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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

USSR COAL INDUSTRY SUCCESSES AND PLEDGES
 ON MINER'S DAY 1952

Comment: The following information includes (1) discussions of USSR coal industry development and achievements, as outlined by high officials of the Ministry of Coal Industry USSR; (2) details of accomplishments by Soviet mining organizations; and (3) pledges for 1952 of various Soviet coal-mining enterprises. All information was taken from USSR newspapers and a periodical. 7

ADMINISTRATIVE ESTIMATES

A. ZASYADKO, MINISTER OF COAL INDUSTRY USSR -- Moscow, Pravda, 31 Aug 52

In the past 5 years, coal output increased more than 62 percent and now exceeds the prewar level by tens of millions of tons. During the same period, labor productivity in the coal industry has increased almost 43 percent. In 1952, USSR coal miners exceeded the 8-month plan.

In the postwar years, hundreds of new coal mines and open pits have been put in operation, as well as coal-cleaning and briquetting plants.

At mine faces, where the Donbass combine has been put into operation, the coal output has increased an average of 25 percent (in specific instances, as much as 60 percent) and labor productivity has risen 1½ times. At these coal faces, the profession of loader has disappeared. Former loaders and others engaged in manual labor have been trained to be operators of combines, loading machines, and other mechanical devices. Before the October Revolution, illiterate miners were the rule. Now, half of all the workers have completed PZO schools or mining and trade schools, or have a complete or partial secondary school education. About 60 percent of them have increased their qualifications in special courses.

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The fifth Five-Year Plan provides for a 43-percent increase in the coal output during the five-year period and an increase of not less than 50 percent in the coking coal output. This will entail further mechanization of mining processes -- in particular, in the installation of mine props and roof control. Labor-consuming processes must be further mechanized -- in particular, coal loading at the face and coal and rock loading in development work. The volume of mechanized loading at the face is to be increased three times during the current Five-Year Plan and the volume of coal and rock loading in development work, more than three times.

The coal industry has already put in operation thousands of automatic machines and installations and converted them to remote control. All combines, cutting and loading machines, and conveyer lines, as well as shunting operations, must be completely converted to remote control in the near future.

At present, surface installations are not sufficiently mechanized. This checks labor productivity and often interferes with the coal output. The situation must be remedied in the near future. Many machines are idle for long periods because of defects in underground transport and as a result of breakdowns and accidents. It is necessary to improve servicing of machines and mechanisms and to assure timely and high-grade repair.

Not all mines are, at present, fulfilling the state plan.

D. ONIKA, DEPUTY MINISTER OF COAL INDUSTRY USSR -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 31 Aug 52

In 1950, the USSR coal output was 57 percent above 1940. By Miner's Day 1952, miners had produced 1,500,000 tons of above-plan coal, and labor productivity had increased 32 percent.

During 6 months of 1952, the number of combines operating in mines increased 35 percent. During the same period, 650 new conveyers, 477 electric locomotives, 57 bulldozers, 52 turret cranes, and many other mechanical devices were received by the mines.

In 1951, more than 350,000 persons were trained in a network of courses. Among the miners are 146 Heroes of Socialist Labor, 259 Laureates of Stalin Prizes, and 106,000 who have been awarded orders or medals.

Some sections and mines have not fulfilled the state plan. Some faces, converted to the cycle-work schedule, have not fulfilled the cycle norm. The Artemugol', Molotovugol', and Rostovugol' combines have relaxed their efforts to expand the cycle-work schedule. A number of combines have failed to fulfill the plan for development work, and the Rostovshakhtostroy, Tulashakhtostroy, Krasnoluchshakhtostroy, and Chelyabshakhtostroy trusts and the Kuzbasshakhtostroy Combine did not fulfill the plan for construction work.

A. S. KUZ'MICH DEPUTY MINISTER OF COAL INDUSTRY USSR -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 31 Aug 52

The USSR coal industry now operates four times more coal-cleaning plants than before World War II. Large installations for cleaning coal by the new method of flotation have been set up in the Donbass and the East. Coal-cleaning plants for lignite have been put in operation for the first time in the USSR.

Tens of large, up-to-date mines, open pits, coal-cleaning plants, and electric power stations were constructed in 1951 and in the first half of 1952.

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One worker in the Polysayevskaya-1 Mine in the Kuzbass mined 25,100 tons of coal with a mining combine in August, and he has pledged that he will mine 30,000 tons during September.

