

中日貿易統計
STATISTICS OF SINO-JAPANESE TRADE

蔡正雅陳善林等

T. Y. TSAI, Z. L. CHEN AND OTHERS

1812

中國經濟學社中日貿易研究所

THE SINO-JAPANESE TRADE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

THE CHINESE ECONOMIC SOCIETY

民國二十二年

1933

中日貿易統計

STATISTICS OF SINO-JAPANESE TRADE

蔡正雅陳善林等

T. Y. TSAI, Z. L. CHEN AND OTHERS

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

中國經濟學社中日貿易研究所

THE SINO-JAPANESE TRADE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

THE CHINESE ECONOMIC SOCIETY

民國二十二年

1933

中國經濟學社中日貿易研究所專刊

中日貿易統計

此書有著作權 翻印必究

中華民國二十二年六月初版

每冊定價國幣十二元

國內加郵費一角五分國外一元八角

編製者	蔡正雅陳善林等
發行人	陸費達
印刷所	中華書局
	上海及各省
發行所	中華書局

STATISTICS OF SINO-JAPANESE TRADE

BY T. Y. TSHA, Z. L. CHEN AND OTHERS

PUBLISHED BY

CHUNG HWA BOOK CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

FIRST EDITION, JUNE 1933

PRICE: MEX. \$12.00 POSTAGE: CHINA: MEX. \$.15
FOREIGN COUNTRIES: MEX. \$1.80

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THE SINO-JAPANESE TRADE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
THE CHINESE ECONOMIC SOCIETY

緣 起

民國二十有一年四月，中國經濟學社上海分社，討論研究工作進行大綱，分社主席理事何中流，推潘秩四，劉季陶，黎曜生等爲委員。五月十七日，設中日貿易研究所，總社社長馬寅初，分社理事盛灼三，王志莘，蔡承新，戴謫廬，共商辦法，潘秩四，籌集經費。八月，分社年會，改推戴謫廬爲主席理事，金侶琴爲理事，賡續前業。本所經費，自總社撥助外，輸款者：有前上海市民地方維持會，由史量才經募，上海市商會，由徐寄廕經募，國際貿易協會，由郭秉文經募，上海開灤售品處，由劉鴻生經募，國立交通大學研究所，由黎曜生經募；個人有潘公展，王延松，吳開先，蔡荅胎。進行之初，適當滬戰之後，急待成書，期以四月。惟統計編製，事極繁重，初非計日可行。其間屢經挫折，幸底於成，凡十閱月脫稿，編排校印，前後歷時一載有餘。同人等念成書之不易，因記其經過如此。

民國二十二年六月

中國經濟學社中日貿易研究所

In April, 1932, at a meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Economic Society, presided over by Mr. T. K. Ho, the following members, Dr. S. L. Pan, Mr. D. K. Lieu, and Mr. J. Usang Ly, were asked to draw up an outline for the research work to be carried on by the Society. On May 17, the Sino-Japanese Trade Research Institute was founded, for which Dr. Y. C. Ma, Chairman of the Society, Messrs. T. S. Wang, C. H. Tsai, and Y. L. Tai, directors of the Shanghai Branch, were to work out the proceedings, and Dr. S. L. Pan to raise the necessary funds. At the Annual Meeting held in August, Mr. Y. L. Tai was elected Chairman and Mr. K. P. King one of the directors of the Shanghai Branch. The work of the Institute was carried on without interruption despite the difficulties encountered. In addition to the funds supplied by the Society for the maintenance of the Institute, contributions were kindly made by the former Shanghai Residents Peace Maintenance Association through Mr. L. Z. Sze, the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai through Mr. C. M. Shu, the Foreign Trade Association of China through Dr. P. W. Kuo, the Kailan Sales Agency, Shanghai, through Dr. O. S. Lieu, the Chiao-Tung University Research Institute through Mr. J. Usang Ly, and also by Mr. Y. Y. Pan, Mr. Y. S. Wong, Mr. K. S. Wu, and the late Mr. D. L. Tsha. The work of the Institute started after the Shanghai War when the Sino-Japanese situation was most intense. Notwithstanding our intention to present the results of the study to the public within the shortest period of time, ten months had elapsed before the manuscript was in its final form, and another three months were required for the completion of the book. The Institute takes the opportunity to extend its appreciation to all those who have rendered assistance in one way or another and desires the continued encouragement and support in the course of its work.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 1933

