



# THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

# REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963

(Overseas Edition)

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#### FACILITIES OFFERED BY THE CHAMBER

#### INTRODUCTION

THE Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is the oldest, internationally recognised Chamber in the Colony. It was founded in 1861 on an international basis and has over one thousand members representing all aspects of commerce and industry. It exists to foster trade and industry; to protect the general interests of commerce and of the community; to facilitate transaction of business; to receive references and to arbitrate between disputants.

#### **OVERSEAS AFFILIATION**

The Chamber is an Organisation Member of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, a member of CAFEA-ICC and a member of the Federation of British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, and it is in regular touch with Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade all over the world.

#### THE CHAMBER AND GOVERNMENT

The Chamber maintains a close link with Government Departments and keeps itself fully informed of any changes in the laws and regulations concerning trade. Its advice is sought on matters affecting the Colony as a whole including legislation and town planning. It is represented on the Legislative Council by a duly elected member of the Chamber, and nominates representatives to a wide range of Government Policy Forming Committees such as the Port Committee, Port Executive Committee, Dangerous Goods Committee, Arbitration and Surveys Committee, Trade and Industry Advisory Board, the Cotton Advisory Board and the Public Relations Co-ordinating Committee.

#### TRADE ENOUIRIES

One of the important functions of the Chamber is the processing of trade enquiries from all over the world. Some 600-700 written enquiries are received every month and are dealt with either by direct reply or by insertion in the Chamber's Bulletin which is published twice monthly. This Bulletin is circulated only to members and has proved to be a most valuable way of promoting business connections. It also keeps members informed of changes in local and overseas trade regulations, trade fairs, invitations to tender and other items of general interest. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month and material for inclusion must reach the Chamber at least one week beforehand.

In addition to the many official delegations and trade missions, the Chamber is visited every month by 90-100 overseas businessmen.

Overseas visitors are always welcome and the Chamber's staff will be glad to give every possible assistance. The main office of the Chamber is at 901-907 Union House, Hong Kong, (P.O. Box 852, Hong Kong), and a branch office is maintained at 638-640 Nathan Road, 3rd Floor, Kowloon, for the receipt of applications for Certificates of Origin and to deal with enquiries from business visitors in the locality.

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

#### Annual Report

This report is published annually prior to the Annual General Meeting and gives general information about the Colony's trade and the Chamber's activities during the previous year and includes the Chairman's Statement which is an authoritative report and comment on the Colony's overseas trade. The overseas edition of the Annual Report, of which this chapter forms part, is available to overseas businessmen and trade organisations on request, free of charge.

#### Comprehensive List of Hong Kong Products

This list includes everything that is manufactured or processed in Hong Kong or which the Colony is potentially capable of supplying. This publication is also available to overseas businessmen free of charge. This list is currently under review and it is hoped later in the year to produce a series of pamphlets covering Hong Kong products under a number of main headings. These pamphlets will be illustrated and will also be available free to businessmen.

#### TRADE PROMOTION

In keeping with Hong Kong's post-war development as a manufacturing centre, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has undertaken an increasingly wide range of trade promotional activities.

In 1948 and 1949 the Chamber actively supported the Colony's participation in the British Industries Fair and, in 1954, the Colony's first venture at a trade fair outside the U.K. was organised by the Chamber at the Washington International State Fair in Seattle.

The Hong Kong Government has now taken over a great deal of this work, organising and co-ordinating the efforts of the Chamber and other trade and industrial organisations. The Colony participates each year in one or two international Trade Fairs and there are more frequent Trade Missions from Hong Kong visiting foreign countries. Members of the Chamber and its Secretariat are always available to serve on these Missions and on official delegations at Trade Fairs.

Over the past few years the Chamber has increasingly used the services of international public relations consultants to improve understanding of the Colony and its problems, and recently, with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, has formed a Joint Public Relations Committee to further the Colony's interests overseas.

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#### **EDUCATION**

An Evening School was started in 1951 to provide commercial education for employees of member firms. Classes now include students from all walks of life who wish to study commercial subjects.

For many years the Chamber has donated annually the sum of \$400 to provide prizes for successful candidates in the Royal Commonwealth Society Essay Competition.

To mark the Chamber's Centenary, in 1961, arrangements were made to found scholarships to promote technical education. Three donor scholarships a year are presented to the Hong Kong Technical College and a scholarship, tenable for three years at a time, to the University of Hong Kong in the faculty of Engineering and Architecture.

#### CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has been issuing certificates of origin, which are recognised by most countries of the world, for many years.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was designated an issuing authority for certificates of origin shortly after the International Convention for the simplification of Customs Formalities of 1923. Certificates of Origin issued by the designated issuing authorities are protected by the Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance No. 29 of 1960, and by an amendment thereto (Ordinance No. 12 of 1963) which provides sanctions against persons who obtain, or attempt to obtain, Certificates of Origin by means of a false declaration or false supporting documents.

Its Certificate of Origin Form conforms to the Standard Form A used by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Its Certificates of Origin are issued for:-

- (A) Exports of goods manufactured, processed or produced in Hong Kong.
- (B) Re-exports of goods previously imported from other countries.

The Chamber maintains a staff of inspectors to carry out spotchecks and approximately 6,000 factories, registered with the Chamber, are inspected periodically.

The rules and regulations concerning issue of Certificates of Origin by the Chamber are similar to those in use by Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom. The Chamber's regulations call for declaration concerning the origin by the actual exporter of the goods, and a true copy of each document submitted to the Chamber for certification must be submitted for retention by the Chamber, together with a copy of the relevant commercial invoice signed by a duly authorised official of the export firm.

Where goods are re-exports of previously imported goods, the

applicant must produce evidence to identify the re-exported goods with the goods previously imported and support his declaration with:

(i) A Certificate of Origin of a responsible body in the country of export, or

(ii) A Certificate by the actual manufacturer or producer of the

(iii) Such other evidence as the Chamber deems necessary.

The Chamber also certifies Commercial Invoices and other documents where required by the regulations of the importing country and/or the terms of a Letter of Credit.

The Chamber reserves to itself the right, at any time and without indicating any reason whatsoever, to refuse to verify Certificates of Origin which may be presented to it for verification.

#### **ARBITRATION**

The Chamber is the designated correspondent in Hong Kong to ECAFE in matters concerning Commercial Arbitration.

The following Clause is recommended by the Chamber to its members for insertion in contracts:—

"The construction, validity and performance of this contract shall be governed by the Law of the Colony of Hong Kong and all disputes which may arise under, out of, or in connection with or in relation to this contract shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce under and in accordance with its Bye-Laws at the date hereof.

The parties hereto agree that service of any notices in the course of such arbitration at their address as given in this contract shall be valid and sufficient".

Under the Arbitration Ordinance, No. 22 of 1963, the authority of an arbitrator or umpire appointed by or by virtue of an arbitration agreement shall, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the agreement, be irrevocable except by leave of the Court or a judge thereof, and any party to a reference under an arbitration agreement may sue out a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or a writ of subpoena duces tecum.

#### TRADE DISPUTES

The Chamber is active in the settlement of Trade Disputes with overseas firms without resorting to arbitration whenever possible. Where member-firms are involved in disputes with overseas firms, the Chamber is frequently able to arrange an amicable settlement by mediation and negotiation between the parties in dispute. Where the Hong Kong firm involved in a dispute is not a member of the Chamber, the matter is referred, by mutual arrangement, to the Hong Kong Government for intervention with a view to amicable settlement.