COAL ENTERPRISES' ACHIEVEMENTS

CHISTYAKOVANTRATSIT TRUST -- Ugol', No 8, 52

The Chistyakovantratsit Trust received the Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR and a first prize in token of its achievements during the first quarter of 1952. Mines No 19 and 100, as well as the transport administration of the trust received third prizes.

Data on the work of the trust is given in percent in the following table, taking 1947 performance at 100 percent:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>First 5 Months of 1952</u>
Coal output	100	123.5	151.6	175.7	195.6	207.4
Labor productivity	100	114.4	133.2	151.9	171.1	175.9
Personnel	100	88.3	76.3	67.0	59.5	57.4
Production costs of coa.	100	95.8	96.6	94.3	89.8	84.7
Wages	100	112.6	121.7	127.5	139.9	134.4

The introduction of combines led to a great increase in mechanized loading at the face. The following table gives data on this increased mechanization, as well as on the number of combines and their performance:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>First 5 Months of 1952</u>
Number of combines	None	1	13	14	19	19
Percent of mechanized loading at face	None	0.75	21.5	30.8	32.1	40
Productivity of combine (tons)	None	3,773	5,190	6,425	6,549	6,948

However, the productivity of the Donbass combine is much higher at some faces. For example, at faces No 14 and 13 of Mine No 3-bis, the productivity of each Donbass combine is 16,000 tons per month.

The number of rock-loading machines in operation in mines of the trust has increased greatly in the past few years. The following table shows this increase, as well as the performance of the machine and the percent of mechanized coal and rock loading in the mines:

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	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>First 5 Months of 1952</u>
Number of rock-loading machines in operation	2	13	17	41	47
Productivity per rock-loading machine (linear meters per month)	27	32	35.7	40.6	43
Percent of mechanized rock and coal loading	0.48	10.43	33.7	60.5	74.7

During the past months of 1952, the output from faces which have been converted to the cycle-work schedule was 72.3 percent of the total output of mines of the trust. At mines N-10-bis, No 7/8-bis imeni Lutugin, No 17-bis, No 100, and No 19, all working faces are operating on the cycle schedule, and in the other mines of the trust, not less than 50 percent of the faces use this work method. Twelve faces have been regularly fulfilling the cycle norm for 2 years. The following table indicates how the cycle-work schedule has stepped up the performance of the mines:

	<u>Before Conversion Of Faces, July 1950</u>	<u>After Conversion Of Faces, May 1952</u>	<u>May 1952 in (Percent of July 1950)</u>
Number of working faces	65	56	86.2
Average anthracite output from 100 linear meters of working face (tons)	112.1	153.9	137.3
Including faces on cycle schedule	--	185.4	--
Average output of one working face (tons)	153.6	216.2	140.8
Average output of one face on cycle schedule (tons)	--	243.8	--
Average monthly advance of line of working face (meters)	24.3	30.9	127.2
Average monthly advance of faces on cycle schedule (meters)	--	39.6	--
Labor productivity (tons)	28.9	33.3	116.0

The best results were achieved by the Mine imeni Lutugin. Here, there are three working faces: eastern face No 1 (335 meters long), western face No 1 (230 meters long), and western face No 2 (225 meters long). All these are operating on the cycle-work schedule, and during May 1952, the average daily output for the mine was 2,089 tons as against a daily average of 1,184 tons for July 1950.

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VOROSHILOVGRADSHAKHTOSTROY COMBINE -- Ugol', No 8, 52

The work of the Voroshilovgradshakhtostroy Combine was unsatisfactory in the first quarter of 1952. However, in May 1952, the plan for construction and installation work was fulfilled 100 percent by the combine and in June, 110.4 percent, the planned level for the third quarter and 32 percent more than in the first quarter.

The second-quarter plan for putting mines in operation was fulfilled 111 percent, and the plan for the entire first half year was fulfilled 111.2 percent, which represented a 30-percent increase over the first quarter of 1952.

A considerable increase in the speed of sinking shafts and cutting other types of workings was achieved. Brigades working on a cycle-work schedule in the Kremennaya, Tsentral'naya Pervomayskaya, Maksimovskaya Pologaya, Rodakovo-Yur'yevskaya, and Krnichanskaya Severnaya mines, sank 28-29 meters each of vertical shaft per month. In June, the speed of cutting crosscuts in the combine rose to 46.5 meters as against 35.8 meters in the first quarter. The speed of cutting drifts rose to 37.9 meters as against 34 meters in the first quarter, and the speed of cutting gradients and inclines went up to 38.2 meters as against 31.2 meters in the first quarter. Some brigades cut 70-100 meters of crosscuts and drifts per month.

