

民國二十九年

海關中外貿易統計年刊

貿易概論

(附各項比較表)

總稅務司署統計科編印



上海图书馆藏书



A541 212 0015 89388

~~1523709~~

~~1547673~~

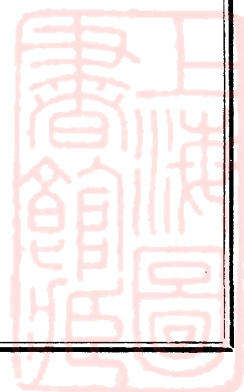
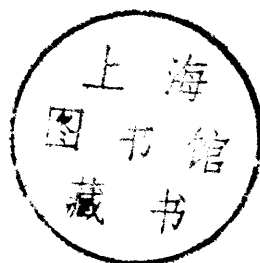


民國二十九年

海關中外貿易統計年刊

貿易概論  
(附各項比較表)

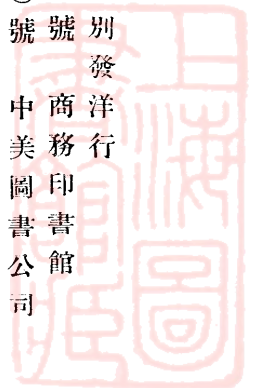
總稅務司署統計科編印



每本定價國幣叁圓

代售處

天津	北平	上海	上海	上海	上海	中國各口海關
東方圖書館	法文圖書館	施高塔路一一號	南京路一六〇號	河南路二一一號	香港新嘉坡	
						別發行
						商務印書館
						中美圖書公司
						內山書店



# 民國二十九年中外貿易概論目錄

## 導言

國際政治及經濟概況

頁數  
一

中日戰事

二四

國內政治及經濟概況

二七

金融狀況

三四

走私情形及緝私概況

四四

稅課

四六

## 中國對外貿易情形

貿易貨值

五三

貿易趨向

六〇

洋貨進口情形

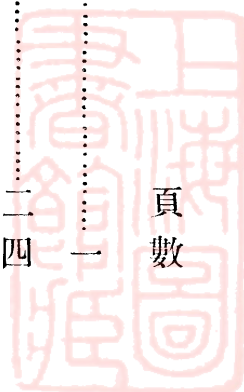
七一

土貨出口情形

八三

金銀移動與外匯狀況

九三



本刊係於本年年終了後，即行出版，故所列各項統計數字，僅以當時所有者爲限。關於詳細數字及貿易詳情，請參閱本署統計科出版之中外貿易統計年刊。該刊共分四卷，卷一上冊爲全年貿易報告，卷一下冊爲進出口貨物國別表，卷二爲進口貨物類編，卷三爲出口貨物類編，卷四爲國內轉口土貨類編，現均在編印中。

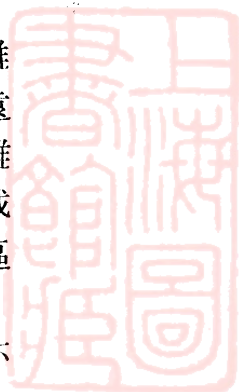


# 民國二十九年海關中外貿易概論

## 導言

### 國際政治及經濟概況

本年世界各處，戰雲瀰漫，各國政治經濟，無不深受影響，雖遠離戰區，亦難倖免，且其蔓延情形，如火燎原，不可嚮邇。回溯易歲伊始，歐戰方在初期，雙方海陸空軍主力，尙未接觸，而中日戰事雖已二載有半，其鄂·桂·粵三省戰場，依然爭奪甚烈，至於蘇芬衝突，亦係如火如荼，並未因氣候酷寒而稍形緩和。及至一月下旬，日美商約屆滿，美國拒絕續訂，是爲美國民衆意向及其政府所抱政策之明顯表示，抑亦攸關國際大局之重要事件也。二月間，美國副國務卿威爾斯，前往歐洲考察實際狀況，遍晤英法德義四國政府當軸，徵詢關於商談和平之意見，以期弭患於無形，不幸毫無具體結果。同月阿爾馬克巡洋艦(Altmark)事件發生，引起英國與璫威之爭，而歐戰最近發展方向，由此稍露端倪。緣有德國輔助巡洋艦阿爾馬克號，在璫威領水中，爲英國海軍登艦搜查，救出英籍俘虜三百餘人。璫威政府以英國破壞其中立，提出抗議，英政府則以璫威允許武裝船隻在其領水以內運輸俘虜，實爲玩忽中立國之責任，而加以駁斥焉。三月十二日，蘇芬息爭，在莫斯科締結和平條約，芬以喀萊里亞海峽全部連同維堡里海港在內一併割與蘇聯，並允其在芬蘭境內享有軍事及商業權利多種。此項和約簽訂之後，法國



人民僉以其政府未能對於芬蘭予以有力援助，以致失敗，羣起責難，影響所及，總理達拉第去職，乃由萊諾重組新閣，以承其乏。四五六三月，歐戰漸形劇烈，範圍益爲擴大，中立各國先後波及。當是時也，德國軍事，勢如破竹，聯軍節節敗退，四月間德軍佔據丹麥並侵入璠威之一部，五月，所有和比魯生堡及法國北方之一部咸遭蹂躪，及至六月，義國向英法宣戰，法國不支，向德乞降，而璠威全境俱落於德軍之手。其經過詳情，另載他節，茲不多贅。

乘西歐干戈擾攘之秋，以求漁人之利者，固不僅義國已也。蘇聯亦乘德國有事於西方之際，於六月間，先向立陶宛致送最後通牒，並向拉脫維亞與愛沙尼亞二國提出照會，要求允許蘇聯軍隊假道其境，並立即改設親蘇政府，厥後並向羅馬尼亞致送通牒，要求割讓貝薩拉比亞省及北布柯維那區域。以上各項要求，經各該國全部予以接受，時至七月，立陶宛拉脫維亞及愛沙尼亞三國國會並一致通過該三國歸併蘇聯，而爲其一部焉。蘇聯兵不血刃，得地千里，並將波羅的海沿岸及各不凍港置諸掌握之中，宜可躊躇滿志。遠東方面，日本亦圖效顰，於協約國失利之時，乘機向英法要求予以便利，俾其封鎖中國之舉，得以如願以償。法國政府允將所有由安南通達中國各運輸路綫（滇越鐵路在內）交由日人管理，嗣於九月間，並將越南東京各飛機場讓與日軍使用。於是日本空軍遂得以此爲根據地，不時轟炸昆明與滇緬公路。英國亦於七月間，將滇緬公路暫予封鎖，不准軍用品運輸。同月貝當領導之法國政府與英國斷絕外交關係，希特勒乘此時機，對英呼



籲和平，詎意立遭拒絕。其在日本，則近衛東山再起，根據一黨制度及獨裁政體，重組新閣。同時美國方面宣布對於出口之汽發油、飛機油及廢金屬加以限制。考之上述日本之舉措，固係傾向軸心國之行爲，彰彰明甚，而美國之限制油鐵出口，則日本所需軍用物品，無法獲取，不啻對於軸心國予以抵制也。八月間，德國宣布對於英國全部封鎖，並施行大規模空襲及加緊潛水艇攻擊，其海空攻勢，甚爲劇烈，直至歲暮，猶未停息，陸地各處，損失綦重，海上船舶，被擊沉者，爲數亦夥。但德國在軍事上所獲利益，無關勝敗之局，且其空軍傷亡亦甚慘重也。同月內，羅馬尼亞瓦解之局，益爲顯著，先以南杜勃魯迦割讓於保加利亞，深冀藉以杜絕其他領土要求，繼因德義匈三國之壓迫，復將北錫爾伐尼亞之大部劃歸匈國。不僅此也，未及歲闌，羅國內部，復起紛爭，此外並有猛烈地震發生，洵可謂天災人禍，交相侵尋也已。

日美兩國政策，互相鑿柄，由來已久，九月以後，益爲顯著，蓋以日本與軸心國沆瀣一氣，對於民主國家殊難融洽，而美國政策，則適得其反，譬之，九月間，美國爲鞏固其國防地位起見，租用西半球英屬島嶼，以爲海空兩軍根據地，並施行徵兵制度，日本則在柏林簽訂三國同盟公約，以示其加入德義軸心之決心。十月間近衛發表之宣言，美人認爲含有挑戰之意，美政府乃答之以訓令遠東美僑儘速撤退回國。及至十一月三十日，日本正式承認汪精衛政府之後，美國乃於二十四小時內宣布貸予重慶中國政府美幣一萬萬元，似屬針鋒相對也。十一月美

國大選結果，羅斯福氏被選連任總統，斯舉攸關國際大局，至重且鉅，年內國際重大事件，當以此爲最要焉。

十月間滇緬公路重予開放，南寧及桂省其他各處日軍亦相繼撤退，中國政府自覺欣慰無疑。

歲暮之際，泰國向越南要求割讓老撾及柬埔寨等地，法國當局予以拒絕，泰國乃以不宣之戰，於十一月間進攻越南，於是泰越爭端以起。

十月以後，義軍迭遭挫折，其進攻希臘，係自十月二十八日發動，越時未幾，卽告潰敗，希軍於擊退義軍之餘，復攻入阿爾巴尼亞，深入其間，攻陷城鎮，俘擄義軍，並截獲軍用品無算。同時英國海上飛機襲擊義艦，在其根據地特蘭多港，將新式巨型義艦，擊沉數艘。十二月間希軍續有進展，佔據阿爾巴尼亞重鎮數處及聖夸蘭泰要港。英軍亦在北非對義突施攻擊，而將義軍逐出於埃境之外，並攻入利比亞，擄獲義軍俘虜甚衆云。

本年國際政治經濟概況，業已略述如上，茲再將各國情形，撮要分叙於次：  
美國 就該國經濟情形而言，上年歲闌之際，異常繁榮，及至本年春季，遽見萎縮，不獨各鋼鐵廠鋼錠產量，一落千丈，卽普通工業之生產情形，亦大見減色。據美國聯邦準備局公佈數字，工業生產指數，於三月杪，由一百二十六落爲一百十二。各項主要商業指數，泰半齊趨下游，而以各工廠雇工人數暨支付工資，鐵路載貨數量，以及建築事業等爲尤甚。差幸對出口貿易，頗有起色，量值



二者，均勝疇昔，出口貨物中，主要者爲棉花·機器·飛機·化學品·鋼鐵產品及其他金屬等。經濟情形不至益趨消沉，賴有此耳。

四五月間，北歐大部均遭德軍佔領，以是英國海軍封鎖範圍，益見廣袤，美國貨品遂無法運往推銷，而德軍迭獲勝利，消息傳來，股票及農產品市場，價格暴落，出口貿易，萎靡不振，市塵震懼，人心浮動，僉恐經濟狀況，勢必益墮深淵。嗣因國會通過議案多起，核准政府動用鉅款，以供國防設施之用，情形遽見好轉，蓋以宏大擴軍計劃，所予商業之鼓勵，以視歐洲市場喪失後所受之影響，固足以補償之而有餘也。故至六月上旬，國內工業，重趨繁榮，舉其著者，如鋼鐵業·紡織業·紙業·飛機製造業及造船業等，無不欣欣向榮。據聯邦準備局發表數字，工業生產指數於六月終升至一百二十一，鋼錠產量指數，上年底爲百分之九十，四月跌爲六十，是月復升爲八十七。而同月之鐵路載貨數量指數，輸出貨物指數，零售貨物指數，尤以汽車零售指數爲最，莫不扶搖直上，足見美國國內經濟，比前確有進步。降及七八月間，此種情形，仍克維持勿替，工業生產數量，迄未下降，工人就業人數，亦見增加，至言建築事業，則以國防計劃實施之故，所簽訂之合同，爲數之鉅，實最近十年來所未有。迨九十月間，更形蓬勃，究其原因，國防計劃加緊進行，以及英國在美採辦之軍需數量，益趨龐大，實有以致之。卽以工業生產指數而論，十月間竟達一百二十七，比諸上年十二月之最高峯一百二十六，尙勝一籌。鋼鐵產量幾及百分之九十五，其他各業，亦均邁進不已。

歲聿云暮，工商各業，不免間有稍遭挫折者，但就大體而論，繁榮情形，固仍方興未艾也。

自一九四零年七月一日起至一九四一年六月底止之會計年度預算案，經羅斯福總統按照向例於本年一月內提交國會審議。計歲出總數，爲八十四萬二千四百萬元，歲入總數爲五十五萬四千八百萬元。其中除一部份由國營事業收回之溢額資本彌補外，預計不敷之數，共達二十一萬七千六百萬元。支出項下內有十八萬萬元係供維持並發展平時國防建設之用。惟以嗣後迭次追加鉅額特別國防預算，故原案數字已難據爲準繩。據財政部長摩根韜氏八月間向國會宣稱，是時估計支出總數爲一百二十萬萬元，收入爲六十四萬萬元，不敷數達五十七萬萬元云。

紐約公開市場上英鎊對美匯率，當以五月間爲最低，僅合三元一角五分，旋經美國各銀行予以協助，於九月間復回升至四元三分，自此以迄年終，無大起伏。

日美商約於本年一月間滿期後迄未續訂，但美國對日之關稅稅率及船鈔，並未予以變更。四月間日本外相發表宣言，對於和屬東印度之現狀，有所申述，（參閱本篇日本節），美國務卿赫爾隨即發表文告，略謂干涉和屬東印度內政或以非和平方法，改變該島現狀，將不僅損害該區之安定和平及安全，且整個太平洋亦將蒙其影響等語。六七月間美政府對於機械工具及國防所需之其他器材，禁止出口，並對於煤油及其產品，飛機用油及廢金屬等之輸出，予以限制。降及九月，即

飛機引擎，與其製造圖樣，以及製造飛機油及四乙基化鉛所用器具，亦不准任意輸出。

澳洲聯邦首任駐美公使凱西氏於三月五日向羅斯福總統呈遞國書，足爲兩國邦交史上闢一新紀元。八月間現行美蘇商約滿期，當即續訂，迨及年終，菲律賓羣島防務，並大加增強，以備不虞。凡此種種均屬太平洋範圍以內事也。

按照中立法美政府指定之交戰區域，於本年四五月間予以擴展。北自斯堪的納維亞半島附近海面，包括亞爾干日爾及摩爾曼斯克二埠在內，中經和比魯生堡諸邦，南迄地中海，均經列爲交戰區域。關於歐洲諸邦在西半球之屬地問題，國務卿赫爾於六月間致國會咨文中，略稱美國政府爲遵守其傳統政策起見，應堅決主張凡歐洲諸邦在西半球之屬地，歐洲各交戰國不得互相轉移或視爲戰利品，並不得爲解決歐局困難之場所云。同月羅斯福總統並任命著名共和黨員諾克斯爲海軍部長，史汀生爲陸軍部長。七月間泛美大會在哈伐那舉行會議，經大會通過宣言，重申西半球各邦民族自決之權，並稱美洲各國對於非美洲國家在西半球屬地主權之轉移，將予以反對，並得有權自衛云。上述宣言，須經美洲二十一國中至少十四國政府批准，方爲有效。大會因又通過哈伐那法案一條規定前項宣言得於未經批准以前，先予施行。此外並議決組織行政委員會，代表簽字各邦。該會旋於七月三十日簽署哈伐那法案後，宣告閉幕。

八月十七日美總統羅斯福與坎拿大首相金氏在蒙頓斯堡會晤，旋於翌日會同宣佈，美坎已議決組織永久聯合委員會，藉以考慮北美洲各項防務問題。九月三日美總統向國會宣稱，英美已成立協定，美國得租用紐芬蘭百爾慕他羣島英屬圭亞那及英屬西印度羣島等處之海空根據地，而以逾服役年齡之驅逐艦五十艘讓渡於英，作為酬報。未幾國務卿赫爾又公開宣稱，此項海空根據地，凡拉丁美洲諸邦，均可利用。同月十四日徵兵案以絕大多數在參眾兩院通過。及至十月，所有海軍及海軍陸戰隊之後備兵士均已徵召入伍，同時並規定凡國防原料及製造品之出售及輸出事宜，應由總統全權管理。十一月間美國總統選舉揭曉，羅斯福重行當選為第三任大總統，副總統為農業部長華萊斯氏。

法國 歲首三月，法國政府對於經濟方面，設施頗為努力。分析言之：（一）與土耳其西班牙及義比諸國，先後簽訂商約。（二）與英國經濟合作，愈見密切。二月間即與英國簽訂協定，規定英國對於某種法國貨品之進口限制，當酌予從寬辦理，足以阻礙二國間商務之各種手續，予以更張，期趨簡易，而關於郵電交通，商旅往來，並予以改進，俾臻便利。迨至三月，英法工業委員會復宣告成立，該會係以制定進出口貿易共同政策及免除無益之商業競爭為宗旨。（三）政府於三月一日公佈命令多起，均以促進生產與提倡節約為目的。關於促進生產方面，則有廉價出售種籽及肥料以及添招女工諸辦法，於農工業頗予相當裨益，而麪包製造所出

品之管理，人民飲食用費予以限制，以及汽油與火酒消費額之節省，則悉為限制消費之舉措也。同時關於計口授糧制，亦已準備實行，而法蘭西銀行所存之金準備重予估值一舉，俾使其與黃金真實市價更為接近，亦經公佈矣。

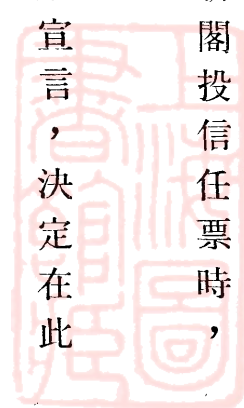
就政治方面而言，易歲伊始，政府對於共產黨以及其他不逞份子之宣傳，取締不遺餘力。一月中旬，下議院以大多數通過政府提案，規定列名共產黨之議員，如不於規定日期以前，將其與蘇聯之關係，宣告脫離，其國會議員資格當予取消，未幾經巴黎法院飭令解散之共產主義團體共有二百四十七所之多。一二月間，著名共產黨領袖馬鐵及陶來斯二人，復經政府明令褫奪法國國籍。降及三月中旬，反共運動益復雷厲風行，計各地市議會共黨議員停止職務者三百人，喪失議席者二千七百七十八人，該黨所辦之新聞紙經勒令停止出版者一百五十九家，解散之工會六百二十所，黨部六百七十五所，參加暴動以至被逮者三千四百餘人，緝獲之反動刊物達數噸之多，私設之無線電經政府沒收者亦有數起。四月上旬，下院議員四十四人因從事非法宣傳被捕，除監禁外並判處罰金及褫奪公權有差。

三月二十日達拉第內閣，因下院投信任票時，社會黨及其他議員拒絕合作，全體辭職。翌日由萊諾組織新閣，內有社會黨員三人參加，另以閣員九人，即內閣總理兼外交部長萊諾，財政部長賴穆爾，國防部長達拉第，海軍部長剛秉基，航空部長埃那克，封鎖部長莫納，軍備部長陶特里，殖民部長芒台爾，內閣協理

兼亞勞兩州事務部長旭丹九人組織戰時內閣。當下院第一次對新閣投信任票時，僅勉獲通過，但萊諾仍主繼續供職。

三月二十八日，協約國最高軍事會舉行會議後公開發表莊嚴宣言，決定在此次戰事中，除彼此同意外，兩國政府，不得自行談判或締結休戰條約或和約云。

五六兩月，法軍慘敗，時局急轉直下。五月十日德軍開始進攻比和及魯生堡。及至十四日已渡末斯河，長驅直入，進犯法境。於是萊諾爲應付時艱計，改組內閣，自兼國防部長，調任達拉第氏爲外交部長，而以芒台爾爲內政部長，另起用具當上將爲內閣協理。總司令甘茂林亦被罷斥而以魏剛將軍代之。未幾典兵柄之將校免職者十五人，悉以年事較青者瓜代。但終莫挽危局，德軍繼續前進，迨五月杪，法國西北部之廣大區域，悉告淪陷。六月五日萊諾重行改組內閣，達拉第下野，所遺外交部長一席改由萊氏自兼。是時法軍陷於苦戰，原冀在索美河及埃納河兩岸阻遏德軍前進之計劃，均告失敗，六月十日，義國復對英法宣戰。法政府於是遷至都爾，及至六月十四日巴黎復被德軍佔領，該城早於事前宣佈爲不設防區域也。越二日萊諾內閣在新行都波爾多辭職。十七日貝當上將組織新閣，以旭丹爲協理，魏剛爲國防部長，並以無線電廣播稱，業已向德政府請求停戰。延至是月二十四日與德義之休戰條約，卒告簽訂，按照該約規定，法境由德軍佔據者，計達五分之三云。





法國與德義之休戰協定，既告簽訂，英法邦交，參商勢所難免。兩國當軸均發表文告，互相責難。英政府則承認特戈爾將軍爲自由法人之領袖，蓋是時特氏方號召法人，在英編練新軍，繼續作戰也。此外爲阻止法海軍落入軸心國掌握起見，英艦隊復在北非默賽爾克俾附近，對法國海軍，施以攻擊，沉其數艘。法政府自七月初卽移至維希辦公，延至是月五日，遂正式宣告與英斷絕外交關係。自是以後，法國對於民主政體之形式，逐漸放棄，而採用獨裁制度。七月十二日經國會大多數通過，貝當上將稱爲國家元首，大權獨攬，將總統及總理之職務，萃於一身，國會原有之實權及勢力，悉被剝奪，嗣後政府不再向國會負責。所有其他機關，亦悉按全能制度，予以改組。原有內閣辭去職務，另由貝當組織新閣，以賴伐爾爲協理，波多恩爲外長，蒲蒂利爲財長，馬凱爲內長，魏剛爲國防部長。據政府發言人宣稱，勞資之間，當另立新關係，而嗣後法人之新生命運動，當以權力秩序服從三者爲準繩，至歷史悠久之對美友誼，仍當維持勿替。佛郎之對外匯價亦當以美元爲根據云。

是時法國當敗衄之餘，政府收拾殘局，殊感棘手。蓋以國內各處，難民麇集，食糧不足，失業驟增，天花傷寒等症，逐漸流行，而被德軍蹂躪之區，則大部居民或遭俘虜，或流亡異地，以致農產委諸隴畝，收穫無人，此其一，運輸問題，一經解決，其他困難，大都可以迎刃而解，但因油類缺乏，汽車交通，業告停

頓，客貨運輸，惟鐵路是賴，而各路歷經兵燹，損失浩大，殊難運用如恆，此其二。淪陷與非淪陷區之間，截然劃分，施政益感不便，地方愈形糜爛，此其三。七八月間，當軸施行各項辦法，以圖補救。例如分配食物制度，嚴厲實施，一也。對於農民放給信用借款，二也。於可能範圍以內，設法遣送難民及復員之軍士歸還故鄉，三也。復興計劃，逐步實行，對於重建橋樑以及補充鐵路設備，尤爲注意，四也。

時至九月，貝當上將復將內閣予以改組，國防部長魏剛將軍時已前往北非，另有任務，改委洪齊格以承其乏，內長馬凱去職，派潘璐登瓜代。樞密院亦予改組，凡參與人民政府之人員，悉被擯斥，他若里昂·土魯斯·馬賽以及各大都市之市議會並飭停止集會，另委專員，以獨裁方法辦理市政。其時駐法德軍之給養費，據九月十五日政府公報發表，每日計需二千萬馬克之鉅，此項新聞發表後，新定糧食分配辦法，卽予施行，而德貨運往法國之進口稅，並大加核減。九月杪，貝當元首指定協理賴伐爾爲其繼承人，嗣於歲闌，復將此項宣言撤銷，賴氏被黜，而協理一缺，亦不再設置，另委佛蘭亭爲外長。

英國 本年首三月，英國財政上之重要舉措，約有數端：(一)英法聯合貸與土耳其英幣四千三百五十萬鎊。(二)財部宣佈四釐半息之三萬五千萬鎊公債，改爲年息二釐。(三)發行三釐息之新國防公債三萬萬鎊，此項公債，人民踴躍認購，竟致不敷分配。總計政府所負債額，歲初共爲十五萬三千五百萬鎊，嗣以稅收激增，

兼之政府開支雖鉅，但較一九三九年度預算數字相去尚遠，故至三月杪政府負債竟降爲十四萬八千九百萬鎊。

本年首四月間英政府對於國民經濟，統制漸形嚴厲，卽如英鎊存款轉移於非居住英國及其自治領殖民地與保護國之人民帳內時，其所受限制變本加厲，一也。所有英國及其殖民地之深水商船，均由航運部徵用，但仍交由各該船公司經營，二也。凡商船之建造及修理，統歸海軍部監督，三也。財部指定美元證券一百七十七種，其持有人應交與英蘭銀行掉換英鎊，四也。政府設立國營商業公司，用以促進英國與巴爾幹半島各國間之貿易，五也。

四月二十三日，時在德軍佔據丹麥與侵畧瑞威之後，英財相提出第二次戰時預算，計一九四零至四一年度，歲出共爲二十六萬六千七百萬鎊，其中戰費佔二十萬萬鎊。歲入方面，租稅收入，共爲十二萬三千四百萬鎊，不足之數，爲十四萬三千三百萬鎊。財部爲補充財源計，除施行財政法令所定辦法外，並創設購買稅，此稅係由註冊批發商代向零售商徵收。此外財相建議對於各公司所發股息，加以限制，並禁止發行紅股，惟此項建議未經採納，而將過分利得稅增爲值百抽百，以資挹注焉。

五月十日首相張伯倫下野，邱吉爾繼任揆席，是時德軍方襲擊比和二國也。邱氏接任伊始，卽表示將以最大努力，堅決進行奮鬪。旋於是月二十二日由上下兩議院於數小時內通過緊急國防授權法，以便動員全國物資。根據此法，政府對

於所有人民勞力及資產得以全權支配，其賦予政府權力之大，考之英國往史，得未曾有。不數日勞工供應局亦告成立，委以徵募訓練供應及調遣勞工以製造軍火之專責。及至六月，政府在財政金融上復施行種種措置，如匯兌統制，益見嚴厲。出口貨物須以外匯或按法定匯率以英鎊償付。英鎊證券之售賣，加以限制。英蘭銀行發鈔限額，由五萬八千萬鎊增至六萬三千萬鎊。財相宣布發行二釐五不定額之新國防公債，任人民隨意認購等，均是也。

以言戰局，夏初之際，德軍頗佔優勢，和比二國軍隊，於五月十四日及二十八日相繼投降。及六月十日，義國又向英法宣戰，聯軍即於是日自璠威北部撤退，於是該國悉落於德軍之手。至六月十七日，法軍亦向德國乞和，而於二十四日對於德義停戰條件予以接受。迨七月五日，法政府因英海軍於沃朗港附近擊沉法國軍艦，深為不滿，宣布與英斷絕國交。聯軍節節失利，影響所及，英倫三島，岌岌可危，有被德軍直接攻擊之虞，以是自六月中旬以迄歲闌，英國乃以全力建設有效防禦工事焉。

七月間政府所施之財政措置，瑩瑩大者，可分數項：（一）將所有各清算銀行及蘇格蘭各銀行之存款，轉存於財政部，作為六個月定期存款，如此政府得獲巨額短期借款，以資應用。（二）下議院議決發行十萬萬鎊戰時新公債。（三）更改管理英鎊與美元之匯兌制度，以便取締英鎊自由買賣市場。七月二十三日財相提出一九四零至四一年修正預算案，其中戰費預算增為二十八萬萬鎊，連同經常預算，共為

三十四萬六千七百萬鎊，普通收入，估計共達十三萬六千萬鎊，不足額爲二十一萬七百萬鎊，較之四月間之預算，戰費增加八萬萬鎊，稅收增一萬二千六百萬鎊，不足額亦增六萬七千四百萬鎊。此項修正預算案，擬定新增稅辦法多種：(一)凡薪工所得稅應由發放機關強制坐扣。(二)購買稅稅率分爲二種：(甲)奢侈品按躉售價值三分之一徵收，(乙)普通貨物按躉售價值六分之一徵收。(三)所得稅標準每鎊增爲八先令六辨士。七月杪，英王下令統制禁運範圍應予擴大，規定所有運往歐洲中立國海口及西屬摩洛哥或摩洛哥之國際共管區域，以及西葡二國所屬大西洋各島之貨物，均須持有英國海軍簽證單或英國出口執照，否則視爲可疑貨物，有被沒收之虞。

八月間，歐洲被侵國家人民，在英編練軍隊，加配武裝，以抗德國者，共有六國之多。其中以波蘭隊規模最大，除擁有鉅額陸軍而外，海空人員亦有數隊，其組織及僱用辦法等，均按英波軍事協定辦理之。在英法國人民亦組織義勇隊，包括陸空軍並人員齊備之軍艦數艘，該隊等在英享有特殊權利，其一切辦法均由其領袖特戈爾與英首相邱吉爾訂有協定，此外捷克和國、瑞威及比國人民亦均在英組織軍隊，惟規模較小耳。

特戈爾將軍領導之自由法國民族運動，於八九兩月，頗見進展，法屬大洋洲、印度及赤道非洲各地，先後響應，前越南總督卡特羅將軍及其他法國重要官員多

人亦願與之攜手。惟九月間企圖在法屬西非洲之達加爾登陸，以期招降一舉，則告失敗。

八月間，英蘭銀行紙幣，禁止運入英國，因該項紙幣當時流通於德軍佔領區者爲數甚夥，故不得不予以阻止也。及至九月，英政府復與西班牙簽立協約，規定所有運往該國之汽油，均應持有英國海軍簽證單，其輸入數量，須以當時消費約數爲標準。同月之內，並由財政部公布，所有在英公司之營業，非經財部批准，概不得移往國外。十月間下議院通過增發戰時公債十萬萬鎊，該項公債，僅足敷支付戰費至一九四一年三月爲止，蓋按十月份統計，英國每日所需戰費，計不下一千四百萬鎊也。

自八月以迄歲闌，德國空軍及潛艇對於英國城鎮及船隻襲擊不已，英國除積極抵抗外，並於十一月間，在北非及地中海向義軍發動有效攻擊，攻守並進，其軍事能力與財源之消耗，當屬至重且鉅。

德國以言德國經濟情形，本年一月四日政府公佈，所有軍需工業及有關戰時經濟之政府各部局，悉歸戈林將軍節制。由各該工業及部局代表，組成戰時經濟委員會，以戈林兼任主席，而以國務卿戈鄂爾副之。

歲首二月，德國運輸工作，備受阻撓，其時多數河流均爲冰凍，航運不便，鐵路交通，則以車輛及路軌失修，以致機車貨車不敷應用，且行車之時，事故迭

出。及至三月，冰雪融解，兼之修路及添購車輛計劃，漸見施行，如自瑞典購置貨車等，於是運輸困難，方告解決。

二月間，德國與俄義二國分別締結商務協定。蘇德商約，規定以大量德國製品交換蘇聯原料。德義協定，則將兩國商業交易，邊境運輸，以及由阿爾都阿地支地方遷往德境居民之財產估價等問題，商洽妥協。三月間德義關於以火車供給義國煤斤問題復成立協約，據當時德方報紙宣稱，經過邊境運往義國之運煤火車，每日將不下六十五列車之多。四月八日德國國家銀行宣佈，將存款利息由四釐減為三釐五毫，未幾其他各銀行，亦均經政府規定，實行強迫減息。

三月十八日，希特勒與墨索里尼，在勃倫納山隘車站晤談。及至四月九日德軍進攻丹麥與璠威，丹國不戰而降，全境盡為德軍佔據，璠威不甘屈服，由聯軍應援，猛烈抵抗，德國海陸軍，損折頗鉅，直至六月十日，始完全陷落。關於德軍在丹璠二國之行動，德外長里賓特洛甫，曾向報界宣稱，聯軍四月八日在璠威領海敷設水雷一舉，實與一八零七年訥爾遜大將之毀滅丹國艦隊無以異，並稱伊曾獲有聯軍企圖佔據璠威瑞典及丹麥三國之充足證據，是故德軍不得不先發制人也云。

久已預期之德軍攻勢，於五月十日在西歐開始發動，對利比及魯生堡三國，同時襲擊，採用新式戰術，不旋踵間，克奏膚功。未及五月杪，即將三國全部佔領，並突破法國色當陣地，深入法境，而後移兵西指，直趨海岸，大批聯軍被困

法國北部，岌岌可危。差幸聯軍撤退有術，大部軍隊竟能於五月三十一日及六月一日自鄧扣克渡海脫險，於是德軍乃以全力進攻巴黎，經索美及埃納河劇戰之後，終於六月十四日攻入法京，閱三日，法勢不支，向德乞降，因而墨索里尼前往慕尼黑會晤希特勒，談商停戰條件。六月二十四日簽訂停戰協定，法國允許德國佔領法國大部，包括巴黎重要工業區及北西兩面海岸全部，直至對英戰事結束為止。

七八月間，德國與希臘·匈牙利·南斯拉夫及瑞士分別簽訂商約。七月間希特勒與義·匈·保加利亞·羅馬尼亞及斯洛伐克各國代表先後在慕尼黑·薩爾斯堡及貝許德斯加登晤談，結果所致，羅馬尼亞頗蒙其殃，除於八月被迫將南杜勃魯迦割與保加利亞外，並於八月三十日，經德·義·羅·匈四國外相在維也納簽訂羅·匈二國爭端公斷條約，規定(一)將北錫爾伐尼亞全部及薩克洛三省劃歸匈國，(二)羅·匈二國承認新劃邊界不得變更，(三)德·義二國擔保羅國所餘領土之完整。

八月間，德國哥尼斯堡及來比錫二地舉行商品賽會。

七月十九日，希特勒向議會發表演說，聲稱英德二國未始無和平之可能，應請英國運用理智與常識加以考慮，此乃對英最後之和平呼籲云。此種試探，立為英國政府發言人哈立伐克斯氏所拒絕。迨八月十七日，德國政府遂致牒中立各國，宣佈全部封鎖英國，自茲以後，對英之空襲及潛艇攻擊，與時俱烈。至八月三



十日，經官方宣佈，德軍陣亡將士三萬九千人，傷十四萬三千人，失蹤二萬四千人。

九月二十七日，德·義·日三國在柏林簽訂三國十年公約，其第三條訂明「倘締約國之一被現時尙未參加歐戰或中日衝突之某一國所攻擊時，締約各國應以政治經濟及軍事力量相互援助」。及至十一月，匈牙利·羅馬尼亞及斯洛伐克三國相繼加入該項三國同盟。

十月間，希特勒在法西邊境享德地方與佛郎哥將軍會晤，十一月蘇聯外交委員長莫洛托夫聘問柏林。

德國國債，截至本年六月三十日止，據其財政部公佈，共達六百萬萬馬克，較之歲初，計增一百九十萬萬馬克。發行之紙幣，據德國國家銀行公佈，共爲一百二十三萬二千萬馬克。估計德國戰時用費，每月當在五十萬萬馬克左右，全年約合英幣四十萬萬鎊。

日本 獻歲之初，日本阿部內閣，以已失人民信仰爲辭，於一月十四日提出辭呈後，米內大將受命繼組新閣，越二日組織完成。其主要閣僚，爲陸相畑俊六，海相吉田善吾，外相有田八郎，內相兒玉秀雄，藏相櫻內幸雄，商相藤原銀次郎，拓相小磯國昭等。新閣大政方針，據稱當集中力量，以謀中國事變之結束，而對於汪精衛行將組織之政府則予以援助，俾可早日解決。其他主要政策：爲（一）調整對於第三國外交關係，（二）不加入歐戰，（三）加強國防及經濟能力云。

米內內閣成立之後，其所處理之棘手問題，主要者共有三起：（一）爲日船淺間丸案，即該船所載德籍乘客二十一名被英艦在東京灣外公海中捕去後所引起之問題。（二）爲日本境內雨澤稀少，兼之煤斤缺乏，因而所需電力，頗感不足。（三）爲議員齋藤隆夫於衆院開會時所作之質問演說中，認爲有言辭失檢之處，以致羣情憤慨。淺間丸案，幸英日兩國以妥協了案，電力案則因雨暘時若，政府對於煤礦給予補助金，俾可擴充而利生產，亦獲順利解決，齋藤案經勸告後該發言人願予收回，並致歉意，遂亦風平浪靜。此爲米內內閣於成立後所處理之重要案件也。

日美商約於本年一月二十六日屆滿後，未經續訂，惟美國政府向對於自無約國進口之貨物，得徵收附加稅百分之十，茲以援用葛蘭特總統時代之先例，對日並未徵收。二月間爲日本立國及皇朝二千六百年紀念，全國慶祝，頗爲熱烈。三月間日本最大之對外貿易商行三井物產會社宣稱，不久即當與三井系之投資公司，三井合名會社合併。其合併之目的，乃爲便於籌添資本，擴展事業，而對於中國市場尤爲注意。同月間日本先後與羅馬尼亞、阿根廷、西班牙諸國締結商約，其與阿根廷訂立之商約，規定兩國每年互相交換之貨物，以值日圓三千萬圓爲限。是月三十日汪精衛所組織之國民政府在南京舉行成立儀式，日本派有特使阿部參加。四月間外相有田向新聞界發表談話，略謂日本與東印度經濟關係，甚爲重要，以是歐戰前途之發展，苟足以影響和屬東印度之現狀，則日本深爲關懷云。美國國務卿隨即發表文告，闡明美國立場，詳見前節，茲不再贅。

日本政府預算案，經第七十五屆國會通過後，連同追加預算在內，歲出總數，共爲九十九萬五千七百萬圓，其中尋常支出項下爲五十四萬九千七百萬圓，臨時軍事費項下爲四十四萬六千萬圓。日本政府爲應付開支計，經國會通過，除增加稅捐與整頓稅制，預計可籌措四十萬萬圓外，並再發行內國公債五十五萬八千萬圓，以資挹注。案日本對於對華戰事，既供億浩繁，而國內並施行大規模之擴充生產計劃，在滿及在華之投資，爲數亦鉅，其預算數字之龐大，殆以此歟。

六月間日本政府對外交涉，頗多成就，試分述之：(一)與泰國簽訂友好條約，規定關於日泰兩國共同利害之事件，當互相商酌並交換情報。(二)關於諾蒙亨一帶「滿洲國」與外蒙古之邊境與蘇聯簽訂劃界協定。(三)關於天津租界之各項爭執問題，與英法兩國成立協定，此項協定係以換文形式行之。(四)法政府允禁止汽車汽油等經由越南運往中國，並准日本派稽查員駐紮越南，就近監視。(五)英國政府允自七月十八日起停止軍火汽油運貨汽車及鐵路材料等，經由緬甸運往中國，惟以三個月爲限。

米內內閣雖於外交方面，不無功績，卒告傾覆，於七月十六日全體辭職。是月二十二日近衛公爵東山再起，重攝國政。新閣主要閣僚爲外相松岡，陸相東條，海相吉田，藏相河田，商相小林，內相安井等。新內閣以樹立大亞細亞洲之「新秩序」爲標榜。爲達到此目的計，主張國內政治機構，應澈底改造，國防應予增強

，而外交政策亦當以適應時局之需要爲依歸。新政治機構旣以一黨運動相號召，於是歷史悠久之政友會民政黨以及其他政黨，均於近衛內閣成立以前，宣告解散矣。

七月杪，寓日英僑十五人因間諜罪被逮，而路透社通信員考克斯在拘禁中不幸隕命。厥後日僑在英國及英屬各處被捕或被逐出境者，亦有多起，兩國關係，頓趨緊張。降及八月間，被捕僑民，大都業已釋放，形勢稍形緩和。

八九兩月，在本年日本外交史上，可稱多事之秋。八月三日日本駐美大使，對美國限制飛機油出口事，正式提出抗議，其所據理由，謂美國此舉，對日影響最甚也。是月十八日，澳洲聯邦公佈任命羅但爵士爲首任駐日公使。二十五日日本政府遣派商相小林爲赴荷屬東印度專使。八月杪日本駐外使節，大加更動，奉召回國之駐外代表，如駐美、駐法、駐土、駐巴西等國大使等，幾及四十人之衆。調整法日兩國在越南與遠東之政治及經濟關係談判，亦於是兩月中，繼續進行，及至九月二十二日，法日協定，卒告簽訂。按照該約規定，日本軍隊得利用越南東京之飛機場等。但該約雖已簽訂，而兩國軍隊事後仍在諒山附近發生衝突，迨衝突停止後，日本與越南法國當局之間，意見仍未一致，頗有違言，足徵此項協定，初未能解決爭端也。九月二十七日，日德義三國代表在德京柏林簽訂軍事經濟同盟，規定於十年之內三國間彼此合作。是爲本年日本外交史上最堪注意之一頁，自不待言。

十月初旬，近衛首相公開宣稱，美國對於三國同盟之意向，如故意不予了解，並以爲對美含有敵意而與三國挑釁，則吾人固磨礪以須，不辭一戰云。十一月間日本內閣情報處發表統一改造程序，適用於中日滿三國。其要點凡三：（一）國家經濟制度澈底予以改組，（二）三國間當組成密切之貿易關係，（三）擴大東亞共榮圈之範圍。及至十一月三十日日本政府正式承認汪精衛組織之政府，並與之簽訂中日兩國基本關係條約。

就經濟方面而言，年內日本政府對於國內經濟統制，益形變本加厲。獻歲伊始，取締囤積牟利之法令，業已修改施行，各項物價，按照該法，均由政府加以管理。嗣則工商業及各種物品之生產分配及消費事宜，亦逐漸置於政府統制之下。二月間國內海陸運輸事業，由政府按照國家總動員法，予以接收，及至次月，凡國內童工，年在十一歲以上者，概須由政府支配管理。時至六月，統制之範圍愈廣，日用必需品亦難獲免，即如糖及火柴二者，須憑分配證，方可購買，而奢侈品之生產及消售，於七月間，亦經政府明令禁止。

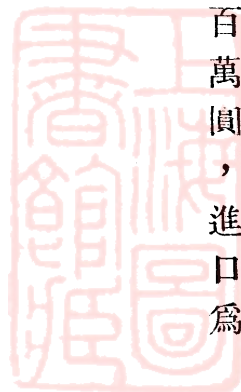
日本國內物價繼漲增高，當軸設法補救，頗獲成效，據朝日新聞所載，生活指數，一月間爲二百三十六，八月中升爲二百五十五，及至十一月復落爲二百四十九。截至本年底止，政府所負債務，內外債合計在內，共爲二百八十二萬五千三百萬圓，較上年計增六十七萬三千三百萬圓。至言貿易情形，據大藏省發表數

字，本年日本出口貨值，截至十一月底止，共達三十六萬一千七百萬圓，進口爲三十三萬二千八百萬圓，出入相較，計出超二萬八千九百萬圓。

## 中日戰事

本年以來，日方對華軍事，係以轟炸重慶並設法切斷中國運輸孔道爲目的，至其佔領區域，較之上年，並未擴大。年內重慶附近，空襲頻仍，自四月以迄年終，從未間斷，竄入之日機，恆在百架以上。成都合川萬縣及蜀省其他城市，亦時遭轟炸，人民傷亡慘重，財產損失浩大，卽如駐重慶之比英德法及蘇聯各大使館亦被殃及，破壞範圍之廣，於茲可見一斑。然中國政府處之泰然，不屈不撓，迄在陪都執行職務如恆也。

本年歲首，主要運輸孔道，仍暢通無阻者有三：一爲以昆明爲終點之滇越鐵路，一爲新闢之滇緬公路，南起臘戍，北達昆明，一爲由蘇聯經迪化以至蘭州及西安之公路。此外自浙屬溫州，閩浙兩省其他各口，香港廣州灣以及越屬東京等處，尙有路線直達內地，惟已居於次要之列矣。滇越鐵路爲法商所經營，於本一月間，迭遭日機猛烈摧殘，經法國駐日大使提出抗議，而日方藉口該路爲中國運輸大批軍械及軍用物品，予以駁斥。（此說法國官方曾予否認，惟日方言之鑿鑿）二月上旬該路橋樑隧道及車輛等，多被炸毀，運輸停頓，日方空襲，亦告中止。閱六週，該路恢復通車，第以橋樑毀損，運輸功能大減，詎意日機復來轟炸，



於是法方重提抗議。六月間法國在歐戰事失利，影響所及，越南總督竟徇日方之請，禁止各項物品，經由越南運往中國，列入禁令內之貨物，種類甚繁。嗣又接受日方要求，於越南直達中國之各交通孔道，允由日方派員監視。自是以後，所有經由越屬東京及廣州灣以達中國之鐵路、公路等，夙爲運輸樞紐者，均非中國所能利用矣。

自政府所需物品經由滇越鐵路運輸者逐漸減少，繼而完全停止以後，滇緬公路之地位，日臻重要，以是政府對於該路，不吝支撥鉅款，鳩工庀材，加以保養，俾得暢通。詎至七月十八日，英政府以歐局多故，帝國本土有受德軍侵襲之虞，遂納日方之請，將該路暫行封鎖，所有軍械、汽油、載重汽車以及鐵路材料等一律禁止轉運，以三月爲期。九月下旬以後，該路及昆明復迭遭日機轟炸，此項日機，係以安南各飛機場爲根據地，蓋按照九月二十二日簽訂之法日協定，日方得利用越屬東京飛機場也。十月十八日該路重行開放，日方轟炸，益形猛烈，橋樑數座，曾被毀損，但該路運輸，非獨毫未減退，抑且與時俱增，降及年終，已爲中國最重要之運輸途徑矣。

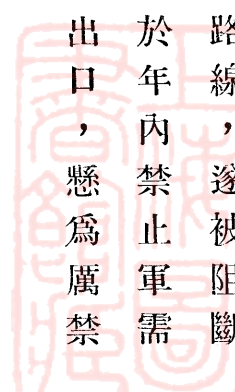
至於中蘇公路，本年春間，以日軍侵入河套佔據五原之故，一度曾受威脅。三月間，五原爲傅作義將軍所部克復而後，局勢又復轉危爲安。日機雖時往蘭州、西安等地投彈轟炸，該路運輸工作，並未因此受有若何影響。

本年六月，日軍進犯香港附近邊境，該處與中國內地之交通路線，遂被阻斷，越時未幾，該地日軍移調他處，運輸亦即恢復。惟香港政府曾於年內禁止軍需物品出口運往內地，至七月間，復將汽油載重汽車及鐵路材料等出口，懸爲厲禁。

七月間日本海軍突將閩浙海岸，加以封鎖，自溫州及其鄰近之非戰區各口以達內地之路線，皆告阻滯，迨至八月復將封鎖線展至閩浙以南，嗣更延長至西南沿海一帶。

年內晉鄂豫南浙贛及粵桂等省，中日兩軍，時有激戰，但均無關全局，其他各省，亦偶有接觸及游擊戰爭而已。其中桂鄂及豫南戰事，以雙方均有大軍參加，較爲激烈。桂省戰事始於本年一月，是時日軍向南寧迤北及東北一帶襲擊，佔據武鳴賓陽兩縣及其他地方，華軍於二月間開始反攻，雙方損失，均極慘重，華軍於苦戰後，卒將淪陷各地，次第收復。厥後迫近南寧，因而佔據該城之日軍及其通海之交通線，大感威脅。入夏以後，該省戰事連續不已，惟不甚劇烈。迨十月間，日軍自南寧退出，延至十一月，盤踞桂省境內之日軍完全撤退。其撤退原因，據其軍事發言人宣稱，日本既在越南獲有軍事上之便利，據守桂省，已無意義可言云。

近年來日軍進襲之所獲，僅於六月間佔領鄂西之沙市與宜昌兩埠，然自華方視之，南寧及桂省南部既告克復，亦足償其所失矣。





## 國內政治及經濟概況

中日戰事遷延不已，戰區與非戰區，農工商業莫不受有影響。全國人民，顛沛流離，徧遭其殃，以是河北省區雖於年內饑饉成災，祇以其他各處亦係艱苦備嘗，竟致不爲世人所重視，良可慨已。本年七月以後，戰事進入第四年，世界輿論，對於中國人民堅苦抗戰，不屈不撓之精神，深致景仰，推崇備至焉。

汪精衛組織之「國民政府」於本年三月三十日在南京宣告成立，汪氏任代理主席，宣佈所有三月三十日以後，各國與重慶政府訂立之條約或協定，概不予以承認。新政權公佈之政綱，共分十項，如對於國內外力求和平，對於友邦之正當權益將予尊重，以及設法調整邦交與施行憲政等均是的也。重慶中央政府於該項新政權設立後，立即向國際聯合會及各國分送照會，聲明江寧組織完全無效，絕對不予承認，並下令通緝汪氏黨羽。同時美國國務卿赫爾宣稱，美國政府深信重慶中國政府，仍爲大多數中國人民所擁護，自應繼續認其爲中國之唯一合法政府也。

中國政府，年內迭請美國停止售予日本軍需材料，並因日機慘炸中國不設防城市，屢向美國呼籲。六月間外交部長爲法國允許日本對於越南之要求，發表聲明，予以譴責。七月間復因英國暫時封鎖滇緬公路，向英提出抗議。

夏季之時，香港政府訓令該島英國婦孺，一律強迫撤退，上海及華北之英國駐軍旋亦離華買棹回國。美國政府繼於十月間，採取類似步驟，由國務院訓令中

國·日本·香港及安南各美領，通告所有在遠東之美僑，除有必要及緊急事務者外，須儘速返國。

十一月三十日日本政府正式承認汪精衛政府，由日本特使阿部與汪氏在南京簽訂所謂基本關係條約，並由臧士毅代表滿洲國簽訂中日滿共同宣言。茲將該項條約及其附件，如「議定書」「了解事項」及「中日滿共同宣言」等，彙錄於次：

「中日兩國基本關係條約」

大中華民國國民政府及日本帝國政府希望兩國互相尊重其本然之特質，於東亞建設以道義為基礎之新秩序之共同理想下，互為善鄰，緊密提携，以確立東亞永久和平，並希望以此為核心，而貢獻全世界全體之和平，為此訂立基本原則，以律兩國間之關係，協定如左：

第一條

兩國政府為永久維持兩國間善鄰友好之關係，應互相尊重其主權及領土，並於政治·經濟·文化等各方面講求互助敦睦之手段。

第二條

兩國政府相約互相撤廢政治·外交·教育·宣傳·交易等事項，足以破壞兩國間好誼之措置及原因，且將來亦禁絕之。

第三條

兩國政府相約對於足以危害兩國安寧及福祉之一切共產主義的破壞工作，共同防衛之。

兩國政府為完成前項目的計，應各在其領域內剷除共產份子及其組織，並對防共有關之情報·宣傳等緊密協力。

日本國為實行兩國共同防衛計，在所要期間內，依據兩國間議定，駐屯所要之軍隊於蒙疆及華北之一定地域。

#### 第四條

兩國政府相約在派遣於中華民國之日本國軍隊，依據別項所定撤退尙未完成之前，對其通治安之維持，緊密協力。在必需維持其通治安之期間內，日本國軍隊之駐屯地域等各項，兩國間協議定之。

#### 第五條

中華民國政府允認日本國基於歷來之慣例，及爲確保兩國共通利益，在所要期間內，依據兩國間議定，得駐留其艦船部隊於中華民國領海內之特定地域。

#### 第六條

兩國政府基於長短相補，有無相通之旨趣，並依照平等互惠之原則，應行兩國間之緊密的經濟提携。

關於華北及蒙疆之特定資源，尤其國防上必要之埋藏資源，中華民國政府允諾兩國緊密協力開發之。關於其他地域內國防上必要之特定資源之開發，中華民國政府應予日本國及日本國臣民以必要之便利。

兩國政府爲復興一般通商，及使兩國間之物資需要便利者合理計，應講求必要之措置。兩國政府對於長江下游地域通商交易之增進，及日本國與華北蒙疆間物資需要之合理化，尤緊密協力。

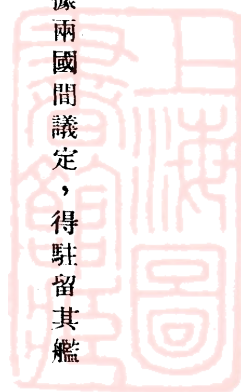
日本國政府對於中華民國之產業·金融·交通·通信等之復興與發達，應以兩國間之協議，對中華民國作必要之援助乃至協力。

#### 第七條

隨本條約所規定之中日新關係之發展，日本國政府應撤廢其在中華民國所享有之治外法權，並交還其租界，而中華民國政府則應開放其領域使日本國臣民得居住營業。

#### 第八條

兩國政府關於爲完成條約之目的所必要之具體事項，再行締結約定。



### 第九條

本條約自簽字之日起實施之。」

#### 「附屬議定書

當本日簽訂關於中華民國日本國間基本關係條約之時，兩國全權委員議定如左：

### 第一條

中華民國政府諒解日本國在中華民國領域內繼續現正從事之戰爭行為之期間內，隨上述戰爭行為之實行，有特殊事態之存在，並諒解日本國為完成上述戰爭行為之目的，取必要之措置。

因對此講求必要之措置，前項特殊事態，縱在戰爭行為繼續中，於不妨礙完成戰爭行為目的範圍任務，須按情勢之推移，根據條約及附屬文書之旨趣調整之。

### 第二條

前中華民國臨時政府・中華民國維新政府等所辦事項，業由中華民國政府繼承，暫維現狀，是以上述事項中之應調整而尚未調整者，應隨事態之所許，依兩國間之協議，根據條約及附屬文書之旨趣，速行調整之。

### 第三條

日本國軍隊除根據本日所簽訂之關於中華民國日本國間基本關係條約，及兩國間之現行約定而駐屯者外，於兩國恢復全面和平，戰爭狀態終了時，開始撤兵，並應保治安確立二年以內撤兵完畢，中華民國政府在本期間內，保障治安之確立。

### 第四條

中華民國政府應補償日本國臣民自事變發生以來在中華民國因事變所受之權利利益之損害，日本國政府並與中華民國政府協力以救濟因事變而生之中華民國難民。



## 第五條

本議定書與條約同時實施之。」

### 「了解事項

中日兩國全權委員間關於附屬議定書了解事項，當本日簽訂關於中華民國日本國間基本關係條約之時，與上述條約附屬議定書第一條及第二條之規定相關聯，兩國全權委員間成立了解如左：

第一、中華民國之各種徵稅機關，現因軍事上之必要，在特異狀態中者，應本尊重中華民國財政獨立之旨趣，速行設法調整之。

第二、現在日本國軍管理中中公營之工廠鑛山及商店，除有敵性者及有軍事上必要等，不得已之特殊情由者外，應依合理之方法，速行講求必要之措置，以移歸華方管理。

第三、中日合辦事業，其固有資產之評價及出資比率等，如需要修正者，根據兩國間議定，講求矯正之措置。

第四、中華民國政府有統制對外貿易之必要時，當自行統制之，但不得與第六條中日經濟提攜之原則相牴觸，又在事變繼續期間中，上述統制應與日方協議之。

第五、關於中華民國交通通信事項之需要調整者，依兩國議定，盡事態所許，速行設法調整之。」

### 「中日滿共同宣言

大中華民國國民政府，大日本帝國政府及滿洲帝國政府，希望三國互相尊重基本之特質，於東亞建設以道義為基礎之新秩序之共同理想下，互為善隣，緊密提攜，俾形成東亞永久和平之軸心，並希望以此為核心，而貢獻於世界全體之和平，為此宣言如左：

(一) 中華民國。日本國及滿洲國互相尊重其主權及領土。

(二) 中華民國。日本國及滿洲國，講求各項必要之一切手段，俾三國間以互惠為基調之一般提攜，尤其善隣友好，共同防共，經濟提攜，得收實效。

(三) 中華民國·日本國及滿洲國根據本宣言之旨趣，速行締結約定。」

上述條約簽訂後，中國政府隨即發表宣言，嚴詞斥責南京政權，而英美兩國亦表示當繼續承認重慶政府為中國唯一之合法政府云。

年內美國貸與中國款項，前後共有三起。首於三月間，貸予美幣二千萬元，次於九月，復貸給二千五百萬元，最後於十二月一日，借予五千萬元，此外並考慮另行放款五千萬元以供維護通貨及平準中美貨幣之用。末次貸款適在汪精衛與阿部簽訂所謂基本關係條約之後，無怪世人謂為美國此舉，不啻為抵制日汪之行動也。以上各項借款，均由美國進出口銀行經手辦理，約定將來以中國所產桐油、錫及銻礦砂償還之。十二月間英國亦繼美國之後，宣佈貸予中國一千萬鎊，其中半數充穩定法幣基金，其餘則供中國購買英鎊集團各國貨物之用。

本年淪陷區內，游擊隊活動不已，而金融方面，亦復困阻重重，但日人對於經濟開發計劃，仍係逐步推進，並未因此而稍息。此種經濟計劃，雖云對於中國民衆，均將有所裨益，顧其目的所在，據其發表之聲明以觀，仍不外欲以中國之經濟與日滿相連繫，而以中國所開發及生產之物品，以濟日滿之不足也。其在華北方面，則假手於華北開發會社以經營之，似已稍獲成效。該會社動用鉅額資金，計合日幣六萬萬圓，其附屬公司共有十八家之多，所有電力、礦產及鐵路事業等，無不受其監督，並由日本前財相指導一切，其重要情形，於茲可見。長江流域則設有華中開發會社，組織與華北同，亦設有附屬公司多處，惟進行成績，尤為



微渺。廣州日軍當局，曾於十月間，將前此攫取之工廠多家交還原主，但電力、水泥、煉糖、釀酒及自來水廠，則依舊把持。至於淪陷區域外商事業，仍因日人對於貿易多方操縱，備受阻撓。

關於非戰區經濟開發情形，戰事期間，詳細資料，殊難獲悉，所得而言者，內地工商各業，雖於萬難之中，仍係迅速推進，成績斐然，一俟時局救平，得窺全豹，當知確有驚人發展。歲闌之際，據外人返滬報告，內地某處，一載以前，僅有小規模紗廠一所，現在設有工廠三十六種，舉凡鍊鋼、鑄鐵、紡紗、造紙、磨電、製粉等廠及電話局，無不畢備。各處所設合作社，亦不下二千餘所，每月所製貨物，約值六百萬元之多。

年內上海事故迭出，政治暗殺案件，時有所聞，如上海市長傅筱庵，法租界公董局董事張嘯林，著名記者張似旭，第一特區地方法院刑庭庭長錢鴻業，白俄僑民委員會主席梅思拉，及法租界公董局法律顧問杜格，均於年內先後被刺殞命。其餘知名之士遇刺而獲倖免者，尚有多起，如公共租界工部局總裁費利溥氏，即其一也。此外傷害綁架案件及帶有政治性質之罷工風潮，亦復屢見不鮮。

本年關於上海公共租界之重要事件，則有下列數端：一為租界當局已與上海特別市政府成立協定，原則上同意雙方合組特警隊，管理原由工部局統治之越界築路，惟此項協定，迄未實行。一為蘇州河迤北地段之管理權，已與日方當局商定交還工部局接管，在該區內另設一新警區，由日人任區長。其他則為將所有前

土地局之檔案卷宗等件移交市長傅筱庵接收。至於駐滬英軍撤退返國後所遺之兩防區，已由各國駐軍長官多數表決，交由美日兩軍分別駐守，旋以日軍長官於此項決定表示異議，故應由美軍駐守之防區，暫由萬國商團代為駐守。至關於法租界者，則為本年六月間向由法國當局管理之徐家匯防區已讓由日軍接防，及十一月間上海第二特區法院交由江寧政府派員接收是。上海市長一職，由汪派重要黨員陳公博接充，已於十一月二十日正式就職矣。

天津方面，日軍當局於本年上半年中仍繼續封鎖英法兩租界，界內居民既感極度不便，且復時遭凌辱。一月間食物運入租界之限制益見嚴密，並於封鎖租界邊境之鐵絲網上加通電流。迨六月間英法日三國協定成立後，是種封鎖始予撤消。上項協定規定兩租界當局須與日軍密切合作，以取締界內之恐怖分子，界內各華籍銀行之存銀應由英日及法日聯合查封，容再訂定解決辦法，但查封之前，須於其中提取值英金十萬鎊之款，交由各國共同保管，以為救災之用。此外則英法租界當局並須允許聯合準備銀行之鈔票在界內流通云。

## 金融狀況

中華民國公庫法，自二十九年一月一日起由政府訓令各機關一律施行，其目的在使政府公款之收納與支出系統，完全劃分，而關於各機關財務支付事宜，悉由中央統一管理，以視昔日之由彼此各自為政者，截然不同，允稱中國財政收支管理制度之重大革新工作也。此外政府復設有遺產稅，自七月一日起始徵收。查



中國開辦直接稅，係自二十五年徵收所得稅始，年來收入逐漸增加，在政府財源上日臻重要。估計本年度直接稅徵收總數，當達七千五百二十四萬元，截至十月底止，其實徵數字，較諸估計額已超過一百二十萬元之譜。政府歲出方面，自以軍事費用最爲大宗，計佔歲出總額百分之五十三，其他支出項目，亦復不少，如建設、交通、教育及文化事業等，共佔百分之十九，其在戰前二十五年度預算內僅佔百分之十耳。年內政府並決定劃撥四萬萬元，專爲貸予農民之用，中國政府一次投資於生產事業之資金，戰事前後，未有若是之鉅者。

政府於本年三月一日公佈發行軍需公債十二億元，定名爲民國二十九年軍需公債，於二十九年三月一日及九月一日各發行六億元，年息六釐，自民國三十二年開始還本，各分二十五年還清，每六個月抽籤還本一次。同時公佈發行二十九年建設金公債，該公債分爲二類，（一）英金公債，定額爲英金一千萬鎊，（二）美金公債，定額爲美金五千萬元，分兩期發行，於民國二十九年五月一日及十一月一日各發行半額，即每期英金五百萬鎊，美金二千五百萬元，年息五釐，其償還辦法與軍需公債同。以上兩項公債之還本付息基金，均由國庫收入項下撥付。連同上述新發公債在內，中國政府自中日戰事發生以至本年歲杪，共計發行內國公債，國幣三十四萬三千萬元，海關金單位一萬萬元，英金二千萬鎊，美金一萬萬元，按法定匯率申算，約合法幣四十三萬七千萬元。回溯民國二十五年間，政府所

負內債，僅有法幣二十七萬九百萬元，英金四百二十萬鎊，美金二百萬元。年內各友邦貸予中國之信用借款，爲數亦鉅，已詳他節，茲不復贅。

本年國內貨幣情形，仍係趨於膨脹之一途。據第三國官方估計，截至本年六月止，中日兩方發行之紙幣，流通各處者，共計五十七萬萬元，約爲戰前三倍，抑且種類繁多。發行之詳細數字如下：中央政府各銀行鈔票四十萬萬元，省立及民營銀行鈔票及第八路軍所發軍用票，共五萬萬元，華北聯合準備銀行鈔票五萬六千萬元，蒙疆銀行鈔票六千萬元，上海華興商業銀行鈔票五百萬元，日本軍用票六萬萬元。據政府公佈，政府四銀行截至本年六月三十日止，共計發行鈔票三十九萬六千二百四十四萬四千二百五元，其現金及外匯準備，共值十九萬一千七百五十二萬六千四十九元，有價證券準備，共值二十萬四千四百六十一萬八千一百五十六元。其發鈔額較諸民國二十六年六月之十四萬七百二十萬二千三百三十四元，計增一倍又百分之八十二。本年前六個月，政府四銀行發鈔額平均每月增加一萬五千萬元，倘後六個月發行額仍不減少，則截至年終，政府銀行發行額當達五十萬萬元之譜。中·中·交·農四行所印鈔票，年內不敷應用，爰經呈准政府，將二十四年十一月間改革幣制時，自各商業銀行收回之舊鈔，權充政府銀行鈔票，重予發行，俾資周轉。

本年戰區與非戰區，交通阻梗，加以兩方面互爲限制，以致就金融上言，全國截然劃爲二大不同區域。其在非戰區之內，因地理所限，形格勢禁，及敵方時

予阻撓，對外貿易，殊多不便，兼之政府對於不必要之進口貨嚴厲限制，故貿易均衡較爲有利。此外該區僅有法幣通行，並無雜鈔混用其間，復有華僑捐款源源而來，每月平均約達五百萬元之多。揆諸此種有利情形，非戰區內法幣價值，似應較戰區爲高，良以戰區以內未有如此優良因素存在也。詎意二區法幣匯價，其起伏趨勢，頗爲一致，並無特殊之處。職此之故，政府爲援助出口商計，乃將中交兩行商匯掛牌價格，自八月一日起，由英金七辨士改爲四辨士半，蓋如此則商匯行市，乃可與當時黑市匯價趨於一致也。此項新訂商匯匯價，對於政府統銷之出口貨物，如桐油·茶·髮及礦產等，並無影響，對於經營其他出口貨物之商家，則嘉惠良多，惟除政府統銷之貨物外，其他出口土貨，在出口貿易總額中，僅佔百分之十五而已。

以言中央銀行掛牌之法定匯價，仍爲英金一先令二辨士半，並無變更。

本年淪陷區域法幣情形，仍與各地戰局同其變化，此外不利之處尙有多種：(一)華北聯準幣及華中與華南之日本軍用票，競爭甚烈。(二)中國不獨未能自歐戰獵取任何利益，反因日用物品必須仰給舶來，以致戰時運費及保險等費增加之後，深受影響。(三)江寧組織設立中央銀行並發行新鈔之謠，甚囂塵上，人心惶惶，法幣連帶蒙其不利。(四)紐約上海二埠情形特殊，英鎊與美元之匯價殊不一致，投機家因利乘便，肆其興風作浪之能事，遂致外匯市場飄搖莫定。有此不利情形，上海法幣黑市匯價，復自去歲水準，益趨下游，無足異也。回憶上年歲闌之際，英

政府頒佈港幣列爲非英鎊國家貨幣之內，兼之香港當局對於貨幣限制益爲嚴厲，以致港方對於外匯大量傾吐，法幣匯價因而放長，計英匯爲四辨士六五六二五，美匯爲七分六五六二五。顧此種匯價，閱時未久，即因華中與華北方面有大批洋貨進口，須以法幣償付，而趨跌落，幸賴中英外匯平準基金予以維持，英匯得停止於四辨士一二五左右。迨本年三月杪，紐約市場英鎊狂落，法幣對美匯價，遂亦隨之同墮深淵，加以平時在英鎊集團國家訂購之貨，竟於斯時轉向美國市場採辦，因而法幣對美匯價，較其對英匯價跌落尤甚。一般投機者流見有機可乘，紛紛吸入英鎊，套換美元，以牟厚利，歷時數週之久，結果所致，平準基金大受虧折，勢不得不加以制止。爰於五月二日停止供給黑市外匯，並於六日由平準基金委員會，在港發表非正式聲明，表示此次停止供給外匯，純爲制止投機活動，並非平準基金有所短少，亦非將對法幣不予維持也。上項停止供給外匯消息傳出後，法幣黑市匯價，立即慘落，英匯降爲三辨士一二五，一時法幣前途，似甚恍惚，乃未及匝月，又轉堅挺，而恢復其原來水準。匯價重趨上游，乃由於歐戰聯軍失利之影響所致。就其直接方面而言，聯軍敗衄後，國外資金頗有逃避來滬者，因而匯市趨鬆。以言間接影響，紐約股票市場因英法軍事失敗，頗受打擊，以致投機若狂之上海股票交易，連帶受挫，其股票投機受有損失者，不得不脫售外匯以資彌補。於是外匯頭寸增多，法幣地位乃見加強。顧此種反感，僅係一時現象，幸在此期間，貿易均衡已較好轉，故除九月間又遭小挫外，直至十二月法幣匯

價尙稱穩定。十二月中旬，江寧組織設立新銀行及發行新鈔之舉，行將實現，影響如何，咸懷疑慮，結果所致，外匯復形疲軟，年終收盤，英匯落爲三辨士半，美匯爲五分半。

年來淪陷區內，法幣所遭各種新幣之阻力甚鉅。其在華北，聯合準備銀行，以日人爲後盾，繼續發行紙幣。此項紙幣，在游擊隊控制之鄉間，雖不予收受，但日軍佔據各城市及各主要交通綫，則視爲唯一通貨也。天津租界法幣與聯準幣並用，而以法幣兌換聯準幣時，上年十二月間，尙須貼水七八分之譜，迨至本年二月則升水百分之二十四，實爲上年水災以來，法幣真實力量之初次表現也。法幣價值提高，實緣其時華北輸入大批麵粉與棉花所致，查此項進口洋貨付價之時，聯合準備銀行並不予以援助，實則該行並非缺乏外匯準備，蓋按其施行之連鎖制規定，每次進口貨物，均須以高出該項進口貨價值十分之一之出口貨以相抵銷，方准進口，是故該行擁有大量外匯準備乃爲衆所公認之事實，不過對於進口商不予通融而已。該行既不准通融，進口商不得已，遂假手津埠各外商銀行以資周轉，甚至普通多由滬埠各行供給，而各該銀行則僅收受法幣，此津埠法幣價值之所以提高也。及至六月，關於天津存銀問題，英日簽訂協定，租界封鎖予以解除，社會輿論咸恐該項協定一經成立，日本當局對於租界金融將予統制，於是津市法幣深受影響，自茲以往，與聯準幣兌換時須予貼水。迨六月二十八日，華北當局宣佈匯兌統制，不僅以出口貨爲限，所有自外洋進口及自華中與華南各埠轉口