THE SINO-JAPANESE TRADE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
THE CHINESE ECONOMIC SOCIETY

盛 序

國際貿易統計，在經濟統計中發軔最早，然欲爲兩國以上之比較，則統計材料之未盡整齊畫一，猶爲從事研究者之所詬病。試舉其犖犖者約有四端：其一，英美派所採用者，爲一般貿易統計；而大陸派所採用者，則爲特殊貿易統計也。對於輸入，指其由統計區域以外地方而來之一切貨物；對於輸出，指其由統計區域運往其他地方之貨物，但除去保稅之直接通過貨物與轉口貨物者，曰一般貿易統計。若夫對於輸入有消費所用及變形修繕或加工所用之區別；對於輸出，有本國生產及本國化之區別者，曰特殊貿易統計。以統計之精密程度而論，特殊貿易，自較之一般貿易更進一籌，然現代各國之貿易統計，依然有此兩大分野，而節目之異同猶不與焉。其二，物品名詞與分類方法之紛歧也。國際貿易統計上物品名詞之繁簡，每隨稅則品目之繁簡爲轉移；而稅則品目之繁簡，則又視其國工業化之程度以爲斷。大抵工業國之稅則，常比農業國爲繁複。據國際聯合會 1927 年之調查，拉脫維亞之稅目，爲 764 項，立陶宛 692 項，新西蘭 669 項，而德國則多至 2,300 項，法更繁於德，竟達 4,371 項之多。1910 年比京之國際商業統計會議，雖曾議定國際貿易統計之品目爲 5 類，185 項，然過於粗疏，不適於用。1928 年國際聯合會召集國際經濟統計會議，關於統一稅則之品目及分類方法，復有建議，徒以年來關稅壁壘之高度，有增無減，猶未能見諸施行。其三，數量價值之記載，多所牴牾也。以價值而言，有根據輸出地之價值者，亦有根據輸入地之價值者；在輸入地價值之中，又有商人所報價值與稅關所估價值之別，亦有根據商人所報價值而由稅關加以訂正者，物品同是也，而估價懸殊，或相倍蓰。以數量而言，各種龐雜之度量衡制，在統計表冊上往往不詳其計算方式。所謂總重量，淨重量及法定重量者，輒以物品之種類而有差異，且無充分之解釋，故物品數量之紀錄，亦有彼此矛盾者。例如 1926 年，美國小麥之輸出加拿大者，在美國統計爲 26,000,000 布塞耳；而在加拿大統計，則是年由美輸入之小麥，僅爲 130,000 布塞耳。又如葡萄牙統計，1926 年輸出英國之葡萄酒，爲 338,000 公石，值 1,550,000 鎊；而英國統計則是年由葡輸入之葡萄酒，僅 356,000 公石，而其價值乃達 2,670,000 鎊之鉅。若此類者，初非由於計算上之錯誤，而估計方法之各自爲政，實有以致之。其四，生產消費之地點未臻翔實也。爲國際貿易統計之便於比較起見，輸入當分別原產國及運出國，輸出當分別消費國及運達國。何也？貨物輾轉流通，輸入之運出國，未必卽爲原產國；輸出之運達國，亦未必卽爲消費國也。然各國國際貿易統計之記錄方法，各不相謀，所列地名，亦復參差不一，詳於此者，或略於彼，其弊也，略者固遺掛漏孔多之憾，詳者亦失其互相對勘之資，一眚之愆，影響及於全體，貿易之真相，乃爲之闇而不彰矣。

我國之國際貿易統計，始於海關行政任用客卿以後，主其事者英人爲多，故與英美派一般貿易之體例相近似，而遜其詳瞻。日本則由大藏省編纂，其內容較諸我國爲進步矣，可惜體例亦欠整齊，對於特殊貿易，雖可考見，但未嘗分別立表，有與一般貿易夾雜不清之病，然此特舉體例一端而言，若夫條款節目之異同，非經歷實地工作者不能道其詳。吾人欲爲中日兩國間貿易之比較研究，其固有之統計，猶有待於爬梳整理，可以想見也。

吾友蔡正雅先生，受中國經濟學社之委托，編訂民元以來之中日貿易統計。乃蒐集材料，辨別異同，酌採楊端六先生所編六十五年來中國國際貿易統計之貨物分類方法，分別改編。至於貿易之長期趨勢，則附以指數，冠以提要，慎思明辨，閱時一載，乃告厥成，而命序於俊。夫蔡君治學之嚴正，早爲學術界所推許，初無俟余言以爲輕重；其編製方法之實事求是，則具見於本編，讀者將自得之，亦何待於余之喋喋。惟私衷所根觸者，統計技術，不能無受統計材料之制限。余所述國際貿易統計之缺憾，其爲統計技術所能及者，統計家得而矯

