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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT The Andreev Tube and Metallurgical Works at Taganrog

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1. a. The Andreev Tube and Metallurgical Works are situated at Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, and are under the Ministry for Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR. These are old metallurgical works which existed long before the 1917 Revolution. At that time, the works had small capacity Martin furnaces. The first tube-welding mill was installed in 1897 and the works began producing small quantities of tubes. After the Revolution, during the first Five Year Period, four Martin furnaces were transformed and modernized according to the standards of the time. A Mannesmann tube shop was built and started operating during the second Five Year Period.
- b. During this war, the works were badly damaged; all the Martin furnaces, mills, and buildings were destroyed. Restoration of the works started immediately after Taganrog was retaken in 1943. During 1944 and 1945, the Martin furnaces, rolling mills, Mannesmann mill, and other shops were all restored. The works are still expanding, though on a smaller scale during 1946 and 1947 than during 1944 and 1945.
2. a. By 1 January, 1948, the works had the following basic shops:
 - Martin shop No. 1 with four medium sized Martin furnaces (somewhat modernized versions of the furnaces built during the first Five Year Period)
 - Martin shop No. 2 with three large capacity Martin furnaces of a more modern design than the furnaces in shop No. 1.
 - Sheet-rolling shop
 - Thin sheet-rolling shop
 - Tube-welding shop No. 1
 - Tube-welding shop No. 2
 - Mannesmann shop
 - Foundry shop with modern equipment
 - Forge shop with modern equipment
 - Scrap preparation shop
 - Oxygen shop. Oxygen station started working in November 1947.
 - Tire rolling shop
 - Several other auxiliary shops (engineering, fireproof material producing, etc.)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

The two Martin shops produced about 180,000 tons of steel in 1947, of which shop No. 1 produced about 72,000 tons and shop No. 2 about 108,000 tons. For two years, the works have employed the so-called "speed smelting method" (skorostnaya plavka) of steel, which reduces the time taken for smelting by the correct and exact calculation of the burden, by speeding up the charging process, and thus the actual smelting. All processes have been considerably mechanized.

b. The sheet rolling shop produced about 40,000 tons of thick sheets in 1947. The thin sheet rolling shop produced about 7,000 tons of thin sheets in 1947. The output of the scrap preparation shop (razdelochnyy tsekh) during 1947 was about 150,000 tons of prepared scrap. The tire rolling shop produced about 15,000 tons in 1947.

c. The Mannesmann shop was under repairs during the last four months of 1947. In 1947, the works considerably improved their production of tubes and started producing new types of boring tubes and square rods for oil derricks. The works also produce the following types of tubes:

- Guide tubes of three different diameters
- Oil tubes of three different diameters
- Boring tubes of three different diameters
- Gas pipes
- Steam pipes
- Square rods

also small quantities of other tubes against special indents

Exact output of tubes is unknown, but in nearly every month of 1947 the works dispatched 3,000 - 3,500 tons of various sized tubes to the Oil Industry of the South (Caucasus). In addition, the works dispatched small quantities of tubes to works under other ministries and to various constructional sites. When the Baku Tube and Metallurgical Works are finished and start supplying the oil enterprises in the Caucasus with tubes, the Andreev Taganrog Works will start producing more complicated types of special tubes. At present, the Taganrog Works chiefly supply the Oil Industry in the south and west of the USSR.

3. a. The director of the Taganrog Works is Astakhov, who has been hard at work there since 1943. By 1 January 1948, the works had 9,660 workmen, technicians, engineers, and employees, quite apart from a very large number of dependents who are registered with the works. In addition, the works had 420 workmen and specialists employed in the restoration of the works.

b. Compared with 1943-44, the living conditions of the workmen have improved considerably, but they are still far below standard. Most of the workmen already possess their own "corner", but about one-fifth of the workmen are still living under very bad conditions. Some of the communal dwellings are fairly well organized and maintained, but others are still under war-time conditions. It is almost impossible to find suitable accommodations for new workmen and, as a result, the new workmen are extremely discontent. In 1946 and 1947, about 250 Caucasian workmen, mainly Georgians, arrived at the Taganrog Works from Zakavkazski (Trans-Caucasus) Metallurgical Works for various types of specialized training. The living conditions and the food were so bad that about one-third of the workmen deserted. The Minister for Ferrous

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-3-



Metallurgy, Tevosyan, sent down a Commission of Investigation. All the workmen are disgruntled by delays in the payment of wages. These wages, as well as being meager, are sometimes a month in arrears. The workmen are also dissatisfied with the organization of the children's kindergartens at the works. This bad organization is mainly due to a lack of funds and the small wages paid to personnel. Several serious accidents and deaths occurred at the works during 1947. These were due to bad lighting, as the works are always short of electric bulbs.

c. The works have a very large auxiliary estate (podsobnoe khozyaistvo, or podkhoz). About 1,500 hectares are under grain crops, and large plots of ground are used for kitchen gardens. However, the organization of the estate is bad; delays in harvesting, threshing, etc., are always occurring. There have been several instances of theft by the administrative personnel on the estate.

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