洋貨，亦須一律按統制章程辦理。以是前此進口商人爲避免手續煩難及連鎖制之不便計，在滬撥付進口貨價辦法不復適用，因而津埠對於上海法幣需要減少，以致法幣對於聯準幣之抵抗能力爲之剝奪。差幸當時法幣餘威猶在，其與聯準幣之比價，相差仍屬無幾，甚而數處商家，直至九月杪，仍係一律收受。該月三十日，天津英租界工部局頒佈嗣後該局所收捐稅，均應以價值最高之當地貨幣繳納。此項規定一經宣佈，其他公私機關相率效顰，結果所致，市面流通之法幣日益稀少，一時似僅爲該埠外商匯兌銀行之記帳單位而已。價值自係一落千丈，十月杪僅按票面七角七分行使。末二月間，仍較聯準幣低降一角之譜。所可異者，以之購買外匯，反較上海法幣爲高，年終二月有時相差竟達英幣八分之三辨士之多，殆亦物稀爲貴之謂歟。

華中與華南日軍佔領區域，日軍以其所發軍用票爲唯一支付工具，截至本年六月底止，其發行額據查共達一萬三十萬一千一百九十五元四角九分，迨十一月間華中發行額估計共達一萬二千五百萬元，華南約有五千萬元，據另一統計，截至六月底止，共達六萬萬元。論其價值，則因行使日久，反而漸形增加，初以之兌換法幣，恆須貼水甚鉅，迨至九月，非獨不必貼水，且得升水五成。十一月內，曾有二週，其升水數目竟達七成之多。推原其故，殆因日人對於上海與內地往來貿易所施統制，漸形嚴厲，有以促之。查華中主要出口貨物中，絲棉二物由日人統制運銷，主要進口貨物中，則有糖油二種列爲專利，而上海商家與內地交易

時，其所訂條件必須有利於日方所定之軍用票代替法幣計劃，方准辦理，否則絕對禁運也。

華興商業銀行，係由前南京維新政府及日商銀行六家支持設立，於上年五月間開幕營業，其發行之紙幣，於本年五月間曾達六百三十八萬六千三百十五元，是為該行發行之最高數額，及至本年歲闌，減為五百六十五萬五千一百二十七元。其流通地點，僅以上海附近及華中一帶之淪陷區域為限。十二月間據報章載稱，該行之紙幣發行權行將撤消云。

粵省之金融紊亂情形，至本年初，益復變本加厲。廣東省銀行發行之一元券，始也商民失其信仰，拒絕行使，繼而勉予收受，價值暴落。此項鈔券既為該省各業交易之唯一媒介，似此情形，金融混亂，自不待言。結果所致，法幣與日本軍用票日見充斥。但商人對於某數銀行及某數年印製之鈔券，須貼水方予收受，理由何在，殊難索解。此外則新廣東銀行，據報資本為一千萬元，在日人扶持之下，已於本年十一月八日在粵垣宣告成立。廣東毫券與法幣之比價，經政府於民國二十六年間規定，法幣每百元合毫券一百四十四元，茲於年內改為法幣七十元合毫券百元。

滬市游資，因通貨數目之增加，與正當商業用途之缺乏，二者交乘，釀成過剩之患。考上年份滬市各銀行匯渝款項，估計共十五萬萬元，本年截至六月止，為六萬萬元，此外據本年五月間調查，投機家因囤積棉紗所凍結之款項，估計亦

達三萬七千五百萬元左右。但滬市游資於一月間仍有五萬萬元之譜。旋香港方面，因投資範圍較上海更見狹隘，所有游資紛向滬市轉移，影響所及，滬市游資益形充斥。資本壅積，運用乏術，乃以股票市場爲尾閘。投機家先小試其端，繼則一般商民亦踴躍參加，因而股票價格，激漲不已，浸與其事業之真實價值，漠不相關。投機之風一發而不可復遏，本埠金融市場，遂感週轉不靈之苦。放款利息，日見激增，持有匯劃款項者，不得不忍痛求現。不意五月間，紐約股市丕變，跌風驟起，上海投機家牽涉甚衆，滬市股價受其影響，同墮深淵，投機之風乃告息止。然估計此次滬市股票價值損失之數，已不下四萬五千萬元矣。自是以後，市場變動，稍入正軌，降及年終，股票價格，始行逐漸恢復。

回憶上年六月二十一日，政府曾以電令規定銀錢業支付存款，每週以五百元爲限，上海銀行業公會聯合準備委員會乃決定放給同業匯劃款項，以資週轉，而由領用行莊提供有價證券，作爲擔保。此項經準備委員會核准之匯劃放款，於上年年終時共達三千五百九十三萬五千元，及至本年七月杪，增至三千八百四十九萬四千五百元，厥後漸趨減少，截至十一月三十日止，計共三千五百二十萬五千九百元，內各行莊已領用之款爲二千四十二萬一千元，所提供之擔保品，共值五千四百六十六萬二千八百七十四元，可見各行莊領用數目，確在擔保品評價百分之七十以內，而與原訂辦法相符。至關於匯劃貼現一事，迭經中央明令禁止。歲初之際，爲阻遏投機狂潮起見，中央曾令飭上海特區法院，凡關於匯劃貼現之訟



案，應拒絕受理。但因投機盛行，需現甚亟，黑市場中，貼現情事，依然如故。匯劃貼現率，按月平均計算，自一月間每千元二十七元，至五月間激增至一百三十五元，嗣因股市慘跌之影響，逐月下落，降至十月，每千元僅爲十三元。匯劃貼現率，自二十七年二月以還，當以此數爲最低。

以言出口貿易，歲初之際，除政府統銷貨物外，其他一切出口土貨，均須按照出口貨物結匯報運辦法辦理。旋於三月間，政府爲節省手續，優惠商民起見，特將原辦法酌予修正，規定應結外匯之出口貨物，嗣後僅以十四類爲限。四月二十七日財政部爲加緊防範法幣被偷運出口計，重訂限制法幣出口辦法。計前往外洋之旅客，每人攜帶法幣最多仍以五百元爲限，其經由陸地邊境前往緬甸及越南者，則祇准攜帶法幣二百元，其由內地攜帶法幣前往戰區者，亦受同樣之限制。自五月二十三日起凡金類及其製成品，不論數量多寡，一律不准旅客攜帶出口，前往國外。八月七日財部復公佈非常時期管理銀行辦法十條，以限制款項由內地匯往沿海各區及阻遏投機爲目的，對於民生日用必需品之放款，取締尤嚴。該項辦法規定，銀行經收存款，應以其普通存款總額之二成，轉存中交農四行之任何一行，此則更堪注意之一點也。

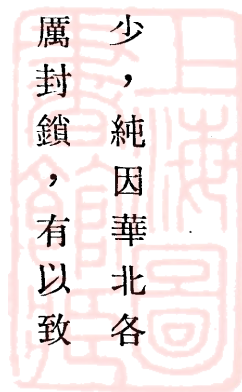
汪精衛組織之南京政府創立一新銀行，名曰中央儲備銀行，業於十二月二十一日宣告成立，據云總行設在南京，另在上海設立分行，將於明年一月六日開幕營業云。

## 走私情形及緝私概況

本年海關緝私工作，就全部論，困難情形，似較往歲稍見減少，純因華北各地，貨物運輸，備遭限制，而沿海一帶，泰半時期，又被日軍嚴厲封鎖，有以致之。惟若干種貨物禁止運輸，以及結售外匯章程之施行等，對於海關緝務，亦足以增加困難。

本年華北各埠，大規模私運尙未多見。日軍當局對於進出口貿易，嚴厲統制，結售外匯章程復於年內實行，但私運之風較前未見猖獗。嗣因滿方當局禁止商運棉布·棉紗等物入境，及豬鬃出境，私販稍形活躍，多由長城各處偷運棉布等出口，復自關外私運豬鬃進口，顧其數量究屬無多，初不能以大規模走私視之也。

上海地方，就海關所管理之貨運而論，私運尙屬無多，至於報關貨物，予以抽換等情弊，仍屬難免。閩浙兩省海岸自被日軍嚴密封鎖後，上海與該兩省各口間之貿易，業已銳減，祇以沿海一帶，島嶼林立，利用民船自滬裝運私貨至各島者，時有所聞。海關方面因緝私巡船，暫行停止巡弋，防杜匪易，爰於浙省沿海各地添設分卡，藉資堵截。閩省境內，亦無大量私運可言，間有自汕頭偷運未稅洋貨至閩南各地者，爲數亦屬甚微。閩境私運，已稱絕跡，推厥原因，約有五端：沿海各口，多被封鎖一也，附近一帶，時有軍事行動二也，省政府已設有機關多處，管理商貨運輸三也，交通梗阻四也，各縣萑苻不靖，盜匪猖獗五也。



本年廈門海關繼續執行職務，潮海粵海兩關亦各照常辦公，但各該地方之緝私工作迄仍無法進行。四月間珠江航線獲得有限制之開放，因之粵海關對於往來省港澳間之航運，復得予以管理。

汕頭九龍沿海一帶之私運貿易，年內時有興替，其消長情形，恆視軍事行動而定。當私運猖獗之際，偷運煤油進口，及鎢砂桐油等前往香港者，爲數殊鉅。九龍方面，私販以武裝抗拒關員搜查情事，更數見不鮮。以是海關緝私工作，備感困難，幸九龍關在石牛灣一帶地方所設分卡，對於維護正常貨運及防杜走私等職務，尙能措置裕如。

本年春初，拱北邊境爲日軍佔據後，該關緝務暫告停頓。瓊海北海兩關轄境，地方秩序，擾攘不甯，商業無從發展，緝務亦鮮重要設施。雷州關所屬廣州灣租借地陸路邊境及附近沿海一帶之情況，則迥不相同。該區內正當商業，及私運貿易，均甚蓬勃，觀於雷州關稅收，暨罰款與充公貨物變價數目，爲數激增，可以概見。廣州灣法國當局雖於本年六月禁止貨物進出，但正式向該關所屬陸地邊境各卡報運進口之各項貨物，爲數迄未稍減，而私運政府統銷及應結外匯之貨物出口者，亦未見減少。澳門與廣州灣間沿海各地航商，每遇有機可乘，輒設法避免封鎖線，利用新關蹊徑，從事貿易，雷州關當局對於此項貿易，立即加以管理，並將私運情事，設法制止，以防其滋蔓難圖也。

滇桂兩省南部，陸地邊境各處，本年實爲多事之秋。龍州關以戰事關係，年內曾三度撤退，加以交通梗阻，及邊境封鎖之故，除自越南東京私運進口之少數棉紗及煤油外，殊鮮貿易可言。上半年間，私運桐油及錫砂出口者，頗爲猖獗。

蒙自關轄區，爲中國主要運輸孔道之一，九月以前，商業情形，極形活躍，自日軍侵入越南後，滇越路之國際鐵橋，卽被破壞，厥後雙方對於貨運又復施行禁令，商業乃告停滯。私販乘內地貨品缺乏物價騰貴之際，冀牟厚利，雖遠以越南爲根據而交通又極不便，（當時公路尙未完成，僅有滇越鐵路爲唯一交通孔道，）亦在所不顧，仍圖一逞。海關雖嚴加防範，但私運煤油進口及桐油出口之事，仍時有所聞。

思茅騰越兩關轄境內，私運殊不多觀，誠以該處人民生活程度較低，除日用必需品外，卽無其他需要，同時又以地處偏僻，與人烟稠密之大都會，相距甚遙，值此運費高昂之際，欲圖大規模從事私運，亦正無利可牟耳。

舉凡海關行政暫告停頓之各戰區內貿易情形，本節概未欄入，卽以長江流域商業而言，除少數經由上海出口者外，其他仍非海關管理所及也。

### 稅課

本年關稅收入，共計國幣四萬七千五百七十四萬九千一百三十四元，以與上年之三萬三千一百三十二萬三千六百四十元相較，計增一萬四千四百四十二萬五

千四百九十四元，合百分之四十四而弱。茲將最近二年各項稅收數目，列表於左，俾資比較：

最近二年各項稅收數目比較表(表內各數以國幣為單位)

項目	年份	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口稅		二三七、六八三、三八四	三四三、五九七、八六九
出口稅		一七、四一五、二八〇	二七、五五二、九六五
轉口稅		四六、六六一、六九九	六三、八一三、九四〇
船鈔		三、六六〇、八三六	三、〇九四、九八〇
救災附加稅		一二、九五一、三九六	一八、八四五、三五九
進出口附加稅		一二、九五一、〇四五	一八、八四四、〇二一
共計		三三一、三二三、六四〇	四七五、七四九、一三四

海關進口稅本年仍以金單位徵收，茲再將去今兩年各關區進口稅金單位數字，列表於下，以資參考：

最近二年各關區所徵進口稅金單位數目表

關別	民國二十八年	二十九年	增減金單位數	增減百分數
津海關(長城各口分卡在內)	二二、六〇五、九二七	二七、六七七、一七八	增 五、〇七一、二五一	增 二二·四三
華北各埠海關(秦玉島至青島，天津除外)	一一、九九〇、一二〇	一三、三三三、四八〇	增 一、三四三、三六〇	增 一一·二〇
長江各埠海關(重慶至鎮江)	一三五、九五一	六〇九、七九八	增 四七三、八四七	增 三四八·五四
江海關	四五、九九〇、二四七	四七、五四二、七九九	增 一、五五二、五五二	增 三·三八
華中沿海各埠海關(蘇州至溫州)	五四六、九一五	九三四、三七三	增 三八七、四五八	增 七〇·八四
粵海關	二七五、九三七	一、三二三、八三七	增 一、〇四七、九〇〇	增 三七九·七六
華南沿海及西江各埠海關(三都澳至北海，廣州除外)	六、五〇一、〇〇六	五、〇九九、五七七	減 一、四〇一、四二九	減 二一·五六
華南陸路邊境各埠海關(龍州至騰越)	五、一一〇、六二二	一、六六九、五六四	減 三、四四一、〇五八	減 六七·三三
共計	九三、一五六、七二五	九八、一九〇、六〇六	增 五、〇三三、八八一	增 五·四〇

就各關所徵進口稅課而論，本年以津海關增加最鉅，其上年所徵數目，因冀省洪水爲災，深受影響也。九龍關次之，增金單位一百七十九萬六千元，合五倍又百分之七十二·四，江海關又次之，增一百五十五萬三千元，合百分之三·三八，餘依次爲膠海關，增一百二十五萬七千元，合百分之十三·六，雷州關增一百六萬九千元，合一倍又百分之四十三。廣州口岸，年內雖未完全開放，而粵海關稅收數目，亦較去歲激增一百四萬八千元，合三倍又百分之七十九·八。

各關進口稅收比上年減少者，首推潮海關，是乃因該埠於年內迄未開放，貿易停頓所致。計較上年約短收金單位二百五十萬元，合百分之九十九·二。其他各關稅收較上年遜色者，爲龍州關減二百四十五萬一千元，合百分之九十二·二，蒙自關減一百二十三萬四千元，合百分之五十八·二，拱北關減一百一萬八千元，合百分之七十四·七，推厥原因，或因附近一帶戰事方在進行，或因封鎖嚴密，致稅收蒙其影響也。

本年各關進口稅，所徵金單位數目，按照納稅時之法定兌換率折合國幣，共爲國幣三萬四千三百五十九萬七千八百六十九元，上年則爲二萬三千七百六十八萬三千三百八十四元。內以關金兌換券或金單位支票繳納者，僅有金單位四百九十四元八角四分，其餘皆係按納稅時之兌換率折合當地貨幣徵收。

出口稅比上年增一千十三萬七千六百八十五元，其中江海關溢收之數約佔六成，津海關約佔三成之譜。

轉口稅收入，突飛猛晉，比上年多國幣一千七百十五萬二千二百四十一元，此固由於物價騰踊所致，而各關於年內紛紛添設分卡，亦不無關係也。上述溢收

數字內，按關別計，以江海關為最鉅，約增九百六十二萬五千元，長沙關次之，計四百四十四萬二千元，重慶關又次之，共二百三十九萬八千元，梧州關第四，亦達一百四萬元。茲將主要各關本年稅收數目以及與上年比較之增減數，列表於左：

民國二十九年主要各關稅收數目與上年數目比較增減表(表內數字以國幣為單位)

關別	民國二十九年稅收數目	與上年比較增減數目	
		增	減
秦王島關	七、四一五、二五二	一、〇六一、八八〇	:
津海關(長城各口分卡在內)	九二、二六八、一四四	二四、六七三、一七八	:
東海關(包括龍口及威海衛二分關在內)	四、八九五、三三五	一五六、五七三	:
膠海關	三五、九四四、五四八	七、四九〇、三六〇	:
重慶關	六、九〇七、八一	三、四三六、八八八	:
長沙關	六、六〇四、七一四	四、七四七、二一四	:
江海關	二七三、一三五、二五六	一〇六、三三七、五四六	:
浙海關	五、六六一、五七四	一、九四一、四三九	:
閩海關	三、一三一、二〇〇	:	一、三五九、七三〇
潮海關	七七、六〇五	:	八、〇五五、四九二
粵海關	六、七〇四、六二三	五、八三七、四七四	:
九龍關	六、八五二、二八三	五、六四六、三八三	:
拱北關	一、五一六、八四四	:	三、二六七、二〇一
梧州關	一、九六八、二〇九	一、三〇五、四三一	:
雷州關	七、八二九、一八一	四、三六八、九三五	:
龍州關	七一〇、七二九	:	六、六一一、五一七
蒙自關	四、六一九、〇三三	:	二、九三〇、七〇五

本年江海關所徵稅課，共計國幣二萬七千三百三十三萬五千二百五十六元，佔全國稅收總額百分之五十七·四一，上年則為百分之五十三·三四。其餘依次為津海關，佔總額百分之十八·九七，膠海關百分之七·五六。

戰區內各關所徵稅課，本年內仍屬無法動用，所有以關稅擔保之債賠各款，各該關應攤數目，仍未匯解。故本年份內關稅項下應撥內外債及賠款之本息，遵照上年政府決定辦法，(參閱上年報告稅課節)均未償付。但戰區外各關對於各該債賠款本息應攤部份，均經按照各該關前月份稅收在全國海關稅收總數內所佔成數，比例攤算，將應攤之款，按月撥交中央銀行總稅務司帳內，專款存儲。茲將本年戰區外各關按照上述辦法攤存款項之數目，列表於左：

債 內		外 債 與 賠 款		債 賠 款 名 稱	攤 存 數 目 (國 幣)
民國十七年金融長期公債(總額四千五百萬元) 民國二十五年統一公債(總額十四萬六千萬) 民國二十五年復興公債(總額三萬四千萬元)		一八九八年英德續借四釐五息金款 民國二年善後五釐借款 庚子賠款		共 計	一、五九四、〇一二·〇四 二、八六〇、二八二·五三 四、四七五、一一八·二四 八、九二九、四一二·八一
共 計					二〇九、九三二·八〇 六、九二七、四一四·六八 一、一八六、三〇七·二五 八、三二三、六五四·七三
總 計					一七、二五三、〇六七·五四



戰區外各關，對於外債及賠款數目，每月均能如數匯解，故上列外債與賠款項下攤存數目，乃戰區外各關應攤之總數。但各該關所收稅款，對於內債應攤部份，時感不足，故上列內債項下攤存數目，較其應攤總數，尚不敷七百三十九萬五千四百二十六元四角九分。除撥付上述應攤各項數目外，所有上年份二十五年統一公債及二十五年復興公債本息基金應攤不敷之數，曾由本年份稅收項下補撥八十萬八千九百七十七元七角七分。

關稅擔保債賠各款，本年到期本息數目，茲據各該款償付時所用貨幣，逐項分列於左：

甲、應以英鎊償還之外債及賠款數目

債 賠 款 名 稱	本年到期應付數目(英鎊)
一八九八年英德續借款	八三七、三二〇鎊
民國二年善後借款	一、五〇一、六五七鎊
庚子賠款：	
英國部分	五九七、五四〇鎊
日本部分	三九四、五九六鎊
和國部分 <small>(一〇、五三九佛樂林、按七、四五又十六分之九折合)</small>	一四、八二六鎊
西班牙部分 <small>(三九、八六二佛郎、按一七六、三八折合)</small>	二二六鎊
葡國部分	一、〇八九鎊
瑞典瑞威部分	七四〇鎊
共 計	三、三四七、九九四鎊

乙、應以美元償付之賠款數目

賠款名稱	本年到期應付數目(美元)
庚子賠款：	
美國部分	一、九二三、三七四元
法國部分	四、〇二八、七九六元
比國部分	四八二、二五九元
共計	六、四三四、四二九元

丙、應以國幣償還之債款數目

內債名稱	本年到期應付數目(國幣)
民國十七年金融長期公債	三、〇〇九、三七五元
民國二十五年統一公債甲種	一六、〇一〇、二五〇元
乙種	一二、一九六、五〇〇元
丙種	二五、五七八、〇〇〇元
丁種	四〇、一九四、〇〇〇元
戊種	一九、〇〇〇、八〇〇元
民國二十五年復興公債	二二、九六七、〇〇〇元
共計	一三八、九五五、九二五元

民國二十年美麥麵粉借款，及民國二十二年美國棉麥借款，本年僅付利息，共計國幣一百四十四萬七千二百八十八元二角六分，已由救災附加稅項下如數撥付，其中國幣一百二十四萬一千七百五十四元六角，係由戰區外各關所收救災附加稅項下撥付，其餘國幣二十萬五千四百六十三元六角六分，則由二十八年年底結存救災附加稅項下補足撥付，蓋因戰區內各關所徵救災附加稅，年內均未匯解也。



本刊所載稅收各表，除將最近數年各項稅收數字，按照關別詳細列明外，其第一表並將民國以來海常各關稅收暨其所擔負之外債賠款與內債數字，分別載列。此外尙載有民國二十七年及二十八年海關稅收總數收支表，以備參考。至民國元年至二十三年止之海常各關稅收總數收支年表，則載於本署二十四年出版之「關稅紀實」內，其二十四年至二十六年之收支年表，復列入二十六年份貿易統計年刊內，一加披閱，不難得之。

### 中國對外貿易情形

貿易貨值 最近五年中國對外貿易淨值，一窺下表，不難得之。

最近五年中國對外貿易貨值比較表(表內各數以國幣百萬元爲單位)

類別	年份				
	民國二十五年	二十六年	二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
進口洋貨淨值	九四一	九五三	八八六	一、三三四	二、〇二七
出口土貨總值	七〇六	八三八	七六三	一、〇二七	一、九七〇
共計	一、六四七	一、七九一	一、六四九	二、三六一	三、九九七

查進口洋貨報關價值，係以金單位計算，而在海關貿易統計中，以進口貨值之金單位數目折合國幣時，向按政府所定之金單位折合率換算，此項折合率，係依法定對英匯價，即每國幣一元合英金一先令二辨士半核計而得。當民國二十五六兩年法定折合率與市價相彷彿，及至最近三年，法定折合率與市價迥乎不同，但進口貨值折合國幣時，仍以政府所定折合率爲標準，以是上表所列最近三年進口貨值之國幣數目，對於國幣之外匯市價繼續跌落情形，初未能計及也。本年政府所定之金單位折合率，爲每金單位一元合國幣二元七角七釐。



共計	華南陸路邊境各埠(龍州至騰越)	華南沿海及西江各埠(三都澳至北海, 廣州除外)	廣州	華中沿海各埠(蘇州至溫州)	
				二十五年	二十六年
二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二
十九十八十七十六十五	十九十八十七十六十五	十九十八十七十六十五	十九十八十七十六十五	十九十八十七十六十五	十九十八十七十六十五
年年年年年年	年年年年年年	年年年年年年	年年年年年年	年年年年年年	年年年年年年
七五三八四一	一四四四	八四九七五	二一三	四一四	四一四
五五二二二	二五六一	三三六〇四	五五九	八八三	八八三
二二二二二	七三三〇	四三三〇六	二六〇	二二二	二二二
一四四一	三三三三	九三三三三	八三三	二二二	二二二
一九七三	四三三三	一〇四三三	一三三	二二二	二二二
二七三三	三三三三	一〇四三三	一三三	二二二	二二二
七三三三	三三三三	一〇四三三	一三三	二二二	二二二
二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二
六五六一	三三三三	五三三三	一四四	二二二	二二二
一〇九九	三三三三	七〇七	四四一	二二二	二二二
二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二
一六二四	三三三三	九七〇	二四四	二二二	二二二
二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二	二二二二二
〇〇〇〇	〇〇〇〇	〇〇〇〇	〇〇〇〇	〇〇〇〇	〇〇〇〇

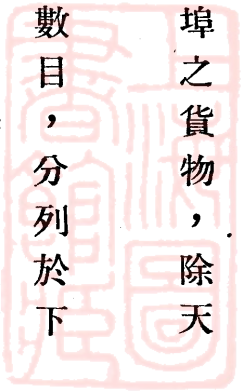
本年天津進口洋貨，較之客歲及已往各年均見激增，純因棉花、麥粉、煤油、人造絲、綢緞及米穀輸入踴躍，有以致之，其中米穀二者，以自安南進口者佔多數。至於由天津、華北其他各埠及上海進口之日本貨物，較諸上年頗有遜色，而各該埠自美國進口之貨物則視昔增加。年內上海進口貿易，欣欣向榮，其由法國及其屬地輸入之貨物，頗有增益，當係越南煤斤與米穀進口甚鉅之故。長江各埠自宜昌沙市於夏季陷落後，僅餘重慶、萬縣及長沙三埠之貿易數字尚列入統計中，該三埠進口洋貨本年亦有進意，內以轉運重慶之貨物為多。廣州自珠江於春季重行局部開放後，進口貨物，漸形繁盛，其中和屬印度所產之糖品及煤油頗為不少，以故和

國在該埠進口貿易中所佔成份，較昔增加。本年英國輸入全國各埠之貨物，除天津上海華中沿海各埠及廣州外，所佔成數，以視客歲均見增多。

茲將戰區及戰區以外各埠去今二年每月進口洋貨總值金單位數目，分列於下，以資比較，並將編製統計時下列各埠列入戰區之日期，分述於后：秦王島·天津·青島·蕪湖·南京·鎮江·上海·蘇州及杭州九埠，均視爲二十六年以前淪陷，龍口及煙台自二十七年二月，威海衛·廈門自五月，九江自八月，廣州·三水·漢口·岳州自十一月，瓊州自二十八年三月，江門自該年四月，汕頭自該年七月列入戰區，宜昌沙市則先後於本年六月及七月陷落。

最近二年戰區與戰區以外各埠每月進口洋貨價值表(表內各數以金單位千元爲單位)

月份	戰區各埠進口貨值總數		戰區以外各埠進口貨值總數	
	二十八年	二十九年	二十八年	二十九年
一	三一、八三五	三五、三九九	三、六八〇	三、〇二三
二	二八、四八九	四〇、二六二	三、一〇七	三、九六九
三	四一、六八八	五〇、七二四	五、七〇四	六、四三九
四	四四、八七九	六七、二九九	六、三〇四	四、八二七
五	四二、四〇三	七二、二七六	一〇、五七八	八、〇九六
六	五六、二五一	六〇、一五六	七、六四〇	六、九〇三
七	四四、一三一	七五、三六五	四、八六八	八、八〇一
八	四九、〇七七	六〇、一四〇	五、三一五	〇、五二二
九	三一、〇一七	五三、三九九	四、二五〇	八、二四八
十	三二、八九三	四〇、七八〇	四、二〇四	七、七〇〇
十一	二六、一七三	四八、五二〇	五、一三六	一、三六三
十二	二八、二七一	四八、五〇八	四、七五二	一、六九三
共計	四七七、〇五七	六五六、〇九〇	六五、五三八	九九、一二四



本年出口土貨，共值國幣十九萬七千六百萬元，較上年之十萬三千萬元，激增百分之九十一強。其中自上海出口者佔多數，計爲百分之六十九·四七，天津不過百分之七·九，青島僅佔百分之五·一五。以言運銷國別，美國爲最大顧客，其收購之數，爲出口總額百分之二十八·六三。其餘依次爲香港，佔百分之十八·六，英國佔百分之九·九六，日本佔百分之六·四，總計出口運銷日本台灣·朝鮮及關東租借地之土貨，共值二萬八千三百萬元，內由上海輸出者，值一萬三千八百萬元，天津輸出者四千五百萬元，華北其他各埠出口者，共值九千六百萬元。本年上海出口土貨，共值十三萬七千二百萬元，其中運銷美國者四萬四千九百萬元，香港者二萬九百萬元，英國者一萬五千四百萬元，英屬印度者八千七百萬元，新嘉坡等處者六千萬元，日本者五千五百萬元，和屬印度者四千七百萬元，關東租借地者四千四百萬元，泰國(卽暹羅)者四千二百萬元，台灣者三千三百萬元。

查本年出口貿易總值，急劇增加，其主要原因，實係國幣匯價跌落，土貨價格昂貴，有以致之，至於出口數量，雖亦有所增益，但以視價值則相去甚遠。試將下表一加披閱可知上海出口貿易，本年恢復殊鉅，內白廠絲一項激增最夥。長江與華中沿海各埠出口土貨，幾於全數運往香港，其由長江各埠出口者，類多以郵包寄遞。廣州出口土貨運往美國者，較昔增多，亦係由於白廠絲與廢絲出口踴





比較。其各埠列入戰區日期，見上文進口貨值表，不再贅述。

最近二年戰區與戰區以外各埠每月出口土貨價值表(表內各數以國幣千元為單位)

茲再將戰區及戰區以外各埠，近二年來逐月出口貨值總數，列表於后，以資

共計	華南陸路邊境各埠(龍州至騰越)	
	二十五年	二十六年
二十五年	七〇六、七九〇、九一五	二八、一七七、三六一
二十六年	七三六、七三九、九一五	四八、一三二、一四一
二十七年	七〇三、七六一、四八五	九六、〇一七、〇六八
二十八年	九〇三、七三一、四六四	七六、〇一七、〇三三
二十九年	九〇三、七三一、四六四	七六、〇一七、〇三三
共計	三三、一六五	八八、九六四

戰區各埠出口貨值總數	戰區以外各埠出口貨值總數	
	二十九年	二十八年
二十九年	一四〇、五八七	一八、三五四
二十八年	八七、九一九	一四、八一七
共計	二二八、五八六	三二、三七一

月份	關別	戰區各埠出口貨值總數		戰區以外各埠出口貨值總數	
		二十九年	二十八年	二十九年	二十八年
一月	一月	四九、四四一	一四〇、五八七	一八、三五四	二〇、八九七
二月	二月	四三、七九五	八七、九一九	一四、八一七	二二、四三八
三月	三月	三九、八三六	九六、三二〇	二八、四九一	三〇、〇七四
四月	四月	四八、〇八二	一一六、六五〇	一七、六九九	二九、九四五
五月	五月	六一、二八六	一八九、一〇八	二二、四九九	三六、四一九
六月	六月	四六、二四四	一四〇、二三一	二二、二四八	二五、六〇三
七月	七月	六二、〇六二	一三七、七四八	一七、八九二	三二、九五四
八月	八月	八五、五九一	一五二、二八八	一五、八一〇	九、四八八
九月	九月	七六、八四七	一六九、二〇六	八、九三八	九、六四六
十月	十月	八七、九二一	一七二、五四八	六、〇八五	七、七五四
十一月	十一月	一〇九、六九九	一五〇、六七一	二四、〇一六	七、一三〇
十二月	十二月	九六、八三八	一七五、四三七	二五、八六八	一五、〇一〇
共計	共計	八〇七、六四二	一、七二八、七一三	二二二、七一七	二四七、三五八



上表所列數字，乃係進出口貨物總值，故與本年十二月份海關進出口貿易統計月報第五表所列之累積數目及百分數，適相脗合，但與該月報第一表所載之洋貨進口淨值及土貨出口淨值數字，未盡相符。至洋貨復出口與土貨復進口數字，原不甚鉅，無關重要也。

英·日·美·法·和德六國，連同各該國屬地對華貿易一併計算在內，在中國對外貿易總額中，約佔百分之九十有奇。茲按貨值多寡為序，將去今兩年各該國及其屬地對華貿易數字，列表於左：

最近二年中國對英·美·日·法·和德六國貿易貨值比較表(貨值以國幣千元為單位)

國別	民國二十年			二十一年		
	進口貨值	出口貨值	共計	進口貨值	出口貨值	共計
英國及其屬地	三三六、三九八	四〇七、四九八	七四三、八九六	五四四、六四六	七九八、〇四六	一、三四二、六九二
美國及其屬地	二一八、三〇四	二四三、七五六	四六二、〇六〇	四四一、四八九	六〇二、五四八	一、〇四四、〇三七
日本及其屬地	四六一、八三一	一二七、六六二	五八九、四九三	五八七、二八〇	二八三、八八二	八七一、一六二
法國及其屬地	四〇、一七二	一二二、九八一	一六三、一五三	一四七、六二七	一四〇、五六三	二八八、一九〇
和國及其屬地	六二、三〇三	二九、三五八	九一、六六一	一一一、〇六三	五二、四一二	一六三、四七五
德國	八七、一六七	四五、〇九七	一三二、二六四	五五、〇三三	四、〇九九	五九、一三二

本年主要各國對華進出口貿易，按貨值總額多寡為序，以美國居首，共達國幣十萬一百萬元，日本第二，計五萬九千二百萬元，香港第三，共五萬一千四百萬元，英國第四，二萬七千八百萬元，英屬印度第五，二萬六千五百萬元，餘依次為安南一萬八千三百萬元，關東租借地一萬八千一百萬元，和屬印度一萬五千六百萬元，澳洲約一萬萬元，泰國(即暹羅)九千一百萬元，新嘉坡等處八千七百萬元。

元，台灣六千九百萬，德國五千九百萬。若再就各國進口貿易所佔百分比數觀之，日爲第一，佔百分之二十二·八一，美國次之，佔百分之二十一·三，英屬印度又次之，佔百分之八·五七，香港更次之，佔百分之七·一九，安南第五，不過百分之六·七六，和屬印度第六，僅百分之五·二六而已。至以出口貿易而論，當推美國執牛耳，計佔中國出口貿易總額百分之二十八·六三，餘依次爲香港，佔百分之十八·六，英國佔百分之九·九六，日本百分之六·四，關東租借地百分之五·三二，英屬印度百分之四·五五。

茲將中國與主要各國之貿易情形，撮要分叙於次，藉覘趨勢。後列各表所載進口貨值，係以金單位爲單位，出口貨值，則以國幣計算。

香港 近二年來中國對香港貿易數字，列表於左：

最近二年中國對香港貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	一四、一二一、二一九	五四、二九三、三九五
出口貨值	二二二、〇九八、六二四	三六七、五〇二、一三一

本年自香港輸入中國之貨物，並無特殊現象，足資紀述。至就出口前往香港之土貨而論，其大部分係轉運他國銷售，固爲衆所周知，惟其最終運銷國別，殊難獲悉。若參考「香港貿易及航業統計」，復以其對於經由港埠轉運或轉船之貨物，不予列入，亦未克完全查悉。茲將最近三年報運香港之主要土貨價值，列表於後，以資比較：

最近三年報運香港土貨價值比較表(表內各數以國幣千元為單位)

貨名	年份		
	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
動物及動物產品	二一、六四八	二三、五五一	二三、二二八
生皮·熟皮·皮貨	四、五三五	一、七八一	四、三七八
魚介·海產品	一、三八八	一、〇五二	二、二三六
荳	五一九	九〇六	二、二七六
鮮菓·乾菓·製菓	三、五八三	三、〇六四	三、八四九
藥材及香料(化學產品不在內)	七、四八四	一、六一六	二一、七六五
油臘	三八、四五九	三三、〇三九	三四、五四〇
子仁	一、七四五	一、九八〇	三、七一六
茶	一七、六七三	一八、一九一	六〇、八八〇
菸草	二、二〇七	一、八一九	二、二六五
榮蔬	五、七四四	四、四五三	七、五一二
其他植物產品	三、六一三	三、九三五	八、一六一
燃料(船用煤在內)	一、九二二	一、二五八	五、三三八
木材·木及木製品	一、三二六	一、二二九	二、〇六六
紙	二、二六八	四、〇九四	八、〇五九
紡織纖維	一、八二六	三、〇一二	六、二六九
紗·線·編織品·針織品	一三、〇一二	一八、一七五	二九、六二三
疋頭	一二、六九二	一八、七七一	三九、六九六
其他紡織品	二、七八二	五、五一一	一三、二九二
礦砂·金屬及金屬製品	八〇、七五四	三五、七六九	三四、九六七
石·泥土·沙及其製品(磁器搪磁器在內)	一、五三八	二、五四四	四、五三〇
化學品·化學產品	二、二六一	三、九四二	九、九八〇
印刷品	二、〇三〇	一、三七一	二、九四三
雜貨(統計號列三一三至三五六號)	九、七八九	一三、九九四	二五、〇〇四
共計	二四三、三九五	二二二、〇九九	三六七、五〇二

美國 本年自美國進口之主要貨物，其價值視上年激增者，有下列各物：計棉花由客歲之金單位一千八十萬元，升為三千四百七十萬元，金屬及礦砂自七百五十萬元，一躍而為二千九百三十萬元，麥粉由一千一百萬元增為一千七百五十萬元，菸草上年僅共九百七十萬元，本年達一千三百六十萬元，化學產品及製藥，飛黃騰達，由一百六十萬元增至五百三十萬元，書籍、地圖、紙及木造紙質亦由一百八十萬元躍為七百三十萬元。進口貨物，比上年減少較鉅者，僅有車輛、船艇暨小麥二項，計前者自一千五十萬元，落為七百八十萬元，後者由五百萬元減至二百四十萬元。

運往美國之土貨，其價值比上年增加者為豬鬃，計自國幣二千六百八十萬元升為七千二百十萬元，白廠絲由七千五百萬元增至一萬八千二百八十萬元，挑花品及非絲製繡花品，由一千六百十萬元躍為三千一百六十萬元，山羊皮、猾皮、羔皮及黃狼皮共為三千六百三十萬元，客歲僅值一千二百八十萬元，花生油計達一千二百九十萬元，上年不過二百四十萬元，桐油扶搖直上，由上年之五十八萬六千元一躍而為一千七百三十萬元。茲將最近二年中國對美進出貨物價值表列於后，以示梗概：

最近二年中國對美國貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	八六、二四九、九八一	一六〇、八七三、九九一
出口貨值	二二五、八七二、八一六	五六五、六六八、五二六

日本 本年運華日貨增加較鉅者，有下列各類：計雜糧及雜糧粉由金單位四百四十萬元增爲一千六百十萬元，魚介海產品自四百三十萬元升爲八百萬元，木材自五百七十萬元增爲一千二百八十萬元，雜貨類亦自一千四十萬元升爲一千四百三十萬元，獨糖類不逮往年，由八百十萬元落爲四百三十萬元。

本年運往日本之土貨，其價值視客歲增加者，當推煤爲翹楚，計自國幣二千二百六十萬元晉爲四千五百七十萬元，餘爲鹽自三百萬元升爲六百七十萬元，棉花由三百七十萬元增至七百二十萬元，芝蔴自一百萬元升爲四百三十萬元，他若棉子餅亦自一百五十萬元升爲四百四十萬元，運往日本之菜子共達三百八十萬元，回顧客歲，祇值五千元耳。惟出口糠麩由二百八十萬元落爲五十萬元。茲將最近二年中國對日本進出口貿易貨值列表於左：

最近二年中國對日本貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	一二六、五五五、七四四	一七二、二五三、一〇二
出口貨值	六六、六二一、一五一	一二六、四〇七、五三〇

英國 本年中國自英輸入之貨物，以視上年，除進口燒碱自金單位五十八萬七千元增爲一百二十萬元，硫酸銹由二百三十萬元退爲八十九萬六千元，以及雜貨價值所增殊鉅外，其他並無特殊情形，足資紀述。以言運往該國之土貨，其較上年增加者，有黃白不分之冰濕蛋，計自國幣三千五百二十萬元升爲六千九百九

十萬元，紡織纖維自一千一百八十萬元晉為三千九百八十萬元，乾蛋白由四百八十萬元增為一千一百二十萬元，未列名動物產品自五百萬元升為一千二十萬元，豬鬃亦自七百五十萬元躍為一千一百七十萬元。桐油邁進不已，竟達七百六十萬元，回顧上年，祇有九十七萬七千元。他若鮮蛋·茶·化學藥劑及雜貨等所增亦鉅。惟蠶豈視上年銳減，而錫錠錫塊客歲尙值二百三十萬元，本年竟付闕如。最近二載中英貿易概況，一窺下表，可以瞭然：

最近二年中國對英國貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	三一、二四二、〇八四	三〇、一四七、五一七
出口貨值	九〇、八六三、三〇四	一九六、七九八、〇七四

英屬印度(緬甸在內) 本年中國自印度(緬甸在內)輸入之新穀·麻袋·米穀·未製本色棉紗等，以價值計，比諸往年，激增殊鉅，惟進口菸葉，則見遜色。就中國運往印度之貨物而論，其較上年增加者，有棉紗，計自去歲之國幣一千二百七十萬元升為二千二百十萬元，粗細斜紋布由五十一萬一千元晉為一千一百三十萬元，礦砂·金屬及金屬製品，欣欣向榮，自三十萬六千元，增為一千七十萬元。其他貨品亦均有所增益，惟不如上列各類所增之鉅耳。茲將最近二年中國對印進出貨物價值列表於左，俾便參考：



最近二年中國對印度(緬甸在內)貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	五一、四五二、四五八	六九、六四九、八六〇
出口貨值	三六、三二九、二三八	一〇九、〇二七、六九九

安南 本年中國自安南輸入之貨物，價值激增，純因越產米穀及煤斤二者，進口踴躍所致。計前者由上年之金單位六百二十萬元升為三千八百六十萬元，後者亦自三百二十萬元晉為五百五十萬元。出口運往安南之錫錠及錫塊，殊形蓬勃，計其價值，以國幣計，自一千五百三十萬元升為二千三百萬元，惟正頭錫砂及純錫等，比諸往歲，價值銳減。茲將最近二年中國對越貿易數字列表於后，以資參考：

最近二年中國對安南貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	一一、五一七、六九七	五一、〇二五、三九七
出口貨值	七一、〇四五、七四六	四五、二二一、七七六

關東租借地 本年中國自關東租借地進口之各項貨物，均見減少。運往該處之土貨，頗有增加，例如動物及動物產品自國幣二百九十萬元升為一千四百八十萬元，茶自二十五萬一千元晉為一千三百三十萬元，雜貨亦自六百六十萬元增為

一千三百十萬元。他若煤斤·礦砂·金屬·金屬製品·紡織品暨其他出口貨物，並趨上游。其較客歲減少者亦有之，如麥粉及菸葉比上年為數銳減。茲將最近二年中國與該處進出口貿易貨值，表列於后，藉觀梗概：

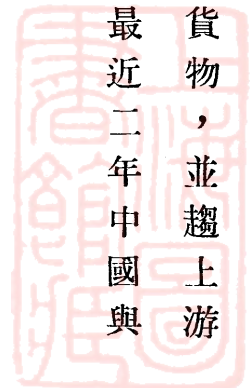
最近二年中國對關東租借地貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	三九、九二二、五七九	二八、〇四八、七四一
出口貨值	四八、五五一、八七六	一〇五、〇八一、九〇二

和屬印度 去今兩年中國對和屬印度貿易消長情形，試觀後表所列數字，不難得之。本年中國自該國輸入之貨物，增加最鉅者為糖，計自金單位一百四十萬元升為七百十萬元。煤油亦甚蓬勃，自六百四十萬元晉為一千一百六十萬元。出口運往和印之土貨均見暢旺，其中棉紗其他紡織品·鋼鐵及其製品·未列名金屬及金屬製品等，所增尤鉅。

最近二年中國對和屬印度貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	二三、五九一、二七七	三九、七一三、三二〇
出口貨值	一七、六八七、八三四	四八、五二一、〇九九



澳洲 本年自澳洲輸入之麥粉，共值金單位二千二百九十萬元，以視客歲之一千五百七十萬元，頗有增益，進口羊毛亦自一百二十萬元進為二百六十萬元。出口貨物無足記述。茲將最近二年中澳貿易數字列表於下：

最近二年中國對澳洲貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口貨值	二七、八四一、四〇九	三一、六八一、六〇三
出口貨值	六、三九二、七六九	一四、七〇三、八三一

泰國 本年自泰國進口貨物，價值激增，純因米穀二者輸入踴躍所致，計其貨值，由上年之金單位八百萬元增為一千六百九十萬元。出口運往該國之棉紗疋頭其他紡織品·礦砂·金屬及金屬製品暨雜貨等，其價值所增亦鉅。茲將中泰進出口貿易貨值數字，列表於后：

最近二年中國對泰國貿易貨值表

類別	年份	
	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口洋貨	八、五四九、〇七四	一七、六八三、〇三〇
出口土貨	一一、五八二、七四九	四三、一六九、七一九

新嘉坡等處 本年自新嘉坡等處進口貨物，無足陳述，出口運往各該處之各類土貨，其價值均趨上游，而以疋頭·礦砂·金屬及金屬製品·紗線·針織品·編織品及紙。



茶等，所增尤鉅，鮮乾及製菓則較上年稍有遜色。所有進出貨值，一窺下表，當可瞭然：

最近二年中國對新嘉坡等處貿易貨值表

類別	年份	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口洋貨		四、八二三、二三二	八、四五〇、五四一
出口土貨		三三、七八六、二九四	六四、八六四、九三九

台灣 本年自台灣輸入之貨物，以糖與煤為大宗，顧其價值，均見萎縮。出口運銷該處之主要土貨，頗有進意，計棉紗由客歲之國幣七十九萬一千元增為一千五十萬元，雜糧及其製品由二百九十萬元進為一千萬元，子仁由十二萬四千元升為四百七十萬元，疋頭亦由三十六萬三千元，增為二百七十萬元。茲將中台間之貿易總值，列表於下：

最近二年中國對台灣貿易貨值表

類別	年份	民國二十八年	二十九年
進口洋貨		一一、五九〇、七一六	一〇、七五一、七二五
出口土貨		六、八九〇、七七八	三九、八九七、一八一

其他各國 本年中國對德法及其他歐洲各國之貿易，因歐戰之故，莫不急劇跌落。詳情似無足述也。



# 洋貨進口情形

本年中國進口洋貨淨值，共達國幣二十萬二千七百萬元，以視客歲之十三萬三千四百萬元，固有進意，衡諸二十七年之八萬八千六百萬，所增尤鉅。茲將最近三年各組進口洋貨淨值列表於下，以資比較，其中貨物組別，係依據海關進出口貿易月報編製，而其先後次序，則以各種貨物本年進口淨值多寡為準。

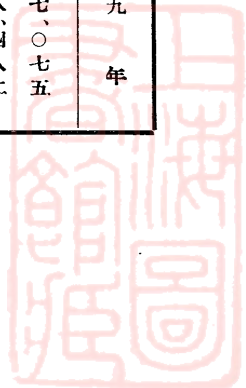
最近三年各組進口洋貨淨值比較表（表內各數以國幣為單位）

貨名	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
雜糧及雜糧粉	一三〇、〇〇四、九三一	二二三、六五七、六一四	三八五、六二九、二二〇
棉及其製品	四二、八七六、八〇一	一九九、九七三、五二八	三六七、〇九一、三一〇
燭，皂，油，脂，蠟，膠，松香	九一、二九一、二四四	一〇九、二七四、五四四	一五二、四四八、三〇一
金屬及礦砂	六五、一一七、七六七	七三、〇六七、四〇一	一二四、九八〇、七八九
化學產品及製藥	五七、一一七、一〇九	七五、九三九、六六二	八六、四〇一、四九六
機器及工具	五六、三九八、九四六	六一、一二八、二〇六	七六、五五七、六四四
書籍，地圖，紙及木造紙質	四五、二七七、八八二	六〇、七六二、九八二	七六、〇〇五、四三八
糖	一九、七九五、六〇六	五二、六四三、五六九	七〇、七五六、七四二
木材	二二、三四四、〇七三	三四、四四三、三八〇	五四、一六一、七八七
煤，燃料，瀝青，煤膏	二一、五〇一、六三九	二六、三八四、九五二	五一、一三三、九六七
染料，顏料，油漆，凡立水	三一、一四五、五八三	四四、八六九、六三四	五〇、四〇一、〇七三
菸草	二二、六〇二、二九一	三六、六二九、〇九四	四九、二六六、四二一
車輛，船艇	三三、八三八、二三一	四五、七八〇、〇九五	四六、〇四五、六三六
絲（人造絲在內）及其製品	一七、八三二、四四〇	二五、八六二、四一八	四二、一四九、六五〇
雜類金屬製品	二九、七〇三、四九七	三三、四三四、五一七	四二、一三四、〇五六
亞麻，苧麻，火麻，絲麻及其製品	一四、六二二、八六二	二〇、六三六、六八六	四一、一九一、三一八
菓實，子仁，菜蔬	一三、八五七、八四二	二七、〇一六、六四八	三五、五二六、七三六
毛及其製品	一八、八八九、一六一	二六、一七〇、四五二	三四、九八六、四八二

最近三年各組進口洋貨淨值比較表(續)

貨名	年份	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
葷食，罐頭食物，日用雜貨		一〇、一三三、〇六七	一七、〇一九、九九八	三四、一九七、〇七五
魚介，海產品		九、九四〇、六一〇	一六、九七五、二六〇	三一、七五八、四八二
藥材及香料		六、八三〇、三四五	一四、三九〇、八九六	二二、五一二、〇五一
木，竹，藤，棕，草及其製品		六、六〇五、九二〇	一一、七三九、四七三	二〇、二〇〇、〇四五
生皮，熟皮，及其他動物產品		四、四六三、五三八	七、三一四、七八九	一三、六五六、九五三
磁器，搪磁器，玻璃等		三、七九三、七三九	五、二〇〇、七三三	八、〇八三、二六一
酒，啤酒，燒酒，飲水等		二、八四〇、二三七	六、一三八、三一二	八、〇四一、八九三
石料，泥土，及其製品		三、九八六、二二八	五、七五八、六七八	七、五五八、三八三
雜貨		一〇三、三八七、九八〇	七一、四四〇、三七五	九四、二六六、八三九
共計		八八六、一九九、五六九	一、三三三、六五三、八九六	二、〇二七、一四三、〇四八

試將上表與下列各表一加披閱，並與統計數字互相參證，則本年進口貿易，衡諸已往二載，其貨值消長及其趨向如何，不難得之。至於各主要貨品之詳細情形，當於貿易報告全文發表時分別敘述。按之上表所列，本年進口洋貨，一如上年，仍以雜糧及雜糧粉佔首位，其中米穀進口價值較上年逾越國幣一萬一千六百萬，內以越南及泰國產品佔多數，麥粉亦增六千五百萬元，而以自澳洲及美日兩國輸入者為大宗。棉及其製品居第二位，計其價值，激增一萬六千七百萬元，純因棉花進口踴躍所致，洋棉之中，尤以英屬印度、美國及巴西產品為最夥。燭、皂、油脂類進口總值，較客歲亦多四千三百萬元，其中煤油增一千八百五十萬元，汽油增八百四十萬元，石蠟增五百八十萬元，柴油增二百九十萬元，均以自和屬

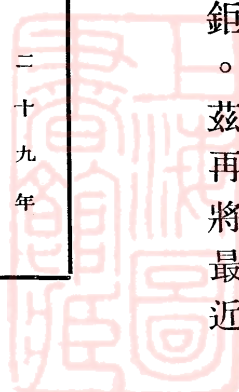


印度輸入者佔多數。金屬及礦砂，多自美國進口，計其總值，較上年增五千二百萬元。化學產品及製藥，共增一千萬元，惟硫酸銹一項，獨覺銳減。機器及工具增一千五百四十萬元，內紡織機器及其配件，雖見減少，但未列名機器及其配件所增殊鉅，足以補償而有餘。書籍、地圖、紙及木造紙質類，共增一千五百二十萬元，而以印書紙（不用機製木造紙質製成者）、木造紙質及未列名紙貨及紙製品所增獨多。進口糖品，增一千八百十萬元，其自和屬印度與香港二地輸入者均有進意，自台灣與日本進口者，則見減色。木材亦增一千九百七十萬元，內鋸方輕木一項，即增一千六百二十萬元。進口木材總額之中，來自日本者約達半數以上。進口煤斤與燃料類，年內以英印及越南煤斤輸入繁盛，而見增加。計其價值，衡之客歲，所增不下二千四百七十萬元。染料、顏色、油漆、凡立水等，進口數字與昔髣髴，惟德產安尼林染料輸入較少。菸草增一千二百六十萬元，係因美產菸葉，輸入繁盛所致，總計進口菸葉較上年增一千一百三十萬元。車輛、船艇，鮮有進意。自美國輸入之汽車及長途客車，以視客歲，數量頗有增加，價值則無大軒輊。絲（人造絲在內）及其製品，本年進口價值視昔激增一千六百二十萬元，以自日本輸入者佔多數。麻類本年突飛孟晉，共增二千六十萬元，推其主因，實緣自英屬印度與香港進口之新綵麻袋甚形踴躍有以致之。菓、品、子、仁及菜蔬所增無幾，而以日本、關東租借地及朝鮮爲其主要來源。葷食等亦多來自日本，計其增加之數，約達一千七百二十萬元。內以未列名罐頭食品爲大宗。本年自日本進口之茶，頗爲繁盛，魚介、

海產品，亦增一千四百八十萬元，其中以海帶為翹楚，所增亦最鉅。茲再將最近三年主要各組內之各類洋貨進口價值，列表於左，以資比較：

最近三年主要各組進口貨物價值比較表(表內各數以國幣為單位)

組別	貨名			
	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年	
雜糧及雜糧粉	米，穀 小麥 小麥粉 其他雜糧及粉	五六、三九〇、一七九 六一一 五二、九八五、二六九 二〇、六二八、八七二	五五、一四一、九八四 三五、五七四、八一〇 七六、八一七、〇一二 五六、一二三、八〇八	一七一、二八三、三一 一九、四四九、一〇二 一四一、八〇一、三〇八 五三、〇九五、四九九
	棉及棉製品	棉布 棉花 棉紗 棉線 廢棉花，廢紗頭，棉胎 其他棉製品	二二、五四〇、〇五九 一二、七三五、〇四四 三、三一、六四六 一、三九三、四二七 二〇、五〇二 二、八七六、一二三	一五、五九七、五五九 一七二、八五七、三五二 七、一六六、〇五七 九九二、一九三 八三、〇一一 三、二七七、三五六
燭，皂，油，脂，蠟，膠，松香	礦質汽發油，石礦汽油，扁陳汽油 柴油 煤油 燭，皂，其他油，脂，蠟，膠，松香	二〇、五二八、一九二 一〇、七二三、五二七 三〇、〇四六、四九〇 二九、九九三、〇三五	二四、七六〇、一四七 一〇、七五五、二二二 三〇、九四三、三九九 四二、八一五、七七六	三三、一四七、七一七 一三、六六五、四四一 四九、四一二、四六〇 五六、二二二、六八三
	金屬及礦砂	未鍍鋅鋼鐵類： 三角鋼鐵 鋼鐵條 管子及配件 鐵軌 片板 馬口鐵 鍍鋅鋼鐵類： 平片 鐵絲 建築用構造用之各式配成鋼鐵體段	一、二六六、九六五 六、四九二、九一九 二、四七六、七〇四 二、一四七、八三五 五、九六八、三五〇 一〇、三五五、一五一	一、三七五、八九七 六、五〇一、四二四 二、七九〇、三二九 二、九一三、八七四 八、六二七、〇八七 一〇、〇八五、三九三





化學產品及製藥	機器及工具	書籍，地圖，紙及木造紙質	方糖(在內) 糖塊(在內) 冰糖	木材	煤，燃料，瀝青，煤膏
硫酸銨(肥料) 綠酸鉀(洋硝) 燒碱 未列名化學產品 未列名藥品	電氣機器 紡織機器及其配件 印書，釘書，造紙機器及其配件 發動機及其配件 未列名機器及其配件 製造機械工具	印本，刻板，或抄本書籍，樂譜(報及雜誌在內) 紙板 紙於紙 普通印書紙，印報紙(大部分由機械製木造紙質製成者) 牛皮紙 印書紙(不用機械製木造紙質製成者) 未列名印書紙 未列名紙貨及紙製品	精製糖內含轉化糖過百分之二者 其他糖(粗糖在內)旋光度不過八十六度者 其他糖(粗糖在內)旋光度過八十六度不過九十八度者 其他糖(粗糖在內)旋光度過九十八度者	重木(斬方及圓木段) 輕木(斬方及圓木段) 鋸方重木 鋸方輕木 鐵路枕木	煤 瀝青，煤膏 地瀝青 焦炭，炭
一八、七六〇、一〇五 一、五一三、七九三 二、七〇七、一四八 一二、二五八、九七二 一二、九五八、一三四	五、八五八、三二九 二四、九四六、四一四 一、一〇三、〇九〇 三、二一四、〇七一 一三、三八九、〇〇六 一、六七七、六一〇	五、二八四、一五〇 四、三〇三、五五二 四、二七七、三九五 九、八五〇、〇四二 一、二九二、六四〇 三、六六八、四九一 三七九、六七三 二、二五〇、八四二 三、五三二、二二四	九、九七三、八五三 二、三八八、三二七 五九、八〇〇 五、九五六、四四七	三、五二九、六八〇 七、五六七、〇五〇 五九八、三〇四 八、〇三一、二八九 九九六、五〇二	二〇、八〇九、三〇六 九二、三八三 四〇四、七八七 一九五、一六三
二一、八一七、四二一 一、三八八、八五九 五、一六三、六一六 一五、〇三九、五四八 一九、一八二、五五五	五、五九〇、〇九二 二〇、五八二、〇〇八 一、二三〇、〇二五 二、五〇八、八七五 二一、〇九八、三四〇 一、四七五、八二九	七、七八五、九三七 四、三〇三、七〇七 四、〇一六、二六五 一四、五八五、一六八 二、二〇七、九七七 三、一四五、三〇〇 一、六六六、九七三 二、二七七、五八八 六、二三三、〇五七	二三、九〇八、〇三九 八、六七九、九六八 三八二、六五七 一七、六九四、三九三	五、〇三九、五四五 一一、〇七一、四八二 一、一六五、七八六 一四、五七八、二八〇 六一四、五二一	二五、三一三、二九〇 一九二、三八二 五九七、八二五 二八一、四五五
八、一一二、七八〇 一、二九三、三八三 五、三一四、六六九 二四、〇九八、五四四 二八、一四七、四五〇	六、九七〇、八五八 一二、九三三、八六七 七、二〇〇、九五七 六、六四六、二七一 三三、四八三、一六六 二、一四七、六一八	八、三〇四、八八〇 五、六三六、七〇五 五、九三〇、九〇〇 一四、一一〇、九一二 二、三四九、二二三 六、二一一、〇六六 一、二四四、一九八 二、〇七八、九二三 一、四三二、七九四	三三、五六五、五六八 一一、一八七、四四〇 七四七、八三三 二二、三〇一、二〇二	五、六九八、四四四 一二、六〇一、三五五 一、八五九、〇五五 三〇、八二四、四七八 六四一、五九八	四九、六四七、〇七四 二三〇、五六七 六五五、一四四 六〇一、一八二

最近三年主要各組進口貨物價值比較表(續)

組別	貨名			民國二十七年			二十八年			二十九年		
	貨名	貨名	貨名	價值	指數	百分比	價值	指數	百分比	價值	指數	百分比
染料，顏料，油漆，凡立水	未列名安尼林染料及其他煤膏染料(人造染料) 人造靛油，靛漿 硫化元			一〇、六二四、三〇五	一五、五三四、三六九	一六、〇四〇、二九九	八、四五六、七六〇	九、六六九、〇二八	九、六七二、四五二	三、五五六、七八五	七、八〇三、一三五	七、八四六、二四九
				一、六五六、七八四	三、四〇六、五七五	四、六七七、一七一	一九、六六一、四〇八	三〇、四六八、〇六七	四一、七四六、三七六	八七五、九八六	二、四一一、七二三	二、四一五、四八九
草菸	紙菸 菸葉 未列名菸草			三四六、五八四	一、〇二七、八四五	四〇、二六三	一、七一二、八一七	一、三九六、二六三	七八一、三三三	二、九一五、〇八一	二、四二九、八五〇	二、八九四、一七八
				一五、五八一、六八三	二一、三九七、一一〇	一三、三三〇、四四四	二、九一五、〇八一	二、四二九、八五〇	二、八九四、一七八	三、八四四、六二二	七、〇六七、六四八	一、二、三三〇、四四四
艇船輛車	鐵道機車，煤水車 鐵道或電車道用之客車，貨車 鐵道或電車道用之未列名材料 馬達拖動車，拖車及貨車(車台在內) 汽車，長途汽車(車台在內) 汽車零件，附件(車輪胎不在內) 腳踏車零件，附件(車輪胎不在內)			三四六、五八四	一、〇二七、八四五	四〇、二六三	一、七一二、八一七	一、三九六、二六三	七八一、三三三	二、九一五、〇八一	二、四二九、八五〇	二、八九四、一七八
				一五、五八一、六八三	二一、三九七、一一〇	一三、三三〇、四四四	二、九一五、〇八一	二、四二九、八五〇	二、八九四、一七八	三、八四四、六二二	七、〇六七、六四八	一、二、三三〇、四四四
雜類金製品	未列名科學儀器，或器具，及其零件附件 絕緣電線 未列名電氣配件及材料 未列名金屬器具 電話機，電報機，及其配件(無線電話機及零件不在內) 無線電話機及零件 未列名金屬製品			二、四五一、四四〇	三、〇六〇、三九五	四、二一一、八六六	四、二三四、二五〇	三、九九六、四四七	四、九八七、六三六	一、八六五、一一四	二、八二八、五四一	三、八九九、七八五
				一、六〇二、七七四	二、一四九、〇〇九	一、八七二、七七二	一、二〇六、三九二	一、六九〇、四五六	一、二八二、八六四	二、三一六、〇五五	一、一〇八、五一九	二、五五一、四一五
毛及其製品	羊毛，已梳或已篦之羊毛，廢羊毛 粗細絨線，髮絨線(絨繩在內) 未列名純毛或雜毛呢絨			二、二三八、七三五	一〇、〇二一、一八四	一九、三九八、一九七	二、五七二、七一九	二、七三五、七一二	一、五八四、七四九	四、一四〇、二一八	四、八六五、一一八	五、八四一、六四六
				二、二三八、七三五	一〇、〇二一、一八四	一九、三九八、一九七	二、五七二、七一九	二、七三五、七一二	一、五八四、七四九	四、一四〇、二一八	四、八六五、一一八	五、八四一、六四六

最近三年各組進口洋貨總值，暨主要各國所佔百分數，茲再列表以明之：

最近三年各組進口洋貨總值暨主要各國所佔百分數比較表

統計分組號數	貨名	進口洋貨總值(以金單位千元為單位)			各國別	所佔百分數		
		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
一至四	棉布	九,八六四	六,三二六	二〇,九四〇	香港 日本 英國	〇·一五 七四·九六 一四·七五	六·三七 七一·一〇 一三·一八	七七·六五 一四·三五 一四·九〇
五	棉花·棉紗·棉線	七,五三八	七三,〇四七	一一二,四六一	英國 美國 巴西 埃及(英埃蘇丹在內) 緬甸 英國	二九·三八 一一·三七 一四·八〇 一三·一六 一一·九八 一二·二三	五三·七三 一四·九一 二〇·七二 四·四〇 二·〇二 〇·八〇	三七·九六 三〇·九三 一四·四八 二·九三 一·一四 〇·二一
六	其他棉製品	一,二五六	一,三三〇	二,三五〇	香港 日本 美國 英國 德國	七·九六 四〇·一三 五·五七 一五·七六 二五·八〇	三四·六六 四三·〇八 七·二九 六·八四 三·四六	五九·四五 二七·七四 五·五七 三·二八 〇·一七
七	亞麻·苧麻·火麻·絲麻·及其製品	六,三九〇	八,四九一	一五,四六一	英國 印度 香港 英國 日本	三〇·九七 五·三〇 四四·九〇 三·九〇	三三·一六 六·三一 四一·一四 八·四六	六四·三六 一九·七二 五·九四 三·二五
八	毛及其製品	八,六四七	一〇,八六六	一二,九八〇	英國 日本 澳洲	二八·四六 五一·二八 四·一二	四三·五五 一八·八八 一一·五二	三八·七八 二三·〇二 二〇·六五
九	絲(人造絲在內)及其製品	七,六三五	一〇,五八五	一五,五八二	日本 美國 義國	八七·四八 六·九五	六五·七六 二五·八〇	八四·五五 七·〇五
十	金屬及礦砂	二八,六四八	二九,六六七	四六,九五六	美國 日本 英國 德國 比國	二四·二一 一〇·二七 一七·三二 二二·四九 一一·四六	二五·六〇 一三·一八 一一·五一 一七·三五 一五·七三	六二·四五 一一·五六 八·四九 四·七一 四·四二
十一	機器及工具	二五,〇六四	二五,二九八	二八,七三九	日本 英國 德國 美國	四九·九〇 二〇·〇三 一四·八七 八·一九	五二·九四 二六·九六 七·四九 六·五五	四九·四二 二〇·四九 一一·三二 一二·二二

進口洋貨

最近三年各組進口洋貨總值暨主要各國所佔百分數比較表(續)

組號	統計分數	貨名	進口洋貨總值(以金單位千元為單位)			國別	各國所佔百分數		
			民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
十二		車輛及船艇	一五、〇八五	一八、六〇五	一七、一〇七	美國 日本 德國 英國 比國	五四·一三 九·九七 一七·七九 七·二四 五·四六	五六·八二 一六·三七 一一·六六 七·六二 四·三二	四六·〇九 三〇·九七 九·七七 五·八二 三·三六
十三		雜類金屬製品	一三、四〇九	一三、六九二	一五、八〇六	日本 美國 英國 德國	三〇·一一 一四·九四 七·八七 二七·二三	四二·六〇 一二·七四 七·四二 一六·二二	四九·二五 一七·七九 八·三二 六·三六
十四		魚介·海產品	四、二九五	六、八三〇	一一、九一一	日本 澳門 香港	四六·六八 八·六四 一一·五五	六三·〇四 一二·〇九 二·九二	六七·五三 六·六六 三·九一
十五		葷食·罐頭食物·日用雜貨	四、三九九	六、八九〇	一二、六七三	日本 美國 和國 澳洲	三四·七一 一五·二三 一二·三〇 六·四三	五六·六〇 七·五九 四·四五 三·二九	六五·四七 五·二二 二·七七 二·五六
十六		雜糧及雜糧粉	五六、九三七	九〇、三三三	一四二、八六四	安南 澳洲 美國 泰國 日本 關東租借地 緬甸	一一·九二 一八·三五 三·〇一 一八·六五 二一·四三 一二·七二 七·九七	七·二〇 二八·二三 一七·九八 八·九七 四·九五 二·三五 一·二一	三〇·二九 一九·三七 一四·〇二 一一·九四 一一·三二 八·八一 一·九九
十七		菓品·子仁·菜蔬	六、〇二九	一一、二四〇	一三、三八二	日本 關東租借地 美國	二三·八三 五五·八一 八·五四	二七·二二 五五·一六 四·二〇	四〇·七九 三六·一四 二·八五
十八		藥材及香料	三、〇一二	五、八八二	八、五八八	香港 新嘉坡等處 朝鮮	四〇·〇七 一五·五七 〇·二〇	三四·七〇 一六·八五 七·五三	三八·七四 二二·九〇 五·二四
十九		糖	八、五五三	二一、五五六	二六、一四五	臺灣 和屬印度 香港 日本	一一·七一 二一·九一 二七·六五 四〇·四〇	四二·七一 六·五三 八·〇九 三八·〇三	二八·二二 二七·三四 二六·二一 一六·六四