One of the main tasks facing the mine constructors is the further mechanization of construction work and the maximum exploitation of cutting and construction machines. In this connection, the combine has already achieved the following results: one-bucket excavators have been utilized 81 percent of capacity (plan, 85 percent); multiple-bucket excavators, 76 percent (plan, 75 percent); and rock-loading machines, 70 percent (plan, 60 percent). The following table indicates the increase in productivity in mining machinery in 1952 (in percent of norms):

Name of Trust	Rock-Loading Machines		BCh-1 Pneumatic Loader	
	First Quarter	May	First Quarter	May
Voroshilovgradshakhtovostanovleniye	111.5	160.0	138.5	158.8
Krasnoluchshakhtostroy	153.0	145.0	--	--
Voroshilovgradshakhtostroy	76.5	110.0	100.0	120.8
Entire combine	118.0	145.0	111.5	137.5

GRUZUGOL' COMBINE -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 31 Aug 52

In August, all mines of the Gruzugol' Combine, except Mine No 1 of the Akhaltsikhe Mine Administration, fulfilled the plan for coal output. The average daily output for the combine during 8 months was more than 1.4 percent above the plan and 8 percent higher than in the same period for 1951.

The Tkvarchelugol' Trust, which completed the 8-month plan on 15 August, holds first place among enterprises of the combine. The 8-month plan for coal output was fulfilled by the Mine imeni Stalin, the Mine imeni Beriya, and Akhblari Mine of the Tkvarchelugol' Trust; also by the Mine imeni Lenin and the Gelati Mine of the Tkibulugol' Trust. During the past months, the work of Mine No 2 of the Akhaltsikhe Mine Administration has improved and has been fulfilling the plan 120-130 percent.

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In the first half of 1952, 55 percent of all exploited faces lagged, but in July and August, this percentage had been reduced to 26 and 22, respectively.

TKVARCHELUGOL' TRUST -- Ugol', No 8, 52

The Tkvarchelugol' Trust fulfilled the 1951 plan for coal output 115.6 percent, which is a 26-percent increase over 1950. The 1951 output was 3.4 times that of 1945, 2.4 times that of 1947, and 4.3 times the prewar level.

Mines of the trust are continuing to work successfully and completed the 5-month plan 107.2 percent, an 18-percent increase over the same period of 1951. In the first quarter of 1951, the trust won the Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR and still holds it.

The Mine imeni Stalin fulfilled the 1951 plan 117.9 percent and the 1952 5-month plan 109.7 percent. All faces of the mine have been converted to the cycle-work schedule, and the planned capacity of the mine has been exceeded 15 percent.

The Mine imeni Beriya has been holding the Transferable Red Banner of the VTsSPS and the Ministry of Coal Industry USSR since 1951.

Following the example of the Donbass miners, Tkvarcheli miners are working on individual Stakhanovite plans to increase labor productivity and exploit the inner reserves of the trust. In May, 421 miners of the Mine imeni Stalin, 412 of the Mine imeni Beriya, 96 of Akhoblari Mine No 4, and 123 from Mine No 5 were working on such individual schedules.

Processes of coal mining are mechanized 95 percent. Cutting and breaking up coal, conveying, haulage, and loading coal onto railroad cars have been completely mechanized, and 25 percent of the coal is loaded by machine onto the conveyer.

The quality of the coal being mined by the trust is improving. In 1951, the ash content of run-of-the mine coal was reduced 0.14 percent and during 5 months of 1952 was reduced 0.27 percent more.

The Tkvarcheli Central Coal-Cleaning Plant has put its second unit into operation. This, together with the increased output of the Tkvarchelugol' Trust during the second quarter of 1952, has doubled the productivity of the coal-cleaning plant.

In 1951, the Tkvarchelugol' Trust saved 2 rubles, 8 kopeks per ton in the production cost of coal. During 4 months of 1952, 420,000 rubles were saved by reducing production costs further.

KARAGANDAUGOL' COMBINE -- Ugol', No 8, 52

In 1951, Karaganda miners completed the annual plan ahead of schedule and extracted more than 200 trainloads of power and coking coal above the state plan. Labor productivity was 12 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

All or the majority of the faces have been converted to the cycle-work schedule in mines No 1 and 2 of the Stalinugol' Trust, Mine No 1-bis and No 31 of the Kirovugol' Trust; and also No 17-bis, No 20, and No 64-83 of the Leninugol' Trust.