正之；其所不能及者，則非從國際經濟之合作以求解決不爲功，而國際經濟之合作，則又有賴於世界和平之維持以爲基礎。然輓近世界各國，迫於經濟衰落之影響，競相高築關牆，禁令百出，幾疑退化於十七八世紀重商主義之時代。而與我國貿易關係最稱密切之日本，且挾其陸海空軍之武力，囊括我東省，席捲我熱河，今復侵我遼東，擾我綏察，不惜背約退盟，以逞其侵略之野心。所謂國際經濟之合作，與世界和平之維持，去今猶遠，則國際貿易統計方法之畫一問題，又焉能遽望其實現哉！

國定稅則委員會

盛 俊

民國二十二年四月二十四日

序

初民日中爲市，以貨易貨，奇技淫巧，昔人所輕，什一之利，君子羞言。至於近代，科學始興，役使機械，產物驟富，一國不能盡用，必謀轉輸他國。工商之利大著，紛爭之端斯啓。德首發難，兵連禍結，比及戰後，國力並疲。於是生產方法，求其合理，保護政策，塞其漏卮，機械之效率愈高，則失業者日益衆，關稅之壁壘愈嚴，則消費者日益寡，物價驟落，生產過剩，經濟組織，幾瀕絕境。一時學者，唱爲經濟統制之說，依大量之觀察，爲預定之計畫，救昔日自由競爭之失。至於吾國，自五口通商以來，亦復懲前毖後，迴視易聽。而生產落後，藩籬盡撤，四境之內，外商角逐。檢閱關冊，年年入超。今姑不論以有易無，得失利害，若技治主義，且議復以貨易貨之制。然前車覆，後車戒，今後之治國際貿易者，勢不能不謀經濟上之統制，則統計，其入手方法也。昔者楊氏端六，有六十五年來中國國際貿易統計之編製，依據關冊，美矣備矣。獨惜分國統計，尙付闕如。去歲承中國經濟學社之囑，試編中日兩國貿易。因摘關冊，益以日本大藏省所刊布之統計，以相印證，閱時十月，始得寫定。編製體例，與楊氏書，不必盡合，而大致固無出入，讀者可以鈎稽參考也。海關關冊，分輸入貨品爲三十七類，輸出爲七類，細而無當。例如輸入紡織品，既有棉花，羊毛之原料品，後有棉紗，毛呢，棉布之製造品；又如輸出動物及產品，合食品，原料品，製造品而爲一，皆混淆之尤甚者。編末雖依比京國際商務統計會議所定貨物公名，編爲附表，然不詳子目，難明究竟。楊氏悉心釐訂，分飲食物及煙草門，門三類，十七目；原料及半製造品門，門七類，十目；製造品門，門七類，二十九目，雜貨門不分類目，遠勝關冊。顧生絲，生鐵，原皮，俱入製造品門，遂使我國製造品之輸出，反過於原料及半製造品；原料及半製造品之輸入，遠遜於製造品，不無可議。餘如改蠶繭爲絲繭目，礦砂爲礦砂生鐵類，奶酥爲食品類，例難盡舉，不敢苟同。統計本最枯窘，或憚終篇，故表以盡其數，圖以醒其目，圖表而外，附以文字，論以綜其說，註以詳其證，而冠以提要，則雖不暇卒讀，檢閱篇首，猶得梗概也。核算數目者：顧荊丞，周詠白，陳書麟，王善寶，朱保錫，鄒君揚諸先生，編製圖表者：陳善林先生，參訂初稿者：方顯庭，孫恭度，盛灼三，Ward Taylor，楊端六，王仲武，褚漢來，武培幹諸先生，逡譯者：費昌華先生，校對者：丁留餘先生，例得並書。潘公展先生之獎扇，舒新城先生之代謀印行，意並可感。先君子亦復誨勉有加，竟不及見是書之成，可痛也。

中國經濟學社中日貿易研究所

蔡正雅

民國二十二年五月十七日

FOREWORD

Through centuries of social, economic and scientific progress, primitive barter exchange has evolved into the present elaborate system of International Trade. Mass production, made possible by the invention of machinery, has resulted in a cut-throat competition among the industrialized countries for foreign markets, and the keen conflict of economic interests has even led to the creation of national hostility. The World War, with all its disastrous outcome, is not untraceable to many an economic factor, and the years of calamitous warfare heavily taxed the financial resources of the belligerent nations. When the War was over, each nation contrived at its best to reinstate its economic structure by rationalized production, by protective tariff, or by whatever means available. However, the great efficiency derived from machinery production has been at the sacrifice of millions of strong and willing human laborers, and the high tariff walls have greatly weakened the purchasing capacity of the consuming public. Instead of a restoration of wealth and prosperity, serious problems of unemployment and severe deterioration of the general consuming ability have been presented in recent years. A phenomenal decline of the price level ensued, and the evils of over-production were widely evidenced; an unprecedented panic is at hand. The world is eager to find a way out. It is resolved that the commercial war should positively be put to an end, and a system of economic planning based upon mass observation is advocated to replace that of free competition.