二十	酒·啤酒·燒酒·飲水等	一、二三〇	二、四八二	二、九七六	日本	六〇·〇〇	六五·六三	五六·三五
二十一	菸草	九、八六九	一五、〇五四	一八、二七〇	美國	八八·五一	六四·七三	四七·六九
二十二	化學產品及製藥	二四、九四六	三一、〇四七	三二、六五五	美國 英國 德國	一七·五九 一一·九一 二一·五二 三三·三六	三〇·二六 五·二九 一四·八六 二六·四九	三二·一九 一六·四〇 一五·三二 八·二八
二十三	染料·顏料·油漆·凡立水	一三、五六六	一八、三二一	一九、〇〇七	德國 日本 美國	五一·四六 一一·五三 一一·三一	四九·二五 二五·九三 六·二六	四〇·二八 一九·六九 一七·八一
二十四	燭·皂·油·脂·蠟·膠·松香	三九、七三四	四四、三三三	五六、六九一	和屬印度 美國 日本	四〇·三〇 四二·八二 五·四二	四三·三八 二六·一一 一六·四三	四六·二一 二八·八〇 一七·六七
二十五	書籍·地圖·紙及木造紙質	一九、七五六	二四、六八七	二八、三五二	日本 美國 德國	三一·八五 九·一八 二四·八七	五三·八九 七·四〇 一二·八〇	四一·八〇 二六·〇〇 一·四七
二十六	生皮·熟皮及其他動物產品	一、九六四	三、〇〇四	五、一五四	美國 香港 德國	一六·九六 一一·四二 一六·一四	二三·八六 一八·七一 一〇·八八	三七·五六 一三·七二 三·三八
二十七	木材	九、六六八	一三、九三一	二〇、〇一六	日本 美國 坎拿大	三六·六七 四〇·九九 九·二五	四一·一六 三四·七五 一一·七八	六四·三八 二二·四八 三·六五
二十八	木·竹·藤·棕·草及其製品	二、八六三	四、七四二	七、四九三	日本 菲律賓 新嘉坡等處 澳洲	四七·五〇 一三·八七 一二·六一 五·八三	六一·二二 六·九〇 五·八二 四·九八	六五·〇二 七·七五 五·三一 三·三五
二十九	煤·燃料·瀝青·煤膏	九、一九九	一〇、六八八	一八、九〇七	英屬印度 安南 日本 台灣	二五·二二 四〇·五三 一三·八六 六·八三	二七·七五 三〇·八一 一八·一一 一一·三一	四九·〇五 二九·三九 六·八一 五·二九

由上表觀察，可知棉布及其他棉製品，向以自日本輸入者為數最鉅，茲已由香港取而代之，推原其故，殆因自戰事發生以還，華商棉布廠等，為安全計，多遷往香港營業，有以致之。棉花·棉紗及棉線，本年自美國進口者，激增獨鉅，由其主要來源之英屬印度及巴西與埃及輸入者，反見減少。據聞本年埃及棉產，幾

全爲英政府所收購。亞麻、苧麻、英國原佔首位，本年則爲英屬印度所攘奪，就各國所佔成數而論，印度製品，竟自百分之三十三·一六躍爲百分之六十四·三六，香港產品並趨上游，乃因來自該二國之新綵麻袋，殊形蓬勃所致。毛及其製品類中，仍以英貨爲翹楚，惟日澳產品競爭愈形劇烈。日貨在進口絲及其製品類中，仍佔優勢。在機器及工具，暨雜類金屬製品組中，亦復如是，但與之角逐之美產貨品，在後二類中，所佔成數，並有進意。美貨在金屬及礦砂組，仍襃然居首，由百分之二十五·六增爲百分之六十二·四五，其他各國均告式微。惟美產之車輛及船艇，雖仍克維持其原有地位，顧其所佔成數，已不及往年，而日本產品激增殊鉅。魚介、海產品，及葷食、罐頭食物、日用雜物組，仍推日貨執牛耳，其所佔百分比數，亦見孟晉。雜糧及雜糧粉類，本年各國所列第次，已與客歲迥不相同，純因自安南及泰國輸入之米穀爲數激增，有以致之。分析言之，安南晉居第一位，日本及泰國並有增益，而澳洲、關東租借地及美國，則見萎縮。菓品、子仁、菜蔬類，日本已代關東租借地雄踞首席。進口糖類，自和屬印度及香港輸入者甚爲繁夥，台灣及日本所產者則受損失。進口金屬及礦砂，化學產品及製藥，染料、顏料、油漆、凡立水，書籍、地圖、紙及木造紙質，生皮、熟皮及其他動物產品各組，中國向多仰給於德產貨品，年來進口美貨逐見增加，雖在染料、顏料類中，德貨仍首屈一指，然其所佔百分比數，已遠不如前。來自日本之木材，激增甚鉅，其由美國輸入者，則見遜色。燃料組內，安南之首席地位已爲英屬印度所替代，日本及台灣產品亦爲所擯斥。其餘各組貨品，茲不再一一評述，所有詳細情形，試參閱本刊所載各項統計，不難得之。茲再將最近三年各項進口洋貨之數量價值，就海關貿易統計所載者，列表於左，以示其消長之一斑。下表內各種貨物之量值並載之，其數量未經載列者，僅錄價值，以資比較：

最近三年各組進口洋貨量值比較表(表內價值以國幣為單位)

統計號列	各組貨名	單位	民國二十七年		二十八年		二十九年	
			數量	價值	數量	價值	數量	價值
一至四四	棉布	公尺	八,九六六,六九九	二〇,八六七,〇七五	二六,六〇〇,〇一八	一〇,八八九,二二三	四九,八〇四,四三三	五〇,一〇六,九九九
四五至五九	棉及其製品	公担	一五九,六二七	一七,八五五,六六二	二五,二九,四四四	一八,一六八,四四一	二,五五九,九五四	三〇,四三三,四三三
六〇至六八	亞麻,苧麻,火麻,綠麻及其製品	公担	一七六,二二八	六,八四四,五五五	二八,二二六	一〇,一六四,〇五九	二九七,四四五	三七,六五七,一四一
		公尺	五,〇〇二	五七,七九六	五〇,八二五	六,八九七	五〇,四五一	一七,三三四
六九至八八	毛及其製品	公担	二七,二二二	一六,九五五,六三六	四七,七九六	二二,三九二,九九九	四一,一六五	三,五五〇,四四五
		公担	·	一,九三六,五三三	·	二,七七八,一五三	·	三,四五六,〇一七
八九至九七	絲(人造絲在內)及其製品	公担	三三,六六六	七,一九九,九九六	六二,九四六	一四,一〇八,三九七	五七,六九六	一六,九九一,一〇一
		公担	·	一〇,六三二,四三二	·	一,七五〇,〇〇〇	·	二,一六六,四四九
九八至一四四	金屬及礦砂	公担	二,〇〇一,五七三	六〇,三二一,八五〇	二,三三七,四九三	六七,一五一,〇九〇	二,二六七,四六六	二六,六三二,六五八
		公担	·	四,七九七,九九七	·	五,九六六,三一一	·	八,三五六,一七四
一四五至一六二	機器及工具	從價	·	五,三三九,八九六	·	六二,三六二,〇〇六	·	七六,五五七,六四四
一六三至一七四	車輛,船艇	從價	·	三,八三六,三三一	·	四,五七〇,〇九五	·	四,〇〇五,六三六
一七五至二〇六	雜類金屬製品	從價	·	二,九七三,四九七	·	三,三三三,五七七	·	四,一四〇,〇五九
二〇七至二二一	魚介,海產品	公担	四九七,五三三	八,九七七,一三七	五,六九,二五九	一四,八五五,四九六	六,六六,一〇八	二七,八五九,六六六
		公担	·	一〇,三三三,七三三	·	二,三三〇,七三三	·	三,九八八,七九六
二二二至二三七	糧食,罐頭食物,日用雜貨	公担	四三,七七六	三,七三三,四九六	八,三三三,三三三	六,六二二,六九〇	一〇,九七,七〇〇	三,三九七,〇六六
二三八至二四四	雜糧及雜糧粉	公担	九,一七五,一三三	一三,〇〇四,九三三	一五,四九五,六四四	二二,三六五,六四四	一三,四三三,九九三	三,八五九,六三〇
二四五至二五四	藥品,子仁,菜蔬	公担	八七六,〇五七	一〇,八四二,八一〇	一三,二四九,三三三	二〇,一八八,一〇三	七,四四,二六五	二,三二八,六七八
二五五至二六二	藥材及香料	公担	三〇,八六三	三,〇三三,〇三三	·	六,八八八,六三三	·	一,一六〇,〇六八
		公担	·	二,一七三,二七四	·	四,五〇五,七四一	·	六,六六三,〇七〇
二六三至二六八	糖	公担	一,一三三,二四九	一八,九八八,一八九	二,三三二,八九六	五二,二六九,九九六	一,四四九,五八六	六九,一〇四,九三三
		公担	·	八,六七,四一七	·	一,五七〇,六三三	·	一,五五九,七九七

最近三年各組進口洋貨量值比較表(表內價值以國幣為單位)(續)

統計號列	各組貨名	單位	民國二十七年		二十八年		二十九年	
			數量	價值	數量	價值	數量	價值
二六九至二七九	酒，啤酒，燒酒，飲水等	公升	六五二,一五六	一,六三四,四四二	一,〇二五,二四九	三,六四四,三七七	一,三二五,九九二	六,四七二,三四九
二八〇至二八四	菸草	公担	一九〇,六四三	一,九七六,三六一	三〇八,一七三	三,〇五九,四七一	三九五,六六一	四,一八四,五七六
二八五至三〇九	化學產品及製藥	公担	一,七二四,四四四	三〇,〇〇〇,七二〇	二二,三七七,七三三	四〇,八五九,一八四	一,一七九,四〇九	三三,一五九,四一〇
三一〇至三三二	染料，顏料，油漆，凡立水	公担	一四六,三三九	一四,九六〇,二二一	一〇〇,〇〇九	二二,八四四,五九七	一,一九,八三九	三三,〇九二,一三九
三三三至三五二	燭，皂，油，脂，蠟，膠，松香	公升 公担 公噸	三九,九八八,〇七七 四〇〇,〇八〇 一五,九七六	五八,五五五,一五五 二二,三三三,二二二 一〇,七三三,五三七	四〇,一八三,七七七 三,七二二,四四四 一六,八八八	六四,九八二,三六六 三三,〇二二,三八四 一〇,七三三,三三三	四二,一八三,六〇四 四九四,三六五 一〇,七三三,一三一	九七,〇〇〇,〇三二 二六,五五〇,〇〇一 三三,六六五,四四一
三五三至三七四	書籍，地圖，紙及木造紙質	公担	一,〇四九,四五五	三六,九七九,七五四	一,四四四,四七四	四六,八七一,〇六四	一,〇〇〇,一三二	五八,一一九,一八五
三七五至三九〇	生皮，熟皮及其他動物產品	公担	一〇,一八九	一,〇七三,〇四六	三,九一三,三三三	二一,七二九,〇七六	四二,〇九七	三,九四四,九七五
三九一至四〇〇	木材	立方公尺	四九四,五二〇	二,二八八,〇九五	七〇〇,四九六	三,三〇九,八八四	八九五,一一〇	五,三七二,二一六
四〇一至四一九	木，竹，藤，棕，草及其製品	公担	二二六,四四六	二,七〇八,七四八	一,九七九,四四〇	三,三七〇,四六一	一,六四一,三三六	三,四四六,六三三
四二〇至四二三	煤，燃料，瀝青，煤膏	公噸	一,〇三一,八四三	一〇,〇〇九,一〇六	一,四三三,七七一	二,五三三,三三〇	二,〇〇九,三三〇	四,九六四,七〇九
四二四至四三三	磁器，搪磁器，玻璃等	公担	六四,八四一	四,九七〇,〇七〇	九〇,一〇一	七,七三三,一〇九	六七,八三六	八,八五七,二一一
四三四至四三七	石料，泥土及其製品	公担	六六,五九九	一,一三三,三三三	六,四四四,四四四	二,三三三,一〇一	四四,四七七〇	二,四四四,六六六
四三八至四八三	雜貨	從價	...	一〇一,〇七九,〇七九	...	七,七三三,一〇九	...	九四,一八六,八三九

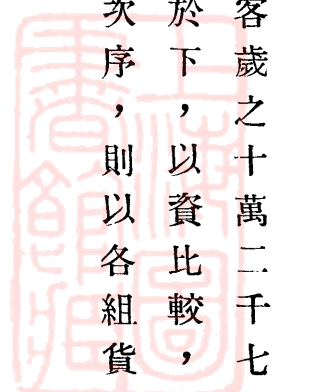


# 土貨出口情形

本年中國出口土貨淨值，共達國幣十九萬七千萬餘元，以視客歲之十萬二千七百萬元，約增百分之九十二。茲將最近三年土貨出口淨值列表於下，以資比較，其中貨物組別，係按海關進出口貿易統計月報編製，至其先後次序，則以各組貨物本年出口淨值多寡為依歸。

最近三年各組出口土貨淨值比較表(表內各數以國幣為單位)

貨名	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
紡織纖維	一六五、一二七、四三四	一七三、三八六、四六二	三四一、七九五、五八二
動物及動物產品(生皮，熟皮，皮貨，及魚介，海產品不在內)	一一七、九〇二、六九七	一八八、四三六、八〇二	三二二、三二九、八七九
紗，線，編織品，針織品	六三、一六三、五九一	九二、〇八二、〇七七	一七七、六七三、五六四
礦砂，金屬，及金屬製品	一〇六、五七〇、五四二	一〇九、一二四、九二五	一四〇、九五七、六〇五
正頭	二四、四四九、九三四	五七、二四五、〇〇三	一一六、一二八、五二七
茶	三三、〇五四、〇八五	三〇、三八五、八三一	一〇四、五七一、一九五
油，蠟	五三、〇五三、一七七	五三、五二一、八一八	一〇〇、九七九、六六五
其他紡織品	一四、九七六、〇七七	三一、三九四、〇〇二	八二、四二一、一三五
燃料	一六、六四一、六五七	三一、七五七、四七六	七一、三三〇、八四八
生皮，熟皮，皮貨	一九、四二六、〇八五	二二、九二四、四六〇	六五、八一五、九三二
子仁	一九、四九八、八六〇	二一、三八八、四七二	四五、五四四、〇六三
化學品，化學產品	七、九七九、一七五	一六、八二二、九三三	四四、一九八、〇九六
藥材及香料(化學產品不在內)	一一、四四三、三四六	二〇、一六七、六四六	三五、〇四三、一二四
雜糧及其製品	四、八五〇、九五五	二五、〇八四、三三七	二七、三八〇、〇七八
石，泥土，砂，及其製品(磁器，搪磁器在內)	五、七〇二、四〇四	一〇、九九五、七七三	一九、七七五、七六八
紙	七、七五八、四三三	九、二五六、八六〇	一九、四三七、六五九
玻璃及玻璃器	一、〇一四、一五八	四、六七六、九四八	一九、八一〇、三四八
菜蔬	一〇、〇八四、一七六	一一、五〇七、五〇九	一八、六一五、二九五
其他植物產品	六、五一七、三五四	九、一〇四、六三三	一七、九二五、四三一



最近三年各組出口土貨淨值比較表(續)

貨名	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
鮮菓，乾菓，製菓	一〇、三五〇、九二二	一二、七七二、〇八二	一六、三一二、八二七
荳	三、一三六、五六九	七、九〇一、九〇五	一五、一三六、二五四
木材，木及木製品	二、九五七、九四八	四、八七七、一六九	九、九一四、九七〇
酒	一、一九六、一八四	一、八四六、四八九	七、〇四二、〇五七
菸草	九、六四五、〇二三	九、八〇八、六二九	六、八六九、四八二
印刷品	三、二六二、〇七四	三、三五四、八七五	五、七九三、八七二
魚介，海產品	二、七六三、〇四三	三、三七九、九九二	四、六五九、九三三
植物性染料	九五〇、六九〇	二、六〇八、八七七	四、六五五、五一〇
竹	一、九四二、四九四	一、六九五、八八九	一、九八一、四六三
糖	九九、六一六	四二二、二四六	一、一二三、四八三
籐	一〇四、七二二	八六、一二九	一一〇、〇〇〇
雜貨	三七、〇一七、六三三	五八、二二八、二五九	一二五、四一七、〇〇二
共計	七六二、六四一、〇五八	一、〇二七、二四六、五〇八	一、九七〇、一二〇、六四七

本年出口土貨，以貨值多寡而論，紡織纖維，由客歲之次要地位，晉據首席，而恢復其二十七年之位置，計其價值，共達國幣三萬四千一百八十萬元，幾為上年之二倍而弱，其中白廠絲一項，出口價值即由一萬萬元增為二萬一千七百四十萬元，多數運銷美國，餘如廢絲、白絲、經廢棉花、苧麻及駱駝毛、山羊絨毛與縣羊毛，無不激增。動物及動物產品降居第二位，顧其價值，反較客歲增一萬三千三百九十萬元，內以豬鬃出口最鉅，計較上年逾越五千三百十萬元，黃白不分之冰濕蛋，亦增三千二百八十萬元，前者多數運銷美國，後者幾全為英國所收購。本組其他貨物如乾蛋黃、未列名動物產品、乾蛋白、散裝豬油、鴨鵝毛，出口亦鉅，豬油運往

日本者佔多數，羽毛則以美國爲尾閫。豬腸向多運銷德國，本年該國吸胃清淡，以致出口價值視昔萎縮。本年出口紗線編織品及針織品，在出口各組土貨中佔第三位，計其價值激增八千五百六十萬元，分析言之：出口棉紗增三千九百萬，其運銷台灣與泰國者，量值增加均鉅。挑花品繡花品（非絲製）及花邊與衣飾仍如往昔，大都爲美國所吸納，計前二者增一千八百十萬元，後二者亦增九百八十萬元。未列名紗線及棉線襪亦有增益，惟抽紗品獨覺縮瑟耳。出口金屬及礦砂共增三千一百八十萬元，內未列名鋼鐵及其製品增二千五百萬元，未列名金屬及金屬製品增二千三百五十萬元，錫錠錫塊及純錫所增亦鉅，惟鎢礦砂則急劇衰落，計其減退之數，約值三千一百十萬元之多。本年疋頭出口價值，較諸客歲，激增一倍以上，而以粗細斜紋布未列名棉布及粗細市布所增最夥，斜紋布以運銷英屬印度者佔多數。各種綢緞亦有進意，獨山東繭綢稍見遜色。出口茶葉共值一萬四百六十萬元，約爲上年三倍有奇，兩前綠茶一項，即增二千二百五十萬元。出口油蠟類亦增四千七百五十萬元，其激增最鉅者爲桐油，計達二千二百八十萬元，花生油，亦不下一千一百五十萬元，香油共增八百八十萬元。其他紡織品類，視昔逾越五千一百萬元，本組各項物品齊趨上游，而以未列名衣服及衣着零件，所增最鉅，計達一千八百八十萬元。出口煤斤量值均有進意，僅以價值而論，共增三千九百二十萬元，係以日本爲最大銷場。出口生熟皮及皮貨，衡之上年，其價值增

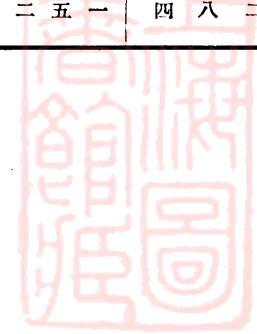
加四千一百九十萬元，內以猓皮·羔皮·黃狼皮及猓皮統輸出最夥。出口子仁，共增二千四百二十萬元，花生仁與芝麻均見昌盛。化學品及化學產品增益之數，共為二千七百四十萬元，析而言之，化學藥劑增一千五百九十萬元。藥材與香料(化學品不在內)增一千四百九十萬元，其中運往香港之未列名藥材約佔半數。本年出口玻璃及玻璃器，以價值計，約達上年四倍有奇，第仍未躋於重要出口土貨之林。出口雜貨亦由客歲之五千八百二十萬元，一躍而達一萬二千五百四十萬元，所增不為不鉅也。

茲再將最近三年主要各組出口貨物價值，列表於左，以資參考：

最近三年主要各組出口貨物價值比較表(表內各數以國幣為單位)

組別	貨名	年份			
		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年	
紡織織維	棉花	一〇一,〇〇三,二二四	八,六五四,〇七七	八,四六二,一〇五	
	飛花	二,四二九,九三一	四,四五二,三三五	五,二五〇,六七七	
	廢棉花	二,三三六,一九九	五,九三六,二九〇	一二,八九四,六七八	
	苧麻	四,五一二,八〇〇	六四一,二四九	七,一四二,七三九	
	絲	三七,七〇〇,六〇五	一四二,三五〇,八〇二	二八〇,九四〇,九〇〇	
	駱駝毛	二,二四三,八三九	二,二三〇,三四二	五,九七一,七六四	
	山羊絨毛	二,〇〇二,〇七六	一,七九九,三一	七,二八九,七六三	
	蘇羊毛	七,〇五一,三四五	二,四八四,三三九	五,四八三,九五四	
	動物及動物產品(生皮·熟皮·皮貨及魚介·海產品不在內)	豬鬃	二八,〇六三,五九七	四一,一一七,五七一	九四,一八四,四一七
		蛋及其製品	四九,二七四,五一八	八二,三一三,〇六二	一三三,一五六,一二三
頭髮		一,六七一,四〇五	三,一五〇,一七七	八,〇二三,七八三	
腸		七,七七五,七九一	一四,〇四一,二三四	一一,八七二,九二七	
散裝豬油		四,〇四〇,〇六〇	二,〇六二,五〇六	七,五六七,一〇四	

蠟，油	茶	頭 正	品 屬 及 金 礦 製 金 屬 砂	織 品 ， 紗 ， 編 ， 針 織 線
花生油 茶油 桐油 香油	工夫紅茶 其他紅茶 紅綠磚茶 小珠綠茶 熙春綠茶 雨前綠茶 其他綠茶	粗細斜紋布 粗細市布 土布 未列名棉布 綢緞 繭綢 未列名正頭	鐵礦砂 錫礦砂 純錫 未列名鋼鐵及其製品 錫錠、塊 未列名金屬及金屬製品	棉紗 抽紗品 挑花品非絲製繡花品 絲繡花品 花邊、衣飾
八、五三九、一八五 二、二九六、八四九 三九、二三七、〇三八 一、八八九、四二九	三、七四一、六六三 五、〇六七、一一九 六三八、三六七 八、〇四五、八一八 八六三、〇三七 八、二二三、五八一 四、四六五、九九五	二、〇五〇、七五一 七、五三〇、〇六〇 一、六一七、六一〇 二、四四一、六九四 三、八四六、六〇七 四、六三七、〇六五 二五五、九六九	二八〇、九一八 五〇、四九二、〇八七 五、六五六、六二七 二、三一九、六五六 三五、九八七、三四一 五、九七七、二五三	二二、八八三、二二〇 八、七七七、七三一 一八、二四九、五六七 二、五〇二、五四四 七、五〇三、九一五
一二、八七七、五一二 一、一三六、七八七 三三、六一四、七九四 三、七九三、三八八	四、五八三、三六五 四、四六〇、一四二 九一、七二四 六、〇二二、〇六四 五五四、三四八 六、六九八、一三〇 六、四八七、六九二	五、四五三、一八七 二〇、五六九、〇一一 三、〇八九、五四一 七、六八五、二八四 六、二六七、〇三九 五、四六六、二二八 五九八、五九八	四一三、一四一 四四、六七四、九一二 四、八五五、六二五 七、五三一、二六九 三二、七九三、四九七 一、一七〇、四五九	三一、七六七、四七八 三、六一八、〇八三 二五、四〇九、〇六八 四、一四八、二八五 一六、三八三、七〇〇
二四、四〇五、八三一 三、六二四、八八三 五六、三五七、八四四 一二、六二一、五四九	九、六三二、三六一 二二、一九二、三五九 一、二一五、一五六 一七、九三九、一七三 四、一八七、三九四 二九、二三五、九七一 一七、七二九、二三四	二〇、四九二、八八三 三〇、三七二、八八八 七、二三二、八五六 二一、四四一、二一五 一二、八二〇、九五五 四、六九九、三九七 二、五〇一、五一〇	二、四三〇、五四一 一三、六一六、〇一五 八、八八六、六九二 三二、四六二、八二五 三八、二六九、〇一三 三五、六七八、四二四	七〇、七七九、六四〇 二、一九五、八一六 四三、五〇七、六七二 四、九八〇、〇六八 二六、二二八、二一四



最近三年主要各組出口貨物價值比較表(續)

組別	貨名			
	民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年	
其他紡織品	棉毯、線毯 毛巾 毛地毯(毛棉毯及地毯在內) 未列名衣服及衣著零件	一、〇八〇、二八四 八七三、二二〇 六、二五六、一五八 三、二二四、八九九	三、〇八〇、六九七 二、三〇八、九三八 七、一三〇、九四二 一、三四〇、六〇〇	九、四〇六、二九三 四、一九六、三三〇 一四、〇三八、四六九 三〇、一三六、五四一
		一四、四一九、七四八 一、四六八、六六七	二九、一四一、三七九 一、五三六、八九七	六八、三〇四、五六三 一、六七九、〇二一
燃料	煤 柴	一四、四一九、七四八 一、四六八、六六七	二九、一四一、三七九 一、五三六、八九七	六八、三〇四、五六三 一、六七九、〇二一
		生水牛皮，黃牛皮 未硝山羊皮 已硝或未硝猾皮 已硝或未硝羔皮 已硝或未硝黃狼皮 未列名皮毯，褥	一、八〇二、五四八 一、七〇七、三三四 二、〇二七、九三一 四、九〇四、八九四 五、二五七、二七九 四、〇六二、六〇九	四、四一四、六二六 五、四二〇、五四七 八、〇九九、三九八 一一、九六一、六三二 一四、二五二、二五六 七七、九五八
生皮及皮貨	帶殼花生 花生仁 杏仁 胡麻子 芝麻 未列名子仁	三、四六九、一二四 六、〇九三、九五一 四、〇二九、七四七 一、二二五、九九〇 一、五二二、二四四 三〇一、二三九	四、二二一、〇六九 一〇、七一七、一八八 一、五九五、八七九 七六二、七四〇 二、八九三、六二三 四〇四、二五〇	二、二五七、一七九 二四、五三二、一二九 七五三、四〇七 五九六、八八四 一一、七三六、四四九 七三四、一三九
		雜糧 麵粉(麥屑在內) 椰子餅	一、三一七、七七七 一、三四二、八六四 一、〇四二、二一〇	三、二九九、七八七 一四、〇五〇、四〇三 一、七四九、〇一三

茲按照統計分類方法，將最近三年各項出口土貨總值暨主要各國所佔百分數，列表於后，俾資參考。本年運銷香港之土貨，在全國出口貿易總額內，約佔百分之十八，惟以其最後運銷國別，無法獲悉，故下列統計表內，未予列入。



最近三年各組出口土貨總值暨運銷各國所佔百分數比較表

統計分組號數	貨名	出口土貨總值(以國幣千元為單位)			國別	各國所佔百分數		
		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
一	動物及動物產品(生皮、熟皮、皮貨、及魚介、海產品不在內)	一一八、一八五	一八八、六三八	三二二、六四九	英國 美國 德國	二六·六七 一四·〇二 二四·一八	三二·八四 二二·一五 一四·一九	三九·一五 三四·三九 〇·七八
二	生皮、熟皮、皮貨	一九、四七九	二三、九六三	六六、〇一一	美國 日本	四三·六二 二一·九五	七五·一七 六·二六	八二·一九 二·五八
四	荳	三、一三九	七、九〇五	一五、一三八	日本 英國 印度	三六·〇〇 一三·五一 一二·〇七	一一·四四 二二·一五 一八·六五	二二·七八 一一·二六 一·五九
五	雜糧及其製品	四、八五二	二五、一〇六	二七、四八二	臺灣 日本 關東租借地	一·四六 五七·六七 二七·八九	一一·九一 三二·九二 三六·五〇	三六·六〇 二六·七一 一七·〇三
七	鮮菓、乾菓、製菓	一〇、三五五	一二、七七八	一六、三二三	坎拿大 美國 新嘉坡等處	七·八六 八·五八 一五·五二	一〇·二一 九·〇五 一三·六一	二二·四三 二一·二六 四·〇八
九	油、蠟	五三、〇五三	五三、五四一	一〇〇、九八三	美國 德國	一一·七〇 五·九一	七·九九 一〇·五六	三二·九四 〇·三七
十	子仁	一九、五〇〇	二一、三九四	四五、五七六	日本 美國 和國 德國	二六·四五 〇·六六 二〇·八七 一一·四九	一一·六七 五·九一 一三·九六 一一·三六	二一·二七 九·三四 三·一七 二·二四
十三	茶	三三、〇六九	三〇、三九四	一〇五、八二四	摩洛哥 美國	二二·三九 五·七六	二二·一三 五·〇五	一二·四五 五·八四
十四	菸草	九、六六二	九、八一八	七、〇七四	臺灣 埃及(英埃蘇丹在內) 日本 關東租借地	六·五〇 一八·六四 三六·四九	一四·二五 九·七三 四·一〇	三二·九二 一八·〇八 五·五四 一·八八
十五	菜蔬	一〇、〇九九	一一、五一五	一八、六二四	新嘉坡等處	一四·一二	一四·〇七	一五·四七
十八	燃料	一六、六四八	三一、七五七	七一、三三一	日本	七〇·六〇	七一·三六	六四·一一

出口土貨

最近三年各組出口土貨總值暨運銷各國所佔百分數比較表(續)

統計分組號數	貨名	出口土貨總值(以國幣千元為單位)			各國別	所佔百分數		
		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年		民國二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
二十一	紙	七,七八八	九,三三七	一九,四六四	新嘉坡等處 安南 關東租借地	二二·二五 五·五〇 二四·七四	一九·五九 四·六八 九·一二	一九·一五 六·五七 三·二七
二十二	紡織纖維	一六五,一四七	一七三,三九四	三四二,一九八	美國 法國 日本 德國	九·三六 六·二八 四八·二一 九·五四	五四·一九 一二·八九 七·五五 三·八〇	六三·九一 七·六一 六·三四 〇·〇四
二十三	紗、線、編織品、針織品	六三,五六九	九三,三一五	一七九,二七八	美國 英屬印度	三五·六七 一八·四七	三四·六一 一五·九八	三一·四六 一五·八一
二十四	正頭	二四,四七八	五八,一六九	一一六,九五七	英屬印度 新嘉坡等處 安南	八·七一 六·一八 二·六八	一一·八八 六·八三 一八·八五	二二·三三 六·五二 一·八五
二十五	其他紡織品	一四,九九七	三一,五〇〇	八二,五七二	美國 關東租借地 新嘉坡等處 英國	二〇·七六 九·四二 一〇·三六 九·六二	二一·二二 一一·四八 一〇·一六 三·七九	二五·三八 一一·七八 六·九〇 〇·七六
二十六	礦砂、金屬及金屬製品	一〇六,五八四	一〇九,一五三	一四一,三二九	安南 英國	五·一五 七·二二	四九·〇〇 二·八六	二二·八六 〇·〇一
二十九	化學品、化學產品	七,九八一	一六,八六七	四四,二八九	美國 日本 新嘉坡等處	二·七九 四六·八二 九·四九	一八·七六 二五·二〇 一一·八七	二四·五三 一八·六四 八·三六

觀上表可知出口之生皮、熟皮及皮貨以及紡織纖維，仍以美國收購者為最夥。運往該國之其他土貨，亦均有進意，而以油蠟類，鮮乾製菓類，動物及動物產品類為尤甚。至就英國而論，本年所購之動物及動物產品，按成數計，亦見增加。出口燃料運銷日本者，竟佔總額百分之六十四·一一。荳類及子仁經東瀛收購者，



並趨上游。惟出口前往英國及英屬印度之荳類則趨式微。雜糧及其製品運往日本者銳減，而輸往台灣及關東租借地者頗有增益。出口鮮乾及製菓類，本年坎拿大所佔成數，視昔約增一倍，而銷售英屬印度之疋頭，亦倍於往年。礦砂及金屬類以運往安南者最爲大宗，茶類則推摩洛哥收購最夥，但其所佔成數，以例往年，均遜一籌。菸草大部分係運往台灣銷售，其報運埃及者，並有進意，惟運往關東租借地者一落千丈。中國各項出口土貨中德國所佔成數，本年因歐戰之故，悉告萎縮。茲再將最近三年中國出口土貨之數量價值，分組列表於左，以資參考，其中各組貨物量值並列，遇數量無可稽考時，則僅錄價值。

最近三年各組出口土貨量值比較表(表內價值以國幣爲單位)

統計號列	各組貨名	單位	民國二十七年		二十八年		二十九年	
			數量	價值	數量	價值	數量	價值
一至三三	動物及動物產品(生皮，熟皮，皮貨及魚介海產品不在內)	公担 從價	八四、八三 ·	六、八六、七 二四、三九九〇	一、〇四四、四七〇 ·	四、五、七、四 四二、六九、〇六一	一、〇〇、七、三 ·	二、七、三、六、五 五、〇〇、三、〇一
三四至六五	生皮，熟皮及皮貨	公担 從價	六、九、五三 六、八二、四七 ·	五、八五、九〇二 三、八三、五〇四 六、九、六七九	三、三、五三三 六、八、九、七、七 ·	三、〇、七、六、六 二、〇、〇、〇、〇 八、一、一、三、三	一、五、六、七〇 一〇、三、五、六、四 ·	七、六、〇、〇、一 五、六、〇、一、四 一、六、九、四、八
六六至六九	魚介，海產品	公担 從價	四、五、一、五 ·	一、三、〇、六、六 一、四、三、三、八	三、三、九、七〇 ·	一、四、六、〇、四 一、九、三、九、四	四、九、五、六、四 ·	二、七、三、九、二 一、九、〇、八、九
七〇至七九	荳	公担	二、五、九、一、六 ·	三、一、三、六、五 ·	五、六、一、八、五 ·	七、〇、〇、一、九 ·	三、六、四、一、九 ·	一、五、一、三、六、一 ·
八〇至九六	雜糧及其製品	公担	七、四、七、六 ·	四、八、五、〇、九 ·	二、三、六、一、七 ·	二、五、〇、四、三 ·	九、九、四、七 ·	二、七、三、八、〇 ·

最近三年各組出口土貨量值比較表(續)

統計號列	各組貨名	單位	民國二十七年			二十八年			二十九年		
			數量	價值	數量	價值	數量	價值			
九七至九八	植物性染料	公担	二二,一七九	八九五,八六五	三〇,〇八四	二,五六六,一五八	二四,〇四七	四,〇三三,六八〇	三,一〇九	四,〇三三,六八〇	
九七至九八	植物性染料	從價	..	五四,〇三五	..	四,一三一	..	..	..	三,一〇九	
九九至一一一	鮮菓,乾菓,製菓	公担	七,九二〇	九,七六六,二一〇	七,四二五	二,三五〇,二七	三,三三〇	一,九七,六三三	三,三三〇	一,九七,六三三	
九九至一一一	鮮菓,乾菓,製菓	從價	..	五,六四〇,七二二	..	二,六六八,〇五	..	..	..	三,三三〇	
一一二至一二一	藥材及香料(化學產品不在內)	公担	九七,九四四	三,二四五,七七一	一五〇,五九九	六,三〇八,五九六	九七,一六三	一,一九,六三三	一,一九,六三三	一,一九,六三三	
一一二至一二一	藥材及香料(化學產品不在內)	從價	..	八,一九七,五七四	..	一三,八五九,〇五〇	..	..	..	一,一九,六三三	
一二二至一三二	油,蠟	公担	一,〇三〇,五三三	五,〇〇〇,一七七	六,六八,六七五	五,三,五二,八八八	五,四二,九六	一〇〇,〇五六	一〇〇,〇五六	一〇〇,〇五六	
一三三至一四四	子仁	公担	一,一九七,〇三三	一,九,四九六,八〇〇	九,〇四,〇〇	二,一三六,八七二	八,〇〇,〇五六	四,四,四四四	四,四,四四四	四,四,四四四	
一四五至一四七	酒	公担	一〇,〇〇四	七三,〇三六	一七,五六九	六,九二,七三六	二二,〇〇〇	一,七,九七一	一,七,九七一	一,七,九七一	
一四五至一四七	酒	從價	..	四七,四一四	..	一,一五三,七三三	..	..	..	一,七,九七一	
一四八	糖	公担	四,一三三	九,九,六二六	二二,一七六	四,三三,四三六	一,一,一〇〇	一,一,一〇〇	一,一,一〇〇	一,一,一〇〇	
一四九至一五八	茶	公担	四,六二,四六六	三,〇〇,〇〇〇	三,三,五六七	三,〇,三五六,八三一	三,四,九七五	一〇,四,七七一	一〇,四,七七一	一〇,四,七七一	
一五九至一六二	菸草	公担	一五,二八六	九,六三,三五八	六,七,七五	九,七,五九九	一六,〇〇	三,六,〇〇	三,六,〇〇	三,六,〇〇	
一五九至一六二	菸草	從價	..	二二,四八八	..	三,一,三三八	..	..	..	三,六,〇〇	
一六三至一七六	菜蔬	公担	一,二六四,八五二	九,六六〇,四七一	一,二五二,四〇	一〇,九二〇,一四四	九,二二,四七	一,七,九九,二二	一,七,九九,二二	一,七,九九,二二	
一六三至一七六	菜蔬	從價	..	四〇,三三三	..	五,六七,五六五	..	..	..	一,七,九九,二二	
一七七至一八二	其他植物產品	公担	六,二,二五六	三,〇〇,〇〇〇	八,八,二〇	三,七,九,二八三	六,二,四七七	七,五,五,九六一	七,五,五,九六一	七,五,五,九六一	
一七七至一八二	其他植物產品	從價	..	四,七,〇七,〇七〇	..	五,三,三三,三三〇	..	..	..	七,五,五,九六一	
一八三至一八五	竹	公担	三,七,七六七	二〇,七〇,〇七	七,六,七六	五,九七,四七一	四〇,二,九三	六,九,六,四四	六,九,六,四四	六,九,六,四四	
一八三至一八五	竹	從價	..	四〇,七三,五七五	..	一〇,九六,一八	..	..	..	六,九,六,四四	
一八六至一八九	燃料(船用煤在內)	公担	一,七,七,七〇五	一,九,六,六,七	一,三,一,三三	一,八,三,五,〇一〇	六,六,六,六五	二,二,八,八七一	二,二,八,八七一	二,二,八,八七一	
一八六至一八九	燃料(船用煤在內)	公噸	二,〇,八,九,三九	一,四,七,四,五五	二,九,九,七,一六	二,九,九,三,三六	四,八,八,八,八八	六,九,六,三三	六,九,六,三三	六,九,六,三三	
一九〇至一九一	藤	公担	二,一,一七	一〇,七,七,三三	一,一,一七	六,六,一,三	一,〇,〇〇	一,一〇,〇〇〇	一,一〇,〇〇〇	一,一〇,〇〇〇	

一九二至一九八	木材，木及木製品	件	八三二、五〇三	四三八、八二五	七九八、〇二二	五二四、三七五	三〇五、一八三	四九三、六七四
一九九至二〇三	紙	公担	一、六、一〇一	六、三三三、九六六	一、六、八九四	六、四四七、三三三	一、九、一五八	八、八〇〇、三三三
二〇四至二二〇	紡織纖維	公担	一、八、六二〇、五五	一、六、二七四、四四四	五三三、六二〇	一、七、三六六、四六二	三三三、〇三六	三、四二一、九五五、六二二
二二一至二三九	紗，線，編織品及針織品	公担	一、六、二三三	二、六、〇三三、四三三	一、三、五九七	三、六、二七二、六六六	一、四、〇六三	七、六、三三三、六四四
二四〇至二五三	正頭	公担	八、九、五五四	二、四、九三三、九六五	一、六、〇、九九九	五、六、六四六、四〇五	一、五、〇、一、五二二	一、三、六、七、〇、七
二五四至二七〇	其他紡織品	公担	五、六、〇六	四、七、七四、一九九	一、三、五五八	一、六、八九六、五八四	一、五、四、四、五〇〇	三、三、四、五、四、四
二七一至二八九	礦砂，金屬及金屬製品	公担	一、四、一、八七〇	九、八、二七三、六三三	一、三、七、七、七	八、九、四三三、一九七	二、五、七、四、五九九	七、二、七、五、六、四
二九〇至二九一	玻璃及玻璃器	從價	：	一、〇、一、四、一、五八	：	四、六、七、六、九四八	：	一、九、一、八、〇、三、四八
二九二至二九八	石，泥土，沙及其製品（磁器及搪磁器在內）	公担	三、八、一、二二	二、五、五、九、〇、六四	四、五、七、三、六	三、二、九、七、四九四	一、三、五、八、二二	四、四、九、六、六、六
二九九至三〇九	化學品及化學產品	公担	六、〇、〇、五、〇	四、三、五、六、一、四六	三、六、七、五、四、五	五、九、六、二、六、四四	七、一、四、八、八、九〇	一、三、三、八、一、五、六
三一〇至三一二	印刷品	公担	一、〇、二、二、五	二、五、三、三、二、八五	一、七、〇、〇、五	一、〇、七、〇、八、八	：	五、一、九、三、八、七二
三一三至三五六	雜貨	從價	：	三、七、〇、七、六、三三	：	五、六、三、八、二、五九	：	三、三、五、四、七、〇〇二

### 金銀移動與外匯狀況

金銀移動 本年中國出口白銀，共值國幣一千六百八十萬元，以視客歲之二百萬元，逾越甚夥，比諸二十六年之三萬九千八百五十萬元，則望塵莫及。至政府於十九年五月間頒佈之禁金出口法令，迄今並未變更。本年經政府運輸出口之

黃金淨數，共值國幣二千七百四十萬元。茲將最近十年中國金銀進出數字，列表於左，俾資參考。

最近十年金銀進出統計表(表內各數以國幣千元為單位)

年份	金				銀			
	進口	出口	入超	出超	進口	出口	入超	出超
民國二十年	一六	五〇、〇四三	...	五〇、〇二七	一一八、二三三	四七、四三〇	七〇、八〇三	...
二十一年	二五一	一〇九、五八二	...	一〇九、三三一	九六、五三九	一〇六、九三四	...	一〇、三九五
二十二年	二六八	六九、六三五	...	六九、三六七	八〇、四三二	九四、八五五	...	一四、四二三
二十三年	一一	五一、五七九	...	五一、五六八	一〇、八三〇	二六七、五五八	...	二五六、七二八
二十四年	五二五	三九、二三五	...	三八、七一〇	一〇、九九七	七〇、三九四	...	五九、三九七
二十五年	二、四六七	四三、〇八七	...	四〇、六二〇	四、七一三	二五四、三三六	...	二四九、六二三
二十六年	三、九一〇	六二、一七五	...	五八、二六五	五九六	三九九、〇八六	...	三九八、四九〇
二十七年	一五、六二四	一、五四一	...	...	...	八〇、三二九	...	八〇、三二九
二十八年	一	三、四八二	...	三、四八一	...	一、九六七	...	一、九六六
二十九年	...	二七、四二五	...	二七、四二五	...	一六、七九五	...	一六、七九五

國外匯兌 本年一月四日上海匯市現貨開盤價格，對英為四辨士六五六二五，對美為七分六二五，此項匯率，以視上年十月初旬，無甚軒輊，蓋國幣對外匯率，於此數月間，固無重大變遷也。匯市趨勢，於一月上旬頗為堅挺，是月六日英匯升達五辨士〇三一二五，美匯亦長至八分二五，是為本年之最高價格，年內終未克重達此數也。厥後匯市漸趨疲軟，二月二十九日英匯降為四辨士一〇九三七五，美匯跌至六分七五。三四月間，賴匯兌平準基金維持之力，對英匯價，得盤旋於四辨士一二五左右。惟對美匯價因紐約英鎊匯價暴落，(計自三月八日之三元九角三分又八分之七，一落而為五月十一日之三元一角五分)，被所牽動，趨勢甚軟，四月十日跌為五分八七五，後雖稍形回長，但至五月一日亦不過升至六分



而已。五月二日平準基金對外匯不予維持，行市驟告慘跌，翌日降爲三辨士〇九三七五及四分三四三七五，實創本年之最低紀錄。惟匯市於跌至此項價格後，隨即急劇恢復，是月杪英匯已回長至四辨士一二五，不過美匯終因紐約英鎊匯價跌落之關係，未克與之並駕齊驅，月杪收盤價格，僅爲五分四三七五。六月間匯市仍閃爍不定，該月四日，英匯跌至三辨士六八七五，美匯爲四分九三七五，次月稍形穩定，美匯則於是二月間漸有起色，八月一日竟長至六分。八月以後，紐約英鎊匯價得穩定於法定價格左右，上海匯市受其影響，與之亦步亦趨，互相呼應。但匯市傾向，終趨下游，九月五日落爲三辨士四三七五及五分一五六二五，及至十月二十九日，稍回升至四辨士及六分二一八七五。自茲以往，匯率殊鮮變動，直至十二月下旬，始復回縮，是月二十四日跌至三辨士三七五及五分三四三七五。年終收盤，對英匯價爲三辨士半，對美爲五分半。

以言國幣對於日圓之匯價，歲首四月，殊鮮變化，是時國幣一元盤旋於日圓七角五分及八角之間，五月二日英美匯率暴縮，但對日匯價並未受有影響，是月二十三日反回升至九角一分半，而至次月十七日，更漲達九角二分半。嗣後日匯變動與其他匯市同其步驟，計於九月二日跌爲五角八分，同月七日回升至七角一分半，十月十二日再漲爲七角五分。自茲以往，盤桓於六角五分左右者，歷時甚久，迨十二月下旬始行回縮，年終收盤爲六角一二五。茲將民國十八年來上海對倫敦、紐約及橫濱三埠每日電匯價格平均數目，暨海關金單位折合國幣平均數目，列表於后，表內二十七年至二十九年項下括弧內數字係政府規定匯價。

最近十二年上海對倫敦·紐約·橫濱三埠平均匯價暨海關金單位平均價格表

年 份	倫敦電匯	紐約電匯	橫濱電匯	海關金單位
	(國幣每元合英鎊數) 先令 辨士	(國幣百元合美元數)	(國幣百元合日圓數)	折合國幣數目
民國十八年	八·四三七五	四一·〇七八	八八·五七七	：
十九年	二·五六二五	二九·五二五	五九·〇五〇	：
二十年	一·八一二五	二一·八二三	四四·二八七	：
二十一年	二·九三七五	二一·八二三	七七·〇二二	：
二十二年	二·八一二五	二六·三四七	一〇一·〇七七	一·九五二
二十三年	四·一二五〇	三三·七八七	一一三·二二六	一·九六七
二十四年	五·七五〇〇	三六·二四三	一二五·九〇三	一·八六六
二十五年	二·三七五〇	二九·七一二	一〇二·三四二	二·二六〇
二十六年	二·三一二五	二九·三〇五	一〇二·〇三二	二·二七一
二十七年	一·〇三一二五	二一·〇一一	七三·一九二	二·三〇〇
二十八年	二·五〇〇〇	(三〇·〇〇〇)	(一〇三·〇〇〇)	二·五〇〇
二十九年	六·〇〇〇〇	一一·二七七	四二·五二九	：
	二·五〇〇〇	(三〇·〇〇〇)	(一〇三·〇〇〇)	二·七〇七
	三·九三七五	六·〇〇四三	七五·〇九九	：
	(二·五〇〇〇)	(三〇·〇〇〇)	(一〇三·〇〇〇)	：

編後附言

海關中外貿易報告全文，除載有本篇各章外，關於各埠貿易之榮枯以及主要進出口貨物之消長，均有所敘述，並附刊各種圖表，以便參考，惟以編印需時，稍緩方可出版。

中華民國三十一年十二月三十一日

海關總稅務司署統計科稅務司安德森編輯

## 海關貿易統計貨值換算方法

海關貿易統計中，進口洋貨價值，以海關金單位計，出口土貨價值以國幣計。該二貨幣互相換算時，則按政府所定之折合率計算之，此項折合率，係依法定對外匯價換算而得，並非以外匯市價為標準。

### NOTE ON CONVERSION RATES IN CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The Customs Returns are recorded in two currencies, Customs Gold Units for foreign imports and Standard Dollars for exports. Throughout the Returns conversion from one currency to the other is made at *official* rates, based on the *official* rates of exchange for foreign currencies and not on the *open market* exchange rates.



# 民國二十九年海關金單位及國幣折合各國通行錢幣數目表 EQUIVALENTS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES, ETC., 1940.

(一) 海關金單位所含純金數量經政府規定為六〇・一八六六釐

(1) The gold content of the CUSTOMS GOLD UNIT has been fixed by the Government at 60.1866 centigrammes of pure gold.

(二) 民國二十九年份按照政府每日所定之折合率平均核算每海關金單位一元折合國幣二元七角七釐

(2) The equivalent of the GOLD UNIT during 1940, expressed in Standard Dollars at the Government's average *official* daily rate, was \$2.707.

(三) 民國二十九年份按照江海關估價所用之折合率平均核算每海關金單位一元折合各國貨幣數目如下：—

(3) The following were the average equivalents of the CUSTOMS GOLD UNIT in foreign currencies as used for valuation purposes at Shanghai during the year 1940:—

英幣(辨士) . . . Pence Sterling . . .	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	法佛耶 . . . French Francs . . .	32.41749
美圓 . . . U.S. Dollar . . .	0.67725	和幣 . . . Guilders . . .	Unquoted.
日圓 . . . Japanese Yen . . .	2.88581	港幣 . . . Hongkong Dollars . . .	2.84132

(四) 民國二十九年份按照政府所定對外匯價平均核算每國幣一元折合各國貨幣數目如下：—

(4) The equivalents of the STANDARD DOLLAR, based on the Government's average *official* rates of exchange, were, during 1940, as follows:—

英幣(辨士) . . . Pence Sterling . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ )	馬克 . . . Reichmark . . .	0.75 (Nominal)
美圓 . . . U.S. Dollar . . .	0.30 (0.06043)	和幣 . . . Guilder . . .	Unquoted (0.11382)
日圓 . . . Japanese Yen . . .	1.03 (0.75099)	盧比 . . . Rupee . . .	0.80416 (0.21855)
法佛耶 . . . French Francs . . .	10.80 (Nominal)	港幣 . . . Hongkong Dollar . . .	0.95 (0.26312)

括弧內之數字係按照上海電匯現貨開盤市價平均核算所得之匯價  
Rates appearing in brackets are those based on the average Shanghai *market* opening cash rates for T.T. abroad.





中國度量衡標準制(萬國公制)及其他制之折合法  
EQUIVALENTS OF CHINESE STANDARD (METRIC) AND OTHER SYSTEMS  
OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

標準制(萬國公制) STANDARD (METRIC) SYSTEM.	其他制 OTHER SYSTEMS.	其他制 OTHER SYSTEMS.	標準制(萬國公制) STANDARD (METRIC) SYSTEM.
<b>重量 WEIGHT.</b>			
公兩(百公分) 1 Hectogramme (100 Grammes) ..	兩 2.645547 Taels.	兩 1 Tael .....	公兩 0.377994 Hectogramme.
公斤(十公兩) 1 Kilogramme (10 Hectogrs.) .....	斤 1.6534668 Catties.	斤(十六兩) 1 Catty (16 Taels) .....	公斤 0.6047899 Kilogramme.
公担(百公斤) 1 Quintal (100 Kilogrs.) .....	担 1.6534668 Piculs.	担(百斤) 1 Picul (100 Catties) .....	公担 0.6047899 Quintal.
公兩 1 Hectogramme .....	英兩(金銀權) 3.215074 Ounces (Troy).	英兩(金銀權) 1 Ounce (Troy) .....	公兩 0.311035 Hectogramme.
公兩 1 Hectogramme .....	英兩(常權) 3.527396 Ounces (Avdp.).	英兩(常權) 1 Ounce (Avdp.) .....	公兩 0.283495 Hectogramme.
公斤 1 Kilogramme .....	磅 2.2046223 Pounds.	磅(十六英兩常權) 1 Pound (16 Ounces Avdp.) .....	公斤 0.4535924 Kilogramme.
公墩(十公担) 1 Metric Ton (10 Quintals) .....	噸 0.984206 Ton.	噸(二千二百四十磅) 1 Ton (2,240 Pounds) .....	公墩 1.016047 Metric Tons.
<b>容量 CAPACITY MEASURE.*</b>			
公升 1 Litre .....	英加倫 0.2199754 Imperial Gallon.	英加倫 1 Imperial Gallon .....	公升 4.545963 Litres.
公升 1 Litre .....	美加倫(液量) 0.26417047 U.S.A. Liquid Gallon.	美加倫(液量) 1 U.S.A. Liquid Gallon .....	公升 3.7854345 Litres.
公升 1 Litre .....	日本升 0.554352 Shō (Japanese).	日本升 1 Shō (Japanese) .....	公升 1.803907 Litres.
<b>長度 LINEAL MEASURE.</b>			
公分 1 Centimetre .....	英寸 0.3937 Inch.	英寸 1 Inch .....	公分 2.54 Centimetres.
公尺(百公分) 1 Metre (100 Centimetres) .....	英尺 3.280843 Feet.	英尺 1 Foot .....	公尺 0.3048 Metre.
公尺 1 Metre .....	碼 1.0936143 Yards.	碼 1 Yard .....	公尺 0.9143992 Metre.
<b>面積 SQUARE MEASURE.</b>			
方公分 1 Sq. Centimetre .....	英方寸 0.155 Sq. Inch.	英方寸 1 Sq. Inch .....	方公分 6.4516 Sq. Centimetres.
方公尺(萬方公分) 1 Sq. Metre (10,000 Sq. Centimetres)	英方尺 10.7639 Sq. Feet.	英方尺 1 Sq. Foot .....	方公尺 0.092903 Sq. Metre.
方公尺 1 Sq. Metre .....	方碼 1.19599 Sq. Yards.	方碼 1 Sq. Yard .....	方公尺 0.836126 Sq. Metre.
<b>木材體積 TIMBER MEASUREMENT.</b>			
立方公尺 1 Cubic Metre .....	英方木尺 423.777 Superficial Feet B.M.	英方木尺 1 Superficial Foot B.M. ....	立方公尺 0.00235973 Cubic Metre.

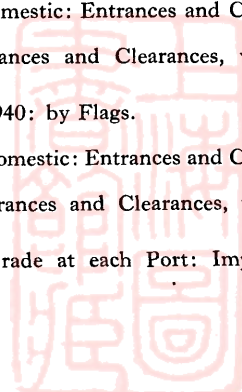
\*酒類:十二瓶(即二十四半瓶)或十二充瓜脫(即二十四充品脫)認爲等於九公升

\* Wines, etc.: 12 Bottles (= 24 Half-bottles) or 12 Reputed Quarts (= 24 Reputed Pints) are accepted as equal to 9 Litres.

# 目 錄

## CONTENTS.

	頁 數	
	<i>Page.</i>	
民國二十九年海關中外貿易報告.....	1	The Trade of China, 1940: Introductory Survey.
第一表 民國以來海常各關稅收暨其所負之外債與賠款及內債表	54, 55	I.—Relation of Combined Maritime and Native Customs Revenue to Foreign Loans and Indemnities and Internal Loans charged thereon.
第一表甲 民國二十七年及二十八年海關稅收總數收支表	56, 57	IA.—Collection and Disposal of Gross Maritime Customs Revenue, 1938 and 1939.
第二表 海關各項稅課年別表		II.—Maritime Customs Revenue.
(甲) 民國二十年至二十九年按國幣計算....	61	(a) Expressed in Standard Dollars, 1931 to 1940.
(乙) 民國二十年至二十九年按金單位計算..	61	(b) Expressed in Gold Units, 1931 to 1940.
第三表 民國二十九年海關各項稅課關別表 .....	62, 63	III.—Maritime Customs Revenue of each Port, 1940.
第四表 民國二十四年至二十九年每年海關稅課總數關別表	64	IV.—Total Maritime Customs Revenue of each Port, 1935 to 1940.
第五表 進出口貨物總值表		V.—Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries: Value of Merchandise.
(甲) 按國幣計算 .....	65	(a) Expressed in Standard Dollars.
(乙) 按金單位計算.....	65	(b) Expressed in Gold Units.
第六表 民國二十八年及二十九年中國直接對外貿易總值關別表	66	VI.—Value of the Direct Foreign Trade of each Port, 1939 and 1940.
第七表 民國二十九年土貨復進口及洋貨復出口總值國別表	67	VII.—Total Value of Reimports from and Re-exports to Foreign Countries, 1940.
第八表 民國二十八年及二十九年進口貨物總值國別表	68, 69	VIII.—Gross Imports from Foreign Countries, 1939 and 1940: Value of Merchandise: by Countries.
第九表 民國二十八年及二十九年出口貨物總值國別表	70, 71	IX.—Gross Exports to Foreign Countries, 1939 and 1940: Value of Merchandise: by Countries.
第十表 民國二十九年轉口土貨總值表.....	72	X.—Value of the Interport Movement of Chinese Produce, 1940.
第十一表 金銀進出口總值表.....	73	XI.—Treasure: Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries.
第十二表 民國二十九年金銀進出口總值國別表 ..	74	XII.—Treasure: Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries, 1940: by Countries.
第十三表 民國二十九年金銀進出口總值關別表 ..	75	XIII.—Treasure: Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries, 1940: by Ports.
第十四表 民國二十五年至二十九年每年進出商船旗別表	76	XIV.—Shipping: Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1936 to 1940.
第十五表 民國二十九年商船關別表		XV.—Shipping Returns, 1940: by Ports.
(甲) 往來外洋及國內商船隻噸各數表....	77	(a) Foreign and Domestic: Entrances and Clearances.
(乙) 往來外洋及國內商船噸數及百分比數表	78	(b) Totals of Entrances and Clearances, with Percentages.
第十六表 民國二十九年商船旗別表		XVI.—Shipping Returns, 1940: by Flags.
(甲) 往來外洋及國內商船隻噸各數表....	79	(a) Foreign and Domestic: Entrances and Clearances.
(乙) 往來外洋及國內商船噸數及百分比數表	79	(b) Totals of Entrances and Clearances, with Percentages.
各關對外貿易進出口總值國別表.....	81	Gross Value of Foreign Trade at each Port: Imports and Exports by Countries.



# THE TRADE OF CHINA, 1940.

---

## INTRODUCTORY SURVEY.

---

### THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN 1940.

War governed the world in 1940, and the policy and economy of every considerable country, however remote from the actual fighting, were shaped by its demands. At the opening of the year the hostilities between Germany and allied Great Britain and France were still in a preliminary stage, and the main land, sea, and air forces had yet to be engaged; but there was bitter fighting in Hupeh, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung in the Sino-Japanese conflict, then entering its thirtieth month, and the war between Russia and Finland was raging fiercely in spite of appalling weather conditions. The chief event of the first month of the year was the refusal of the American Government to renew the expiring trade treaty with Japan, plain indication of a trend of American opinion and policy which was to become more pronounced as time went on. In February Mr. Sumner Welles, American Assistant Secretary of State, visited Europe on a "fact-finding" mission. He saw the leading men of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy and is believed to have sounded them about the possibility of a negotiated peace, but his mission seems to have had no positive results. The same month the *Altmark* incident occurred, giving rise to a dispute between Great Britain and Norway and pointing the direction of military events of the near future. A British naval force boarded the German auxiliary *Altmark* in Norwegian waters and rescued over 300 British prisoners of war from her. Norway protested, alleging a British violation of her neutrality, and the British Government entered a counter-complaint that she had neglected her duty as a neutral in allowing her waters to be used by an armed vessel carrying prisoners of war. On the 12th March Finnish resistance to the attacking Russian armies ceased, and a treaty of peace between the two countries was concluded at Moscow. Russia acquired much Finnish territory, including the whole of the Karelian isthmus with the town of Viipuri, and military and commercial rights in Finland. The peace had important repercussions in France, where public opinion accused the Government of not giving the Finns effective aid, and M. Daladier resigned the Premiership and was succeeded by M. Reynaud. In April, May, and June the war in Europe blazed up and spread. The military events of those months, so favourable to the German arms and so disastrous for the Allies and for most of the neutrals of Western Europe, are related in other sections of this report. Here it is enough to say that in April German armies occupied all Denmark and a part of Norway; in May they overran the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, and part of Northern France; and in June Italy entered the war at Germany's side, France capitulated, and the whole of Norway came under German control. Italy was not the only country to seize opportunities offered by the military events in Western Europe. In June the Government of the U.S.S.R., profiting by Germany's preoccupation in the west, first sent an ultimatum to Lithuania and notes to Latvia and Esthonia, demanding free access to their territories for Russian troops and immediate change of their Governments in a sense favourable to Russia, and then addressed a note to Roumania demanding immediate cession of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. All these demands were accepted, and in July the parliaments of Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia voted the three countries into the Soviet Union. Thus, without shedding a drop of blood, Russia acquired vast additional territories and a long coast-line in the Baltic Sea with valuable ice-free ports. In the Far East the Japanese obtained from the French and British Governments facilities for the prosecution of their plans for isolating the Chinese Government at Chungking. The French first accepted Japanese control and inspection of supply routes from Indo-China to China, including

the Tonkin-Yunnan Railway, and then, in September, turned over aerodromes in Tonkin to the Japanese air forces, who used them to attack Kunming and the Burma supply route; and the British agreed in July to close the Burma road temporarily to war supplies. In July the French Government, now directed by Marshal Pétain, broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and Herr Hitler seized the opportunity offered by this severance to make a proposal of peace to the British Government, who immediately rejected it. In the same month Prince Konoye again took office as Prime Minister of Japan and proceeded to form a new Government on partyless, authoritarian lines; and the American Government announced restrictions on the export of gasoline, aviation spirit, and scrap metal. The former of these two events was generally and rightly regarded as a move in the direction of the Axis Powers, and the latter had the appearance of a counter-move to deprive Japan of war material which she was known to need. In August Germany declared a "total blockade" of Great Britain and launched large-scale air-raids and an intensive submarine campaign against her. The German offensive in the air and under the sea was powerfully maintained through the rest of the year and caused great material damage and destruction on land and the loss of much valuable tonnage at sea. But the military advantages obtained were in no way decisive, and the losses of the German air forces were heavy. During August the disintegration of Roumania was carried two stages further. The Roumanian Government first ceded Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, presumably hoping to be enabled to resist other territorial claims; and then was compelled by pressure from the German, Italian, and Hungarian Governments to cede very large territories, mainly in Northern Transylvania, to Hungary. The misfortunes of Roumania did not end there. Before the year closed, violent internal faction and a severe earthquake were added to her afflictions. In September and the two following months the interplay of Japanese and American policies, which has already been noted, again became evident, Japanese moves with the Axis and against the democracies alternating with American moves in the opposite sense. Thus, in September America strengthened her defensive position against the Axis Powers by acquiring sea and air bases in the western hemisphere from Great Britain and adopting conscription, while Japan definitely threw in her lot with Germany and Italy by signing the Tripartite Pact of Berlin; in October Prince Konoye made a public statement which was regarded in America as a threat of war, and the American Government replied by advising its nationals in the Far East to leave as soon as possible and return to the United States; and Japan's formal recognition of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Government on the 30th November was countered within 24 hours by the announcement of American credits of *U.S.* \$100,000,000 for the Chinese Government at Chungking. The Chungking Government received encouragement from two very different quarters in October, when the British Government reopened the Burma road and the Japanese evacuated Nanning. Shortly afterwards all Japanese troops in the Kwangsi province were withdrawn. A new belligerent appeared in the Far East towards the end of the year. Without formal declaration of war, Thailand launched sporadic attacks on French Indo-China in November and December. The conflict originated in Thai demands, which were rejected by the French, for the cession of territory in Laos and Cambodia. Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected President of the United States in November. This was possibly the most important single event of the year. Italy suffered serious military reverses in the last part of the year. Her invasion of Greece, which began on the 28th October, soon turned into a Greek invasion of Albania. In November Greek troops penetrated deeply into that country, capturing towns, prisoners, and war material, and British seaplanes sank several of the largest and most modern units of the Italian fleet at their own base of Taranto. In December the Greeks advanced farther into Albania, capturing more inland towns and the seaport of Santi Quaranta, and the British launched a sudden and successful attack in North Africa, driving the Italians out of Egypt, pursuing them into Libya, and taking great numbers of Italian prisoners.

Turning now from the international situation to a brief survey of conditions in individual countries, in the **United States of America**, during the first quarter of the year, economic activity declined considerably from the high levels reached at the end of 1939. The steel mills reported

a sharp fall in the output of steel ingots, and a sensible contraction of industrial production generally was shown by the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index, which dropped from 126 to 112 at the end of March. Most of the other main business index-numbers also receded, especially those for factory employment and pay rolls, freight-car loadings, and construction contracts. The only major factor to resist the tendency towards a slump was the foreign export trade, which increased considerably both in volume and in value. Main items exported abroad during the quarter were raw cotton, machinery, aircraft, chemicals, iron and steel products, and non-ferrous metals. During April and May American products were excluded from large additional areas in Northern Europe by the successive advances of the German armies and the resulting extension of the British sea blockade. News of the German successes caused a sharp break in security and agricultural prices, the export trade showed signs of a decline, and a further deterioration in the economic position was expected rather generally. But the outlook changed suddenly and radically for the better in early June under the influence of a series of legislative measures by Congress providing for a vast expenditure of public moneys on national defence. The loss of markets in Europe became of minor account when set against the stimulus to trade of a huge defence programme. Industrial activity increased sharply, particularly in the iron and steel, textiles, paper, aircraft, and shipbuilding industries. The Board's adjusted index of industrial production moved up to 121 at the end of June, and the output of steel ingots, which had fallen from 90 per cent of capacity at the end of 1939 to only 60 per cent in April, rose again to 87 per cent. Further evidence of a much improved economic position was afforded by marked rises in the June index figures for freight-car loadings, retail sales (particularly automobiles), and exports abroad. In July and August the improvement was well maintained. Industrial production remained at a high level, employment increased, and, reflecting mainly awards for national defence projects, construction contracts rose to the highest level in 10 years. In September and October there was a further marked improvement under the influence of accelerated defence preparation and a mounting demand from Great Britain for war supplies. By October the index of industrial production had risen to 127, passing the peak of 126 in December 1939, the output of steel was nearly 95 per cent of capacity, and increased activity was reported in nearly all trades. The trend continued to be favourable, though there were slight set-backs in some lines towards the end of the year.

As is customary, the President presented the budget for the year 1st July 1940 to 30th June 1941 to Congress in January. Expenditure was estimated at \$8,424 million and receipts at \$5,548 million. Taking account of a recovery of excess capital funds to be made from Government corporations, the deficit for the year was reckoned at \$2,176 million. Expenditure included an item of \$1,800 million "to develop and maintain normal defence preparations." But these estimates were made nugatory by a succession of huge appropriations for national defence of a more than normal kind. In August Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury, informed Congress that he then estimated expenditure at over \$12,000 million, receipts at nearly \$6,400 million, and the deficit at \$5,700 million. The exchange rate for free sterling fell to its lowest level of \$3.15 to the pound in May. With the assistance of the American banks, it was brought up to \$4.03 in September and maintained at that level for the rest of the year.

The trade treaty with Japan expired in January and was not renewed, but no change was made in Customs duties or tonnage rates. On the 5th March the first Australian Minister to the United States, Mr. Casey, presented his letters of credence to President Roosevelt. In April, in connexion with a statement made by the Japanese Foreign Minister (which is given in the section of this report which deals with Japan), the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, announced that "intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands East Indies or any alteration in their *status quo* by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace, and security, not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies, but in the entire Pacific area." In June and July the Government laid an embargo on the export of machine tools and other equipment needed for defence, and placed restrictions on the export of petroleum and its products, aviation petrol, and scrap metal; and in September the export of aircraft engines and designs for building them, and of equipment for producing aviation motor fuel and tetra and lead ethyl was also

restricted. In August the current Commercial Agreement with the U.S.S.R. was renewed. Towards the end of the year the defences of the Philippine Islands were considerably reinforced. All these events pointed in the direction of the Pacific Ocean.

In April, May, and June the combat zone under the Neutrality Law was successively extended to all waters round Scandinavia, including the ports of Archangel and Murmansk, to the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and to the Mediterranean. In June Mr. Cordell Hull stated in a letter to Congress that "this Government, in keeping with its traditional policy, must necessarily insist that possessions of European States in the western hemisphere shall not become the subject of barter or conquest between rival European Powers or be made the scene of a settlement of European difficulties." The same month the President nominated Colonel Frank Knox and Colonel Henry L. Stimson, prominent Republicans, to be respectively Secretary of the Navy and Secretary for War. In July a plenary session of the Pan-American Conference at Havana approved a Declaration reasserting the right of self-determination of all territories in the western hemisphere and proclaiming the right of the Americas to protect themselves against transfer of sovereignty over non-American possessions in the western hemisphere, and an "Act of Havana" providing for interim application of the Declaration pending its ratification by at least 14 of the 21 American Republics. It also created an Administrative Committee representing the signatories of the Declaration. The Conference ended on the 30th July after signature of the "Act of Havana." A meeting between President Roosevelt and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, took place at Ogdensburg on the 17th August, and the next day it was jointly announced that a Permanent Joint Board would be set up to study defence problems of Northern America. On the 3rd September the President informed Congress that the United States had acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, British Guiana, and certain islands of the British West Indies, in consideration of the transfer of 50 over-age destroyers to Great Britain, and shortly afterwards Mr. Cordell Hull announced that these bases would be made available for the use of all the Latin American Republics. A Conscription Bill was passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives with large majorities on the 14th September. During October all reservists of the Navy and the Marine Corps were called up, and the President assumed control over the sale and export of raw and manufactured materials vital to the national defence. In November Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected President for a third term, and the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, was elected Vice-President.

