



# THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## BULLETIN

Welcome to the NEW Chamber





## IN THE FAR EAST & BEYOND

Once upon a time, long ago, over 100 years in fact, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was founded to finance the trade of firms on the Island of Hong Kong. Well, that was before The Hongkong Bank Group came into being. Now this vastly influential financial organisation not only plays its vital role in the Far East, but, with its many partners, extends its influence right around the world.

For big business or small, corporate or personal, you can't choose better than the best, so choose The Hongkong Bank Group.

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## THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP

AUGUST, 1969

THE HONG KONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE

# The Bulletin

*Chairman:*

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*Vice Chairman:*

G. M. B. SALMON

*Secretary:*

J. B. KITE

*Acting Secretary:*

R. T. GRIFFITHS

*Bulletin Editor:*

Miss B. CHIU

**COVER**

The Chamber's offices have been extended and re-decorated during recent months. Cover picture shows the reception area, and the article on P.4 together with the pictures on page 10 describe the new offices, and the way service to members has been improved.

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## New Offices . . . . . Better Service

For the last two months the Chamber's offices have seen more than usually hectic activity. Builders' coolies, electricians, plasterers, painters and carpenters have busily been plying their trades, while the chamber's staff went about their normal work among this clamour.

Now that the new offices are complete, all agree that the discomfort was worth while. Departments have more space and can operate more smoothly and efficiently. And, perhaps more importantly, extra facilities are available to enhance the service offered to members.

During 1968, it had become obvious that the offices were inadequate for the present staff of 62. Membership of the Chamber has been increasing by leaps and bounds—by some 50 per cent since 1963. Staff had shouldered a lot of the extra work without increasing proportionately in numbers, but it was difficult to operate with efficiency in a limited space.

In January 1969, the Chamber was given the chance of taking over an extra 1670 sq. feet when adjacent offices became vacant. Rather than tackle the problem of expansion in a piecemeal fashion, the Chamber called in the management consultancy division of Peat, Marwick & Mitchell, who have considerable experience of assignments in the field of office re-organisation.

The consultants carried out investigations over a period of four weeks, taking into account the work load of each department, inter-communication between departments, and of course, the need to provide facilities for the stream of visitors to the Chamber.

Their plan was accepted subject to minor revisions, and reconstruction work started on June 4th.

The overall plan of the new offices is U-shaped. The Certification Department, the largest of the Chamber's departments, occupies virtually the whole of the south arm of the "U". The Department, as before, has its own entrance approached from the west side of Union House. The public area and counter space has been doubled in size, thus largely eliminating queues and allowing the Department to cope more quickly with its increasing work.

Adjacent to the Certification Department, are the offices of the Secretariat, the waiting area and the Committee Room, all of which are approached from the Chamber's main entrance via the east side of Union House.

The Committee Room, which is subdivided so that it may be appropriately used for either large meetings or informal discussion, is already in intensive use. Many of Hong Kong's organisations select it for meetings and it is also used for training courses and for discussion with visitors.

It has long been the Chamber's wish to provide a room where members could meet, talk with each other and perhaps hold private business discussions away from their own premises. The Committee Room is used too frequently to be appropriate



## *The Secretary's Office*



for this, although the Committee are investigating whether anything can be done to improve this position. In the meantime, a new staff room opposite the Secretariat's offices, can be now made available for limited periods on a trial basis.

Members wishing to make use of this room are invited to apply to the office manager. It can be made available between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon and between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. The only condition is that notice of advance booking—the longer the better—is necessary.

The Chamber's new reception area, with waiting room (see front cover picture), is at the "base" of the U, and enables visitors to be received and given attention promptly. The new layout of this area also ensures that visitors do not get lost, as has sometimes happened in the past!

Adjacent to the reception cor-

ridor is the print room, soon to contain a second offset litho machine for handling the Chamber's growing volume of print work. It is not perhaps realised that the print room handles a certain amount of work for outside organisations. For instance, a 100-page Careers for Graduates booklet is currently being printed for the University Appointments Board. When the second machine comes on-stream, it is likely that the Chamber will be able to cut its print bills, by using internal facilities for some of the work presently contracted out.

Next to the print room is the general office and beyond this the Library. The library exists for the convenience of members as well as staff, and contains a useful selection of standard reference works, as well as copies of local and international newspapers and journals. Full details of the library list

will be circulated shortly. There is now adequate room for members to use the library in comfort.

The Business Promotion Department occupies the north end of the U, and can best be approached from the east side of the building. Here members will find the statistical section, the punched card machine used for processing trade enquiries, together with the staff responsible for disseminating this information. The Employment Register section, for the convenience of members seeking to recruit new staff, is also in this corner of the offices.

This then is the new General Chamber of Commerce. As before, members are encouraged to make every use of its facilities and, with the extra space available, they can be sure that the service will be speedier and more efficient than ever.

*(see also centre pages)*

**Certification Department  
handled a record 17,000  
applications during July**



# ROUND ABOUT

## Faster Processing of Importer Enquiries

To improve service to importer members, the Business Promotion Department of the Chamber has recently completed a new analysis of importers, breaking companies down by countries and by products, and cross referencing each to each. This exercise has been carried out specifically for the efficient processing of enquiries from trade organisations, consulates and trade commissions. At a result, enquiries from these bodies can now be processed more effectively, and enquiries put in touch with the relevant members more rapidly.

Trade organisations, consulates and trade commissions have been individually invited to make use of this new service.

## Visitor from U.S.



Mr. Irving M. Gross (left) President of the Portchester, New York, Chamber of Commerce pictured at the Hong Kong General Chamber with the Hon. Michael Herries, Chairman.

## Coming Bills

Bills which may affect members, and are currently before Legco include: Misrepresentation Bill, Disposal of Uncollected Goods Bill and Corporate Bodies Contracts Bill.

Members who want to read copies of these bills will find copies available at the Chamber.

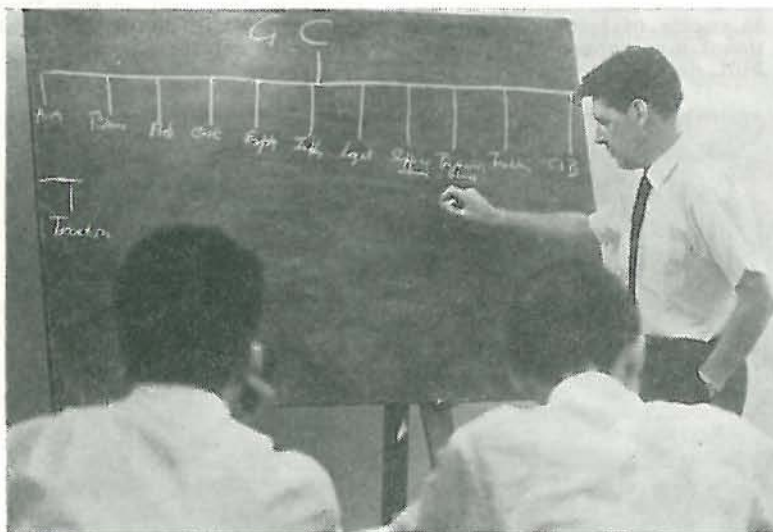
## U.S. Mission Coming

A North Carolina "Agribusiness" trade mission will arrive in Hong Kong early next month after visiting Australia.

The 14-member mission, led by Mr. Ronald McCowen, Export Development Co-ordinator for the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, will be here from September 1 to 3.

Other members are Messrs. E. E. Lee Jr, Eugene E. Carroll Jr, James A. Graham, and Robert E. Leak, representing respectively ports, foreign trade, agriculture and commerce, F.D. Frissell Jr (fabrics), Adrian L. Shufford Jr (buffing and polishing equipment), Hugh G. Chatham II (textile), A. J. Haynes (farm retailing) Albert Adams (aircraft and parts), A. B. Brannock (food exports/imports) F. B. Fishburne Sr (hydraulics) L. R. Clark (management services) and Robert E. Pomeranz (textile machinery and engineering).

Several members are interested in arranging licensing agreements and joint ventures as well as selling. Any members of the Chamber interested in meeting any mission members, please call Mr. Jim Savory at the U.S. Consulate, Hong Kong, tel. H-239011.



Mr. R. T. Griffiths, Acting Secretary, lectures to members of a D.C. & I. training course on July 30th.