China has for long been an exhaustive outlet for foreign productions. It must, indeed, not be over-emphasized here the dangers of import excesses, which might even be an advantageous bargain according to the high-sounding theory of the technocrats. China should at least be aware of the ruinous course pursued by the Western predecessors, and should refrain herself from stepping into the old shoes. The science of trade statistics is needed to-day more than ever as a useful guidance to the establishment of a sound economic policy. A pioneer work on "Statistics of China's Foreign Trade, 1864-1928" was made by Mr. C. Yang which afforded a careful analysis of the trade data provided in the Customs reports. Studies of China's trade relationship with the individual nations were, however, not attempted. Under the auspices of the Chinese Economic Society, the Institute was to take up the study of Sino-Japanese Trade Statistics. After a year's work in a detailed treatment of the materials gathered from the Customs reports and the statistics published by the Department of Finance, Japan, the publication is herewith presented to the public. The method of classification employed in the present publication is largely adopted with certain alterations from the work of Mr. C. Yang. According to the Customs reports, the commodities are grouped under 37 items of imports and 7 of exports. The system is, however, not freed from confusions and overlappings. The classification of the items of raw materials such as raw cotton and wool, and those of manufactured productions such as cotton yarn, cotton goods, and woollen goods, under the one and same group of textile imports is hardly defensible, and such similar examples of misleading groupings are not lacking in a careful review of the list of commodities. An enumeration of the imports and exports grouped according to the plan for a common nomenclature adopted by the International Conference on Commercial Statistics held at Brussels in 1910 is given in the Appendix, which gives but a rough reference and is of little value. A revised system of classification was worked out by Mr. C. Yang, by which the variety of commodities was re-distributed among four main divisions, namely: the division of food, drink and tobacco, which was further divided into 3 groups and again into 17 classes; that of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, which was divided into 7 groups and again into 10 classes; that of manufactured goods, which was divided into 7 groups and again into 29 classes; and that of miscellaneous with no sub-divisions. The system showed decided improvement over that employed in the Customs reports. Certain alterations are, however, deemed necessary. For instance, the grouping of silk, pig iron, and skin in the division of manufactured goods, which resulted in the preponderance of exported manufactured goods over raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, is likely to create an erroneous impression. Likewise, in the present publication, the group of silk cocoons is extended to that of silk and silk cocoons, that of ores to that of ores and pig iron, that of cheese is removed from the group of drinks to that of food, and changes of similar nature are made. In order to present the figures in full, the whole set of tables, illustrated by a set of charts, is included. At the beginning of the book, a review of the outstanding facts is given in the synopsis, which might be helpful to those who do not have the time to go over the whole book.

For the present publication, my deepest gratitude is due Dr. H. D. Fong of the Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Mr. T. Sheng and Mr. C. Sun of the National Tariff Commission, Ministry of Finance, Dr. Ward Taylor of Heidelberg University, Germany, Prof. C. Yang of National Wu-Han University, Prof. C. Y. John Wang of the School of Economics, National Central University, Mr. Fongyi Tsé of Université de Nancy, Faculté des Sciences, France, and Prof. Y. K. Wu of the National Shanghai Institute of Commerce, who have taken great trouble in reading the

manuscripts, checking the figures, or making valuable criticisms and suggestions; to Mr. Y. Y. Pan of the Bureau of Education, City Government of Greater Shanghai, and the late Mr. D. L. Tsha, my father, for whose interest in the work and the encouragement and support given me while the Institute was under the most trying circumstances; and to Mr. Milton S. C. Shu of the Chung Hwa Book Company, who helped make the publication of the work possible. To the staff members, my appreciation is extended to Mr. Z. L. Chen who assisted in the compilation of the charts and tables, Mr. C. H. Fei who rendered the English version, Mr. D. L. Ting who assisted in proof reading, Messrs. M. Z. Koo, Y. P. Chow, S. L. Chen, Z. P. Wang, P. Y. Chu, and C. Y. Tsou who took part in computation and checking. Space does not permit the mention of the names of other members whose assistance in connection with the work is equally appreciated.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TRADE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
THE CHINESE ECONOMIC SOCIETY
SHANGHAI, MAY 17, 1933