YEARS leave their mark and 1963 was no exception. It will be long remembered as the year of the drought when the unwelcome record was established of being the year when the lowest ever rainfall was registered.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in opening my statement with a tribute to Government which tackled this problem with firmness and resource: I also pay tribute to the people of Hong Kong, whose patience and good humour enabled them to survive conditions which must have tried these virtues to the limit. Industry was no less inconvenienced and it says much for the ingenuity of our manufacturers that serious unemployment did not result from the water shortage.

I shall be referring further to water supplies and other local affairs at a later stage in this Statement and I turn now to the trading figures for 1963.

#### RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

My predecessor last year commented that, while 1961 had been a satisfactory rather than sensational year, 1962 could only be classed as sensational, total trade having risen by 11.6 per cent on the previous year. I feel that caution as to what might happen in future years must preclude me from reaching for a further superlative, total trade in 1963 having risen by \$1,358 million which even on the wider base means an increase of 12.3 per cent over the previous year. Imports rose by \$754 million, or 11.3 per cent, Direct Exports by \$513.6 million, or 15.4 per cent and Re-Exports by \$90 million or 8.4 per cent.

These figures show the Colony with a visible adverse balance of trade for the year of \$2,420 million, an increase of \$150 million over the corresponding figure for the previous year, but not far away from its fairly consistent relationship of around one third of our imports, a proportion with which our invisibles have hitherto shown themselves able to cope.

The continued expansion of our overall trade, and it must continue to expand if it is to meet the needs of our growing population and rising standards of living, has been built mainly on the twin foundations of a venturesome spirit locally and confidence felt overseas in the soundness of our trading methods. It is on these aspects of our affairs that I propose to dwell for a moment. Some suggestions have been

heard that over-trading might be developing at a dangerous level and, though I do not believe the situation yet calls for action, it should be watched most carefully. A venturesome spirit is an essential ingredient of an expanding industrial economy, but it must be allied to sound finance, or overseas confidence could be undermined. The proliferation of banks in the Colony has undoubtedly led to excessive competition for business and whilst I am entirely in favour of banks, like other business houses, being subjected to the cooling breezes of competition, there are limits to prudent banking.

#### THE IMPORT TRADE

As in 1962 the value of imports rose by 11 per cent over the previous year's figures. Of the actual increase in value of \$754 million, the largest parts fall under the general headings of foodstuffs and beverages, up by \$137 million, raw and semi-finished materials for local industry including textile fibres, up by \$65 million, and base metals, up by \$61 million. Imports of textile yarns and fabrics also rose considerably, by \$178 million, to a total of \$1,141 million, again largely in the form of semi-manufactured products for processing in local industry, meeting the needs of non-preference markets. It has to be noted, however, that, under this heading there was also an encouraging upswing in the re-export trade, amounting to \$24 million.

By countries, the People's Republic of China retained its position as our principal supplier and, indeed, widened its lead over Japan. The United Kingdom moved up over the U.S.A. into third position on the list. Imports of foodstuffs from Thailand fell by \$32 million, whilst Brazil has lost its position as our leading supplier of raw cotton which it took over from the U.S.A. in 1962. However, both these countries fell back a long way behind Pakistan which moved up from 21st to 9th place in the overall list of our suppliers, almost entirely on the strength of increased sales of cotton.

It is to be noted that in 1963, nearly 59 per cent of the Colony's total imports were drawn from our four leading suppliers, China, Japan, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. It might seem that there could be room for diversification in this field as well as in the Colony's export efforts. No doubt, traders and officials of the different European countries will have noted the considerable strides made by Italy as a supplier to the Hong Kong market, imports from that source having steadily increased and more than doubled over the past five years. The Italian Government are to be congratulated on their Industrial Exhibition in Hong Kong early in the year under review and I am sure that further development of their trade with this area will provide tangible justification for the trouble and expense involved. This might serve as a reminder to our other suppliers, notably the United Kingdom, that our market should not be neglected; small variations downwards in the proportion of our needs which they provide can mount up to lost opportunities of appreciable value. In this

#### DIRECT EXPORTS

I shall be referring in detail to developments in the export of our industrial production later, and at this juncture will confine myself to the overall figures.

Direct exports increased by 15 per cent to \$3,831 million, the actual increase in the value of shipments being \$514 million. Once again, clothing provided the biggest share of the increase being up by \$235 million. The next largest increase of \$93 million was under the miscellaneous manufactured articles heading, embodying toys, plastic articles and furniture. Textile yarns and fabrics rose by \$58 million, electrical products, mostly transistor radios, by \$46 million and exports of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco products by \$49 million to a total of \$216 million. This last figure may well seem surprisingly large in view of Hong Kong's known need to import 90 per cent of its food requirements.

There were no changes in the order at the head of our list of customers, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom increasing their purchases by \$95 million and \$149 million respectively and taking between them just under 48 per cent of our total direct exports.

#### **RE-EXPORTS**

An improvement for the second successive year in the Colony's entrepot trade is welcome but can not, I fear, have provided much encouragement for those who have kept their China trading departments going for so long.

The total increase was \$90 million and within it the largest single item was under the heading of gems and jewellery which rose by \$57 million. This figure includes the value of gems returned after having been imported on approval; it is nevertheless clear that Hong Kong has become an important centre in the trade.

Another substantial rise was in re-exports of pharmaceutical products, which went up by \$31 million. Re-export of textiles, up by \$24 million to a total of \$141 million, provided the other main item on the credit side.

Within the traditional produce categories there was an overall fall of \$19 million though, in the case of China Produce, there were actually one or two small increases.

Malaya remained our biggest entrepot customer, the main items going to that market being foodstuffs \$95 million, textiles \$18 million, scientific instruments \$17 million, and plants and flowers (largely for the herbalist trade), \$13 million.

Japan, increasing its purchases from us by \$42 million, was again our second biggest buyer of re-exported goods. Perhaps the most significant feature in this market was the doubling during the year of purchases from us of various precious stones to which developing trade I have already referred.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The appreciable increase of \$100 million in our imports from Britain was not, as the figures show, sufficient to keep the trade balance in her favour, and our exports to that market exceeded imports by \$47 million. This was reduced to \$12 million by our purchases of gold and specie.

On the imports side the biggest increase was in electrical machinery and appliances, \$63 million, whilst the next most notable increase was in textile yarns and fabrics, which rose by \$18 million. On the export side the picture remains heavily coloured by our textiles and clothing exports. There was a 10 per cent reduction, mainly in yarns, from \$225 to \$201 million in the value of yarns and fabrics shipped but this was overshadowed by an increase of \$122 million in the value of our clothing exports. So far as woven cotton garments are concerned, as we all know, shipments are limited quantitatively. A proportion of the overall increase under the clothing heading represents trading up and diversification into more sophisticated products within the overall quantitative limitation on cotton goods; there have also been increased shipments of knitwear.

Notable increases in shipments were also recorded in our traditional footwear and in plastics as well as in electrical equipment reflecting further development of our transistor radio industry.

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Total exports to the U.S.A. rose by \$109 million and, of this figure \$95 million was made up by direct exports of Hong Kong manufactured goods which rose to \$973 million. It is worth mentioning that this figure represented only 25.4 per cent of our total exports, compared with 26.5 per cent in the previous year.

