwar years the following power plants were restored or built anew: Minsk TETs No 2, GRES No 1 imeni Stalin, and hydroelectric power stations in Grodno, Mozyr', Gomel', Molodechno, Bobruysk, Baranovich, and Slutsk. The Zavodskaya TETs in Minsk is about ready to be put into operation. However, the plan was not fulfilled in respect to the Vasilevicheskaya GRES and other planned hydroelectric stations. The total capacity of the plants completed during the postwar years was 2.4 times higher than the capacities put into operation during the first and second five-year plans together. Furthermore, about 88 percent of the total power output in 1950 was produced by using local fuel, i.e., peat. Upon completion of the Zavodskaya TETs and the first aggregate of the Smolevicheskaya GRES, the total capacity of Minsk electric power plants will increase almost eight times over the 1940 capacity.(14)

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Moldavian SSR

The Moldavian electric power output in 1950 was 5.4 times the 1940 output. The war-damaged industrial and communal power stations were restored, and the construction of the Dubossary GES on the Dneestr River and of the Kishinev Steam-Electric Power Station has commenced.(15) In rayon centers alone, 35 electric power stations were put into operation during this period.(16)

Ukraine SSR

Electric power output in 1950 reached 119 percent of the 1940 production in the Ukraine. During the postwar years the Dnepropetrovsk GES imeni Stalin (with a higher capacity than prewar), Zuyevskaya GRES, Krivorozhskaya GRES, and Severodonetskaya GRES were completely restored, while the Kurakhovskaya GRES and the electric power stations of Khar'kov, Kiev, L'vov, and Odessa were restored and enlarged. The total output of the communal electric power stations in 1950 was higher than in 1940, but did not come up to the output prescribed by the plan.(17)

Georgian SSR

In Georgia, the 1950 production of electric power was 190 percent of the 1940 production. The Khrami, Chitavi, and Sukhumi GES were completed and put into operation during the postwar Five-Year Plan.(18) Sukhumi GES was included in the general system of electric power stations of Georgia in June 1951, when the transmission line between Sukhumi and Tkvarcheli was completed. This arrangement enables the Sukhumi GES to supply its surplus power to the general transmission network of Gruzenergo (Georgian Regional Electric Power Administration). The work was carried out by the "Gruzgidroenergostroy" Trust.(19)

On 15 July 1951, the Tiriponskaya Hydroelectric Station was completed and is supplying dozens of villages and eventually 150 kolkhozes with electric power.(20) The Tiriponskaya GES is located near Kveshi village in Katalinia and has a 3,000-kilowatt capacity. Automatic controls to operate this GES are being installed now, and the work is expected to be completed by the end of 1951. This GES has also been incorporated in the Gruzenergo network.(21)

At present, several hydroelectric power stations are under construction in Georgia, including the Ortchal'skaya GES, construction of which began in October 1950. The latter is located in Tbilisi, on the Kura River near the Aragvintsy Bridge, and will have three dams when completed. The Ortchala Dam will raise the water level in the stretch of the Kura River between the 300 Aragvintsy Bridge and the Park imeni Ordz'ionikidze, thus improving navigation on the river.(22) The work is being carried out by the "Gruzgidroenergostroy" Trust. The chief of the construction is Georgiy Chogovadze, and the chief construction-engineer, Irakliy Mgebrishvili.(23)

Armenian SSR

Armenia's electric power output in 1950 was 240 percent of 1940 production.(24) Of the electric power stations now under construction, the Oktember GES will be put into operation shortly. Its first aggregate of 700-kilowatt capacity has been completed and the remaining two aggregates are now being assembled. This power station is the first of the series of regional and rural hydroelectric stations to be completely automatic; it will supply power to Oktemberyanskiy and other rayons. After completion of this station, construction of the Aykavan-skaya will begin.(25)

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Also almost completed is Artashatskaya GES, which is being erected on the Azat (Garni) River near Lovashen village. The hydroturbines for the station were manufactured by the Yerevan plant and will drive four horizontal generators with a total capacity of 1,800 kilowatts. The GES will be a part of Armenergo (Armenergo Regional Electric Power Administration) and will begin supplying power to kolkhozes of Artashatskiy Rayon in July 1951. Waters of the Azat River, after passing through the aggregates of the GES, will irrigate 1,500 hectares of land. (26)

The Armenian Division of the All-Union "Gidroenergoprojekt" Institute was formed to draw up plans for the Gyumushskaya GES now under construction, and to prepare plans for another series of GES (Arzni GES, Atarbekyan GES, Agamzalu GES, and others). The division will also plan a series of GES on the Vokhchi, Kegi, and Vorotan rivers in southern Armenia. (27)

Azerbaijdzhan SR

In Azerbaijdzhan, one of the largest electric power systems in the USSR has been created. The electric power output in 1950 was 112 percent of the plan and 159 percent of the 1940 output. (28)

Kazakh SSR

The Kazakh SSR completed its postwar Five-Year Plan for the production of electric power in 3 years (29), and by 1950 the plan was fulfilled 141 percent. Electric power output in 1950 was over 400 percent of 1940 output. (30) During 1949, 100 new electric power stations were put into operation. (31) The Ust' Kamenogorsk GES is now being constructed on the Irtysh River by the "Kizgidroenergostroy" Trust. (32) It was reported in May that the locks of the navigable canal were completed and the first steamer was expected to pass shortly through the locks into the upper reaches of the Irtysh River. The work on the GES, which is carried on day and night (33), is considerably mechanized and additional equipment is constantly added. The third ESh-1 walking excavator arrived at the site from Sverdlovsk in June 1951 and was assembled on the left bank of the river. A new concrete pump with a capacity of 15 cubic meters per hour was installed to pump concrete across the river through a 200-meter-long pipe from the concrete mixing plant installed on the right bank of the river. (30) Most of the mechanical devices and equipment are concentrated on the left bank of the river, where 100,000 cubic meters of concrete are to be placed during the second half of 1951. A railroad spur is being extended to the construction site to expedite delivery of freight. (34)

Construction of another large hydroelectric center at Kzyl-Orda was in its preliminary stages in March 1951, and the excavation work for the main structures of the center was about to begin. It is estimated that 8 million cubic meters of earth will be excavated and 2 million cubic meters filled there during 1951. (35)

Uzbek SSR

In Uzbek SSR, the postwar Five-Year Plan for electric power production was fulfilled ahead of time in 1949. Electric power output in 1950 was 5.6 times higher than in 1940 and exceeded the 1950 plan by 25 percent. The following electric power plants were completed and put into operation: Farkhad GES, Ak-Kavakskaya No 1, Ak-Kavakskaya No 2, Nizhne-Bozsuyskaya No 2, Nizhne-Bozsuyskaya No 3, Shaarikhanskaya No 6, and others. Furthermore, a new transmission network has been installed. (36)

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The Ordzhonikidzevskiy GES, located on the high bank of Chirchik River near Tashkent, was built during the war and is automatically controlled.(37)

Turkmen SSR

Turkmen production of electric power in 1950 was 168 percent of 1945 production.(38)

Tadzhik SSR

In Tadzhik SSR, power production in 1950 was 270 percent of the prewar output. New electric power stations with a total capacity of 19,000 kilowatts were completed and put into operation during the postwar Five-Year Plan. In addition, the Nizhne-Varsobskaya GES was completed and is now in operation.(39)

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