T. Y. TSHA

中日貿易統計

目次

	篇一	頁
提要	- - - - -	1
本論	- - - - -	5
一 我國對外貿易	- - - - -	5
我國對外貿易概況	- - - - -	5
輸出入品之分類與主要輸出入品之量值與國別	- - - - -	10
二 我國對日貿易	- - - - -	15
我國對日貿易概況	- - - - -	15
日本輸入我國貨品分門分類之比較	- - - - -	19
我國輸日貨品分門分類之比較	- - - - -	24
日本輸入我國主要貨品之分析	- - - - -	29
我國輸日主要貨品之分析	- - - - -	35
遼寧事變與中日貿易	- - - - -	40
三 日本對外及對華貿易	- - - - -	49
日本對外貿易概況	- - - - -	49
日本輸出入品之分類與主要輸出入品之量值與國別	- - - - -	53
日本侵華與對華貿易	- - - - -	56
日本對華貿易之主要輸出入品與貿易港別地區別及季節性	- - - - -	60
	篇二	
統計圖	- - - - -	117
圖一 我國對外貿易淨值比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	117
圖二 我國對外貿易指數比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	118
圖三 我國對外貿易國別消長圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	119
圖四 近五年來(民國十六年至二十年)我國對外貿易國別與港別比較圖	- - - - -	120
甲 國別	- - - - -	
乙 港別	- - - - -	
圖五 近五年來(民國十六年至二十年)我國主要輸出入品價值比較圖	- - - - -	121
甲 輸入	- - - - -	
乙 輸出	- - - - -	
圖六 我國歷年輸出入金銀圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	122
圖七 我國歷年進出口船隻與噸位比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	123
圖八 我國對日貿易淨值比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	124
圖九 我國對日貿易指數比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	125
圖十 日本輸入我國貨品分門比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- - - - -	126
甲 元年,十年,二十年及近五年平均比較圖	- - - - -	

	乙 逐年指數比較圖	
圖十一	我國輸日貨品分門比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- 128
	甲 元年,十年,二十年及近五年平均比較圖	
	乙 逐年指數比較圖	
圖十二	日本輸入我國主要貨品逐年比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- 130
	甲 元年,十年,二十年及近五年平均比較圖	
	乙 棉織品	
	丙 糖	
	丁 棉花	
	戊 紙	
	己 棉紗	
圖十三	我國輸日主要貨品逐年比較圖 民國元年至二十年	- 136
	甲 元年,十年,二十年及近五年平均比較圖	
	乙 荳	
	丙 荳餅荳粕	
	丁 棉花	
	戊 煤	
	己 小米高粱	
圖十四	日本對外貿易貨值比較圖 民國元年至二十年即大正元年至昭和六年	- 142
圖十五	近六年來(民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年)日本對外貿易國別與港別比較圖	143
	甲 國別	
	乙 港別	
圖十六	日本對華貿易貨值比較圖 民國元年至二十年即大正元年至昭和六年	- 144
圖十七	近六年來(民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年)日本對華貿易月別圖	- 145
圖十八	近六年來(民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年)日本對外及對華貿易季節指數比較圖	146
統計表		- 147
表一	我國對外輸出入貿易淨值表 民國元年至二十年	- 147
表二	我國對外輸出入貿易淨值折成美金及金單位表 民國元年至二十年	- 148
表三	我國對外貿易國別表 民國元年至二十年	- 149
	甲 輸入淨值實數	
	乙 輸入淨值指數	
	丙 估輸入總淨值之百分數	
	丁 輸出總值實數	
	戊 輸出總值指數	
	己 估輸出總值之百分數	
	庚 主要貿易國次序之變動	
	辛 出超(+)與入超(-)	
表四	我國對外貿易港別表 民國元年至二十年	- 157
表五	各國輸入我國主要貨品量值表 民國十六年至二十年	- 162

