

JAPANESE TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Present and Future

by

MITSUBISHI ECONOMIC RESEARCH BUREAU
1936

MINING INDUSTRY

(3) Scrap. Scrap iron and steel consumed in 1934 totalled 2,540,000 tons, representing a twofold increase over 1929. The ratio of consumption of pig iron to scrap by the Japan Steel Manufacturing Company in 1934 was reported as 60% to 40%, and by other steel producers as 30% to 70% in the average.

About 56% of the total requirements of scrap is imported. The United States is the chief source, supplying nearly 70% of the total imports in 1934. Other sources are British India, Great Britain, Australia, the Netherlands West Indies and Canada.

PRODUCTION. Prior to 1913, production of iron and steel was carried on chiefly by the Yawata Iron and Steel Works owned by the Government, private enterprises being on a small scale. The total annual output of pig iron and steel products at that time was only 240,000 tons and 255,000 tons respectively. The World War rapidly increased the number of large and small works, and in 1918 the total output, including Chosen, had increased to 630,000 tons of pig iron and 540,000 tons of steel products. Although in the post-war years, the industry was faced with a rapid decline in prices and the consequent necessity of readjustment, production continued to advance steadily to 1,240,000 tons and 2,000,000 tons respectively by 1929.

TABLE 139

Output of Iron, Steel and Steel Products
(in 1,000 metric tons)

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Pig Iron						
Japan proper	1,037	1,162	917	1,011	1,424	1,728
Chosen	154	151	147	162	161	211
Total	1,241	1,312	1,065	1,173	1,585	1,939
Ferro-alloy	25	26	17	26	33	44
Raw steel	2,241	2,248	1,850	2,352	3,133	3,614
Finished steel						
Rolled products						
Bars	634	464	467	563	774	778
Shapes	256	251	203	252	331	430
Thin plates under 0.7 m/m	174	214	252	257	271	325
Thick plates	352	334	280	316	476	624
Pipes & tubes	78	88	63	96	117	137
Rails & fish plates	271	290	110	234	272	368
Wire-rods	63	122	177	215	285	348
Tin-plate	18	22	27	34	36	61
Other Products	26	32	22	37	53	64
Total	1,928	1,837	1,602	2,010	2,616	3,114
Forgings	38	27	17	32	64	71
Steel castings	49	39	31	43	63	80
Special steels	19	18	14	28	49	58
GRAND TOTAL	2,034	1,921	1,663	2,113	2,792	3,344

The annual production capacity of pig iron approximated 2,030,000 tons at the end of 1933, comprising 20 furnaces of a daily capacity of over 100 tons. The annual production capacity of raw steel was about 3,250,000 tons by 116 open-hearths. In 1934, seven steel furnaces of the open-hearth type, and 21 rolling mills of an annual production capacity of 180,000 and 400,000 tons respectively were newly erected.

JAPAN

7 XI 34

Future expansion programmes include the installation of three more blast furnaces, 15 open-hearth furnaces and 43 rolling mills, capable of an annual output of 530,000 and 480,000 tons respectively.

IRON AND STEEL CONSUMPTION. Production in Japan proper was able to meet only 48% of pig iron and 34% of steel products required prior to the World War. In 1934, these percentages had been advanced to 69% and 105%, respectively, and to 76% and 101% for the whole Japanese Empire. About 24%, or approximately 620,000 tons, of the total consumption of pig iron was imported from Manchoukuo and British India.

TABLE 140

Demand and Supply of Pig Iron and Finished Steel
(in 1,000 metric tons)

	<u>Pig Iron</u>		<u>Finished Steel</u>	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Production	1,585	1,939	2,792	3,344
Imports	648	623	403	374
Total Supply	2,233	2,562	3,193	3,718
Exports	--	--	268	401
Consumption	2,233	2,562	2,925	3,317

The situation is somewhat more favourable in finished steel. In 1934, domestic production advanced to 101% of the total demand, showing that the country, as a whole, has now reached the stage of self-sufficiency.

The production of steel bars has increased greatly since 1932, reaching 750,000 tons in 1934. Imports have diminished to about 40,000 tons, while exports have shown some development. The output of rolled shapes has also improved considerably in recent years, and in 1934 totalled 430,000 tons, as against imports of 30,000 tons. The manufacture of rails has shown the greatest development, due to the growing demand from Manchoukuo. With the exception of special rails, imports have practically ceased, while exports approximate 100,000 tons and occupy the foremost place among exports of steel products. The output of wire-rods totalled 350,000 tons in 1934, and imports only about 30,000 tons. There has been a marked advance in the export of finished wire products.