In **France**, during the first quarter of the year, the Government was very active in the economic field. New trade agreements were made with Turkey, Spain, Italy, and Belgium, and economic collaboration with Great Britain was increased and extended. In February an understanding was reached by which British import restrictions on certain French goods were relaxed, formalities tending to hamper Franco-British trade were simplified, and postal and telegraphic communications and the movement of persons between the two countries were facilitated; and in March a Franco-British Industrial Council was set up to promote a common import and export policy and eliminate uneconomic competition. On the 1st March the Government promulgated a series of economic decrees which were designed to stimulate production and restrict consumption. The stimulants to production included assistance to agriculture by the cheapening of seed corn and fertilisers and increased employment of women in industry. Consumption was restricted by regulating the sales of bakers, limiting expenditure in restaurants, and enforcing economy in the use of petroleum and alcohol. At the same time preparations for the issue of ration cards were begun, and it was announced that the gold reserves of the Bank of France were to be revalued in closer accordance with the actual price of gold.

The Government also took energetic action during the early months of the year against communistic and subversive groups and their propaganda. In mid-January the Chamber approved by a huge majority a Government Bill withdrawing their parliamentary mandate from all communist deputies who had not renounced their allegiance to Moscow before a given date, and shortly afterwards it was announced that 247 communistic organisations had been dissolved by order of

the Paris courts. In January and February MM. Marty and Thorez, prominent communist leaders, were deprived of French nationality by decree. By the middle of March 300 communist municipal councillors had been suspended and 2,778 others deprived of their seats, 159 communist news-sheets had been suppressed and 620 syndicates and 675 party associations dissolved, 3,400 militants had been arrested, and several tons of subversive literature and many clandestine wireless sets seized. And in early April 44 communist deputies were found guilty of carrying on illegal propaganda and given prison sentences with fines and loss of civil rights.

On the 20th March M. Daladier and his Cabinet resigned because there were many abstentions of socialists and others from a vote of confidence of the Chamber. The next day M. Reynaud formed a new Ministry, including three socialists, with an inner War Cabinet of nine composed as follows:—

M. Reynaud, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Lamoureux, Minister for Finance.

M. Daladier, Minister for War and Defence.

M. Campinchi, Minister for the Navy.

M. Laurent-Eynac, Air Minister.

M. Monnet, Minister for Blockade.

M. Dautry, Minister for Armaments.

M. Mandel, Minister for Colonies.

M. Chautemps, Vice-President of the Council and Minister for Alsace-Lorraine.

The new Government obtained only a bare majority in the first division of the Chamber on a vote of confidence. Nevertheless, M. Reynaud decided to remain in office.

On the 28th March, after a meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council, it was officially announced that agreement had been reached on a solemn declaration that the French and British Governments "mutually undertake that, during the present war, they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement."

May and June were calamitous months for France. On the 10th May the German invasion of the Low Countries and Luxemburg began. By the 14th the invaders had crossed the Meuse River and entered France. M. Reynaud then reformed his Cabinet. He took over the Ministry of War and Defence himself, transferred M. Daladier to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and M. Mandel to the Ministry of the Interior, and brought in Marshal Pétain as Vice-President of the Council. He also removed General Gamelin from his post as Commander-in-Chief and appointed General Weygand to replace him, and shortly afterwards 15 generals were relieved of their commands and replaced by younger men. The German advance continued, and by the end of May large areas of North-eastern France had been overrun. On the 5th June M. Reynaud again reformed his Cabinet, excluding M. Daladier from it and adding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to his own responsibilities. Desperate efforts to hold the German advance on the Somme and Aisne Rivers failed, and on the 10th June Italy declared war on France and Great Britain. The Government then moved to Tours. On the 14th the Germans entered Paris, which had been declared an open city, and two days later M. Reynaud and his Cabinet, by now at Bordeaux, resigned office. On the 17th Marshal Pétain formed a new Government with M. Chautemps as Deputy Premier and General Weygand as Minister for Defence and broadcast an announcement that he had applied to the German Government for armistice terms. On the 24th armistices which provided for German occupation of three-fifths of France were concluded with Germany and Italy.

An inevitable consequence of the armistices was that relations between the French and British nations became estranged. Leading men of the two countries exchanged recriminations and criticisms. The British Government recognised General de Gaulle, who was recruiting a French legion in England, as "leader of all free Frenchmen." The British fleet attacked French naval units off Mers-el-Kebir and sank a number of them to prevent them falling into the hands of the Axis Powers. Finally, on the 5th July an official decision to break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain was announced from Vichy, the seat of the Government since the beginning of July.

Thereafter during July France moved away from a democratic form of government and took on the character of an "authoritarian" state. On the 12th July, with the sanction of a large majority of the National Assembly, Marshal Pétain combined the functions of President and Premier in his own person and took to himself supreme powers with the title of "Chief of the State"; the Government ceased to be responsible to Parliament, which thus lost all real authority and influence, and corporative institutions were introduced. The Cabinet then resigned and Marshal Pétain formed a new Government which included—

M. Laval, Deputy Premier;  
 M. Baudouin, Minister for Foreign Affairs;  
 M. Bouthillier, Minister for Finance;  
 M. Marquet, Minister for the Interior; and  
 General Weygand, Minister for War and Defence.

Spokesmen of the Government announced that new relations would be instituted between capital and labour, and that there would be a new conception of life based on authority, order, and obedience. It was further announced that the traditional friendship with the United States of America would be maintained, and that the exchange value of the franc would be based on the American dollar.

The Government faced tremendous problems. Some parts of the country were over-crowded with refugees, who aggravated the food shortage, caused unemployment, and gave rise to epidemics of smallpox, typhoid, etc. Other districts had lost a great part of their population as German prisoners of war and as refugees before the invading German armies, so that there was no labour to bring in the harvests. Perhaps the most urgent problem was that of transportation, because the solution of so many other problems depended on it. Motor transport had come to a standstill for lack of petrol. This threw an excessive burden on the railways, which had suffered heavy war damage and loss and were functioning badly. The division between occupied and unoccupied France increased the difficulties and general disorganisation. During July and August the Government took a number of steps to relieve this situation. Very severe rationing was introduced, credits were granted to farmers, the repatriation of refugees and demobilised soldiers was expedited (in so far as this was possible), and a reconstruction programme, with particular attention to rebuilding bridges and renewing railway equipment, was undertaken.

In September Marshal Pétain again reorganised his Cabinet. General Weygand, who had gone to Africa on a special mission, was replaced at the Ministry of War by General Huntziger, and M. Peyrouton came in as Minister for the Interior in place of M. Marquet. The Council of State was then reconstituted to the exclusion of all former members of the Front Populaire, and the municipal councils of Lyons, Toulouse, Marseilles, and other chief towns were suspended and replaced by delegations which had orders to conduct the administration on authoritarian lines. It was announced in the Official Gazette of the 15th September that Germany's bill for the upkeep of the army of occupation was 20 million reichmarks a day. Soon after the announcement new rationing regulations were introduced and French import duties on German products were substantially reduced. At the end of September Marshal Pétain nominated M. Laval to be his successor as Chief of the State, but at the end of the year he revoked this nomination, abolished the office of Vice-Premier, dismissed M. Laval from the Government, and appointed M. Flandin Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In **Great Britain** the chief financial events of the first quarter of the year were a Franco-British credit of £43½ million to Turkey, announcement of the conversion of £350 million 4½% Conversion Loan to a 2% basis, and a new issue, which was over-subscribed, of £300 million 3% War Loan. The floating debt, which amounted to £1,535 million at the opening of the year, had fallen to £1,489 million by the end of March, mainly in consequence of unexpectedly high revenue receipts and an expenditure which, though heavy, remained well below the estimated figure of the 1939-40 budget.



The first four months of the year saw a steady extension of Government control of the national economy. Increased restrictions were placed on the transfer of sterling to the accounts of persons not resident in Great Britain, the Dominions, colonies, protectorates, etc.; all British and colonial deep-sea merchant vessels were requisitioned by the Ministry of Shipping, who, however, operated them through the agency of the shipowners; the Admiralty took control of all building and repairs of merchant ships; holders of 177 specified U.S. dollar securities were required by Treasury Order to surrender them to the Bank of England against cash payment in sterling; and the Government set up and financed a state trading company, the "United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, Ltd.," with the primary object of stimulating British trade with the Balkan countries.

On the 23rd April, after the occupation of Denmark and the invasion of Norway by Germany, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his second war budget. He estimated war expenditure for 1940-41 at £2,000 million and total expenditure at £2,667 million. Ordinary revenue was calculated to yield £1,234 million, leaving a deficit of £1,433 million. Novel features of the budget, not included in the estimate of revenue and to be separate measures from the Finance Bill, were a purchase tax, to be collected from retailers by registered wholesalers, and a proposal to limit the dividends of public companies and ban the issue of bonus shares. The latter measure was eventually dropped, and in its stead the excess profits tax was raised to 100 per cent.

On the 10th May, the very day of the German invasion of the Low Countries, Mr. Winston Churchill succeeded Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill's Government and the country gave early evidence of a new determination to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour. On the 22nd May an Emergency Powers (Defence) Act for the mobilisation of all national resources was passed through both Houses of Parliament within a space of a few hours. By means of this enactment, which has no parallel in the history of English legislation, the Government took full powers to conscript persons, labour, and capital, in a word, to control everybody and everything. A few days later a Labour Supply Board was set up and charged with the recruitment, training, supply, and transfer of labour for producing munitions and war equipment. In June the new Government extended its action to the financial field. The Treasury further tightened up exchange control, requiring all exports to be paid for with foreign exchange or with sterling acquired at the official rate, and restricting sales of sterling securities; the Bank of England fiduciary note issue was expanded from £580 million to £630 million; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a new unlimited issue of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  National Defence Bonds for sale "on tap."

During the early summer the fortunes of war greatly favoured the German arms. The allied Netherlands and Belgian forces in the field capitulated on the 14th and the 28th May respectively. Italy declared war on France and England on the 10th June, and on the same day the allied troops in Northern Norway were withdrawn and the whole of that country came under German control. The French applied for armistice terms on the 17th June and accepted the terms offered by Germany and Italy and ceased fighting on the 24th June. And on the 5th July the French Cabinet broke off relations with the United Kingdom because of the sinking of French ships by the British navy off Oran. The immediate consequence of these serious reverses was that the British Isles were directly threatened with a German invasion, and from mid-June on a great part of the British national effort was turned to the organisation of an effective home defence.

Financial war measures of the month of July included Government short-term borrowing by means of the novel device of six months' deposits with the Treasury from the clearing and Scottish banks, a new £1,000 million war credit voted by the House of Commons, and an amendment of the system of control of sterling/U.S. dollar exchange, having as its aim the complete elimination of the "free" sterling market. On the 23rd July the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a supplementary budget. He estimated war expenditure at £2,800 million, total ordinary expenditure at £3,467 million, and total ordinary revenue at £1,360 million, leaving a deficit of £2,107 million. Compared with the budget estimates of April, these figures show an increased war expenditure of £800 million, an increased revenue of £126 million, and an addition of £674 million to the deficit total. There were two innovations only in the supplementary budget. Deduction at source of income tax on all salaries and wages was made compulsory, and the purchase tax was divided into

two schedules: a tax of one-third of the wholesale value for luxury articles, and a tax of one-sixth for ordinary articles. Income tax was raised to 8s. 6d. in the pound. At the end of July contraband control was extended by an Order in Council, which provided that cargo consigned to any neutral European port and to the Spanish and international zones of Morocco and the Spanish and Portuguese Atlantic islands, unless wholly covered by "navicerts" or British export licences, should be treated as suspect and liable to seizure.

By August allied contingents of six foreign nations had been organised and were under arms in Great Britain. The Polish contingent, the largest of them, comprised a considerable army and some naval and air units. An Anglo-Polish military agreement governed its organisation, employment, etc. The Free French Volunteers, consisting of land and air forces and a number of manned warships, enjoyed a special status which was defined in letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and their leader, General de Gaulle. The other contingents, relatively small ones, were Czech, Dutch, Norwegian, and Belgian. General de Gaulle's "Free France" movement made much headway in the French colonies during August and September, when he won over (French) Oceania, India, and Equatorial Africa and was joined by General Catroux and other prominent officers. But his attempt in September to secure the adherence of French West Africa by a landing at Dakar was a failure.

In August the importation of Bank of England notes was prohibited. This step was taken because it was known that there were large amounts of these notes in territories occupied by the German armies. In September an agreement was concluded with Spain, which provided that consignments of oil for that country should be "navicerted" and that the quantity allowed should be based on an estimate of current consumption; and a Treasury Regulation prohibited companies domiciled in Great Britain from transferring their businesses abroad, except with the Treasury's consent. In October the House of Commons voted a further war credit of £1,000 million, which was not expected to last beyond March 1941. Exchequer returns of October showed that the country was then spending at the rate of £14 million a day.

From August to the end of December, Great Britain kept up an aggressive resistance to the German air and submarine offensive against her towns and shipping; and in the last two months of the year she carried on a successful offensive against Italy in North Africa and the Mediterranean. This double effort made heavy demands on her resources and military strength.

In **Germany** it was announced on the 4th January that Marshal Goering had assumed supreme control of all industries serving the war and all government departments concerned with war economy. Representatives of such industries and departments formed a General Council for War Economy under his presidency, with State Secretary Körner as his deputy.

The first two months of the year were a time of some strain and difficulty for the German transport system. Many rivers and canals were ice-bound, and so waterway traffic was impeded. On the railways, accidents and a shortage of locomotives and wagons were experienced—the consequences of the fact that rolling-stock and the permanent way had received less than normal maintenance care for some time past and had deteriorated. By the early spring, however, when the ice had thawed and a programme of railway repair and replacement, which included purchases of wagons from Sweden, had got under way, these difficulties were resolved.

During February an economic agreement with the U.S.S.R. and a trade agreement with Italy were concluded. The former provided for the exchange on a large scale of German finished goods against Russian raw materials. The agreement with Italy was concerned with commercial exchanges, frontier traffic, and valuation of the property of people of the Alto Adige region who elected to leave and settle in Germany. A protocol signed by German and Italian representatives in March provided for the supply of German coal to Italy by train. It was announced by the German press that no less than 65 coal trains would cross the frontier daily. Reduction of the Reichsbank rate from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent was announced on the 8th April, and shortly afterwards reduced interest rates were made compulsory for all other banking institutions.

On the 18th March a meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini took place at the Brenner Pass.

On the 9th April the German armed forces struck at Denmark and Norway. The Danish Government capitulated the same day and the whole of Denmark was then occupied by the Germans. The Norwegians, with the aid of the Allies, put up a fierce resistance, and the occupation of their country cost the invaders a considerable portion of the German fleet and many lives and was not completed until the 10th June. In a statement to the Press defending the German action against Norway and Denmark, Herr von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Minister, compared the laying of mines by the Allies in Norwegian waters on the 8th April to Nelson's destruction of the Danish fleet in 1807, and added that he held definite proof of an elaborate Allied plan to occupy Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

On the 10th May the long-expected German offensive in the west began with a simultaneous attack on the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg. Employing a new technique of war, the German armies achieved very rapid and striking successes. By the end of May they had overrun and occupied the whole of the territories of the three countries; they had further broken through the main French defences near Sedan and penetrated deeply into France; and finally, wheeling right towards the Channel, they had isolated and were threatening large Allied forces to the north. A major part of these forces was got away to safety by sea at Dunkirk on the 31st May and the 1st June, and the German armies then turned the whole weight of their offensive in the direction of Paris. After fierce fighting on the line of the Somme and Aisne Rivers they entered Paris on the 14th June, and three days later the French Government applied for armistice terms. Signor Mussolini then visited Herr Hitler at Munich to discuss the terms to be accorded. On the 24th June an armistice was concluded which provided for German occupation of a great part of France including Paris, the chief industrial areas, and the entire northern and western seaboard until the end of war with Great Britain.

In July and August commercial agreements were concluded with Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland. In August trade fairs were held at Königsberg and Leipzig.

During July conversations took place at Munich, Salzburg, and Berchtesgaden between Herr Hitler and representatives of Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Slovakia. They had unhappy consequences for Roumania, who was constrained in August to cede Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria and the whole of Northern Transylvania and three Szekler provinces to Hungary. On the 30th August an agreement settling relations between Hungary and Roumania was signed at Vienna by the German, Italian, Hungarian, and Roumanian Foreign Ministers. Roumania agreed to the cession of her territory to Hungary; Hungary and Roumania accepted the new frontier as final; and Germany and Italy guaranteed the integrity of the remaining Roumanian territory.

On the 19th July, in a speech to the Reichstag, Herr Hitler made what he described as a final appeal to reason and common sense in Great Britain and declared that he saw no reason why there should not be peace. This overture was rejected by Lord Halifax as spokesman for the British Government. On the 17th August, in a note to all neutral Governments, the German Government announced a "total blockade" of Great Britain. Aerial and submarine attacks on Great Britain were greatly intensified from that time forward. An official statement of the 31st August gave German war losses at that date as 39,000 killed, 143,000 wounded, and 24,000 missing.

On the 27th September a 10-year Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan was signed at Berlin. In Article 3 the signatories undertook "to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means if one of the high contracting parties should be attacked by a Power not at present involved in the European War or in the Sino-Japanese conflict." In November Hungary, Roumania, and Slovakia joined the Tripartite Pact group. In October a meeting between Herr Hitler and General Franco took place at Hendaye, and in November Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, visited Berlin.

According to figures published by the German Treasury on the 30th June, the total indebtedness of Germany at that date was *RM.* 60 milliard, an increase of *RM.* 19 milliard since the beginning of the year. Money in circulation in August, according to the Reichsbank, amounted to *RM.* 12.32 milliard. It is estimated that German war-time expenditure was at the rate of *RM.* 5 milliard a month, which is equivalent to about £4,000 million a year.

In Japan General Abe's Cabinet resigned on the 14th January. Admiral Yonai, who received the Imperial Command to form a new Government, completed his Cabinet two days later. Its chief members were—

Admiral Yonai, Prime Minister;  
General Hata, Minister for the Army;  
Admiral Yoshida, Minister for the Navy;  
Mr. Arita, Minister for Foreign Affairs;  
Count Kodama, Minister for Home Affairs;  
Mr. Sakurauchi, Minister of Finance;  
Mr. Fujihara, Minister of Commerce and Industry; and  
General Koiso, Minister for Overseas Affairs.

It was announced that the efforts of the Government would be concentrated on early settlement of the China Incident through support of the government shortly to be established by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and that other fundamental policies would be readjustment of relations with third countries, non-intervention in the European War, and the strengthening of defensive and economic forces.

Soon after its inception the Yonai Cabinet encountered and disposed of three difficult issues: the so-called "*Asama Maru* affair," which arose out of the removal of 21 German passengers from the Japanese merchant vessel of that name by a British man-of-war in the open seas outside Tokyo Bay; a shortage of electric power throughout the country due to meagre rains and an insufficiency of coal; and an indiscreet interpellatory speech in the Lower House of Representatives by a Mr. Saito, which aroused general indignation. The "*Asama Maru* affair" was settled by a compromise, the power shortage was relieved by timely rainfall and by subsidies to the collieries for expansion of their production, and Mr. Saito was induced to withdraw and apologise for his speech.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with America expired on the 26th January 1940. No new treaty was negotiated in its place, but the United States Government, following a precedent of the time of President U. S. Grant, refrained from imposing the 10 per cent surtax which is customary for importations from non-treaty countries. In February solemn celebration of the 2600th anniversary of the Empire and the dynasty took place. During March it was announced that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the greatest foreign trade firm of Japan, would shortly merge with the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the holding company of the Mitsui system. In the same month trade agreements were concluded with Roumania, the Argentine, and Spain, the agreement with the Argentine providing for an exchange of goods to the value of Yen 30 million a year between the two countries. On the 30th March Mr. Wang Ching-wei's "Reorganised National Government of China" was inaugurated at Nanking in the presence of General Abe, Special Envoy from Japan. In April Mr. Arita, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave out a statement to the Press to the effect that Japan was deeply concerned with any development of the European War which might affect the *status quo* in the Netherlands East Indies, in view of the important economic ties between Japan and the Indies. A statement by the American Secretary of State in this connexion is quoted in an earlier section of this report.

The Government's budget bills, as finally passed by the 75th session of the Diet and including supplementary estimates, provided for a total net expenditure of Yen 9,957 million, of which Yen 5,497 million were assigned to general account and Yen 4,460 million to emergency military account. To meet this expenditure the Government obtained authority to raise some Yen 4,000 million by means of increased taxes and a fundamental reform of the taxation system, and to issue new domestic loan bonds to the amount of Yen 5,580 million. In considering the very high expenditure figure it should be borne in mind that Japan is financing not only the hostilities with China but also a large programme of expansion of production at home and a heavy investment outlay in "Manchukuo" and China.

During June a treaty of amity was concluded with Thailand providing for consultation and exchange of information on matters of mutual interest; an agreement was concluded with the U.S.S.R. fixing the frontier between "Manchukuo" and Outer Mongolia in the Nomonhan region;

a settlement of various disputed matters in connexion with the Foreign Concessions at Tientsin was reached by means of an exchange of memoranda between Japan, Great Britain, and France; and the French Government agreed to stop the transit of motor vehicles, gasoline, etc., through Tonkin to China and to admit Japanese inspectors to supervise execution of this agreement. The British Government agreed to suspend the transportation of munitions of war, gasoline, trucks, and railway materials through Burma to China for three months from the 18th July.

In spite of these diplomatic successes the Yonai Cabinet resigned on the 16th July and was succeeded on the 22nd July by a second Konoye Cabinet. The chief personalities of the new Cabinet were—

Prince Konoye, Prime Minister;  
Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Foreign Affairs;  
General Tojo, Army Minister;  
Admiral Yoshida, Navy Minister;  
Mr. Kawada, Minister of Finance;  
Mr. Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce and Industry; and  
Mr. Yasui, Minister for Home Affairs.

The declared aim of the new Government was establishment of a "New Order" in Greater Asia. To this end the political structure of the nation was to be radically reformed, national defence was to be strengthened, and a flexible foreign policy was to be pursued. Since the new political structure was to be a partyless one, all political parties, including the historic Seiyukai and Minseitō, were dissolved before Prince Konoye's Government was formed.

At the end of July, 15 British subjects in Japan were arrested on charges of espionage, and one of them, Mr. James Cox, Reuter's correspondent, died while under detention. Arrests and deportations of Japanese resident in England and at places in the British Empire followed, and relations with Great Britain again became strained. The tension relaxed somewhat in August, when most of the persons arrested were released.

August and September were months of much diplomatic event and change. On the 3rd August the Japanese Ambassador at Washington lodged formal protest against American restrictions on the export of aviation petrol on the ground that Japan was specially affected. On the 18th the appointment of Sir John Latham as first Australian Minister to Japan was made public, and on the 25th Mr. Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce, was named Envoy to proceed on a special mission to Batavia. At the end of August a redistribution on a vast scale of diplomatic posts abroad was begun, and some 40 diplomats, including the Ambassadors at Washington, Paris, Angora, and Rio de Janeiro, were recalled to Japan. In August and September negotiations aiming at an adjustment of Franco-Japanese political and economic relations in Indo-China and the Far East were carried on with the French Government, and on the 22nd September an agreement was reached which included provision for the use of aerodromes in Tonkin by the Japanese military forces. The agreement does not seem to have been conclusive, for fighting broke out between Japanese and French armed forces in Langson province after it had been signed, and disputes and differences of opinion between the Japanese and French authorities in Indo-China continued after the fighting had been stopped. On the 27th September the Pact of Berlin was signed by representatives of Japan, Germany, and Italy, and the three countries became allies for a period of 10 years. This was unquestionably the major diplomatic event of the Japanese year.

In November the Cabinet Information Bureau announced a unified programme of reconstruction for Japan, "Manchukuo," and China. The three points of this programme were: complete reorganisation of the national economy, organisation of intimate trade relations between the three countries, and expansion of the sphere of mutual prosperity in East Asia. On the 30th November the Government accorded formal recognition to Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Government and concluded the treaty of basic relations with it.

State control of the national economy was greatly developed and expanded during the year. A revised Anti-Profiteering Ordinance, brought in just before the year opened, provided for regulation of prices of all commodities. Thereafter control of production, distribution, and/or

consumption was extended successively to a great many trades and commodities. In accordance with the National General Mobilisation Law the Government took control of all land and sea transportation in February, and regulated and restricted all employment of the young, from the age of 11 years, in March. Distribution control was applied to daily necessities in June, when a voucher rationing system was introduced for sugar and matches, and in July the production and sale of luxury articles was prohibited by ministerial order.

The Government was successful in its endeavour to curb the rise in prices, as the "Tokyo Asahi Press" index of the cost of living shows. This index stood at 236 in January, had moved up to 255 by August, and receded to 249 in November. The national debt in the form of domestic and foreign loan bonds amounted to Yen 28,253 million at the end of the year, which is an increase of Yen 6,733 million over the total of December 1939. According to figures issued by the Ministry of Finance, total exports for the year up to the end of November amounted to Yen 3,617 million as against imports of Yen 3,328 million. There was thus a favourable trade balance of Yen 289 million.

#### **SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES.**

During 1940 the Japanese military effort was mainly directed at air attacks on Chungking and attempts to cut China's supply routes, and the armies of invasion occupied little or no additional Chinese territory.

Chungking with its environs was continuously and powerfully attacked from April to the end of the year, often by mass flights of over 100 bombers. Chengtu, Hochwan, Wanhsien, and other Szechwan towns were also attacked from time to time. The loss of Chinese life was heavy, and there was widespread suffering and a very great destruction of property. The fact that the Belgian, British, French, German, and Russian Embassies were all damaged by bombs is some measure of the extent of the destruction. But the Government held on at Chungking with great resolution and functioned there throughout the year.

The main supply routes still open at the beginning of the year were: the Tonkin-Yunnan Railway, terminating at Kunming; the newly developed road from Lashio in Burma to Kunming; and the road from Russia *via* Urumchi to Lanchow and Sian. Lesser supply roads ran to the interior from Wenchow and other unoccupied ports in Chekiang and Fukien, from Hongkong, from Kwangchowwan, and from Tonkin.

The Tonkin-Yunnan Railway, a French property, was fiercely and systematically attacked by Japanese aeroplanes throughout January. A protest lodged by the French Ambassador at Tokyo was rejected on the grounds—officially denied by the French but reiterated from the Japanese side—that the railway carried vast amounts of military and quasi-military stores for Chungking. In early February all traffic was suspended in consequence of direct bomb hits on bridges, tunnels, and trains, and the air attacks ceased temporarily. Six weeks later the railway was running again, but with much impaired capacity because of the damage to bridges. The air attacks were then resumed, and another French protest followed. In June the Government General at Hanoi, under the influence of the French military defeat in Europe, agreed to prohibit traffic in "goods of an extremely wide range" through Indo-China and accepted Japanese control and inspection of all avenues of approach from Indo-China to China. From that time on the railway and the roads from Tonkin and Kwangchowwan were lost to China as supply routes.

The Burma route gained importance as the traffic in Government supplies on the Tonkin-Yunnan Railway declined and finally ceased. Throughout the year the Chinese authorities applied much money, labour, and care to its maintenance and improvement. On the 18th July the British Government, yielding to Japanese pressure because Great Britain was then under threat of a German invasion, closed the road to the transit of arms and ammunition, gasoline, trucks, and railway material for a period of three months. From late September on, the road and the town of Kunming were heavily bombed from aerodromes in Tonkin, which had been made available to the Japanese by the Franco-Japanese agreement of the 22nd September. The attacks were particularly severe after the reopening of the road on the 18th October, and some bridges were hit; but the traffic continued and even increased, and by the end of the year this had become China's most important supply route.

The Russian route appeared to be threatened early in the year, when a Japanese army crossed the Ordos desert and captured Wuyüan. The threat was averted in March, when Chinese forces under General Fu Tso-yi recaptured Wuyüan. Japanese aeroplanes bombed Lanchow and Sian from time to time, but the transport of supplies was little affected by these attacks.

In June Japanese troops moved up to the land frontier of Hongkong and cut minor supply roads to the interior; but they moved away again before long and traffic was resumed as soon as they had gone. (It should be noted that the Hongkong Government prohibited the export of arms and ammunition for Chungking throughout the year and extended the prohibition to gasoline, trucks, and railway material in July.)

In July the Japanese naval authorities instituted a blockade of the Chekiang and Fukien coasts, thus stopping the movement of supplies from Wenchow and neighbouring unoccupied ports to the interior. The blockade was extended southwards in August, and later to the south-west coast.

There was heavy but generally inconclusive fighting during the year in Shansi, Hupeh, Southern Honan, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, and sporadic fighting and guerrilla warfare in other provinces. The fiercest battles were those fought in Hupeh and Southern Honan and in Kwangsi, where also the largest forces were engaged. The Kwangsi fighting began in January, when the Japanese struck north and north-east from Nanning, capturing Wuming and Pinyang and occupying much additional territory. The Chinese counter-attacked powerfully in February and, after very fierce fighting with heavy losses to both sides, recovered most of the towns and districts which had been lost. They then closed in on Nanning, threatening and harassing the Japanese army of occupation and its lines of communication with the sea. Fighting continued, though on a smaller scale, through the summer. In October the Japanese evacuated Nanning, and in November they withdrew their entire forces from Kwangsi. A Japanese military spokesman, explaining the withdrawal, said that continued occupation of Kwangsi had become meaningless in view of military facilities in Tonkin which had been obtained from the French. The Japanese made their one major territorial gain of the year in Hupeh, capturing the river ports of Shasi and Ichang in June. The gain was offset in Chinese eyes by their own recovery of Nanning and Southern Kwangsi.

#### THE INTERNAL SITUATION.

The conflict with Japan continued to influence almost all human activity both in unoccupied and in occupied China. The suffering and privation which it caused were so general throughout the country that a serious famine in Hopeh was little noticed. The fourth year of the conflict was entered during the summer, when the Press of most countries in the world paid tributes of respect and admiration to the fortitude of the Chinese people.

On the 30th March a "Reorganised National Government of China" was proclaimed at Nanking with Mr. Wang Ching-wei as Acting President, and it was announced that treaties or agreements concluded with the Chungking Government after that date would not be recognised. The political aims of the new regime were set forth in a programme of 10 points. They included peace at home and abroad, constitutional government, respect for legitimate rights and interests of friendly Powers, and readjustment of foreign relations. The Chungking Government immediately denounced the Nanking regime in notes addressed to the League of Nations and to the foreign Powers and issued orders for the arrest and punishment of Mr. Wang's associates; and Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, announced that his Government had ample reason for believing that the Government of China at Chungking had the allegiance and support of the great majority of the Chinese people, and would of course continue to recognise that Government as the Government of China.

Frequent appeals to stop the shipment of war supplies to Japan and protests against the bombing of open cities by Japanese aeroplanes were addressed to America from Chungking during the year. In June the Minister for Foreign Affairs issued a statement condemning French acquiescence in Japanese demands regarding Indo-China, and in July protest was lodged with the British Government against the temporary closing of the Burma road to war supplies.

During the summer the Hongkong Government ordered the compulsory evacuation of British women and children from Hongkong, and all British troops in Shanghai and North China were withdrawn and sent away by sea. Somewhat similar action by the United States Government followed in October, when the State Department instructed American Consulates in China, the Japanese Empire, "Manchukuo," Hongkong, and Indo-China to advise American nationals, other than those with necessary or urgent business in those countries, to return as soon as possible to America.

On the 30th November the Japanese Government formally recognised Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Government as the Government of China, and a Treaty of "Basic Relations" was signed at Nanking by Mr. Wang and by General Nobuyuki Abe, Special Envoy representing Japan. The following are English versions of the Treaty and of the documents signed with it, consisting of an annexed protocol, an understanding, and a joint declaration:

#### TREATY.

Being desirous that the two countries should respect their inherent characteristics and closely co-operate with each other under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, establishing a permanent peace in East Asia and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general, the two countries have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE 1.

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighbourly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures, political, economic, cultural and otherwise.

The Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate and prohibit in the future such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda, trade and commerce, and other spheres.

#### ARTICLE 2.

The Governments of the two countries shall closely co-operate for cultural harmony, creation and development.

#### ARTICLE 3.

The Governments of the two countries agree to engage in joint defence against all destructive operations of communistic nature that jeopardize the peace and welfare of the two countries.

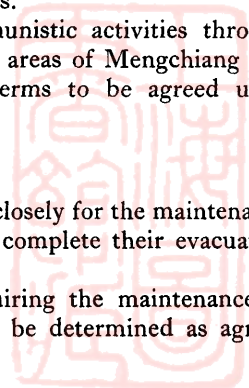
The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, eliminate communistic elements and organisations in their respective territories and at the same time co-operate closely concerning information and propaganda with reference to the defence against communistic activities.

Japan shall, in order to carry out the defence against communistic activities through collaboration of the two countries, station required forces in specified areas of Mengchiang and of North China for necessary duration, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately.

#### ARTICLE 4.

The Governments of the two countries undertake to co-operate closely for the maintenance of common peace and order until the Japanese forces sent to China complete their evacuation in accordance with the terms as provided for separately.

The areas for stationing Japanese forces for the period requiring the maintenance of common peace and order and other matters pertaining thereto shall be determined as agreed separately between the two countries.





ARTICLE 5.

The Government of the Republic of China shall recognize that Japan may, in accordance with previous practises or in order to preserve the common interests of the two countries, station for a required duration its naval units and vessels in specified areas within the territory of the Republic of China, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

ARTICLE 6.

The Governments of the two countries shall effect close economic co-operation between the two countries in conformance with the spirit of complementing each other and ministering to each other's needs, as well as in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

With reference to specific resources in North China and Mengchiang, especially mineral resources required for national defence, the Government of the Republic of China undertake that they shall be developed through the close co-operation of the two countries. With reference to the development of specific resources in other areas which are required for national defence, the Government of China shall afford necessary facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

The Governments of the two countries shall take all the necessary measures to promote trade in general and to facilitate and rationalize the demand and supply of goods between the two countries. The Governments of the two countries shall extend specially close co-operation with respect to the promotion of trade and commerce in the lower basin of the Yangtze River and the rationalization of the demand and supply of goods between Japan on the one hand and North China and Mengchiang on the other.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the rehabilitation and development of industries, finance, transportation and communication in China, extend necessary assistance and co-operation to China through consultation between the two countries.

ARTICLE 7.

According to the development of the new relations between Japan and China under the present Treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish extraterritorial rights possessed by Japan in China, and render to the latter its Concessions; and the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and business of Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE 8.

The Governments of the two countries shall conclude separate agreements regarding specific items which are necessary to accomplish the object of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

The present Treaty shall come into effect from the date of its signature.

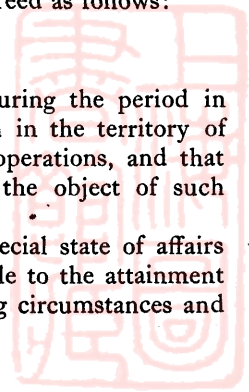
ANNEXED PROTOCOL.

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

The Government of the Republic of China, understanding that, during the period in which Japan continues the warlike operations it is at present carrying on in the territory of China, there exists a special state of affairs attendant upon such warlike operations, and that Japan must take such measures as are required for the attainment of the object of such operations, shall accordingly take the necessary measures.

Even during the continuation of the said warlike operations, the special state of affairs referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as there is no obstacle to the attainment of the object of the operations, be adjusted in accordance with the changing circumstances and in conformity with the Treaty and its annexed documents.



ARTICLE 2.

While the affairs previously administered by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China and others have been taken over and temporarily maintained as they are by the Government of the Republic of China, those which require adjustment but are not yet adjusted shall be adjusted in conformity with the purpose of the Treaty and its annexed documents through consultation between the two countries, as promptly as circumstances may permit.

ARTICLE 3.

When general peace is restored between the two countries and the state of war ceases to exist, the Japanese forces shall commence evacuation, with the exception of those which are stationed in accordance with the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China signed today and the existing agreements between the two countries, and shall complete it within two years with the firm establishment of peace and order; and the Government of the Republic of China shall guarantee the firm establishment of peace and order during this period.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of the Republic of China shall compensate the damages to rights and interests suffered by Japanese subjects in China on account of the China Affair since the outbreak. The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the relief of the Chinese rendered destitute by the China Affair, co-operate with the Government of the Republic of China.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Protocol shall come into effect simultaneously with the Treaty.

UNDERSTANDING.

The following understanding was reached between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries in connection with the stipulations of Articles 1 and 2 of the Annexed Protocol of the Treaty.

1.—With regard to those various organs for collecting taxes in China which are at present in a special condition owing to military necessity, an adjustment shall be made promptly in accordance with the spirit of respecting the financial independence of China.

2.—With regard to those industrial, mining and commercial establishments under governmental or private management which are at present controlled by Japanese forces, the necessary measures shall be taken for their prompt transfer to Chinese management in a rational manner, with the exception of those which are of enemy character or under special circumstances of unavoidable character including military necessity.

3.—In case any Sino-Japanese joint enterprise requires modification in the evaluation of original assets, measures for their rectification shall be taken in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

4.—The Government of the Republic of China shall, in case they find it necessary to institute control on foreign trade, effect such control autonomously. They may not, however, infringe upon the principle of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty; and they shall consult with Japan with regard to such control during the continuation of the China Affair.

5.—With regard to matters pertaining to transportation and communication in China which require adjustment, they shall be adjusted as promptly as circumstances may permit, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

## JOINT DECLARATION.

The Imperial Government of Japan, the Imperial Government of Manchoukuo, and the National Government of the Republic of China, being desirous that the three countries should respect one another's inherent characteristics and closely co-operate with one another as good neighbours under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, constituting thereby the mainstay of a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus toward the peace of the world in general, declare as follows:—

- 1.—Japan, Manchoukuo and China will respect mutually their sovereignty and territories.
- 2.—Japan, Manchoukuo and China will bring about general co-operation on a reciprocal basis among the three countries, especially a good neighbourly friendship, common defence against communistic activities and economic co-operation, and for that purpose will take all the necessary measures in every direction.
- 3.—Japan, Manchoukuo and China will promptly conclude agreements in accordance with the present Declaration.

The joint declaration was signed also by Mr. Tsang Shih-i, representing the Government of "Manchukuo." Denunciations of the Nanking regime by the high authorities at Chungking followed the conclusion of the treaty, and the American and British Governments announced that they continued to recognise the Chungking Government as the only legal Government of China.

The United States made three credit loans to China during the year. The first, in March, was for *U.S.* \$20 million; the second, in September, for *U.S.* \$25 million; and the third, on the 1st December, directly following the Wang-Abe Treaty of "Basic Relations" and therefore generally regarded as a move to counteract it, for *U.S.* \$50 million (with a further *U.S.* \$50 million, for monetary protection and management as between the Chinese and American currencies, in contemplation). These credits were made through the American Export-Import Bank and it was provided that they should be retired by means of deliveries of wood-oil, tungsten, wolframite, tin, and antimony. In December, following the American example, the British Government announced a credit of £10 million to China, half to be used for currency stabilisation and half for financing purchases in the sterling-bloc area.

In spite of financial difficulties and the activities of Chinese guerilla forces, the Japanese steadily pursued their plans for the economic development of occupied China. It is claimed that Chinese of all classes will benefit by this development, but the primary aim, according to official statements, is to co-ordinate China's economy with that of Japan and "Manchukuo" and to develop and produce in the former country what the latter countries lack and need. Some progress seems to have been made in North China, where development is in the hands of the North China Development Company. The importance of this organisation can be gauged from the facts that it is directed by a former Finance Minister of Japan, disposes of a capital of nearly *Yen* 600 million, and now controls 18 subsidiary companies concerned with electrical power, mining, and railway enterprises. In the Yangtze Valley a similar organisation, the Central China Development Company, operates similarly as a holding concern with a number of subsidiaries, but the progress made is less evident. At Canton the Japanese military authorities returned a number of factories to their original Chinese owners in October, but retained control of electric generation, cement manufacture, sugar refining, breweries, and waterworks.

Of economic development in unoccupied China it is not possible to say much while hostilities last, but it is known that good progress has been made in very difficult and disheartening circumstances and it is believed that, when the time comes to make a full survey, it will be found that remarkable results have been achieved. A foreign observer reported at the end of the year that in one town alone, where a year previously the industrial plant had consisted of one small cotton mill, there were now factories for 36 different industries, including iron and steel blast furnaces, cotton mills, paper mills, power plants, flour mills, and telephone centrals; and that 2,000 co-operatives were at work in the unoccupied area and were producing goods to the value of \$6 million a month.

Shanghai experienced possibly the worst year in its history for political crime and acts of violence. Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Chang Siau-ling, a member of the French Municipal Council, Mr. Samuel H. Chang, a well-known journalist, Mr. Chien Hong-yeh, Judge of the First Special District Court, Mr. Charles Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, and M. d'Hooghe, Legal Adviser to the French Municipal Council, were among those assassinated. Unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of many prominent people, including Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council. There were also frequent murders, woundings, and kidnappings, and a number of violent strikes of a semi-political kind.

Main events of the year affecting the Shanghai International Settlement were an agreement in principle (which, however, was not given practical effect) between the Municipal Council and the Chinese Special Municipality for joint policing of roads outside the Settlement; the restoration, by agreement with the Japanese authorities, of the Council's control over an area north of the Soochow Creek, and the formation of a special police division under a Japanese officer for duty in that area; the handing over of the Land Office records to Mayor Fu Siao-en; and the assignment, by majority vote of the foreign defence commanders, of the two British defence sectors, after the withdrawal of British troops from China, to the American and Japanese forces respectively (because of the dissent of the Japanese commander, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps temporarily took over the sector assigned to the Americans). Among events directly affecting the French Concession were the transfer of the Siccawei defence zone from the French to the Japanese forces in June, and the handing over of the Chinese law courts in the Concession to officers of the Nanking Government in November. Mr. Chen Kung-po, a prominent associate of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, assumed office as Mayor of Greater Shanghai on the 20th November.

At Tientsin the Japanese military authorities continued to blockade the British and French Concessions throughout the first half of the year. In January the restrictions on sending in foodstuffs were increased and the barbed wire fences round the Concessions were electrically charged. In June, however, the blockade was lifted after the conclusion of an agreement between the British, French, and Japanese authorities. This agreement provided that there should be closer co-operation with the Japanese for the suppression of terrorist activities; that the silver reserves in Chinese banks in the Concessions should be held under joint British (or French) and Japanese seal pending further agreed arrangement, but that a sum equivalent to £100,000 should be taken from them and applied under international control to famine relief; and that the British and French Municipalities should admit the circulation of Federated Reserve Bank currency.

#### **THE FINANCIAL POSITION.**

On the 1st January 1940 a new Treasury Law was put into operation by the Central Government. The accounting system which it introduced was devised both to separate the collecting and spending functions in relation to public funds and to centralise control of disbursements, and represented an important break away from the traditional decentralised method of handling public funds. A further innovation was an inheritance tax which was introduced on the 1st July. Direct taxation, which began with the levy of income tax in 1936, is becoming an increasingly important item in the finances of the country. It was estimated to provide the Central Government with a total income of \$75,240,000 in 1940, and receipts up to the end of October actually exceeded this estimate by some \$1.2 million. On the payment side, military expenditure naturally formed the largest item of the Government's estimated expenditure, amounting to 53 per cent of the whole. But other requirements were not neglected, and the proportion allotted to reconstruction, communications, and educational and cultural affairs was 19 per cent as against 10 per cent of a much smaller total in 1936-37. It was decided to lend the sum of \$400 million to farmers during the year, which is the largest single amount ever invested by the Chinese Government in any productive enterprise before or during the hostilities.

On the 1st March 1940 the Government announced the flotation of a loan known as the Military Supplies Bonds of the 29th Year of the Republic, to be issued in two equal instalments of \$600 million each on the 1st March and 1st September 1940. Interest was fixed at 6 per cent,

and amortisation was to take place by semi-annual drawings spread over a period of 25 years, with a first drawing in 1943. Simultaneously the Government announced the 29th Year Reconstruction Gold Loan, amounting to £10 million sterling and U.S. \$50 million, to be issued in two equal parts on the 1st May and 1st November. Interest was fixed at 5 per cent, and the amortisation arrangements were to be the same as for the Military Supplies Loan. The security for both loans is the general revenue of the National Treasury. These loans brought the Central Government's borrowing from the beginning of the hostilities to a total of *National* \$3,430 million, *Customs Gold Units* 100 million, £20 million, and U.S. \$100 million, equalling at official rates of exchange a total of about *National* \$4,370 million. In comparison, the total of China's internal loans in 1936 was approximately \$2,709 million, £4.2 million, and U.S. \$2 million. Foreign financial aid granted to China during the year is recorded elsewhere in this report.

Currency developments throughout the country continued to have an inflationary trend. A neutral official estimate of June 1940 placed the total note issues, Chinese and Japanese, circulating under official approval in the various areas at \$5,700 million, which is nearly three times the pre-hostilities figure of 1937. The estimate, which shows an interesting diversity of issues in circulation, arrives at that total as follows: notes issued by the Central Government banks, \$4,000 million; by provincial and private banks and military scrip of the 8th Route Army, \$500 million; by the Federated Reserve Bank in North China, \$560 million; by the Bank of Inner Mongolia, \$60 million; by the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank in Shanghai, \$5 million; and Japanese military yen notes, \$600 million. The Central Government's official figures show a total issue by its four Government banks of \$3,962,144,205 on the 30th June 1940, against reserves of \$1,917,526,049 in bullion and foreign balances and \$2,044,618,156 in negotiable bonds. The total compares with a circulation of \$1,407,202,334 in June 1937 and represents an increase of 182 per cent since hostilities began. The increase in the net circulation during the first six months of the year averaged \$150 million a month. If the same rate of issue was maintained in the following six months, notes of the Government banks in circulation at the end of December 1940 must have approached a total value of \$5,000 million. Running short of their own paper, the four Government banks obtained authority from the Government to reissue with their backing the notes of commercial banks which had been withdrawn from circulation after the currency reform of November 1935.

Lack of intercourse between free and occupied China and restrictions on both sides divided the country into two virtually distinct financial areas. In the free area, natural difficulties and hostile interference with trading with the outside world and the existing severe restriction of importations of unessential goods tended to produce a relatively favourable trade balance. Competition from unauthorised currency issues was absent, and substantial patriotic contributions from overseas Chinese, averaging \$5 million a month, continued to come in. The standard dollar might therefore have been expected to have a higher exchange value in free China than in the occupied area, where conditions were much less favourable in these respects. Exchange rates in the two areas, however, tended to fluctuate in sympathy with each other, and the Government, in recognition of this fact and in order to assist the exporter, lowered the official business rate of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications from 7*d.* to 4½*d.* from the 1st August, thus bringing it into line with the current market quotation. The new rate did not affect shipments of commodities under Government monopoly—wood-oil, tea, bristles, and mineral products,—and it was only in regard to other items (which amounted to less than 15 per cent of the whole export trade) that the private trader benefited. The official rate of the Central Bank of China was not affected and remained fixed at 1*s.* 2½*d.*

In the occupied areas the national currency continued to be subjected during the year to the vicissitudes inherent in the local conflict, and at the same time had to contend with active opposition from the Federated Reserve Bank's currency issue in the North and from the Japanese military yen note in Central and (to a smaller extent) Southern China. Moreover China was not only unable to derive any profit from the European war, but on the contrary found herself so dependent on imported goods for ordinary daily uses as to be seriously affected by the resulting increased cost of wartime freights, insurance, etc. Added to all these difficulties was the unsettling factor that

the Nanking regime was expected to set up a new central bank with a new currency issue. Finally, the operations of speculators, made easier by the peculiar conditions affecting the sterling/U.S. dollar exchanges in New York and Shanghai, contributed to the general instability of the exchange market. In the circumstances it was not surprising that the Chinese dollar, in its external relationship, fell again from the position to which it had fallen during the preceding year. A favourable factor at the end of that year, in the shape of strong selling orders from Hongkong consequent upon the definition of the Hongkong dollar as a non-sterling currency and the extension of currency restrictions in the Colony, had carried the cash selling rate for the dollar to  $4\frac{1}{8}d.$  and  $7\frac{3}{4}$  U.S. cents. These rates were not maintained and, responding to the necessity of financing importations both in the central and northern currency areas, a gradual decline set in, arrested in the case of the sterling rate at the level of  $4\frac{1}{8}d.$  by the operations of the Anglo-Chinese Stabilisation Fund. However, because of a sharp fall in sterling on the New York market at the end of March, the national dollar, with its sterling "peg," declined heavily in relation to the United States dollar. The decline was assisted by the fact that orders normally placed in sterling-using countries were transferred at this time to the American market, and the rate fell appreciably below a point corresponding to the pegged sterling rate. This offered a golden opportunity to speculators, who were able for several weeks to make certain and handsome profits at the expense of the foreign currency holdings of the Stabilisation Fund by buying sterling and converting it into American dollars. The situation could not be allowed to continue, and on the 2nd May the Control refused any longer to supply sterling to the market, an unofficial statement circulated in Hongkong on the 6th May affirming that this measure reflected neither weakness on the part of the Stabilisation Fund nor a resolve to withdraw support from the dollar, but was merely taken to counteract the activities of speculators in Chinese currency. An immediate drop in the exchange rate to  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  followed this withdrawal of support, and the future of the national currency appeared very uncertain. Within a month, however, the rate was back to its former level. The rise was due, directly and indirectly, to the military reverses of the Allies in Europe. Directly, these reverses created a minor flight to the dollar. Indirectly, they caused a slump on the New York stock market, which started a slump on the extremely speculative Shanghai stock exchange, which in turn led to the liquidation of exchange holdings in order to cover losses on stocks and so to the strengthening of the dollar. The reaction was short-lived, but the country's trade balance position then improved and, except for a period of weakness in September, exchange remained steady until December. In mid-December nervous anticipation of the effects of a new currency issue expected to be made by the Nanking regime brought about a decidedly easy position, and the Shanghai dollar was quoted at  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  U.S. cents at the close of the year.

Internally, the standard dollar had to contend with opposition from the new currencies which were imposed on the occupied areas. In the North the Federated Reserve Bank, which enjoyed Japanese backing, continued its emission of notes, and these were virtually the only tender in the occupied towns and along the main communication routes, though they were not accepted in the country districts where Chinese guerrilla forces operated. In the Foreign Concessions of Tientsin, where the national and northern note issues circulated in competition, the former at first showed real strength for the first time since the disastrous floods of 1939, and from being quoted at a discount of 7 per cent to 8 per cent in December 1939, at one time in February reached a premium of 24 per cent over the Reserve Bank's notes. This development apparently arose out of the necessity for financing large importations of flour and cotton into North China. No assistance for the purpose was forthcoming from the Federated Reserve Bank, though it was believed to have accumulated considerable foreign currency reserves by means of its "link" system, which required a 10 per cent excess of exports to balance every importation. Importers of flour and cotton had therefore to finance themselves through the foreign banks in Tientsin or, more commonly, Shanghai, who required payment in national currency. However, when during June the Anglo-Japanese agreement on the Tientsin silver issue was followed by the lifting of the blockade on the Concessions, fears that the agreement would give the Japanese authorities financial control in the Concessions reacted unfavourably on the national note, which from that time was quoted at a discount against

the Reserve Bank's note. A further set-back was caused by the promulgation, on the 28th June, of regulations which extended the northern authorities' exchange control, hitherto confined to the export trade, to imports from abroad and reimportations from Central or South China ports. Until that date, in order to avoid the formalities and disadvantages of the "link" system, importers had financed their dealings through the Shanghai market. The new control system ended this, and the demand for Shanghai currency eased somewhat in consequence and the strength of the national note against the northern currency was thus impaired. Nevertheless, the difference between the two currencies remained for some time quite inconsiderable, and a few firms continued to accept them at par until the end of September. On the last day of that month the Tientsin British Concession authorities issued a notification requiring all municipal accounts to be settled in local dollars of the highest value at the time payment was made. This lead was at once followed by all official and private organisations, and for the time being it seemed that the national currency had become only a *monnaie de compte* of the local foreign exchange banks. National currency then fell sharply and was quoted at a discount of 23 per cent at the end of October. A curious development occurred during the last two months of the year when the national dollar notes, still quoted at a discount of some 10 per cent in relation to the Federated Reserve Bank notes, became very scarce in Tientsin and therefore stood higher there for purposes of buying foreign currencies than at Shanghai. The difference in rates at the two places amounted at times to as much as  $\frac{3}{8}d$ .

In the occupied areas of Central and South China the military yen note served as the only legal means of payment as far as the Japanese army was concerned, and at the end of June 1940 was stated to have a circulation of *M.Y.* 100,301,195.49. By November a total of *M.Y.* 125 million was estimated to be in circulation in Central China, with perhaps another *M.Y.* 50 million in the South (though another authority, already quoted, put the total emission at some *M.Y.* 600 million by the end of June). The increasing use of military yen notes in the occupied areas brought about an appreciation in their value, and by September they were quoted at a premium over the national dollar of 50 per cent, which in one fortnight in November rose steeply to 70 per cent. The gradual extension of the control measures which were imposed on trade between Shanghai and the up-country districts of Central China assisted this rise.

The Hua Hsing Commercial Bank, opened in May 1939 under the joint auspices of the former "Reformed Government" of Nanking and six Japanese banks, reached the peak of its note emission in May 1940 with a total of \$6,386,315 in circulation. This figure declined to \$5,655,127 at the end of the year. Circulation was limited to the occupied areas of Shanghai and Central China. Press reports in December announced that the charter empowering this bank to issue notes was shortly to be rescinded.

In Canton the already disturbed currency situation was further upset in January, when the 1-dollar notes of the Kwangtung Provincial Bank fell into disfavour and were first refused and later dealt in only at a heavy discount. As these notes had been the medium for practically all dealings in the province, something like chaos ensued. In consequence, the military yen and the standard dollar note then came more into use. For unknown reasons, standard dollar notes of certain banks and certain years of issue were subject to arbitrary discounts. A new bank, known as the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, with a reported capital of \$10,000,000, was established in Canton under Japanese auspices on the 8th November 1940. During the year the rate of *St.* \$100 = *Canton Small-coin* \$144, which had been the official equivalence between the two currencies since 1937, was changed by the Central Government to *St.* \$70 = *Canton* \$100.

Inflation and the lack of opportunities for normal trade expansion produced an over-abundance of unemployed capital in Shanghai. The sum of \$1,500 million is believed to have been remitted to Chungking by Shanghai banks and their clients during 1939, and \$600 million went there in the first half of 1940, while a further \$375 million was estimated in May to have been tied up in speculative cotton yarn holdings. Nevertheless, some \$500 million was believed to be lying idle in January, and this sum was augmented by an enormous influx of funds from Hongkong, where openings for capital investment were more limited even than at Shanghai. The necessity of finding

employment for all this idle money started an upward movement on the Shanghai stock exchange. First the speculators and then the general public joined in, and the movement, losing all connexion with reality, became a speculative boom of such proportions as to cause a real tightness of money on the local market. Interest rates mounted and "*wei-wah*" was sold for ready cash at sacrificial prices. The movement ended abruptly in May when a slump in the New York stock market, on which many local speculators had been trading, caused a corresponding crash at Shanghai. \$450 million were wiped off from the values of local shares, and the market was left in a chastened position from which it only began to recover at the turn of the year.

It will be recalled that, after the proclamation of the 21st June 1939 limiting cash withdrawals from bank deposits to a small weekly figure, the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Bankers Association decided to grant credits in "*wei-wah*" (clearance money) to member banks against the deposit of securities. The credits thus approved amounted at the end of 1939 to \$35,935,000. This figure rose to \$38,494,500 at the end of July 1940 but declined from then on. At the end of November it stood at \$35,205,900 (of which \$20,421,000 had already been issued) against deposits of \$54,662,874 in securities. The credits allowed were well within the statutory limit of 70 per cent of the appraised value of the assets. Discounting of "*wei-wah*" for cash has repeatedly been banned by the Central Government. Early in the year, in an endeavour to stay the wave of speculation, the Government went so far as to instruct its Special District Courts at Shanghai to refuse to hear cases concerned with the discounting of that medium; but the discounting continued on the "black market," encouraged by the prevailing demand for ready money for speculation. The average monthly discount rate for "*wei-wah*" mounted steadily from 27 per mille in January to 135 per mille in May and then, after the crash in the stock market, declined month by month, reaching 13 per mille in October, which is the lowest rate since February 1938.

During the early part of the year all exports, except those monopolised by the Government, continued to be subject to exchange control restrictions. In March, however, the Government relaxed the control, which from that time forward applied only to 14 specified groups of exports. From the 23rd May persons leaving China were prohibited from taking with them any gold or gold objects whatsoever. On the 7th August the Ministry of Finance promulgated a set of 10 regulations for the stricter control of Chinese banks, which were designed to restrict remittances of funds from the free to the coastal areas and curb speculative dealings in commodities, particularly daily necessities. An interesting feature of the regulations was the requirement that 20 per cent of each bank's ordinary deposits should be lodged with one of the four Government banks.

A new Central Reserve Bank was inaugurated by Mr. Wang Ching-wei's "Re-organised Government" at Nanking on the 21st December, and it was announced that a head office at Nanking and a branch office at Shanghai would be opened on the 6th January 1941.

#### SMUGGLING AND PREVENTIVE WORK DURING 1940.

On the whole it may be said that the prevention of smuggling has not presented quite so many difficulties as in past recent years. This has been primarily due to the severe restrictions on the free movement of goods in North China and to the fact that the Japanese navy has enforced a rigid blockade of the coast during the greater part of the year. On the other hand the embargoes against certain goods and the foreign exchange regulations continued to increase the problems confronting the Customs preventive forces.

In the Northern ports there was no evidence of smuggling on a large scale. The stringent rules enforced by the Japanese military authorities in connexion with imports and exports and the exchange control restrictions introduced during the year have not resulted in increased smuggling activities. However, since the authorities of "Manchukuo" do not permit the importation of cotton piece goods and yarn or allow the export of bristles by ordinary merchants, the clandestine exportation of cotton piece goods from China and the importation of bristles across the Great Wall into China has engaged the attention of smugglers, but illicit movements of these commodities cannot be regarded as serious smuggling.



Smuggling activities in Shanghai were less in evidence in so far as movements of cargo under Customs jurisdiction were concerned, but none the less substitution and other malpractices continued to flourish. Although the intensification of the blockade of the Chekiang and Fukien coasts led to the curtailment of trade between Shanghai and ports in those two provinces, a number of junks were engaged in conveying smuggled cargo from Shanghai between the numerous islands which fringe the coast and the mainland. With many of the Customs preventive vessels temporarily immobilised, it was not possible to control this illicit junk trade, but an effort to check it was made by opening several Customs stations along the coast of Chekiang province. No smuggling on a large scale has been observed in Fukien province, but small quantities of non-duty-paid foreign goods have been filtering into the southern part of the province from Swatow. The absence of smuggling is attributed to such reasons as the blockade, military measures adjacent to the coast, the establishment of numerous provincial organisations to control the movement of commodities, the destruction of communications, and the reported prevalence of piracy and banditry in several districts.

Although the Customs authorities continued to function in Amoy, and have remained in Swatow and Canton, little if any preventive work could be carried on at those places. With the partial reopening of the Pearl River to commercial shipping in April, the Canton Customs were able to resume a measure of control over steamer traffic between Canton and Hongkong and Macao.

The volume of smuggling on the coast between Swatow and Kowloon varied considerably during the year and depended on military and naval activities in that area. At times extensive smuggling operations were carried on, and it was known that large quantities of kerosene oil were being smuggled into China and wolfram ore and wood oil into Hongkong. Armed resistance to Customs preventive measures has been frequent in the Kowloon area. Working under extremely difficult conditions, the Kowloon Customs establishments along Mirs Bay have nevertheless been able to deal effectively with the large volume of both the legitimate and the illicit movement of cargo.

Following the occupation of the Lappa frontier district by Japanese forces in the beginning of the year, the preventive activities of the Lappa Customs have come to a standstill for the time being.

Neither the Kiungchow nor the Pakhoi districts are at present of much importance from a preventive point of view as local conditions in both these districts are unfavourable to trade. However, the situation along the land frontier of the Leased Territory of Kwangchowwan and the adjacent coast-line, which are under the administration of the Luichow Customs, presented a contrasting picture. Trade and smuggling in that area have proceeded on a large scale, as is proved by the important figures recorded for the revenue collection and the total of fines and confiscations of the Luichow Customs. Despite the embargo imposed on trade by the French authorities at Kwangchowwan in June, imports of general merchandise continued to be passed legitimately in practically undiminished quantities through the Chinese Customs land stations along the frontier, and the smuggling abroad of goods under Government monopoly and of those articles subject to the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations showed no sign of abating. On the coast between Macao and Kwangchowwan every opportunity was taken by shippers to evade the blockade and to utilise new routes to carry on trade. Steps were immediately taken by the Luichow Customs to place this trade under Customs control and to check smuggling, which threatened to assume considerable proportions.

The southern land frontier districts in Kwangsi and Yunnan experienced an eventful year. The Lungchow Customs were evacuated three times during 1940 on account of military operations in the district and, with the disruption of all normal communications and the closing of the Indo-China frontier to movements of cargo, trade became practically non-existent, if the smuggling of small quantities of cotton yarn and kerosene oil from Tonkin in defiance of the embargo is not taken into consideration. During the first half of the year the illicit exportation of wood oil and wolfram ore attained considerable dimensions.

In the Mengtsz district, which controls one of the main supply routes to the capital, there was very considerable commercial activity until September, when the railway bridge connecting China and Tonkin was destroyed as the result of the incursion of Japanese troops into Indo-China.

Thereafter mutual embargoes were proclaimed and trade came to a standstill. Despite the drawbacks arising from the use of Indo-China as a base and the limited means of transportation—for until such time as motor roads are completed the railway from Haiphong to Yunnanfu remains the main line of communication in the district—smugglers made the most of the opportunities offered by the scarcity of supplies and consequent high prices. The smuggling of kerosene oil into China and wood oil into Tonkin was carried on successfully despite all the efforts of the Customs authorities to check it.

Smuggling in the Szemao and Tengyueh districts has never attained important dimensions. The absence of local demand for anything beyond the mere essentials to maintain a low standard of living, and the distance to the larger centres of population combined with the high cost of transportation, make smuggling on a large scale an unprofitable proposition.

These remarks take no account of the trade which has developed in occupied areas where the Customs are not functioning. The trade of the Yangtze Valley, for instance, except for a very small fraction which is exported through the Shanghai Customs, continues to remain outside the cognizance of the Customs.

### CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The total revenue collection for 1940 in terms of national currency was \$475,749,134 as compared with \$331,323,640 for 1939, an increase of \$144,425,494 or approximately 44 per cent. In the following comparative table are given the changes that occurred under the various heads of duty:—

	1939.	1940.
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
Import Duty . . . . .	237,683,384	343,597,869
Export Duty . . . . .	17,415,280	27,552,965
Interport Duty . . . . .	46,661,699	63,813,940
Tonnage Dues . . . . .	3,660,836	3,094,980
Flood Relief Surtax . . . . .	12,951,396	18,845,359
Revenue Surtax . . . . .	12,951,045	18,844,021
TOTAL . . . . .	<i>St. \$</i> 331,323,640	<i>St. \$</i> 475,749,134

The following table shows comparative figures for 1939 and 1940 of the amounts of import duty collected in each of the various Customs districts, expressed in Customs gold units on the basis of which that duty continued to be assessed throughout the year:—

### IMPORT DUTY COLLECTION IN GOLD UNITS.

DISTRICT.	1939.	1940.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
			<i>G.U.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Tientsin (including Peiping Office) . . . . .	22,605,927	27,677,178	+ 5,071,251	+ 22.43
Northern Ports (Chinwangtao to Tsingtao, excluding Tientsin) . . . . .	11,990,120	13,333,480	+ 1,343,360	+ 11.20
Yangtze Ports (Chungking to Chinkiang) . . . . .	135,951	609,798	+ 473,847	+ 348.54
Shanghai . . . . .	45,990,247	47,542,799	+ 1,552,552	+ 3.38
Central Coast Ports (Soochow to Wenchow) . . . . .	546,915	934,373	+ 387,458	+ 70.84
Canton . . . . .	275,937	1,323,837	+ 1,047,900	+ 379.76
Southern Coast and West River Ports (Santuaio to Pakhoi, excluding Canton) . . . . .	6,501,006	5,099,577	- 1,401,429	- 21.56
Southern Frontier Ports (Lungchow to Tengyueh) . . . . .	5,110,622	1,669,564	- 3,441,058	- 67.33
TOTAL . . . . .	93,156,725	98,190,606	+ 5,033,881	+ 5.40

Making by far the largest contribution to the above increase was the port of Tientsin, which had been seriously affected in 1939 by the disastrous floods in Hopeh province. Kowloon takes second place with an increase of some *G.U.* 1,796,000 or 572.4 per cent, followed by Shanghai with *G.U.* 1,553,000 or 3.38 per cent, Tsingtao with *G.U.* 1,257,000 or 13.6 per cent, and Luichow with *G.U.* 1,069,000 or 143 per cent. Canton, which was partially reopened to trade during the year, also shows an increase of some *G.U.* 1,048,000 or 379.8 per cent.

The largest decrease occurred at Swatow owing to the closure of the port throughout the year, the revenue here having fallen by nearly *G.U.* 2,500,000 or 99.2 per cent. Other large declines were registered at Lungchow (*G.U.* 2,451,000 or 92.2 per cent), Mengtsz (*G.U.* 1,234,000 or 58.2 per cent), and Lappa (*G.U.* 1,018,000 or 74.7 per cent), being due to military operations or blockade measures which affected these districts during the year.

The dollar equivalent of the gold unit import duty collection during the year, calculated at the official rates ruling at the time of payment, was \$343,597,869 as compared with \$237,683,384 for 1939. Of the total import duty only *G.U.* 494.84 was collected in actual gold unit notes or drafts, the balance having been paid in local currency according to the exchange rates ruling at the time of payment.

Export duty has increased by \$10,137,685, of which sum Shanghai accounted for some 60 per cent and Tientsin approximately 30 per cent.

There was the considerable increase of \$17,152,241 in the interport duty collection. This has been partly due to the increase in commodity values and partly to the opening of additional interport duty collecting stations in various districts during the year. Of the total increase given above, Shanghai was responsible for some \$9,625,000, Changsha for \$4,442,000, Chungking for \$2,398,000, and Wuchow for \$1,040,000.

The total collections made at the principal revenue-producing ports during 1940, and the respective increases or decreases compared with 1939 are given below:—

	1940 COLLECTION.	INCREASE AGAINST 1939.	DECREASE AGAINST 1939.
	<i>St.</i> \$	<i>St.</i> \$	<i>St.</i> \$
Chinwangtao .....	7,415,252	1,061,880	..
Tientsin (including Peiping Office) .....	92,268,144	24,673,178	..
Chefoo (including Lungkow and Weihaiwei) .....	4,895,335	156,573	..
Tsingtao .....	35,944,548	7,490,360	..
Chungking .....	6,907,811	3,436,888	..
Changsha .....	6,604,714	4,747,214	..
Shanghai .....	273,135,256	106,337,546	..
Ningpo .....	5,661,574	1,941,439	..
Foochow .....	3,131,200	..	1,359,730
Swatow .....	77,605	..	8,055,492
Canton .....	6,704,623	5,837,474	..
Kowloon .....	6,852,283	5,646,383	..
Lappa .....	1,516,844	..	3,267,201
Wuchow .....	1,968,209	1,305,431	..
Luichow .....	7,829,181	4,368,935	..
Lungchow .....	710,729	..	6,611,517
Mengtsz .....	4,619,033	..	2,930,705

Shanghai, with a collection of \$273,135,256, contributed 57.41 per cent of the total revenue for all China as compared with 50.34 per cent in 1939, followed by Tientsin with 18.97 per cent, and Tsingtao with 7.56 per cent.