## Ticket to the U.S. for Philip



Philip An Yeung, the 19 year old Hong Kong designer who won first prize in the recent fashion contest sponsored by the Chamber received his 'plane ticket to New York from the Hon. Michael Herries, Chairman of the Chamber.

Philip departs for the States on 15th August flying via Honolulu and Los Angeles, to take up his 2 years-scholarship at the Fashion Institute of Technology, New York.

He came first among 250 entrants in the Chamber's Fashion Design Competition with a design for an 'after-five cocktail dress.'

Philip is seen here with his father, Mr. Sung Lue-ping.



Mr. J. K. Blackwell arrived in Hong Kong on August 8th to take over the post of British Trade Commissioner.

## Hong Kong Trade Statistics

Hong Kong trade statistics for the period of January-June, 1969 analysed from the published figures of the Census and Statistics Department are now available to members. These include Hong Kong Overall Trade, H.K. Trade with U.K., U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium/Luxemburg, Italy, China, Japan, Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Spain, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, India, Thailand, Pakistan, Dominican Republic, Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Argentina, Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Zambia, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Uganda and Tanzania.



Miss Bassania Chiu, Executive Assistant PR Department, received a Certificate for her examination results in the course on Advertising Management run by the Management Association. General Committee member of the Chamber, Mr. P. G. Williams, Chairman of the Marketing Management Sub-Committee, presented the Certificates.



Cheques worth \$10,000 each were presented by the Chairman, Hon. Michael Herries, to the widows of two members of the police force killed in a shooting incident. The presentation, made July 30th, was the first since Legco approved the Chamber's intention to make wider use of its dependents' fund. The fund now becomes known as the Special Relief Fund 1969.

### Cargo Presented for Shipment on Pacific

The Chamber has been informed that the Far Eastern Freight Conference and the Far East/Gulf of Aden & Red Sea Ports Conference has decided, as a result of shippers' representations, to introduce certain amendments to the rules for shipment on pallets.

The changes became effective on 16th June, 1969 and involve the withdrawal of all reference to I.S.O. standards as the Lines have now abandoned their intention of working towards I.S.O. deck sizes.

The revised rules are available for members' inspection at the Chamber.

### Safe Storage

The Wansdyke Security Centre in Wiltshire—approx. 100 miles west of London—offers security storage facilities to members of the Chamber. The Centre, built into solid rock 100 feet below the village of Neston, offers a complete, secure and economic service for the storage of vital records, including all types of drawings and technical data; microfilms, computer tapes, archives, antiques, paintings, jewellery and other valuable and delicate industrial equipment.

Members interested please write to Wansdyke Security Limited, Neston, Hawthorn, Wiltshire.

### Amendments to Inland Revenue Ordinance

A limited number of copies of "Explanatory Notes of Amendments to Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) made by Inland Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance No. 26 of 1969" is available at the Business Promotion Department of the Chamber to members on a first come first served basis.

### Youth Employment Seminar

At the invitation of the Social Welfare Department, Hong Kong Government, Mr. C. Tsang, Executive Assistant of the Chamber, gave a talk on 12th July on employment opportunities to over 100 students at the Youth Employment Seminar held at the Diocesan Youth Centre. Mr. Tsang also mentioned facilities offered by the Chamber to students looking for jobs.



### Export Service

The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. has informed the Chamber that in the past they have accepted all export cargo for shipment to vessels in the stream. However, it is found that small consignments do not justify the utilisation of their equipment, which is now over taxed and unable to cope with the total volume of business. In order to minimise inconvenience to their constituents and maximise the volume of cargo handled they must be selective so far as stream cargo is concerned.

As from 1st August, 1969 cargo normally received under their Export Service for shipment to vessels in the Stream will only be accepted for the following destinations: The United Kingdom, Northern European Ports, Marseilles and Genoa, The United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand.

They will continue to accept all Export Cargo which is required to pass through the Kowloon Inspection Control of the Department of Commerce & Industry.

Acceptance of Export Cargo to vessels berthed at their Piers is not affected.



## Textile Outlook not so Gloomy?

Publicity was given in the Hong Kong press to a report in the London Times suggesting that many UK buyers would deal increasingly with Hong Kong, despite tariffs. For the interest of members, we quote the report in detail:—

'Textile buyers yesterday forecast an increase in the value of goods bought from Hong Kong, following the imposition of the 15 per cent tariff on cotton cloth and the 17 per cent tariff on garments which will be introduced in 1972.

'British Home Stores, the £59m. store group that has done more for the garment trade in Hong Kong than any other single buyer, believes that the tariffs will encourage the greater use of synthetic fibres in the Hong Kong industry—which is already regarded as a quality trade.

'The store chain, which is making major strides in clothing and household textiles, expects the volume of goods coming from the Colony to show no decline from present levels, while sophisticated blends such as cotton polyester will increase the value of imports.

'Small buyers, too, were yesterday saying that they were unlikely to be deterred by tariffs from placing orders in Hong Kong.

'One major reason is the acute shortage of garment manufacturing capacity in this country able to handle relatively small orders. Peter Cowen, a director of Ken Barrington, suppliers of sports clothes to store groups and specialist dealers, told Business News yesterday that even if he bought cloth from Lancashire he could not get it made up in this country.

'“We are already spending £160,000 a year in Hong Kong”, he said, “and this is going to increase.” Ken Barrington is currently buying about 120,000 pairs of football shorts, 15,000 pairs of tennis shorts, and 20,000 pairs of trousers, much of it in the Colony.

'Mr. Cowen said there appeared to be an acute shortage of labour in the garment trade in this country—especially in the traditional areas of London's East End, Leeds and Northern Ireland. Even with seven to eight weeks' shipment it was more efficient to deal with Hong Kong.'

As five UK Trade Missions are to visit Hong Kong during the next few months, including representatives of retail organisations, members selling garments to Britain will soon have an opportunity to test the truth of these optimistic forecasts.

## Artist's Original Design for this Year's Xmas Card

The Chamber's Christmas card for 1969 marks a departure from previous styles of card. This year, the Chamber has commissioned an original print in the traditional Chinese style, designed by artists at Cathay Advertising Ltd.

The card is thus symbolic of the traditional culture of Hong Kong, and at the same time is entirely original, having been produced specifically for the Chamber, and only Members will be allowed to use this particular design.

The three-fold card measures 9 in. by 2¾ in., to fit a standard-size envelope, and is attractively colour printed on stiff card. It will cost 50 cents

apiece, or less if demand is sufficiently high. The cost is inclusive of overprinting with the Member's business name and address and the Chamber's symbol, and of envelopes.

Samples of the card can be obtained for Members' inspection at the Chamber's reception area from Monday 25th August. It is anticipated that demand for the card will be heavy and early ordering is essential in order to allow cards to be printed in time for sea-mail posting.

Members are requested to confirm their orders with the Chamber, for the attention of the Public Relations Department, no later than 13th September.

The Chamber will also be producing a 1970 diary for Members' use. In general format it will be similar to last

years' diary, but with a different cover material.

Diaries will carry the Chamber's crest and will have a separate page in the front for printing the member company's name.

Information of use to both local residents and visitors to Hong Kong will be included. Among this is holiday dates, typhoon signals, weights and measures, postal rates, time tables, etc. These will be printed in both English and Chinese.

Design work on the diary is currently underway, and it is expected that samples will be available for members' inspection at the Chamber's Reception during September. Diaries will be printed during the latter half of the month, in time for mailing during October.