Exports of cotton textiles and of clothing both rose in value but these goods are subject to controls under the Geneva Long Term Arrangement. As in the United Kingdom market, the increased value is accounted for by better quality within the quantitative limits. Worthwhile increases were made under several headings other than cotton textiles and clothing, notably in the trade in woollen goods which is just beginning to develop, as well as in plastics, particularly flowers, in transistor radios, and in rattan goods.

So far as imports are concerned the slight fall in value of \$8 million was fairly well spread, the most notable being a further drop in purchases of raw cotton. Last year it was Brazil which had cut into the American share of this market but, as I mentioned earlier, in 1963 Pakistan became the major supplier.

In November we were glad to welcome the U.S. Trade Mission under the leadership of Mr. Milton A. Berger. In addition to paying tribute to the individual members of that Mission who showed themselves to be extremely able and dedicated representatives of their country's industry and commerce, I should like also to congratulate the members of the staff of the American Consulate General on the excellent arrangements which they made. I feel sure that the visit to the Colony will lead to further and more profitable two way trade.

No reference to our trade with the U.S.A. would be complete without a mention of the introduction of a one price system for cotton which will become fully effective on 1st August, 1964. There seems no doubt that our grey cloth shipments will be virtually shut out of this market when President Johnson signs the temporary order designed to 'equalise' cotton prices. It remains to be seen what effect full operation of the one price system will have on garments with a high cotton content.

#### THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The pattern of our imports from the E.E.C. countries remained much the same as in previous years, with Germany a clear leader in our list of suppliers. Overall, our imports from the six countries have increased by \$38 million, the biggest increases being from Belgium and Italy. A small drop was recorded in imports from France, which, in view of the difficulties of expanding two way as distinct from one way trade with that country is not too surprising.

The more liberal policies of the other members of the Community continued to benefit mutual trade; imports rose by \$38 million to a total of \$656 million, direct exports by \$95 million to \$321 million and re-exports by \$13 million to \$62 million. There was a reduction of \$70 million in our adverse balance with the Common Market but they remained comfortably on the credit side with a favourable balance of \$273 million.

Your Committee remains convinced that this large and expanding economic unit presents one of our best opportunities for diversification and expansion of our export markets and that much of our trade promotion effort should continue to be directed to it and to the countries of the European Free Trade Association. We therefore welcomed the decision of Government to send a top level trade mission to Europe during the Autumn under the able and experienced leadership of Dr. the Honourable Sir Sik-Nin Chau, Kt., C.B.E. The Mission had an exhausting schedule and I should like to pay my

tribute to the Leader and members of the Mission, not forgetting the Secretariat, for the very hard work they put in. The Mission report, just published, gives much food for thought and points the way for a great deal of follow-up action, which must not be neglected.

#### **JAPAN**

The picture of our trade with Japan for the year was that while our imports from that source increased by \$142 million, direct exports thereto rose by \$44 million and re-exports by \$42 million. The resulting increase of \$56 million in the size of our visible adverse balance amounted to 75 per cent of our imports therefrom, compared with 80 per cent in the previous year.

On the imports side, the heaviest increase was in respect of base metals which rose by \$41 million, \$15 million of this figure being reinforcing bars and other structural steel. Electric machinery and appliances increased by \$24 million and textile yarns and fabrics rose by \$22 million, \$8 million of this being extra purchases of wool yarn. Another large increase was that of \$21 million under the heading of explosives and miscellaneous chemicals which includes raw materials for our plastics industry. Hong Kong is Japan's second largest customer, following the U.S.A.

Of the \$44 million increase in direct exports to Japan \$25 million was under the heading of fish and fish products; whilst both in direct and re-exports there were valuable increases in gems and jewellery which I have mentioned earlier.

#### SOUTH EAST ASIA

Whilst adhering to the Chamber's traditional policy of eschewing politics, your Committee finds it impossible to refer to trading conditions in South East Asia without making mention of the controversy between Indonesia and the newly established Federation of Malaysia. It may well prove to be one of the great tragedies of modern times that these two countries, each with natural resources sufficient to make them among the richest in the world, should, willingly or otherwise, devote so much energy to other than peaceful development of their economies. A just settlement of their differences is a matter of the utmost urgency.

Our total imports of rice for local consumption increased by nearly 5.8 per cent as compared with the previous year. This is to be expected due to the increase in population. Imports from South Vietnam increased from 10,295 tons in 1962 to 50,781 tons in 1963, largely due to favourable export prices in that country.

Imports from Burma dropped from 12,594 tons in 1962 to 609 tons in 1963. Burmese rice, because of its glutinous nature, is not popular with the community and as a result, trading in that particular

quality has always been irregular. As our rice imports are of such interest we reproduce the figures from the Control Division's published statistics.

				1962	1963
Thailand		 	 	 214,589	184,968
China		 	 	 82,270	92,591
Cambodia		 	 	 21,105	29,093
Burma		 	 	 12,594	609
S. Vietnam		 	 	 10,295	50,781
Pakistan		 	 	 7,335	8,935
N. Vietnam		 	 	 5,483	8,132
Australia		 	 	 2,197	1,623
S. Korea		 	 	 524	
Timor	200	 	 	102	516
111101		 	 	 	
				356,494	377,248

Imports from Malaya rose by \$55 million of which mineral fuels, \$49 million, comprised the major part. Exports thereto, understandably, rose by only \$8 million, though the country retained its position at third place among our list of buyers. North Borneo also continued to buy from Hong Kong and, showing an increase of \$14 million moved up into the position of our 8th best customer. There was a fall of \$42 million in the value of our trade with Indonesia.

#### **CHINA**

Trade with China must be looked at in the world context rather than in terms only of the Colony's recorded trade; and in the former, the picture has been dominated by the country's need to make very large grain purchases from Australia and Canada.

The Colony's trade with China, as I mentioned earlier, saw another steep rise in our purchases accompanied by a further fall in our sales. Of the \$273 million increase in our imports, more than half, \$159 million, was made up of foodstuffs which in the year reached the very high figure of \$748 million, 42 per cent of our total world-wide imports under this heading. Other increases in imports from China were well spread and included some small, though nevertheless welcome, extra supplies of one or two of the traditional produce lines. Trade in these is reflected in the overall increase in the Colony's entrepot trade to which I have drawn attention earlier.

The further fall in our exports to China would be very depressing indeed were it not generally recognised that it is China's policy to make its purchases for direct shipment from country of origin to her own ports, irrespective of where the business is negotiated.

Hong Kong is affected by the changing pattern of China's overall trading policy. Whereas China once purchased numerous manufac-

tured goods, of which Hong Kong could supply a share, the present trend is to devote her foreign currency resources as far as possible to plant and equipment with which to manufacture these goods herself.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT MARKETS

Extraordinary as has been the expansion of our industrial capacity over the past ten years, the Colony simply cannot afford to stand still, as any slowing down in the rate of expansion would leave us without employment for the increasing numbers of young people who will be coming on to the labour market. In Hong Kong's unique position such a prospect does not bear contemplation.

Our industrial production, particularly of cotton textiles and clothing, is already, as we all know, a matter of considerable importance in world markets, and it is clear that the developed countries have served notice that they will protect their home industries whenever threatened by the products of Hong Kong or other developing countries. Hong Kong's 15 per cent expansion of exports in 1963 may seem high to some countries but such percentages must always be related to the base on which they are calculated. India, facing problems larger than ours, and on a larger base, achieved a 12 per cent expansion in the same year.