The output increase of tin-plates and galvanized plates has been notable. Even during the years of depression, production of the former showed no decline, and in 1934 rose to 60,000 tons, this total, however, being still insufficient to meet the growing demand. Imports, not including the large quantities stored in bonded warehouses, reached approximately 90,000 tons. On the other hand, the production of galvanized plates exceeds the home demand. Imports of thick and medium plates totalled 70,000 tons in the same year, in spite of increased home production.

The output of tubes and pipes in 1934 reached 140,000 tons, imports 15,000 tons and exports 50,000 tons. Due to the wide range which makes production unremunerative, hoops are mostly imported, in 1934 to the extent of approximately 80,000 tons.

Production of forgings and castings is now more than sufficient to satisfy the domestic demand, and there has been some development in exports. The demand for special steel products is increasing on account of naval and military requirements, consumption in 1934 amounting to 64,000 tons, and domestic output to 58,000 tons.

PRICE CONDITIONS AND INDUSTRIAL PROFITING. The price policy adopted in recent years has been to follow the trend of import quotations, and to maintain market prices at a level which allowed a margin of profit, but checked the inflow of foreign products. With the intensification of the economic depression after the close of 1929, this policy failed to halt the decline of prices which went below the cost of production.

As will be seen below, the economic recovery, which set in at the beginning of 1932, led to a sharp advance in quotations and favourably affected the financial status of iron and steel works.

Excerpt from
Pages 201-204

韓護書證(七五)=

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一九三九年(昭和十四年)
三菱經濟研究所=信

日本の貿易及產業、現在及將來

鉛葉

(13) 肩鉄

一九三四年(昭和九年) 二月十五日 肩鉄及銅鉄

總計二百五十四千噸

一九三九年(昭和十四年) 二月十五日 比

二倍、增加七千噸

一九三四年(昭和九年) 二月十五日 比

肩鉄及銅鉄消費比率は 日本銅鉄

製造會社於此六〇%乃至四〇%、其他

銅鐵製造會社於此平均三〇%乃至七〇%

上報告せしもの如き

②

屑鉄、總需要量、約五六%で輸入せしも

合衆國が其の主たる源泉である。

一九三四年度(昭和九年) 総輸入量、約七〇%を供給した。

他に 英領紅印、英國、澳洲、蘭領東印度

皮カタリ等も輸入された。

生産

一九三四年度(昭和九年) 鉄皮、銅鉄、生産量

国有、人情、製鉄所、小规模、行はる。

他、私有、製鉄所、小規模、行はる。

之、當時、銳鉄及銅鉄製品、總生産量高

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(4)

139表

鐵 銅鈦及鋼鐵製品の生産量
(4年平均算定)

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
鐵鈦						
日本本土	1,087	1,162	917	1,011	1,424	1,728
朝鮮	154	151	147	162	161	211
計	1,241	1,312	1,065	1,173	1,585	1,939
鐵合金鈦						
未製鋼鐵	25	26	17	26	33	44
	2,241	2,248	1,850	2,352	3,133	3,814
精銅						
圧延製品						
棒	684	484	467	568	774	778
型銅	256	251	203	252	331	430

(5)

薄延金 (0.7~1以卜)	174	214	252	257	271	325
厚延金	352	334	280	316	476	624
銅管	78	88	63	96	117	137
夾板						
軌條及 軌條組 (金枝)	271	290	110	234	272	368
71中口T	68	122	177	215	285	348
71牛板	18	22	27	34	36	61
其他製品	26	32	22	37	53	64
計	1,928	1,837	1,602	2,010	2,616	3,114

鍛造	38	27	17	32	64	51
鋁型鑄造	49	39	31	43	63	80
特殊銅鐵	19	18	14	28	49	58
統計	2,034	1,921	1,613	2,113	2,792	3,344

(6)

銑鉄，年產能力 12 三
三 年末 1/4 日產

(昭和 11)

日產

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爐 鋼 爐 二 1/4 吨

1/4 年

(昭和 9)

鐵器 二 1/4 吨
平爐型銅鑄
爐 七台

皮 年產

大 3 噸
皮 4 3 噸
能力 有
爐 二 1/4 吨

壓延工場

新 設 也 1/4 吨

牌木 桁 3 斗
畫 1/4 各年產

皮 4 3 噸
能力 有

衡 丸
爐 1/4 吨

壓延工場

十五呎 平爐型
熔鑄爐 三 1/4 吨

增設 有

日產

小 1/4 吨

(1)