表六	我國輸往各國主要貨品量值表 民國十六年至二十年	- 164
表七	我國歷年輸出入金銀表 民國元年至二十年	- 166
表八	我國歷年對外進出口船隻旗別噸位表 民國元年至二十年	- 167
表九	海關兩與各國貨幣比價表 民國元年至二十年	- 168
表十	中日貿易淨值逐年比較表 民國元年至二十年	- 169
表十一	中日貿易指數與入超百分數表 民國元年至二十年	- 170
表十二	我國對日輸出入貿易淨值折成美金及金單位表 民國元年至二十年	- 171
表十三	日本輸入我國貨品分類表 民國元年至二十年	- 172
表十四	我國輸往日本貨品分類表 民國元年至二十年	- 178
表十五	日本輸入我國貨品分數百分類比較表 民國元年至二十年	- 184
	甲 佔日本輸入我國總值之百分數	
	乙 佔各國輸入我國該類貨品總值之百分數	
表十六	我國輸往日本貨品分類百分數比較表 民國元年至二十年	- 186
	甲 佔我國輸往日本總值之百分數	
	乙 佔我國輸往各國該類貨品總值之百分數	
表十七	近年來我國對日輸出入貨品分類對照表 民國元年及十六年至二十年	- 188
表十八	日本輸入我國主要貨品逐年比較表 民國元年至二十年	- 191
表十九	我國輸往日本主要貨品逐年比較表 民國元年至二十年	- 192
表二十	日本輸入我國主要貨品次序變動表 民國元年至二十年	- 193
表二十一	我國輸往日本主要貨品次序變動表 民國元年至二十年	- 194
表二十二	日本對外輸出入貿易貨值表 民國元年至二十年即大正元年至昭和六年	- 195
表二十三	日本對外貿易國別表 民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年	- 196
	甲 輸入國別	
	乙 輸出國別	
表二十四	日本對外貿易港別表 民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年	- 198
表二十五	日本對外輸出入貨品分類表 民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年	- 199
	甲 輸入	
	乙 輸出	
表二十六	日本主要輸入品量值國別表 民國十八年至二十年即昭和四年至六年	- 200
表二十七	日本主要輸出品量值國別表 民國十八年至二十年即昭和四年至六年	- 204
表二十八	日本對華貿易貨值逐年比較表 民國元年至二十年即大正元年至昭和六年	- 208
表二十九	日本對華貿易貨值逐月比較表 民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年	- 209
	甲 月別	
	乙 季節變化	
表三十	日本自華輸入主要貨品比較表 民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年	- 212
表三十一	日本輸華主要貨品比較表 民國十五年至二十年即昭和元年至六年	- 213
表三十二	日本歷年輸出入金銀表 民國元年至二十年即大正元年至昭和六年	- 214
圖表說明		- 215
一 統計圖說明		- 215

附 錄

附表一	歷年來日本對外及對華貿易貨值比較表 同治七年至民國二十年即明治元年至昭和六年	1
附表二	我國輸入貨品分類統計表 民國元年至二十年	3
附表三	我國輸出貨品分類統計表 民國元年至二十年	9
附表四	由日輸入貨物分品統計表 民國元年至二十年	15
附表五	我國輸日貨物分品統計表 民國元年至二十年	54
附表六	我國輸入貨品分類細目表	76
附表七	我國輸出貨品分類細目表	89
附表八	日本輸入我國貨品分類表 民國二十一年一月至九月	100
附表九	我國輸日貨品分類表 民國二十一年一月至九月	106

STATISTICS OF SINO-JAPANESE TRADE

CONTENTS

PART I

	PAGE
I. SYNOPSIS - - - - -	65
II. CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE - - - - -	70
GENERAL REMARKS - - - - -	70
China's Foreign Trade a Passive One—A Story of Unfavorable Balance of Trade—Excess of Imports not Compensated by Export of Specie—Factors tend to Affect the Figures Expressed in Hai Kwan Taels—Japan Foremost in Trade with China, the United States and Great Britain Next—Excess of Imports from the United States Highest—Shanghai, the Chief Port of China's Foreign Trade—Shanghai an Importing Port, and Dairen an Exporting One.	
CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES - - - - -	74
Classification of Commodities—Manufactured Goods the Chief Imports; Raw Materials and Semi-manufactured Goods the Chief Exports—A General Increase Both in Import and Export Trade—Cotton Goods Receding and Raw Cotton Foremost Among Items of Imports—Silk Export Declining and Bean Export Predominant—Source of Principal Imports—Destination of Principal Exports.	
III. SINO-JAPANESE TRADE - - - - -	78
AN OUTLINE - - - - -	78
A Competition Among Japan, the United States, and Great Britain—Japan's Efforts to Promote Trade; The Sino-Japanese War—The Russo-Japanese War—The Annexation of Korea and the World War—Rapid Increase of Imports from Japan—Excess of Imports—Excess of Exports to Korea, of Imports from Japan Proper and Formosa—Effect of Depression Disguised under the Silver Currency.	
CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM JAPAN - - - - -	82
Commodity Imports from Japan Proper and Formosa Classified by Divisions—Imports from Korea by Divisions—Imports from Japan Proper, Formosa and Korea by Groups—Percentage of Total Imports from Foreign Countries Contributed by Japan—Value of Japanese Imports, Average of 1927-1931 vs. 1912—Number of Commodities per Division or Group of Japanese Imports—Numerical Distribution of Commodity Imports According to Value.	
CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO JAPAN - - - - -	86
Commodity Exports to Japan Proper and Formosa Classified by Divisions—Exports to Korea by Divisions—Exports to Japan Proper, Formosa and Korea by Groups—Relation of China's Exports to Japan to her Total Exports—Value of Exports to Japan, Average of 1927-1931 vs. 1912—Number of Commodities Per Division or Group of Exports to Japan—Numerical Distribution of Commodity Exports According to Value.	
ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN - - - - -	90
Principal Imports—1. Cotton Goods—2. Sugar—3. Raw Cotton—4. Paper—5. Coal—6. Flour, 7. Fish and Fishery Products, 8. Machinery and Parts Thereof, 9. Iron and Steel, 10. Cotton Yarn—Value of Imports, Average of 1927-1931 vs. 1912.	
ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN - - - - -	96
Principal Exports—1. Beans—2. Bean Cake and Bean Meal—3. Raw Cotton—4. Coal—5. Millet and Kaoliang—Seeds, etc.,—Value of Exports, Average of 1927-1931 vs. 1912.	
THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIR AND SINO-JAPANESE TRADE - - - - -	100
Decline of Imports from Japan Following the Manchurian Affair—Decline of Exports to Japan—Commodity Imports Classified—Commodity Exports Classified—Principal Imports, January to September, 1932—Principal Exports, January to September, 1932.	