Collections of revenue made during the year at ports under hostile military occupation were still immobilised and, as in the preceding year, no funds were forthcoming from those ports for the service of the loan and indemnity obligations secured on the Customs revenue. In accordance with the decision of the Chinese Government already mentioned in the Annual Report for 1939, no payments from the Customs revenue were therefore made during the year for the service of any of the obligations, both foreign and internal, secured thereon. However, amounts representing the proportion due from ports under Chinese Government control, calculated on the basis of the ratio of each port's collection for the previous month to that of the whole country, were placed on deposit in special accounts in the name of the Inspector General of Customs, pending such time as the corresponding quotas are received from the non-remitting ports.

The total amounts deposited in this manner and the obligations to which they are hypothecated are as follows:—

	St. \$
4½% Anglo-German Loan of 1898 . . . . .	1,594,012.04
5% Reorganisation Loan of 1913 . . . . .	2,860,282.53
Boxer Indemnity . . . . .	4,475,118.24
TOTAL FOR FOREIGN LOANS AND BOXER INDEMNITY . . . . .	<u>8,929,412.81</u>
17th Year Long-term Currency Loan of \$45,000,000 . . . . .	209,932.80
25th Year Consolidation Loan of \$1,460,000,000 . . . . .	6,927,414.68
25th Year Recovery Loan of \$340,000,000 . . . . .	1,186,307.25
TOTAL FOR INTERNAL LOANS . . . . .	<u>8,323,654.73</u>
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>St. \$17,253,067.54</u>

Sufficient funds were received each month to meet the full amounts of the unoccupied ports' quotas in respect of the foreign loans and the Boxer Indemnity, and the figures shown above therefore represent the whole of the quotas due thereon from the free ports. As regards the internal loans, however, funds were not always available to meet the quotas due and the funds shown above as having been provided fell short by \$7,395,426.49 of the full amounts due from the ports under Government control.

In addition to the above payments the sum of \$808,977.77 was paid from 1940 revenue to reduce the deficits outstanding from 1939 in the quotas due in respect of the 25th Year Consolidation Loan and the 25th Year Recovery Loan.

The full amounts of instalments actually due in 1940 according to schedule on the above obligations are shown in the following table, expressed in the currency in which payment is due:—

PAYMENTS DUE FROM CUSTOMS REVENUE DURING 1940.	
	£
Anglo-German Loan of 1898 . . . . .	837,320
Reorganisation Loan of 1913 . . . . .	1,501,657
Boxer Indemnities:	
· Great Britain . . . . .	597,540
Japan . . . . .	394,596
Netherlands: <i>Fl.</i> 110,539 @ say, 7.45 $\frac{9}{16}$ = . . . . .	14,826
Spain: <i>Frs.</i> 39,862 @ say, 176.38 = . . . . .	226
Portugal . . . . .	1,089
Sweden, Norway . . . . .	740
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>£3,347,994</u>
Boxer Indemnity:	
	U.S. \$
U.S.A. . . . .	1,923,374
France . . . . .	4,028,796
Belgium . . . . .	482,259
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>U.S. \$6,434,429</u>

	St. \$
17th Year Long-term Currency Loan . . . . .	3,009,375
25th Year Consolidation Loan, A . . . . .	16,010,250
"    "    "    "    B . . . . .	12,196,500
"    "    "    "    C . . . . .	25,578,000
"    "    "    "    D . . . . .	40,194,000
"    "    "    "    E . . . . .	19,000,800
25th Year Recovery Loan . . . . .	22,967,000
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>St. \$138,955,925</u>

During the year service of the interest only on the American Wheat and Flour Loan of 1931 and the American Cotton and Wheat Loan of 1933 was met in full from Flood Relief Surtax Collection. Of the total amount of \$1,447,218.26 payable, \$1,241,754.60 were made from receipts from the Government-controlled areas, the remaining \$205,463.66 being provided from balances of the surtax in hand on the 1st January 1940, since no remittances of Flood Relief Surtax were received during the year from ports under Japanese occupation.

The revenue statistical tables published with this volume contain comparative data concerning receipts under the various duty accounts and by ports during past years, and in the case of Table I, particulars also regarding disbursements on the service of foreign loans and indemnities and internal loans. As supplementing Table I.—Relation of Combined Maritime and Native Customs Revenue to Foreign Loans and Indemnities and Internal Loans Charged thereon, there will be found also tables giving the Collection and Disposal of Gross Maritime Customs Revenue for the years 1938 and 1939. Tables for the years 1912–34 may be found in Appendix I to the volume entitled "China's Customs Revenue since the Revolution of 1911," 3rd edition, published in 1935, while similar tables for the years 1935–37 were included in the Annual Report on the Trade of China for the year 1937.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

### VALUE OF TRADE.

The net value of the foreign trade of China for the years 1936 to 1940, as published in the Returns, is given in the following table:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	<i>Million \$</i>	<i>Million \$</i>	<i>Million \$</i>	<i>Million \$</i>	<i>Million \$</i>
Imports . . . . .	941	953	886	1,334	2,027
Exports . . . . .	706	838	763	1,027	1,970
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>1,647</u>	<u>1,791</u>	<u>1,649</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>3,997</u>

It should be noted that in the above table conversion of the declared gold unit value of imports into standard dollars has been made throughout at the Government's *official* rate, which is based on a fixed *official* exchange of *Pence Sterling* 14½ to the dollar. During 1936 and 1937 the *official* rate was in close agreement with the market rate; but in 1938, 1939, and 1940 it was not, and the standard dollar valuation of imports for those three years fails to take into account the progressively rising value of foreign currencies in terms of dollars on the open market. Throughout 1940 the *official* rate was constant at *G.U.* 1 = *St.* \$2.707.

Of total gross imports valued at \$2,044 million, 37.09 per cent was entered at Shanghai, 32.04 per cent at Tientsin, and 10.78 per cent at Tsingtao. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 43.79 per cent at Shanghai, 25.66 per cent at Tientsin, and 9.01 per cent at Tsingtao. The share of Japan Proper in the import trade was 22.81 per cent as against 23.34 per cent in 1939; that of the United States 21.30 per cent, which is considerably higher than the 1939 figure of 15.94 per cent.

In gold units the gross value of imports was *G.U.* 755 million as against *G.U.* 542 million the previous year, an increase of 39 per cent. The Sino-Japanese hostilities of the past three and a half years have caused great changes in the import trade, both in regard to countries of origin of imports and in regard to ports of entry, as the following five-year table well shows.

IMPORTS: GROSS VALUE AND PERCENTAGE SHARES: BY COUNTRIES.

PORT OR DISTRICT CONCERNED.	TOTAL VALUE.	BRITISH EMPIRE.	U.S.A. AND DEPENDENCIES.	JAPANESE EMPIRE.	GERMANY.	FRANCE AND COLONIES.	NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.	ALL OTHERS.	TOTAL.	
		<i>G.U.</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Tientsin .....	1936	32,117,443	14.95	12.32	39.43	15.80	0.72	10.36	6.42	100
	1937	36,973,230	16.06	11.76	36.96	18.36	0.52	7.03	9.31	100
	1938	101,460,257	15.43	9.17	59.99	5.74	0.66	3.06	5.95	100
	1939	139,850,001	18.86	11.24	52.79	5.69	2.35	3.42	5.65	100
	1940	241,951,639	16.59	15.62	47.32	3.25	9.55	4.94	2.73	100
Northern Ports (Chinwangtao to Tsingtao, excluding Tientsin) .....	1936	30,158,709	15.69	7.51	55.17	4.16	1.12	6.09	10.26	100
	1937	27,154,678	13.58	15.64	48.66	8.87	1.11	7.67	4.47	100
	1938	37,116,684	8.04	5.50	76.70	3.64	1.66	0.64	3.82	100
	1939	91,341,522	10.38	6.47	75.26	1.81	0.70	0.59	4.79	100
	1940	121,935,741	15.20	12.80	58.13	0.96	2.10	3.57	7.24	100
Yangtze Ports (Chungking to Chinkiang) .....	1936	32,260,912	21.42	16.63	12.39	7.40	8.04	27.95	6.17	100
	1937	30,965,167	16.68	24.26	13.23	8.29	1.41	33.08	3.05	100
	1938	2,657,039	39.95	31.55	1.39	12.44	0.52	11.74	2.41	100
	1939	603,320	33.87	24.48	0.42	20.75	2.52	2.75	15.21	100
	1940	4,829,286	36.09	32.10	..	20.12	1.59	2.48	7.62	100
Shanghai .....	1936	245,655,570	22.61	24.91	14.33	19.34	2.24	4.94	11.63	100
	1937	224,508,948	22.22	23.41	15.80	16.28	2.57	5.61	14.11	100
	1938	118,941,142	21.87	23.21	17.15	12.60	7.44	7.42	10.31	100
	1939	238,832,067	33.04	20.34	17.94	7.86	2.99	4.62	13.21	100
	1940	280,128,940	30.42	31.56	10.76	2.39	7.94	6.22	10.71	100
Central Coast Ports (Soochow to Wenchow) .....	1936	4,224,901	7.53	2.84	27.46	2.59	0.81	43.21	15.56	100
	1937	4,722,360	6.18	5.47	29.67	1.20	1.57	45.78	10.13	100
	1938	1,359,240	23.58	18.48	0.46	5.50	0.51	47.93	3.54	100
	1939	1,814,413	33.14	28.48	0.09	11.81	0.73	15.22	10.53	100
	1940	4,829,664	13.45	31.42	0.02	4.49	0.89	7.61	42.12	100
Canton .....	1936	13,676,481	28.84	12.84	7.05	19.11	11.24	8.89	12.03	100
	1937	19,904,532	26.11	13.55	4.88	19.96	15.78	7.41	12.31	100
	1938	25,011,163	25.49	16.06	0.30	20.55	5.36	9.73	22.51	100
	1939	1,632,141	16.43	54.29	0.55	10.82	1.84	12.48	3.59	100
	1940	5,283,616	14.21	28.08	14.05	5.08	1.83	21.23	15.52	100
Southern Coast and West River Ports (Santuaio to Pak-hoi, excluding Canton) .....	1936	55,291,577	25.13	15.57	8.85	12.30	9.45	9.33	19.37	100
	1937	71,429,238	24.65	17.31	5.61	16.12	12.10	9.12	15.09	100
	1938	96,063,429	20.75	23.65	0.23	21.40	7.57	5.71	20.69	100
	1939	43,351,077	37.00	16.49	2.50	6.78	7.13	6.98	23.12	100
	1940	83,491,898	59.76	15.82	0.82	3.08	4.20	5.83	10.49	100
Southern Frontier Ports (Lungchow to Tengyueh) .....	1936	4,451,546	20.21	14.22	2.89	16.46	15.61	12.10	18.51	100
	1937	4,949,246	21.65	16.33	1.64	10.74	27.54	10.24	11.86	100
	1938	6,130,152	30.50	12.56	0.12	18.28	21.49	13.69	3.36	100
	1939	25,170,436	17.26	35.97	0.01	14.76	7.90	21.10	3.00	100
	1940	12,763,339	33.36	27.73	..	4.54	22.76	6.45	5.16	100
TOTAL: CHINA .....	1936	417,837,139	21.79	20.08	18.10	15.91	3.87	8.39	11.86	100
	1937	420,607,399	21.13	20.16	17.33	15.31	4.73	9.08	12.26	100
	1938	388,739,106	19.09	17.38	28.32	12.70	5.16	5.63	11.72	100
	1939	542,594,977	25.11	16.21	34.38	6.55	2.99	4.64	10.12	100
	1940	755,214,123	26.64	21.60	28.73	2.69	7.22	5.43	7.69	100

The Tientsin total for 1940 is remarkable and shows a great advance on the totals for 1939 and previous years; the advance is due mainly to increased importations of raw cotton, wheat flour, kerosene oil, artificial silk piece goods, and (chiefly from Indo-China) rice and paddy. At Tientsin,

the other Northern Ports, and Shanghai the share of the Japanese Empire in the import trade has declined as compared with 1939, while the share of the United States of America and Dependencies has increased. The Shanghai figure for 1940 is interesting and shows a considerable revival of import trade; the increased share of France and Colonies is due to large importations of coal and rice and paddy from Indo-China. Since the fall of Ichang and Shasi last summer, the Yangtze Ports, for returns purposes, have consisted of Chungking, Wanhsien, and Changsha only, and the increased figure here is attributable mainly to overland importations to Chungking. The Canton total reflects an improvement in import trade consequent on the partial reopening of the Pearl River last spring, and the increased share of the Netherlands and Colonies is explained by importations of sugar and kerosene oil from Netherlands India. The British Empire took an increased share in the import trade at the Northern Ports, the Yangtze Ports, the Southern Coast and West River Ports, and the Southern Frontier Ports.

The gross gold unit value in round figures of imports into those ports in Japanese occupation and into those ports still unoccupied is given below month by month for the years 1939 and 1940. For returns purposes the ports of Chinwangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, and Hangchow are considered as having passed to Japanese control prior to the 1st January 1938; the ports of Lungkow and Chefoo are treated as having been in Japanese hands since February 1938; Weihaiwei and Amoy since May 1938; Kiukiang since August 1938; Canton, Samshui, Hankow, and Yochow since November 1938; Kiungchow since March 1939; Kongmoon since April 1939; Swatow since July 1939; Ichang since June 1940; and Shasi since July 1940.

In thousands of gold units (000 omitted).

	VALUE OF GROSS IMPORTS INTO PORTS IN JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREAS.		VALUE OF GROSS IMPORTS INTO PORTS REMAINING UNDER CHINESE CONTROL.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
	<i>G.U.</i>	<i>G.U.</i>	<i>G.U.</i>	<i>G.U.</i>
January .....	31,835	35,399	3,680	3,023
February .....	28,489	40,262	3,107	3,969
March .....	41,688	50,724	5,704	6,439
April .....	44,879	67,299	6,304	4,827
May .....	62,403	72,276	10,578	8,096
June .....	56,251	60,126	7,640	6,903
July .....	44,131	75,365	4,868	8,801
August .....	49,077	60,140	5,315	10,523
September .....	31,017	53,349	4,250	8,248
October .....	32,893	51,780	4,204	7,700
November .....	26,173	40,852	5,136	13,663
December .....	28,221	48,518	4,752	16,932
TOTAL..... <i>G.U.</i>	477,057	656,090	65,538	99,124

Turning now to exports, the gross standard dollar value for 1940 was \$1,976 million as against \$1,030 million in 1939, an increase of more than 91 per cent. Of the total of \$1,976 million, 69.47 per cent was cleared at Shanghai, 7.90 per cent at Tientsin, and 5.15 per cent at Tsingtao. China's best customer was the United States, who took 28.63 per cent of all exports. Then came Hongkong, 18.60 per cent; Great Britain, 9.96 per cent; and Japan, 6.40 per cent. Total exports to Japan Proper, Formosa, Korea, and the Kwantung Leased Territory were valued at \$283 million, of which \$138 million was exported from Shanghai, \$96 million from other Northern Ports, and \$45 million from Tientsin. Exports from Shanghai were valued at \$1,372 million gross, of which the United States took \$449 million, Hongkong \$209 million, Great Britain \$154 million, British India \$87 million, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States \$60 million, Japan \$55 million, the Netherlands India \$47 million, Kwantung Leased Territory \$44 million, Thailand (Siam) \$42 million, and Formosa \$33 million.

The very considerable increase in the total value of exports in 1940 is largely due, of course, to the rise in prices caused by the fall in exchange, and the quantum of exports has not increased in anything like the same proportions.

The five-year table which follows presents some interesting features. The most striking is the recovery in the export trade of Shanghai. A single item, white raw silk (steam filature), contributed largely to the increased total. The export trade of the Yangtze Ports and the Central Coast Ports was almost entirely a trade with Hongkong, and in the case of the Yangtze Ports was very largely a postal parcel trade. The increased share of the United States of America and Dependencies in the export trade of Canton is due to shipments of white raw silk (steam filature) and silk waste; and the increased share of "All Others" is explained by miscellaneous shipments to Macao.

EXPORTS: GROSS VALUE AND PERCENTAGE SHARES: BY COUNTRIES.

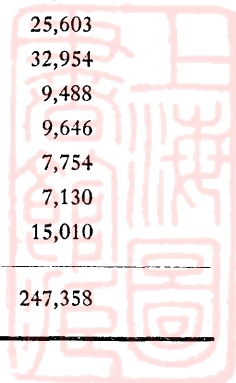
PORT OR DISTRICT CONCERNED.	TOTAL VALUE.	BRITISH EMPIRE.	U.S.A. AND DEPENDENCIES.	JAPANESE EMPIRE.	GERMANY.	FRANCE AND COLONIES.	NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.	ALL OTHERS.	TOTAL.	
	St. \$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Tientsin .....	1936	117,826,623	17.37	37.84	28.21	9.32	2.46	1.97	2.83	100
	1937	128,872,306	14.99	44.98	22.19	12.87	1.56	1.27	2.14	100
	1938	176,060,947	11.67	18.00	55.79	10.61	1.53	1.13	1.27	100
	1939	95,594,326	23.27	35.95	19.84	15.45	2.11	1.63	1.75	100
	1940	156,022,279	23.12	45.33	29.41	1.59	0.09	0.10	0.36	100
Northern Ports (Chinwangtao to Tsingtao, excluding Tientsin) .....	1936	73,284,548	25.06	13.80	46.94	4.23	2.41	5.38	2.18	100
	1937	86,868,625	27.22	11.36	36.99	15.70	1.92	4.76	2.05	100
	1938	78,465,776	19.13	4.48	60.13	7.52	2.03	4.57	2.14	100
	1939	105,256,439	14.35	7.10	61.21	7.32	2.31	3.94	3.77	100
	1940	171,456,422	19.33	17.53	56.41	0.88	0.01	0.98	4.86	100
Yangtze Ports (Chungking to Chinkiang) .....	1936	18,224,627	33.17	2.47	35.28	12.19	5.32	2.78	8.79	100
	1937	11,785,839	38.97	14.49	23.26	11.54	1.19	2.26	8.29	100
	1938	626,980	99.51	0.32	..	..	0.17	..	..	100
	1939	394,632	99.99	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	100
	1940	519,228	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Shanghai .....	1936	362,273,720	23.05	34.71	16.28	6.10	10.71	3.38	5.77	100
	1937	404,671,937	24.30	37.53	10.96	9.04	9.54	2.94	5.69	100
	1938	223,038,838	43.55	18.68	8.82	10.38	11.10	3.54	3.93	100
	1939	594,693,333	39.12	32.60	7.35	3.77	9.14	3.89	4.13	100
	1940	1,372,810,477	41.50	35.33	10.10	0.01	4.62	3.64	4.80	100
Central Coast Ports (Soochow to Wenchow) .....	1936	141,992	9.49	0.98	89.12	0.02	0.16	0.23	..	100
	1937	567,272	89.30	0.62	10.04	..	0.02	0.01	0.01	100
	1938	11,007,757	99.97	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	100
	1939	21,595,485	99.99	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	100
	1940	70,623,893	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Canton .....	1936	42,486,866	66.85	6.84	1.17	0.95	17.52	2.67	4.00	100
	1937	63,845,966	68.19	7.30	0.61	6.08	12.10	1.39	4.33	100
	1938	106,693,552	78.12	3.12	..	6.64	8.07	0.95	3.10	100
	1939	5,321,565	80.24	1.03	..	0.45	2.84	0.15	15.29	100
	1940	15,564,418	14.84	29.27	0.72	..	0.34	..	54.83	100
Southern Coast and West River Ports (Santua to Pakhoi, excluding Canton) .....	1936	64,375,178	68.03	13.54	2.07	0.59	4.60	1.96	9.21	100
	1937	103,636,832	72.40	12.81	1.16	0.41	3.85	1.71	7.66	100
	1938	122,705,591	73.09	11.63	0.01	1.32	3.61	0.44	9.90	100
	1939	111,286,119	64.20	5.74	0.51	0.11	8.38	0.40	20.66	100
	1940	111,067,541	45.99	3.61	2.27	..	37.63	0.53	9.97	100
Southern Frontier Ports (Lungchow to Tengyueh) .....	1936	28,177,361	89.64	3.73	..	..	6.60	..	0.03	100
	1937	38,521,141	87.58	1.03	0.05	..	11.33	..	0.01	100
	1938	45,132,023	82.93	0.80	..	0.02	16.24	..	0.01	100
	1939	96,216,687	41.38	1.66	..	0.07	56.85	0.04	..	100
	1940	78,007,033	44.31	10.56	..	..	45.07	..	0.06	100
TOTAL: CHINA .....	1936	706,790,915	31.95	27.39	19.10	5.54	8.02	3.04	4.96	100
	1937	838,769,918	35.61	28.59	13.05	8.64	6.98	2.45	4.68	100
	1938	763,731,464	46.45	12.42	21.62	7.39	6.47	1.97	3.68	100
	1939	1,030,358,586	39.55	23.66	12.39	4.38	11.93	2.85	5.24	100
	1940	1,976,071,291	40.39	30.49	14.37	0.21	7.11	2.65	4.78	100



The value in round figures of gross exports from those ports in Japanese occupation and from those ports still in Chinese hands is given below month by month for the years 1939 and 1940. The dates of occupation of the various ports are the same as those given with the similar table for imports.

In thousands of standard dollars (000 omitted).

	VALUE OF GROSS EXPORTS FROM PORTS IN JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREAS.	
	1939.	1940.
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
January .....	49,441	140,587
February .....	43,795	87,919
March .....	39,836	96,320
April .....	48,082	116,650
May .....	61,286	189,108
June.....	46,244	140,231
July .....	62,062	137,748
August .....	85,591	152,288
September .....	76,847	169,206
October .....	87,921	172,548
November.....	109,699	150,671
December .....	96,838	175,437
TOTAL .....	807,642	1,728,713
	VALUE OF GROSS EXPORTS FROM PORTS REMAINING UNDER CHINESE CONTROL.	
	1939.	1940.
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
January .....	18,354	20,897
February.....	14,817	22,438
March .....	28,491	30,074
April .....	17,699	29,945
May.....	22,499	36,419
June.....	22,248	25,603
July .....	17,892	32,954
August.....	15,810	9,488
September.....	8,938	9,646
October.....	6,085	7,754
November.....	24,016	7,130
December.....	25,868	15,010
TOTAL .....	222,717	247,358



## DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The direction of China's foreign trade for the years 1939 and 1940 is shown in the following table. The figures represent gross total values and agree with the cumulative totals and percentages shown in Table V of the December 1940 issue of the "Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China," but not with the totals for retained imports and net exports given in Table I of the same publication. The figures for the re-export abroad of imports and for the reimport from abroad of exports are inconsiderable.

## THE DIRECTION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In thousands of standard dollars (000 omitted).

COUNTRY.	GROSS IMPORTS.				GROSS EXPORTS.			
	1939.		1940.		1939.		1940.	
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Australia .....	68,680	5.11	85,762	4.20	6,393	0.62	14,704	0.74
Belgium .....	21,044	1.57	14,908	0.73	3,193	0.31	745	0.04
Brazil .....	38,243	2.85	44,229	2.16	130	0.01	682	0.03
British India .....	119,439	8.89	175,275	8.57	30,700	2.98	89,903	4.55
Burma .....	6,466	0.48	13,267	0.65	5,629	0.55	19,125	0.97
Canada .....	10,530	0.78	11,272	0.55	10,213	0.99	24,557	1.24
Denmark .....	179	0.01	244	0.01	2,580	0.25	2,613	0.13
Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) .....	8,204	0.61	9,179	0.45	5,369	0.52	2,986	0.15
Formosa .....	28,649	2.13	29,105	1.42	6,891	0.67	39,897	2.02
France .....	11,307	0.84	7,815	0.38	32,641	3.17	31,819	1.61
French Indo-China .....	28,508	2.12	138,126	6.76	71,046	6.90	45,222	2.29
Germany .....	87,167	6.49	55,033	2.69	45,097	4.38	4,099	0.21
Great Britain .....	77,860	5.80	81,609	3.99	90,863	8.82	196,798	9.96
Hongkong .....	35,416	2.64	146,972	7.19	222,099	21.56	367,502	18.60
Italy .....	11,108	0.83	6,766	0.33	2,293	0.22	6,634	0.34
Japan .....	313,398	23.34	466,289	22.81	66,621	6.47	126,408	6.40
Korea .....	20,827	1.55	15,958	0.78	5,598	0.54	12,495	0.63
Macao .....	7,230	0.54	11,428	0.56	21,551	2.09	19,627	0.99
Morocco .....	2	..	4	..	7,610	0.74	13,687	0.69
Netherlands .....	3,953	0.30	3,558	0.18	10,742	1.04	2,669	0.13
Netherlands India .....	58,350	4.35	107,504	5.26	17,688	1.72	48,521	2.46
Norway .....	2,607	0.19	2,402	0.12	943	0.09	499	0.02
Philippine Islands .....	4,148	0.31	5,999	0.29	15,582	1.51	32,257	1.63
Straits Settlements and F.M.S. ....	12,032	0.90	22,876	1.12	33,786	3.28	64,865	3.28
Sweden .....	3,454	0.26	2,551	0.13	1,100	0.11	316	0.02
Switzerland .....	7,579	0.56	7,162	0.35	643	0.06	3,982	0.20
Thailand (Siam) .....	20,966	1.56	47,868	2.34	11,583	1.12	43,170	2.18
U.S. of America .....	214,100	15.94	435,486	21.30	225,873	21.92	565,669	28.63
Kwantung Leased Territory .....	98,958	7.37	75,928	3.71	48,552	4.71	105,082	5.32
Other Countries .....	22,614	1.68	19,790	0.97	27,350	2.65	89,538	4.54
TOTAL .....	1,343,018	100.00	2,044,365	100.00	1,030,359	100.00	1,976,071	100.00

The British and Japanese Empires, the United States and Dependencies, France and the Netherlands and their Colonies, and Germany accounted for more than 90 per cent of the gross total value of China's foreign trade. The following table shows the order of importance and the trade figures of these six geographical units:—

In thousands of standard dollars gross (000 omitted).

COUNTRY.	1939.		TOTAL.	1940.		TOTAL.
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.	
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
British Empire.....	336,398	407,498	743,896	544,646	798,046	1,342,692
U.S. of America and Dependencies	218,304	243,756	462,060	441,489	602,548	1,044,037
Japanese Empire.....	461,831	127,662	589,493	587,280	283,882	871,162
France and Colonies.....	40,172	122,981	163,153	147,627	140,563	288,190
Netherlands and Colonies.....	62,303	29,358	91,661	111,063	52,412	163,475
Germany.....	87,167	45,097	132,264	55,033	4,099	59,132

The order of importance for 1940 of the principal individual countries, with the gross value of imports and exports combined, was as follows: the United States of America, \$1,001 million; Japan, \$592 million; Hongkong, \$514 million; Great Britain, \$278 million; British India, \$265 million; French Indo-China, \$183 million; Kwantung Leased Territory, \$181 million; Netherlands India, \$156 million; Australia, \$100 million; Thailand (Siam), \$91 million; Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, \$87 million; Formosa, \$69 million; and Germany, \$59 million.

The order of importance for imports, by percentages, was: Japan, 22.81 per cent; the United States of America, 21.30 per cent; British India, 8.57 per cent; Hongkong, 7.19 per cent; French Indo-China, 6.76 per cent; and Netherlands India, 5.26 per cent.

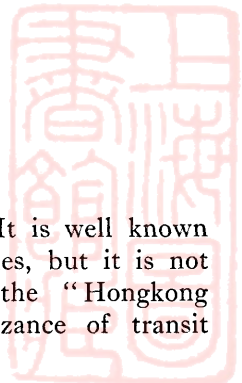
The order of importance for exports was: the United States of America, 28.63 per cent; Hongkong, 18.60 per cent; Great Britain, 9.96 per cent; Japan, 6.40 per cent; Kwantung Leased Territory, 5.32 per cent; and British India, 4.55 per cent.

Some of the main features of China's trade relations with the principal countries are set forth in the following paragraphs, in which gross values are shown, imports in gold units and exports in standard dollars.

#### HONGKONG.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 14,121,219	<i>St.</i> \$222,098,624
1940 . . . . .	„ 54,293,395	„ 367,502,131

Imports from this British Crown Colony call for no special comment. It is well known that most exports declared for Hongkong are in fact intended for other countries, but it is not easy to ascertain the ultimate destinations. The information supplied by the "Hongkong Trade and Shipping Returns" is incomplete, because these take no cognizance of transit



and transshipment cargo passing through the Colony. As in previous recent years, a special summary of China's principal exports declared for Hongkong during the past three years is given and now follows.

### CHINESE EXPORTS DECLARED AS FOR HONGKONG.

In thousands of standard dollars (000 omitted).

	1938.	1939.	1940.
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
TOTAL VALUE.....	243,395	222,099	367,502
Animals and Animal Products.....	21,648	23,551	23,228
Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs).....	4,535	1,781	4,378
Fishery and Sea Products.....	1,388	1,052	2,236
Beans and Peas.....	519	906	2,276
Fruits, Fresh, Dried, and Preserved.....	3,583	3,064	3,849
Medicinal Substances and Spices (not including Chemicals).....	7,484	11,616	21,765
Oils, Tallow, and Wax.....	38,459	33,039	34,540
Seeds.....	1,745	1,980	3,716
Tea.....	17,673	18,191	60,880
Tobacco.....	2,207	1,819	2,265
Vegetables.....	5,744	4,453	7,512
Other Vegetable Products.....	3,613	3,935	8,161
Fuel (including Coal for Ships' Bunkers).....	1,922	1,258	5,338
Timber, Wood, and Manufactures thereof.....	1,326	1,229	2,066
Paper.....	2,268	4,094	8,059
Textile Fibres.....	1,826	3,012	6,269
Yarn, Thread, and Plaited and Knitted Goods.....	13,012	18,175	29,623
Piece Goods.....	12,692	18,771	39,696
Other Textile Products.....	2,782	5,511	13,292
Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products.....	80,754	35,769	34,967
Stone, Earth, Sand, and Manufactures thereof (including Chinaware and Enamelledware).....	1,538	2,544	4,530
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	2,261	3,942	9,980
Printed Matter.....	2,030	1,371	2,943
Sundry (Returns Nos. 313-356).....	9,789	13,994	25,004

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 86,249,981	<i>St.</i> 225,872,816
1940 . . . . .	„ 160,873,991	„ 565,668,526

The principal imports with increased values were: raw cotton, *G.U.* 34.7 million in 1940 against *G.U.* 10.8 million in 1939; metals and ores, *G.U.* 29.3 million against *G.U.* 7.5 million; wheat flour, *G.U.* 17.5 million against *G.U.* 11 million; tobacco, *G.U.* 13.6 million against *G.U.* 9.7 million; chemicals and pharmaceuticals, *G.U.* 5.3 million against *G.U.* 1.6 million; and books, maps, paper, and wood pulp, *G.U.* 7.3 million against *G.U.* 1.8 million. The only considerable import decreases were: vehicles and vessels, *G.U.* 7.8 million against *G.U.* 10.5 million; and wheat, *G.U.* 2.4 million against *G.U.* 5 million.

The principal exports with increased values were: bristles, *St.* \$72.1 million against *St.* \$26.8 million; white raw silk (steam filature), *St.* \$182.8 million against *St.* \$75 million; cross-stitch work and embroideries other than silk, *St.* \$31.6 million against *St.* \$16.1 million; goat, kid, lamb, and weasel skins, *St.* \$36.3 million against *St.* \$12.8 million; groundnut oil, *St.* \$12.9 million against *St.* \$2.4 million; and wood oil, *St.* \$17.3 million against *St.* \$586,000.

## JAPAN.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 126,555,744	<i>St.</i> \$ 66,621,151
1940 . . . . .	„ 172,253,102	„ 126,407,530

The principal import increases were as follows: cereals and flour, *G.U.* 16.1 million against *G.U.* 4.4 million; fishery and sea products, *G.U.* 8 million against *G.U.* 4.3 million; timber, *G.U.* 12.8 million against *G.U.* 5.7 million; and sundries, *G.U.* 14.3 million against *G.U.* 10.4 million. Imports of sugar declined from *G.U.* 8.1 million to *G.U.* 4.3 million.

The principal export increases were: coal, *St.* \$45.7 million against *St.* \$22.6 million; salt, *St.* \$6.7 million against *St.* \$3 million; raw cotton, *St.* \$7.2 million against *St.* \$3.7 million; sesamum seed, *St.* \$4.3 million against *St.* \$1 million; cotton seed-cake, *St.* \$4.4 million against *St.* \$1.5 million; and rape seed, *St.* \$3.8 million against *St.* \$5,000. Exports of bran declined from *St.* \$2.8 million to *St.* \$500,000.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 31,242,084	<i>St.</i> \$ 90,863,304
1940 . . . . .	„ 30,147,517	„ 196,798,074

Imports call for little comment. Caustic soda increased in value from *G.U.* 537,000 to *G.U.* 1.2 million, while sulphate of ammonia declined from *G.U.* 2.3 million to *G.U.* 896,000. Sundries increased considerably.

The principal export increases were: whole eggs (mélange), moist and frozen, *St.* \$69.9 million against *St.* \$35.2 million; textile fibres, *St.* \$39.8 million against *St.* \$11.8 million; egg albumen, dried, *St.* \$11.2 million against *St.* \$4.8 million; animal products, not otherwise recorded, *St.* \$10.2 million against *St.* \$5 million; bristles, *St.* \$11.7 million against *St.* \$7.5 million; and wood oil, *St.* \$7.6 million against *St.* \$977,000. There were also increased values for exports of fresh poultry eggs, tea, chemical medicinal preparations, and sundries. Exports of broad beans declined very considerably and exports of tin ingots and slabs were *nil* as against *St.* \$2.3 million in 1939.

## BRITISH INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA).

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 51,452,458	<i>St.</i> \$ 36,329,238
1940 . . . . .	„ 69,649,860	„ 109,027,699

Imports of new gunny bags, rice and paddy, and unprocessed grey cotton yarn increased in value considerably, but imports of leaf tobacco declined.

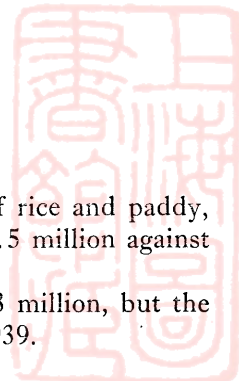
The principal export increases were: cotton yarn, *St.* \$22.1 million against *St.* \$12.7 million; cotton drills and jeans, *St.* \$11.3 million against *St.* \$511,000; and ores, metals, and metallic products, *St.* \$10.7 million against *St.* \$306,000. Other commodities exported increased very generally, though not so considerably.

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 11,517,697	<i>St.</i> \$71,045,746
1940 . . . . .	„ 51,025,397	„ 45,221,776

The increased value of imports is almost entirely on account of imports of rice and paddy, *G.U.* 38.6 million in 1940 as against *G.U.* 6.2 million in 1939; and coal, *G.U.* 5.5 million against *G.U.* 3.2 million.

Exports of tin ingots and slabs increased from *St.* \$15.3 million to *St.* \$23 million, but the values for piece goods, tungsten, and antimony regulus were much lower than in 1939.



## KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 39,922,579	<i>St.</i> \$ 48,551,876
1940 . . . . .	„ 28,048,741	„ 105,081,902

Imports declined generally. The increased value of exports is mainly on account of animals and animal products, *St.* \$14.8 million against *St.* \$2.9 million; tea, *St.* \$13.3 million against *St.* \$251,000; and sundries, *St.* \$13.1 million against *St.* \$6.6 million. The values for coal, ores, metals, metallic products, textile products, and other exports also increased. On the other hand, exports of wheat flour and leaf tobacco declined considerably.

## NETHERLANDS INDIA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 23,591,277	<i>St.</i> \$17,687,834
1940 . . . . .	„ 39,713,320	„ 48,521,099

The chief import increases were in respect of sugar, *G.U.* 7.1 million against *G.U.* 1.4 million; and kerosene oil, *G.U.* 11.6 million against *G.U.* 6.4 million.

Exports increased very generally, particularly cotton yarn, other textile products, iron (including steel) and manufactures thereof, metals and metallic products not otherwise recorded, and sundries.

## AUSTRALIA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 27,841,409	<i>St.</i> \$ 6,392,769
1940 . . . . .	„ 31,681,603	„ 14,703,831

Imports of wheat flour increased from *G.U.* 15.7 million to *G.U.* 22.9 million; and of wool, from *G.U.* 1.2 million to *G.U.* 2.6 million. Exports call for no special comment.

## THAILAND (SIAM).

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 8,549,074	<i>St.</i> \$11,582,749
1940 . . . . .	„ 17,683,030	„ 43,169,719

The increased value of imports is almost entirely on account of rice and paddy, *G.U.* 16.9 million against *G.U.* 8 million in 1939. Exports of cotton yarn; piece goods; other textile products; ores, metals, and metallic products; and sundries increased considerably in value.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	<i>G.U.</i> 4,823,232	<i>St.</i> \$33,786,294
1940 . . . . .	„ 8,450,541	„ 64,864,939

Imports call for no remarks. Exports increased rather generally in value, especially piece goods; ores, metals, and metallic products; yarn, thread, and knitted and plaited goods; paper; and tea. But the value of fresh, dried, and preserved fruits exported was lower than in 1939.

## FORMOSA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1939 . . . . .	G.U. 11,590,716	St. \$ 6,890,778
1940 . . . . .	„ 10,751,725	„ 39,897,181

Imports consisted mainly of sugar and coal, and the values of both declined. The increased value of exports is mainly on account of cotton yarn, *St.* \$10.5 million against *St.* \$791,000; cereals and cereal products, *St.* \$10 million against *St.* \$2.9 million; seeds, *St.* \$4.7 million against *St.* \$124,000; and piece goods, *St.* \$2.7 million against *St.* \$363,000.

Trade with Germany, France, the Netherlands, and other European countries declined very generally in consequence of the war in Europe.

## IMPORTS.

It has already been stated that the net standard dollar value of the import trade was \$2,027 million as compared with \$1,334 million for 1939 and \$886 million for 1938. The following table shows the net imports from abroad for the three past years, arranged according to the main groupings in the "Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China" and according to the order of importance of these groupings for the year under review.

## NET IMPORTS FROM ABROAD, 1938-40.

	1938.	1939.	1940.
	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$
Cereals and Flour . . . . .	130,004,931	223,657,614	385,629,220
Cotton and Manufactures thereof . . . . .	42,876,801	199,973,528	367,091,310
Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, and Resins . . . . .	91,291,244	109,274,544	152,448,301
Metals and Ores . . . . .	65,117,767	73,067,401	124,980,789
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals . . . . .	57,117,109	75,939,662	86,401,496
Machinery and Tools . . . . .	56,398,946	61,128,206	76,557,644
Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp . . . . .	45,277,882	60,762,982	76,005,438
Sugar . . . . .	19,795,606	52,643,569	70,756,742
Timber . . . . .	22,344,073	34,443,380	54,161,787
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, and Tar . . . . .	21,501,639	26,384,952	51,133,967
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes . . . . .	31,145,583	44,869,634	50,401,073
Tobacco . . . . .	22,602,291	36,629,094	49,266,421
Vehicles and Vessels . . . . .	33,838,231	45,780,095	46,045,636
Silk (including Artificial Silk) and Manufactures thereof . . . . .	17,832,440	25,862,418	42,149,650
Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures . . . . .	29,703,497	33,434,517	42,134,056
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures thereof . . . . .	14,622,862	20,636,686	41,191,318
Fruits, Seeds, and Vegetables . . . . .	13,857,842	27,016,648	35,526,736
Wool and Manufactures thereof . . . . .	18,889,161	26,170,452	34,986,482
Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries . . . . .	10,133,067	17,019,998	34,197,075
Fishery and Sea Products . . . . .	9,940,610	16,975,260	31,758,482
Medicinal Substances and Spices . . . . .	6,830,345	14,390,896	22,512,051
Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, and Manufactures thereof . . . . .	6,605,920	11,739,473	20,200,045
Hides, Leather, and Other Animal Substances . . . . .	4,463,538	7,314,789	13,656,953
Chinaware, Enamelledware, Glass, etc. . . . .	3,793,739	5,200,733	8,083,261
Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc. . . . .	2,840,237	6,138,312	8,041,893
Stone, Earth, and Manufactures thereof . . . . .	3,986,228	5,758,678	7,558,383
General Sundry List . . . . .	103,387,980	71,440,375	94,266,839
TOTAL . . . . . St. \$	886,199,569	1,333,653,896	2,027,143,048

As in previous years, the major commodities of import will be dealt with more fully in the complete "Report on the Trade of China." The above table, however, and the tables which immediately follow, when read in conjunction with the printed statistics, will serve to give a general idea of the trend and value of the import trade for 1940 as compared with 1939 and 1938. The cereals and flour group again took the first place, with increases of \$116 million in the value of rice and paddy, mainly from French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam), and \$65 million in that of wheat flour, mainly from Australia, the United States of America, and Japan. Cotton and manufactures thereof came second in order of importance and increased in value by \$167 million, chiefly on

account of imports of raw cotton, most of which came from British India, the United States of America, and Brazil. The value of the group candles, soap, oils, etc., increased by \$43 million. Of this increase, \$18.5 million was on account of kerosene oil, \$8.4 million on account of gasolene, \$5.8 million on account of paraffin wax, and \$2.9 million on account of liquid fuel, and the Netherlands India supplied the major share of all these items. Metals and ores, very largely from the United States of America, increased in value by \$52 million. The chemical and pharmaceutical group advanced by \$10 million, in spite of a considerable decline in the importation of sulphate of ammonia. Machinery and tools increased in value by \$15.4 million. Decreased imports of textile machinery and parts were more than compensated by increased values for machinery and parts, not otherwise recorded. Books, maps, paper, etc., advanced by \$15.2 million. The chief increases of this group were in respect of printing paper (free of mechanical wood pulp), wood pulp, and paperware and all articles made of paper, not otherwise recorded. Sugar imports increased by \$18.1 million. The Netherlands India and Hongkong gained ground in this trade, and imports from Formosa and Japan declined. The timber group advanced by \$19.7 million, of which \$16.2 million was on account of increased importation of sawn softwood. Considerably more than half of all timber imported came from Japan. Coal, fuel, etc., increased by \$24.7 million, mainly on account of imports of coal from British India and French Indo-China. The figures for dyes, pigments, paints, and varnishes showed little change, except that the German share in the importation of aniline dyes declined somewhat. Tobacco increased by \$12.6 million, mainly on account of imports of leaf tobacco, increased by \$11.3 million, from the United States of America. Vehicles and vessels hardly advanced at all. Motor cars and buses from the United States of America increased in number, but the value rose very little. Imports of silk (including artificial silk) and manufactures thereof increased in value by \$16.2 million. Japan was the chief country of supply for almost every subheading of this group. The group flax, ramie, etc., showed an important increase, \$20.6 million, mainly on account of new gunny bags from British India and Hongkong. Fruit, seeds, etc., increased a little. Japan, the Kwantung Leased Territory, and Korea were the chief countries of supply. Animal products, chiefly from Japan, advanced by \$17.2 million. Most of this increase was on account of foodstuffs, canned or in any other packing, not otherwise recorded. There was also a marked increase in the importation of tea from Japan. The fishery and sea products group increased by \$14.8 million. Long seaweed from Japan was the most important item of this group and made a considerable contribution to the increase.

A subdivision of the Returns groupings shows the comparative net values of certain of the principal imports to have been as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NET VALUES OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$
<b>Cereals and Flour:—</b>			
Rice and Paddy .....	56,390,179	55,141,984	171,283,311
Wheat .....	611	35,574,810	19,449,102
"    Flour .....	52,985,269	76,817,012	141,801,308
Other Cereals and Flour .....	20,628,872	56,123,808	53,095,499
<b>Cotton and Manufactures thereof:—</b>			
Cotton Piece Goods .....	22,540,059	15,597,559	56,463,970
Raw Cotton .....	12,735,044	172,857,352	261,877,395
Cotton Yarn .....	3,311,646	7,166,057	40,938,917
"    Thread .....	1,393,427	992,193	1,404,902
"    Waste, Yarn Waste, and Wadding .....	20,502	83,011	62,944
Sundry Cotton Manufactures .....	2,876,123	3,277,356	6,343,182
<b>Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, and Resins:—</b>			
Gasolene, Naphtha, and Benzine, Mineral .....	20,528,192	24,760,147	33,147,717
Liquid Fuel .....	10,723,527	10,755,222	13,665,441
Kerosene Oil .....	30,046,490	30,943,399	49,412,460
Candles, Soap, Oils (others), Fats, Waxes, Gums, and Resins .....	29,993,035	42,815,776	56,222,683



TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NET VALUES OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued.*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
Metals and Ores:—			
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Angles .....	1,266,965	1,375,897	1,856,972
Bars .....	6,492,919	6,501,424	10,293,910
Pipes, Tubes, and their Fittings .....	2,476,704	2,790,329	12,062,021
Rails .....	2,147,835	2,913,874	5,165,246
Sheets and Plates .....	5,968,350	8,627,087	10,756,704
Tinned Plates .....	10,351,151	10,085,393	21,431,225
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Sheets .....	1,710,686	1,654,033	1,593,126
Wire .....	2,687,849	1,515,795	1,335,436
Structural Sections or Building Forms of Iron or Steel, fabricated for use .....	607,345	285,583	1,061,952
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals:—			
Sulphate of Ammonia .....	18,760,105	21,817,421	8,112,780
Chlorate of Potash .....	1,513,793	1,388,859	1,293,383
Caustic Soda .....	2,707,148	5,163,616	5,314,669
Chemicals and Chemical Compounds, n.o.r. ....	12,258,972	15,039,548	24,098,544
Medicines, Drugs, etc., n.o.r. ....	12,958,134	19,182,555	28,147,450
Machinery and Tools:—			
Electrical Machinery .....	5,858,329	5,590,092	6,970,858
Textile Machinery and parts .....	24,946,414	20,582,008	12,933,867
Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper-making Machinery, and parts	1,103,090	1,230,025	720,957
Prime Movers and parts .....	3,214,071	2,508,875	6,646,271
Machinery and parts, n.o.r. ....	13,389,006	21,098,340	33,483,166
Machine Tools .....	1,677,610	1,475,829	2,147,618
Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp:—			
Books and Music, Printed, Engraved, or Manuscript (including Newspapers and Periodicals) .....	5,284,150	7,785,937	8,304,880
Paper Boards .....	4,303,552	4,303,707	5,636,705
Cigarette Paper .....	4,277,395	4,016,265	5,930,900
Common Printing and Newsprinting Paper (made chiefly of Mechanical Wood Pulp) .....	9,850,042	14,585,168	14,110,912
Kraft Paper .....	1,292,640	2,207,977	2,349,223
Printing Paper (free of Mechanical Wood Pulp) .....	3,668,491	3,145,300	6,211,066
" " n.o.r. ....	379,673	1,666,973	1,244,198
Paper, n.o.r. ....	2,250,842	2,277,588	2,078,923
Paperware and all articles made of Paper, n.o.r. ....	3,532,224	6,233,057	11,432,794
Sugar (Sucrose), not including Cube, Loaf, and Sugar Candy:—			
Refined, with more than 2 per cent of Invert Sugar .....	9,973,853	23,908,039	33,565,568
Others (including Raw), not exceeding 86° of Polarisation ...	2,388,327	8,679,968	11,187,440
" " exceeding 86° but not exceeding 98° of Polarisation .....	59,800	382,657	747,833
" " exceeding 98° of Polarisation .....	5,956,447	17,694,393	22,301,202
Timber:—			
Rough Hewn and Round Logs, Hardwood .....	3,529,680	5,039,545	5,698,444
" " " " Softwood .....	7,567,050	11,071,482	12,601,355
Sawn, Hardwood .....	598,304	1,165,786	1,859,055
" Softwood .....	8,031,289	14,578,280	30,824,478
Railway Sleepers .....	996,502	614,521	641,598
Coal, Fuel, Pitch, and Tar:—			
Coal .....	20,809,306	25,313,290	49,647,074
Pitch and Coal Tar .....	92,383	192,382	230,567
Asphalt .....	404,787	597,825	655,144
Coke and Charcoal .....	195,163	281,455	601,182
Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes:—			
Aniline Dyes and other Coal Tar Dyes, n.o.r. ....	10,624,305	15,534,369	16,040,299
Indigo, Artificial, Liquid or Paste .....	8,456,760	9,669,028	9,672,452
Sulphur Black .....	3,556,785	7,803,135	7,846,249

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NET VALUES OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued.*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$
Tobacco:—			
Cigarettes .....	1,656,784	3,406,575	4,677,171
Tobacco, Leaf .....	19,661,408	30,468,067	41,746,376
" n.o.r. ....	875,986	2,411,723	2,415,489
Vehicles and Vessels:—			
Locomotives and Tenders .....	346,584	1,027,345	40,263
Railway and Tramway Carriages and Wagons .....	1,712,817	1,396,263	781,333
" " Materials, n.o.r. ....	2,915,081	2,429,850	2,894,178
Motor Tractors, Trailers, and Trucks (including Chassis) ....	15,581,683	21,397,110	12,330,444
" Cars and Buses (including Chassis) .....	3,844,622	7,067,648	6,365,412
Motor-car Parts and Accessories (not including Tires and Tubes) .....	5,052,632	7,164,125	14,203,687
Bicycle Parts and Accessories (not including Tires and Tubes) .....	1,662,902	2,625,343	5,715,282
Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures:—			
Scientific Instruments or Apparatus, and parts or accessories, n.o.r. ....	2,451,440	3,060,395	4,211,866
Electric Wire, Insulated .....	4,234,250	3,996,447	4,987,636
Electrical Fittings and Materials, n.o.r. ....	1,865,114	2,828,541	3,899,785
Metalware, n.o.r. ....	2,306,124	2,797,210	3,660,221
Telephonic and Telegraphic Instruments and parts (not including Radio Sets and parts) .....	1,602,774	2,149,009	1,872,772
Radio Sets and parts .....	1,206,392	1,690,456	2,551,415
Metal Manufactures, n.o.r. ....	2,316,055	1,108,519	1,281,864
Wool and Manufactures thereof:—			
Wool, Carded or Combed Wool, and Waste Wool .....	2,238,735	10,021,184	19,398,197
Yarn and Cord (including Berlin Wool) .....	2,571,679	2,735,712	1,584,749
Woollen Piece Goods, pure or mixed, n.o.r. ....	4,140,218	4,865,118	5,841,646

The next table gives some indication of the percentage shares of the principal countries in the gross value of imports by Returns groupings, with the variations in the percentages over the past three years. It will be noted that Hongkong has supplanted Japan as the chief supplier both of cotton piece goods and of sundry cotton manufactures. The explanation appears to be that a number of Chinese factories producing these goods were moved to Hongkong for safety during the hostilities. The United States of America gained ground in the group raw cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton thread at the expense of British India, the chief supplier, and of Brazil and Egypt. It is believed that the British Government bought up almost the entire output of Egyptian cotton. In the group flax, ramie, etc., Great Britain yielded the first place to British India, whose percentage rose from 33.16 to 64.36. Hongkong's percentage also increased considerably. Large imports of new gunny bags from the last two countries are the chief cause of the variation. In wool and manufactures thereof, Great Britain retained the first place, but the competition from Japan and Australia increased. Japan again dominated the import trade in silk. She also had the largest share in the groups machinery and tools, and miscellaneous metal manufactures, though the percentages of her competitor, the United States of America, increased in both groups. The United States of America came first again in the groups metals and ores, and vehicles and vessels. In the case of the former group, her percentage rose from 25.60 to 62.45 and her competitors all weakened, but her share in vehicles and vessels imported was lower than in 1939, and Japan's share increased markedly. Japanese products took first place again in the groups fishery and sea products, and animal products, canned goods, and groceries, with increased percentages. In the cereals and flour group the previous year's order of importance was completely changed, mainly owing to unusually large importations of rice and paddy from French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam). French Indo-China displaced Australia in the first position, the percentages of Japan and Thailand (Siam) also increased, and the percentages of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the United States

of America declined. In the group fruits, seeds, etc., Japan replaced the Kwantung Leased Territory as the chief supplier. The Netherlands India and Hongkong greatly increased their shares of the sugar trade at the expense of Formosa and Japan. Germany, formerly the chief supplier of metals and ores; chemicals and pharmaceuticals; dyes, pigments, etc.; books, maps, etc.; and hides, leather, etc., lost further ground in all these groups to the United States of America, though she retained her first place in dyes and pigments with a diminished percentage. In timber, the Japanese share increased considerably and the American share declined. In the group coal, fuel, etc., British India supplanted French Indo-China as the chief supplier and took some of the trade of Japan and Formosa. Comment might be expanded, but more detailed information will be found in the full Returns.

IMPORTS: GROSS VALUE BY RETURNS GROUPS, WITH PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

RETURNS GROUP Nos.	COMMODITY.	TOTAL IMPORTS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS.			
		1938.	1939.	1940.	Country.	1938.	1939.	1940.
		<i>Thousand G.U.</i>	<i>Thousand G.U.</i>	<i>Thousand G.U.</i>				
I-IV	Cotton Piece Goods	9,864	6,326	20,940	Hongkong	0.15	6.37	77.65
					Japan	74.96	71.10	14.35
					Great Britain	14.75	13.18	1.90
					British India	29.38	53.73	37.96
V	Cotton, Raw; Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread	7,538	73,047	112,461	U.S. of America	11.37	14.91	30.93
					Brazil	14.80	20.72	14.48
					Egypt (incl. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	13.16	4.40	2.93
					Burma	11.98	2.02	1.14
					Great Britain	12.23	0.80	0.21
VI	Cotton Manufactures, Sundry	1,256	1,330	2,350	Hongkong	7.96	34.66	59.45
					Japan	40.13	43.08	27.74
					U.S. of America	5.57	7.29	5.57
					Great Britain	15.76	6.84	3.28
					Germany	25.80	3.46	0.17
VII	Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures thereof	6,390	8,491	15,461	British India	30.97	33.16	64.36
					Hongkong	5.30	6.31	19.72
					Great Britain	44.90	41.14	5.94
					Japan	3.90	8.46	3.25
VIII	Wool and Manufactures thereof	8,647	10,866	12,980	Great Britain	28.46	43.55	38.78
					Japan	51.28	18.88	23.02
					Australia	4.12	11.52	20.65
IX	Silk (including Artificial Silk) and Manufactures thereof	7,635	10,585	15,582	Japan	87.48	65.76	84.55
					Italy	6.95	25.80	7.05
					U.S. of America	24.21	25.60	62.45
X	Metals and Ores	28,648	29,667	46,956	Japan	10.27	13.18	11.56
					Great Britain	17.32	11.51	8.49
					Germany	22.49	17.35	4.71
					Belgium	11.46	15.73	4.42
					Japan	49.90	52.94	49.42
XI	Machinery and Tools	25,064	25,298	28,739	Great Britain	20.03	26.96	20.49
					Germany	14.87	7.49	12.32
					U.S. of America	8.19	6.55	12.22
					U.S. of America	54.13	56.82	46.09
XII	Vehicles and Vessels	15,085	18,605	17,107	Japan	9.97	16.37	30.97
					Germany	17.79	11.66	9.79
					Great Britain	7.24	7.62	5.82
					Belgium	5.46	4.32	3.36
					Japan	30.11	42.60	49.25
XIII	Miscellaneous Metal Manu- factures	13,409	13,692	15,806	U.S. of America	14.94	12.74	17.79
					Great Britain	7.87	7.42	8.32
					Germany	27.23	16.22	6.36

IMPORTS: GROSS VALUE BY RETURNS GROUPS, WITH PERCENTAGE SHARES OF  
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*continued.*

RETURNS GROUP Nos.	COMMODITY.	TOTAL IMPORTS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS.			
		1938.	1939.	1940.	Country.	1938.	1939.	1940.
		<i>Thousand G.U.</i>	<i>Thousand G.U.</i>	<i>Thousand G.U.</i>				
XIV	Fishery and Sea Products . .	4,295	6,830	11,911	Japan . . . . .	46.68	63.04	67.53
					Macao . . . . .	8.64	12.09	6.66
					Hongkong . . . . .	11.55	2.92	3.91
XV	Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries . . . . .	4,399	6,890	12,673	Japan . . . . .	34.71	56.60	65.47
					U.S. of America . . . . .	15.23	7.59	5.22
					Netherlands . . . . .	12.30	4.45	2.77
					Australia . . . . .	6.43	3.29	2.56
					French Indo-China . . . . .	11.92	7.20	30.29
					Australia . . . . .	18.35	28.23	19.37
XVI	Cereals and Flour . . . . .	56,937	90,333	142,864	U.S. of America . . . . .	3.01	17.98	14.02
					Thailand (Siam) . . . . .	18.65	8.97	11.94
					Japan . . . . .	21.43	4.95	11.32
					Kwantung Leased Territory . . . . .	12.72	22.35	8.81
					Burma . . . . .	7.97	1.21	1.99
					Japan . . . . .	23.83	27.22	40.79
					Kwantung Leased Territory . . . . .	55.81	55.16	36.14
XVII	Fruits, Seeds, and Vegetables	6,029	11,240	13,382	U.S. of America . . . . .	8.54	4.20	2.85
					Hongkong . . . . .	40.07	34.70	38.74
					Straits Settlements & F.M.S. . . . .	15.57	16.85	22.90
XVIII	Medicinal Substances and Spices . . . . .	3,012	5,882	8,588	Korea . . . . .	6.20	7.53	5.24
					Formosa . . . . .	1.71	42.71	28.22
					Netherlands India . . . . .	21.91	6.53	27.34
					Hongkong . . . . .	27.65	8.09	26.21
XIX	Sugar . . . . .	8,553	21,556	26,145	Japan . . . . .	40.40	38.03	16.64
					Japan . . . . .	60.00	65.63	56.35
					Great Britain . . . . .	23.74	14.95	21.17
XX	Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc. . . . .	1,230	2,482	2,976	France . . . . .	8.46	6.61	5.65
					U.S. of America . . . . .	88.51	64.73	74.69
					Japan . . . . .	17.59	30.26	32.19
XXI	Tobacco . . . . .	9,869	15,054	18,270	U.S. of America . . . . .	11.91	5.29	16.40
					Great Britain . . . . .	21.52	14.86	15.32
					Germany . . . . .	33.36	26.49	8.28
					Germany . . . . .	51.46	49.25	40.28
XXII	Chemicals and Pharmaceuti- cals . . . . .	24,946	31,047	32,655	Japan . . . . .	11.53	25.93	19.69
					U.S. of America . . . . .	11.31	6.26	17.81
					Netherlands India . . . . .	40.30	43.38	46.21
XXIII	Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes . . . . .	13,566	18,321	19,007	U.S. of America . . . . .	42.82	26.11	28.80
					Japan . . . . .	5.42	16.43	17.67
					Japan . . . . .	31.85	53.89	41.80
XXIV	Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, and Resins . . . . .	39,734	44,333	56,691	U.S. of America . . . . .	9.18	7.40	26.00
					Germany . . . . .	24.87	12.80	1.47
					U.S. of America . . . . .	16.96	23.86	37.56
XXV	Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp . . . . .	19,756	24,687	28,352	Hongkong . . . . .	12.42	18.71	13.72
					Germany . . . . .	16.14	10.88	3.38
					Japan . . . . .	36.57	41.16	64.38
XXVI	Hides, Leather, and other Animal Substances . . . . .	1,964	3,004	5,154	U.S. of America . . . . .	40.99	34.75	22.48
					Canada . . . . .	9.25	11.78	3.65
					Japan . . . . .	47.50	61.22	65.02
XXVII	Timber . . . . .	9,668	13,931	20,016	Philippine Islands . . . . .	13.87	6.90	7.75
					Straits Settlements & F.M.S. . . . .	12.61	5.82	5.31
					Australia . . . . .	5.83	4.98	3.35
					British India . . . . .	25.22	27.75	49.05
					French Indo-China . . . . .	40.53	30.81	29.39
XXVIII	Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, and Manu- factures thereof . . . . .	2,863	4,742	7,493	Japan . . . . .	13.86	18.11	6.81
					Formosa . . . . .	6.83	11.31	5.29
					Coal, Fuel, Pitch, and Tar . . . . .	9,199	10,688	18,907

In the following table some attempt is made to gauge the quantum of imports during the past three years so far as is possible from the particulars declared to the Customs.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NET IMPORTS UNDER GROUP HEADINGS BY PRINCIPAL UNITS  
OF CLASSIFICATION.

Where quantities are unrecorded, values only are given.

RETURNS No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.		1939.		1940.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			St. \$		St. \$		St. \$
1-44	Cotton Piece Goods..... <i>Metres</i>	81,988,699	20,887,075	26,620,018	10,889,113	49,804,243	50,190,929
	<i>Value</i>	..	1,652,984	..	4,708,446	..	6,273,041
45-59	Cotton and Manufactures thereof..... <i>Quintals</i>	194,617	17,855,682	2,519,444	181,781,441	2,554,954	307,433,425
	<i>Value</i>	..	2,481,060	..	2,594,528	..	3,193,915
60-68	Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures thereof..... <i>Quintals</i>	178,218	6,844,565	218,268	10,164,059	297,445	37,657,141
	<i>Metres</i>	51,002	57,796	54,815	68,917	50,451	177,334
	<i>Value</i>	..	7,720,501	..	10,403,710	..	3,356,843
69-88	Wool and Manufactures thereof..... <i>Quintals</i>	27,212	16,952,638	47,798	23,392,299	42,285	31,560,455
	<i>Value</i>	..	1,936,523	..	2,778,153	..	3,426,027
89-97	Silk (including Artificial Silk) and Manufactures thereof..... <i>Quintals</i>	33,696	7,199,978	62,946	14,108,397	57,699	16,981,201
	<i>Value</i>	..	10,632,462	..	11,754,021	..	25,168,449
98-144	Metals and Ores..... <i>Quintals</i>	2,001,573	60,321,850	2,337,493	67,151,090	2,267,436	116,622,615
	<i>Value</i>	..	4,795,917	..	5,916,311	..	8,358,174
145-162	Machinery and Tools... <i>Value</i>	..	56,398,946	..	61,128,206	..	76,557,644
163-174	Vehicles and Vessels... <i>Value</i>	..	33,838,231	..	45,780,095	..	46,045,636
175-206	Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures..... <i>Value</i>	..	29,703,497	..	33,434,517	..	42,134,056
207-221	Fishery and Sea Products <i>Quintals</i>	497,543	8,927,137	589,259	14,854,496	666,208	27,839,686
	<i>Value</i>	..	1,013,473	..	2,120,764	..	3,918,796
222-237	Animal Products, Canned Goods, and Groceries... <i>Quintals</i>	43,778	3,713,496	83,513	6,621,690	109,790	12,797,086
	<i>Value</i>	..	6,419,571	..	10,398,308	..	21,399,989
238-244	Cereals and Flour..... <i>Quintals</i>	9,175,112	130,004,931	15,429,584	223,657,614	13,456,293	385,629,220
245-254	Fruits, Seeds, and Vege- tables..... <i>Quintals</i>	876,057	10,842,810	1,314,932	20,188,013	784,165	23,856,718
	<i>Value</i>	..	3,015,032	..	6,828,635	..	11,670,018
255-262	Medicinal Substances and Spices..... <i>Quintals</i>	30,863	2,173,274	54,662	4,505,742	68,397	6,693,070
	<i>Value</i>	..	4,657,071	..	9,885,154	..	15,818,981
263-268	Sugar..... <i>Quintals</i>	1,132,249	18,908,189	2,362,896	51,268,916	1,749,518	69,104,955
	<i>Value</i>	..	887,417	..	1,374,653	..	1,651,787

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NET IMPORTS UNDER GROUP HEADINGS BY PRINCIPAL UNITS  
OF CLASSIFICATION—*continued.*

RETURNS No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.		1939.		1940.	
		Quantity.	Value. <i>St. \$</i>	Quantity.	Value. <i>St. \$</i>	Quantity.	Value. <i>St. \$</i>
269-279	Wines, Beer, Spirits, Table Waters, etc. . . . . <i>Litres</i> <i>Value</i>	6,511,526 ..	1,634,442 1,205,795	10,252,479 ..	3,643,373 2,494,939	13,153,992 ..	6,472,349 1,569,544
280-284	Tobacco . . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	190,643 ..	19,763,381 2,838,910	348,173 ..	30,539,472 6,089,622	393,681 ..	41,845,786 7,420,635
285-309	Chemicals and Pharma- ceuticals . . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	1,724,424 ..	30,400,710 26,716,399	2,387,723 ..	40,805,184 35,134,478	1,173,407 ..	32,258,410 54,143,086
310-332	Dyes, Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes . . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	148,339 ..	14,960,211 16,185,372	200,089 ..	21,843,599 23,026,035	119,837 ..	23,092,237 27,308,336
333-352	Candles, Soap, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Gums, and Resins . . . . . <i>Litres</i> <i>Quintals</i> <i>Metric tons</i> <i>Value</i>	399,988,067 420,080 165,976 ..	58,555,955 12,322,222 10,723,527 9,689,540	402,873,277 372,445 168,685 ..	64,982,378 12,091,383 10,755,222 21,445,561	426,193,604 494,385 207,311 ..	97,020,031 26,580,341 13,665,441 15,182,488
353-374	Books, Maps, Paper, and Wood Pulp . . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	1,049,455 ..	36,397,754 8,880,128	1,344,707 ..	46,672,064 14,090,918	1,000,131 ..	56,117,815 19,887,623
375-390	Hides, Leather, and Other Animal Substances . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	20,189 ..	1,073,048 3,390,490	39,233 ..	2,278,806 5,035,983	42,099 ..	3,944,975 9,711,978
391-400	Timber . . . . . <i>Cubic metres</i> <i>Value</i>	494,510 ..	21,188,095 1,155,978	790,469 ..	33,508,824 934,556	895,110 ..	52,752,116 1,409,671
401-419	Wood, Bamboos, Rattans, Coir, Straw, and Manu- factures thereof . . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	126,448 ..	2,408,748 4,197,172	195,640 ..	3,730,481 8,008,992	164,328 ..	3,416,635 16,783,410
420-423	Coal, Fuel, Pitch, and Tar . . . . . <i>Metric tons</i> <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	1,091,842 64,841 ..	20,809,306 497,170 195,163	1,413,672 90,101 ..	25,313,290 790,207 281,455	2,008,350 67,836 ..	49,647,074 885,711 601,182
424-433	Chinaware, Enamelled- ware, Glass, etc. . . . . <i>Value</i>	..	3,793,739	..	5,200,733	..	8,083,261
434-437	Stone, Earth, and Manu- factures thereof . . . . . <i>Quintals</i> <i>Value</i>	626,599 ..	1,763,665 2,222,563	674,436 ..	2,352,018 3,406,660	443,790 ..	2,474,986 5,083,397
438-483	Sundry . . . . . <i>Value</i>	..	103,387,980	..	71,440,375	..	94,266,839

## EXPORTS.

The net value of exports increased from \$1,027 million to \$1,970 million, or by nearly 92 per cent. Comparative statistics for the net value of the export trade during the past three years are given below, arranged according to the groupings in the "Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China" and in order of their importance during the year under review.

