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論 說

製鐵事業に於ける日本と中華民國との關係

(昭和三年十一月二十四日日本鐵鋼協會第四回講演大會講演)

盧 成 章

本日は本協會に御招待を受けまして誠に光榮に存じます且つ此機會に於て一言御挨拶を申上げる時間を御興へ下さいました事を感謝致します、私の講演は御國の御言葉を以て致し度いと考へて居りましたが日本語に對する私の知識が充分で有りませんから用語上におきまして間違があつては皆様に對し失禮と存じまして英語で申述べたいと存じます、どうぞ此點惡しからず御了承下さいますやう御願ひする次第であります

IMPORTANT RELATION BETWEEN JAPAN & CHINA ON THE IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY. By C. C. Lu, *sometime Chief of Blast Furnace Dept., Chief of Steel Works Dept. acting Supt. of Hanyang Iron & Steel Works, at present General Manager of Yuseng Manganese Mining Co. and Adviser to Paoshing Iron Mining Co.* (A Paper read before the members of the Japanese Iron and Steel Institute (November 24th., 1928, Osaka))
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, First of all please allow me to thank you. for giving me this opportunity to deliver before this meeting a short paper on the important relation between China and Japan on the Iron and Steel Industry, an industry upon which most of the other industries depend to flourish. Personally as a member of this society I always feel thankful because I have received so much benefit from it during the last ten years and as a member I also feel very much ashamed of myself for not having given any service to this society. However I hope what little I have been able to do in the promotion of a relation between Japan and China in the iron and steel industry, has contributed some usefulness towards the development of the two countries.

Now gentlemen you all undoubtedly know that the relation between Japan and China has been a very old one. Some historians even thought that your ancestors had come from our land as they found so many things in this country were of Chinese origin. The modern Chinese scholars of ten find it necessary to come to Japan in order to study our ancient customs and things, which could not be easily traced in China but could still be seen in this country. Much of the old Chinese arts had been better preserved and more developed in this country than in the country of their invention. For instance the art of manufacturing steel sword, ken, and metal alloys. Mr. Yoshizawa, your present

Minister to China, had stated in his recent article "My China Policy" appeared in the Diplomatic Review of November 15th. The relations between Japan and China are exceedingly complicated politically, economically, and socially. Economically to begin with Japan's trade with China does not indeed equal to her trade with the United States but comes next to it. If I remember rightly the total value of imports and exports for 1925 came up to ¥ 1,000,000,000. Export from Japan amounting to ¥ 600,000,000, and imports from China ¥ 400,000,000. The Japanese investments in China are estimated in the neighbourhood of ¥ 1,900,000,000 apart from public and other loans amounting to ¥ 700,000,000. When it comes to shipping, Japan occupies a more important position even than Great Britain. These intimate relations are reflected in and further strengthened by the residence of a large number of Japanese and Koreans in China. Now let me return to my present subject on the modern iron and steel industry, the important relation has been greatly increased. Your Yawata Steel Works, the famous plant of this kind in the East, has a very important relation with our Hanyehping company in which my father had served as the founder of the Pinghsiang Colliery and I myself had served as blast furnace and steel plant Engineer and later acting Superintendent of the Hanyang Works, during the time when the late Dr. Oshima went to America and Europe with our Superintendent Dr. Woo for investigation and design of the new Tayeh Works plan from 1913 to 1914. The Yawata Works in 1895 was in great need of iron ore to supply its furnaces and through Prince Ito's negotiation with Viceroy Chang Chi Tung concluded agreement with the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works for an exchange of iron ore and coke supply to each other. This Exchange of required materials had commenced our important relation on iron and steel industry of both countries for mutual benefit, as at that time the Hanyang Works had not yet found the valuable coal field of Pinghsiang and had to import coke from foreign country. Since my father found the Pinghsiang colliery in 1897, the Hanyang Works could smelt iron with its own coke. Later on we even had exported some Pinghsiang coke to Japan through the Okura Company's Hankow branch.

Some years ago, the present President of this society had stated in his address before the member of this society that without the supply of iron ore from Tayeh, the Yawata Steel Works perhaps could never accomplished its program of extension as it had done. This can be easily proved by the following statistics concerning the import of iron ore from China to this country:—

Japan's Import of Iron Ores from Foreign Countries

Years	China	M.	S.	Korea	Total
1917	295,688 tons			120,907 tons	417,788 tons
1918	359,698 "			236,611 "	597,541 "
1919	595,140 "			333,521 "	954,607 "
1920	650,527 "			332,533 "	994,901 "
1921	439,769 "			190,541 "	708,337 "
1922	644,730 "			89,827 "	908,337 "
1923	661,796 "	163,441 tons		95,390 "	988,650 "
1924	800,157 "	264,933 "		136,727 "	1,201,859 "
1925	813,490 "	290,213 "		107,868 "	1,211,577 "
1926	502,747 "	290,053 "		98,992 "	891,822 "

I remember when I returned from Europe and joined the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works in 1922. Just after our first revolution, I had been given in charge of the blast furnace Department, I was nearly every day urged by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for delivery of pig iron urgently required by Japanese Works. At that time, Mr. Nishizawa, representing the Yawata Steel Works in taking delivery of iron ore at Tayeh, was very particular about the good quality of ore for shipments to Yawata. I was then compelled to use his rejected ore for our own blast furnaces at Hanyang, but the pig iron produced also exported to Japan.