	PAGE
IV. JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE AND HER TRADE WITH CHINA - - - - -	106
GENERAL REMARKS - - - - -	106
Export Excess in 1882-1895 and During the War—Japan's Trade Mostly with Asia and North America—The Close Trade Relationship of Japan with the United States and China—Decline of Japan's Trade, a Result of World Depression—Kobe and Yokohama, the Two Principal Ports—Seasonal Changes—What Japan Requires and What She Supplies—Raw Cotton, the Chief Import; and Silk, the Chief Export—Source and Destination of Japan's Imports and Exports.	
JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA - - - - -	110
How Japan's Trade with China Grows and Falls—Influence of Sino-Japanese Conflicts—From the Tatsu Maru Incident to the Tsinan Incident—The Manchurian Affair—The Effect of the Manchurian Affair upon Japan's Trade in Manchuria—North China—Central China—South China—Raw Materials from Manchuria and North China, Manufactured Goods to Central and South China—Chief Imports from and Exports to China—Kobe and Osaka, the Leading Ports—Major Portion of Japan's Trade Deals with Central China—Seasonal Fluctuations.	

PART II

I. CHARTS - - - - -	117
Chart I. Net Value of Foreign Trade of China, 1912-1931 - - - - -	117
Chart II. Index Numbers of Foreign Trade of China, 1912-1931 - - - - -	118
Chart III. Distribution of Foreign Trade of China by Countries, 1912-1931 - - - - -	119
Chart IV. Foreign Trade of China by Countries and Ports, 1927-1931 - - - - -	120
A. By Countries	
B. By Ports	
Chart V. Principal Commodity Imports and Exports of China, 1927-1931 - - - - -	121
A. Imports	
B. Exports	
Chart VI. Specie Movement to and from China, 1912-1931 - - - - -	122
Chart VII. Tonnage of Vessels Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries, 1912-1931 - - - - -	123
Chart VIII. Net Value of Sino-Japanese Trade, 1912-1931 - - - - -	124
Chart IX. Index Numbers of Sino-Japanese Trade, 1912-1931 - - - - -	125
Chart X. Commodity Imports from Japan Classified, 1912-1931 - - - - -	126
A. Commodity Imports Classified, 1912, 1921, 1931 and Average of 1927-1931	
B. Index Numbers	
Chart XI. Commodity Exports to Japan Classified, 1912-1931 - - - - -	128
A. Commodity Exports Classified, 1912, 1921, 1931 and Average of 1927-1931	
B. Index Numbers	
Chart XII. Principal Commodities Imported from Japan, 1912-1931 - - - - -	130
A. Principal Commodity Imports, 1912, 1921, 1931 and Average of 1927-1931	
B. Cotton Goods	
C. Sugar	
D. Cotton, Raw	
E. Paper	
F. Cotton Yarn	
Chart XIII. Principal Commodities Exported to Japan, 1912-1931 - - - - -	136
A. Principal Commodity Exports, 1912, 1921, 1931 and Average of 1927-1931	
B. Beans	
C. Bean Cake and Bean Meal	
D. Cotton, Raw	
E. Coal	
F. Millet and Kaoliang	
Chart XIV. Value of Foreign Trade of Japan, 1912-1931 - - - - -	142
Chart XV. Foreign Trade of Japan by Countries and Ports, 1926-1931 - - - - -	143
A. By Countries	
B. By Ports	