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In Mine No 31 of the Kirovugol' Trust, the cycle-work schedule has been introduced in 5 sections, all of which are completing the cycle norm. At faces 175-230 meters long, where coal is extracted in two shifts, the average daily output per shift is 200-300 tons. The greatest success in organizing the cycle-work schedule was achieved by section No 6 of this same mine. At a face 200 meters long, where the coal seam was 1.7 meters thick, 560 tons of coal were extracted in one shift. A total of 60 workers are employed in the section, all of whom are achieving $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 times their norms. Monthly productivity per worker at the face was 215-220 tons.

Mine No 20 imeni Zhdanov delivered 115 trainloads of coal above the plan in 1951. This mine operates entirely on the cycle-work schedule. The number of faces, formerly seven to nine, has been reduced to four, and the average output per face, completing a cycle each 24 hours, is 950 tons.

Reorganization of production at the face has made it possible to utilize combines more efficiently and to increase considerably the level of mechanized loading at the face. The following table indicates the increase in mechanized loading at the face, as well as the growth in productivity of combines:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>First 4 Months of 1952</u>
Number of combines in operation	30	52	67
Level of mechanized loading at the face (percent)	25.2	39.7	43.6
Monthly productivity of combine (tons)	4,377	5,524	5,903

Great success has also been achieved by workers engaged in open-pit mining. The Uglersrez Trust fulfilled the 1951 plan ahead of schedule and delivered more than 240,000 tons of above-plan coal. Savings from a reduction in planned production costs amounted to more than 2 million rubles.

During 5 months of 1952, the open pits gave the country 140,000 tons of above-plan coal. Labor productivity per worker has been raised to 170 tons. In Open Pit No 1-2, a two-shift method of operations was introduced, and overburden was removed by the nontransport method, which made it possible to free more than 100 workers for other types of work.

KEMEROVUGOL' COMBINE -- Ugol', No 8, 52

In 1951, the Kemerovugol' Combine fulfilled the plan for coal output 101.7 percent, exceeding the 1940 output 72.5 percent; the 1946 output, 56 percent; and the 1950 output, 9.2 percent. The plan for the first half of 1952 was fulfilled ahead of schedule, and tens of thousands of tons of high-grade, above-plan fuel were delivered to the country.

The productivity of cutting machines increased from 6,398 tons in July 1951 to 7,350 tons in December 1951 (16 percent), and the productivity of the Donbass combine increased in the same period from 6,968 tons to 7,744 tons (11 percent). During 4 months of 1952, the productivity of the Donbass combine was raised to 8,464 tons, or 22 percent above 1950.

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In 1951, increased employment of the Donbass combine led to an increase of 12.8 percent over 1950 in loading at the face. In 1951, 12.2 percent more rock was removed by rock-loading machines and 30.1 percent more coal by coal-loading machines during development work than in 1950. The monthly advance of the face with the aid of the S-153 machine rose from 68.2 linear meters in July to 78.5 linear meters in December.

If labor-consuming processes per 1,000 tons of daily mining are taken at 100 percent for 1950, then they were reduced to 86 percent by 1 January 1952 and to 81 percent by 1 May 1952.

In 1951, mines of the combine used metal props in 21.4 kilometers of main workings, thus saving 15,800 cubic meters of mine timbers. On 1 January 1952, 33 faces converted to metal props, which made it possible to save 27,000 cubic meters of mine timbers.

During 1951, the combine made great efforts to conserve electric power and succeeded in saving 7,490,000 kilowatt-hours.

In 1951, as a result of reconstructing the roads of the railroad station of the Babanakovskaya Mine, Mine No 5/7, the Butovskaya Mine, and others, transport costs were reduced 5.5 percent below the plan.