*Executive Assistants debate a point in Certification Department*

## THE NEW CHAMBER



*Members are invited to make use of the reference books, statistical material and copies of international and local journals in the new library*



*Records, records, records the Chamber files was stretched twice round*







*A new sales promotional brochure is designed in the Public Relations Department*



*Up to 450 Member records per minute can be sorted on the ICL Card Sorter, used mainly for processing trade enquiries*



*... if all the paper in is laid end-to-end it would round Hong Kong*



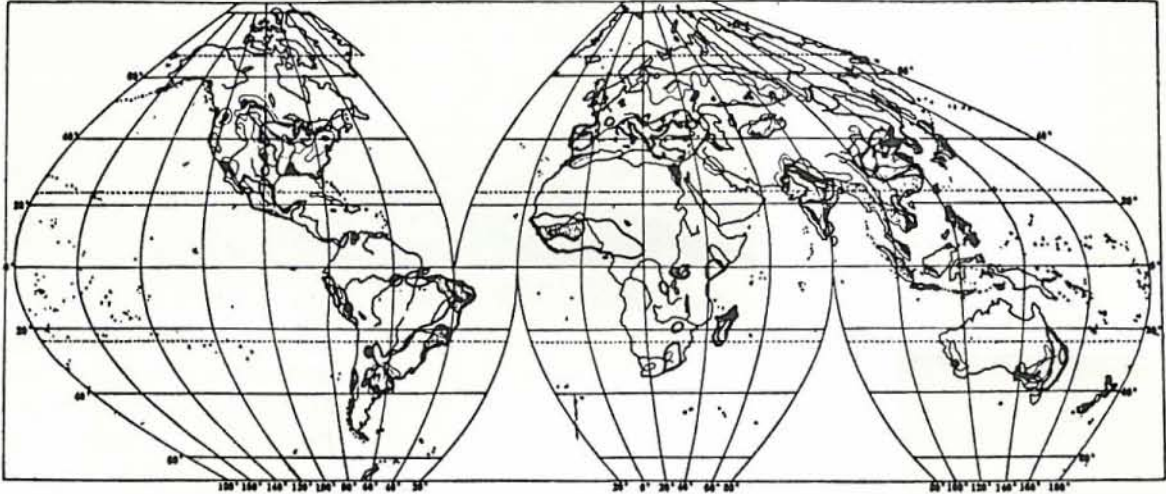
*Copies of a Careers for Graduates booklet is run off in the printing section*



*A large number of Hong Kong's organisations use the Board Room for informal discussion as well as formal meetings*



# Economic Report: World Round Up



## South America

### Argentina

Argentina's trade surplus for 1968 was about US\$300 million, 35 per cent below that of 1967. Exports were down due in part to the prolonged stoppage of meat shipments to Great Britain, because of the incidence of hoof and mouth disease. Shipments were not resumed until May, 1968 and during the first ten months of the year, Argentina provided only 9.6 per cent of Britain's meat imports, compared with 40.6 per cent in 1967. There was some improvement in shipments of pre-packed, boneless, chilled meat to the British market during the latter part of the year. The foreign trade surplus, during the first quarter of 1969, was down slightly compared with 1968. Exports rose by 7 per cent, but imports rose by 30 per cent as a consequence of the up-surge in industrial activity.

Despite the worrying decline in the value of exports during 1968, foreign confidence in the performance of Argentina's economy remains high. Private foreign investment is picking up encouragingly and there is every reason to suppose that the trend can be maintained. In

1968, the cost-of-living rose by only 9.6 per cent. (The average in recent years has been about 25 per cent). The G.N.P. rose by 3 per cent in 1968 and by 6.4 per cent during the first quarter of 1969, chiefly as a result of a 10.3 per cent increase in industrial production and a 14 per cent expansion in the building sector.

Liquidity in private sector finance has improved, allowing for some reduction in interest rates, but it has not been distributed equally. Interest rates have remained high for the small and medium-sized companies. Argentina's exchange rate has remained constant throughout 1968 at 350 pesos to US\$1. Foreign exchange reserves at the end of January amounted to US\$575 million, a decline of \$50 million since January 1, 1968. However, there has been a \$25 million rise in gold reserves during that period.

**Hong Kong's domestic exports to Argentina increased by 16 per cent during 1968, the improvement came entirely in the last quarter. Our exports amounted to HK\$3.06 and consisted largely of miscellaneous manufactured articles such as plastic toys, watches and watch bands, cameras, torch bulbs and parts for television receivers.**

During the first quarter of 1969, our exports have continued to show marked improvement, rising 344 per cent compared with the same period of 1968. During the first three months, our exports reached \$120 million, compared with \$270,000 in 1968. There has been no change in the products exported.

### Chile

Copper, which represented 75 per cent of Chile's foreign exchange earnings in 1968, has been selling recently at over £600 per ton. The world's largest producers: Zambia, and Chile, consider a good normal price for copper around £450 per ton. The steep rise in prices has been caused by a shortage of supplies in the United States, increased purchases by China, and a dock strike in Chile which prevented copper shipments from going to world markets.

Exports in 1968 reached US\$892.9 million and were chiefly minerals, but about \$100 million were not traditional exports. Imports of capital goods, excluding mining equipment, reached about \$380 million, compared with an average of nearly \$250 million in 1964 and 1965. Largely because of the lower debt repay-

ments, a surplus of \$135 million on the balance of payments account was achieved, compared with a deficit in 1967. The foreign exchange reserves increased considerably last year. At the end of December, they stood at \$161.9 million, compared with \$81.3 million a year earlier. At the end of February, 1969, these reserves had fallen by \$10 million.

A Registration Certificate is required for all permitted imports. The import of a wide range of goods is prohibited. An ad valorem tax is levied on the cif value of imports. Prior deposits are payable by the importer at the time of registration and are required for most goods.

On March 20, the Bank eliminated the minimum term of 30 days from the date of issue of the Bill of Lading for effecting exchange transfers to pay for imports. However, there are almost always additional delays. In view of the usual delays, "Escudos against documents" terms continue to be the most secure form of payment obtainable.

On March 12, it was announced that all credit contracts made abroad by any government department or agency, including private corporations would require written authorization. The purpose of this measure is to control more closely foreign indebtedness.

## Central America

### Haiti

Haiti's exports improved last year and the only export item to weaken was bauxite. Imports, calculated from the trade's statistics of Haiti's suppliers, increased in the first nine months to 12.4 per cent. Hong Kong's imports from Haiti improved by 200 per cent, but, at HK\$30,000, were only a drop in the bucket. Our imports consisted entirely of decorative woods. Hong Kong's exports to Haiti during 1968 fell by 19 per cent in comparison with 1967. They amounted to HK\$1.88 million, compared with HK\$2.32 million. Of the items exported, travel goods showed the largest increase from \$50,000 to \$70,000. Clothing and plastic toys also improved slightly.

Our exports have improved by 8 per cent during the first quarter of 1969, from \$476,000 to \$593,000. Haiti's foreign exchange reserves rose by US\$200,000 at the end of February from what they were at the end of 1968, when they stood at \$2.5 million.

### Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic exported 4.2 per cent more in 1968 than in the previous year. The country achieved considerable success in holding down imports of non-essential items. If there had not been a severe drought during the latter part of 1968, little growth would have been shown in imports. However, because of the need to import foodstuffs, the import bill rose by US\$15 million and showed a 6.9 per cent increase. Nevertheless, the balance of payment deficit was reduced last year from \$14.2 million to \$800,000. The deficit on current account of \$59 million was offset by high capital entry and U.S. aid.

The net foreign exchange reserves have moved only between US\$23.7 million at the end of March and \$20.7 million at the end of May. The fluctuation in the reserves which occurred in February when they fell to \$6.6 million, were evidently due, at least in part, to the effect of the U.S. dock strike when export bills were not being met by U.S. buyers and incoming foreign collections increased in March by 60 per cent. To cope with the demand, the bank purchased \$33.5 million in foreign exchange and in March delayed the delivery of foreign exchange by as much as 200 days. In May, the delivery delay has been shortened to about 175 days.

Another result of the U.S. dock strike has been a lower demand in the United States for Dominican coffee which, when coupled with reduced production of the crop due to the drought last year, has caused a reduction in the coffee quota granted under the International Coffee Agreement to the Dominican Republic. Coffee was the second largest single foreign exchange earner in the past two years.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to the Dominican Republic have improved by 171 per cent

during the first four months of the year. Exports worth HK\$1.22 million have been recorded, the biggest gains have been shown in cotton sheets, metal domestic utensils, especially locks and keys, and electric torches.

### Costa Rica

Costa Rica has still not ratified the San Jose Protocol and still does not allow free trade in rice. It has acquired an appreciable competitive advantage in Central America through not imposing the additional taxes required by the Protocol, but the tax system is left in a rather uncertain position because the taxes required by the Protocol would have produced about US\$6 million in revenue this year.

From the beginning of 1966 to September 30, 1968, the foreign debt has been reduced from US\$54.5 million to \$50.8 million, with the short-term debt reduced from \$26.3 million to \$13.9 million. The foreign exchange reserves, which amounted to \$18.45 million at the end of 1968, had risen to \$27.14 million at the end of March 1969. In November, the bank transferred \$5 million from the free exchange market to the official market to eliminate the backlog of exchange applications. During the first quarter, the bank twice revalued the free market selling rate of the Colon from C7.30 = US\$1 to C6.95 = US\$1, bringing the total fall to 130 points since March 1968.

