History

The Manchuria Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.
1. History

(1) The Manchuria Iron and Steel Industry was started in 1911 at Pensifu as the Pensifu Coal and Iron Works. The firm was established by the Okura & Company Ltd. Then in 1916 Baron J. Nakamura planned and established the large-scale industrial iron works at Anzan by overcoming much difficulty.

(2) Following the development of the Greater East Asia War which demanded the increased fighting power and the realization of the importance of the Manchurian iron and steel industry, the Manchuria Iron and Steel Works was established.

(3) To make the best use of the resources, installations, engineering, and labour for increased production, the Showa Steel Works, Pensifu Coal and Iron Works, and the Tohendo Development Company were amalgamated in April 1, 1944.
Principal Chronological Events as follows:-

Oct. 1911 - Pensifu Coal and Iron Works established.

Jan. 1915 - Pensifu No.1 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Nov. 1916 - Installation of Anzan Iron Works started by the South Manchuria Railway Co.

Dec. 1917 - Pensifu No.2 Blast Furnace completed and started.

April 1919 - Anzan No.1 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Dec. 1921 - Anzan No.2 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Oct. 1923 - Anzan System Dressing Method completed and installation of Dressing Plant started.

July 1926 - Anzan Dressing Plant completed and started.

July 1929 - Showa Steel Works established (Main office at Keijo, site of plant at Shingishu).

March 1930 - Anzan No.3 Blast Furnace completed and started.
Sept. 1931 - Manchurian Incident Outbreak.

Mar. 1932 - Birth of Manchuria State.

Sept. 1932 - Showa Steel Works main office and plant moved to Anzan from Keijo and Shingishu respectively.

June 1933 - Showa Steel Works purchased the Anzan Iron Works from the South Manchuria Railway Co. and immediately started installation of steel plant and extension of blast furnaces.

April 1935 - Steel Plant, Rolling Mill, and Accessory Plant completed and started. Constant operation of iron and steel manufacturing perfected.

March 1937 - Anzan No.4 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Sept. 1938 - Tohendo Development Co., Ltd. established.

Sept. to Dec. 1938 - Showa Steel Works No.5 and No.6 Blast Furnaces completed and started.

Feb. to Mar. 1939 - Showa Steel Works No.7 and No.8 Blast Furnaces completed and started.
Oct. 1941 - Pensifu, Miyanohara No.1 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Oct. 1942 - Pensifu, Miyanohara No.2 Blast Furnace completed and started.

March 1942 to March 1943 - Showa Steel Works No.2 Steel Plant and Rolling Mill completed and started.

Nov. 1943 - Showa Steel Works No.9 Blast Furnace completed and started.

March 1944 - Showa Steel Works, Pensifu Coal and Iron Works, and Tohendo Development Co. amalgamated, and Manchuria Iron and Steel Works Ltd. established.

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2. Resources

Reserves of each kind of raw material of iron manufacturing are very rich. A great part of the reserves of iron ore in Korea Manchuria and China make up one great ore zone consisting the three blocks of Anzani, Pensiifu and Tohendo. As the mines are located so near the factory districts, the transportation and mining are much facilitated. Although all the ore is 25\% Fe (low-grade ore), the progress in the development of the ore dressing engineering facilitates the change of low-grade ore into rich ore at present. Since the percentage of injurious elements as sulphur, phosphorus, copper and etc. contained in ore are very low, especially copper, it is favourable as a raw material for special steel making.

Coal resources as raw material are not less than iron ore. Other than this the Mitsuzan Colliery, for example, is located far from the iron factory district so that coal in this district is utilized with Mozan iron ore in Korea for iron manufacture. It is geographically rational to connect some part of the North China coal with the Manchuria iron ore rather than to combine with the iron making in Japan.
Firestone and fire-proof materials are enough in abundance to support itself. Manganese ore is very scarce. If the Dressing Plant is not perfectly completed, it is necessary to obtain manganese ore from South and Central China.
Nov. 2, 1905

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(2) Following the development of the greater East Asia War which demanded the increased fighting power and the realization of the
importance of the Manchurian iron
and steel industry, the Manchuria Iron
and Steel Works was established.

(3) To raise the best use of the resources,
installations, engineering, and labor for increase
production, the Niowa Steel Works, Hinsifu
coal and iron Works, and the Tokindo-
Development Company were amalgamated
on April 1, 1944.
Principal chronological events as follows:

Oct. 1911 - Pensifu Coal and Iron Works established
Jan. 1915 - Pensifu No. 1 Blast Furnace completed and started.
Nov. 1916 - Installation of Angan Iron Works started by South Manchuria Railway Co.
Dec. 1917 - Pensifu No. 2 Blast Furnace completed and started.
April 1919 - Angan No. 1 Blast Furnace completed and started.
Dec. 1921 - Angan No. 2 Blast Furnace completed and started.
Oct, 1923—Oxygen system breeching method completed and installation of breeching plant started.
July 1926—Oxygen breeching plant completed and started.
July 1930—Showa Steel Works established
(Main office at Keijo, site of present
Steel Island.)
March 1930—Oxygen No. 3 Blast Furnace completed
and started.
Sept 1931—Manchurian Incident outbreak.
Mar 1932—Birth of Manchurian State.
Sept 1932—Showa Steel Works main office and
plant moved to Inzen from Keijo and
Shingishu respectively.
June 1933 - Showa Steel Works purchased the
organ from Works from the South
Takasago Railway Co., and immediately
started installation of steel plant
and extension of blast furnaces.

April 1935 - Blast Plant, Rolling Mill, and necessary
Plant completed and started.
Constant operation of iron and steel
mills proceeding Perpetually,

May 1937 - Iron and blast furnace completed
and started.

Sept. 1938 - J. Enndo Development Co., Ltd., established.
Sept 1938 - Showa Steel Works No. 5 and No. 6
Blast Furnaces completed and started.

Feb to Mar 1939 - Showa Steel Works No. 7 and No. 8
Blast Furnaces completed and started.

Oct 1941 - Tenryu, Hidajohana No. 1 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Oct 1942 - Tenryu, Hidajohana No. 2 Blast Furnace completed and started.

Mar 1942

Mar 1943 - Showa Steel Works No. 2 Steel Plant and Rolling Mill completed and started.

Nov 1943 - Showa Steel Works No. 3 Blast Furnace completed and started.
Mar. 1944—Horn Steel Works, Portajofu Coalend
Iron Works, and Seihana Development Co., amalgamated, and Manchuria
Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., established.
2. Resources

Reserves of each kind of raw material for iron-manufacturing are very rich. A great part of the reserve of iron in the iron mines of Manchuria and China make up one great ore zone consisting the three blocks of Unzan, Pinsiufu and Ichihidou. As the mines are located so near the factories districts, the transportation and mining are much facilitated. Although all the ore is 35 % Fe (low-grade one), the progress in the development of the ore dressing engineering facilitates the change.
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