Figures on the performance of the Polysayevskaya-1 Mine of the Leninugol' Trust, given in the table below, may be taken as an excellent example of the performance of mines of the Kemerovugol' Trust:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>First Quarter 1952</u>	<u>April 1952</u>
Mining by combines (percent of total mining)	40.2	46.5	52	81
Average monthly productivity of combine (tons)	5,720	7,283	7,718	17,016
Labor productivity at faces provided with combines (tons)	5.5	6.5	7.6	9.2
Average monthly labor productivity per worker (tons)	39.8	42.8	46.7	49.9
Production costs per ton of coal (percent)	100	91.	86.5	84.7
Wages per mine worker (percent)	100	105	104	112.5
Wages per worker at face (percent)	100	102	109	119

SREDAZUGOL' COMBINE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 31 Aug 52

In 1951, the Uzbekugol' Trust produced more than 40 times as much coal as in 1942 and 11 times as much as in 1946, the start of the postwar Five-Year Plan. At present, the Uzbekugol' Trust is producing more than 30 percent of the total output of the Sredazugol' Combine. The combine exceeded the 7-month plan for coal output 1.3 percent, a 16.8-percent increase over the corresponding period of 1951.

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The 7-month plan was fulfilled 107.4 percent by the Uzbekugol' Trust and 100.2 percent by the Kyzyl-Kiya Trust. Large amounts of coal have been delivered by Mine No 4 of the Sulyuktaugol' Trust, Dzhal Mine of the Kyzyl-Kiya Trust, Mine No 8 of the Tadzhikugol' Trust, Mine No 4 of the Lengerugol' Trust, and the Angren section for open-pit mining.

During 7 months of 1952, labor productivity for the combine as a whole rose 12.5 percent over the same period of 1951.

At present, 20 percent of the faces in the combine have been converted to the cycle-work schedule, and by the end of 1952, this number will increase 1 1/2 times. Some of the faces which have been converted have increased their output 50 percent or more. The output from face No 2 of Mine No 9 of the Uzbekugol' Trust used to be about 85 tons each 24 hours. Since the conversion of the mine, the coal yield has risen to 200 tons. Labor productivity at the converted faces has risen 25-30 percent.

COAL ENTERPRISES MAKE 1952 PLEDGES -- Moscow, Pravda, 31 Aug 52

Stalinugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 75,000 tons of above-plan coal, including 29,000 tons for coking.

2. Labor Productivity

Six percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion of 27 faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping or dipping seams to be raised to 31 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Artemugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 60,000 tons of above-plan coal for coking.

2. Work Methods

Conversion of 21 faces to the cycle-work schedule.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

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Stalinskhtostroy Combine

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and starting operation of three mines by the Stalinskhtostroy Trust in the fourth quarter, one mine by the Artemshakhtostroy Trust in September, and one mine by the Krasnoarmeyskshakhtostroy Trust by 7 November.

Voroshilovgradugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 45,000 tons of above-plan coal, including 20,000 tons for coking.

2. Work Methods

Increase of the number of faces on the cycle-work schedule to 190; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping or dipping seams to be raised to 42 percent.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Donbassantratsit Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 36,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Work Methods

Conversion of eight faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping or dipping seams to be raised to 15 percent.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Voroshilovgradshakhtostroy Combine

Output

Exceeding the 1952 plan by 10 million rubles' worth of construction and installation work; putting seven mines in operation in the last 4 months of 1952.

Rostovugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 55,000 tons of above-plan coal.

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2. Work Methods

Increase of the number of faces on the cycle-work schedule to 60 percent of the total number; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping or dipping seams to be raised 10 percent above December 1951.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Ukrainuglestroy Combine

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for coal output by 21 December; delivery of 85,000 tons of above-plan coal; completion of the plan for overburden removal in construction of pits by 7 November and the plan for construction and installation work by 21 December; putting the Semenovskiy Coal Pit and the Semenovskiy Briquetting Plant in operation in the fourth quarter.

Zapadshakhtostroy Trust

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December; raising the speed of sinking shafts to 50 linear meters per month in Poritskiy Mine No 1 and Mine No 2.

Moskvougol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 45,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

A 5-percent increase over 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion of 25 faces to the cycle-work schedule.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Mosshakhtostroy Trust of Glavtsentroshtakhtostroy

Output

Completion of 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December; putting four mines in operation by the end of 1952.

Mosgrazhdanuglezhilstroy Trust of Glavtsentroshtakhtostroy

Output

Completion ahead of schedule of the 1952 plan for construction of housing and putting it in use.

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Nelidovshakhtostroy Trust of Glavtsentroshtakhtostroy

Output

Six million rubles' worth of construction and installation work above the plan; putting in use 1,000 square meters of housing above the plan.

Shakhtspetsstroy Trust

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for sinking shafts and for construction and installation work by 21 December; sinking 20 shafts from 1 September to 31 December and increasing the speed of shaft sinking 10 percent above the plan for caisson operations and 15 percent for operations in frozen subsoils.

Tulaugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 30,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

Six percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion 20 faces to the cycle-work schedule.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Kuzbasugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 150,000 tons of above-plan coal, including 50,000 tons for coking.

2. Labor Productivity

Six percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion of 35 faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces to be raised to 36 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Kemerovugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 75,000 tons of above-plan coal, including 25,000 tons for coking.

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2. Labor Productivity

Seven percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion of 20 faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces to be raised to 55 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Kuzbassshakhtostroy Combine

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 28 December; putting four mines and five coal-cleaning plants in operation.

Karagandaugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 65,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

Seven percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping and dipping seams to be raised to 65 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Karagandashakhtostroy Combine

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December; putting in operation one mine and the first unit of two wood-processing plants by the same date.

Molotovugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule by the Stalinugol', Kizelugol', and Kospashugol' trusts; delivery of 80,000 tons of above-plan coal, including 22,000 tons for coking.

2. Labor Productivity

Completion of 101 percent of the 1952 plan by the Stalinugol' Trust, 101.5 percent by the Kospashugol' Trust, and 102 percent by the Kizelugol' Trust.

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3. Work Methods

Level of mechanization of loading at faces to be raised to 23 percent by the Stalinugol' Trust and to 53 percent by the Kizelugol' and Kospashugol' trusts.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Kizelshakhtostroy and Trust No 29 of Glavvostokuglestroy

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation by 21 December.

Chelyabinskugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 50,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

A total of 8.3 percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion of six faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping and dipping seams to be raised to 9 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Chelyabinskshakhtostroy Trust of Glavvostokuglestroy

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation by 21 December.

Sverdlovskugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 85,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

Fourteen percent above 1951.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

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Vostsibugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 33,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

A total of 7.6 percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion of 20 faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping and dipping seams to be raised to 37 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Cheremkhovshakhtostroy Trust of Glavvostokuglestroy

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December.

Krasnoyarskugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 35,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

A total of 12.1 percent above 1951.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Krasnoyarskshakhtostroy Trust of Glavvostokuglestroy

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation by 21 December.

Khabarovskugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 70,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

A total of 9.6 percent above 1951.

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3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Raychikhuglestroy of Glavvostokuglestroy

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December.

Primorskugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 30,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

Five percent above 1951.

3. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Gruzugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 40,000 tons of above-plan coal.

2. Labor Productivity

A total of 8.6 percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Conversion on nine faces to the cycle-work schedule; level of mechanization of loading at faces in slightly dipping and dipping seams to be raised to 35 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Gruzshakhtostroy Administration

Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December.

Sredazugol' Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 100,000 tons of above-plan coal.

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2. Labor Productivity

A total of 10.7 percent above 1951.

3. Work Methods

Level of mechanization of coal cutting in mines to be raised to 13 percent.

4. Quality of Product

Coal to be improved in quality.

Estonian Combine

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 30,000 tons of above-plan shale; completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December.

2. Labor Productivity

Five percent above the 1952 plan.

3. Quality of Product

Shale to be improved in quality.

Main Administration of Coal Mining Machinery Building

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule; delivery of 50 million rubles' worth of above-plan mining equipment; production, by the end of 1952, of 40 new types of coal-mining machines, including a cutting machine for removing rock layers; a combine, by the Gorlovka Order of the Red Banner of Labor Plant imeni Kirov; SK-30 and SKM-2 scraper conveyers for underground transport of coal, by the Khar'kov Order of Lenin Svet Shakhter Plant; the VOM-M10 jigging machine for cleaning coal, by the Voroshilovgrad Plant imeni Parkhomenko; the EBMG-25 electric drill, by the Tomsk Plant imeni Vakhrushev; organ-pipe props for supporting the roof in thin seams, by the Toretzkiy Plant imeni Voroshilov; the AYAP9-300 high-pressure pump with increased efficiency, by the Laptev Machine-Building Plant; and development-work combines, by the Kopeysk Plant imeni Kirov and the Toretzkiy Plant imeni Voroshilov.

2. Labor Productivity

A total of 3.2 percent above the 1952 plan.

Glavstroymekhanizatsiya

1. Output

Completion of the 1952 plan for gross and commercial production by 21 December; above-plan production of 100 pumps used in development work, 35 deep-well pumps, 100 winches used in development work, and 30 pneumatic grab loaders.

2. Labor Productivity

Three percent above the 1952 plan.

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