The 1968/69 coffee harvest and cotton crop are expected to fall below the production of last year because of natural calamities, such as the eruption of volcanoes. However, there has been a 50 per cent increase in the value of banana exports which will go a long way to balance the previously mentioned commodities.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Costa Rica improved by 75 per cent during the first four months of this year, continuing the improvement shown in 1968. At the end of April, Hong Kong had exported HK\$420,000 of manufactures, principally electric torches, plastic toys, locks and padlocks.



## NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

### Relaxation of U.S. Import Certification Requirements

The Chamber has been informed that with effect from 23rd July, 1969, U.S. nationals in Hong Kong may each purchase US\$100.00 worth of presumptive type goods of any country of origin except North Korea and North Vietnam, and import these into the United States without a supporting certificate of origin. The conditions attached to this concession are:—

- (a) The presumptive type goods are covered by a Sales Invoice showing the description and value of the merchandise.
- (b) the presumptive type goods are carried and imported by the U.S. nationals concerned as accompanied baggage, and
- (c) purchases must be paid for in non-U.S. currency or by means of travellers cheques.

All registered tourist shops are therefore advised that it may not be necessary to obtain Tourist Comprehensive Certificates of Origin on behalf of U.S. buyers in respect of individual purchases of presumptive type goods which do not exceed US\$100.00 in value. Some U.S. buyers may purchase more than US\$100.00 worth of presumptive type goods in Hong Kong from one or more shops in excess of the value limitation of the concession and Tourist Comprehensive Certificates of Origin will be required to support importation into the United States of the additional purchases. The Commerce and Industry Department will therefore continue to issue Tourist Comprehensive Certificates of Origin on application in accordance with the normal procedures.

This concession does not extend to mail order or gift plan purchases and the appropriate Comprehensive Certificates of Origin will still be required for all such exports. Similarly, commercial exports of presumptive type goods to the United States and its dependencies will continue to be sub-

ject to Comprehensive Certificates of Origin requirements.

For further information please contact the following officers:—Mr. T. S. Chan, Assistant Trade Officer, Comprehensive Certificate of Origin Section, Room 13A, Fire Brigade Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong. (Tel. H-435522) or Mr. Y. K. Tong, Industry Assistant, Comprehensive Certificate of Origin Section, Room 11, Fire Brigade Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong. (Tel. H-238995).

### Export Licence Application Form

The Commerce and Industry Department has introduced with immediate effect a new export licence application form, Form C. & I. 394. The new form amalgamates and replaces the existing forms C. & I. 189 (yellow Form 4) and C. & I. 188 (green Form 5). It will be used henceforth to cover exports of licensable goods to all destinations, except exports of textile goods to Europe and North America.

Commenting on the new form, a spokesman for the Department said it differs from the old forms mainly in layout, while the information required is essentially the same. The new form has been designed for use in the "one run" aligned series of simpler export documents by mechanical means. But it can also be easily completed manually where the applicant is not equipped with the requisite duplicating equipment.

"The Department will continue to accept applications made on the old forms to enable exporters to use up their existing stocks. It should be noted that the introduction of the new form does not mean any change in licensing requirements", the spokesman said.

The new export licence application forms are available for sale at the Government Publications Centre, Star Ferry Concourse, Hong Kong at HK\$2 per pad of 25 sets. A copy of a handout explaining how the new form should be completed will be distributed free of charge with every pad of forms sold.

### Commercial Information Circular No. 60/69

## France

### French Import Quotas for Items Other Than Cotton Textiles for 1969

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 27/69 of 30th April, the Department has now been informed that the import quota of HK\$1,845,000 for Hong Kong in respect of pleasure and sports boats for marine use (French Tariff No. 89.01B ex I) covers boats of more than 12 metres in length, and that similar boats under 12 metres in length are now liberalised.

(Mr. P. Y. F. Lo, Tel. H-451919)

### Commercial Information Circular No. 58/69

## Republic of Congo (Kinshasa)

The National Bank of the Congo, acting on behalf of the Congolese Government, has announced that import licences are no longer required except for various articles under tariff heading Chapter 71 (pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, jewellery); and under Chapters 84 to 89 (referring to machines, vehicles, navigation equipment, etc.) with an f.o.b. value exceeding 10,000 Zaires, equivalent to HK\$122,275. Previously, all goods imported into the Congo had to be covered by prior import licences.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to the Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) amounted to HK\$8,774,595 in 1968 and HK\$6,638,773 for the first six months of 1969. (Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

### "Buhova Trade Letter"

The Chamber has received from Vereniging Bureau Voor Handelsinlichtingen a copy of "Buhova Trade Letter" 1969.

This letter contains addresses of a great number of industrial and commercial enterprises in the Netherlands, interested in trade with firms abroad.





# THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1st August, 1969

## Commercial News

News from D. C. & I.

Membership

Tenders

Trade Fairs

### NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

Commercial Information Circular No. 55/69

## Uganda

The External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) Order, 1969, published recently by the Government of Uganda and which came into effect on 26th May, 1969, sets out a list of goods for which an Import Licence is required if produced or manufactured in any country except Kenya and Tanzania. Of the goods affected, the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Item Code	Description	Hong Kong's Domestic Exports to Uganda in 1968
		HK\$
601 2 0*	Refined sugar and other products of refining beet and cane sugar (not including syrups) .....	31,841
642 9 9	Articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard, n.e.s., Other ...	19,189
652 2 9	Cotton fabrics, woven, Other (including cotton velvets, plushes, corduroy and furnishing fabrics) .....	282,678
692 2 0	Metal casks, drums, boxes, cans and similar commercial containers used for transport of goods. ....	101,773
697 2 4	Domestic utensils of base metals: enamelled holloware .....	22,139
831 0 1	Travel goods .....	259,048
831 0 2	Handbags, wallets, purses, and similar articles of all materials	42,216
841 1 1*	Shirts, not knitted or crocheted .....	60,393
841 1 3	Undergarments and nightwear, not knitted or crocheted ....	61,986
841 4 1	Knitted or crocheted cardigans, jerseys, jumpers, pullovers and slipovers .....	98,129
892 9 1	Printed paper or paperboard labels .....	21,777
890 0 2	Containers, plastic and cellophane .....	71,994

\* Note: Goods to be imported by or to the order of the Uganda National Trading Corporation.

(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

## Commercial Information Circular No. 48/69

## Malagasy Republic

The Malagasy Republic has published details of global import quotas for the period from 1st April to 30th September 1969. The following items are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Description	Quotas April-Sept., 1969 (HK\$ '000)	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Malagasy Republic in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
Domestic ware, tools and cutlery, miscellaneous articles of base metal except storm lanterns	1,614	2,047
Clothing and accessories, tarpaulins, sails, blinds, tents and camping goods	398	360
Hosiery and knitted goods	36	

(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

## New Zealand

Following the receipt by the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce of a report from the New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority, the Ministry of Industries and Commerce has referred to the N.Z. Tariff and Development Board, for inquiry and report the question whether any new or increased duty is necessary in respect of the following goods,

N.Z. Tariff Item	Description	Rate of Duty (British Preferential)	Hong Kong's Domestic Exports to New Zealand in 1968
83.09.02	Buckles, buckle clasps and the like (of base metal)	Free	HK\$175,494

and to look into the question of import licensing as it affects these goods.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on 5th August, 1969 at 10.30 a.m. Type-written statements (12 copies) should be lodged with the Acting Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand not later than 22nd July, 1969. Each statement of evidence will, in general, need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

The Ministry has also announced that, as a result of the Emergency Protection Authority Report, the following temporary measures will be taken:—

- Buckles of base metal for car seat belts will be given a 'C' import licensing allocation, i.e., applications for licences will be considered individually, and
- other buckles and clasps of base metal for use with clothing, headwear or footwear and having an f.o.b. value of not less than NZ\$0.50 (equivalent to HK\$3.40) per dozen will be given an import licensing allocation during 1969/70 of 100% of the value of New Zealand imports of the same goods in 1967/68.

The Department will report on further developments as they become known.