Hong Kong's growing sense of responsibility in world trading has again been well demonstrated during the year. The Geneva Long Term Arrangement to which the Colony subscribes is now in its second year of full operation and should, if reasonably operated by the importing countries, allow for orderly expansion of our exports of cotton textiles.

Some of the approaches made to the Colony, however, indicate that industry in the United States has taken unjustified advantage of the Agreement's terms, which should only be invoked when there is genuine disruption, and the Colony must strive for more effective safeguards in the future.

The separate agreement with the United Kingdom Cotton Textile Industry, which was originally made for the three calendar years ending 1965 was, as members know, revised at the end of its first year, at the request of the United Kingdom industry. I should like to congratulate the Delegation from Hong Kong, under the able leadership of Mr. Y. L. Yang, which negotiated the recently announced agreement providing for a greater degree of categorisation within the overall ceiling. I also congratulate the local industry on its tolerance in accepting this further limitation on its flexibility so soon after a firm agreement had been made. I trust that this cooperative attitude has generated goodwill which will react to the Colony's advantage in any future negotiations.

Our woollen knitwear industry, too, has had its troubles, finding itself faced, in December, with a request to restrict shipments of its products to Germany. The industry sent a fact-finding mission to

Germany, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Jen, which cleared up numerous misunderstandings on both sides and engendered much goodwill. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the fair and liberal attitude of the West German Government in this and other matters.

From these recent examples and from the frequency with which imports from Hong Kong are the subject of representations to Governments, Tariff Commissions and Boards, it seems clear that the Colony must take steps to equip itself with some form of early warning system.

This can only be provided by an extensive market intelligence service; but a first move would be to arrange for the collection and prompt dissemination to Hong Kong industry and trade of collated statistical information from our principal markets. Government is to be congratulated on its very efficient production of local trade information and I now urge on them the necessity for providing this additional information from overseas despite the difficulties. These figures would show us where to look for trouble and act accordingly. Statistical analysis, by itself, tells only part of the story, but up-to-date and factual information will better equip us to assess charges of disruption.

#### REPRESENTATION ABROAD

On the more positive side of Trade Promotion the Chamber has worked in close cooperation with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries in the Public Relations Joint Committee.

As members know, the Joint Committee was set up eighteen months ago and is entrusted with public funds to be used for improving the Colony's commercial public relations abroad, which of course must include active trade promotion. This trusteeship is administered for the benefit of the Colony as a whole.

The Chamber for many years, and the Federation since its inception, have consistently advocated expansion of the Colony's representation in its principal markets and your Committee welcomes the decision of Government to open offices in Brussels and New York. In both the E.E.C. and in the U.S.A. there is also scope for direct representation of the commercial and industrial community. With this in view Resident Representatives have been appointed in both areas.

Mr. H. D. M. Barton, when he retired from Hong Kong, agreed to serve for 1964 as the representative of the Chamber and Federation covering the E.E.C., Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, and he established himself in Brussels on 1st January. In addition to establishing contacts, creating goodwill and surveying trade opportunities, Mr. Barton will study and report whether the Joint Committee should establish offices in Europe on a permanent basis and, if so, where. From the spate of information and ideas arriving from him, it appears there will be no shortage of work for a permanent officer.

I would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the South China Morning Post Ltd. which agreed to release Mr. Kyatang Woo, Editor of the China Mail, from 1st April, to take up the position of Resident Representative in the U.S.A., with terms of reference similar to Mr. Barton's. Mr. Woo will be leaving for New York later this year and your Committee wishes him every good fortune and assures him of their full support in his new task. I feel sure that his dynamic personality and long journalistic experience will stand him in very good stead and that his presence in New York will open up new and expanding opportunities for our trade in the vast U.S. market.

Whilst on the subject of overseas offices it is appropriate that mention should be made of the impending retirement of Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, O.B.E., who has so ably run the Hong Kong Government London Office since it was established shortly after the War. Your Committee would like to express their sense of loss and their appreciation of the initiative, foresight and energy which he brought to the discharge of his important and varied responsibilities, and for the practical help which he has so readily given at all times to members of the business community. He will be difficult to replace and Government must lose no time in recruiting a suitable successor.

#### TRADE FAIRS

Your Committee continues to give full support to official Hong Kong participation in trade fairs, and was represented at the Frankfurt Autumn Fair and the Berlin Industries Fair and on the Trade Mission to Europe. A new form of trade promotion for Hong Kong has been the dispatch to six major European ports of the exhibition on board m.v. Ceylon which left Hong Kong on 2nd March. This method of approach to potential buyers was made possible by the generosity of the Swedish East Asia Company of Gothenberg whose Chairman offered the use of a ship for this purpose to Dr. the Honourable Sir Sik-Nin Chau, Kt., C.B.E., whilst he was in Sweden last year. Your Committee will watch the results with keen interest.

It was a matter of regret that a similar generous offer made a year ago by Royal Interocean Lines of a ship calling at West African ports had to be turned down owing to difficulties of organisation.

Nearer home, the Chamber would like to congratulate the Chinese Manufacturer's Association on the high standard of their 21st Exhibition of Hong Kong Products. This exhibition has been organised annually since the War in spite of the difficulties of constantly changing sites, and your Committee hopes that the Chinese Manufacturers' Association's perseverance will, before long, be rewarded by the allocation of a permanent site for exhibitions.

Quite apart from this annual exhibition, Hong Kong should take advantage of its central location in East Asia to encourage overseas countries to stage trade and other exhibitions here, and we cannot expect a response until a permanent site is provided. Our spokesmen are constantly inviting the Western world to use Hong Kong as a shop window, and the least the Colony can do is to provide the window.

An indication of the interest shown by overseas countries in selling in and through Hong Kong is the number of exhibitions and trade delegations which have visited us in the past year. In November I had the pleasure of opening the series of Australian Exhibitions in the City Hall; we have just been visited by the m.v. Centaur with a floating exhibition, also from Australia: we welcomed the Italian Trade Delegation in March; the Danish Trade Mission in May; the Delegation from the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce in October; the Swedish Trade Mission in October and the U.S. Marketing and Industrial Development Mission in November. There were many more and indications are that such visits will continue and probably increase in number so that we must do all we can to provide proper display facilities.

#### DIVERSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

Twice in the past five years, my predecessors have drawn attention to Hong Kong's excessive dependence on too few lines of exports and on too few markets. A start, however, does seem to have been made and there is evidence of diversification of production. The Chairman of the China Light and Power Company Limited in his recently published statement to shareholders listed 911 new industrial consumers connected to their mains during the year; of these, only 261 were engaged in the textiles and garments industries. In 1962 increased shipments of garments provided three quarters of our total increase in exports, but 1963 saw them provide less than half this, despite diversification within the industry to which I have already referred.

The greatest obstacle to production of new and more sophisticated consumer goods is the shortage in every industry of foremen and skilled workers. I have nothing but admiration for the work of the Hong Kong Technical College and other training establishments for the way they are building up technical skill in our labour force, but we are still dangerously short of practical technicians.

#### WATER SUPPLIES

An adequate water supply is a necessity for our industry and 1963 has thrown this problem into sharp relief. I have already expressed my admiration for the ingenuity with which Government and Industry have met this crisis. It is ironical that in the year in which the Colony's storage capacity was increased by more than 50 per cent, the reservoirs were never half full.

