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## JAPANESE TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Present and Future

By

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## CHAPTER XVI

THE COTTON INDUSTRY(2) Sources of Raw Cotton

No cotton is grown in Japan except in small quantities in Chosen, and raw cotton is imported mainly from the United States, British India, Egypt, China and several other sources. Up to 1926, Indian cotton was imported in far greater volume than American, but, with the progress of rationalization, the consumption of American cotton greatly increased. On account of the poor crop of Indian cotton in 1932, the importation of American cotton nearly doubled, and although there was a decline in later years, American cotton continued to lead. Imports of Chinese cotton reached the peak in 1931, but declined in later years, while the importation of Egyptian cotton continued to advance, reflecting an improvement in the quality of the cotton goods produced.

The augmentation of raw cotton imports during the past five years from 1930 to 1934 was more than 40%, the total quantity in 1934 being 13,554,000 piculs valued at ¥731,424,000. Of the total imports, American cotton accounted for 47.9%, Indian for 42.7%, Egyptian for 4.1%, Chinese for 2.4% and others for 2.9%. These imports constituted respectively 14% of the American, 40% of the



British Indian, about 6% of the Egyptian, 4% of the Chinese, and 2% of other countries' production. The aggregate total represented nearly 15% of the world raw cotton production. In particular, Japanese imports of American and Indian raw cotton rank first on the list of cotton exported from those countries.

TABLE 175

Imports of Raw Cotton  
(in 1,000 piculs)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
American	3883.5	5321.0	9101.7	7434.9	6486.7	5758.4
Indian	4725.4	4808.3	2739.8	3977.3	5792.4	5211.0
Egyptian	182.6	287.2	330.4	280.5	549.6	536.9
Chinese	702.8	713.2	531.6	569.1	330.6	427.4
Other cotton	78.8	27.2	36.7	227.5	395.5	349.9
TOTAL	9573.2	11156.8	12740.2	12489.2	13554.9	12283.7

The most noteworthy feature in recent raw cotton importation is the increase from miscellaneous sources which advanced from 27,232 piculs in 1931 to 349,943 piculs in 1935. This development was occasioned by the desirability of correcting the one-sided trade balance with the Near East, Africa, South America, etc.

In view of the impossibility of producing raw cotton in Japan proper, it has been the policy, stimulated by the threat of economic sanctions from the League of Nations at the time of the Manchurian incident, to develop cotton growing in Chosen and Manchoukuo. In Chosen, an area of 500,000 cho is to be planted during 20 years, beginning from 1933, and in Manchoukuo, the Association of Manchurian Cotton Growers



is planning to produce 130 million kin of raw cotton on 300,000 cho of land during 20 years. These plans are making steady progress.

However, the combined production in these territories will only reach 300 million kin (equivalent to 800,000 bales of 500 lbs. of American cotton) which would be 25% of the present consumption. Production in China is already about 2,500,000 bales annually and could be easily augmented, as raw cotton can be grown practically everywhere in that country. If cultivation methods and the quality of seed in China are improved, Chinese cotton could fully supply future Japanese requirements. This is the reason why the advocates of economic co-operation between China and Japan often stress the importance of agriculture. The Chinese Government pay much attention to the improvement of seed and the training of agricultural instructors for the cotton regions, but in view of the disturbed condition of the country, quick results cannot be expected.

Excerpt from pages 236-237.



三菱経済研究所編

日本貿易と産業の現在及将来 (一九三六年)

第十六章 綿業

オニ節 原棉の供給源

棉花は朝鮮に僅かばかり見受ける外日本には栽培せられず原棉は主として合衆国、英領印度、エジプト、支那其他の国から輸入せられる。一九三六年までは印棉は米棉よりも遙かに多く輸入せられて居たが産業合理化の進展に伴って米棉の消費が大に増加した。一九三二年の印棉凶作の後米棉の輸入は殆んど倍加し、其後数年間に多少の減少は示したが依然として首位を占め續けた。支那棉の輸入は一九三二年絶頂に達したが其後数年間に減少し、エジプト棉の輸入は生産せられた綿製品の高自改善を反映して引續き騰勢を續けた。

一九三〇年から三四年に至る過去五年間の原棉輸入増加は四割以上より一九三四年に於ける總額は三、五五四、〇〇〇ピカル、金額にして七三、四三四、〇〇〇円を算した。其中米棉は四七、九〇〇、〇〇〇ピカル、エジプト棉四、一〇〇、〇〇〇ピカル、支那棉二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇ピカル、英領印度産棉量の四〇%、エジプト産棉量の八%、支那産棉量の四%、其他諸国産棉量の二%に當り居る。



Doc Doc 715-6

此總量の全産界産棉量の殆んど一五%を示し、殊に日本  
の米棉、印棉輸入量の之等内国産棉花輸去先の首位  
を占めて居る。

第一七五表 原棉輸入量 (單位千ピクル)

	一九三〇年	一九三一年	一九三二年	一九三三年	一九三四年	一九三五年
米棉	三六三・五	五三三・〇	九〇・七	七四三・九	六四六・七	五七五・八
印度棉	四七五・四	四八八・三	三三六・八	三九七・三	五七九・四	五三二・〇
エジプト棉	一八二・六	二八七・二	三三〇・四	二八〇・五	五四九・六	五三三・九
支那棉	七〇・八	七三・二	五二・六	五六・一	三三〇・六	四三七・四
其他諸国棉	七六・八	二七・二	二六・七	三三・五	三九五・五	三四九・九
合計	九五七・三	一三五六・八	一七四〇・三	三三〇九・二	三三五四九・二	三二八三・七

最近の原棉輸入に於て最も顯著なる特色は「其他諸国」からの輸入が一九三一年の二七・三ピクルから一九三五年の二四九・九ピクルへと増加して居る点に在る。此  
外は近東諸国、アフリカ、南米、其他の「才的貿易」状況を是正せん各に起つたことである。

日本内地に於て原棉を生産し得ないことを考慮し、満洲事変後、吾々国際聯盟から経済制裁を以て脅かされたことにより、朝鮮に於ては、朝鮮及滿洲に於ける棉花栽培を促進せしめ、三三三以後五年間に五〇万疋を植附けることになり、居り、滿洲国に於ては、滿洲棉花栽培

No 2



培協会の今後五年間に耕作面積三〇万町歩、  
産棉高一億三千万斤を計画して居る。之等の計  
画は堅実に進展して居る。

然し之等の地方の産棉高を合口しても僅かに三億  
万斤(米棉五〇封度入八〇万袋に当る)現在消費高  
の二五%に過ぎない。支那に於ける生産は既に年産  
二五〇万袋に上り、實際上国内到る処に栽培出来るの  
下、容易に増加させることが出来ぬ。若し支那に於ける  
栽培法と種子の品質とが改良せられたらば支那  
産の棉花は將來に於ける日本の需要を充分満  
たすことが出来るであらう。このことは日支経済協  
力を主唱する者が屢々農業の上里要性を強調  
する理由である。支那政府は種子の改良と棉花  
栽培地方に於ける農業教育の訓練とに多くの  
注意を拂つては居るが、同国の混乱した状態を  
考ふれば急速な結果は期待出来ない。

(二三六頁乃至二三七頁抜粋)