	PAGE
Chart XVI. Value of Japan's Trade With China, 1912-1931	144
Chart XVII. Monthly Value of Japan's Trade With China, 1926-1931	145
Chart XVIII. Index Numbers of Seasonal Fluctuations of Japan's Foreign Trade and Her Trade With China, 1926-1931	146
II. TABLES	147
Table I. Net Value of Foreign Trade of China, 1912-1931	147
Table II. Net Value of Foreign Trade of China Converted into Gold Dollars and Gold Units, 1912-1931	148
Table III. Distribution of Foreign Trade of China by Countries, 1912-1931	149
A. Net Imports	
B. Net Import Relatives	
C. Percentage of Net Imports	
D. Exports	
E. Export Relatives	
F. Percentage of Exports	
G. Relative Position of Foreign Countries in China's Foreign Trade	
H. Excess of Exports (+) and Imports (-)	
Table IV. Value of Direct Foreign Trade of Each Port, 1912-1931	157
Table V. Principal Commodity Imports of China and Source, 1927-1931	162
Table VI. Principal Commodity Exports of China and Destination, 1927-1931	164
Table VII. Specie Movement to and from China, 1912-1931	166
Table VIII. Tonnage of Vessels Under Principal Flags Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries, 1912-1931	167
Table IX. Exchange Rates, 1912-1931	168
Table X. Net Value of Sino-Japanese Trade, 1912-1931	169
Table XI. Index Numbers of Sino-Japanese Trade, 1912-1931	170
Table XII. Net Value of Sino-Japanese Trade Converted into Gold Dollars and Gold Units, 1912-1931	171
Table XIII. Value of Commodity Imports from Japan Classified, 1912-1931	172
Table XIV. Value of Commodity Exports to Japan Classified, 1912-1931	178
Table XV. Percentage of Commodity Imports from Japan by Groups, 1912-1931	184
A. Percentage of Total Imports from Japan	
B. Percentage of Total Imports of Respective Groups	
Table XVI. Percentage of Commodity Exports to Japan by Groups, 1912-1931	186
A. Percentage of Total Exports to Japan	
B. Percentage of Total Exports of Respective Groups	
Table XVII. Value of Commodity Imports from and Exports to Japan Classified, 1912, 1927-1931	188
Table XVIII. Principal Commodities Imported from Japan, 1912-1931	191
Table XIX. Principal Commodities Exported to Japan, 1912-1921	192
Table XX. Relative Positions of Principal Commodities Imported from Japan, 1912-1931	193
Table XXI. Relative Positions of Principal Commodities Exported to Japan, 1912-1931	194
Table XXII. Value of Foreign Trade of Japan, 1912-1931	195
Table XXIII. Distribution of Foreign Trade of Japan by Countries, 1926-1931	196
A. Imports	
B. Exports	
Table XXIV. Distribution of Foreign Trade of Japan by Ports, 1926-1931	198
Table XXV. Foreign Trade of Japan by Commodity Divisions, 1926-1931	199
A. Imports	
B. Exports	
Table XXVI. Principal Commodity Imports of Japan and Source, 1929-1931	200
Table XXVII. Principal Commodity Exports of Japan and Destination, 1929-1931	204
Table XXVIII. Value of Japan's Trade with China, 1912-1931	208

	PAGE
Table XXIX. Monthly Value of Japan's Trade with China, 1926-1931 - - -	209
A. Monthly Value	
B. Seasonal Fluctuations	
Table XXX. Japan's Principal Imports from China, 1926-1931 - - -	212
Table XXXI. Japan's Principal Exports to China, 1926-1931 - - -	213
Table XXXII. Specie Movement to and from Japan, 1912-1931 - - -	214
III. EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON CHARTS AND TABLES - - -	219
A. On Charts - - -	219
B. On Tables - - -	220

APPENDIX

Table I. Value of Japan's Foreign Trade and Her Trade with China, 1868-1931 - -	1
Table II. Value of Import Trade of China by Classes of Commodities, 1912-1931 -	3
Table III. Value of Export Trade of China by Classes of Commodities, 1912-1921 -	9
Table IV. Imports from Japan by Commodities, 1912-1931 - - -	15
Table V. Exports to Japan by Commodities, 1912-1931 - - -	54
Table VI. Classification of Commodities Imported - - -	76
Table VII. Classification of Commodities Exported - - -	89
Table VIII. Value of Commodity Imports from Japan by Groups, Jan.-Sept., 1932 -	100
Table IX. Value of Commodity Exports to Japan by Groups, Jan.-Sept., 1932 -	106