The smoothness with which the tanker operation was put in train is a tribute to the chartering arrangements made by Government and to the cooperation of our neighbours on the mainland. Our thanks

are also due to the Government of the People's Republic of China for the efforts they made and are still making to increase our supplies of water both from the Shum Chun Reservoir and from the East River.

The aim must be a 24 hour supply throughout a year of normal rainfall and, nature having demonstrated so clearly the dangers of relying on rainfall, I would urge Government to develop all other possible sources of supply, including the desalinization of sea water which is now under examination. An insufficient water supply cannot be excused on grounds of economy.

#### THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Tourism is by now almost certainly the largest of our invisible exports and the opening during the year of three very large new hotels fully up to the highest international standards should have removed one of the major obstacles in the way of full development of this most worthwhile industry. At the present time competition has developed to an uneconomic degree but this will adjust itself when the flow of visitors increases as predicted by the Tourist Association.

One of Hong Kong's main attractions is its unmatched and varied scenery and our urban development must be planned so as to avoid destroying the attractions of our countryside. Another important attraction for tourists is shopping. It is of the first importance that we maintain attractive levels of both quality and price.

#### VALEDICTORY

No commentary on the Colony's affairs at the present time would be complete without reference to the departure on retirement two weeks ago of His Excellency, Sir Robert Black, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., our Governor for the past six years. Sir Robert's governorship has been marked not only by the ever increasing complexity of the Colony's problems of population, housing, health, education, employment and trade, but by the matching energy with which they have been faced by Government and by the whole community under his leadership. His cheerful, practical, and above all, human approach to his multifarious tasks have been an inspiration to all and will be missed by all. We wish Sir Robert and Lady Black many happy years of well earned retirement.

#### CHAMBER'S ACTIVITIES

**1** 963 has proved to be yet another successful year with imports up by 11.3% and exports of locally manufactured goods by 15.4%. This record level of trade was achieved in a year beset by difficulties: an acute water shortage at home and increasing trade restrictions overseas.

The water shortage affected all sections of the community but in spite of the inconvenience, and in many cases hardship, caused by the drought there was no serious unemployment. An account of the various measures undertaken to alleviate the situation will be found in other chapters of this report.

Overseas the tendency to impose quantitative restrictions on many of our exports further emphasised not only the need for further diversification of products but also the need for diversification of markets. To continue to provide work for those already on the labour market and to find employment for the hundreds of thousands of young people who will be coming on to the labour market in the next few years, Hong Kong must be able at least to maintain its present rate of expansion.

#### INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber is an Organisation Member of the British National Committee of the International Chamber and is represented on the British National Committee by Mr. H. J. Collar, C.B.E., formerly Chairman of this Chamber.

The 19th Biennial Congress was held in Mexico City from the 20th to the 27th April and the Chamber was represented by Mr. J. A. A. Knott. The general theme of the Conference was economic growth through world inter-dependence and, apart from the plenary sessions which debated the draft report at some length before deciding to adopt it, a great deal of useful work was done in the various Committees.

#### **LEGISLATION**

A total of 35 Bills passed into Law during 1963, and the Chamber's views on them were expressed though its representative on the Legislative Council. Of particular interest to members were the Companies (Amendment) and Arbitration Ordinances which brought Hong Kong's practice into line with that of the United Kingdom.

In the circumstances prevailing in Hong Kong at the time, the Chamber decided to support the three pieces of legislation designed to check the rapidly rising levels of domestic rents, the Rent Increases (Domestic Premises) Control, the Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) (Amendment) and the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Ordinances. Although this was a departure from the Chamber's normal policy of refraining from interference in Civil Contracts it was decided that the public considerations involved outweighed other considerations.

The Chamber also commented on the operation of the Duitable Commodities Ordinance and, at the time of the Second Reading, obtained an assurance from Government that the administrative instructions which had been suggested by the Chamber would not be changed without members of the Legislative Council being given at least 4 weeks notice. The Amendment to the Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance 1960 arose from the Chamber's representations to Government that the original legislation had proved in practice to be inadequate to afford the protection to our certificates for which it had been designed. The major effect of the Amendment was to bring this Ordinance into line with those sections of the Import and Export Ordinance which protect Government certificates.

#### TRADE PROMOTION

In 1963 the Colony participated in two European trade fairs, the Frankfurt Autumn Fair and the German Industries Exhibition in Berlin which included a special feature "Partners in Progress—South East Asia". At both fairs Committee members and members of the staff were part of the official delegation. Also in the autumn there was a mission to the six countries of the Common Market. Three members of the General Committee were members of the delegation, the Hon. W. C. G. Knowles, Mr. G. R. Ross and Dr. the Hon. Sir Sik-Nin Chau, who led the mission.

Towards the end of the year Hong Kong received a most generous offer of the use of a ship of the Swedish East Asia Line for a floating exhibition to some of the major European ports, which was gratefully accepted. The exhibition has been organised under the direction of the Joint Public Relations Committee and by now will have already visted Genoa, the first port of call.

The Chamber has continued to work in close co-operation with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries in the field of public relations under the aegis of the Joint Public Relations Committee. Representatives of the Public Relations Consultants in Europe and the United Kingdom visited the Colony early in the year. The Chamber and the Federation have jointly continued to retain the services of the legal firm of Covington & Burling in Washington and recently retained the services of John P. Young & Associates (Vic.) Pty. Ltd. in Australia.

On 1st January Mr. H. D. M. Barton, a former Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, took up his appointment in Brussels as representative of the Chamber and Federation covering countries of the E.E.C., Scandinavia and Switzerland. The Chamber and Federation will be

#### VISITORS TO HONG KONG

The Colony was visited by a number of delegations and missions during the course of the year. In the spring there was a two week Exhibition of Italian products, in connection with which a trade mission was led by Signor Luigi Preti, Minister for Trade, accompanied by Signor Guiseppe dall'Oglio, President of the National Institute for Foreign Trade.

In May we welcomed a Danish Trade Mission led by Mr. Jans Christensen, a textile expert, and in October a mission from the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce led by their President. In October the Colony was again visited by a delegation from the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce, led this year by the late Mr. A. L. Abraham, Chairman of the Japanese Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. W. R. P. King, Chairman of the Far East Section of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The death of Mr. Abraham in January, who was elected First Chairman of the Hong Kong Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, is a great loss to the Colony.

Following a visit to Hong Kong earlier in the year by Mr. Maurice Kogan of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and a visit to Washington by the Chamber's Deputy Secretary, Mr. J. A. A. Knott, to prepare the ground, the U.S. Marketing and Industrial Mission came to Hong Kong in November. It was led by Mr. Milton A. Berger, Deputy Director of the Office of Commercial and Financial Policy, United States Department of Commerce.

In addition visits were received from representatives of many overseas Chambers of Commerce including the Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Durban, Johannesburg, Wellington and Karachi Chambers; and for the first time the Chamber was visited by the Adviser to the Polish Foreign Trade Enterprises.

### CERTIFICATION, BULLETIN, TRADE ENQUIRIES, MEMBERSHIP

Under the Geneva Customs Formalities Convention of 1923, the Governments which were Signatories thereto, approved and designated bodies in their respective countries as authorised to issue Certificates of Origin, and to attest consular invoices etc.

At this time the Hong Kong Government designated The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce as the issuing authority in Hong Kong. The Chamber has thus been issuing Certificates of Origin for

some forty years and its Certificates of Origin are acceptable to Customs Authorities in practically every country in the world.