## NET EXPORTS ABROAD, 1938-40.

	1938.	1939.	1940.
	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$
Textile Fibres .....	165,127,434	173,386,462	341,795,582
Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs), and Fishery and Sea Products)	117,902,697	188,436,802	322,329,879
Yarn, Thread, and Plaited and Knitted Goods.....	63,163,591	92,082,077	177,673,564
Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products .....	106,570,542	109,124,925	140,957,605
Piece Goods .....	24,449,934	57,245,003	116,128,527
Tea .....	33,054,085	30,385,831	104,571,195
Oils, Tallow, and Wax .....	53,053,177	53,521,818	100,979,665
Other Textile Products.....	14,976,077	31,394,002	82,421,135
Fuel .....	16,641,657	31,757,476	71,330,848
Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) .....	19,426,085	23,924,460	65,815,932
Seeds .....	19,498,860	21,388,472	45,544,063
Chemicals and Chemical Products .....	7,979,175	16,822,933	44,198,096
Medicinal Substances and Spices (not including Chemicals)	11,443,346	20,167,646	35,043,124
Cereals and Cereal Products .....	4,850,955	25,084,337	27,380,078
Stone, Earth, Sand, and Manufactures thereof (including Chinaware and Enamelledware) .....	5,702,404	10,995,773	19,775,768
Paper .....	7,758,433	9,256,860	19,437,659
Glass and Glassware .....	1,014,158	4,676,948	19,180,348
Vegetables .....	10,084,176	11,507,509	18,615,295
Other Vegetable Products .....	6,517,354	9,104,633	17,925,431
Fruits, Fresh, Dried, and Preserved .....	10,350,922	12,772,082	16,312,827
Beans and Peas .....	3,136,569	7,901,905	15,136,254
Timber, Wood, and Manufactures thereof .....	2,957,948	4,877,169	9,914,970
Spirituous Beverages.....	1,196,184	1,846,489	7,042,057
Tobacco .....	9,645,023	9,808,629	6,869,482
Printed Matter .....	3,262,074	3,354,875	5,793,872
Fishery and Sea Products .....	2,763,043	3,379,992	4,659,933
Dyestuffs, Vegetable .....	950,690	2,608,877	4,655,510
Bamboo.....	1,942,494	1,695,889	1,981,463
Sugar.....	99,616	422,246	1,123,483
Rattan .....	104,722	86,129	110,000
Sundry List .....	37,017,633	58,228,259	125,417,002
TOTAL..... St. \$	762,641,058	1,027,246,508	1,970,120,647

Textile fibres resumed the first place in order of importance, which they held in 1938 but lost in 1939. Their value of \$341.8 million was little short of double the 1939 figure. Exports of white raw silk (steam filature) alone increased in value from \$100 million to \$217.4 million, going mostly to the United States of America. Exports of waste silk, white raw silk (re-reeled), cotton waste, ramie, and the three categories of wool (of camels, goats, and sheep) also showed important increases. The second place was taken by the animals and animal products group, whose value increased by \$133.9 million. The most important advances in this group were in respect of bristles, which increased in value by \$53.1 million, and whole egg (mélange), moist and frozen, which increased by \$32.8 million. The former of these two items was exported chiefly to America, and almost the entire exports of the latter went to Great Britain. Other items of the same group with considerably increased values were dried egg yolk, animal products, not otherwise recorded, dried egg albumen, lard in bulk (taken mostly by Japan), and duck and goose feathers (taken very largely

by the United States of America). Pig intestines declined in value, partly because there was little demand from Germany, formerly the chief purchaser. The group yarn, thread, etc., came third on the list with a value increased by \$85.6 million. Cotton yarn exports advanced by \$39 million, and shipments of this commodity to Formosa and Thailand (Siam) increased notably in quantity as well as in value. Cross-stitch work and embroideries other than silk, and lace and trimmings, which went chiefly to America as in previous years, increased by \$18.1 million and \$9.8 million respectively. Exports of yarn and thread, not otherwise recorded, and cotton socks and stockings also increased, but the figures for drawn-thread work show a decline. Metals and ores advanced by \$31.8 million. Exports of wolfram ore (tungsten) declined by the very considerable amount of \$31.1 million, but iron (including steel) and manufactures thereof, not otherwise recorded, and metals and metallic products, not otherwise recorded, increased by \$25 million and \$23.5 million respectively, and the values for tin ingots and slabs and antimony regulus also increased substantially. The value of exports of the piece goods group was more than double the 1939 figure. The chief increases were in respect of cotton drills and jeans (sent largely to British India), cotton piece goods, not otherwise recorded, and cotton shirtings and sheetings. The various silk piece goods headings generally showed increased figures also, though Shantung silk pongees declined. The value of exports of tea was \$104.6 million, which is more than treble the 1939 figure. Young hyson green tea alone increased by \$22.5 million. Exports of oils, tallow, and wax advanced by \$47.5 million. The chief increases were \$22.8 million for wood oil, \$11.5 million for groundnut oil, and \$8.8 million for essential oils. The group other textile products advanced by \$51 million, with increased figures for nearly all items. The largest increase was in respect of clothing and articles of personal wear, not otherwise recorded, and amounted to \$18.8 million. Coal exports increased in value by \$39.2 million and also increased considerably in quantity. The greater part of the coal exported was shipped to Japan. The group hides, leather, and skins (furs) advanced by \$41.9 million, with important increases in respect of kid, lamb, and weasel skins and kid skin crosses. Exports of seeds increased by \$24.2 million, with improved figures for shelled groundnuts and sesamum seed. The group chemicals and chemical products advanced by \$27.4 million, and of this figure chemical medicinal preparations were responsible for \$15.9 million. Medicinal substances and spices (not including chemicals) advanced by \$14.9 million. About half of this was on account of medicinal substances, not otherwise recorded, sent chiefly to Hongkong. The value of glass and glassware exported was more than four times the 1939 figure, but this trade is not yet a very important one. Finally, sundries increased in value from \$58.2 million to \$125.4 million.

A subdivision of the export groupings is given in the next table:—

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NET VALUES OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
Textile Fibres:—			
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	101,003,224	8,654,077	8,462,105
" Fly . . . . .	2,429,931	4,451,335	5,250,677
" Waste . . . . .	2,336,199	5,936,290	12,894,678
Ramie . . . . .	4,512,800	641,249	7,142,739
Silk . . . . .	37,700,605	142,350,802	280,940,900
Wool, Camels' . . . . .	2,243,839	2,230,342	5,971,764
" Goats' . . . . .	2,002,076	1,799,311	7,289,763
" Sheep's . . . . .	7,051,345	2,484,339	5,483,954
Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs), and Fishery and Sea Products):—			
Bristles . . . . .	28,063,597	41,117,571	94,184,417
Eggs and Egg Products . . . . .	49,274,518	82,313,062	133,156,123
Hair, Human . . . . .	1,671,405	3,150,177	8,023,783
Intestines . . . . .	7,775,791	14,041,234	11,872,927
Lard, in bulk . . . . .	4,040,060	2,062,506	7,567,104



TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NET VALUES OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—*continued.*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$
<b>Yarn, Thread, and Plaited and Knitted Goods:—</b>			
Cotton Yarn .....	22,883,220	31,767,478	70,779,640
Drawn-thread Work .....	8,777,731	3,618,083	2,195,816
Cross-stitch Work and Embroideries other than Silk .....	18,249,567	25,409,068	43,507,672
Embroideries, Silk .....	2,502,544	4,148,285	4,980,068
Lace and Trimmings .....	7,503,915	16,383,700	26,228,214
<b>Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products:—</b>			
Ore, Iron .....	280,918	413,141	2,430,541
„ Wolfram (Tungsten) .....	50,492,087	44,674,912	13,616,015
Antimony Regulus .....	5,656,627	4,855,625	8,886,692
Iron (including Steel), and Manufactures thereof, n.o.r. ....	2,319,656	7,531,269	32,462,825
Tin Ingots and Slabs .....	35,987,341	32,793,497	38,269,013
Metals and Metallic Products, n.o.r. ....	5,977,253	12,170,459	35,678,424
<b>Piece Goods:—</b>			
Cotton Drills and Jeans .....	2,050,751	5,453,187	20,492,883
„ Shirtings and Sheetings .....	7,530,060	20,569,011	30,372,888
Nankeens .....	1,617,610	3,089,541	7,232,856
Cotton Piece Goods, n.o.r. ....	2,441,694	7,685,284	21,441,215
Silk Piece Goods .....	3,846,607	6,267,039	12,820,951
„ Pongees .....	4,637,065	5,466,228	4,699,397
Piece Goods, n.o.r. ....	255,969	598,598	2,501,510
<b>Tea, Black, Congou .....</b>			
„ „ other kinds .....	3,741,663	4,583,365	9,632,361
„ Brick, Black and Green .....	5,067,119	4,460,142	22,192,359
„ Green, Gunpowder .....	638,367	91,724	1,215,156
„ „ Hyson .....	8,045,818	6,022,064	17,939,173
„ „ Young Hyson .....	863,037	554,348	4,187,394
„ „ other kinds .....	8,223,581	6,698,130	29,235,971
„ „ other kinds .....	4,465,995	6,487,692	17,729,234
<b>Oils, Tallow, and Wax:—</b>			
Oil, Groundnut .....	8,539,185	12,877,512	24,405,831
„ Tea .....	2,296,849	1,136,787	3,624,883
„ Wood .....	39,237,038	33,614,794	56,357,844
„ Essential .....	1,889,429	3,793,388	12,621,549
<b>Other Textile Products:—</b>			
Blankets and Counterpanes, Cotton .....	1,080,284	3,080,697	9,406,293
Towels .....	873,220	2,308,938	4,196,330
Woolen Carpets (including Wool and Cotton Carpets and Floor Rugs) .....	6,256,158	7,130,942	14,038,469
Clothing and Articles of Personal Wear, n.o.r. ....	3,224,899	11,340,600	30,136,541
<b>Fuel:—</b>			
Coal .....	14,419,748	29,141,379	68,304,563
Firewood .....	1,468,667	1,536,897	1,679,021
<b>Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs):—</b>			
Hides, Buffalo and Cow .....	4,266,578	1,802,548	4,414,626
Skins, Goat, Undressed .....	2,387,545	1,707,334	5,420,547
„ Kid, Dressed or Undressed .....	674,961	2,027,931	8,099,398
„ Lamb, Dressed and Undressed .....	1,426,808	4,904,894	11,961,632
„ Weasel, Dressed or Undressed .....	1,883,165	5,257,279	14,252,256
Skin Mats and Rugs, n.o.r. ....	3,912,766	4,062,609	77,958
<b>Seeds:—</b>			
Groundnuts, in Shell .....	3,469,124	4,221,069	2,257,179
„ Shelled .....	6,093,951	10,717,188	24,532,129
Seed, Apricot .....	4,029,747	1,595,879	753,407
„ Linseed .....	1,225,990	762,740	596,884
„ Sesamum .....	1,522,244	2,893,623	11,736,449
Seeds, n.o.r. ....	301,239	404,250	734,139
<b>Cereals and Cereal Products:—</b>			
Bran .....	1,311,777	3,299,787	1,660,185
Flour, Wheat (including Semolina) .....	1,342,864	14,050,403	10,144,899
Cotton Seed-cake .....	1,042,210	1,749,013	4,966,087

The next table gives a general idea of the percentage share of the principal countries, by Returns groups, in the gross export of commodities from China. Exports to Hongkong, which amounted to approximately 18 per cent of the whole export trade, are excluded from the table because, as has already been pointed out, their ultimate destination is unknown. It will be noted that the United States of America again dominated the trades in hides, leather, and skins (furs); and textile fibres; and took a substantially increased share in other trades, particularly oils, tallow, and wax; fruits, fresh, dried, and preserved; and animals and animal products. In the last-named group, Great Britain also materially increased her percentage. Japan took 64.11 per cent of all exports of fuel, and increased her percentages in respect of beans and peas (at the expense of Great Britain and British India); and seeds. She lost ground to other countries under her flag, Formosa and the Kwantung Leased Territory, in respect of cereal and cereal products. Canada doubled her share in fruits, fresh, dried, and preserved, and British India hers in piece goods. French Indo-China again took the chief share in ores, metals, and metallic products, and Morocco in tea, but the percentages were much lower in both cases. In tobacco, Formosa took the largest share, Egypt also increased her percentage, and exports to the Kwantung Leased Territory declined very heavily. Because of the war in Europe, Germany lost ground very generally in the export trade.

EXPORTS: GROSS VALUE BY RETURNS GROUPS, WITH PERCENTAGE SHARES OF  
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

RETURNS GROUP Nos.	COMMODITY.	TOTAL EXPORTS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.			
		1938.	1939.	1940.	Country.	1938.	1939.	1940.
		<i>Thousand \$</i>	<i>Thousand \$</i>	<i>Thousand \$</i>				
I	Animals and Animal Products (not including Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) and Fishery and Sea Products).	118,185	188,638	322,649	Great Britain . . . . .	26.67	32.84	39.15
					U.S. of America . . . . .	14.02	22.15	34.39
					Germany . . . . .	24.18	14.19	0.78
II	Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) . . . . .	19,479	23,963	66,011	U.S. of America . . . . .	43.62	75.17	82.19
					Japan . . . . .	21.95	6.26	2.58
IV	Beans and Peas . . . . .	3,139	7,905	15,138	Japan . . . . .	36.00	12.44	22.78
					British India . . . . .	13.51	23.15	11.26
					Great Britain . . . . .	12.07	18.65	1.59
V	Cereals and Cereal Products	4,852	25,106	27,482	Formosa . . . . .	1.46	11.91	36.60
					Japan . . . . .	57.67	32.92	26.71
					Kwantung Leased Territory . . . . .	27.89	36.50	17.03
VII	Fruits, Fresh, Dried, and Preserved . . . . .	10,355	12,778	16,323	Canada . . . . .	7.86	10.21	22.43
					U.S. of America . . . . .	8.58	9.05	21.26
					Straits Settlements & F.M.S. . . . . .	15.52	13.61	4.08
IX	Oils, Tallow, and Wax . . . . .	53,053	53,541	100,983	U.S. of America . . . . .	11.70	7.99	32.94
					Germany . . . . .	5.91	10.56	0.37
X	Seeds . . . . .	19,500	21,394	45,576	Japan . . . . .	26.45	11.67	21.27
					U.S. of America . . . . .	0.66	5.91	9.34
					Netherlands . . . . .	20.87	13.96	3.17
					Germany . . . . .	11.49	11.36	2.24
XIII	Tea . . . . .	33,069	30,394	105,824	Morocco . . . . .	22.39	22.13	12.45
					U.S. of America . . . . .	5.76	5.05	5.84
					Formosa . . . . .	..	14.25	32.92
XIV	Tobacco . . . . .	9,662	9,818	7,074	Egypt (incl. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) . . . . .	6.50	9.73	18.08
					Japan . . . . .	18.64	4.10	5.54
					Kwantung Leased Territory . . . . .	36.49	40.32	1.88
XV	Vegetables . . . . .	10,099	11,515	18,624	Straits Settlements & F.M.S. . . . . .	14.12	14.07	15.47
XVIII	Fuel . . . . .	16,648	31,757	71,331	Japan . . . . .	70.60	71.36	64.11

EXPORTS: GROSS VALUE BY RETURNS GROUPS, WITH PERCENTAGE SHARES OF  
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*continued.*

RETURNS GROUP Nos.	COMMODITY.	TOTAL EXPORTS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.			
		1938.	1939.	1940.	Country.	1938.	1939.	1940.
		<i>Thousand \$</i>	<i>Thousand \$</i>	<i>Thousand \$</i>				
XXI	Paper .....	7,788	9,337	19,464	Straits Settlements & F.M.S.	23.25	19.59	19.15
					French Indo-China .....	5.50	4.68	6.57
					Kwantung Leased Territory.	24.74	9.12	3.27
XXII	Textile Fibres .....	165,147	173,394	342,198	U.S. of America .....	9.36	54.19	63.91
					France .....	6.28	12.89	7.61
					Japan .....	48.21	7.55	6.34
					Germany .....	9.54	3.80	0.04
XXIII	Yarn, Thread, and Plaited and Knitted Goods .....	63,569	93,315	179,278	U.S. of America .....	35.67	34.61	31.46
					British India .....	18.47	15.98	15.81
XXIV	Piece Goods .....	24,478	58,169	116,957	British India .....	8.71	11.88	23.33
					Straits Settlements & F.M.S.	6.18	6.83	6.52
					French Indo-China .....	2.68	18.85	1.85
XXV	Other Textile Products .....	14,997	31,500	82,572	U.S. of America .....	20.76	21.22	25.38
					Kwantung Leased Territory.	9.42	12.48	11.78
					Straits Settlements & F.M.S.	10.36	10.16	6.90
					Great Britain .....	9.62	3.79	0.76
XXVI	Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products .....	106,584	109,153	141,329	French Indo-China .....	5.15	49.00	23.86
					Great Britain .....	7.22	2.86	0.01
XXIX	Chemicals and Chemical Pro- ducts .....	7,981	16,867	44,289	U.S. of America .....	2.79	18.76	24.53
					Japan .....	46.82	25.20	18.64
					Straits Settlements & F.M.S.	9.49	11.87	8.36

A further table gives some idea of the quantum of net exports for the past three years:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NET EXPORTS UNDER GROUP HEADINGS BY PRINCIPAL UNITS  
OF CLASSIFICATION.

Where quantities are unrecorded, values only are given.

RETURNS No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.		1939.		1940.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1-33	Animals and Animal Pro- ducts (not including Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) and Fishery and Sea Products).....	<i>Quintals</i>	<i>St. \$</i>		<i>St. \$</i>		<i>St. \$</i>	
		864,883	93,866,707	1,004,470	145,567,741	1,005,712	267,326,572	
		<i>Value</i>	24,035,990	..	42,869,061	..	55,003,307	
34-65	Hides, Leather, and Skins (Furs) .....	<i>Quintals</i>	69,523	5,895,902	22,253	3,087,828	15,670	7,605,081
		<i>Pieces</i>	6,882,417	12,830,504	6,899,772	20,025,509	10,358,384	56,601,433
		<i>Value</i>	..	699,679	..	811,123	..	1,609,418
66-69	Fishery and Sea Products	<i>Quintals</i>	45,254	1,309,662	33,970	1,466,047	49,564	2,739,124
		<i>Value</i>	..	1,453,381	..	1,913,945	..	1,920,809
70-79	Beans and Peas .....	<i>Quintals</i>	259,161	3,136,569	581,857	7,901,905	384,195	15,136,254

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NET EXPORTS UNDER GROUP HEADINGS BY PRINCIPAL UNITS  
OF CLASSIFICATION—*continued.*

RETURNS No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	1938.		1939.		1940.	
		Quantity.	Value. <i>St. \$</i>	Quantity.	Value. <i>St. \$</i>	Quantity.	Value. <i>St. \$</i>
80-96	Cereals and Cereal Pro- ducts. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	794,786	4,850,955	2,366,278	25,084,337	984,071	27,380,078
97, 98	Dyestuffs, Vegetable. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	23,179	895,865	30,064	2,566,156	24,047	4,623,906
	<i>Value</i>	..	54,825	..	42,721	..	31,604
99-111	Fruits, Fresh, Dried, and Preserved . . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	729,206	9,766,210	724,125	12,505,277	353,630	15,992,825
	<i>Value</i>	..	584,712	..	266,805	..	320,002
112-121	Medicinal Substances and Spices (not including Chemicals). . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	97,944	3,245,772	150,598	6,308,596	97,163	11,982,219
	<i>Value</i>	..	8,197,574	..	13,859,050	..	23,060,905
122-132	Oils, Tallow, and Wax. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	1,030,523	53,053,177	689,873	53,521,818	542,926	100,979,665
133-144	Seeds. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	1,297,023	19,498,860	904,008	21,388,472	820,058	45,544,063
145-147	Spirituos Beverages. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	20,705	622,538	17,589	692,756	21,803	1,749,231
	<i>Value</i>	..	474,146	..	1,153,733	..	5,292,826
148	Sugar. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	4,133	99,616	21,176	422,246	15,280	1,123,483
149-158	Tea. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	416,246	33,054,085	225,578	30,385,831	344,925	104,571,195
159-162	Tobacco. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	152,881	9,622,538	96,726	9,795,991	16,009	3,670,023
	<i>Value</i>	..	22,485	..	12,638	..	3,199,459
163-176	Vegetables. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	1,264,852	9,680,951	1,252,407	10,920,144	921,247	17,777,123
	<i>Value</i>	..	403,225	..	587,365	..	838,172
177-182	Other Vegetable Products. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	92,156	3,246,930	88,709	3,779,283	82,477	7,583,982
	<i>Value</i>	..	3,270,424	..	5,325,350	..	10,341,449
183-185	Bamboo. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	35,787	207,090	76,677	597,471	40,293	649,645
	<i>Value</i>	..	1,735,404	..	1,098,418	..	1,331,818
186-189	Fuel (including Bunker Coal). . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	1,748,705	1,896,637	1,331,444	1,825,010	626,685	2,308,592
	<i>Metric tons</i>	2,089,039	14,745,020	2,987,165	29,932,466	4,856,465	69,022,256
190, 191	Rattan. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	2,175	104,722	1,195	86,129	1,034	110,000
192-198	Timber, Wood, and Manufactures thereof. . . . . <i>Pieces</i>	832,503	438,815	789,031	514,375	305,183	439,674
	<i>Value</i>	..	2,519,133	..	4,362,794	..	9,475,296
199-203	Paper. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	196,101	6,235,966	196,894	6,477,293	119,158	8,820,272
	<i>Value</i>	..	1,522,467	..	2,779,567	..	10,617,387
204-230	Textile Fibres. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	1,862,025	165,127,434	513,610	173,386,462	353,038	341,795,582
231-239	Yarn, Thread, and Plaited and Knitted Goods. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	166,232	26,023,422	125,947	36,271,669	140,683	76,372,645
	<i>Value</i>	..	37,140,169	..	55,810,408	..	101,300,919
240-253	Piece Goods. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	89,564	24,193,965	160,979	56,646,405	150,252	113,627,017
	<i>Value</i>	..	255,969	..	598,593	..	2,501,510
254-270	Other Textile Products. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	58,608	10,201,878	112,546	14,497,418	154,450	32,645,942
	<i>Value</i>	..	4,774,199	..	16,896,584	..	49,775,193
271-289	Ores, Metals, and Metallic Products. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	1,431,870	98,273,633	1,537,773	89,423,197	2,574,599	72,756,143
	<i>Value</i>	..	8,296,909	..	19,701,728	..	68,201,462
290, 291	Glass and Glassware. . . . . <i>Value</i>	..	1,014,158	..	4,676,948	..	19,180,348
292-298	Stone, Earth, Sand, and Manufactures thereof (including Chinaware and Enamelledware). . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	381,211	2,559,064	457,361	3,297,494	135,821	4,786,686
	<i>Value</i>	..	3,143,340	..	7,698,279	..	14,989,082
299-309	Chemicals and Chemical Products. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	6,010,560	4,356,146	3,827,545	5,982,604	7,148,890	13,928,256
	<i>Value</i>	..	3,623,029	..	10,840,329	..	30,269,840
310-312	Printed Matter. . . . . <i>Quintals</i>	20,265	2,533,285	17,095	2,287,787	..	5,793,872
	<i>Value</i>	..	728,789	..	1,067,088	..	..
313-356	Sundry. . . . . <i>Value</i>	..	37,017,633	..	58,228,259	..	125,417,002

## TREASURE AND EXCHANGE.

**TREASURE.** The following table gives the figures for gold and silver imported and exported during the past 10 years. It will be seen that net exports of silver in 1940 amounted to \$16.8 million as against \$2 million in 1939 and \$398.5 million in 1937. The embargo laid on the export of gold in May 1930 continued in force, but gold was exported on Government account during 1940 to a net value of \$27.4 million.

In thousands of standard dollars (000 omitted).

YEAR.	GOLD.				SILVER.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.
	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>	<i>St. S</i>
1931.....	16	50,043	..	50,027	118,233	47,430	70,803	..
1932.....	251	109,582	..	109,331	96,539	106,934	..	10,395
1933.....	268	69,635	..	69,367	80,432	94,855	..	14,423
1934.....	11	51,579	..	51,568	10,830	267,558	..	256,728
1935.....	525	39,235	..	38,710	10,997	70,394	..	59,397
1936.....	2,467	43,087	..	40,620	4,713	254,336	..	249,623
1937.....	3,910	62,175	..	58,265	596	399,086	..	398,490
1938.....	15,624	1,541	14,083	..	..	80,329	..	80,329
1939.....	1	3,482	..	3,481	1	1,967	..	1,966
1940.....	..	27,425	..	27,425	..	16,795	..	16,795

The opening cash rates for foreign exchange in Shanghai on the 4th January 1940 were  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  on London and  $7\frac{3}{8}$  cents on New York, the quotations having remained practically unchanged since the beginning of October 1939. A strong movement early in January brought the rates up to  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $8\frac{1}{4}$  cents on the 6th, a point never again reached or approached during the remainder of the year, but they then declined steadily, reaching  $4\frac{1}{4}d.$  and  $6\frac{3}{8}$  cents on the 29th February. During the following two months the operations of the Stabilisation Fund held the sterling rate within a very small range of  $4\frac{1}{8}d.$  The U.S. dollar rate, however, responding to the spectacular slump in sterling in New York (where the cross-rate fell from  $393\frac{3}{8}$  on the 8th March to 315 on the 11th May), showed considerable weakness and fell to  $5\frac{7}{8}$  cents on the 10th April, but firmed slightly from this point, standing at 6 cents on the 1st May. On the following morning the Control withdrew its support from the market and so caused an immediate fall in the rates to  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the 3rd May, which were the lowest quotations of the year. A quick recovery took the sterling rate back to  $4\frac{1}{8}d.$  by the end of May, but recovery in the U.S. dollar rate was hindered by the weakness in the New York-London cross-rate, and the month closed with  $5\frac{1}{16}$  cents quoted. The market continued unsettled during the month of June, with lows of  $3\frac{1}{16}d.$  and  $4\frac{1}{16}$  cents on the 4th, and to a lesser extent during July, but during these two months there was a considerable improvement in the U.S. dollar rate, which had advanced to 6 cents by the 1st August. From August on, with the New York sterling rate stabilised at approximately the official level, the local rates moved in harmony, weakening steadily to  $3\frac{1}{16}d.$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the 5th September, and thence recovering to  $4d.$  and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the 29th October. Following a period of little fluctuation, weakness developed during the latter half of December, and, after a drop to  $3\frac{3}{8}d.$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the 24th, the end of the year saw the market closed at  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Exchange rates for Japanese yen showed little variation during the first four months of the year, remaining roughly within the limits of Yen 0.75 and Yen 0.80. The drop in the sterling and dollar rates on the 2nd May was not reflected in the yen exchange, which in fact reached highs

of Yen 0.91½ on the 23rd of that month and Yen 0.92½ on the 17th June. Subsequent variations roughly paralleled the experience on the other exchanges, a decline to Yen 0.58 on the 2nd September being followed by a recovery to Yen 0.71½ on the 7th of that month and to Yen 0.75 on the 12th October. A period of stability in the neighbourhood of Yen 0.65 then ensued, which gave place to a decline during the latter part of December to Yen 0.60⅛ at the end of the year.

The following table gives the average Shanghai T.T. rates for standard dollars on London, New York, and Yokohama (official rates for 1938, 1939, and 1940 in brackets), together with the average value in standard dollars of the Customs gold unit:—

YEAR.	T.T. ON LONDON (PER \$1).		T.T. ON NEW YORK (PER \$100).	T.T. ON YOKOHAMA (PER \$100).	CUSTOMS GOLD UNIT.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>U.S. \$</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>St. \$</i>
1929.....	1	8½	41.078	88.575	..
1930.....	1	2½	29.525	59.050	..
1931.....	0	11½	21.823	44.287	..
1932.....	1	2½	21.823	77.022	..
1933.....	1	2½	26.347	101.077	1.952
1934.....	1	4½	33.787	113.226	1.967
1935.....	1	5½	36.243	125.903	1.866
1936.....	1	2½	29.712	102.342	2.260
1937.....	1	2½	29.305	102.032	2.271
1938.....	10½	(14½)	21.011 (30.000)	73.192 (103.000)	2.300
1939.....	6	(14½)	11.277 (30.000)	42.529 (103.000)	2.500
1940.....	3½	(14½)	6.043 (30.000)	75.099 (103.000)	2.707

The full Report on the Trade of China for 1940, embodying this survey and including also some account of trade conditions at the various ports, further information in regard to the staple articles of import and export, and the usual charts, will be published in due course.

J. C. O'G. ANDERSON,  
*Statistical Secretary.*

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,  
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

SHANGHAI, *31st December 1940.*  
*28th February 1941.*



TABLES  
FOR  
REVENUE, VALUE OF TRADE, TREASURE,  
AND SHIPPING.



第一表 民國以來海常\*各關稅收暨其所負之外債與賠款及內債表

I.—RELATION OF COMBINED MARITIME AND NATIVE\* CUSTOMS REVENUE TO FOREIGN LOANS AND INDEMNITIES AND INTERNAL LOANS CHARGED THEREON.

年 別	YEAR.	平均匯價 AVERAGE EXCHANGE.	海常各關稅收總數 COMBINED MARITIME AND NATIVE CUSTOMS GROSS REVENUE.		海常各關稅收淨數 COMBINED MARITIME AND NATIVE CUSTOMS NET REVENUE.		海常各關稅收撥付所擔 負之外債及賠款總數 TOTAL AMOUNTS PAID FROM COMBINED MARITIME AND NATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE TOWARDS FOREIGN LOANS AND INDEMNITIES CHARGED THEREON.		由海常各關稅收餘 款(即撥付外債及 賠款後所餘之款) 撥付之內債總數 TOTAL AMOUNTS PAID FROM COMBINED MARITIME AND NATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE SURPLUS TOWARDS INTERNAL LOANS SERVICE.
			先令辨士 s. d. 每關平兩 = Hk.Tls. 1 =	關平兩 Hk.Tls.	英鎊 £ Sterling.	關平兩 Hk.Tls.	英鎊 £ Sterling.	關平兩 Hk.Tls.	
元年.....	1912.....	3 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	42,839,856	6,537,541	37,497,547	5,722,282	27,957,509	4,245,610	..
二年.....	1913.....	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	46,899,265	7,083,743	38,726,230	5,849,274	46,831,098	7,073,447	..
三年.....	1914.....	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	42,306,527	5,773,078	34,443,413	4,700,091	35,923,399	4,902,047	..
四年.....	1915.....	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,532,277	5,256,530	32,972,244	4,276,088	31,349,956	4,065,697	..
五年.....	1916.....	3 31 $\frac{3}{8}$	41,510,957	6,886,062	33,814,068	5,609,261	29,518,962	4,896,764	..
六年.....	1917.....	4 31 $\frac{3}{8}$	41,965,161	9,059,666	33,512,120	7,234,778	28,974,406	6,255,152	..
七年.....	1918.....	5 3 $\frac{7}{16}$	40,319,080	10,657,257	31,633,295	8,361,405	26,891,893	7,108,144	..
八年.....	1919.....	6 4	50,502,869	15,992,575	39,124,371	12,389,384	23,074,846	7,307,035	4,795,991
九年.....	1920.....	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	54,205,420	18,407,257	43,148,361	14,652,464	20,611,967	6,999,480	5,758,313
十年.....	1921.....	3 11 $\frac{7}{16}$	59,333,937	11,727,723	46,552,958	9,201,483	36,199,970	7,155,150	12,597,326
十一年.....	1922.....	3 9	62,996,701	11,811,881	50,590,109	9,485,646	36,680,381	6,877,571	10,881,264
十二年.....	1923.....	3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	67,994,381	11,828,189	56,429,690	9,816,415	43,220,884	7,518,633	9,431,610
十三年.....	1924.....	3 71 $\frac{1}{16}$	73,846,460	13,519,287	59,991,596	10,982,836	42,844,689	7,843,702	14,662,309
十四年.....	1925.....	3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	74,598,159	13,015,825	59,367,310	10,358,359	43,000,935	7,502,767	18,014,670
十五年.....	1926.....	3 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	82,626,877	12,867,415	64,948,022	10,114,301	47,741,391	7,434,727	15,318,179
十六年.....	1927.....	2 91 $\frac{3}{8}$	72,519,489	10,216,938	54,922,120	7,737,726	54,408,617	7,665,381	1,346,499
十七年.....	1928.....	2 11 $\frac{1}{16}$	85,969,058	12,559,542	68,537,586	10,012,913	51,515,911	7,526,151	14,631,957
十八年.....	1929.....	2 71 $\frac{3}{8}$	157,391,314	20,862,547	137,241,864	18,191,695	58,650,012	7,774,180	42,755,714
十九年.....	1930.....	1 101 $\frac{1}{16}$	187,225,299	17,698,640	164,275,797	15,529,200	82,113,419	7,762,280	54,969,224
二十年.....	1931.....	1 6 $\frac{7}{16}$	248,339,048	19,078,130	209,087,780	16,062,730	107,552,073	8,262,460	75,827,183
二十一年.....	1932.....	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	182,041,405	17,652,422	159,407,899	15,457,668	63,368,499	6,144,797	74,847,797



		每國幣 = St. \$1 =	國幣 St. \$	英鎊 £ Sterling.	國幣 St. \$	英鎊 £ Sterling.	國幣 St. \$	英鎊 £ Sterling.	國幣 St. \$
二十二年.....	1933.....	1 2½	306,859,134	18,938,962	263,532,186	16,264,877	85,742,482	5,291,919	122,408,602
二十三年.....	1934.....	1 4½	301,884,092	20,282,837	262,950,659	17,666,997	75,414,348	5,066,901	147,150,234
二十四年.....	1935.....	1 5½	284,104,425	21,011,890	255,714,753	18,912,237	66,400,988	4,910,906	158,071,333
二十五年.....	1936.....	1 2½(nom.)	292,697,906	17,683,832	253,673,932	15,326,133	76,728,396	4,635,674	129,173,686
二十六年.....	1937.....	1 2½	310,508,584	18,759,894	275,758,423	16,660,405	76,911,284	4,646,723	129,141,463
二十七年.....	1938.....	1 2½	233,309,273	14,095,769	77,269,408	4,668,360	77,958,676†	4,710,003	129,121,249‡
二十八年.....	1939.....	1 2½	301,760,363	18,231,355	31,178,409	1,883,696	15,229,943§	920,142	15,161,301
二十九年.....	1940.....	1 2½	434,964,774	26,279,122	18,359,176	1,109,200	8,929,413	539,485	9,132,633¶

\* 見第 58 頁附註 See Note, page 59.

† 國幣 77,958,676 元內有國幣 77,269,408 元(按 1 先令 2½ 辨士匯價申合英幣 4,668,360 鎊)由海關稅收淨數內撥付又國幣 689,268 元(按 1 先令 2½ 辨士匯價申合英幣 41,643 鎊)乃由中國政府墊付

† Of this amount of St. \$77,958,676 the sum of St. \$77,269,408 (or @ 1/2½ = £4,668,360) was provided for from the Customs Net Revenue and the sum of St. \$689,268 (or @ 1/2½ = £41,643) advanced by the Chinese Government.

‡ 全數由中國政府墊付 Whole amount was advanced by the Chinese Government.

§ 此數內除一八九八年英德續借款二個月到期本息國幣 2,379,679 元(申合英幣 141,293 鎊 8 先令 4 辨士)業已如數清償外,其餘國幣 12,850,264 元已撥交中央銀行專帳存儲以備將來償付債賠款之用

§ Of which St. \$2,379,679 (=£141,293 8/4) representing two monthly instalments of the Anglo-German Loan of 1898 was paid in full, while the remainder, St. \$12,850,264, was placed on deposit in special accounts with the Central Bank of China pending future application towards service of the foreign obligations.

|| 業已撥交中央銀行專帳存儲以備將來償付此項債務之用

|| Placed on deposit in special accounts with the Central Bank of China pending future application towards service of the loans.

¶ 內有國幣 808,978 元係民國二十九年稅收除撥付應攤債賠款本息基金外所餘之款經用以補付二十八年份內債基金應攤不敷之一部分者

¶ Including St. \$808,978 representing surplus revenue during 1940 applied towards making up part of the deficiencies of quotas outstanding at the end of 1939.



## 第一表甲 海關稅收總數收支表

## IA.—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GROSS MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE.

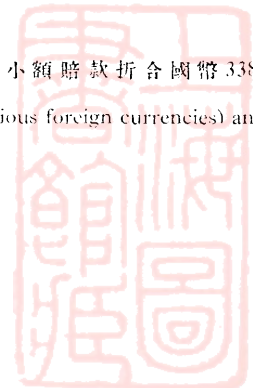
民國二十七年		1938.	
收入項下		RECEIPTS.	
		國幣 \$	
民國二十六年結存	Balances from 1937	19,877,005.94	
關稅收入(船鈔,救災附加稅,及關稅附加稅不在內)	Total Maritime Customs Revenue Collection (not including tonnage dues, flood relief surtax, and revenue surtax)	233,309,272.63	
利息匯換盈餘及收回暫付款	Interest, gain by exchange, and recovery of temporary advances	1,009,451.34	
財政部撥給之款	Grant from Ministry of Finance	142,549,759.20	
			\$396,745,489.11
支出項下		PAYMENTS.	
		國幣 \$	
海關經費	Customs expenditure	13,924,424.79	
暫墊各款	Temporary advances	354,022.56	
撥付各財政機關經費	Payments to "Financial Organisations" as allowances	486,017.32	
撥付其他各機關經費	Payments to other organisations as allowances	215,635.60	
撥付補助費	Payment of subsidies	95,038.00	
撥付一八九五年四釐息金款雜項開支及彌補匯兌虧損(註一)	Payment of miscellaneous disbursements and make-up of loss by exchange on account of the 4% Franco-Russian Loan of 1895	32,761.46a	
外債及賠款	Foreign loans and Indemnity charges:—		
一八九八年英德續借款(註二)	4½% Anglo-German Loan of 1898	14,293,114.67b	
民國二年善後借款(註三)	5% Reorganisation Loan of 1913	25,295,555.57c	
庚子賠款(由關稅項下支出之數)(註四)	Boxer Indemnity (as paid and provided for)	38,818,327.82d	
撥付內國公債	National Loans, service of	129,121,248.50	
撥付北平交通銀行等借款	Payment of Peiping Banks Loans	1,104,490.24	
撥付整理無擔保內外債基金	Appropriation for consolidation of unsecured foreign and domestic loans	5,000,000.00	
撥付白銀平衡稅	Equalisation charges on export abroad of silver	3,415.31	
撥交財政部之款項	Remitted to Ministry of Finance	9,668,932.31	
			\$238,412,984.15
本年結存	Balances carried forward to 1939	158,332,504.96	
			\$396,745,489.11

(註一) 申合 23,000.00 瑞士佛郎, 75,000.00 法佛郎, 英幣 84 鎊 10 先令 11 辨士, 又美幣 1,750.00 元  
*a = Swiss Francs 23,000.00 + French Francs 75,000.00 + £84 10s. 11d. + U.S. \$1,750.00.*

(註二) 申合英幣 837,320 鎊 1 先令 8 辨士  
*b = £837,320 1s. 8d.*

(註三) 申合英幣 1,501,537 鎊 7 先令 9 辨士  
*c = £1,501,537 7s. 9d.*

(註四) 申合英幣 990,378 鎊 5 先令 10 辨士, 美幣 6,431,022.21 元及以各國貨幣付給之小額賠款折合國幣 338,197.09 元  
 又內有國幣 448,322.08 元係先期交付賠款之利息  
*d = £990,378 5s. 10d. + U.S. \$6,431,022.21 + Local \$338,197.09 (cost of small payments in various foreign currencies) and including \$448,322.08 representing interest on pre-paid Indemnity instalments.*



## 第一表甲 海關稅收總數收支表續

IA.—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GROSS MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE—continued.

民國二十八年	1939.	國幣 \$
收入項下	RECEIPTS.	
民國二十七年結存 關稅收入(船鈔, 救災附加稅, 及關稅附加稅不在內) 利息匯換盈餘及收回暫付款	Balances from 1938 Total Maritime Customs Revenue Collection (not including tonnage dues, flood relief surtax, and revenue surtax) Interest, gain by exchange, and recovery of temporary advances	158,332,504.96 301,760,363.24 1,496,377.39
		\$461,589,245.59
支出項下	PAYMENTS.	國幣 \$
海關經費 暫墊各款 撥付各財政機關經費 撥付其他各機關經費 撥付補助費 撥付一八九五年四厘息金款雜項開支(註一) 撥付一八九八年英德續借款(民國二十八年元月及二月到期之款)(註二) 撥付北平交通銀行等借款 撥付白銀平衡稅 損失稅款 解交財政部之款項 歸還由國庫補助之款	Customs expenditure Temporary advances Payments to "Financial Organisations" as allowances Payments to other organisations as allowances Payment of subsidies Payment of miscellaneous disbursements on account of the 4% Franco-Russian Loan of 1895 Payment of the January and February 1939 instalments of the 4½% Anglo-German Loan of 1898 Payment of Peiping Banks Loans Equalisation charges on export abroad of silver Revenue lost, written off Remitted to Ministry of Finance Repayment of Grants from Ministry of Finance	21,724,043.37 7,977,754.68 586,565.34 9,285,572.79 65,436.00 224.42a 2,379,678.60b 355,680.00 33,157.30 134,240.95 477,012.06 39,783.06
本年結存	Balances carried forward to 1940	\$ 43,059,148.57 418,530,097.02
		\$461,589,245.59

(註一) 申合英幣 13 鎊 6 先令 6 辨士  
a = £13 6s. 6d.

(註二) 申合英幣 141,293 鎊 8 先令 4 辨士  
b = £141,293 8s. 4d.



附註

如欲明解第一表詳情、對於左列各點、應予注意、

一、總稅務司擔任保管關稅雖始於前清宣統三年十月鼎革之後、然以關稅擔保之債務及賠款、則自民國元年起方由總稅務司經理付還、

二、民國元年海常各關稅收淨數、內有宣統三年末三個月稅收項下所存之關平銀一百七萬四千九百九十八兩五錢二分八釐、(合國幣一百六十七萬四千八百四十七元七角一分)

三、海常各關稅收撥付之總數、並非表示每年海常兩稅淨數所負債賠兩款應付之數、乃係每年由該項稅收淨數項下撥付之實數、例如民國元年撥付宣統三年內應付之債款關平銀七百一萬二千一百八兩七分、(合國幣一千九百九十二萬四千八百六十四元三角七分)又民國二年撥付宣統三年及民國元年内應付之賠款關平銀九百三十九萬七千三百二十三兩一錢三分三釐、(合國幣一千四百六十四萬一千二百九十九元四角四分)上列二數、均不得謂為撥款年份應行付還之款、

再者當關稅不敷應付所負之債款時、其差數曾由鹽餘撥抵、即如民國三年由鹽稅撥助關平銀一千六十二萬九千二百三十九兩二錢一分、(合國幣一千六百五十六萬三千五百五十四元六角九分)又民國四年由鹽稅撥助關平銀一千五百六十萬一千九百二十八兩一錢八分七釐、(合國幣二千四百三十三萬七千八百四元一角二分)又民國五年由鹽稅撥助關平銀六百六十萬五千六百九十八兩三錢八分四釐、(合國幣一千二十九萬一千六百七十八元八角八分)以付由關稅為第一擔保及鹽稅為第二擔保之債款、此項數目、均未列入各該年點線所表之撥付債款內、至專備償還英德續借四釐五息金款之釐金收入數目、亦未列入點線之內、但點線所表之民國十一年二十三及十四各年由海常兩稅淨數撥付之債務及賠款數目、包括按金法郎計算備付法義比各國賠款之數在內、

茲將現在徵收關稅所用之國幣由民國元年至二十九年每年每元平均倫敦匯價列表如下、

元年	一先令十一辨士又二分之一	十六年	一先令九辨士又十六分之十一
二年	一先令十一辨士又四分之二	十七年	一先令十辨士又二分之一
三年	一先令九辨士	十八年	一先令八辨士又十六分之七
四年	一先令八辨士	十九年	一先令二辨士又十六分之九
五年	二先令一辨士又十六分之九	二十年	一先令二辨士又十六分之十三
六年	二先令九辨士又四分之二	二十一年	一先令二辨士又十六分之十五
七年	三先令四辨士又十六分之十一	二十二年	一先令二辨士又十六分之十三
八年	四先令〇辨士又四分之三	二十三年	一先令四辨士又八分之一
九年	四先令四辨士又十六分之五	二十四年	一先令五辨士又四分之三
十年	二先令六辨士又十六分之七	二十五年	一先令二辨士又二分之一(規定兌換率)
十一年	二先令四辨士又八分之七	二十六年	一先令二辨士又二分之一(規定兌換率)
十二年	二先令二辨士又十六分之七	二十七年	一先令二辨士又二分之一(規定兌換率)
十三年	二先令四辨士又十六分之三	二十八年	一先令二辨士又二分之一(規定兌換率)
十四年	二先令二辨士又八分之七	二十九年	一先令二辨士又二分之一(規定兌換率)
十五年	二先令		

查進口稅自民國十九年二月一日起、始按海關金單位徵收、至常關各稅、則於民國二十年五月三十一日廢止、民國元年至二十年稅收總數包括船鈔在內、又海關徵收稅款向用之關平銀兩、自民國二十二年三月十日起、已一律改用國幣、按該項國幣與關平銀之法定折合率、則為關平銀一百兩、等於國幣一百五十五元八角、

## NOTE.

For a clear understanding of Table I it is necessary to bear in mind—

1. That although the Inspector General's responsibility for the custody and disposal of the Customs Revenue began after the Revolution in October 1911, no payments for Foreign Loans and Indemnity, chargeable on that revenue, were made by him till 1912.
2. That the Combined Maritime and Native Customs Net Revenue for 1912 includes the sum of *Hk.Tls.* 1,074,998.528 (= *St.* \$1,674,847.71) carried forward from the last three months' collection of 1911.
3. That the Total Amounts Paid from Combined Maritime and Native Customs Revenue do not represent the actual sums due year by year on Loan and Indemnity obligations, and as such chargeable on the Combined Maritime and Native Customs Net Revenue, but only the amounts actually paid each year from that revenue. For instance, in 1912 the sum of *Hk.Tls.* 7,012,108.070 (= *St.* \$10,924,864.37) was paid for obligations due in 1911, while in 1913 the sum of *Hk.Tls.* 9,397,323.133 (= *St.* \$14,641,029.44) was paid for Indemnity obligations due in 1911 and 1912. Again, in some years, owing to the insufficiency of the Customs Revenue to meet all the obligations charged on it, the balance due was made good from the Salt Revenue surplus; thus, in 1914 the sum of *Hk.Tls.* 10,629,239.210 (= *St.* \$16,560,354.69) was contributed from Salt Revenue for obligations chargeable primarily on the Customs and secondarily on the Salt Revenue. In 1915 the Salt Revenue was called on to contribute *Hk.Tls.* 15,601,928.187 (= *St.* \$24,307,804.12) and in 1916 *Hk.Tls.* 6,605,698.384 (= *St.* \$10,291,678.08). Allowance, too, has had to be made for the Likin Collectorate receipts set aside for the service of the 4½% Anglo-German Loan of 1898. Finally, it should be noted that for 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 the sums set aside as gold cover for the Franc Indemnities due to France, Italy, and Belgium have also been included.

The equivalent of the standard dollar, in which the Customs Revenue is stated, was, during the years 1912 to 1940, at the average rate of exchange on London, as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1912 . . . . .	1	11½	1922 . . . . .	2	4¾	1932 . . . . .	1	2½ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
1913 . . . . .	1	11¼	1923 . . . . .	2	2½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1933 . . . . .	1	2½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
1914 . . . . .	1	9	1924 . . . . .	2	4½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1934 . . . . .	1	4½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1915 . . . . .	1	8	1925 . . . . .	2	2½ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1935 . . . . .	1	5¾
1916 . . . . .	2	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1926 . . . . .	2	0	1936 . . . . .	1	2½ (nominal)
1917 . . . . .	2	9¼	1927 . . . . .	1	9½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1937 . . . . .	1	2½ " "
1918 . . . . .	3	4½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1928 . . . . .	1	10½	1938 . . . . .	1	2½ " "
1919 . . . . .	4	0¾	1929 . . . . .	1	8½ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1939 . . . . .	1	2½ " "
1920 . . . . .	4	4½ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1930 . . . . .	1	2½ <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1940 . . . . .	1	2½ " "
1921 . . . . .	2	6½ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1931 . . . . .	0	11½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>			

Import Duties were collected on a Gold Unit basis from the 1st February 1930. Native Customs Duties were abolished on the 31st May 1931. The Gross Revenue figures for the years 1912 to 1931 include Tonnage Dues.

The Haikwan tael, which was formerly used as the basis for the collection of Customs duties, was abolished on the 10th March 1933 and replaced by a standard dollar, the officially fixed rate between the discarded Haikwan tael and the new standard dollar being *Hk.Tls.* 100 = *Standard* \$155.80.

此  
页  
空  
白



## 第二表 海關各項稅課年別表

## II.—MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(甲) 民國二十年至二十九年按國幣計算

(a) Expressed in Standard Dollars, 1931 to 1940.

年別	YEAR.	進口稅 IMPORT DUTY.	出口稅 EXPORT DUTY.	轉口稅 INTERPORT DUTY.*	船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.	進出口稅 附加稅 REVENUE SURTAX.	救災附加稅 FLOOD RELIEF SURTAX.	共計 TOTAL.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
二十年	1931	314,686,596	47,831,007	15,646,016	5,240,598	..	1,598,456	385,002,673
二十一年	1932	236,291,686	26,776,952	20,551,871	4,267,973	5,065,544	19,022,184	311,976,210
二十二年	1933	265,610,812	23,244,999	18,003,323	4,402,649	14,126,919	14,135,788	339,524,490
二十三年	1934	260,215,093	24,700,810	16,968,189	4,302,032	14,216,784	14,242,500	334,645,408
二十四年	1935	250,165,356	20,731,524	13,207,545	4,320,601	13,534,665	13,560,021	315,519,712
二十五年	1936	254,538,970	24,474,126	13,684,810	4,032,657	13,937,392	13,965,336	324,633,291
二十六年	1937	261,286,534	29,073,179	20,148,871	3,224,610	14,578,836	14,587,709	342,899,739
二十七年	1938	160,936,329	16,532,939	55,840,004	2,913,405	9,163,631	9,179,161	254,565,469
二十八年	1939	237,683,384	17,415,280	46,661,699	3,660,836	12,951,045	12,951,396	331,323,640
二十九年	1940	343,597,869	27,552,965	63,813,940	3,094,980	18,844,021	18,845,359	475,749,134

\* 轉口稅即係國內貿易出口稅自民國二十年六月一日起改稱今名從前所征數目係包括於出口稅欄內

\* Introduced 1st June 1931, being the Export Duty on domestic trade formerly included in the Export Duty column.

(乙) 民國二十年\*至二十九年按金單位計算

(b) Expressed in Gold Units, 1931\* to 1940.

年別	YEAR.	進口稅 IMPORT DUTY.	出口稅 EXPORT DUTY.	轉口稅 INTERPORT DUTY.	船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.	進出口稅 附加稅 REVENUE SURTAX.	救災附加稅 FLOOD RELIEF SURTAX.	共計 TOTAL.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
二十年	1931	173,234,033	26,330,827	8,613,085	2,884,933	..	879,945	211,942,823
二十一年	1932	128,312,125	14,540,535	11,160,165	2,317,613	2,750,713	10,329,508	169,410,659
二十二年	1933	135,763,729	11,881,398	9,202,179	2,250,360	7,220,802	7,225,336	173,543,804
二十三年	1934	132,673,387	12,593,966	8,651,409	2,193,436	7,248,576	7,261,688	170,622,462
二十四年	1935	137,553,303	11,399,219	7,262,162	2,375,680	7,442,029	7,455,971	173,488,364
二十五年	1936	112,835,168	10,849,192	6,066,371	1,787,646	6,178,338	6,190,726	143,907,441
二十六年	1937	115,780,097	12,882,774	8,928,276	1,428,875	6,460,107	6,464,039	151,944,168
二十七年	1938	69,968,497	7,187,842	24,276,937	1,266,629	3,983,970	3,990,721	110,674,596
二十八年	1939	93,156,725	6,825,679	18,288,410	1,434,814	5,075,984	5,076,121	129,857,733
二十九年	1940	98,190,606	7,873,862	18,236,229	884,458	5,385,091	5,385,474	135,955,720

\* 進口稅自民國十九年二月一日起按金價徵收 Import Duty collection on gold basis introduced from 1st February 1930.

第三表 民國二十九年海關各項稅課關別表

III.—MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH PORT, 1940.

關別	PORT.	進口稅 IMPORT DUTY.	出口稅 EXPORT DUTY.	轉口稅 INTERPORT DUTY.	船鈔 TONNAGE DUES.	進出口稅 附加稅 REVENUE SURTAX.	救災附加稅 FLOOD RELIEF SURTAX.	共計 GRAND TOTAL.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
秦王島	CHINWANGTAO	4,242,401.41	2,037,819.81	108,523.29	398,514.85	313,996.43	313,996.43	7,415,252.22
天津	TIENTSIN	74,922,134.16	7,456,735.11	1,316,540.22	328,162.42	4,122,258.48	4,122,313.92	92,268,144.31
龍口	LUNGKOW	1,045,063.05	14,119.45	124,481.78	8,016.74	52,961.20	52,961.20	1,297,603.42
烟台	CHEFOO	2,184,500.88	124,702.35	717,771.07	24,776.90	116,410.99	116,439.53	3,284,601.72
威海衛	WEIHAIWEI	190,493.46	28,485.34	67,794.80	4,470.33	10,942.82	10,942.82	313,129.57
膠州	TSINGTAO	28,431,272.13	2,502,843.96	1,912,130.87	6,969.98	1,545,665.43	1,545,665.43	35,944,547.80
重慶	CHUNGKING	1,145,721.19	27,854.71	5,599,047.00	17,237.51	58,972.31	58,978.46	6,907,811.18
萬縣	WANHSIEN	8,370.83	1,177.01	397,347.65	1,369.05	477.57	477.57	409,219.68
宜昌	ICHANG	3,552.49	..	400,470.33	3,847.80	177.66	177.66	408,225.94
沙市	SHASI	138,219.22	..	832,728.79	5.10	6,914.34	6,914.34	984,781.79
長沙	CHANGSHA	348,660.33	1,323.71	6,216,091.27	3,637.85	17,500.36	17,500.36	6,604,713.88
岳州	YOCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
漢口	HANKOW	6,080.76	..	54.89	..	304.00	304.00	6,743.65
九江	KIUKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
蕪湖	WUHU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
南京	NANKING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
鎮江	CHINKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
上海	SHANGHAI	203,737,536.52	12,176,596.98	32,991,062.44	2,101,285.00	11,064,387.71	11,064,387.71	273,135,256.36
蘇州	SOOCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
杭州	HANGCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
寧波	NINGPO	2,093,775.37	754.15	3,347,329.23	10,200.70	104,757.52	104,757.52	5,661,574.49
溫州	WENCHOW	435,573.63	11,448.54	1,780,678.13	6,971.60	21,779.28	22,603.42	2,279,054.60
都澳	SANTUAO	106,823.03	1,742.66	237,355.21	3,061.50	5,453.35	5,453.35	359,889.10
福州	FOOCHOW	443,384.62	1,240.28	2,635,564.52	6,406.20	22,118.94	22,485.23	3,131,199.79
廈門	AMOY	1,923,780.48	207,997.21	180,271.75	148,854.75	118,850.19	118,850.19	2,698,604.57
汕頭	SWATOW	65,166.18	1,280.19	4,191.25	..	3,483.88	3,483.95	77,605.45
廣州	CANTON	5,625,802.64	237,971.84	244,654.17	9,537.15	293,328.54	293,328.54	6,704,622.88
九龍	KOWLOON	5,710,893.03	516,779.63	1,640.54	486.40	311,224.81	311,258.87	6,852,283.28
拱北	LAPPA	935,591.94	411,528.64	34,987.89	..	67,367.85	67,367.85	1,516,844.17
江門	KONGMOON	621.34	6.44	282.70	..	29.80	36.63	976.91
三水	SAMSHUI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
梧州	WUCHOW	288,740.62	151.29	1,648,376.98	1,847.25	14,546.37	14,546.37	1,968,208.88
南甯	NANNING	102.32	..	..	..	5.12	5.12	112.56
雷州	LUICHOW	4,916,756.26	1,513,711.80	752,293.23	995.59	322,708.20	322,715.97	7,829,181.05
瓊州	KIUNGCHOW	123,233.26	23,325.51	203,985.98	8,323.00	7,368.51	7,368.51	373,604.77
北海	PAKHOL	4,091.93	4,067.46	39,218.78	2.25	665.76	665.76	48,711.94
龍州	LUNGCHOW	559,200.59	68,868.85	19,532.49	..	31,563.24	31,563.92	710,729.09



蒙自.....	MENGT SZ .....	2,395,177.83	83,877.59	1,891,896.71	..	124,036.62	124,044.06	4,619,032.81
思茅.....	SZEMAO .....	55,937.85	4,693.26	52,637.38	..	3,028.66	3,028.66	119,325.81
騰越.....	TENGYUEH .....	1,509,209.31	91,861.44	54,998.47	..	80,735.69	80,735.69	1,817,540.60
統共.....	TOTAL.....St. \$	343,597,868.66*	27,552,965.21	63,813,939.81	3,094,979.92	18,844,021.63†	18,845,359.04‡	475,749,134.27
百分數...	Percentage	72.22	5.79	13.42	0.65	3.96	3.96	100.00

\* 合金單位 98,190,605.96 元 Equivalent to G.U. 98,190,605.96.

† 內有進口稅附加稅金單位 4,908,459.87 元合國幣 17,176,382.62 元又出口稅附加稅國幣 1,667,639.01 元

‡ Including Revenue Surtax on Import Duty, G.U. 4,908,459.87 = St. \$17,176,382.62, and on Export Duty, St. \$1,667,639.01.

‡ 內有進口稅救災附加稅金單位 4,908,615.92 元合國幣 17,176,805.04 元又出口稅救災附加稅國幣 1,668,554.00 元

‡ Including Flood Relief Surtax on Import Duty, G.U. 4,908,615.92 = St. \$17,176,805.04, and on Export Duty, St. \$1,668,554.00.



第四表 民國二十四年至二十九年每年海關稅課總數關別表

## IV.—TOTAL MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE OF EACH PORT, 1935 TO 1940.

關別	PORT.	二十四年	二十五年	二十六年	二十七年	二十八年	二十九年
		1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
愛 璦	AIGUN	..	..	..	..	..	..
哈 爾 濱	HARBIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
琿 春	HUNCHUN	..	..	..	..	..	..
龍 井 村	LUNGCHINGTUN	..	..	..	..	..	..
安 東	ANTUNG	..	..	..	..	..	..
大 連	DAIREN	..	..	..	..	..	..
牛 莊	NEWCHWANG	..	..	..	..	..	..
秦 皇 島	CHINWANGTAO	1,428,311.59	1,235,971.79	1,608,821.03	4,540,754.48	6,353,372.01	7,415,252.22
天 津	TIENTSIN	41,089,011.55	35,518,115.75	33,389,158.52	56,443,984.21	67,594,965.58	92,268,144.31
龍 口	LUNGKOW	1,462,720.68	1,069,672.76	845,252.60	532,545.97	749,842.63	1,297,603.42
煙 台	CHEFOO	3,356,194.49	3,023,237.87	2,502,186.65	2,997,144.15	3,564,002.89	3,284,601.72
威 海 衛	WEIHAIWEI	588,505.20	515,187.81	387,396.36	486,990.63	424,916.09	313,129.57
膠 州	TSINGTAO	22,313,254.54	20,305,936.41	24,385,921.18	8,869,733.66	28,454,188.46	35,944,547.80
重 慶	CHUNGKING	2,311,285.90	3,172,405.44	3,893,226.36	3,280,001.78	3,470,922.77	6,907,811.18
萬 縣	WANHSIEN	1,092,948.01	1,048,079.51	894,233.57	1,059,695.07	618,439.39	409,219.68
宜 昌	ICHANG	386,160.22	557,058.67	834,274.58	651,884.51	587,929.23	408,225.94
沙 市	SHASI	364,747.34	859,769.00	855,192.58	498,328.16	1,159,770.86	984,781.79
長 沙	CHANGSHA	4,518,671.23	5,405,047.46	6,324,988.49	3,173,625.21	1,857,500.14	6,604,713.88
岳 州	YOCHOW	576,365.18	653,004.79	1,036,065.40	860,254.45	39,022.24	..
漢 口	HANKOW	22,396,228.46	23,874,359.04	25,826,167.75	*8,233,161.24	19,566.18	6,743.65
九 江	KIUKIANG	3,451,150.79	4,848,593.59	6,684,365.84	428,146.25	..	..
蕪 湖	WUHU	2,677,919.96	3,532,638.07	4,509,629.12	36.80	..	..
南 京	NANKING	3,125,622.31	3,775,346.27	4,038,752.00	..	..	..
鎮 江	CHINKIANG	6,164,320.85	8,018,779.08	7,605,862.56	..	..	..
上 海	SHANGHAI	149,127,439.27	148,869,136.96	142,106,790.88	84,913,650.45	166,797,709.56	273,135,256.36
蘇 州	SOOCHOW	3,507,909.52	5,750,866.14	5,284,494.54	9,374.88	..	..
杭 州	HANGCHOW	3,391,392.51	5,223,696.35	4,977,175.16	71,414.98	..	..
溫 州	NINGPO	3,470,053.99	1,910,813.41	2,547,784.54	3,526,321.43	3,720,134.80	5,661,574.49
寧 波	WENCHOW	325,962.21	704,806.56	998,928.03	3,016,918.03	2,325,705.56	2,279,054.60
三 都 澳	SANTUAO	92,984.94	205,978.97	232,623.76	238,443.61	496,181.23	359,889.10
福 廈	FOOCHOW	2,785,975.45	3,185,023.26	3,591,680.02	5,406,085.97	4,490,930.43	3,131,199.79
汕 頭	AMOY	6,005,910.53	5,455,164.77	5,300,089.85	2,665,254.31	1,707,348.07	2,698,604.57
廣 州	SWATOW	4,760,905.79	6,828,894.11	8,941,948.99	9,627,275.83	8,133,097.03	77,605.45
九 龍	CANTON	9,616,502.69	10,925,799.45	12,851,063.41	19,547,659.79	867,149.33	6,704,622.88
北 門	KOWLOON	7,346,729.82	9,120,867.31	16,476,911.30	13,841,695.58	1,205,900.14	6,852,283.28
江 門	LAPPA	948,250.07	917,483.18	1,533,550.97	1,617,011.70	4,784,044.99	1,516,844.17
三 水	KONGMOON	917,902.72	967,184.16	1,296,358.70	1,390,683.23	262,611.80	976.91
梧 州	SAMSHUI	319,581.77	262,216.99	768,790.19	2,049,564.33	..	..
雷 州	WUCHOW	1,381,706.02	1,844,121.77	3,308,130.03	4,409,972.57	662,777.69	1,968,208.88
南 寧	NANNING	101,194.13	121,494.47	307,533.91	571,278.39	380,373.58	112.56
瓊 州	LUICHOW	..	348,146.84	681,247.12	1,982,793.23	3,460,245.74	7,829,181.05
瓊 州	KIUNGCHOW	987,638.07	1,226,357.08	1,923,099.21	1,566,180.62	464,677.76	373,604.77
北 海	PAKHOI	492,049.72	370,870.39	666,670.31	783,311.58	809,547.10	48,711.94
龍 州	LUNGCHOW	9,785.18	19,124.56	51,492.64	186,890.47	7,322,245.84	710,729.09
蒙 自	MENGTSZ	2,163,827.29	2,657,843.51	3,008,433.56	4,424,197.34	7,549,737.84	4,619,032.81
思 茅	SZEMAO	155,856.20	165,123.39	118,788.67	129,500.56	109,892.62	119,325.81
騰 越	TENGYUEH	306,735.84	309,074.31	304,659.01	533,703.46	878,890.84	1,817,540.60
統 共	TOTAL † St. \$	315,519,712.03	324,633,291.25	342,899,739.39	‡254,565,468.91	‡331,323,640.42	475,749,134.27

\* 內有國幣19,881.78元係海關防止路運走私總稽查處徵收 Including the amount of St. \$19,881.78 collected by C.I.B. (Rail).

† 內有救災附加稅計民國二十四年份國幣13,560,021.21元二十五年份13,965,336.67元二十六年份14,587,709.00元二十七年份9,179,160.32元二十八年份12,951,396.34元二十九年份18,845,359.04元又進出口稅附加稅計二十四年份13,534,664.92元二十五年份13,937,391.60元二十六年份14,578,836.09元二十七年份9,163,631.25元二十八年份12,951,044.76元二十九年份18,844,021.63元

‡ Including Flood Relief Surtax: 1935, St. \$13,560,021.21; 1936, St. \$13,965,336.67; 1937, St. \$14,587,709.00; 1938, St. \$9,179,160.32; 1939, St. \$12,951,396.34; 1940, St. \$18,845,359.04; and Revenue Surtax: 1935, St. \$13,534,664.92; 1936, St. \$13,937,391.60; 1937, St. \$14,578,836.09; 1938, St. \$9,163,631.25; 1939, St. \$12,951,044.76; 1940, St. \$18,844,021.63.

§ 內有蘇州關二十六年十一月份稅收數目國幣9,374.88元及杭州關同月稅收數目國幣71,373.76元因兩關報告遲到故列入本年份表內計算

¶ Including collections, amounting to St. \$9,374.88 and St. \$71,373.76 respectively, made by the Soochow and Hangchow Customs for November 1937, but accounted for in March and January 1938 respectively, owing to the late receipt of reports from these ports.

§ 內有長沙關二十七年十一月份稅收數目國幣39,339.12元因該關報告遲到故列入本年份表內計算

§ Including collection, amounting to St. \$39,339.12 made by the Changsha Customs for November 1938, but accounted for in March 1939, owing to the late receipt of report from that port.

## 第五表 進出口貨物總值表

## V.—IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.

(甲) 按國幣計算

(a) Expressed in Standard Dollars.

年分	YEAR.	洋貨 FOREIGN PRODUCTS.			土貨 CHINESE PRODUCTS.			進出口淨數 TOTAL NET IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
		進口 Imports.	復出口 Re-exports.	進口淨數 Net Imports.	出口 Exports.	復進口 Re- imports.	出口淨數 Net Exports.	
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	
民國前一年	1911	751,853,606	17,250,463	734,603,143	587,892,863	..	587,892,863	1,322,496,006
民國五年	1916	833,948,208	29,386,110	804,562,098	750,640,296	..	750,640,296	1,555,202,394
民國十年	1921	1,453,380,830	41,642,070	1,411,738,760	936,756,127	..	936,756,127	2,348,494,887
民國十五年	1926	1,783,359,981	31,823,269	1,751,536,712	1,346,571,253	..	1,346,571,253	3,098,107,965
民國二十年	1931	2,256,275,586	22,899,422	2,233,376,164	1,416,962,868	..	1,416,962,868	3,650,339,032
民國二十一年	1932	1,655,557,802	20,831,504	1,634,726,298	768,076,845	541,511	767,535,334	2,402,261,632
民國二十二年	1933	1,358,978,165	13,410,977	1,345,567,188	612,292,722	464,732	611,827,990	1,957,395,178
民國二十三年	1934	1,038,978,938	9,313,714	1,029,665,224	535,733,321	519,042	535,214,279	1,564,879,503
民國二十四年	1935	924,694,798	5,483,476	919,211,322	576,298,382	489,322	575,809,060	1,495,020,382
民國二十五年	1936	944,523,218	2,978,480	941,544,738	706,790,915	1,049,512	705,741,403	1,647,286,141
民國二十六年	1937	956,233,801	2,847,794	953,386,007	838,769,918	514,213	838,255,705	1,791,641,712
民國二十七年	1938	893,499,685	7,300,116	886,199,569	763,731,464	1,090,406	762,641,058	1,648,840,627
民國二十八年	1939	1,343,018,373	9,364,477	1,333,653,896	1,030,358,586	3,112,078	1,027,246,508	2,360,900,404
民國二十九年	1940	2,044,364,630	17,221,582	2,027,143,048	1,976,071,291	5,950,644	1,970,120,647	3,997,263,695

(乙) 按金單位計算

(b) Expressed in Gold Units.

年分	YEAR.	洋貨 FOREIGN PRODUCTS.			土貨 CHINESE PRODUCTS.			進出口淨數 TOTAL NET IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
		進口 Imports.	復出口 Re-exports.	進口淨數 Net Imports.	出口 Exports.	復進口 Re- imports.	出口淨數 Net Exports.	
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	
民國二十年*	1931*	1,231,451,662	12,498,266	1,218,953,396	773,363,542	..	773,363,542	1,992,316,938
民國二十一年	1932	902,665,916	11,369,429	891,296,487	419,694,548	297,506	419,397,042	1,310,693,529
民國二十二年	1933	696,869,500	6,861,648	690,007,852	313,524,624	239,244	313,285,380	1,003,293,232
民國二十三年	1934	528,820,024	4,733,935	524,086,089	272,419,726	266,006	272,153,720	796,239,809
民國二十四年	1935	504,391,011	2,992,056	501,398,955	306,607,674	263,818	306,343,856	807,742,811
民國二十五年	1936	417,837,139	1,318,756	416,518,383	312,630,385	463,516	312,166,869	728,685,252
民國二十六年	1937	420,607,399	1,255,112	419,352,287	369,028,920	226,904	368,802,016	788,154,303
民國二十七年	1938	388,739,106	3,165,391	385,573,715	331,687,721	469,083	331,218,638	716,792,353
民國二十八年	1939	542,594,977	3,739,385	538,855,592	408,958,498	1,233,901	407,724,597	946,580,189
民國二十九年	1940	755,214,123	6,361,870	748,852,253	729,985,700	2,198,244	727,787,456	1,476,639,709

\* 進口貨物自民國十九年二月一日起按金價計算 Gold valuation of imported merchandise introduced from 1st February 1930.

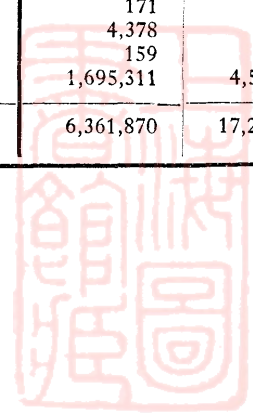
第六表 民國二十八年及二十九年中國直接對外貿易總值關別表  
VI.—VALUE OF THE DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1939 AND 1940.