During the time of European War, when your country could not obtain the required iron and steel from Europe or America, our Tayeh Mine and Hanyang Works were requested to supply as much as possible. I had found it necessary to dig up scrap iron buried in the waste ground during Viceroy Chang Chi Tung's first experimental period. This helped very much in clearing the scrap yards of the Hanyang Works. I had a very hard experience in getting over the difficulties during the European War, as we could not obtain any magnesite bricks, silica bricks neither any ferro-manganese for our melting shop. But as necessity is the mother of invention, we were forced to find our own materials as substitutes for meeting our urgent requirement, I am glad to say that we were able to get along without foreign bricks and supply our steel plates and billets to Japan as requested.

From 1916, I was appointed by the Hunan Government as Technical Chief of the Hunan Mining Bureau, which at the time supplied this country with its lead, zinc, antimony, wolfram tin, and other minerals through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Changsha branch. It was in Hunan that I commenced my Manganese Mining Company business, and from 1917 up to the present, our Yuseng Company have supplied to this country more than 300,000 tons from its mines in Hunan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi through the Oriental Transportation and trading Company, as our sales agent. Besides, the Yuseng Company also works the Loping Manganese Mines in Kiangsi and supply the ore to the Yawata Steel Works through the Okura Company.

The following tables show the productions of manganese ores in China and also its import to Japan:-

Year	Production	Export from China
1919	(Hanyehping Co.) 14,520 tons	—
	(Yuseng Co.) 3,487 "	—
1920	(Hanyehping Co.) 11,960 "	—
	(Yuseng Co.) 7,523 "	—
1921	(Hanyehping Co.) 12,140 "	25,424 tons
	(Yuseng Co.) 11,135 "	—
1922	(Hanyehping Co.) 6,700 "	19,078 "
	(Yuseng Co.) 7,677 "	—
1923	(Hanyehping Co.) 4,000 "	27,453 "
	(Yuseng Co.) 28,013 "	—
1924	(Hanyehping Co.) 7,500 "	38,233 "
	(Yuseng Co.) 30,000 "	—
1925	(Hanyehping Co.) 1,800 "	42,917 "
	(Yuseng Co.) 30,000 "	—
1926	50,000 "	41,800 "
1927	60,000 "	45,600 "

Now, Gentlemen, I have already dealt so much on the important relations between Japan and China, on the iron and steel industry. In conclusion, perhaps I may be permitted to make a few personal remarks that such industrial tie connecting the two countries in promoting mutual development has been successfully made not merely by business interest but by friendly understandings with mutual sympathy and sincere cooperation that is mutual help. It was first built up by the mutual help of Prince Ito and Viceroy Chang Chi Tung and followed by Baron Nakamura and H. E. Sheng Suin Kai Mr. Shirani and Dr. V. K. Lee and last but not least Marquis Shibuzawa and Dr. Sun Yah Sen in their industrial alliance in 1913, when they promoted the present China-Japan Industrial Development Company (中日實業公司) I therefore sincerely hope that the members of this society collectively as well as individually will also follow their wise predecessors to work with Chinese for mutual benefit in industrial development. This peaceful development of two countries will certainly help toward the betterment of the whole world in civilization.

Now gentlemen please kindly accept my hearty thanks for your attention to hear my lecture and I hope to tell you more when I have my next opportunity. I will not keep you too long from your tiffin in fear that your appetite may be spoilt.

Export of Iron ore from Tayeh

From 1891 To 1928

Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	Quantity
1891	— Excaoation	1912	298-685 Tons	1901	109-215	1922	345-631
1892	— "	1913	416-342	1902	84-036	1923	486-631
1893	3-000 Tons	1914	488-258	1903	107-794	1924	448-921
1894	10-000	1915	546-789	1904	106-378	1925	315-410
1895	10-000	1916	550-081	1905	151-168	1926	85-732
1896	15-935	1917	542-519	1906	185-610	1927	243-632
1897	20-545	1918	629-089	1807	174-612	1928	400-000
1898	36-558	1919	696-925	1908	171-934	—	—
1899	24-765	1920	824-490	1909	309-399	—	—
1900	57-201	1921	384-286	1910	343-097		
				1911	359-467		

Manganese ore consumption in Japan.

Years	Native Productions		Import	From China	Consumptions
	Long tons	Value	Peculs	(Yuseng Co.)	By Mutallungical Works only
1917	50,739	¥1,356,020	—	Tons 8,803	—
1918	56,287	1,952,163	360,000	15,117	136,974 tons
1919	22,594	690,096	—	959	70,151 "
1920	5,406	157,692	—	13,603	48,826 "
1921	3,833	89,581	360,000	15,723	46,625 "
1922	4,385	126,156	485,000	16,236	39,442 "
1923	5,426	157,780	560,700	17,786	49,061 "
1924	—	—	—	28,500	50,000 "
1925	—	—	—	32,000	50,000 "

Estimated figure not actual.