Certificates of Origin issued by the designated issuing authorities in Hong Kong are protected by The Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance, Chapter 29 of the Laws of Hong Kong.

During 1963 there was an increase of 24.67% in the number of certifications made by the Chamber as compared with the previous year.

Altogether 82,962 certifications were made, an increase of 16,413 over 1962. Of this total 7,131 applications were received at the Chamber's Mongkok Branch Office, at 638/40 Nathan Road. 3,776 applications were returned for amendment or correction, and 138 applications were refused.

An additional 1,195 factories were inspected during the year and at 31st December 1962, particulars of 6,213 factories were carried in the Chamber's Register of Factories.

The Inspectorate Staff carried out 8,098 physical inspections and spot checks during the year.

7,335 Trade Enquiries were received during the year of which 5,105 were published in the twice-monthly Bulletin; 2,230 enquiries requiring specific information were replied to by letter.

The 'News-in-Brief' Section of the twice-monthly Bulletin published a wide variety of information on business developments, tariff matters, trade opportunities and events, as well as serving to inform members of action taken by the Chamber to promote and protect members' interests.

Approximately 180 complaints and trade disputes were dealt with during the year and in the majority of cases the Chamber's intervention enabled the parties in dispute to come to an amicable settlement. It is appropriate to record here that the Chamber received the fullest co-operation and assistance from many overseas Chambers of Commerce in dealing with commercial disputes.

At the commencement of 1963 membership was 972 and at 31st December, 1963 the number of members on the register was 1,071.

During the year 3,168 applications for employment were published in the Employment Register issued with the twice-monthly Bulletin.

#### **CIVIL AVIATION**

THROUGHOUT 1963 the policy of continuing improvement of operation of the Airport Terminal has been pursued. During the latter part of the year two new wings to the building were opened, the East Wing containing a new Transit Lounge providing more space and facilities, and the North West Wing additional airline offices and lounges for the constantly increasing number of passengers and visitors.

Modifications to the Cargo Terminal Building were completed early during the year in time to enable the increasing amount of freight to be processed and directed without delay. The completion of these modifications and the addition of the East and North West Wings finalised the main airport development project which was commenced in 1957. Further development and expansion of the terminal building, terminal areas, freight building, and other areas will be dictated by increase in aircraft, passengers, and freight traffic in succeeding years.

Considerable progress was made in the installation of additional technical equipment, and on the 18th September the Semi-Automatic Tape Relay Centre came into operation, being the first of its type in the Far East. The equipment enables the processing and dissemination of messages relating to air traffic control, airline requirements and others to be carried out with far greater rapidity than in the past.

In previous years a shortage of Air Traffic Control Staff precluded unrestricted operations, and airlines had to operate within specified hours, but during the year the staff problem was resolved and on the 1st September the airport was declared open for operations throughout the 24 hours, thus bringing it, and the facilities it offers, up to the standard required of a major international airport.

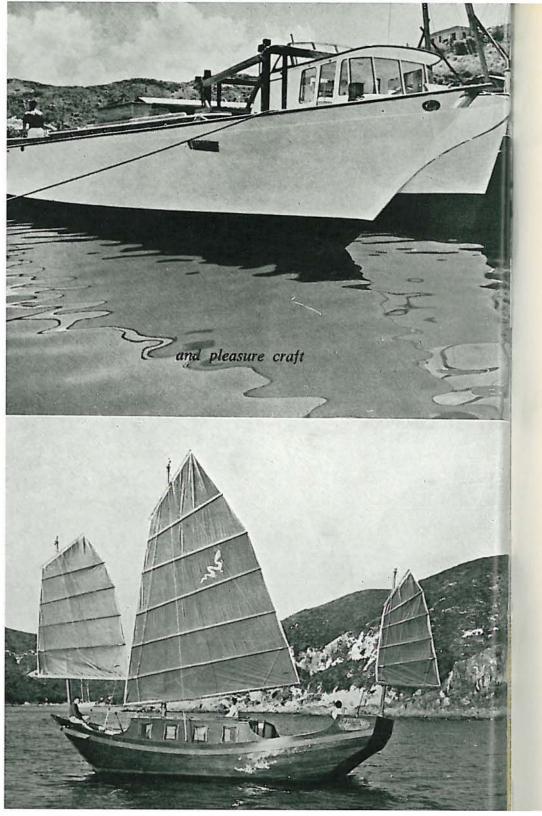
There was a general increase in the traffic during the year but not as much as forecast, possibly due to some extent to the water shortage existing in Hong Kong which received world wide publicity.

Details of Traffic for the year are as follows:-

		In	Out	%
				Increase
Passenger	Aircraft	8,562	8,560	8.7%
Passenger	s	318,595	326,732	9.1%
Freight		2,426,372 kilos	5,809,679 kilos	18%
Mail		706,925 kilos	1,125,216 kilos	18.6%

The Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Ltd. provided maintenance facilities for the majority of aircraft in transit on scheduled services and during 1963 provided such facilities for twenty one international airlines. In addition it also provided maintenance facilities, often on a larger scale, for more than twenty four charter airlines and transport aircraft of the Royal Air Force, United States Air Force and many others. The equipment and staff training essential to permit the efficient handling and technical integrity of the modern prop-jet and pure jet passenger aircraft now in service have been under constant consideration by the Company, with the result that it is able to handle and maintain the most modern passenger aircraft now flying. The Company's gas turbine engine overhaul facilities were used for the overhaul of Rolls Royce Dart and Allison engines, as well as piston engines up to 2,400 horse power. Engines overhauled by the Company are operating throughout the Far East and as far west as the United Kingdom. As forecast, the final stage of the re-development programme was completed at the beginning of the year when the new overhaul hangar and its annexes came into operation. This ensures that comprehensive facilities can be offered to aircraft companies operating the largest and latest type of aircraft both now and in the relatively foreseeable future.





#### THE PORT

#### THE HARBOUR

FURTHER increase in the number of vessels using the Port of Victoria was observed for the year 1963 when a total of 7,353 vessels of 20,907,488 net tons entered the port. Hong Kong was again able to cope with this increase thus ensuring that the port retains its reputation for the fastest cargo-handling of any port in the Far East.

The Western Harbour Scheme was commenced in August in conjunction with the construction of the pier for the new Ocean Terminal which will be owned and operated by the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited. The first four stages of the Scheme were completed by December in which a total of thirty-seven harbour moorings were resited and re-numbered, one new mooring was laid and three navigational light buoys were resited to mark the new fairways opened by the Scheme. The whole operation proceeded without causing any delays to vessels using the moorings. This was effected by the continuous supply of information from the Port Control Office to agents, pilots and masters of vessels using the harbour. British and American warships continued to make use of both 'A' and 'B' class moorings in the Causeway Bay area and their auxiliaries took advantage of the 'A' class moorings in the dangerous goods anchorage off Stonecutters Island.

The ship-breaking industry reversed its decline of 1962. In the present year 65 vessels of 451,195 gross tons were broken up; this being an increase of 32 vessels and 271,874 gross tons over 1962. At the end of the year 14 vessels of 103,301 gross tons were in the process of demolition.

The number of vessels laid up at the end of 1963 amounted to 20 this giving a total of 17,556 net tons, a decrease of 22 vessels compared with the end of 1962. During the year 10 laid up vessels were sold for breaking.

Cruise ships continued to favour the port and the "Rotterdam" "Caronia" "Iberia" and "Arcadia" called during the year.