鐵皮銅鉄，消費高

大英英_{1/2}1/2

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~~生土~~
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英_{1/2}1/2
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(8)

銠鉄及精銅之需量供給
(4 朱暨單位)

	銠鉄		精銅	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
生產	1,585	1,939	2,192	3,344
輸入	648	623	403	374
總供給量	2,233	2,562	3,193	3,718
輸出	--	--	268	401
消費量	2,233	2,562	2,925	3,317

140 表

(8)

銻銦及精銅之需量供給
(4年總單位)

	銻銦	精銅		
生產	1933 1,585	1934 1,939	1933 2,192	1934 3,344
輸入	648	623	403	374
總供給量	2,233	2,562	3,193	3,718
輸出	--	--	268	401
消費量	2,233	2,562	2,925	3,317

(2)

精銅、方鉛、方銅の貿易状況は次のとおりである。

昭和七年

五三四四年度

日本内生産、總需要高、 -10% と

輸入額、之に占める厚板の割合

到達したことを示すところである。

銅鉄延棒の生産量 五三四年以来大増加

五三四四年度

昭和九年

七八三噸

連合

輸入

11

約四万噸減少したが輸出額幾分増加する

本四百三十

延棒銅

生産量又昌近

非常事態改

良せられ

五三四四年度

輸入

三千噸

統計

四十
三
良せられ

五三四四年度

輸入

三千噸

統計

(10)

需要增大、結果最大の先達正元之會。

特殊のレルを除く輸入は予定上停止

サム輸出十五噸以上
銅鉄製品

中東一位を占めぬ。
ワイヤロッドの生産高は

一五三四年に於ける統計
五百三十噸
ナニ戸ノ生産高は

僅々六三三噸
(昭和九年)
四百三十噸

輸出顯著進歩を示す。

錫板良玉鉛鍍金板、生産高增加

生者一、ホーリーT字未だ爲。
洋浦埠港内

栓板も錫板の生産は
何等減力無

示土支 一九三四年(昭和九年)六月と上昇の令

然し、^{之の總額を以て}其の増大^{するも}需要^は更に^は増大^{する}。

未だ不充分な令考。

輸入は保税仓库

1=貯蔵せし小室 大量^のキ^を含^有す。

33九三組¹⁼達²如³他方五鉛鍍金板

7生産^は国内需要^は凌駕^{する}。

厚板及中形板^の輸入は 国内生産^は増大^{する}

拘る 同年^は於¹計七五組¹⁼72如³

一九三四年¹⁼於¹銅管、生産高^は百三頓¹⁼達²

輸入は一五九頓、輸出^は五三頓¹⁼72如³

~~帶銅~~
種類^は多^く、
生産率^は不^利能^性。
本邦用^は半^分。

(2)

大部分輸入。(昭和九年)

一九三四年十一月

38

公頃

噸

輸入 42 噸。

鍛造と金型鑄造、生産は

現在日本国内

需求数量は充分ある。尙余りあらず状態である。

輸出は廻合車を元通りに42噸。

特殊銅鉄製品は増加する。

陸海軍の

需求は甚しき增大する。

一九三四年十一月

消費量は六三四千噸である。

国内生産は

主に一千噸である。

價格狀況と工業的利潤

價格政策

輸入

近年適用せられた小口
價格政策

(13)

相場の趨勢

從^ム八且^フ義^ミ念^メ帝價^{エイハ}元^{モリ}限界^{アラシキ}水準^{スイジン}基準^{キジン}持^{カサガ}

にあつたが然し

偽^{ウソ}洋^{ヨウ}銅^{ドウ}製品^{セイバン}流入^{リュウル}日本^{ボウポン}止^{スル}本^{ホノ}價^ハ率^レ保^{ホウ}持^{カサガ}素^ソ電^{テレ}子^キ器^キ。悪化^{エクカ}伴^ハ。政策^{セイサツ}は價格^ハ下落^{カタロ}を^シ上^スす。得^ダす。價格^ハ原價^ハ下^{カタ}回^スる。五^ハ三^ミ年^ノ初^ハ頭^タ上^スり^タ。五^ハ二^ニ年^ノ末^ハ以^{ハシ}降^{カタ}り^タ。五^ハ一^イ年^ノ下^{カタ}落^ス。経^キ済^{セイ}復^フ興^キ。相場^ハ銅^{トウ}銹^キ上^ス昇^スせ^ム。銅皮^{トウヒ}

銅鉄工業の財政的

狀況^ハ好^ハ影^ヒ響^ク。抜^ハ車^ハ二^二四^{ヨリ}貰^ム