(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

## Republic of Senegal

The Government of the Republic of Senegal has announced a list of global quotas for the year ending 31st December, 1969. The following items are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Commodities	Quotas allocated (HK\$ '000)	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Senegal in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
Pharmaceutical products, colouring materials, insecticides	3,227	532 (paints, varnishes and related materials)
Knitted and crocheted goods, clothing and accessories	479	285
Household articles and miscellaneous articles of base metals, storm lanterns	2,290	1,343
Office equipment, electrical consumer goods, photographic and cinema equipment, machinery and parts	2,736	648

(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

## Commercial Information Circular No. 50/69

## Iceland

## Global Quotas for 1969

The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce have announced global import quotas for 1969 and the following items are of interest to Hong Kong:

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity	Quota in thousand Kronors (Kr. 100 = HK\$6.92)	H.K. domestic exports to Iceland in 1968 (HK\$'000)
60.03.01	Ladies stockings	15,000	6
94.01.00 94.03.09 94.04.00	Furniture and parts thereof: bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings, excluding built-in cabines, and closets, seats for motor vehicles and other commodities which are liberalised	20,000	1
96.01.00 96.02.01 96.02.09 96.04.00	Brooms and brushes, excluding brushes of a kind used as parts of machines, paint rollers, squeegees and mops	3,000	—

(Mr. P. H. Lee, Tel. H-451919)

## Commercial Information Circular No. 47/69

## Irish Republic

The Government of the Irish Republic have announced the Import Quotas during the period July, 1969 to June, 1970. The following items are of interest to Hong Kong:

Quota Order	Commodity	Quota Period	Quota	HK's domes- tic exports to Irish Republic in 1968 (HK\$'000)	HK's global domestic exports in 1968 (HK\$'000)
—	Leather footwear	1 July, 1969 to 31 December, 1969	92,500 pairs	—	13,572
28	Miscellaneous brushes	1 July, 1969 to 30 June, 1970	60,500 articles	—	3,076
53	Miscellaneous brushes	1 July, 1969 to 30 June, 1970	600,000 articles	—	

(Mr. P. H. Lee, Tel. H-451919)

## Nigeria

With effect from 8th May, 1969, the Nigerian Government has placed all imports under specific import licence with the exception of a limited number of commodities. Comprehensive details of this new measure are not yet available. The Department will however report further details as soon as these are received.

The Nigerian Government has also announced certain changes in the Nigerian Customs Tariff which came into effect on 8th May 1969. The following items are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Description	Rate of Duty Old	New	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Nigeria in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
Certain articles of iron or steel	33-1/3%	66-2/3%	113



Description	Rate of Duty Old      New	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Nigeria in 1968 (HK\$'000)
Machinery for washing cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, or coating textile yarns, fabrics, or made-up textile articles: Machines other than washing machines	Free      20%	882
Parts	5%      10%	231
Machine tools for working metal or metal carbides	5%      20%	733

(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

**Commercial Information**  
**Circular No. 43/69**

## U.S.A.

### Textile Fibre Products Identification Act

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission has recently promulgated an amendment to the Rules and Regulations under the Textile Fibre Products Identification Act by the addition of a new paragraph (c) to Rule 10 under the heading of "Fibre Content of Special Types of Products".

The Act and its subsidiary Rules and Regulations, which have been in force since March, 1960, require identification on labels of all constituent fibres of a textile fabric, by listing them in order of predominance by weight and showing the corresponding percentage by weight of each fibre, and applies to the U.S. industry as well as imports into the U.S.A.

The amendment, which will take effect on 30th June, 1969, is reproduced hereunder:—

"§(c)(1) Where a manufactured textile fibre is essentially a physical mixture of two or more chemically distinct components combined at or prior to the time of extrusion, which components is separately extruded would fall within existing definitions of textile fibre as set forth in **Rule 7 of the Regulations**, the fibre content disclosure as to such fibre, shall for all purposes under these rules state that the fibre is a bicomponent or multicomponent fibre, as the case may be, set out the components contained in the fibre in the order

of their predominance by weight, and set out the respective percentages of such components by weight.

- (2) If the components of such fibres are of a matrix-fibril configuration, the term "matrix fibril fibre" or "matrix fibre" may be used in lieu of the designation "bicomponent fibre" or "multicomponent fibre". Examples of proper fibre content designations under this paragraph are:—

**Example A**  
100% Bicomponent Fibre  
(65% Nylon, 35% Polyester)  
**Example B**  
80% Matrix Fibre  
(60% Nylon, 40% Polyester)  
15% Polyester  
5% Nylon

All of the provisions as to fibre content disclosures contained in the Act and regulations including the provisions relative to fibre content tolerances and as to disclosures of fibres present in amounts of less than 5 per centum of the total fibre weight shall also be applicable to the designations and disclosures prescribed by this paragraph for bicomponent or multicomponent fibres."

Rule 7 of the Rules and Regulations sets out the generic names and definitions for the following manufactured fibres for the purpose of the Act:—

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) acrylic    | (i) nylon    |
| (b) modacrylic | (j) rubber   |
| (c) polyester  | (k) spandex  |
| (d) rayon      | (l) vinyl    |
| (e) acetate    | (m) olefin   |
| (f) saran      | (n) vinyon   |
| (g) azlon      | (o) metallic |
| (h) nytril     | (p) glass    |

The definitions themselves have

not been reproduced in this circular but will be supplied, on request, to any interested party.

A copy of the Act and its subsidiary Rules and Regulations are available for inspection at the Department's Commercial Relations Registry at Room 14, Fire Brigade Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

**Commercial Information Circular No. 54/69**

## U.S.A.

### Textile Fibre Products Identification Act

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 43/69, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission has announced that the effective date of the new paragraph (c) of Rule 10 of the Rules and Regulations under the Textile Fibre Products Identification Act is deferred until 30th July, 1969. Rule 10 refers to the fibre content of certain types of textile products.

**Commercial Information Circular No. 44/69.**

## U. S. A.

### Fair Packaging and Labelling Act

Further to Commercial Information Circulars No. 34/69 and No. 41/69 dated 21st May, 1969 and 13th June, 1969 respectively, the department has been advised by the British Embassy in Washington that the U.S. Customs have, as yet, made no arrangements to enforce the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act at points of import into the U.S.A. It is generally believed that for the moment the U.S. Federal Trade Commission is expected to enforce the provisions of the Act at the domestic retail level only, but the Commission may, at a later stage, ask the U.S. Customs to refuse entry to certain shipments which

are not in compliance with the Act and its subsidiary regulations.

It is understood that a U.S. Customs' notice will be published shortly to explain the extent of the Customs' responsibility under the Act. A further circular will be issued as soon as details are to hand.

**Commercial Information Circular No. 45/69**

## U.S.A.

### Fair Packaging and Labelling Act

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 41/69 and No. 44/69 the U.S. Federal Trade Commission has published an additional list of commodities which are subject to control under the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act which came into effect on 1st July, 1969:—

Automotive accessories, cameras, cigarette lighters, furniture, home appliances, luggage, musical instruments, wearing apparel and accessories including footwear, aluminium wrap, Christmas decorations and ornaments, cordage, garden tools, handicraft and sewing thread, inks, light bulbs, pencils, pens, and marking devices; pressure sensitive tape, school supplies, books, diaries and calendars; camera supplies, chinaware, glasses and glassware, hand tools, hardware, household cooking utensils, jewellery, compacts and mirrors, pictures, paintings and wall plaques, plastic flowers and parts, sewing accessories, silverware, stainless steelware, and pewterware, souvenirs, sporting goods, and woodenware.

**Commercial Information Circular No. 51/69**

## U.S.A.

### Fair Packaging and Labelling Act

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 44/69 dated 18th June, 1969, the department has been advised by the British Embassy, Washington that the U.S. Federal Trade Commission has announced that in view of court actions challenging the implementation of the Act, the Commission has decided to postpone the effective date of the Act until a new order is issued. The new order, if and when issued, will give at least 30 days' notice.

(Mr. A.T.S. Cheung, Tel. No. H-247316)

**Commercial Information Circular No. 46/69**

## Republic of Costa Rica

The Department has been informed that with effect from 1st July, 1969, consular endorsement will be required for the following documents supporting shipments to the Republic of Costa Rica:—

- (1) Commercial Invoice — in 8 copies (1 original and 7 copies), indicating gross weight, net weight and measurements.
- (2) Bill of Lading — in 8 copies (2 originals and 6 copies).
- (3) Certificate of Origin — issued by D.C. & I./Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce/Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

It is understood that invoice value should be declared in F.O.B. or C. & F., or C.I.F., but all other expenses should be declared in F.O.B. value. Airway-bills in respect of shipments by airline companies should be presented in 1 original and 7 copies. In the case of shipment by parcel post, the parcel receipt should be produced.