The three Macau ferry berths in Central District continued operations at full capacity throughout the year transporting 1,323,572 passengers and 31,019 tons of cargo.

Regular meetings of the Port Executive Committee, the Port Welfare Committee and the Mercantile Marine Assistance Fund Committee were held throughout the year.

#### Operation Water-Pearl River Tankers

Since the commencement of the operation 18 tankers of varying size have been chartered to transport raw water from the Pearl River to Hong Kong. The first tanker commenced running on June 24th 1963, since which date and until the end of the year the fleet has made 603 voyages, delivering 1,855.9 million gallons of water or 8½ million long tons.

At the outset of this operation Government appointed Mr. A. T. Trenerry, a very experienced ship broker to act on their behalf through a tanker chartering committee to secure suitable vessels.

A number of prominent local shipping companies or agencies were appointed by Government to act as charterer's agents for individual vessels in the fleet, namely:—Messrs Butterfield & Swire, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie Co. Ltd., Messrs Dodwell & Co., Messrs H.K. & Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., Messrs Mollers' (H.K.) Ltd., and Harley Mullion & Co. Ltd.

Berths for five tankers, including the construction of 40 ton concrete dolphins designed to withstand the impact from 25,000 ton tankers had to be built at Sham Tseng and the area off the Caltex/Gulf Oil wharves at Tsuen Wan, a total of 12,800 feet of welded steel pipe was laid, varying from 21 to 31 inches in diameter, including 1,325 feet laid on concrete piles extending seawards to the tanker berths. By unremitting work this programme was completed in 6½ weeks, making five berths available at Sham Tseng and three at Tsuen Wan.

A full voyage cycle for a tanker running to the Pearl River occupies about 48 hours, each vessel making between 12 and 14 trips per month depending on the pumping capacity of the ship. Deliveries from the tanker fleet constitute 40% of the present consumption of 33 million gallons per day.

The onset of the dry winter months brought a rise in the salinity of the Pearl River, and this restricted the use of two anchorages in the lower reaches. To combat this each vessel was equipped with a conductivity meter, by which means water of varying salinity could be loaded, without exceeding the 600 parts per million limit. The periods of maximum salinity are likely to occur in February and March 1964, when the water may be too saline to use unless it is mixed with water from our reservoirs. Extra pipes and pumps have therefore been installed so that high salinity water may be delivered direct into Tai Lam Chung reservoir.

Supplies of potable water were also brought in the deep tanks of normal merchant ships in the course of regular voyages. Shipowners co-operated, carrying the water freight free. Warships of the Royal Navy and United States Navy also added their quota by using distillation plant and a useful total of 14 million gallons was delivered from these sources.

Once again the Colony's two leading dockyards had a reasonably satisfactory year in spite of the continuing depression in shipping generally. Keen competition in the field of shipbuilding made it difficult to obtain any large orders, but both companies had many medium to small size craft under construction during the year. The yards were also kept fully occupied with repair work, handling between them over 1,800 ships totalling more than 11 million gross tons.

The Taikoo Dockyard Co. obtained numerous orders for small craft including two Police Command Launches for the Hong Kong Government. They also completed and delivered to owners during the year, the M.T. "Pangkor", a 2,700 d.w. ton tanker for the Kris Shipping Company of Malaysia and six small crafts comprising logging barges, steel piling barges and a teakwood launch.

A new Shipbuilding Shop complete with Prefabricated and Machine Bays was completed by the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd., and a new Boat Shed and Stores Building are on the way to completion. The Company completed and delivered a new Ferry Boat for the "Star Ferry" Co. Ltd. and two Single Screw Passenger Ferries for the Hong Kong & Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd. Two Steel Kort Nozzle Dock Tugs, the M.T. "Palar" and M.T. "Pennar" were delivered to the Madras Port Trust, two coastal tankers were delivered to Labuan, and a Catamaran Type Fire Float to the Brunei Government. A Steel Pontoon was delivered for use at the new Ocean Terminal.

Drydocking and Repairs continued to play a major part in the Colony's dockyards, work was carried out for Naval Ships of several nations including the Royal Navy, the Royal New Zealand Navy, the Burmese Navy and the Portuguese Navy and also for the United States Navy. Repairs including the installation of a new tail shaft and the fitting of a spare propeller to the American Ship "A. & J. Mid-America" were carried out. Major conversion work was undertaken on several ships, including the installation of air-conditioning in two ships of the Royal Interocean Lines, the "Tjiluwah" and the "Tjiwangi". The Italian tanker "Punta Cervo" was salvaged by Tug "Taikoo", towed back to the Dockyard and had a new propeller fitted.

In June tankers chartered by the Hong Kong Government were cleaned by the two Dockyards in preparation for service as carriers of freshwater from the Pearl River, and since then running and machinery repairs to these tankers have been carried out at their water terminal discharge berths, thus obviating possible delays to the service, so vital to the Colony.

#### PORT COMMITTEE AND PORT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Hon. W. C. G. Knowles continued to serve as the Chamber's nominee on the Port Committee, whilst Messrs. M. A. R. Herries, M.C. and W. M. de Haan were nominated to serve in place of Hon. H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E. and Mr. J. R. Van Osselen respectively. Mr. G. M. B. Salmon was also nominated to serve on this Committee.

Mr. G. G. D. Carter was nominated to serve on the Port Executive Committee in place of Mr. G. R. Ross.

#### SHIPPING

Hong Kong can justly claim that it is the cross-roads of the Orient and offers unique facilities for world trade, for a glance at the daily Shipping Supplement shows the variety of liner services provided by ships flying many different flags to countries all over the world. The frequent sailings to a wide range of ports show that Conference Lines are confident that Hong Kong shippers realise the value of stability of freight rates and reliable shipping services, for these are of vital importance in their efforts to find new markets for Hong Kong products. Foreign shipowners undoubtedly value the absence of any sort of flag discrimination in their operations and activities in Hong Kong.

As in 1961 and 1962 the movement of cargo to the U.S.A. and Canada increased substantially. Action taken by the Conferences and hardening tramp rates have resulted in increased stability and a marked drop in the activities of non-Conference Lines. There has also been an increase in cargo to and from the U.K. and Continent and from Hong Kong to other destinations during the year. In spite of the difficulties created by the Port Swettenham dock strike in the early part of the year, the later dock strike in Manila and the Indonesia/Malaysia confrontation problems, conditions have generally remained stable. Hong Kong was used as a port of refuge for Port Swettenham and Manila cargo which was diverted here: this resulted in temporary congestion in the public warehouses until the cargo was shipped back when the strikes ended. There were no major changes in freight rates to Europe during 1963; a few rate adjustments on special commodities have been made by the Conference at the request of exporters.

China's large purchases of grain from Canada and Australia have had no appreciable effect on Hong Kong's trade or shipping industry, because most of the ships have been fixed on the Baltic Exchange in London. In common with the world trend, which has been accelerated by China's large orders for grain, followed by the U.S.A./Russian wheat deals, the number of ships laid up in Hong Kong has steadily decreased throughout the year, and the Chamber of Shipping tramp index showed an encouraging rise towards the end of 1963.

Japan's economy, and in particular its Merchant fleet, continues to expand, and competition has increased. Hong Kong shipowners have been following closely the recent mergers of Japanese shipping companies carried out at the instigation of the Japanese Government. The few large groups that will each own over a million tons of shipping will probably provide even more formidable competition from Japanese flag shipping in the future.

