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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. The East German Five Year Plan calls for the mining of 3.5 million tons of mineral coal (Steinkohle) in 1953, 4 million tons in 1954 and 4 million tons in 1955. In 1952, the plan called for 3.2 million tons, of which 2.826 million tons were actually mined.
- 25X1 2. In July 1952, the mineral coal quota for 1953 was set at 3.2 million tons during initial planning conferences. During conferences toward the close of the year, representatives of the Administration for Mineral Coal as well as representatives of the Secretariat for Coal and Power, proposed a quota of 2.75 million tons. This met with the strenuous objection of Bruno Leuschner, head of the State Planning Commission. A "compromise" quota of 2.95 million tons was agreed upon. A factor affecting the determination of this amount was a comparison which was made between the working days of the mineral coal mining industry and the lignite mining industry. The mineral coal pits had previously been worked 340 days per year; the lignite pits 352 days. Thus, a plan to add twelve working days per year to the mineral coal pits was translated into a potential annual increase of 150,000 tons of mineral coal. At some unspecified later date, the State Planning Commission fixed the quota at 3.5 million tons. 1/
- 25X1 3. An important factor affecting the non-fulfillment of the 1952 quota was the slow progress made in the Muelsegrund project. 2/ The 1952 capital investment plan was not fulfilled for Muelsegrund because it was not possible to obtain the necessary mining machinery and equipment. The 1953 budget allots to the Secretariat for Coal and Power capital investments for the coal industry of 153 million DEM. Of this amount, only 13 million DEM are allotted for the capital expansion of the Zwidaue coal area, whereas the retarded Muelsegrund project is in need of 20.4 million DEM. During 1953, Muelsegrund is to get a compressor with a capacity of 45,000 cubic meters per hour and a skip conveyor system. The exploitation of Muelsegrund is to have priority over the Martin Hoop IV mine. Muelsegrund has priority over the Martin Hoop IV mine as far as ventilation equipment is concerned. 3/

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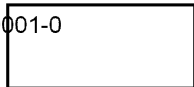
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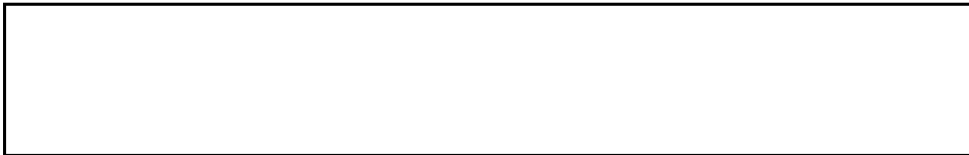
4. Annual pease-time consumption of mineral coal in East Germany would be as follows:

Gasworks	1.8 - 2 million tons
Power stations Klingenberg and Rummelsburg	72,000 tons
Other major power plants (Chemnitz, Dresden)	100,000 tons
Sugar and food industry	500,000 tons
Railroad	approx. 2 million tons ^{3/}

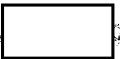
5. The 1952 lignite mining quota was 158 million tons; 157.8 million tons were actually mined. The 1952, briquette production quota was 43.41 million tons; 44.3 million tons were actually produced.
6. The 1953 production quota for the Leuchhammer coking plant is 500,000 tons of metallurgical coke or so-called "HD" coke. To produce this amount, 1.2 million tons of briquettes are needed. During the course of the Five Year Plan, Leuchhammer is to reach a peak capacity of 1.32 million tons of coke.



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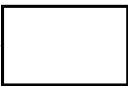


COMMENT: The State Planning Commission set this quota despite the fact that it had no expert in mineral coal mining on its staff.



COMMENT: The Muehsengrund project cannot be identified from available reference material.

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COMMENT: The conversion of the East German railroads to briquette firing makes it more likely that approximately 4 million tons of mineral coal would be used per year.

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