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REPORT ON ANSHAN STEEL MILL

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1. Explanation provided by manager KU Cheng-ts'ai (6253/2973/5475)

The Anshan Steel Mill is the steel foothold of China. Currently, the Mill is being enlarged, but road construction, etc., is not completed as yet.

The Nationalist Government removed all machinery and destroyed the facilities, but by April 1949 we built one melting furnace.

By 1952 all facilities were repaired, and at the same time basic construction was initiated. With assistance from the Soviet Union, five melting furnaces (furnace with automatic devices) were completed. We also built automatic open hearth furnaces, and three automatic rolling mills. As a result, production increased.

	<u>Pig-iron</u>	<u>Steel</u>	<u>Steel Materials</u>
1943	130	84	45
1955	214	124	90

At present, basic construction is still progressing and by 1960 the Mill will be equipped with the latest facilities. The production amount by that time will exceed the present figures by one and half times.

The Mill is a combined enterprise: there are 62 workshops for the processing of ore until it is turned to steel materials. The workshop includes ore separation, ore refining, rolling, fire-proof brick, machine repair, motive power, etc. Workers number 80,000 (female factory workers: 4,000). The average wage for a person in 1949 was 17 yuan, but in 1955 it was 74 yuan and this is

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expected to increase 14.5% by this fall.

As for residential quarters, 1,000,000 ~~square meters~~ ^{square meters} was constructed during 1955, and construction work of 230,000 ~~square meters~~ ^{square meters} is scheduled for 1956. The majority of the factory workers live in those quarters.

As for welfare facilities for the factory workers, labor insurance, free working clothes are provided and heavy workers are provided with a nourishing meal once a day. There are three hospitals with 1,000 beds (Scheduled to increase 700 this year.) There is also a sanitarium for tuberculosis and a TB prevention clinic as well as several dozen clinics. Medical expenses are ~~not required~~ ^{free} (for the factory worker himself), but members of the family are required to pay half price.

As for cultural facilities, there are three "after work middle schools" (night school), one college (night school), and two technical night schools. These schools were not in existence in the old days.

Staff employees number 5,000 and the majority of them perform inspection ^{give} and technical guidance.

In addition to the 80,000 workers, 40,000 laborers are taking part in the basic construction.

Melting furnaces for ore refining ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ were ~~XXXXXX~~ remodeled, but ^{were used} ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ the old foundations, therefore, the superstructures and outer appearances have not changed. Majority of the machinery inside is new. Soviet machinery is also installed in the large-size rolling mill and the steel pipe factory, etc.

There are 40 Soviet technicians ~~at~~ ^{of} the most, and they are being replaced in one or two years. At present there are 10 persons. We do not have Soviet skilled workers.

Aid from the Soviet is onerous, however the total amount is unknown.

There are eight ore refining melting furnaces. The largest handles 1,300 tons per day and the smallest 900 tons per day. There is one more old furnace and remodeling is scheduled. (to be initiated in 1957.)

Subterranean water is used, but since this is to be increased 1.5, considerable difficulty is expected and the utilization of surface water is also considered.

Lean ore is also handled. We intend to use more lean ore in the future. Currently we are using those of 32 - 34%.

We have 17 open hearth furnaces. Ore is placed into the furnaces at the proportion of 70% lean ore and 30% rich ore.

As to the thinnest iron-plate, we are able to manufacture plates of 0.38 millimeters. We do not make special steel.

The "Number 4" furnace of the old days produced 700 tons per day, but currently it is remodeled and it produces 1,000 tons.

The mill is operating on three shifts.

2. Inspection tour

Melting furnace. Large-size rolling mill. Steel pipe factory.

Some melting furnaces were automatic, and from appearance, operations seemed to be going smoothly.

With melting furnace of 1,000 tons, in the old days Japan was able to produce 750 tons, and the United States 850 tons. They seem to mean that at present the United States produces 1,000 tons and ^{the Anshan Mill produces} 728 tons ~~in the old days~~.

3. The telephone directory of Anshan contained two things worthy of notice.

There are: (a) HSHIAO FANG SHEN TI SAN LAO CH'IN KAI TSAO KUAN, CHIAO TUI, ^{Office of Education} (1420/2075/6500/4574/0005/0525/0530/2395/6644/4619/2403/7130), and (b) The Anshan City Party School - Shih Tang Hsiao -(1579/7825/2699) and the former is believed to be a prison.

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4. The T'ang Kang Tzu (3282/1511/1311) Hot Springs Recuperation Center

It belongs to the Liao P'ien Sheng (6697/3651/4164) Labor Union

and it costs 140 yuan per factory worker for a period of two months and it is said that *this amount is paid by* the labor union ~~and~~ insurance.

It has 1,020 beds, and it was completed in 1954. Among the said figure, ~~it~~ it is said that 500 is allotted to the Anshan Steel Mill.

The center has two movie theaters.

Farmers cannot make use of the Center. Therefore they have to go to the ~~the~~ public bath house and pay a bathing fee of 0.80 yuan.