(Mr. A.T.S. Cheung, Tel. No. H-247316)

## Australia

The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has announced that goods falling under Australian Tariff Item No. 59.08.111 (Textile fabric composed of 100% woven cotton fabric laminated to a semi-rigid sheet of polyvinyl chloride resin reinforced with fibre glass) which have previously been admitted into Australia under a by-law at a lower rate of duty i.e. 40% ad valorem, than is provided for in the Customs Tariff will now be admitted at the full rate of duty, 40% ad valorem plus \$A0.80 (equivalent to HK\$5.44) per lb. less 100% of the f.o.b. price. This rate of duty will not apply to goods in transit to Australia on or before 13th May, 1969 provided they were entered for home consumption on or before 30th June, 1969.

In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports of plastic coated textile fabrics to Australia amounted to HK\$112,000.

**Commercial Information Circular No. 53/69**

## Chile

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 6/69, the Chilean Central Bank has recently announced that prior deposits covering imports will not be retained for 90 days as has hitherto been the case. Deposits will in future be returned as soon as the bill of lading has been cleared by the Chilean Customs, and may continue to be used to pay customs duties and charges.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Chile in 1968 were valued at HK\$1,869,706.

(Mr. A. T. S. Cheung, Tel. No. H-247316)

**Commercial Information Circular 52/69**

## Canada

### The Kennedy Round — Tariff Concessions

Further to O.T.R. Circular No. 37/67, the Canadian Government has decided to implement immediately the tariff reductions negotiated under the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations, instead of implementing the reductions in five equal stages over four years finishing on 1st January, 1972. The final Canadian Kennedy Round tariff rates went into effect on 4th June, 1969.

Full details of all tariff concessions implemented by Canada are available for perusal at the department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry, Fire Brigade Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

(Mr. A. T. S. Cheung, Tel. No. H-247316)

## Malta

### Import Licensing

Under the Importation (Control) Regulations, 1969, commencing 20th May, 1969, imports of a number of items into Malta are subject to import licensing control. A list of the items affected is enclosed. Products not included in the list and not originating from the "Eastern Area" (comprising Eastern European countries, North Korea and North Vietnam) can be imported under an open general licence.

(Mr. P. H. Lee, Tel. H-451919)



# Spain

## New Import Regulations

The Spanish authorities have announced that with effect from October 28, 1969, new regulations governing the importation of textiles and ready-made clothing will be introduced. The regulations stipulate that:

- (i) Traders and commercial organisations must use descriptive labels and printed wrappers to enable consumers to have an exact idea of the composition of the material, etc. in accordance with the standards set down by the Ministry of Industry.
- (ii) Imported products with foreign labels or wrappers will in future have to carry Spanish labels or wrappers as well. The lettering in Spanish must be the same size or longer than that in the foreign language.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of textiles and ready-made clothing to Spain were valued at HK\$1 million in 1968.

(Mr. P. H. Lee, Tel. H-451919)

## MEMBERSHIP

### New Members

Alcan Southeast Asia Ltd.  
1102 Chartered Bank Bldg.  
Hong Kong.

Chong Tatho Handicraft Garments  
201 Bank of East Asia Bldg.  
Mongkok, Kowloon.

Commonwealth Traders  
71 Wynham Street, 7th floor,  
Hong Kong.

Fung Sing Kee Manufactory  
609-611 Tai Nam Street, 1/F,  
Kowloon.

Geigy Trading & Marketing Service Co., Ltd.  
14-16 Pedder Street, 6/F, Hong Kong.

Gem Traders, 37 Mody Road,  
10th floor, Ocean View Court,  
Kowloon.

Heng Hing Trading Company  
129 King's Road, 9th floor, Flat "E"  
Hong Kong.

H. D. Isler & Co., Ltd.  
807 Hang Seng Bank Bldg. Hong Kong.

Japan Air Lines Co., Ltd. P. & O. Building,  
10th floor, 14 Connaught Road C, Hong Kong.

The Light Trading Co., Ltd.  
1306 International Building, 141 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

Wang Tai Hong, 17 Gilman's Bazaar Hong Kong.

Manwall Company (H.K.)  
904 Hang Seng Bank Bldg. 677 Nathan Road Mongkok, Kowloon.

Mayfair Shoes Factory 67-69 Bedford Road, 3/F, Tai Kok Tsui, Kowloon.

Monarch International Ltd.  
71-77 Peking Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Oriental Merchandise Corporation  
72 Stanley Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Pacific Enco Industry Co., Ltd.  
603 Universal House, 151 Des Voeux Rd. C. Hong Kong.

Reliance Industrial Corporation Ltd.  
319 China Building Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Roche Far East Ltd. 1108 Prince's Building Hong Kong.

Singha Company Ltd. 74 Des Voeux Road West, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

United States Trading Co. Room 601 General Commercial Bldg. Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

Volga Enterprises (Far East) Ltd.  
1501 Star House, 3 Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

### Change of Name

Kui Hing Trading Co., Ltd.  
704 Regent House, 84-90 Queen's Rd. C. Hong Kong.

(Formerly Kui Hing Co.)  
Harold & Company Ltd.,  
1003-4 China Underwriters Life Bldg., 10/F, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Harold & Co.)  
Progressive Export Limited,  
712-3, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Progressive Trading Co.)

TMX Hong Kong Ltd., Lot 331 IN DD355. Tsuen Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Bo Limited)

### Change of Address

Alcron International, Ltd. 624 Prince's Bldg. Hong Kong.

(Formerly 602 Mary Bldg. Kln.)

China Trading Corporation  
Rooms 214-5 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 220-1 Alexandra House)

Fidelity Mercantile Company  
Room 911-921, 9th floor, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 108 Marina House)

Hansa Trading Limited 1016 Star House, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon.

(Formerly Bank of East Asia, Mongkok)

H. Nolasco & Co., Ltd. 402-3 Tak Shing House, 20 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 43 New Henry House)

Times Trading Co. Room 1807 Realty Bldg. 71 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 322 Li Po Chun Chambers)

Universal (H.K.) Corporation  
901 Man Yee Bldg. Des Voeux Rd. C. Hong Kong.

(Formerly 1002 Tung Wah Mansion)

Wilkinson & Grist, Jardine House, 12th floor, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 2 Queen's Road C.)

Central Associates, Savoy Mansion, 49-C Carnarvon Road, 6/F, Kowloon.

(Formerly 71. Hotung House)

Chung Nam Weaving Fty. Ltd., Room 1001, Manning House, Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 705 Union House)

Chung Nin Metal Manufactory, 210, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 225, Hai Tan Street)

Golden Industrials Ltd., Shaws Building, Rms. 807-9, 813-5, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly 606-8, Pioneer Bldg.)

Oriental Merchandise Corporation, 1601, Cheong K. Building, 84-86, Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 72 Stanley St.)

Resource Trading Company, 504, China Underwriters Life Bldg., 51-57, Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 1702, China Underwriters Life Bldg.)

T. C. Enterprises Ltd., Shaws Bldg., Room 805, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly 784A, Nathan Road)

Taiko Corporation, Flat A3, Burlington House, 9/F, 92-94, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly 423 Tung Ying Bldg.)

United Overseas Enterprises Ltd., 11, Lai Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon.

(Formerly 110, Yu To Sang Bldg.)

Universal Traders, 801, Tung Ying Mansion, 8/F, 100, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly Han Hing Mansion, 4/F)

William's Enterprise, H.K., Wing Ting Bldg. 4/F, Room 401, 7-9, Wellington Street, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 404, Hotung Bldg.)

Winsome Trading Co., Ltd., 409-410, Realty Bldg., 71 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly P. & O. Bldg.)



## TENDERS

### HONG KONG

Tenders are invited for the following:—

#### Tender

Reference	Subject
PT/50/69	Supply of Gaberdine Raincoats
PT/51/69	Supply of Textiles
PT/52/69	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of Scrap Metal, Used Electric Cable and Used Lubricating Oil
PT/53/69	Making up of Uniforms for Police Rank and File
PT/54/69	Making up of Uniforms for Police Officers
PT/55/69	Charging, Replating and Recharging of Storage Batteries.