關別	PORT.	二十八年 1939.				二十九年 1940.					
		洋貨進口		土貨出洋	共計貨值		洋貨進口		土貨出洋	共計貨值	
		國幣	國幣	國幣	百分數	國幣	國幣	國幣	百分數		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	%	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	%			
	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$	%	St. \$	St. \$	St. \$	%			
愛理	AIGUN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
爾濱	HARBIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
環春	HUNCHUN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
龍井村	LUNGCHINGTSUN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
安東	ANTUNG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
大連	DAIREN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
牛莊	NEWCHWANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
秦島	CHINWANGTAO	72,371,709	36,408,581	108,780,290	4.58	73,616,551	48,526,824	122,143,375	3.04		
天津	TIENTSIN	344,585,867	95,594,326	440,180,193	18.55	654,963,086	156,022,279	810,985,365	20.17		
龍口	LUNGKOW	5,846,563	470,677	6,317,240	0.27	9,923,935	971,762	10,895,697	0.27		
烟台	CHEFOO	28,057,733	10,780,067	38,837,800	1.64	23,305,231	14,908,670	38,213,901	0.95		
威海衛	WEIHAIWEI	2,675,177	1,587,027	4,262,204	0.18	2,848,174	5,219,039	8,067,213	0.20		
膠州	TSINGTAO	120,996,943	56,010,087	177,007,030	7.46	220,386,163	101,830,127	322,216,290	8.01		
膠縣	CHUNGKING	1,052,558	373,379	1,425,937	0.06	4,788,146	519,182	5,307,328	0.13		
萬縣	WANHSIEN	25,387	..	25,387	..	57,295	..	57,295	..		
宜昌	ICHANG	12,228	36	12,264	..	111	46	157	..		
沙市	SHASI	76,620	..	76,620	..	3,557,144	..	3,557,144	0.09		
長沙	CHANGSHA	242,513	..	242,513	0.01	4,611,580	..	4,611,580	0.11		
岳州	YOCOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
漢口	HANKOW	100,626	21,217	121,843	0.01	58,604	..	58,604	..		
九江	KIUKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
蕪湖	WUHU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
南京	NANKING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
鎮江	CHINKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
上海	SHANGHAI	588,155,971	594,693,333	1,182,849,304	49.84	758,309,039	1,372,810,477	2,131,119,516	53.01		
蘇州	SOOCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
杭州	HANGCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
甯波	NINGPO	1,667,080	9,816,332	11,483,412	0.48	10,596,709	46,024,291	56,621,000	1.41		
溫州	WENCHOW	2,764,834	11,779,153	14,543,987	0.61	2,477,191	24,599,602	27,076,793	0.67		
福州	SANTUAO	1,829,289	3,753,366	5,582,655	0.24	940,412	1,777,713	2,718,125	0.07		
廈門	FOOCHOW	6,998,556	4,650,086	11,648,642	0.49	1,157,730	172,699	1,330,429	0.03		
汕頭	AMOY	10,157,075	3,472,540	13,629,615	0.57	17,158,841	11,303,724	28,462,565	0.71		
廣州	SWATOW	33,435,483	34,249,531	67,685,014	2.85	553,105	233,711	786,816	0.02		
九龍	CANTON	3,943,777	5,321,565	9,265,342	0.39	14,302,747	15,564,418	29,867,165	0.74		
北門	KOWLOON	8,575,755	6,429,172	15,004,927	0.63	101,969,508	16,449,423	118,418,931	2.95		
拱北	LAPPA	26,637,667	20,072,607	46,710,274	1.97	16,171,818	10,985,794	27,157,612	0.68		
三水	KONGMOON	805,690	1,380,638	2,186,328	0.09	2,938	129	3,067	..		
梧州	SAMSHUI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
南寧	WUCHOW	221,337	20	221,357	0.01	4,222,313	..	4,222,313	0.11		
雷州	NANNING	31,269	..	31,269	..	365	..	365	..		
瓊州	LUICHOW	15,684,721	18,566,369	34,251,090	1.44	83,131,442	68,818,311	151,949,753	3.78		
北海	KIUNGCHOW	1,326,254	1,644,535	2,970,789	0.13	605,796	1,322,020	1,927,816	0.05		
海口	PAKHOI	2,239,761	17,067,255	19,307,016	0.81	98,299	4,017	102,316	..		
龍泉	LUNGCHOW	36,439,357	57,602,267	94,041,624	3.96	4,094,459	11,966,043	16,060,502	0.40		
蒙自	MENGTSZ	21,942,273	34,925,798	56,868,071	2.40	21,015,463	60,289,816	81,305,279	2.02		
思茅	SZEMAO	346,551	376,655	723,206	0.03	1,632,272	982,564	2,614,836	0.07		
越	TENGYUEH	3,771,749	3,311,967	7,083,716	0.30	7,808,163	4,768,610	12,576,773	0.31		
共計總值	TOTAL	1,343,018,373	1,030,358,586	2,373,376,959	100.00	2,044,364,630	1,976,071,291	4,020,435,921	100.00		
減去洋貨復出及土貨復進口之數	Less Re-exports to and Reimports from Foreign Countries:										
江海關	Shanghai	8,057,672	2,990,136	11,047,808		13,367,280	5,526,750				
其他各關	Other Ports	1,306,805	121,942	1,428,747		3,854,302	423,894				
共計	Total Re-exports and Reimports	9,364,477	3,112,078	12,476,555		17,221,582	5,950,644				
共計淨值	NET TOTAL	1,333,653,896	1,027,246,508	2,360,900,404		2,027,143,048	1,970,120,647				

第七表 民國二十九年土貨復進口及洋貨復出口總值國別表

VII.—TOTAL VALUE OF REIMPORTS FROM AND RE-EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1940.

	土貨復進口 CHINESE GOODS REIMPORTED.		洋貨復出口 FOREIGN GOODS RE-EXPORTED.	
	國幣 St. \$	金單位 = G.U.	金單位 G.U.	國幣 = St. \$
亞拉伯	..	..	100	271
阿根廷	..	..	19,577	52,995
澳洲	64,309	23,757	57,793	156,446
比利時	..	..	667	1,806
英屬東非洲	..	..	44	119
英屬印度	109,240	40,354	343,511	929,883
英屬北婆羅洲	100	37	1,534	4,153
英屬西非洲	2	1	900	2,436
緬甸	13,146	4,856	157,465	426,257
坎拿大	44,409	16,405	..	..
中美洲各共和國	..	..	1,249	3,382
中美洲	1,320	488	..	..
錫蘭	..	..	594	1,608
智利	..	..	7,689	20,814
丹國	..	..	500	1,353
及(英埃蘇丹在內)	..	..	272	736
塞法	93,618	34,583	831,789	2,251,652
法國	..	..	181	490
安南	1,313,921	485,379	371,431	1,005,464
英國	1,307	482	65,834	178,212
香港	2,606,567	962,899	1,930,259	5,225,210
義國	..	..	808	2,187
日本	807,282	298,222	239,504	648,338
朝鮮	192	71	54,768	148,256
澳門	..	..	20,747	56,163
墨西哥	..	..	255	690
荷蘭	..	..	114	309
印度	72,390	26,742	87,729	237,482
菲律賓	66,272	24,481	45,003	121,824
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	..	..	6,405	17,338
西班牙	..	..	1,400	3,790
日新嘉坡等處	191,315	70,674	209,042	565,878
瑞典	1,962	725	..	..
敘利亞	..	..	168	455
泰國	76,373	28,213	94,378	255,482
土耳其	..	..	752	2,036
美國	355,930	131,486	109,389	296,116
美屬太平洋各地	322	119	171	463
美屬亞細亞各借地	..	..	4,378	11,851
美屬阿拉斯加各借地	119,437	44,122	159	430
美屬菲律賓各借地	11,230	4,148	1,695,311	4,589,207
共計	TOTAL	TOTAL	6,361,870	17,221,582
			5,950,644	2,198,244



第八表 民國二十八年及二十九年進口貨物總值國別表  
 VIII.—GROSS IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1939 AND 1940: VALUE OF  
 MERCHANDISE: BY COUNTRIES.

		二十八年 1939.			二十九年 1940.		
		金單位 G.U.	國幣 St. \$	百分數 %	金單位 G.U.	國幣 St. \$	百分數 %
亞丁, 不林, 等	Aden, Perim, etc.	10,965	26,283	..	10,624	28,759	..
阿爾及耳	Algeria	12,742	30,954	..	12,612	34,141	..
亞拉伯	Arabia	7,854	19,508	..	12,841	34,763	..
阿根廷	Argentina	692,950	1,698,484	0.13	1,185,305	3,208,621	0.16
澳洲	Australia	27,841,409	68,679,787	5.11	31,681,603	85,762,100	4.20
比屬剛果, 路安達及烏隆提	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.	43,010	106,795	0.01	94,336	255,367	0.01
比利時	Belgium	8,429,311	21,043,795	1.57	5,507,296	14,908,249	0.73
巴西	Brazil	15,171,097	38,242,802	2.85	16,338,603	44,228,598	2.16
英屬中、南美洲	British Central America	1,833	4,391	..	7,351	19,899	..
英屬東非洲	" East Africa	758,561	1,856,571	0.14	1,888,305	5,111,642	0.25
英屬圭亞那及法克蘭島	" Guiana and Falkland Islands	13	31	..	299	809	..
英屬印度	" India	48,778,296	119,439,345	8.89	64,748,822	175,275,062	8.57
英屬北婆羅洲	" North Borneo	290,778	724,449	0.05	232,073	628,220	0.03
英屬西非洲	" West Africa	3,722	9,702	..	21,858	59,168	..
布加利亞	Bulgaria	842	2,017	..	..	..	..
緬甸	Burma	2,674,162	6,465,946	0.48	4,901,038	13,267,110	0.65
坎拿大	Canada	4,291,435	10,529,935	0.78	4,164,158	11,272,376	0.55
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	46,461	123,220	0.01	84,068	227,572	0.01
美屬中、南美洲	" U.S. Territories	3,068	7,351	..	172	466	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	113,986	278,791	0.02	170,402	461,278	0.02
智利	Chile	16,592	42,485	..	47,691	129,101	0.01
哥倫比亞	Colombia	17,046	40,995	..	2,963	8,021	..
古巴	Cuba	4,450	10,980	..	8,830	23,901	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	660,726	1,607,421	0.12	133,949	362,599	0.02
但澤	Danzig	21,857	52,369	..	..	..	..
丹國	Denmark	72,090	178,641	0.01	90,312	244,476	0.01
厄瓜多爾	Ecuador	5,119	12,266	..	2,143	5,801	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (incl. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	3,309,755	8,204,200	0.61	3,390,933	9,179,257	0.45
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	3,074	7,375	..	15,941	43,152	..
埃沙尼亞	Esthonia	24,894	61,299	0.01	894	2,420	..
芬蘭	Finland	832,545	2,058,697	0.15	424,394	1,148,834	0.06
法屬印度支那	Formosa	11,590,716	28,648,674	2.13	10,751,725	29,104,919	1.42
法國	France	4,556,000	11,307,309	0.84	2,886,988	7,815,076	0.38
法屬東非洲	French East Africa	1,476	3,534	..	2,201	5,959	..
安南	" Indo-China	11,517,697	28,507,552	2.12	51,025,397	138,125,749	6.76
法屬印度	" Possessions in India	595	1,611	..	..	..	..
法屬西非洲	" West Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
德國	Germany	35,552,680	87,167,387	6.49	20,329,818	55,032,819	2.69
芝布羅陀	Gibraltar	33	80	..	..	..	..
英國	Great Britain	31,242,084	77,860,433	5.80	30,147,517	81,609,329	3.99
希臘	Greece	24,938	60,756	0.01	43,172	116,867	0.01
香港	Hongkong	14,121,219	35,416,158	2.64	54,293,395	146,972,221	7.19
匈牙利	Hungary	249,791	600,344	0.05	79,587	215,443	0.01
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	23,531	59,257	0.01	58,058	157,162	0.01
義國	Italy	4,494,541	11,107,674	0.83	2,499,568	6,766,328	0.33
日本	Japan	126,555,744	313,397,563	23.34	172,253,102	466,289,146	22.81
朝鮮	Korea	8,456,412	20,826,647	1.55	5,894,971	15,957,687	0.78
拉脫維亞	Latvia	11,324	27,971	..	309	837	..
魯生堡	Luxemburg	348,937	869,232	0.07	29,821	80,726	..
澳門	Macao	2,859,713	7,229,827	0.54	4,221,508	11,427,623	0.56
馬耳他	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
墨西哥	Mexico	43,177	104,272	0.01	113,837	308,157	0.02
摩洛哥	Morocco	1,001	2,438	..	1,588	4,299	..
荷蘭	Netherlands	1,605,911	3,953,069	0.30	1,314,320	3,557,865	0.18

第八表 民國二十八年及二十九年進口貨物總值國別表續  
 VIII.—GROSS IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1939 AND 1940: VALUE OF  
 MERCHANDISE: BY COUNTRIES—continued.

		二十八年 1939.			二十九年 1940.		
		金單位	國幣	百分數	金單位	國幣	百分數
		G.U. ==	St. \$	%	G.U. ==	St. \$	%
和屬印度	Netherlands India	23,591,277	58,349,968	4.35	39,713,320	107,503,957	5.26
和屬西印度	" West Indies	45	108	..	337	912	..
紐羅絲	New Zealand	765,680	1,836,856	0.14	45,911	124,279	0.01
威倫	Norway	1,044,051	2,607,042	0.19	887,178	2,401,590	0.12
巴勒登	Palestine	6,728	16,864	..	6,585	17,824	..
秘魯	Peru	19,439	47,083	..	433,495	1,173,470	0.06
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	1,677,186	4,148,350	0.31	2,216,085	5,998,943	0.29
波蘭	Poland	2,331,090	5,817,260	0.43	436,161	1,180,687	0.06
葡國	Portugal	59,345	146,681	0.01	124,950	338,241	0.02
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	1,730	4,144	..	189,303	512,444	0.02
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	11,015	26,944	..	..	..	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	493,234	1,212,995	0.09	412,692	1,117,156	0.06
日屬西非洲	Spain	40,656	99,926	0.01	32,565	88,154	..
日屬西非洲	Spanish West Africa	198	474	..	1	3	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	4,823,232	12,032,332	0.90	8,450,541	22,875,615	1.12
瑞典	Sweden	1,389,347	3,453,463	0.26	942,505	2,551,361	0.13
瑞士	Switzerland	3,064,259	7,578,558	0.57	2,645,567	7,161,550	0.35
敘利亞	Syria	574	1,375	..	2	5	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	8,549,074	20,966,245	1.56	17,683,030	47,867,962	2.34
黎波里	Tripoli	..	..	..	..	..	..
突尼斯	Tunis	911	2,181	..	..	..	..
土耳其	Turkey	22	53	..	1,210	3,275	..
烏拉圭	Uruguay	3,608	8,671	..	5,543	15,005	..
美國	U.S. of America	86,249,981	214,100,330	15.94	160,873,991	435,485,895	21.30
美國太平洋各地	" Pacific Territory and Possessions	20,005	48,000	..	1,259	3,409	..
蘇聯亞洲各埠	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	16,952	43,074	..	102,194	276,640	0.01
蘇聯黑海各埠	" Black Sea Ports	8,878	21,258	..	11	30	..
委內瑞拉	Venezuela	8	19	..	1,480	4,006	..
巨港	Yugoslavia	20,567	50,770	..	67,242	182,023	0.01
廣州東其他	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	123,361	314,997	0.02	606,508	1,641,818	0.08
廣州東其他	Kwantung Leased Territory	39,922,579	98,958,425	7.37	28,048,741	75,927,941	3.71
廣州東其他	Other Countries	961,782	2,405,254	0.18	159,018	430,461	0.02
共計	TOTAL	542,594,977	1,343,018,373	100.00	755,214,123	2,044,364,630	100.00



第九表 民國二十八年及二十九年出口貨物總值國別表  
IX.—GROSS EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1939 AND 1940: VALUE OF  
MERCHANDISE: BY COUNTRIES.

		二十八年 1939.			二十九年 1940.		
		國幣 St. \$	金單位 G.U.	百分數 %	國幣 St. \$	金單位 G.U.	百分數 %
亞丁, 丕林, 等	Aden, Perim, etc.	623,392	246,341	0.06	768,372	283,847	0.04
阿爾及耳	Algeria	1,748,937	707,017	0.17	2,655,819	981,093	0.13
亞拉伯	Arabia	109,257	41,582	0.01	956,617	353,387	0.05
阿根廷	Argentina	156,968	62,966	0.02	910,311	336,279	0.05
澳洲	Australia	6,392,769	2,521,978	0.62	14,703,831	5,431,780	0.74
比屬剛果, 路安達及烏隆提	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	9,511	3,775	..	112,446	41,539	0.01
比國	Belgium	3,193,165	1,279,973	0.31	745,365	275,347	0.04
巴西	Brazil	129,650	50,695	0.01	682,412	252,094	0.03
英屬中美洲	British Central America	291,081	116,455	0.03	172,976	63,898	0.01
英屬東非洲	„ East Africa	155,023	60,848	0.02	191,383	70,701	0.01
英屬圭亞那及法克蘭島	„ Guiana and Falkland Islands	21,508	8,185	..	44,670	16,502	..
英屬印度	„ India	30,700,407	11,941,949	2.98	89,902,741	33,211,208	4.55
英屬北婆羅洲	„ North Borneo	15,881	6,310	..	104,091	38,452	..
英屬西非洲	„ West Africa	1,064,411	414,284	0.10	442,391	163,423	0.02
布利亞	Bulgaria	8,191	3,389	..	1,256,460	464,152	0.06
緬甸	Burma	5,628,831	2,271,110	0.55	19,124,958	7,064,998	0.97
坎拿大	Canada	10,212,921	4,087,640	0.99	24,556,584	9,071,513	1.24
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	1,763,101	677,072	0.17	3,878,652	1,432,823	0.20
美屬中美洲	„ U.S. Territories	1,360,379	535,500	0.13	2,713,125	1,002,263	0.14
錫蘭	Ceylon	1,341,984	536,291	0.13	4,271,361	1,577,895	0.22
智利	Chile	724,611	280,456	0.07	2,024,413	747,842	0.10
哥倫比亞	Colombia	5,511	2,300	..	85	31	..
古巴	Cuba	73,526	29,905	0.01	206,087	76,132	0.01
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	111,483	46,248	0.01	16,215	5,990	..
但澤	Danzig	..	..	..	..	..	..
丹國	Denmark	2,579,779	1,021,393	0.25	2,612,513	965,097	0.13
厄瓜多	Ecuador	1,350	499	..	64	24	..
瓜及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (incl. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	5,368,956	2,158,279	0.52	2,985,495	1,102,877	0.15
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	1,899	792	..	7,554	2,791	..
埃沙尼亞	Estonia	1,245	460	..	..	..	..
芬蘭	Finland	42,425	17,678	..	..	..	..
臺灣	Formosa	6,890,778	2,707,247	0.67	39,897,181	14,738,526	2.02
法國	France	32,640,881	13,171,753	3.17	31,819,258	11,754,438	1.61
法屬東非洲	French East Africa	125,055	50,894	0.01	103,225	38,134	0.01
安南	„ Indo-China	71,045,746	28,157,798	6.90	45,221,776	16,705,496	2.29
法屬印度	„ Possessions in India	190,007	73,222	0.02	287,017	106,029	0.02
法屬西非洲	„ West Africa	305,848	122,129	0.03	510,471	188,575	0.03
德國	Germany	45,096,747	18,620,039	4.38	4,098,679	1,514,102	0.21
芝羅陀	Gibraltar	48,050	19,527	0.01	925,389	341,851	0.05
英國	Great Britain	90,863,304	36,278,249	8.82	196,798,074	72,699,695	9.96
希臘	Greece	9,824	3,949	..	1,789	660	..
香港	Hongkong	222,098,624	88,534,754	21.56	367,502,131	135,759,930	18.60
匈牙利	Hungary	1,040	400	..	301	111	..
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	44	18	..	68,706	25,381	..
義國	Italy	2,292,907	878,971	0.22	6,634,214	2,450,764	0.34
日本	Japan	66,621,151	26,688,112	6.47	126,407,530	46,696,538	6.40
朝鮮	Korea	5,598,288	2,230,419	0.54	12,495,492	4,615,991	0.63
拉脫維亞	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..
魯生堡	Luxemburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
澳門	Macao	21,550,606	8,593,442	2.09	19,627,438	7,250,624	0.99
馬耳他	Malta	272,546	113,700	0.03	156	58	..
墨西哥	Mexico	388,441	151,168	0.04	1,116,865	412,585	0.06
墨洛哥	Morocco	7,609,616	2,999,748	0.74	13,686,757	5,056,060	0.69
和國	Netherlands	10,741,732	4,282,128	1.04	2,669,073	985,988	0.13



第九表 民國二十八年及二十九年出口貨物總值國別表續  
 IX.—GROSS EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1939 AND 1940: VALUE OF  
 MERCHANDISE: BY COUNTRIES—continued.

	二十八年 1939.			二十九年 1940.			
	國幣	金單位	百分數	國幣	金單位	百分數	
	St. \$	G.U.	%	St. \$	G.U.	%	
和屬印度.....	Netherlands India.....	17,687,834	6,759,060	1.72	48,521,099	17,924,307	2.46
和屬西印度.....	"    West Indies.....	927,998	353,484	0.09	1,221,359	451,185	0.06
紐絲綸.....	New Zealand.....	699,232	286,136	0.07	1,124,529	415,416	0.06
挪威.....	Norway.....	942,770	373,074	0.09	499,113	184,380	0.02
巴勒斯坦.....	Palestine.....	133,158	55,369	0.01	60,934	22,510	..
秘魯.....	Peru.....	39,780	15,505	..	608,728	224,873	0.03
菲律賓濱島.....	Philippine Islands.....	15,582,011	6,135,349	1.51	32,257,285	11,916,248	1.63
波蘭.....	Poland.....	10,830	4,321	..	..	..	..
葡國.....	Portugal.....	146,084	60,982	0.01	274,431	101,380	0.01
葡屬東非洲.....	Portuguese East Africa.....	352,218	135,754	0.03	1,204,817	445,075	0.06
羅馬尼亞.....	Roumania.....	11,240	4,683	..	43,565	16,093	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	3,080,026	1,208,410	0.30	12,430,055	4,591,819	0.63
日屬西非洲.....	Spain.....	67,814	25,407	0.01	180,878	66,819	0.01
新嘉坡等處.....	Spanish West Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
瑞典.....	Straits Settlements and F.M.S. ....	33,786,294	13,338,241	3.28	64,864,939	23,961,928	3.28
瑞士.....	Sweden.....	1,099,792	431,580	0.11	316,409	116,886	0.02
敘利亞.....	Switzerland.....	643,235	244,641	0.06	3,981,765	1,470,914	0.20
泰國.....	Syria.....	465,476	172,822	0.05	2,245,361	829,464	0.11
的黎波里.....	Thailand (Siam).....	11,582,749	4,544,841	1.12	43,169,719	15,947,439	2.18
突尼斯.....	Tripoli.....	369,770	151,926	0.04	..	..	..
土耳其.....	Tunis.....	379,516	151,656	0.04	763,943	282,210	0.04
烏拉圭.....	Turkey.....	41,424	17,124	..	210	77	..
美國.....	Uruguay.....	6,225	2,478	..	22,797	8,422	..
美屬太平洋各地.....	U.S. of America.....	225,872,816	88,202,428	21.92	565,668,526	208,965,101	28.63
蘇聯亞洲各路.....	"    Pacific Territory and Possessions	940,650	369,804	0.09	1,909,284	705,313	0.10
蘇聯黑海各口.....	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes....	5,472	2,258	..	36,587	13,515	..
委內瑞拉.....	"    Black Sea Ports....	13,892	5,728	..	811	300	..
巨港.....	Venezuela.....	5,366	2,142	..	325,499	120,243	0.02
關東租借地.....	Yugoslavia.....	37,613	15,691	..	964	356	..
其他租借地.....	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory....	8,468,211	3,339,897	0.82	43,265,633	15,982,870	2.19
其他各國.....	Kwantung Leased Territory.....	48,551,876	19,666,628	4.71	105,081,902	38,818,579	5.32
	Other Countries.....	177,827	72,042	0.02	71,636	26,464	..
共計.....	TOTAL.....	1,030,358,586	408,958,498	100.00	1,976,071,291	729,985,700	100.00



第十表 民國二十九年轉口土貨總值表  
X.—VALUE OF THE INTERPORT MOVEMENT OF CHINESE PRODUCE, 1940.

關 別	PORT.	進 口	出 口	復 出 口
		IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	RE-EXPORTS.
		國 幣	國 幣	國 幣
		St. \$	St. \$	St. \$
愛 琿	AIGUN	..	..	..
哈 爾 濱	HARBIN	..	..	..
琿 春	HUNCHUN	..	..	..
龍 井 村	LUNGCHINGTSUN	..	..	..
安 東	ANTUNG	..	..	..
大 連	DAIREN	..	..	..
秦 王 島	NEWCHWANG	..	..	..
天 津	CHINWANGTAO	24,623,358	14,487,695	24,898
龍 口	TIENTSIN	170,466,168	108,070,066	295,212
煙 台	LUNGKOW	14,236,452	8,331,822	79,144
威 海 衛	CHEFOO	71,861,651	42,658,259	1,336,922
膠 州	WEIHAIWEI	10,051,922	1,742,192	53,782
重 慶	TSINGTAO	100,607,932	214,280,141	1,444,486
萬 縣	CHUNGKING	40,213,529	7,524,617	3,231,494
宜 昌	WANHSIEN	7,182,015	9,174,291	131,361
沙 市	ICHANG	4,467,786	4,506,396	5,351,729
長 沙	SHASI	936,930	9,635,275	25,572
岳 州	CHANGSHA	162,064	5,065,584	326,109
漢 口	YOCHEW	..	..	..
九 江	HANKOW	132,792	..	..
蕪 湖	KIUKIANG	..	..	..
南 京	WUHU	..	..	..
鎮 江	NANKING	..	..	..
上 海	CHINKIANG	..	..	..
蘇 州	SHANGHAI	377,018,694	910,914,877	45,452,413
杭 州	SOOCHOW	..	..	..
甯 波	HANGCHOW	..	..	..
溫 州	NINGPO	92,855,787	35,667,544	23,466,878
三 都 澳	WENCHOW	50,277,513	9,989,072	9,000,887
廈 門	SANTUAO	8,326,558	663,225	4,752,301
汕 頭	FOOCHOW	1,690	..	..
廣 州	AMOY	38,174,963	773,952	7,677,343
九 龍	SWATOW	465,420	12,454	2,730
北 門	CANTON	12,383,508	2,359,369	983
江 門	KOWLOON	..	..	..
三 水	LAPPA	..	..	..
梧 州	KONGMOON	..	..	..
南 寧	SAMSHUI	..	..	..
雷 州	WUCHOW	..	12,378	135,934
瓊 州	NANNING	..	..	..
海 州	LUICHOW	79,761,275	998,236	2,444,887
蒙 自	KIUNGCHOW	3,647,408	2,061,243	334,861
騰 越	PAKHOI	..	..	..
	LUNGCHOW	..	..	..
	MENGT SZ	10,802,176	255,766	4,404
	SZEMAO	..	..	..
	TENG YUEH	..	..	..
共	TOTAL	1,118,657,591	1,389,184,454	105,574,330

## 第十一表 金銀進出口總值表

XI.—TREASURE: IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

年分	YEAR.	進口 IMPORTS.					進口共計 TOTAL IMPORTS.
		金 GOLD.		銀 SILVER.		輔幣 (鎳, 銅, 等) SUBSIDIARY COINS (NICKEL, COPPER, ETC.).	
		幣 Coins.	條塊 Bullion.	幣 Coins.	條塊 Bullion.		
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
民國前一年	1911	6,205,058	63,602	40,404,979	54,762,268	21,109	101,457,016
民國五年	1916	17,847,077	13,161,979	37,061,126	20,722,477	56,318	88,848,977
民國十年	1921	41,161,386	4,798,417	21,926,106	117,584,392	6,000	185,476,301
民國十五年	1926	1,041,271	1,462,038	4,965,221	117,775,670	27,125	125,271,325
民國二十年	1931	15,716	..	18,596,255	99,636,761	..	118,248,732
民國二十五年	1936	707,841	1,759,118	4,710,903	2,579	3,894	7,184,335
民國二十六年	1937	2,051,960	1,857,626	594,880	1,589	76,991	4,583,046
民國二十七年	1938	3,338,510	12,285,452	372	..	2,369,736	17,994,070
民國二十八年	1939	..	840	..	824	2,375,599	2,377,263
民國二十九年	1940	..	..	..	..	7,604	7,604

年分	YEAR.	出口 EXPORTS.					進出口共計 TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
		金 GOLD.		銀 SILVER.		輔幣 (鎳, 銅, 等) SUBSIDIARY COINS (NICKEL, COPPER, ETC.).		
		幣 Coins.	條塊 Bullion.	幣 Coins.	條塊 Bullion.			
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	
民國前一年	1911	603,153	3,277,276	29,987,568	5,498,928	..	39,366,925	140,823,941
民國五年	1916	193,638	12,429,695	35,853,595	66,610,528	1,717	115,089,173	203,938,150
民國十年	1921	15,520,958	56,084,141	52,203,144	36,780,303	349	160,588,895	346,065,196
民國十五年	1926	651,638	13,689,609	24,479,584	15,369,975	57,469	54,248,275	179,519,600
民國二十年	1931	..	50,042,770	30,475,597	16,954,084	4,017	97,476,468	215,725,200
民國二十五年	1936	..	43,086,563	232,932,463	21,404,300	..	297,423,326	304,607,661
民國二十六年	1937	..	62,174,554	365,011,665	34,074,538	2,476,000	463,736,757	468,319,803
民國二十七年	1938	..	1,541,317	78,184,228	2,145,437	440,000	82,310,982	100,305,052
民國二十八年	1939	..	3,482,160	1,702,362	264,511	9,131	5,458,164	7,835,427
民國二十九年	1940	..	27,425,050	15,469,640	1,325,000	850	44,220,540	44,228,144

第十二表 民國二十九年金銀進出口總值國別表

XII.—TREASURE: IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1940: BY COUNTRIES.

輸入國名 IMPORTED FROM	金 GOLD.				銀 SILVER.						
	條 BARS.	幣 IN COIN.	共 TOTAL.	共 TOTAL.	條 BARS.	元寶 SYCEE.	幣 IN COIN.			共 TOTAL.	
							中國銀元 Chinese Dollars.		其他 Others.		
	公兩 Hectogrs.	值金單位 Val. G.U.	值金單位 Val. G.U.	值金單位 Val. G.U.	公兩 Hectogrs.	值國幣 Value St. \$	值國幣 Value St. \$	枚 Pieces.	值國幣 Value St. \$	值國幣 Value St. \$	值國幣 Value St. \$
英屬印度..... British India .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
緬甸..... Burma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
英國..... Great Britain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
香港..... Hongkong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
日本..... Japan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
廣州灣租借地..... Kwangchowwan Leased Territory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
關東租借地..... Kwantung Leased Territory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
共計進口.. TOTAL IMPORTS..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	..
運銷國名 EXPORTED TO											
英屬印度..... British India .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	1,500,000
緬甸..... Burma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,325,000	13,880,000	13,880,000	..	15,205,000
英國..... Great Britain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
香港..... Hongkong .....	60,941	10,131,160	..	10,131,160	..	..	..	..	..	89,640	89,640
日本..... Japan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
廣州灣租借地..... Kwangchowwan Leased Territory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
關東租借地..... Kwantung Leased Territory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
共計出口.. TOTAL EXPORTS..	60,941	10,131,160	..	10,131,160	..	..	1,325,000	15,380,000	15,380,000	89,640†	16,794,640

\*本年進口銀質及銅質輔幣值國幣7,604元及鈔票面值國幣181,158,756元及港幣147,295元

\* Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value \$7,604, and Bank-notes, face value Chinese \$181,158,756 and Hongkong \$147,295, were imported during the year.

†銀輔幣值國幣4,463元包括在內惟銀質及銅質輔幣值國幣850元及鈔票面值國幣3,038,945元越幣903,300元港幣2,950,750元日幣1,500,000元英幣10,850鎊及美幣800,000元並不在內

† Including Silver Subsidiary Coins, value \$4,463, but not including Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value \$850, and Bank-notes, face value Chinese \$3,038,945, Piastres 903,300, Hongkong \$2,950,750, Yen 1,500,000, English £10,850, and U.S. \$800,000.

第十三表 民國二十九年金銀進出口總值關別表

XIII.—TREASURE: IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1940: BY PORTS.

輸入關名 IMPORTED INTO		金 GOLD.				銀 SILVER.						
		條 BARS.		幣 IN COIN.		幣 IN COIN.			共 TOTAL.			
		公兩 Hectogrs.		值金單位 Val. G.U.		元 SYCEE.		中國銀元 Chinese Dollars.		其他 Others.	共 TOTAL.	
		值金單位 Val. G.U.		值金單位 Val. G.U.		條 BARS.		值國幣 Value St. \$		值國幣 Value St. \$		值國幣 Value St. \$
廣州	Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
重慶	Chungking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
雷州	Luichow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
蒙自	Mengtsz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
寧波	Ningpo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
上海	Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
汕頭	Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
天津	Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
溫州	Wenchow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
共計進口	TOTAL IMPORTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	
輸出關名 EXPORTED FROM												
廣州	Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,513	5,513	
重慶	Chungking	60,941	10,131,160	..	10,131,160	..	..	..	..	84,127	84,127	
雷州	Luichow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
蒙自	Mengtsz	..	..	..	..	..	1,325,000	13,880,000	13,880,000	..	15,205,000	
寧波	Ningpo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
上海	Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
汕頭	Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
天津	Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	1,500,000	
溫州	Wenchow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
共計出口	TOTAL EXPORTS	60,941	10,131,160	..	10,131,160	..	..	1,325,000	15,380,000	15,380,000	89,640†	16,794,640

\* 本年進口銀質及銅質輔幣值國幣 7,604 元及鈔票面值國幣 181,158,756 元及港幣 147,295 元

\* Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value \$7,604, and Bank-notes, face value Chinese \$181,158,756 and Hongkong \$147,295, were imported during the year.

† 銀輔幣值國幣 4,463 元包括在內惟銀質及銅質輔幣值國幣 850 元及鈔票面值國幣 3,038,945 元越幣 903,300 元港幣 2,950,750 元日幣 1,500,000 元英幣 10,850 鎊及美幣 800,000 元並不在內

† Including Silver Subsidiary Coins, value \$4,463, but not including Nickel and Copper Subsidiary Coins, value \$850, and Bank-notes, face value Chinese \$3,038,945, Piastres 903,300, Hongkong \$2,950,750, Yen 1,500,000, English £10,850, and U.S. \$800,000.

第十四表 民國二十五年至二十九年每年進出商船旗別表

## XIV.—SHIPPING: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1936 to 1940.

旗別	FLAG.	二十五年 1936.		二十六年* 1937.*		二十七年†† 1938.††		二十八年‡ 1939.‡		二十九年‡§ 1940.‡§	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
美船	American	3,973	3,771,479	2,726	2,059,246	1,348	428,419	409	825,690	545	1,553,467
比船	Belgian	..	..	..	..	4	156	15	2,279	..	..
英船	British	48,154	57,345,515	35,323	36,105,795	24,097	28,563,547	11,415	19,233,535	6,919	10,825,495
智船	Chilean	2	2,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
華船(民船除外)	Chinese (excluding Junks)	73,497	39,355,349	54,435	21,593,194	15,787	5,623,678	9,028	2,696,094	5,833	2,152,529
民船	Chinese Junks	75,527	4,816,296	78,958	3,995,544	51,215	1,451,363	102,689	1,541,911	76,014	1,163,878
丹船	Danish	493	1,202,416	383	988,024	474	1,098,859	406	1,115,200	96	255,609
法船	French	1,048	1,597,528	792	1,434,503	762	1,355,167	526	1,065,467	230	581,220
德船	German	527	2,624,498	413	2,088,723	829	2,645,852	743	2,126,529	422	312,134
希臘船	Greek	46	131,596	47	86,057	201	286,709	131	248,057	131	287,230
義船	Italian	514	578,817	514	943,019	876	1,734,353	545	1,132,987	331	386,797
日本船	Japanese	17,911	24,913,576	10,435	12,815,014	7,242	8,743,975	11,022	15,755,939	14,939	18,738,080
和船	Netherlands	655	2,550,671	632	2,003,324	749	1,646,809	376	1,813,564	377	1,818,429
挪威船	Norwegian	2,160	4,547,527	2,131	4,207,393	2,009	3,571,352	1,857	3,254,226	1,141	2,142,013
巴拿馬船	Panamanian	18	65,714	30	90,400	96	194,705	154	263,165	334	542,295
葡船	Portuguese	4,162	1,093,898	4,442	1,244,540	5,199	1,519,524	1,019	307,426	402	135,812
瑞典船	Swedish	95	350,516	67	256,990	46	164,350	87	304,120	45	118,024
蘇聯船	U.S.S.R. (Russian)	36	70,752	70	125,504	..	..	..	..	..	..
其他船	Others	..	..	1	468	423	208,352	448	240,645	372	254,741
共計	TOTAL..	228,818	145,019,018	191,399	90,037,738	111,357	59,237,170	140,870	51,926,834	108,131	41,267,753

\* 蕪湖南京鎮江及蘇州之往來國內商船隻噸各數因戰事關係未能列入

\* Domestic shipping figures for Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, and Soochow not obtainable owing to local hostilities.

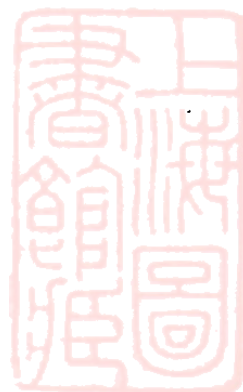
† 九江之往來國內商船隻噸各數因戰事關係未能列入

† Domestic shipping figures for Kiukiang not obtainable owing to local hostilities.

‡ 往來國內民船除外 Excluding domestic movements of Chinese Junks.

§ 宜昌之往來國內商船隻噸各數未曾收到

§ Domestic shipping figures for Ichang not received.



## 第十五表 民國二十九年商船關別表

## XV.—SHIPPING RETURNS, 1940: BY PORTS.

(甲) 往來外洋及國內商船隻噸各數表

(a) Foreign and Domestic: Entrances and Clearances.

關別	PORT.	往來外洋 FOREIGN TRADE.				往來國內*† DOMESTIC TRADE.*†			
		進口 ENTERED.		出口 CLEARED.		進口 ENTERED.		出口 CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
安東	ANTUNG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
大連	DAIREN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
牛莊	NEWCHWANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
秦島	CHINWANGTAO	482	1,140,435	604	1,426,760	520	878,800	405	592,761
天津	TIENTSIN	2,589	1,723,478	2,552	1,536,514	586	607,262	672	796,464
龍口	LUNGKOW	535	102,213	701	108,826	367	68,903	337	68,803
烟台	CHEFOO	505	256,101	630	283,382	1,114	953,042	1,076	933,741
威海衛	WEIHAIWEI	433	71,716	370	70,970	427	402,177	420	402,071
膠州	TSINGTAO	1,066	1,526,151	1,019	1,548,235	970	1,295,544	989	1,258,586
重慶	CHUNGKING	..	..	..	..	501	161,907	460	140,080
萬縣	WANHSIEN	..	..	..	..	596	200,238	711	250,782
宜昌	ICHANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
沙市	SHASI	..	..	..	..	165	10,830	165	10,830
長沙	CHANGSHA	..	..	..	..	184	7,433	61	2,609
岳州	YCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
漢口	HANKOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
九江	KIUKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
蕪湖	WUHU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
南京	NANKING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
鎮江	CHINKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
上海	SHANGHAI	1,935	6,178,256	1,815	5,912,911	1,956	2,438,319	1,996	2,562,843
蘇州	SOOCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
杭州	HANGCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
甯波	NINGPO	5	5,790	15	18,519	370	202,127	380	222,253
溫州	WENCHOW	7	8,980	13	16,009	154	66,044	161	67,925
都澳	SANTUAO	..	..	1	3,827	22	23,115	29	26,244
福州	FOOCHOW	8	2,515	7	1,671	..	..	1	1,654
廈門	AMOY	500	1,009,855	504	1,003,195	225	465,046	216	470,158
汕頭	SWATOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
廣州	CANTON	305	167,257	308	167,837	..	..	..	..
九龍	KOWLOON	1,707	21,279	1,729	20,079	..	..	..	..
拱北	LAPPA	2,854	81,436	2,719	84,266	..	..	..	..
江門	KONGMOON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
三水	SAMSHUI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
梧州	WUCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
南甯	NANNING	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
雷州	LUICHOW	33,549	484,576	31,914	446,031	..	..	..	..
瓊州	KIUNGCHOW	71	121,701	71	121,701	2	1,784	2	1,784
瓊北	PAKHOI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
龍州	LUNGCHOW	210	1,816	158	1,306	..	..	..	..
共計	TOTAL	46,761	12,903,555	45,130	12,772,039	8,159	7,782,571	8,081	7,809,588

\* 往來國內民船除外 Excluding domestic movements of Chinese Junks.

† 宜昌之往來國內商船隻噸各數未曾收到 Domestic shipping figures for Ichang not received.

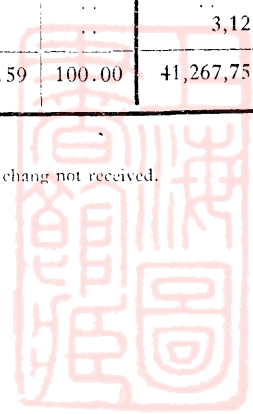
## (乙) 往來外洋及國內商船噸數及百分比數表

(b) Totals of Entrances and Clearances, with Percentages.

關 別	PORT.	往來外洋		往來國內*†		統 共	
		進口及出口		進口及出口		進口及出口	
		FOREIGN TRADE: Entered and Cleared.		DOMESTIC TRADE:*† Entered and Cleared.		GRAND TOTAL: ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		噸	百分數	噸	百分數	噸	百分數
		Tons.	%	Tons.	%	Tons.	%
安東	ANTUNG	..	..	..	..	..	..
大連	DAIREN	..	..	..	..	..	..
牛莊	NEUCHWANG	..	..	..	..	..	..
秦島	CHINWANGTAO	2,567,195	10.00	1,471,561	9.44	4,038,756	9.79
天津	TIENTSIN	3,259,992	12.70	1,403,726	9.00	4,663,718	11.30
龍口	LUNGKOW	211,039	0.82	137,706	0.88	348,745	0.85
烟台	CHEFOO	539,483	2.10	1,886,783	12.10	2,426,266	5.88
威海衛	WEIHAIWEI	142,686	0.56	804,248	5.16	946,934	2.29
煙州	TSINGTAO	3,074,386	11.97	2,554,130	16.38	5,628,516	13.64
重慶	CHUNGKING	..	..	301,987	1.94	301,987	0.73
萬縣	WANHSIEN	..	..	451,020	2.89	451,020	1.09
宜昌	ICHANG	..	..	..	..	..	..
沙市	SHASI	..	..	21,660	0.14	21,660	0.05
長沙	CHANGSHA	..	..	10,042	0.06	10,042	0.02
岳州	YOCOW	..	..	..	..	..	..
漢口	HANKOW	..	..	..	..	..	..
九江	KIUKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..
蕪湖	WUHU	..	..	..	..	..	..
南京	NANKING	..	..	..	..	..	..
鎮江	CHINKIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..
上海	SHANGHAI	12,091,167	47.09	5,001,162	32.08	17,092,329	41.42
蘇州	SOOCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..
杭州	HANGCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..
寧波	NINGPO	24,309	0.09	424,380	2.72	448,689	1.09
溫州	WENCHOW	24,989	0.10	133,969	0.86	158,958	0.39
三都澳	SANTUAO	3,827	0.01	49,359	0.32	53,186	0.13
福州	FOOCHOW	4,186	0.02	1,654	0.01	5,840	0.01
廈門	AMOI	2,013,050	7.84	935,204	6.00	2,948,254	7.14
汕頭	SWATOW	..	..	..	..	..	..
廣州	CANTON	335,094	1.31	..	..	335,094	0.81
九龍	KOWLOON	41,358	0.16	..	..	41,358	0.10
北門	LAPPA	165,702	0.65	..	..	165,702	0.40
江門	KONGMOON	..	..	..	..	..	..
三水	SAMSHUI	..	..	..	..	..	..
梧州	WUCHOW	..	..	..	..	..	..
南寧	NANNING	..	..	..	..	..	..
雷州	LUICHOW	930,607	3.62	..	..	930,607	2.26
瓊州	KIUNGCHOW	243,402	0.95	3,568	0.02	246,970	0.60
北海	PAKHOI	..	..	..	..	..	..
龍州	LUNGCHOW	3,122	0.01	..	..	3,122	0.01
共 計	TOTAL	25,675,594	100.00	15,592,159	100.00	41,267,753	100.00

\* 往來國內民船除外 Excluding domestic movements of Chinese Junks.

† 宜昌之往來國內商船隻噸各數未曾收到 Domestic shipping figures for Ichang not received.





第十六表 民國二十九年商船旗別表  
XVI.—SHIPPING RETURNS, 1940: BY FLAGS.

(甲) 往來外洋及國內商船隻噸各數表 (a) Foreign and Domestic: Entrances and Clearances.

旗別	FLAG.	往來外洋 FOREIGN TRADE.				往來國內*† DOMESTIC TRADE.*†			
		進口 ENTERED.		出口 CLEARED.		進口 ENTERED.		出口 CLEARED.	
		隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.	隻 No.	噸 Tons.
美船	AMERICAN	166	748,959	162	722,812	109	34,087	108	47,609
英船	BRITISH	951	2,242,281	943	2,195,324	2,515	3,185,063	2,510	3,202,827
華船(民船除外)	CHINESE(EXCLUDING JUNKS)	553	299,932	595	348,117	2,395	767,704	2,290	736,776
民船	CHINESE JUNKS	38,814	593,090	37,200	570,788	..	..	..	..
丹船	DANISH	26	86,524	24	78,191	22	44,750	24	46,144
法船	FRENCH	51	259,112	53	262,247	65	31,688	61	28,173
德船	GERMAN	..	..	..	..	210	154,379	212	157,755
希臘船	GREEK	53	129,037	51	122,070	12	14,014	15	22,109
義船	ITALIAN	22	108,263	18	90,688	148	89,073	143	98,773
日本船	JAPANESE	5,357	6,906,118	5,314	6,830,351	2,113	2,482,869	2,155	2,518,742
和船	NETHERLANDS	119	526,567	124	541,357	68	378,663	66	371,842
挪威船	NORWEGIAN	249	627,433	255	645,162	322	444,722	315	424,696
巴拿馬船	PANAMANIAN	97	178,503	95	172,526	72	97,134	70	94,132
葡船	PORTUGUESE	137	38,537	133	36,370	65	29,551	67	31,354
瑞典船	SWEDISH	22	56,480	21	53,874	1	3,835	1	3,835
其他船	OTHERS	144	102,719	142	102,162	42	25,039	44	24,821
共計	TOTAL	46,761	12,903,555	45,130	12,772,039	8,159	7,782,571	8,081	7,809,588

(乙) 往來外洋及國內商船噸數及百分比數表 (b) Totals of Entrances and Clearances, with Percentages.

旗別	FLAG.	往來外洋 進口及出口 FOREIGN TRADE: Entered and Cleared.		往來國內*† 進口及出口 DOMESTIC TRADE: *† Entered and Cleared.		統共 進口及出口 GRAND TOTAL: ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
		噸 Tons.	百分數 %	噸 Tons.	百分數 %	噸 Tons.	百分數 %
		美船	AMERICAN	1,471,771	5.73	81,696	0.52
英船	BRITISH	4,437,605	17.28	6,387,890	40.97	10,825,495	26.23
華船(民船除外)	CHINESE (EXCLUDING JUNKS)	648,049	2.52	1,504,480	9.65	2,152,529	5.21
民船	CHINESE JUNKS	1,163,878	4.53	..	..	1,163,878	2.82
丹船	DANISH	164,715	0.64	90,894	0.58	255,609	0.62
法船	FRENCH	521,359	2.03	59,861	0.38	581,220	1.41
德船	GERMAN	..	..	312,134	2.00	312,134	0.76
希臘船	GREEK	251,107	0.98	36,123	0.23	287,230	0.70
義船	ITALIAN	198,951	0.78	187,846	1.21	386,797	0.94
日本船	JAPANESE	13,736,469	53.50	5,001,611	32.08	18,738,080	45.41
和船	NETHERLANDS	1,067,924	4.16	750,505	4.81	1,818,429	4.41
挪威船	NORWEGIAN	1,272,595	4.96	869,418	5.58	2,142,013	5.19
巴拿馬船	PANAMANIAN	351,029	1.37	191,266	1.23	542,295	1.31
葡船	PORTUGUESE	74,907	0.29	60,905	0.39	135,812	0.33
瑞典船	SWEDISH	110,354	0.43	7,670	0.05	118,024	0.28
其他船	OTHERS	204,881	0.80	49,860	0.32	254,741	0.62
共計	TOTAL	25,675,594	100.00	15,592,159	100.00	41,267,753	100.00

\* 往來國內民船除外 Excluding domestic movements of Chinese Junks.

† 宜昌之往來國內商船隻噸各數未曾收到 Domestic shipping figures for Ichang not received.

此  
页  
空  
白



各關對外貿易進出口總值國別表

GROSS VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE AT EACH PORT:  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

---

注意：各國貿易貨物細目請參閱海關中外貿易統計  
年刊卷一下冊進出口貨物類編國別表

*Note.*—Details of each country's trade by commodities will be available from  
“The Trade of China,” Volume I, Part 2: Analysis of Trade by Countries.



此  
页  
空  
白





進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
天津(續)	Tientsin—continued.			
古巴	Cuba	..	..	2,403
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	166,958	169,619	5,882
但澤	Danzig	..	21,833	..
丹國	Denmark	16,534	3,627	22,642
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	9,199	9,299	118,512
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	..	59	1,422
埃沙尼亞	Esthonia	876	..	..
芬蘭	Finland	10,807	169,843	124,721
臺灣	Formosa	108,091	2,273,628	1,630,444
法國	France	322,384	425,911	227,294
法屬東非洲	French East Africa	..	..	1,373
安南	French Indo-China	343,496	2,864,916	22,867,295
法屬西非洲	French West Africa	378	..	..
德國	Germany	5,826,439	7,957,938	7,852,871
英國	Great Britain	3,538,535	3,301,697	4,217,559
希臘	Greece	5,242	8,862	7,577
香港	Hongkong	1,274,069	1,590,700	6,413,877
匈牙利	Hungary	70,554	27,584	42,467
義國	Italy	189,066	899,111	549,215
日本	Japan	54,436,018	57,990,728	101,696,654
朝鮮	Korea	1,967,406	5,262,487	2,258,725
拉脫維亞	Latvia	8,009	..	..
魯生堡	Luxemburg	47,533	209,510	18,616
澳門	Macao	..	762	..
墨國	Mexico	216	..	..
和國	Netherlands	342,869	337,995	160,382
和屬印度	Netherlands India	2,763,945	4,451,435	11,782,892
和屬西印度	Netherlands West India	..	..	337
紐西蘭	New Zealand	1,516	693,320	..
挪威	Norway	56,901	35,452	502
巴勒斯登	Palestine	3,171	5,272	5,298
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	145,599	61,524	253,725
波蘭	Poland	123,982	715,379	347,740
葡國	Portugal	1,438	1,269	6,519
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	..	..	26,226
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	154,084	13,148	14,284
日屬西非洲	Spain	931	282	825
新嘉坡等處	Spanish West Africa	..	198	..
瑞典	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	382,681	856,912	2,049,304
瑞士	Sweden	150,416	19,835	20,094
叙利亞	Switzerland	585,551	342,723	212,111
泰國	Syria	800	..	..
土耳其	Thailand (Siam)	3,090,882	2,377,491	4,472,455
美國	Turkey	..	..	1,210
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. of America	9,158,510	15,656,614	37,532,290
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	144	..	33
巨哥斯拉夫	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	392	..	129
關東租借地	Yugoslavia	745	53	3,179
其他各國	Kwantung Leased Territory	4,352,624	8,296,943	8,918,834
	Other Countries	676,781	265,991	..
龍口	Lungkow	114,019	2,316,618	3,666,027
臺灣	Formosa	..	61	996
安南	French Indo-China	..	4,454	24,899
德國	Germany	12	6	111,067

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
龍口(續)	Lungkow—continued.			
英國	Great Britain	1,531	..	60,713
香港	Hongkong	62	28,085	1,236
日本	Japan	4,725	109,409	476,211
朝鮮	Korea	..	27,539	..
印度	Netherlands India	..	26	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	594	..	..
瑞典	Sweden	..	763	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	..	21,251
美國	U.S. of America	1,411	15,085	11,970
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	105,481	1,946,014	2,957,684
其他各國	Other Countries	203	185,176	..
烟台	Chefoo	5,838,163	11,216,868	8,609,247
亞拉伯	Arabia	5	..	..
阿根廷	Argentina	..	1,449	1,780
澳洲	Australia	358,895	312,854	2,035
比利時	Belgium	79,756	409,816	138,052
巴西	Brazil	..	129	..
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	..	..	2,183
英屬印度	British India	80,674	24,199	44,326
緬甸	Burma	..	538	16,638
坎拿大	Canada	1,170	26	604
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	18,264	..	..
丹國	Denmark	39	370	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	..	..	2
臺灣	Formosa	623	9,517	61,264
法國	France	13,330	10,499	6,327
安南	French Indo-China	375,645	346,779	555,262
德國	Germany	328,786	463,528	44,519
英國	Great Britain	571,938	424,141	375,560
希臘	Greece	1	..	3
香港	Hongkong	525,048	371,420	101,584
匈牙利	Hungary	9,086	..	..
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	..	..	10
義國	Italy	23,323	6,079	11,017
日本	Japan	696,289	2,324,616	2,216,761
朝鮮	Korea	7,100	68,273	92,710
墨國	Mexico	..	..	1
和國	Netherlands	25,677	22,336	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	1,054	12,900	5,703
紐西蘭	New Zealand	..	3	9
挪威	Norway	47,468	5	..
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	21,323	21,878	76,906
葡國	Portugal	..	..	4,947
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	827	..
南國	Spain	236	1,443	521
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	26,117	23,472	15,198
瑞典	Sweden	2,239	520	8
瑞士	Switzerland	10,280	3,209	11,847
敘利亞	Syria	..	..	2
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	121,514	59,195	476,101
美國	U.S. of America	308,498	2,317,663	802,233
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	..	29
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	2,078,780	3,967,513	3,545,105
其他各國	Other Countries	105,005	11,671	..

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
威海衛.....	Weihaiwei.....	729,913	1,091,585	1,052,151
澳洲.....	Australia.....	19,870	2,207	3,880
比國.....	Belgium.....	15	50,949	27
英屬印度.....	British India.....	72,439	43,848	115,674
緬甸.....	Burma.....	..	..	3,817
坎拿大.....	Canada.....	6	4	61
錫蘭.....	Ceylon.....	17	..	..
愛爾蘭自由邦.....	Eire.....	..	37	..
臺灣.....	Formosa.....	196	57	945
法國.....	France.....	42	343	18
安南.....	French Indo-China.....	123,682	95,896	81,196
德國.....	Germany.....	103	20,201	..
英國.....	Great Britain.....	7,797	4,055	30,458
香港.....	Hongkong.....	37,614	5,521	4,711
日本.....	Japan.....	56,197	110,527	32,443
朝鮮.....	Korea.....	442	2,031	2,495
和國.....	Netherlands.....	13,657	9,076	..
和屬印度.....	Netherlands India.....	357	567	22
紐西蘭.....	New Zealand.....	18	133	32
挪威.....	Norway.....	745	..	..
菲律賓.....	Philippine Islands.....	..	728	8,835
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia.....	..	..	619
新嘉坡等處.....	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.....	9,581	10,913	..
瑞士.....	Switzerland.....	13	13	..
泰國.....	Thailand (Siam).....	6,606	..	3,087
美國.....	U.S. of America.....	5,096	67,884	40,665
美屬太平洋各地.....	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions.....	3	..	..
關東租借地.....	Kwantung Leased Territory.....	375,417	666,595	723,166
膠州.....	Tsingtao.....	20,086,688	48,199,195	81,413,432
阿根廷.....	Argentina.....	5,215	24,963	14,225
澳洲.....	Australia.....	67	203,982	384,723
比國.....	Belgium.....	13,181	163,349	56,319
巴西.....	Brazil.....	..	618,031	3,548,652
英屬中美洲.....	British Central America.....	8	..	27
英屬印度.....	British India.....	28,912	2,573,299	7,451,401
英屬北婆羅洲.....	British North Borneo.....	..	..	2,995
緬甸.....	Burma.....	..	..	364,846
坎拿大.....	Canada.....	36,291	57,976	39,727
中美洲各共和國.....	Central America: Republics of.....	..	..	1,321
錫蘭.....	Ceylon.....	9	3,361	832
智利.....	Chile.....	..	..	20,605
捷克斯拉夫.....	Czechoslovakia.....	4,583	308	..
丹國.....	Denmark.....	1,503	593	942
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內).....	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).....	4,083	34,854	108,043
愛爾蘭自由邦.....	Eire.....	..	..	4,463
芬蘭.....	Finland.....	749	639	..
臺灣.....	Formosa.....	145,820	6,040,611	5,510,941
法國.....	France.....	20,722	16,213	23,510
安南.....	French Indo-China.....	15,669	85,636	1,553,638
德國.....	Germany.....	882,332	942,861	909,205
英國.....	Great Britain.....	368,014	215,274	183,690
希臘.....	Greece.....	6,867	..	..



進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
膠州(續)	Tsingtao—continued.			
香港	Hongkong	101,668	269,551	2,540,667
匈牙利	Hungary	3,933	..	..
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	..	12,443	2,815
義國	Italy	16,905	6,250	15,279
日本	Japan	16,131,429	28,500,718	36,885,306
朝鮮	Korea	284,146	1,964,295	1,527,877
魯生堡	Luxemburg	4,162	52	..
和國	Netherlands	13,396	11,564	3,449
和屬印度	Netherlands India	182,696	486,095	4,292,638
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	..	41	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	156	..	..
挪威	Norway	10,898	..	..
秘魯	Peru	..	..	29
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	37,870	98,043	162,239
波蘭	Poland	..	8,495	150
葡國	Portugal	37	254	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	655	2,247
日國	Spain	..	66	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	111,231	1,028,152	1,322,715
瑞典	Sweden	30,554	16,015	2,966
瑞士	Switzerland	36,502	126,844	26,313
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	19,550	351,731	1,976,112
美國	U.S. of America	1,275,851	3,290,192	11,617,716
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	..	..	803
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	..	..	11
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	291,663	815,955	792,715
其他各國	Other Countries	16	229,834	61,280
重慶	Chungking	1,154,618	428,628	1,768,801
澳洲	Australia	5,610	455	4,403
比國	Belgium	22	23,617	7,830
巴西	Brazil	23	..	..
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	691	293	..
英屬印度	British India	10,210	9,312	778
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	3,594	35	..
緬甸	Burma	..	80	52
坎拿大	Canada	2,034	1,282	3,264
錫蘭	Ceylon	1	..	..
古巴	Cuba	..	..	7
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	21,218	180	9,818
丹國	Denmark	..	10	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	364	..
法國	France	4,813	14,336	60,877
安南	French Indo-China	787	457	3,781
德國	Germany	249,614	77,558	207,192
英國	Great Britain	423,705	42,434	172,978
希臘	Greece	..	44	..
香港	Hongkong	30,129	59,161	265,293
匈牙利	Hungary	..	7	1,665
義國	Italy	8	1,143	12,359
日本	Japan	1,772	342	164
朝鮮	Korea	332	190	..
魯生堡	Luxemburg	..	4,164	548
澳門	Macao	16	..	..

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
重慶(續)	<b>Chungking—continued.</b>			
墨國	Mexico	113	..	35
和屬印度	Netherlands India	427	3,455	3,359
紐絲綸	New Zealand	305,653	4,149	37,875
瑞威	Norway	44	7	..
巴勒斯登	Palestine	1,050	2,101	34
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	..	9	..
波蘭	Poland	126	24	531
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	35	63
日國	Spain	..	2,090	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	21,496	9,642	1,607
瑞典	Sweden	136	1,174	5,439
瑞士	Switzerland	9,990	32,343	193,174
瑞泰	Thailand (Siam)	5,673	932	14
美國	U.S. of America	55,331	120,487	758,752
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	..	22	..
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	7,432	16,887
巨哥斯拉夫	Yugoslavia	..	9,262	..
萬縣	<b>Wanh sien</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>21,165</b>
阿根廷	Argentina	..	..	450
坎拿大	Canada	2	8	222
法國	France	..	260	..
德國	Germany	256	3,265	3,571
英國	Great Britain	19	1,721	2,380
香港	Hongkong	2,969	3,815	7,533
日本	Japan	..	6	..
和國	Netherlands	20	..	618
和屬印度	Netherlands India	..	284	394
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	11	19	..
瑞典	Sweden	..	95	..
瑞士	Switzerland	..	157	590
美國	U.S. of America	..	444	5,407
宜昌	<b>Ichang</b>	<b>6,365</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>41</b>
比國	Belgium	20	8	..
坎拿大	Canada	7	10	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	..	33	..
法國	France	206	21	..
德國	Germany	730	235	..
英國	Great Britain	846	2,134	..
香港	Hongkong	4,374	535	..
和國	Netherlands	27	..	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	31	42	..
紐絲綸	New Zealand	3	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	121	1,946	41
沙市	<b>Shasi</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>28,428</b>	<b>1,314,054</b>
阿根廷	Argentina	..	36	3,262
澳洲	Australia	..	..	989
比國	Belgium	30	..	3,354

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
沙市(續)	Shasi—continued.			
坎拿大	Canada	..	..	80
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	30	..	132
法國	France	..	129	3,092
德國	Germany	..	3,594	164,429
英國	Great Britain	234	17,082	546,135
香港	Hongkong	14	441	..
義國	Italy	..	..	194
和國	Netherlands	..	80	244
和屬印度	Netherlands India	..	184	1,305
瑞威	Norway	..	..	2,376
波蘭	Poland	..	..	85
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	..	8
瑞典	Sweden	..	..	68
瑞士	Switzerland	..	..	185
美國	U.S. of America	..	6,882	587,971
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	..	145
長沙	Changsha	272,433	90,331	1,703,576
亞拉伯	Arabia	..	..	399
阿根廷	Argentina	..	1,821	11,045
澳洲	Australia	..	1,145	206
比國	Belgium	35	451	11,946
英屬印度	British India	..	..	1,058
緬甸	Burma	..	..	1,143
坎拿大	Canada	4	..	11,216
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	..	60	1,107
法國	France	1,370	..	7,039
安南	French Indo-China	..	..	1,844
德國	Germany	7,042	39,107	596,551
英國	Great Britain	11,330	22,566	657,970
香港	Hongkong	4,481	..	41,363
朝鮮	Korea	99	..	..
和國	Netherlands	388	29	270
和屬印度	Netherlands India	87	3,480	61,228
瑞威	Norway	1,201	210	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	12	..	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	..	300
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	10,525	1,992	22,223
瑞典	Sweden	240	5,021	60,589
瑞士	Switzerland	3,324	933	24,302
美國	U.S. of America	232,220	13,516	191,777
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	62	..	..
其他各國	Other Countries	13	..	..
漢口	Hankow	1,207,689	40,895	21,649
阿根廷	Argentina	290	..	..
澳洲	Australia	156	..	..
比國	Belgium	88	..	..
英屬印度	British India	30	..	..
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	18,515	..	..
坎拿大	Canada	33	664	2
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	392	..	..

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
漢口(續)	Hankow—continued.			
丹國	Denmark	27	..	..
法國	France	5,599	16	..
安南	French Indo-China	821	..	..
德國	Germany	72,426	1,435	..
英國	Great Britain	82,784	5,913	23
香港	Hongkong	418,443	20,028	1,611
義國	Italy	279	35	..
日本	Japan	34,522	1,980	..
和國	Netherlands	2,388	54	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	2,900	4,856	14,281
紐絲綸	New Zealand	141	..	..
瑞威	Norway	2,164	91	..
菲律濱島	Philippine Islands	996	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	11	1,479	..
瑞典	Sweden	1,655	..	..
瑞士	Switzerland	8,646	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	3	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	549,042	4,344	5,732
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	5,032	..	..
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	102	..	..
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	65	..	..
其他各國	Other Countries	139	..	..
九江	Kiukiang	12,349	..	..
阿根廷	Argentina	66	..	..
加拿大	Canada	13	..	..
法國	France	360	..	..
德國	Germany	366	..	..
英國	Great Britain	471	..	..
香港	Hongkong	8,500	..	..
義國	Italy	76	..	..
日本	Japan	64	..	..
和國	Netherlands	30	..	..
和屬新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	89	..	..
瑞士	Switzerland	1,558	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	427	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	329	..	..
上海	Shanghai	118,941,142	238,832,067	280,128,940
亞丁, 丕林, 等	Aden, Perim, etc.	15,073	9,935	10,624
阿爾及耳	Algeria	7,643	12,161	10,801
亞拉伯	Arabia	3,513	6,675	2,604
阿根廷	Argentina	191,947	492,817	1,025,657
澳洲	Australia	1,398,045	10,351,044	8,338,727
比屬剛果, 路安達及烏隆提	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	2,766	7,789	3,769
比利時	Belgium	2,179,225	2,857,526	1,216,849
巴西	Brazil	1,143,157	13,802,225	12,772,672
英屬中非洲	British Central America	..	1,193	6,732
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	103,221	751,904	1,818,713
英屬圭亞那及法克蘭島	British Guiana and Falkland Islands	311	13	299
英屬印度	British India	5,314,048	42,147,347	46,078,759
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	148,195	238,908	195,111

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
上海(續)	Shanghai—continued.			
英屬西非	British West Africa	5,066	3,722	16,895
布加利亞	Bulgaria	2	842	..
緬甸	Burma	298,905	798,242	1,988,292
坎拿大	Canada	1,578,299	2,839,662	3,195,586
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	1,230	46,451	65,694
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	267	3,068	172
錫蘭	Ceylon	74,476	88,734	160,860
智利	Chile	17,412	13,024	25,055
哥倫比亞	Colombia	3,697	16,446	14
古巴	Cuba	2,853	4,450	6,420
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	679,533	317,073	35,429
但澤	Danzig	..	24	..
丹國	Denmark	73,971	59,726	29,062
厄瓜多爾	Ecuador	1,723	5,119	2,143
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	1,044,803	3,261,463	3,160,916
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	8,568	2,890	10,028
埃沙尼亞	Esthonia	2,941	22,789	344
芬蘭	Finland	347,959	595,266	183,745
臺灣	Formosa	704,046	2,916,063	2,834,146
法國	France	1,837,975	3,019,001	1,387,665
法屬東非洲	French East Africa	601	1,473	828
法屬南西非洲	French Indo-China	6,994,189	4,110,738	20,833,914
德國	Germany	14,989,036	18,772,837	6,696,926
英國	Great Britain	12,963,090	16,068,536	15,479,346
希臘	Greece	9,141	16,015	35,577
香港	Hongkong	2,454,550	3,278,893	4,499,164
匈牙利	Hungary	226,623	220,540	35,282
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	195,817	10,500	55,210
義大利	Italy	1,454,530	3,535,189	1,835,424
日本	Japan	16,154,159	33,014,223	25,024,481
朝鮮	Korea	132,862	802,879	757,060
拉脫維亞	Latvia	9,051	9,704	167
魯生堡	Luxemburg	92,616	125,718	10,657
澳門	Macao	11,970	186	894
墨西哥	Mexico	2,876	41,209	111,949
摩洛哥	Morocco	1,047	1,001	1,588
荷蘭	Netherlands	701,343	734,530	830,400
和屬印度	Netherlands India	8,123,615	10,298,078	16,600,209
紐西蘭	New Zealand	148,495	68,402	45,332
挪威	Norway	734,572	807,210	551,506
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	1,071	1,080	1,193
秘魯	Peru	21,370	19,409	433,466
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	1,086,612	1,135,709	1,181,173
波蘭	Poland	189,342	673,517	66,059
葡萄牙	Portugal	32,223	56,359	111,594
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	5,049	1,683	163,019
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	..	1,831	..
南非非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	395,217	462,590	380,577
日國	Spain	25,880	35,946	28,359
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	1,093,516	1,796,029	2,996,687
瑞典	Sweden	876,769	876,899	472,044
瑞士	Switzerland	2,495,870	2,104,255	1,606,303
敘利亞	Syria	750	520	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	100,590	1,208,095	5,801,961
土耳其	Turkey	3,049	..	..