Tender forms and further details are available from the Procurement Division, Government Supplies Department, Oil Street, North Point and the Public Enquiry Centres in Kowloon and Hong Kong.

### MALAYSIA

Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery within the district of Province Wellesley in the State of Penang, Malaysia, of sluice, butterfly, air, non-return, float and pressure reducing valves and fittings. Tender documents will be available from the State Engineer, Public Works Department, Penang and also from the Consulting Engineers, Binnie & Partners (Malaysia), Mercantile Bank Building, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Closing date of bids—12 Noon on 15th August 1969.

## TRADE FAIRS

**DENMARK** The Scandinavian Sports Goods Fair will be held in Copenhagen from 22nd to 26th November 1969. Members interested contact:—Scandinavian Sports Goods Fair—69, Bella Centret, Hvidkildevej 64, DK 2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark.

**GERMANY** The International Household Goods and Hardware Fair will be held in Cologne from 12th to 14th September 1969.

**ENGLAND** The International Packaging Exhibition will be held in Olympia, London on 22nd to 26th June 1970. The Exhibition will cover packages and packaging materials and machinery and equipment.

This exhibition is held in London every three years and attracts regular participation by some 500 leading British and overseas companies and draws visitors from over 80 countries.

Members interested please contact Mr. Francis Lo (K-670151—Ext. 42) of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon.

**GERMANY** The International Men's Fashion Week Cologne will be held from 22nd to 24th August 1969. Details at the Chamber.

**TAIWAN** The Electronics Exhibition will take place in Taipei from 24th November to 5th December 1969. Members interested may contact Mr. Richard Tsing, 415 Central Building, Hong Kong.

**SWEDEN** The International Swedish Trade Fair in Goteborg will be held from 9th to 18th May 1970. Details at the Chamber.

### Forthcoming Visits

Mr. Maxime M. Herdan, 6 BD. Jules-Ferry, 75 Paris XIe, will visit Hong Kong arriving 27th July 1969. Mr. Herdan wishes to meet local manufacturers who wish to export to France. Members interested please contact Mr. A. Chung of the Business Promotion Department.

\* \* \*

Mr. M.P. Camaret, engineer and commercial manager of A B R Engineering, 4 rue du Trone, Brussels 5, Belgium will be in Hong Kong from 25th to 30th July 1969. A B R Engineering, one of the leading groups of Belgian Metal Working and Manufacturing Industrial installations, is in a position to supply complete industrial installations. Members wishing to meet Mr. Camaret are requested to contact Mr. A. Chung of the Business Promotion Department. Tel: 237177, Ext. 44.

\* \* \*

Mr. Brij Bhushan Lal, Sheo Prashad Brij Bhushan Lal, Mammaraman Street, Jagadhri, Punjab, India, will visit Hong Kong from 22nd to 24th July 1969 and stay at the Empress Hotel, Kowloon. Mr. Lal wishes to export Indian handicrafts, imitation jewellery, stone jewellery, etc. Members interested please contact direct.

## Notices to Exporters

The Commerce & Industry Department has issued the following Notices to Exporters. Members are reminded that if they wish to receive these notices, please write to the Commerce & Industry Department, Fire Brigade Building, Hong Kong, stating the series they require.

Series Number	Subject	Date of Issue
Series 6 (E.F.T.A.) 18/69	Exports to Sweden of Continuous synthetic fibre knitwear for women and girls	26 June 1969
Series 6 (E.F.T.A.) 19/69	Exports of Non-Cotton Textiles to Sweden: Export Authorisation Schemes	26 June 1969
Series 6 (E.F.T.A.) 20/69	Exports of Cotton Textiles to Sweden: Export Authorisation Scheme	26 June 1969
Series 5 (Misc.) (Australia) 4/69	Exports of Cotton Drills, Jeans Denims and Dungarees to Australia	28 June 1969
1 (Britain) 12/69	Export of Restrained Cotton Textiles to Britain	15 July 1969
5 (Misc.) (Australia) 5/69	Export of Cotton Drills, Jeans, Denims and Dungarees to Australia	7 July 1969
6 (E.F.T.A.) 21/69	Export of Restrained Non-Cotton Textiles to Sweden	8 July 1969



# 會訊

中文  
摘要

## 英國報章強調

### 本港紡織業 不受關稅妨害

根據本年七月廿四日倫敦泰晤士報的報導，英國買家將不理會關稅障礙而增加與香港貿易。為引起各會員的注意，現將該報導摘譯如後。

隨著英政府宣佈在一九七二年開始徵收關稅百分之十五（棉布類）及百分之十七（衣服類）後，英國紡織業買家預測向香港購買貨品的價值將會增加。

資產達五千九百萬英鎊的「英國家庭百貨公司」是香港成衣業的最大買家。該公司相信征收關稅將鼓勵香港工業使用更多人造纖維。

在衣服及家庭紡織品行業中有大進展的百貨業預測由香港輸往英國的貨品數量將不會比現時的為低，而有優良質地的棉人造纖維紡織品將會增加英國入口的價值。

小宗的買家亦表示徵收關稅不會妨礙他們向香港訂購貨品。其中一個要主原因是英國極缺乏

能夠應付較小定單的製衣廠。一間專供應運動衣服給百貨公司和零售商名叫「堅巴靈頓公司」的董事，彼德·高雲先生，對「商業新聞報」透露稱，就算他本人從蘭開夏購買布匹，在英國他還不能成功地應付較小的定單。

他稱：「吾人在香港每年要花去十六萬英鎊，這數字並且繼續上升。」堅巴靈頓公司現正購入十二萬條足球短褲，一萬五千條網球短褲和二萬條吡褲，其中大部份是購自香港的。

高雲先生表示，在英國，尤其是傳統地區的倫敦東部、列特茲及北愛爾蘭等地，成衣業似乎極缺乏勞工。雖然船運需時七至八週，但與香港交易仍較有效。

在來臨中的幾個月內，將有五個英國貿易團訪問本港，他們包括零售機構的代表們。銷售成衣往英國的會員，不久將有機會去試探那些樂觀性的預測是否真實。

## 美國放寬入口商品簽證條例

惟限於國外旅行之國民

携回購買品總值不逾一百美元

本會獲悉由本年七月廿三日起，每一個美國公民在香港可購買不高於美金一百元任何國家（北韓及北越除外）的商品，並且可將這些商品帶回美國而不需來源證。但對於此項放寬行動，係附有條件者：

（一）此等商品需有發票註明其性質及價格；  
（二）此等商品須由有關美國公民附於其行李內而携返美國境內；  
（三）付款購買此等商品須為美金以外之貨幣，或是用旅行支票支付。

因此各註冊旅遊商店無須為其美國顧客申請旅遊綜合來源證，如果他

仍將發出旅遊綜合來源證。

此項放寬行動，並不適用於郵購或禮品計劃等方式之購買，因為此類購買品之出口，仍需適當的綜合來源證。同樣，一切運往美國及其屬地之出口商品，仍須符合綜合來源證的條件。

如欲獲知更多詳情，請諮詢下列人士：

（一）香港消防總局大廈二樓十三A室，工商處綜合來源證組助理貿易官陳先生，電話：H四三三五二二。

（二）香港消防總局大廈二樓十一室，工商處綜合來源證組工業助理唐先生，電話：H二三八九九五。

### 會員請留意三宗法案

曾在立法局討論過而將會影響各會員之法案現有三宗，就是：謬誤代表法案、無人領取之貨物處置法案，及有限公司合約法案等。會員欲知此等法案詳情，可移玉本會。

## 出口信用保險局服務 亟受本港商行歡迎

該局可接受保額共逾七億元

本港越來越多商行重視香港出口信用保險局所提供的服務。

在一九六八年四月一日至一九六九年三月卅一日的十二個月內，該局所發保險單的數字，增加了百分之五十九而達到三百九十五份。最高的保額也增加了百分之四十四而至港幣四億五千六百萬元。船運保證金則增加了百分之七十三而達於港幣五億一千一百萬元。由於商業之急速擴展，政府在一九六九年二月五日將該局可接受的最高保額，由港幣五億元提升到七億五千萬元。

上述的成長，乃由於本港出口商漸明瞭國際貿易正多風險。雖然本港大多數出口貿易係基於信用狀或現金，但經該局所保品



## 本會新辦事處近已完竣 會員將可獲更佳更速之服務

近兩月來，本會的辦事處有比平常更多的活動。建築苦力、電器匠、泥水匠、油漆匠與及木匠都努力於他們的工作，而本會的職員則在這種喧擾情況下執行他們正常的工作。

現在新的辦事處經已完竣，各人都認為最近所受到的不便是值得的。各部門將有更多的地方，而他們的工作又能進行得更順利和有效率。也許更重要的是，本會對各會員提供更佳之服務。

在一九六八年，本會已感辦事處不敷現時六十二位職員之用。而且本會會員數目躍增，自一九六三年以來，已增加百分之五十。職員因沒有相應的增加而須肩負大量額外工作，因此如仍在狹小的地方辦事，工作相信難有效率。

鄰接簽證部門便是秘書處、想待處及會議室，可由於仁行東面本會正門進入。

會議室分為兩部份，以便分別作為大會議及非正式討論會之用。香港很多機構都借用它作會議之用，而它亦可作為訓練及與造訪者談論的理想地方。

一九六九年一月，當隣接本會的事務所空置時，本會便有機會增加一千六百七十方呎的地方。因本會不欲以零碎方式處理擴展問題，所以便尋求對事務所改組素有經驗的畢馬域茂曹會計師樓之管理顧問部門的協助。那些顧問調查了四個星期，考慮到每部門的工作份量、各部門的通訊與及便利探訪本會之人士的設備底需要。

經過輕微的修改，本會接納了他們的計劃，而裝修工程在六月四日便開始。

新辦事處的藍圖形狀是「U」字形的。本會最大的簽證部門佔去該「U」字的「南臂」部份。像以前一樣，該部門在於仁大廈的西面有自已的入口。公眾及櫃位的地方面積比前增加兩倍，因此可以減少「人龍」，並使該部門繁重的工作得以迅速處理。

本會一向都想設置一個房間，使會員能聚在一起互相傾談，或者討論他們的私人生意。雖然幹事會尋求改善辦法，但現時的會議室因用途太多，相信不能再加上這項用途。不過，在秘書處對面的職員休息室則可作有限度的試用。

會員如想利用該室，可向辦事處主任申請。此室之開放時間是由上午九時半至中午十二時正，又由下午二時半至四時半止。唯一的訂用條件是要預先通知，越早越好。

本會之接待處是在「U」字的底部。所有探訪本會的人士將會即時受到接待，不會像以前一樣，令到他們有時迷失了路。

鄰近接待處的走廊是印刷房，它將有第二部柯色印刷機，以負責本會日漸增加的印刷工作。也許有些人還

沒知道該印刷房亦為會外一些機構做印刷工作。例如：現時為大學職業輔導處印刷中厚達一百頁的「畢業生之工作」。當第二部印刷機工作時，本會便可利用本身的設備來負責現時由外間所做的印刷工作，以減輕本會印刷費用。

印刷房的隔壁是普通辦事處，再過些便是圖書室，乃供會員及職員之用。該圖書室存有標準參考書籍與及本港和國際的報章與雜誌。有關藏書書目之詳情將會在短期內公佈。現時該圖書室有足夠的地方供會員舒適地享用。

商業促進部佔了「U」字的北端，可從大廈的東面進入。這裏包括了統計處，並且有一副處理貿易詢問的打孔機，與及負責公佈該等資料的職員。為方便會員聘用新職員而設的僱員登記處亦在該部。

以上所述就是新的總商會，如前一樣，本會歡迎各會員利用本會各項設備。由於地方增加了，本會的服務將較以前更為迅速和有效率。

本年度一至六月份貿易統計分析，經由統計處發表，各會員可到本會索閱。

此項統計分析，包括本港對外全部貿易，計有英國、美國、加拿大、西德、瑞典、挪威、丹麥、瑞士、比利時、盧森堡、意大利、中國大陸、日本、澳洲、荷蘭、紐西蘭、南非、法國、奧地利、葡萄牙、芬蘭、西班牙、星加坡、馬來西亞、印度、泰國、菲律賓、韓國、印度、泰

尼、台灣、香港、一九六六年六月至

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歐陽雄定於八月十五日經檀香山及洛杉磯飛赴美國目的地。他將在紐約時裝工藝學院進修二年。

參加這次比賽者有二百五十人，而他竟獲選首名。他的得獎作品，是設計一套「下班後鷄尾酒會服裝」。

## 本會六九年聖誕咭 富有傳統中國風格

會員欲購請早預訂

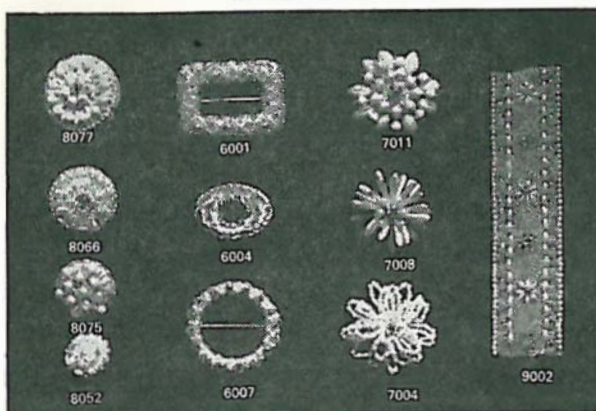
本會一九六九年度聖誕咭將會與前有所不同。今年，本會委託國泰廣告有限公司設計富有傳統中國風格的聖誕咭。

此咭將代表香港傳統文化，同時亦完全是創作性的。此咭是專為本會印製者，只有會員才可使用。

咭的大小與標準信封大小相若，以富吸引力的色調印在硬咭紙上。如果需求多的話，價錢可能減低。此價錢將包括信封和在咭上加印會員商業名稱和地址與及本會標誌之費用。

由八月廿五日起開始，會員可到本會接待處參觀該咭的樣品。本會預料該咭的需求會很大，同時為趕及在平郵截止前印妥該等聖誕咭，請各會員儘早向公共關係部訂購。

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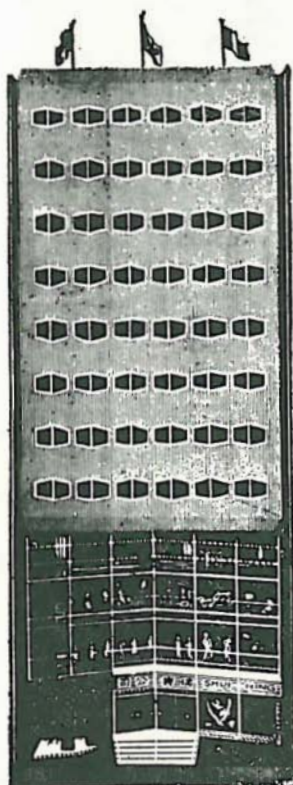
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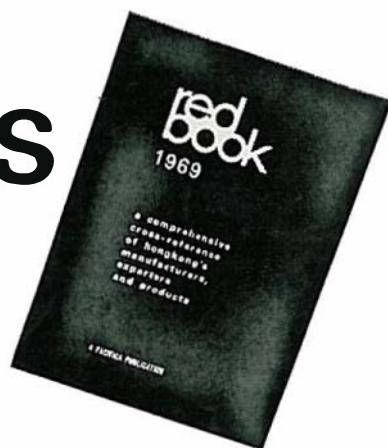


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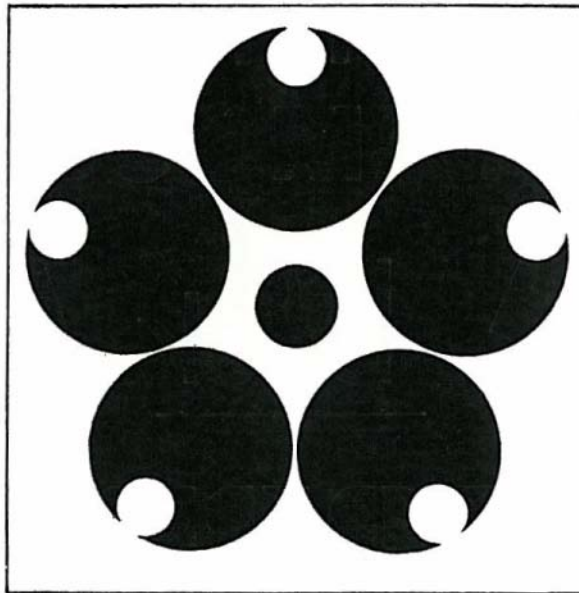
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