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
上海(續)	Shanghai—continued.			
烏拉乖	Uruguay	398	3,608	5,543
美國	U.S. of America	26,523,222	47,415,203	87,213,506
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	127	18,934	423
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	24,362	7,864	9,188
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	..	8,147	..
委內瑞拉	Venezuela	226	..	1,480
巨哥斯拉夫	Yugoslavia	11,771	7,465	29,664
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	883	16,256
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	3,410,817	6,123,466	1,524,477
其他各國	Other Countries	51,844	261,122	96,271
甯波	Ningpo	528,803	670,028	3,914,558
阿根廷	Argentina	..	6,013	..
澳洲	Australia	..	..	403
比國	Belgium	..	1,728	1,528
英屬印度	British India	15,409	76,600	1,003
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	9,947	1,458	..
緬甸	Burma	..	22,207	..
坎拿大	Canada	..	3,332	25,705
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	..	299	4,964
芬蘭	Finland	6,303	16,251	2,422
法國	France	357	20	..
安南	French Indo-China	..	2,718	13,518
德國	Germany	1,651	69,029	94,749
英國	Great Britain	2,817	21,499	116,573
香港	Hongkong	49,738	44,653	87,611
義國	Italy	127	..	25,659
日本	Japan	5,780	..	794
和國	Netherlands	..	6,524	207
和屬印度	Netherlands India	315,569	79,127	316,684
挪威	Norway	67	3,120	..
菲律賓羣島	Philippine Islands	106,628	251,717	387,367
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	4,895	7,761	91,474
瑞典	Sweden	..	19,601	7,830
瑞士	Switzerland	..	371	9,995
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	7,007	1,942,776
美國	U.S. of America	9,515	28,037	783,296
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	..	956	..
溫州	Wenchow	830,437	1,144,385	915,106
阿根廷	Argentina	11,705	31,979	2,975
澳洲	Australia	422	2,513	4,878
比國	Belgium	3,828	34,607	17,798
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	758	..	144
英屬印度	British India	330	2,125	139
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	3,714	211	87
緬甸	Burma	..	332	3
坎拿大	Canada	9,912	151,500	42,969
錫蘭	Ceylon	..	8	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	511	10,202	311
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	31	25	..

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
溫州(續)	Wenchow—continued.			
埃沙尼亞	Estonia	..	65	..
埃芬	Finland	52	7,766	92
臺灣	Formosa	4	..	..
法國	France	5,708	1,692	14,745
安南	French Indo-China	815	8,821	14,674
德國	Germany	73,078	145,206	121,844
英國	Great Britain	91,826	112,821	217,385
希臘	Greece	..	..	15
香港	Hongkong	84,179	63,590	43,392
匈牙利	Hungary	..	..	9
義國	Italy	3,566	1,328	109
日本	Japan	381	752	84
墨國	Mexico	..	..	1,530
和國	Netherlands	2,253	13,223	1,315
和屬印度	Netherlands India	333,638	177,288	49,436
紐絲綸	New Zealand	..	3	..
挪威	Norway	6,589	5,716	1,713
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	60,222	72,227	94,217
波蘭	Poland	..	2,456	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	1,918	1,765	772
日國	Spain	..	62	..
日屬西非洲	Spanish West Africa	..	..	1
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	44,683	88,898	17,032
瑞典	Sweden	2,518	11,065	1,406
瑞士	Switzerland	10,441	26,737	13,047
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	2,284	4,633	..
美國	U.S. of America	74,880	164,821	252,715
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	..	269
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	69	13	..
三都澳	Santuaao	120,103	706,512	347,400
澳洲	Australia	626	53	..
比國	Belgium	..	21,518	..
坎拿大	Canada	99	32,390	45,720
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	20	20	..
法國	France	29	223	135
安南	French Indo-China	..	..	1,145
德國	Germany	11,337	18,931	8
英國	Great Britain	8,359	140,413	2,141
香港	Hongkong	1,442	12,850	32,046
義國	Italy	22	23	..
日本	Japan	3	..	..
和國	Netherlands	23	51,108	2,525
和屬印度	Netherlands India	36,742	163,394	11,949
挪威	Norway	..	..	54
波蘭	Poland	..	162,779	..
葡國	Portugal	..	43	..
日國	Spain	229	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	380	..	2,175
瑞典	Sweden	..	34	1,035
瑞士	Switzerland	89	..	1,820
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	1,054	97	243,454
美國	U.S. of America	59,649	102,636	3,193

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
福州	Foochow	2,972,783	2,804,583	427,680
亞拉伯	Arabia	45	89	..
阿根廷	Argentina	133	5,007	6,142
澳洲	Australia	185,064	5,974	235
比國	Belgium	22,849	22,751	3,802
英屬中 美洲	British Central America	..	3	..
英屬東 非洲	British East Africa	..	346	..
英屬印 度	British India	11,817	14,436	..
英屬北 婆羅洲	British North Borneo	856	..	..
緬甸	Burma	433	2,184	..
加拿大	Canada	28,704	35,759	833
美屬中 美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	2,781	..	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	41	815	..
捷克斯 拉夫	Czechoslovakia	16,984	9,525	..
丹國	Denmark	149	36	..
愛爾蘭 自由邦	Eire	21	..	..
埃沙尼 亞	Esthonia	..	219	..
芬蘭	Finland	154	3,249	..
臺灣	Formosa	..	5	..
法國	France	2,147	5,251	67,892
安南	French Indo-China	52,408	288,425	34,239
德國	Germany	380,459	289,421	1,321
英國	Great Britain	409,197	292,402	54,681
希臘	Greece	..	17	..
香港	Hongkong	274,550	285,175	82,289
匈牙利	Hungary	252	..	..
義國	Italy	596	1,798	..
日本	Japan	1,227	390	..
朝鮮	Korea	81	12	..
拉脫維 亞	Latvia	317	..	..
澳門	Macao	1,832	445	1,311
墨國	Mexico	100	88	..
和國	Netherlands	35,751	41,826	1,376
屬印 度	Netherlands India	498,890	609,315	76,514
紐西 蘭	New Zealand	92	461	..
瑞威 濱島	Norway	10,020	12,157	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	1,086	5,105	164
波蘭	Poland	1,736	99,977	..
葡國	Portugal	103	443	..
南非 聯邦及 羅得斯 亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	3,803	1,628	..
日國	Spain	424	1,592	..
新嘉 坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	125,651	133,128	15,207
瑞典	Sweden	15,234	19,412	34
瑞士	Switzerland	7,726	5,935	542
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	28,640	7,560	13,569
美國	U.S. of America	849,088	596,671	65,739
蘇聯 亞洲各 路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	1,147	..	..
關東 租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	16	1,558	1,520
其他 各國	Other Countries	179	3,893	270
廈門	Amoy	3,985,653	4,055,527	6,338,693
阿爾及 耳	Algeria	148	..	..
亞拉伯	Arabia	4	9	21
阿根廷	Argentina	1,313	2,533	989



進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
廈門(續)	Amoy—continued.			
澳洲	Australia	246,333	171,660	292,154
比國	Belgium	8,243	339,434	757,040
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	..	..	953
英屬印度	British India	3,089	191	517
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	..	67	1,320
緬甸	Burma	242,253	314,030	1,236,037
坎拿大	Canada	28,345	27,371	26,274
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	743	..	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	63	29	102
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	8,980	931	650
丹國	Denmark	1,058	161	1,429
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	..	..	66
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	276	..	..
芬蘭	Finland	267	179	..
臺灣	Formosa	10,849	350,447	319,950
法國	France	1,239	1,162	6,557
安南	French Indo-China	91,697	27,475	520,013
德國	Germany	600,762	154,507	264,894
英國	Great Britain	697,423	400,760	395,739
香港	Hongkong	383,156	575,422	323,823
匈牙利	Hungary	97	..	112
義大利	Italy	2,351	520	75
日本	Japan	93,642	458,301	261,322
朝鮮	Korea	2,755	51,618	69,076
拉脫維亞	Latvia	145	..	83
墨西哥	Mexico	..	..	126
和國	Netherlands	220,692	8,492	168,956
和國	Netherlands India	506,052	144,461	318,045
瑞威	Norway	16,565	502	89
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	8,777	19,142	13,092
波蘭	Poland	253	62,804	500
葡國	Portugal	393	193	501
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	..	..	58
南非非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	4,274	6,592	10,896
日國	Spain	102	14	115
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	109,819	41,315	33,212
瑞典	Sweden	12,473	19,575	2,559
瑞士	Switzerland	919	4,469	2,342
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	162,711	665,545	1,000,590
突尼斯	Tunis	1,095	911	..
美國	U.S. of America	507,196	100,569	298,005
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	9,098	104,136	10,411
其他各國	Other Countries	3	..	..
汕頭	Swatow	16,052,317	13,866,332	204,324
亞拉伯	Arabia	..	38	..
阿根廷	Argentina	723	1,824	..
澳洲	Australia	55,157	14,339	202
比國	Belgium	243,834	302,214	..
英屬中美洲	British Central America	8	..	..
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	3,427	1,982	..
英屬印度	British India	10,837	3,427	722
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	236	..	82
緬甸	Burma	2,797,875	547,408	217

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
汕頭(續)	Swatow—continued.			
坎拿大.....	Canada .....	13,135	49,056	39
錫蘭.....	Ceylon.....	80	971	..
捷克斯拉夫.....	Czechoslovakia.....	6,471	5,432	..
丹國.....	Denmark.....	759	227	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)...	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	364	200	..
芬蘭.....	Finland.....	2,928	6,392	..
臺灣.....	Formosa .....	..	..	1,785
法國.....	France.....	62,711	50,864	2,043
安南.....	French Indo-China..	935,175	751,431	3,291
德國.....	Germany.....	1,945,566	1,240,685	1,045
英國.....	Great Britain .....	3,706,655	3,686,520	21,363
香港.....	Hongkong.....	873,295	563,065	37,458
伊朗(波斯).....	Iran (Persia).....	139	..	..
義國.....	Italy.....	3,074	3,269	..
日本.....	Japan.....	20,061	2,339	9,242
朝鮮.....	Korea.....	173	299	351
澳門.....	Macao.....	10,415	7,237	..
墨國.....	Mexico .....	49	..	..
和國.....	Netherlands .....	118,276	96,129	4,084
和屬印度.....	Netherlands India..	646,443	650,476	63,339
瑞威.....	Norway.....	61,511	36,903	..
菲律賓.....	Philippine Islands..	2,267	938	..
波蘭.....	Poland.....	72,837	581,412	..
葡國.....	Portugal.....	1,643	32	..
葡屬東非洲.....	Portuguese East Africa	363	37	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia..	..	1,976	..
日新嘉坡等處.....	Spain.....	160	18	..
瑞典.....	Straits Settlements and F.M.S. ....	287,169	131,739	772
瑞士.....	Sweden.....	46,158	36,865	..
泰國.....	Switzerland.....	297,125	262,075	8,472
美國.....	Thailand (Siam).....	2,618,539	2,744,579	239
美屬太平洋各地.....	U.S. of America.....	1,203,604	2,079,075	49,392
蘇聯亞洲各路.....	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions..	..	91	..
廣州灣租借地.....	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes.....	99	..	..
關東租借地.....	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory .....	..	1,406	..
其他各國.....	Kwantung Leased Territory .....	..	454	186
	Other Countries.....	2,976	2,908	..
廣州.....	Canton.....	25,011,163	1,632,141	5,283,616
亞拉伯.....	Arabia.....	..	..	124
阿根廷.....	Argentina.....	134,544	8,744	18,414
澳洲.....	Australia.....	792,621	20,072	113,642
比屬剛果,路安達及烏隆提	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi .....	910	..	..
比國.....	Belgium.....	571,942	12,958	9,316
巴西.....	Brazil.....	374	..	40
英屬中美洲.....	British Central America.....	150	..	..
英屬東非洲.....	British East Africa.....	4,835	..	..
英屬印度.....	British India.....	76,000	7,867	5,593
英屬北婆羅洲.....	British North Borneo.....	3,682	664	..
緬甸.....	Burma.....	563,250	13	3,077
坎拿大.....	Canada.....	576,524	16,197	24,851
中美洲各共和國.....	Central America: Republics of.....	12	..	..
美屬中美洲.....	Central America: U.S. Territories.....	6,430	..	..
錫蘭.....	Ceylon.....	7,153	983	1,060

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
廣州(續)	Canton—continued.			
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	187,375	3,925	1,361
丹國	Denmark	5,577	1,060	936
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	7,433	254	1,160
埃沙尼亞	Estonia	7,212	219	..
芬蘭	Finland	53,588	1,587	2,134
臺灣	Formosa	..	..	384,328
法國	France	149,022	9,922	9,556
安南	French Indo-China	1,191,564	20,150	87,078
德國	Germany	5,138,865	176,654	268,475
英國	Great Britain	3,060,257	139,831	136,653
香港	Hongkong	975,650	72,343	324,088
匈牙利	Hungary	366	..	..
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	161	..	23
義國	Italy	37,684	1,771	1,123
日本	Japan	22,376	8,506	257,936
朝鮮	Korea	..	..	18,549
拉脫維亞	Latvia	5,904	55	..
澳門	Macao	19,054	2,690	188,150
墨國	Mexico	75	..	..
和國	Netherlands	354,068	17,297	11,531
和屬印度	Netherlands India	2,077,276	186,391	1,110,186
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	2,413	..	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	3,301	2,405	343
挪威	Norway	304,297	7,437	4,645
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	..	..	94
秘魯	Peru	60	..	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	36,501	2,604	25,204
波蘭	Poland	11,736	1,273	..
葡國	Portugal	5,968	245	349
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	16,488	..	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	12,313	..	710
日國	Spain	2,429	361	1,172
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	298,968	7,688	140,770
瑞典	Sweden	206,208	2,756	24,343
瑞士	Switzerland	29,276	5,124	31,490
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	3,994,145	8,169	534,988
土耳其	Turkey	2,485	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	3,974,583	883,421	1,458,555
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	13,830	..	..
委瑞拉	Venezuela	126	..	..
內哥斯拉夫	Yugoslavia	144	..	..
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	52,209	505	81,339
其他各國	Other Countries	11,749	..	230
九龍	Kowloon	63,511,070	3,260,911	37,668,824
亞拉伯	Arabia	34,743	57	5,613
阿根廷	Argentina	99,880	13,732	30,721
澳洲	Australia	148,200	3,699	95,422
比國	Belgium	3,078,320	8,637	90,021
巴西	Brazil	..	..	600
英屬中美洲	British Central America	560	..	..
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	281	..	5,751
英屬印度	British India	205,319	48,320	2,394,551

進口  
IMPORTS.

## 進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表

## Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

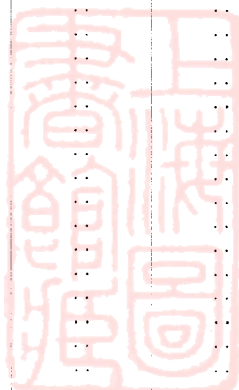
輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
九龍(續)	Kowloon—continued.			
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	16,951	..	3,451
布加利亞	Bulgaria	514	..	..
緬甸	Burma	399,036	59	3,474
坎拿大	Canada	231,698	317	53,946
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	13	..	11
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	258	..	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	666	..	404
哥倫比亞	Colombia	..	..	2,949
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	1,924,643	246	11,310
丹國	Denmark	14,553	2,755	1,444
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	1,975	..	..
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	86	..	..
埃沙尼亞	Esthonia	10,634	..	432
芬蘭	Finland	23,913	2,663	30,003
臺灣	Formosa	1,051	..	..
法國	France	4,747,950	3,399	148,797
安南	French Indo-China	586,470	22,986	394,439
德國	Germany	16,278,291	139,718	1,660,488
英國	Great Britain	3,738,244	397,272	2,004,025
香港	Hongkong	1,826,308	1,921,353	19,575,400
匈牙利	Hungary	730	..	..
義國	Italy	5,856,009	716	4,619
日本	Japan	3,160	3,105	4,384
朝鮮	Korea	95	108	..
拉脫維亞	Latvia	221	..	..
澳門	Macao	1,799	2,277	603,343
墨國	Mexico	105	..	..
和國	Netherlands	115,661	10,977	20,888
屬印度	Netherlands India	2,402,658	169,844	1,669,282
紐西蘭	New Zealand	214	..	..
瑞威	Norway	180,447	9,220	97,709
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	18,438	142	2,202
波蘭	Poland	42,520	3,895	15,950
葡國	Portugal	9,732	13	..
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	..	9,184	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	9,205	439	..
日國	Spain	754	17	173
日屬西非洲	Spanish West Africa	18,093	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	445,929	14,691	215,743
瑞典	Sweden	275,187	3,361	81,349
瑞士	Switzerland	295,816	10,508	260,036
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	478,404	1,061	233,214
美國	U.S. of America	17,600,679	454,678	7,871,211
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	568	..	..
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	2,380,013	1,396	75,469
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	2,273	..	..
委內瑞拉	Venezuela	363	..	..
其他各國	Other Countries	1,440	66	..
拱北	Lappa	1,589,215	10,660,670	5,974,074
亞拉伯	Arabia	9	146	838
阿根廷	Argentina	..	8,976	5,801
澳洲	Australia	22,963	312,178	15,906
比國	Belgium	5,560	39,363	20,542

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
拱北(續)	Lappa—continued.			
巴西	Brazil	..	39	..
英屬中東非洲	British Central Africa	15	122	37
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	..	..	274
英屬印度	British India	5,143	5,603	1,579
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	10,865	10,089	6,206
緬甸	Burma	1,232	2,022	1,551
坎拿大	Canada	10,147	80,400	24,973
錫蘭	Ceylon	1,994	6,584	217
哥倫比亞	Colombia	..	600	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	630	3,199	2,808
丹國	Denmark	18	308	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	..	1,304	848
芬蘭	Finland	..	885	993
臺灣	Formosa	..	16	..
法國	France	749	6,208	1,256
安南	French Indo-China	423,686	1,642,995	806,190
法屬印度	French Possessions in India	..	595	..
德國	Germany	11,809	313,461	95,839
芝布羅陀	Gibraltar	..	33	..
英國	Great Britain	25,959	568,245	306,780
香港	Hongkong	67,414	836,885	594,962
義國(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	165	..	..
義國	Italy	9,203	4,305	3,881
日本	Japan	5,509	3,312	..
朝鮮	Korea	..	110	..
澳門	Macao	553,088	2,784,649	2,177,092
和國	Netherlands	6,650	177,638	23,581
和屬印度	Netherlands India	15,219	544,154	542,976
紐西蘭	New Zealand	..	282	128
挪威	Norway	..	861	225
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	600	1,249	522
波蘭	Poland	..	3,958	1,955
葡屬東非洲	Portugal	194	106	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	Portuguese East Africa	270	..	..
日國	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	150	..
新嘉坡等處	Spain	..	684	299
瑞典	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	40,963	125,951	54,349
瑞士	Sweden	4,840	186,701	119,287
叙利亞	Switzerland	566	7,186	17,153
泰國	Syria	82	54	..
美國	Thailand (Siam)	4,907	925,770	162,911
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. of America	358,748	2,051,522	982,086
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	..	958	..
巨港	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	33	..
其他各國	Yugoslavia	..	9	..
	Kwantung Leased Territory	..	242	29
	Other Countries	..	530	..
江門	Kongmoon	1,604,006	336,247	1,085
澳洲	Australia	131,936	18,364	..
比國	Belgium	39,710	660	..
英屬印度	British India	1,044	61	..
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	3,750	305	..
緬甸	Burma	8,251	23	640

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
江門(續)	Kongmoon—continued.			
坎拿大	Canada	83,776	6,266	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	556	..	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	753	96	..
丹國	Denmark	600	..	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	2,988	49	..
芬蘭	Finland	16	..	..
臺灣	Formosa	28	..	..
法國	France	1,546	1,311	..
安南	French Indo-China	129,031	26,718	..
德國	Germany	104,743	30,675	..
英國	Great Britain	61,662	22,183	12
香港	Hongkong	158,508	33,819	354
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	38	..	..
義國	Italy	3,203	..	..
日本	Japan	6,070	..	..
朝鮮	Korea	22	..	..
澳門	Macao	40,435	31,256	..
和國	Netherlands	11,172	12,276	..
屬印度	Netherlands India	143,971	9,759	..
挪威	Norway	1,221	..	..
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	13	..	..
秘魯	Peru	123	..	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	983	197	..
波蘭	Poland	66	..	..
葡國	Portugal	708	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	33,607	10,141	..
瑞典	Sweden	13,468	2,959	..
瑞士	Switzerland	25,214	..	..
敘利亞	Syria	27	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	278,734	8,943	..
美國	U.S. of America	315,967	120,122	79
屬太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	59	..	..
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	6	64	..
其他各國	Other Countries	1	..	..
三水	Samshui	170,608	..	..
澳洲	Australia	1,538	..	..
比國	Belgium	2,635	..	..
英屬印度	British India	1,306	..	..
坎拿大	Canada	3,519	..	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	86	..	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	22	..	..
法國	France	54	..	..
安南	French Indo-China	45,808	..	..
德國	Germany	26,077	..	..
英國	Great Britain	5,035	..	..
香港	Hongkong	56,967	..	..
日本	Japan	31	..	..
和國	Netherlands	39	..	..
屬印度	Netherlands India	1,067	..	..
挪威	Norway	9	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	7,756	..	..
瑞典	Sweden	178	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	10,201	..	..



## 進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表

## Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
三水(續)	Samshui—continued.			
美國.....	U.S. of America.....	7,484	..	..
閩東租借地.....	Kwantung Leased Territory.....	602	..	..
其他各國.....	Other Countries.....	194	..	..
梧州.....	Wuchow.....	2,513,293	81,968	1,559,776
亞拉伯.....	Arabia.....	..	..	307
阿根廷.....	Argentina.....	..	..	6,490
澳洲.....	Australia.....	28,184	222	5,061
比利時.....	Belgium.....	102,101	641	33,454
英屬印度.....	British India.....	1,030	..	4,262
坎拿大.....	Canada.....	18,839	849	13,352
錫蘭.....	Ceylon.....	45	..	..
捷克斯拉夫.....	Czechoslovakia.....	15,613	..	300
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內).....	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).....	110	..	34
愛爾蘭自由邦.....	Eire.....	..	..	12
埃沙尼亞.....	Esthonia.....	674	..	54
芬蘭.....	Finland.....	7,427	70	11,494
法國.....	France.....	5,685	2	1,136
安南.....	French Indo-China.....	43,038	1,659	3,198
德國.....	Germany.....	903,832	6,466	109,676
英國.....	Great Britain.....	235,793	10,693	103,829
香港.....	Hongkong.....	327,444	7,070	91,961
匈牙利.....	Hungary.....	35	..	..
義國.....	Italy.....	2,070	..	1,050
日本.....	Japan.....	531	..	..
拉脫維亞.....	Latvia.....	154	..	..
澳門.....	Macao.....	438	178	2,406
和國.....	Netherlands.....	16,102	217	1,825
和屬印度.....	Netherlands India.....	283,147	1,804	312,527
和屬西印度.....	Netherlands West Indies.....	4	..	..
挪威.....	Norway.....	34,610	805	4,199
巴勒斯坦.....	Palestine.....	..	367	..
菲律賓.....	Philippine Islands.....	789	281	3,492
波蘭.....	Poland.....	103	..	679
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞.....	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia.....	65	..	..
新嘉坡等處.....	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.....	30,718	2,203	42,188
瑞典.....	Sweden.....	33,053	925	17,660
瑞士.....	Switzerland.....	15,864	11,493	6,097
泰國.....	Thailand (Siam).....	22,882	..	..
美國.....	U.S. of America.....	381,159	36,023	783,033
蘇聯亞洲各路.....	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes.....	1,539	..	..
其他各國.....	Other Countries.....	215	..	..
南甯.....	Nanning.....	12,213	12,972	135
澳洲.....	Australia.....	5	..	..
比利時.....	Belgium.....	2	30	..
英屬印度.....	British India.....	2	..	..
錫蘭.....	Ceylon.....	2	..	..
愛爾蘭自由邦.....	Eire.....	5	..	..
法國.....	France.....	..	137	..
安南.....	French Indo-China.....	320	155	..
德國.....	Germany.....	249	2,735	..

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
南甯(續)	Nanning—continued.			
英國	Great Britain	407	754	..
香港	Hongkong	10,927	2,534	135
日本	Japan	200	..	..
和國	Netherlands	4	..	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	2	36	..
瑞威	Norway	..	352	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	6	..
瑞典	Sweden	..	387	..
瑞士	Switzerland	15	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	73	5,762	..
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	84	..
雷州	Luichow	1,621,196	6,136,088	30,709,805
亞丁, 丕林, 等	Aden, Perim, etc.	14	..	..
阿爾及耳	Algeria	..	38	..
阿拉伯	Arabia	..	423	2,462
阿根廷	Argentina	311	1,214	5,568
澳洲	Australia	34,177	47,018	107,615
澳洲	Belgium	3,203	34,148	224,019
巴西	Brazil	..	..	441
英屬印度	British India	15,614	342,597	557,505
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	..	14	19
緬甸	Burma	21	18	136
坎拿大	Canada	4,380	18,374	26,893
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	..	10	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	169	339	44
智利	Chile	60	141	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	339	2,913	1,075
丹國	Denmark	9	73	63
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	10	..	1,058
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	..	66	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	1,982	38,537
臺灣	Formosa	43	..	67
法國	France	7,274	22,422	22,017
安南	French Indo-China	5,104	50,170	897,940
德國	Germany	190,730	549,786	429,368
英國	Great Britain	86,816	366,043	1,059,464
香港	Hongkong	218,238	2,508,069	18,377,300
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	5	583	..
義國	Italy	1,320	5,971	697
日本	Japan	53,679	95,741	767
朝鮮	Korea	45	..	..
澳門	Macao	4,159	28,568	1,245,319
墨國	Mexico	..	99	..
和國	Netherlands	958	7,542	29,843
和屬印度	Netherlands India	111,077	118,006	1,584,685
瑞威	Norway	7,551	71,563	138,442
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	61	524	5,199
葡國	Portugal	5	106	969
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	..	10	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	89	..
日國	Spain	37	126	998
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	5,190	426,419	1,367,704
瑞典	Sweden	43	5,687	28,950



進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
雷州(續)	Luichow—continued.			
瑞士	Switzerland	285	39,318	82,907
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	117	82,082	783,842
突尼斯	Tunis	8	..	..
土耳其	Turkey	..	10	..
美國	U.S. of America	838,593	1,183,903	3,097,011
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	9	53
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	3	91	..
委瑞瑞	Venezuela	..	8	..
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	25,034	120,248	590,252
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	6,481	3,451	552
其他各國	Other Countries	33	76	24
瓊州	Kiungchow	1,572,694	542,610	223,789
亞拉伯	Arabia	265	15	16
阿根廷	Argentina	..	521	592
澳洲	Australia	101,952	5,624	4,822
比利時	Belgium	29,671	6,128	961
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	88	10	..
英屬印度	British India	1,391	1,196	608
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	42,348	6,251	1,103
緬甸	Burma	4	..	..
坎拿大	Canada	15,327	416	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	17,187	1,048	514
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	2,360	43	755
埃及及附屬(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	10,204	2,302	29
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	11	..	..
芬蘭	Finland	463	62	169
臺灣	Formosa	..	198	..
法國	France	3,798	3,445	922
安南	French Indo-China	43,300	423	2
德國	Germany	75,205	22,699	11,568
英國	Great Britain	85,736	9,931	3,179
香港	Hongkong	229,124	136,319	134,355
匈牙利	Hungary	27	..	..
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	328	..	..
義大利	Italy	2,891	385	220
日本	Japan	2,002	9,011	863
拉脫維亞	Latvia	..	..	59
澳門	Macao	6,321	693	..
墨西哥	Mexico	1,004	1,576	196
荷蘭	Netherlands	23,883	10,355	1,101
和屬印度	Netherlands India	274,497	63,334	36,174
紐西蘭	New Zealand	8	..	30
挪威	Norway	32,830	4,208	7,644
菲律賓羣島	Philippine Islands	43	9	..
波蘭	Poland	..	160	94
葡萄牙	Portugal	300	..	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	125	32	370
西班牙	Spain	41	9	3
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	30,527	9,254	3,391
瑞典	Sweden	8,160	371	718
瑞士	Switzerland	8,762	2,807	..
敘利亞	Syria	201	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	45,124	86,328	11

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
瓊州(續)	<b>Kiungchow—continued.</b>			
土耳其	Turkey	4	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	477,182	156,918	13,320
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	484	..
其他各國	Other Countries	..	45	..
北海	<b>Pakhoi</b>	<b>338,278</b>	<b>886,657</b>	<b>36,313</b>
亞拉伯	Arabia	..	133	..
阿根廷	Argentina	307	4,750	..
澳洲	Australia	43,931	2,342	..
比利時	Belgium	38,224	15,323	..
英屬印度	British India	377	471	..
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	..	467	..
緬甸	Burma	..	4	..
加拿大	Canada	1,400	5,154	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	314	3,801	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	13,607	..
法國	France	928	1,744	..
安南	French Indo-China	53,019	58,050	4,717
德國	Germany	25,769	169,387	72
英國	Great Britain	8,047	48,541	32
香港	Hongkong	51,670	149,421	7,963
匈牙利	Hungary	..	1,660	..
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	..	5	..
義國	Italy	320	295	..
澳門	Macao	..	357	..
墨國	Mexico	91	191	..
和國	Netherlands	1,713	1,760	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	20,244	131,091	..
挪威	Norway	453	9,224	..
秘魯	Peru	41	..	..
菲律賓羣島	Philippine Islands	6	..	..
波蘭	Poland	..	8,360	..
葡國	Portugal	20	..	..
日國	Spain	18	11	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	5,107	8,755	..
瑞典	Sweden	509	6,329	..
瑞士	Switzerland	1,885	10,093	17
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	1,527	..
美國	U.S. of America	83,637	233,548	23,512
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	248	..	..
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	256	..
龍州	<b>Lungchow</b>	<b>115,037</b>	<b>14,637,535</b>	<b>1,512,545</b>
亞拉伯	Arabia	..	49	457
阿根廷	Argentina	..	20,840	..
澳洲	Australia	..	3,076	4,120
比利時	Belgium	..	26,252	1,516
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	..	1,304	..
英屬印度	British India	..	14,804	7,947
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	..	833	..
加拿大	Canada	..	32,161	5,182
錫蘭	Ceylon	..	52	..

進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
龍州(續)	Lungchow—continued.			
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	..	4,460	26
丹國	Denmark	..	869	..
埃沙尼亞	Estonia	..	106	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	419	..
臺灣	Formosa	..	102	..
法國	France	14,338	227,888	106,422
安南	French Indo-China	28,485	132,431	423,958
德國	Germany	15,755	2,105,963	23,880
英國	Great Britain	358	437,710	51,267
香港	Hongkong	108	312,025	43,133
義國	Italy	..	4,129	46
日本	Japan	..	86	..
澳門	Macao	..	..	2,661
墨西哥	Mexico	..	14	..
和國	Netherlands	..	4,499	1,289
和屬印度	Netherlands India	47,449	4,186,989	219,275
紐西蘭	New Zealand	..	548	..
挪威	Norway	..	3,458	1,329
秘魯	Peru	..	30	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	..	2,119	46
南非非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	694	..
日南非洲	Spain	..	..	28
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	20,185	5,771
瑞典	Sweden	..	10,017	716
瑞士	Switzerland	5	14,200	3,535
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	1,263	..
美國	U.S. of America	8,539	7,067,106	609,941
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	214	..
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	..	640	..
蒙自	Mengtsz.	4,985,688	8,870,783	7,763,378
亞丁、丕林、等	Aden, Perim, etc.	..	1,030	..
阿爾及耳	Algeria	178	134	30
亞拉伯	Arabia	..	220	..
阿根廷	Argentina	883	24,161	7,544
澳洲	Australia	24,912	47,738	42,828
比屬剛果、路安達及烏隆提	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	..	167	..
比國	Belgium	63,022	242,326	152,019
巴西	Brazil	..	68	..
英屬中美洲	British Central America	..	102	..
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	..	1,309	..
英屬印度	British India	51,924	67,071	12,087
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	..	12	3
緬甸	Burma	283,053	51,754	70,989
坎拿大	Canada	20,211	56,053	14,666
錫蘭	Ceylon	624	564	677
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	9,429	128,154	57,859
丹國	Denmark	1,407	2,254	933
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	8	..	265
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	29	2	14
埃沙尼亞	Estonia	..	1,496	64
芬蘭	Finland	1,345	11,321	30,084

進口  
IMPORTS.進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表  
Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
蒙自(續)	Mengtsz—continued.			
臺灣	Formosa	..	11	..
法國	France	781,194	729,530	786,181
法屬東非洲	French East Africa	..	3	..
安南	French Indo-China	490,447	889,881	1,561,944
德國	Germany	1,070,458	1,568,324	450,250
英國	Great Britain	263,557	798,529	941,728
希臘	Greece	..	132	..
香港	Hongkong	239,951	953,817	578,750
牙利	Hungary	..	..	52
義國	Italy	9,333	18,017	25,800
日本	Japan	790	1,477	..
朝鮮	Korea	418	..	..
拉脫維亞	Latvia	960	1,565	..
澳門	Macao	161	414	110
和國	Netherlands	15,013	25,871	43,741
和屬印度	Netherlands India	760,890	1,086,604	447,236
和屬絲綸	New Zealand	..	119	34
紐威	Norway	35,581	27,136	72,125
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	2,274	1,862	1,157
波蘭	Poland	4,941	6,590	2,886
葡萄牙	Portugal	193	259	68
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	302	559	1,911
日國	Spain	252	71	49
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	49,514	65,942	35,246
瑞典	Sweden	23,267	108,282	39,637
瑞士	Switzerland	28,487	51,576	130,377
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	771	1,277	1,165
美國屬太平洋各地	U.S. of America	747,827	1,893,349	2,218,405
美屬亞洲各路	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	1,900	..	..
蘇聯	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	50	4	25
巨哥斯拉夫	Yugoslavia	..	3,778	34,399
其他各國	Other Countries	..	..	40
思茅	Szema0	136,364	141,965	602,982
比國	Belgium	11	..	419
英屬印度	British India	3,631	2,727	4,238
緬甸	Burma	85,782	80,767	462,577
錫蘭	Ceylon	341	..	..
法國	France	23	4	..
安南	French Indo-China	2,551	7,993	25,645
德國	Germany	21,299	27,663	56,379
英國	Great Britain	5,761	3,572	12,873
香港	Hongkong	894	4,449	13,678
義國	Italy	..	..	604
日本	Japan	5,759	967	31
和國	Netherlands	19	42	1,632
和屬印度	Netherlands India	..	115	455
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	5	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	174	..	60
瑞典	Sweden	74	..	128
瑞士	Switzerland	..	53	14
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	4,592	5,786	15,290
美國	U.S. of America	5,448	7,827	8,959

## 進口貨值輸入口岸及來源地名表

## Value of Foreign Imports by Ports of Entry and Countries of Origin.

輸入口岸及來源地名 PORTS OF ENTRY AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.	金單位 G.U.
騰越	Tengyueh	893,063	1,520,153	2,884,434
澳洲	Australia	502	135	234
比利時	Belgium	4,557	5,508	3,122
英屬中美洲	British Central America	..	..	1
英屬印度	British India	231,850	737,222	1,520,641
緬甸	Burma	584,355	620,908	354,436
坎拿大	Canada	..	3	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	..	46	13
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	812	227	162
丹國	Denmark	56	21	32,861
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	..	5	..
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	..	..	2
法國	France	113	291	738
安南	French Indo-China	..	..	102
德國	Germany	13,209	13,766	48,291
英國	Great Britain	17,633	21,991	44,441
香港	Hongkong	3,252	4,737	10,236
義國	Italy	543	980	12,186
日本	Japan	479	108	223
朝鮮	Korea	5	..	31
澳門	Macao	..	1	222
和國	Netherlands	306	909	1,704
和屬印度	Netherlands India	15,485	6,993	107,935
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	..	4	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	..	..	3
挪威	Norway	5,562	6,320	4,586
葡國	Portugal	..	23	3
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	..	..	6
日國	Spain	7	16	1
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	573	546	17,705
瑞典	Sweden	9,714	19,113	21,085
瑞士	Switzerland	3	31	2,168
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	3	..
土耳其	Turkey	..	12	..
美國	U.S. of America	4,047	80,234	701,289
其他各國	Other Countries	..	..	7
總數	GRAND TOTAL	388,739,106	542,594,977	755,214,123



此  
页  
空  
白



出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表  
 VALUE OF EXPORTS ABROAD BY PORTS OF FINAL  
 SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.

(所列貨值以國幣為單位 Values given in Standard Dollars.)

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
秦王島	Chinwangtao	28,725,380	36,408,581	48,526,824
阿爾及耳	Algeria	44,105	189,429	..
澳洲	Australia	..	12,529	..
比利時	Belgium	15,866	14,327	..
英屬印度	British India	9,741	5,919	..
緬甸	Burma	..	8,001	..
加拿大	Canada	..	9,741	..
哥倫比亞	Colombia	..	5,480	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	..	21,611	..
丹國	Denmark	5,153	24,875	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	..	63,584	..
芬蘭	Finland	9,912	19,872	..
法國	France	309,151	508,317	..
安南	French Indo-China	16,275	7,658	..
德國	Germany	164,548	262,620	..
英國	Great Britain	203,753	85,005	..
香港	Hongkong	952,806	336,637	332,327
日本	Japan	11,307,085	13,290,066	21,663,584
朝鮮	Korea	1,117,509	1,569,170	1,944,602
和國	Netherlands	569,193	649,209	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	4,733	18,931	84,577
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	10,089	5,335	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	45,929	3,880	27,642
葡國	Portugal	56,195	129,532	..
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	..	3,024	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	8,928	2,481	..
瑞典	Sweden	13,880	10,703	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	15,885	..
美國	U.S. of America	..	3,130	..
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	..	35,560
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	13,796,080	19,103,887	24,438,532
其他各國	Other Countries	64,449	27,743	..
天津	Tientsin	176,060,947	95,594,326	156,022,279
亞丁、不林、等	Aden, Perim, etc.	494	395	..
阿爾及耳	Algeria	19,242	6,254	..
阿根廷	Argentina	52,486	26,361	39,806
澳洲	Australia	1,156,015	1,364,905	1,165,931
比利時	Belgium	580,936	634,568	125,296
巴西	Brazil	1,289	14,247	25,754
英屬中美洲	British Central America	720	415	416
英屬印度	British India	142,794	291,950	458,603
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	1,577	2,063	1,940
緬甸	Burma	1,657	5,461	2,001
加拿大	Canada	1,062,469	1,497,410	3,459,515
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	126,907	34,681	6,086
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	241,359	118,762	349,399

出口  
EXPORTS.

出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 \$	國幣 \$	國幣 \$
天津(續)	Tientsin—continued.			
錫蘭	Ceylon	..	2,313	1,913
智利	Chile	3,042	4,502	18,847
古巴	Cuba	34,768	43,967	23,880
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	29,223	12,415	..
丹國	Denmark	316,636	193,688	10,756
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	10,694	48,646	35,303
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	..	1,021	..
芬蘭	Finland	1,197	1,299	..
臺灣	Formosa	92,541	54,616	506,120
法國	France	2,557,954	1,994,579	193,647
安南	French Indo-China	24,075	7,762	27,675
法屬印度	French Possessions in India	..	1,960	..
法屬西非洲	French West Africa	..	..	2,100
德國	Germany	18,671,650	14,768,138	2,486,623
英國	Great Britain	11,738,520	11,362,748	17,440,299
希臘	Greece	410	..	..
香港	Hongkong	5,722,655	6,922,328	12,897,945
義國	Italy	113,731	56,960	29,114
日本	Japan	78,210,785	11,436,456	20,001,977
朝鮮	Korea	4,893,874	550,502	2,353,061
澳門	Macao	1,133	40,396	..
墨國	Mexico	27,611	97,813	84,370
摩羅哥	Morocco	4,245	2,856	..
和國	Netherlands	1,966,794	1,524,869	83,045
和屬印度	Netherlands India	24,603	34,660	76,864
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	1,108	..	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	229,001	241,123	353,424
挪威	Norway	48,981	62,125	1,884
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	3,204	..	61
秘魯	Peru	232	..	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	59,769	55,978	156,195
波蘭	Poland	35,942	28	..
葡國	Portugal	23,534	1,341	24,167
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	25,568	14,516	16,940
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	383,706	431,809	267,709
日國	Spain	47	4,199	20,250
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	110,956	123,615	21,325
瑞典	Sweden	226,487	279,810	34,552
瑞士	Switzerland	68,990	30,387	17,742
叙利亞	Syria	3,000	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	69,790	19,032	47,234
美屬拉斐	Uruguay	315	..	..
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. of America	31,257,541	34,082,315	70,141,090
美屬哥斯拉夫	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	123,812	107,892	82,017
巨港	Yugoslavia	5,125	28,500	964
州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	80,455	..	..
廣東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	15,035,377	6,929,963	23,018,439
其他各國	Other Countries	433,921	19,727	..
龍口	Lungkow	1,774,195	470,677	971,762
香港	Hongkong	1,631,770	77,605	..
日本	Japan	..	2,820	33,198
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	3,190	..	..
廣東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	139,235	387,830	938,564
其他各國	Other Countries	..	2,422	..



出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表  
Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. S	國幣 St. \$
烟台	Chefoo	15,166,686	10,780,067	14,908,670
亞丁, 不林, 等	Aden, Perim, etc.	378	..	..
阿爾及耳	Algeria	299,936	193,377	..
阿根廷	Argentina	12,080	4,338	20,929
澳洲	Australia	786,387	206,553	77,270
比利時	Belgium	66,294	57,254	9,672
巴西	Brazil	8,002	28,872	12,795
英屬中非洲	British Central America	7,136	15,483	2,026
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	8,192	903	..
英屬圭亞那及法克蘭島	British Guiana and Falkland Islands	986	992	..
英屬印度	British India	152,632	17,364	399
英屬西非洲	British West Africa	6,292	185	..
緬甸	Burma	38,912	6,505	..
坎拿大	Canada	252,518	485,518	1,270,302
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	1,336	2,795	1,320
美屬中非洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	..	1,524	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	21,147	13,287	..
古巴	Cuba	1,954	4,026	857
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	84,645	60,774	16,215
但澤	Danzig	910	..	..
丹國	Denmark	121,493	200,925	671,285
厄瓜多爾	Ecuador	..	1,350	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	166,804	659,753	5,038
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	514	415	..
埃尼亞	Esthonia	267	1,245	..
芬蘭	Finland	9,087	..	..
臺灣	Formosa	..	225	..
法國	France	494,864	482,418	9,625
安南	French Indo-China	3,095	..	86
法屬西非洲	French West Africa	982	545	..
德國	Germany	572,721	670,204	237,548
英國	Great Britain	2,084,575	988,986	388,185
香港	Hongkong	4,203,646	233,470	635,565
匈牙利	Hungary	..	821	96
義大利	Italy	65,473	..	..
日本	Japan	36,995	146,563	291,336
朝鮮	Korea	18,906	80,240	397,522
澳門	Macao	700	..	..
馬耳他	Malta	29,941	13,716	..
墨西哥	Mexico	211	1,108	138
摩洛哥	Morocco	54,864	96,478	608
荷蘭	Netherlands	1,004,239	1,036,594	799,361
和屬印度	Netherlands India	198,009	61,270	10,492
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	..	660	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	62,344	34,150	6,436
挪威	Norway	71,935	43,834	21,256
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	12,445	3,318	..
秘魯	Peru	..	4,650	13,500
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	62,381	104,412	30,233
葡國	Portugal	15,398	4,047	219
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	1,618	4,410	675
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	5,080	..	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	68,146	70,105	33,514
日屬西非洲	Spanish West Africa	208	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	111,819	23,055	923

出口  
EXPORTS.

出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

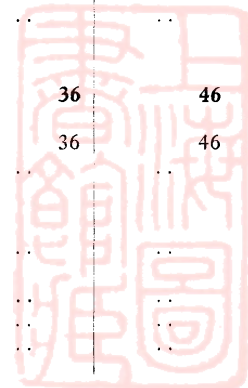
Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. S	國幣 St. S	國幣 St. S
烟台(續)	<b>Chefoo—continued.</b>			
瑞典	Sweden	89,975	97,549	24,328
瑞士	Switzerland	18,524	18,771	533,711
叙利亞	Syria	437	..	..
泰尼	Thailand (Siam)	9,384	5,364	7,719
突尼斯	Tunis	38,733	..	..
烏拉圭	Uruguay	345	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	1,331,412	2,734,071	5,951,075
美屬太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	10,343	8,641	42
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	98	..	..
委內瑞拉	Venezuela	3,311	3,645	650
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	1,914	..	..
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	2,387,392	1,830,075	3,425,719
其他各國	Other Countries	46,321	13,234	..
威海衛	<b>Weihaiwei</b>	<b>1,354,047</b>	<b>1,587,027</b>	<b>5,219,039</b>
阿爾及耳	Algeria	34,008	30,837	..
比國	Belgium	1,260	64,008	..
加拿大	Canada	18,563	243,113	118,818
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	2,972	6,503	..
丹國	Denmark	..	43,079	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	19,139	110,351	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	2,438	..
法國	France	128,176	19,547	..
德國	Germany	91,266	580,313	534,107
英國	Great Britain	187,961	49,782	..
香港	Hongkong	288,576	6,868	706
義國	Italy	47,455	..	..
日本	Japan	825	516	1,437
朝鮮	Korea	479	1,637	9,522
馬耳他	Malta	1,270	..	..
摩洛哥	Morocco	29,048	120,575	..
和國	Netherlands	353,675	193,733	701,729
挪威	Norway	1,661	3,276	..
巴勒斯登	Palestine	..	17,069	..
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	16,916	..	..
瑞典	Sweden	..	1,306	..
瑞士	Switzerland	..	..	2,577,141
美國	U.S. of America	..	12,472	50
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	130,797	79,604	1,275,529
膠州	<b>Tsingtao</b>	<b>31,445,468</b>	<b>56,010,087</b>	<b>101,830,127</b>
阿爾及耳	Algeria	..	12,954	..
澳洲	Australia	..	8,000	420
比國	Belgium	..	40,905	..
英屬印度	British India	480	51,525	12,436
布加利亞	Bulgaria	..	..	1,256,460
緬甸	Burma	7,630	..	30,598
加拿大	Canada	400,361	2,876,289	5,530,026
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	..	1,043	885
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	..	6,198	6,271
智利	Chile	..	696,875	1,910,741
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	..	9,980	..

## 出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

## Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
膠州(續)	Tsingtao—continued.			
丹國	Denmark	352,396	300,571	86,502
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	258,618	1,116,947	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	8,008	..
芬蘭	Formosa	..	441,070	3,112,477
法國	France	47,851	661,681	..
德國	Germany	5,067,677	6,184,901	737,018
英國	Great Britain	3,031,355	9,056,505	22,992,615
香港	Hongkong	172,800	10,554	1,658,107
義國	Italy	1,826	60	1,081,912
日本	Japan	12,284,182	19,135,145	28,770,612
朝鮮	Korea	154,902	1,810,833	3,364,967
澳門	Macao	..	125	10
墨國	Mexico	..	2,775	832
摩洛哥	Morocco	..	108,671	..
荷蘭	Netherlands	1,455,416	2,178,832	43,606
和屬印度	Netherlands India	..	1,030	513
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	..	10,256	48,449
紐西蘭	New Zealand	204	20,047	20,802
挪威	Norway	31,275	2,950	..
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	192,023	87,376	..
秘魯	Peru	..	8,617	27,353
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	..	..	20
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	..	..	5,535
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	14,497	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	18,288	..	32,245
瑞典	Sweden	6,503	6,766	10,058
瑞士	Switzerland	1,350	..	..
敘利亞	Syria	91,440	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	2,180	..
美國	U.S. of America	2,045,013	4,585,138	23,937,065
美國太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	..	15,425	99,000
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	5,809,381	6,549,855	7,052,592
重慶	Chungking	203,131	373,379	519,182
坎拿大	Canada	13	..	..
法國	France	57	..	..
安南	French Indo-China	..	58	..
香港	Hongkong	203,048	373,168	519,182
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	153	..
美國	U.S. of America	13	..	..
宜昌	Ichang	45,549	36	46
香港	Hongkong	45,534	36	46
義國	Italy	15	..	..
長沙	Changsha	5,105	..	..
德國	Germany	15	..	..
香港	Hongkong	5,080	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	10	..	..



出口  
EXPORTS.

出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
漢口.....	Hankow.....	371,475	21,217	..
法國.....	France.....	289	..	..
安南.....	French Indo-China.....	693	..	..
英國.....	Great Britain.....	48,078	..	..
香港.....	Hongkong.....	318,954	21,217	..
新嘉坡等處.....	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.....	1,461	..	..
美國.....	U.S. of America.....	2,000	..	..
九江.....	Kiukiang.....	1,720	..	..
香港.....	Hongkong.....	1,720	..	..
上海.....	Shanghai.....	223,038,838	594,693,333	1,372,810,477
亞丁, 丕林, 等.....	Aden, Perim, etc.....	420,519	622,997	768,372
阿爾及耳.....	Algeria.....	1,390,115	1,316,086	2,655,819
亞拉伯.....	Arabia.....	81,982	107,093	956,617
阿根廷.....	Argentina.....	143,840	126,269	849,576
澳洲.....	Australia.....	1,416,276	4,664,801	13,460,200
比屬剛果, 路安達及烏隆提	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	711	9,511	112,446
比屬巴西.....	Belgium.....	1,350,756	2,378,336	610,397
英屬中東非洲.....	Brazil.....	8,196	86,531	643,863
英屬圭亞那及法克蘭島	British Central America.....	122,766	275,183	170,534
英屬印度.....	British East Africa.....	95,236	154,120	191,383
英屬北婆羅洲.....	British Guiana and Falkland Islands.....	8,029	20,516	44,670
英屬西非.....	British India.....	16,092,893	30,305,967	87,606,479
布加利亞.....	British North Borneo.....	1,341	13,818	102,151
緬甸.....	British West Africa.....	951,134	1,064,226	442,391
坎拿大.....	Bulgaria.....	497,304	8,191	..
中美洲各共和國.....	Burma.....	1,310,149	1,852,668	10,322,616
美屬中美洲.....	Canada.....	366,510	4,124,406	14,171,196
錫蘭.....	Central America: Republics of.....	511,478	1,716,107	3,868,861
智利.....	Central America: U.S. Territories.....	450,128	1,228,634	2,357,136
哥倫比亞.....	Ceylon.....	602	1,323,076	4,269,448
古巴.....	Chile.....	8,921	23,234	94,825
捷克斯拉夫.....	Colombia.....	180,919	31	85
但澤.....	Cuba.....	5,642	23,842	181,350
丹國.....	Czechoslovakia.....	589,882	200	..
厄瓜多爾.....	Danzig.....	1,949,431	1,812,003	1,843,970
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內).....	Denmark.....	827	463	64
愛爾蘭自由邦.....	Ecuador.....	60	3,363,007	2,945,154
埃沙尼亞.....	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).....	485	463	7,554
芬蘭.....	Eire.....	79,129	10,693	..
臺灣.....	Esthonia.....	5,835,520	..	..
法國.....	Finland.....	28,911,799	..	..
法屬東非洲.....	Formosa.....	31,142	125,055	103,225
法屬南非洲.....	France.....	2,551,873	14,903,279	9,981,880
法屬印度.....	French East Africa.....	70,644	188,047	237,017
法屬西非洲.....	French Indo-China.....	425,316	305,303	508,371
德國.....	French Possessions in India.....	23,146,942	22,417,573	103,383
布羅陀.....	Germany.....	99,000	48,050	925,389
	Gibraltar.....	..	..	..

## 出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

## Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
上海(續)	Shanghai—continued.			
英國	Great Britain	26,798,695	66,106,773	154,499,758
希臘	Greece	..	9,824	1,789
香港	Hongkong	39,343,328	92,963,093	209,452,181
匈牙利	Hungary	..	219	205
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	..	44	68,706
義國	Italy	768,253	2,235,877	5,523,188
日本	Japan	14,702,626	22,597,926	55,536,535
朝鮮	Korea	687,216	1,585,906	4,425,818
澳門	Macao	10,991	216,376	381,472
馬耳他	Malta	243,649	258,830	156
墨國	Mexico	116,131	286,745	1,031,525
摩羅哥	Morocco	7,460,030	7,281,036	13,686,149
和國	Netherlands	1,807,131	5,083,486	1,041,332
和屬印度	Netherlands India	5,906,027	17,155,961	47,762,269
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	188,392	917,082	1,172,910
和紐絲綸	New Zealand	268,230	383,879	743,867
瑞威	Norway	248,244	828,933	475,973
巴勒斯登	Palestine	26,527	20,060	60,873
秘魯	Peru	10,574	26,513	567,875
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	5,995,891	15,039,400	31,657,178
波蘭	Poland	7,796	10,438	..
葡國	Portugal	13,435	6,173	250,045
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	58,823	333,292	1,180,317
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	..	8,216	43,565
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	1,204,970	2,578,112	12,128,832
南日新嘉坡等處	Spain	32,982	63,615	160,628
瑞典	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	7,782,111	25,798,139	60,312,224
瑞士	Sweden	211,115	696,460	247,465
叙利亞	Switzerland	45,933	583,122	839,447
黎國	Syria	351,834	465,476	2,245,361
的黎波里	Thailand (Siam)	1,741,738	9,086,627	42,725,163
突尼斯	Tripoli	95,596	369,770	..
土耳其	Tunis	447,208	379,516	763,943
烏拉圭	Turkey	84,457	41,424	210
美國	Uruguay	6,365	6,225	22,797
美國屬太平洋各地	U.S. of America	34,779,414	176,796,604	449,223,300
美國屬亞細亞各島	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	383,225	808,692	1,728,225
蘇聯黑海各口	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	547,171	5,159	847
委內瑞拉	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Black Sea Ports	3,294	13,892	811
巨港	Venezuela	..	1,721	324,849
關東	Yugoslavia	..	9,113	..
其他各國	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	24,289	485,116	1,474,034
	Kwantung Leased Territory	4,208,177	13,669,812	44,917,427
	Other Countries	66,329	112,021	71,306
甯波	Ningpo	4,767,845	9,816,332	46,024,291
香港	Hongkong	4,766,792	9,815,832	46,024,291
澳門	Macao	..	50	..
美國	U.S. of America	1,053	450	..
溫州	Wenchow	6,239,912	11,779,153	24,599,602
法國	France	20	..	..
德國	Germany	10	15	..

出口  
EXPORTS.

出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
溫州(續)	Wenchow—continued.			
英國	Great Britain	41,182	900	1,475,471
香港	Hongkong	6,172,180	11,631,869	23,124,116
義國	Italy	..	10	..
澳門	Macao	..	938	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	24,448	145,421	..
美國	U.S. of America	2,072	..	15
三都澳	Santuaao	51,242	3,753,366	1,777,713
香港	Hongkong	51,242	3,753,366	1,777,713
福州	Foochow	5,333,706	4,650,086	172,699
澳洲	Australia	16,863	..	..
巴西	Brazil	80	..	..
英屬印度	British India	390	..	..
緬甸	Burma	3,566	6,047	..
次拿大	Canada	15	..	..
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	2,791	311	319
但澤	Danzig	7,056	..	..
丹國	Denmark	4,465	..	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	17,644	..	..
法國	France	67,090	..	..
安南	French Indo-China	377	20	..
德國	Germany	33,048	18	..
英國	Great Britain	297,941	509	..
香港	Hongkong	4,731,763	4,207,500	172,050
義國	Italy	2,527	..	..
日本	Japan	16	..	..
摩洛哥	Morocco	1,436	..	..
荷蘭	Netherlands	2,277	..	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	123	..	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	3,075	..	..
挪威	Norway	22	..	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	668	31,255	..
南非洲聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	1,579	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	106,155	395,462	..
瑞士	Switzerland	..	480	..
叙利亞	Syria	420	..	..
土耳其	Turkey	600	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	25,442	5,804	..
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	4,164	..	..
其他各國	Other Countries	2,113	2,680	330
廈門	Amoy	3,198,980	3,472,540	11,303,724
緬甸	Burma	98,973	94,495	216,347
臺灣	Formosa	5,285	559,347	2,493,428
安南	French Indo-China	3,379	2,459	141
英國	Great Britain	137	53	..
香港	Hongkong	618,576	672,548	2,773,907
日本	Japan	2,650	11,369	3,953
澳門	Macao	..	96	..

## 出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

## Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
廈門(續)	Amoy—continued.			
和屬印度	Netherlands India	355,541	393,733	586,064
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	451,943	333,836	383,593
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	..	..	1,350
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	1,662,496	1,400,988	4,491,461
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	..	2,489	338,252
美國	U.S. of America	..	277	128
關東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	..	850	15,100
汕頭	Swatow	37,553,020	34,249,531	233,711
阿根廷	Argentina	669	..	..
澳洲	Australia	301,317	134,720	10
比國	Belgium	704	2,872	..
英屬中美洲	British Central America	425	..	..
英屬印度	British India	1,336	..	..
緬甸	Burma	45,075	44,403	679
坎拿大	Canada	613,997	976,435	6,727
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	8,494	8,475	1,500
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	..	4,950	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	4,378	3,308	..
古巴	Cuba	446	1,691	..
丹國	Denmark	..	4,638	..
芬蘭	Finland	..	115	..
法國	France	9,163	..	..
法屬東非洲	French East Africa	1,519	..	..
安南	French Indo-China	1,626,897	1,202,360	..
德國	Germany	33,132	117,574	..
英國	Great Britain	696,326	195,513	1,671
香港	Hongkong	9,403,157	17,463,392	4,362
伊朗(波斯)	Iran (Persia)	72	..	..
墨國	Mexico	1,819	..	..
和國	Netherlands	437	32,349	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	111,807	18,348	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	47,471	19,874	..
挪威	Norway	..	1,652	..
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	150	..	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	4,954	10,362	2,424
波蘭	Poland	..	364	..
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	23,442	..	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	9,373	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	7,006,937	5,607,591	6,006
瑞典	Sweden	..	7,198	6
瑞士	Switzerland	13,073	10,475	13,724
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	4,004,756	2,383,328	509
美國	U.S. of America	13,581,694	5,997,544	196,093
廣州	Canton	106,693,552	5,321,565	15,564,418
亞丁, 丕林, 等	Aden, Perim, etc.	38,077	..	..
亞拉伯	Arabia	2,048	..	..
阿根廷	Argentina	2,150	..	..
澳洲	Australia	216,797	..	..
比國	Belgium	492,142	895	..
巴西	Brazil	6,390	..	..

出口  
EXPORTS.

出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表  
Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

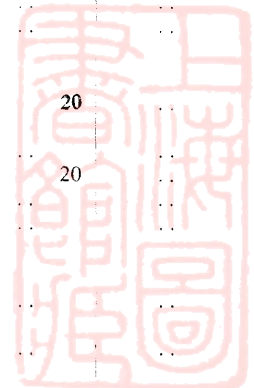
輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
廣州(續)	Canton—continued.			
英屬中東非洲	British Central America	3,848	..	..
英屬東非洲	British East Africa	3,829	..	..
英屬圭亞那及法克蘭島	British Guiana and Falkland Islands	1,581	..	..
英屬印度	British India	3,306,321	27,468	1,824,824
英屬西非洲	British West Africa	262	..	..
緬甸	Burma	488	..	..
坎拿大	Canada	16,975	9	..
中美洲各共和國	Central America: Republics of	5,480	..	..
美屬中美洲	Central America: U.S. Territories	190	..	..
錫蘭	Ceylon	2,048	..	..
智利	Chile	1,560	..	..
古巴	Cuba	792	..	..
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	25	..	..
但澤	Danzig	515	..	..
丹國	Denmark	249,880	..	..
埃及(英埃蘇丹在內)	Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	429,603	6,668	..
愛爾蘭自由邦	Eire	5,761	..	..
芬蘭	Finland	2,540	..	..
臺灣	Formosa	..	..	17,322
法國	France	4,467,162	59,842	..
法屬南印度	French Indo-China	4,132,315	91,353	53,558
法屬西非洲	French West Africa	26	..	..
德國	Germany	7,089,611	23,941	..
英國	Great Britain	4,079,021	36,615	..
香港	Hongkong	75,273,300	4,203,861	484,642
義國	Italy	266,755	..	..
日本	Japan	1,086	18	94,984
澳門	Macao	1,789,592	805,977	8,533,392
墨國	Mexico	395	..	..
和國	Netherlands	954,163	4,196	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	49,898	3,812	..
和屬西印度	Netherlands West Indies	4,553	..	..
紐西蘭	New Zealand	14,500	..	..
挪威	Norway	8,708	..	..
巴勒斯坦	Palestine	4,049	..	..
秘魯	Peru	5,028	..	..
菲律賓	Philippine Islands	61,660	2,662	..
波蘭	Poland	2,184	..	..
葡國	Portugal	1,164	..	..
葡屬東非洲	Portuguese East Africa	276	..	..
羅馬尼亞	Roumania	53	..	..
南非聯邦及羅得斯亞	South Africa, Union of, and Rhodesia	16,532	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	358,430	1,991	655
瑞典	Sweden	38,153	..	..
敘利亞	Syria	6,960	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	7,901	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	3,268,760	52,257	4,555,041
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	23	..	..
廣東租借地	Kwantung Leased Territory	213	..	..
其他各國	Other Countries	2,679	..	..
九龍	Kowloon	30,655,856	6,429,172	16,449,423
澳洲	Australia	3,366	..	..
比國	Belgium	38,552	..	..
英屬印度	British India	6,884	..	..



## 出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

## Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
九龍(續)	Kowloon--continued.			
捷克斯拉夫	Czechoslovakia	3,653	..	..
法國	France	153,048	..	..
德國	Germany	1,560,884	..	..
英國	Great Britain	350,261	..	..
香港	Hongkong	28,326,875	6,420,308	13,327,859
義國	Italy	1,321	..	..
日本	Japan	36	205	9,809
和國	Netherlands	56,504	..	..
瑞典	Sweden	1,890	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	149,998	705	3,111,755
哥斯拉夫	Yugoslavia	2,250	..	..
巨灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	7,954	..
其他各國	Other Countries	334	..	..
拱北	Lappa	7,036,864	20,072,607	10,985,794
德國	Germany	..	3,950	..
香港	Hongkong	12,200	797,454	231,855
澳門	Macao	7,024,664	19,265,843	10,710,562
葡國	Portugal	..	4,200	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	1,150	..
美國	U.S. of America	..	10	43,377
江門	Kongmoon	4,403,857	1,380,638	129
英屬印度	British India	6,715	..	..
古巴	Cuba	776	..	..
安南	French Indo-China	389	..	..
香港	Hongkong	3,829,434	157,541	129
澳門	Macao	502,918	1,220,657	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	13,407	..	..
葡國	Portugal	..	791	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	1,332	..	..
美國	U.S. of America	48,886	1,649	..
三水	Samshui	212,559	..	..
香港	Hongkong	153,994	..	..
澳門	Macao	58,565	..	..
梧州	Wuchow	21,724,285	20	..
英國	Great Britain	180	..	..
香港	Hongkong	21,486,938	20	..
澳門	Macao	235,158	..	..
葡國	Portugal	2,009	..	..
南甯	Nanning	1,857	..	..
香港	Hongkong	1,857	..	..



出口  
EXPORTS.

出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
雷州	Luichow	5,719,689	18,566,369	68,818,311
亞拉伯	Arabia	..	2,164	..
英屬印度	British India	..	214	..
臺灣	Formosa	..	..	320
法國	France	..	2,378	..
安南	French Indo-China	96,773	76,442	3,128
英國	Great Britain	..	..	75
香港	Hongkong	3,362,829	10,782,134	26,747,242
日本	Japan	341	67	105
澳門	Macao	..	120	2,002
和屬印度	Netherlands India	17	89	320
美國	U.S. of America	..	..	273,899
蘇聯亞洲各路	U.S.S.R. (Russia), Asiatic Routes	..	313	180
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	2,259,729	7,702,448	41,791,040
瓊州	Kiungchow	4,267,499	1,644,535	1,322,020
英屬北婆羅洲	British North Borneo	2,915	..	..
安南	French Indo-China	9,770	745	..
香港	Hongkong	3,719,710	1,435,908	1,322,020
和屬印度	Netherlands India	101	..	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	352,566	142,149	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	182,307	65,733	..
美國	U.S. of America	130	..	..
北海	Pakhoi	2,546,177	17,067,255	4,017
安南	French Indo-China	200,367	303,123	..
香港	Hongkong	2,345,810	16,737,439	3,458
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	26,693	559
龍州	Lungchow	425,234	57,602,267	11,966,943
安南	French Indo-China	425,234	46,443,511	9,968,557
德國	Germany	..	67,500	..
香港	Hongkong	..	10,845,256	1,997,486
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	..	246,000	..
蒙自	Mengtsz	40,718,090	34,925,798	60,289,816
澳洲	Australia	..	1,261	..
緬甸	Burma	11,210	..	3,148,140
法國	France	166,500	320	..
安南	French Indo-China	6,701,964	7,932,047	25,090,487
德國	Germany	8,903	..	..
英國	Great Britain	7,211,402	2,979,915	..
香港	Hongkong	26,242,829	22,229,115	23,815,551
日本	Japan	105	..	..
澳門	Macao	..	28	..
和國	Netherlands	..	38,464	..
和屬印度	Netherlands India	114	..	..

## 出口貨值輸出口岸及運銷地名表

## Value of Exports Abroad by Ports of Final Shipment and Declared Destination.

輸出口岸及運銷地名 PORTS OF FINAL SHIPMENT AND DECLARED DESTINATION.		二十七年 1938.	二十八年 1939.	二十九年 1940.
		國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$	國幣 St. \$
蒙自(續)	Mengtsz—continued.			
紐絲綸	New Zealand	..	159	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	144,099	..
美國	U.S. of America	359,375	1,600,390	8,235,638
美國太平洋各地	U.S. Pacific Territory and Possessions	784	..	..
廣州灣租借地	Kwangchowwan Leased Territory	14,904	..	..
思茅	Szemaao	227,637	376,655	982,564
緬甸	Burma	195,564	299,615	835,458
安南	French Indo-China	22,526	74,929	96,264
香港	Hongkong	5,850	..	..
泰國	Thailand (Siam)	3,697	2,111	50,842
騰越	Tengyueh	3,761,062	3,311,967	4,768,610
緬甸	Burma	3,761,004	3,311,636	4,569,119
香港	Hongkong	58	105	199,391
菲律賓濱島	Philippine Islands	..	226	..
新嘉坡等處	Straits Settlements and F.M.S.	..	..	100
總數	GRAND TOTAL	763,731,464	1,030,358,586	1,976,071,291



CHINA.

---

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

---

# The Trade of China, 1940

## INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

With Tables for Revenue, Value,  
Treasure, and Shipping.

---

*Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.*

---

上海图书馆藏书



A541 212 0015 89388

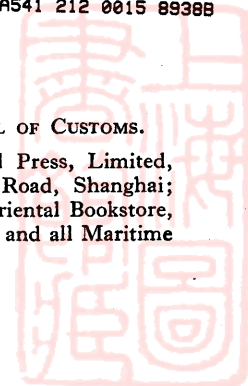
SHANGHAI :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

Sold by Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore; The Commercial Press, Limited, 211 Honan Road, Shanghai; The Chinese-American Publishing Company, 160 Nanking Road, Shanghai; The Uchiyama Bookstore, 11 Scott Road, Shanghai; The French Bookstore, Peiping; The Oriental Bookstore, Tientsin; P. S. King & Son, Limited, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.; and all Maritime Custom Houses throughout China.

1941.

[Price \$3]



CHINA.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

---

# The Trade of China, 1940

## INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

With Tables for Revenue, Value,  
Treasure, and Shipping.

---

*Published by Order of the Inspector General of Customs.*

---

SHANGHAI :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

Sold by Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore; The Commercial Press, Limited, 211 Honan Road, Shanghai; The Chinese-American Publishing Company, 160 Nanking Road, Shanghai; The Uchiyama Bookstore, 11 Scott Road, Shanghai; The French Bookstore, Peiping; The Oriental Bookstore, Tientsin; P. S. King & Son, Limited, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.; and all Maritime Custom Houses throughout China.

1941.

[ Price \$3 ]