In March/April there were unprecedented strikes by stevedores and tallyclerks in Hong Kong which were amicably settled after negotiations.

#### **INSURANCE**

INSURANCE in 1963 followed the trade and industry of the Colony in the same keen competitive spirit which is habitually expected of this market.

#### MARINE

The value of domestic exports increased by approximately 15.5% compared with last year. Outside of the United Kingdom and United States, increases were noticeably marked to West Germany, Japan and New Zealand.

The year ran free of outstanding casualties to overseas shipping affecting trade into, and out of, Hong Kong. There were no typhoons directly affecting the area though the tracks of several in their early stages provided potential threats. In the final event, however, none passed the Colony sufficiently close to provide any great relief to the severe drought.

During the year work was started on the new ocean terminal of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., the completion of which will benefit both the cargo handling facilities and the tourist trade of the Colony.

No Hong Kong registered vessel was lost during the year.

At the close of the year there were 119 marine insurance companies registered with the Marine Insurance Association of Hong Kong.

#### **FIRE**

There were increased calls made on the Fire Services again this year, totalling 3,434, particularly around Chinese New Year when in the month of January the Services attended over 1,000 fires of all types including grass fires.

Probably the most serious outbreak of fire during the year was in the multi-storeyed Buckingham Building where damage, primarily by water, amounted to \$1,460,000.

It is to be hoped that the powers granted under the Fire Services (Amendment) Ordinance 1964 for inspection and prevention of fire hazards in buildings will reduce outbreaks from avoidable sources.

The number of Insurance Companies represented in Hong Kong registered with the Fire Insurance Association of Hong Kong totalled 134 at the close of the year.

#### **ACCIDENT**

Despite the closure of several factories, there was an actual increase in the total number registered at the end of the year reflecting the steady growth of industry, particularly in the Kun Tong area. The major effect of the water restrictions was felt in the weaving, spinning and dyeing sections of the textile industry in spite of which production was well maintained.

The number of industrial accidents rose by approximately 20% but fatalities showed a slight decrease.

The number of vehicles registered for use on the Colony's restricted roads continued to increase and by the end of the year the total was up by approximately 15% over 1962. The number of traffic accidents recorded a corresponding increase, closely following the previous year's experience. An increasing source of damage to vehicles which causes concern to insurers stems from the deplorable lack of garage facilities for private owners who are forced to leave their cars parked overnight on public highways.

Latest reports available suggest that 1963 showed an improvement in the number of crimes involving burglary and armed robbery but little indication of a reduction in cases of embezzlement and forgery, liability for which can seriously affect insurance companies through their Fidelity Guarantee departments.

During 1963 the Building Demolition Ordinance was introduced whereby compensation is payable to tenants who become denied their accommodation following the serving of closure orders on buildings rendered unsafe by demolition and piling activities in the course of the constructional and rebuilding development. This has resulted in a demand for protection in the public liability field.

The number of companies registered with the Accident Insurance Association of Hong Kong totalled 104 at the close of the year.

#### BANKING AND FINANCE

FEATURE of the past year was the continued spread of branch banking throughout the Colony which is now served by 87 licensed banks of which 41 are "foreign" banks with their Head Offices cutside Hong Kong. These banks in turn provide over 140 branch offices.

Bank deposits continued to rise and at 30th September 1963 the figures for Demand, Time and Savings deposits showed considerable increases compared with the balances of these various categories at 31st December, 1962. Time deposits recorded the steepest rise over this period with a 23% increase. Demand deposits were up by 13% and Savings banks totals showed an increase of 22%. Demands upon the banks for finance to cover the increased activity both in commercial and industrial fields and to assist in the intense private building development were extremely heavy and the total of bank advances at 30th September, 1963, stood at a figure of HK\$3.435 million, an increase compared with 31st December, 1962 of over 20%. In February 1963 the three leading British banks, with a view to stabilising interest rates and thus providing trade and industry with the maximum benefit to be attained from low borrowing costs, took the initiative by reducing interest rates on all deposits by 1%. This move resulted in a temporary loss of deposits to the banks concerned but lending rates were held, to the benefit of the expanding economy of the Colony.

There was no lessening in investment in property and land values continued to soar. The continued improvement in the import and export trade resulted in increased demands on the banks for financing a wide and diversified variety of goods and manufactured articles.

As from 1st July, 1963, all banks agreed to conform to the 1962 revised text of Uniform Customs and Practice for Commercial Documentary Credits. The revision of Uniform Customs was the result of several years work by Commissions sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with international bankers and traders throughout the world. Hitherto British banks had refused to recognise "Uniform Customs and Practice" and had followed what had become known as "London Practice". Universal adoption of the revised text however will ensure in future a uniform interpretation of the many and varied clauses which appear in Documentary Letters of Credit and should be of immense benefit and convenience to bankers and merchants alike.

The new clearing system introduced in May 1962 continued to function satisfactorily. The total value of cheques cleared through the Hong Kong and Mongkok Clearing Houses during 1963 totalled HK\$34,519 million which is an increase over the previous year of HK\$6,370 million or 22½%.

The long controversy over the future status of the Colony's two power companies was settled with an announcement by Government that a merger was for the time being to be set aside in favour of legislation which would seek to impose a control over charges and dividends and in turn grant the companies certain franchise rights.

This decision was doubtless partly instrumental in sparking off a long awaited interest in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the end of the year saw substantial rises recorded in the quotations of nearly all stocks and shares.

In December Legislative Council gave the first reading to a Bill which will amend the Exchange Fund Ordinance to allow accumulated surpluses in the Fund to be withdrawn and applied to revenue or to any other fund authorised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Hon. Financial Secretary stated that "something of the order of HK\$40 million a year should become available over the next few years". The Exchange Fund administers the assets which are the backing for the Colony's note issue, which during the year under review reached the record figure of over HK\$1,142 million, a further indication of Hong Kong's economic growth.

The Working Party appointed by Government to enquire into the need for an Export Credit Insurance Scheme and to work out details for its introduction issued its Report in June. The Report contained recommendations for the introduction of such a scheme to be run by the Commerce and Industry Department assisted by an Export Credit Insurance Advisory Board.

The draft Bill designed to implement the recommendations of Mr. H. J. Tomkins of the Bank of England for the replacement of the Banking Ordinance of 1948 was given a First Reading at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th June, 1963. Subsequent discussions took place between Government and representatives of the Banks on detailed points arising out of various clauses of the Bill and it is probable that Legislation will be enacted during 1964.

In an agreement with the Hong Kong Government the Export Import Bank of Washington made available to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and The Chartered Bank a line of credit totalling US\$30 million valid during 1963 for the import of American raw cotton. Our cotton mills however found that certain stipulations in the agreement resulted in increased financial costs and the credit unfortunately remained unused.

Towards the end of the year the Hon. Financial Secretary stated before Legislative Council that the Commonwealth Development Corporation had indicated willingness to take part in a home ownership scheme for middle and lower-middle income groups. It was expected that Banks and other financial institutions would probably advance sums towards the implementation of such a scheme.

#### BUILDING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Tenure & Leases

ALL land in Hong Kong is owned by the Crown and nowadays, except in the New Territories, Crown Leases are granted for 75 years, renewable for a further 75 years at a reassessed Crown rent. In the New Territories they are normally granted for 99 years, less three days, dating from 1st July, 1898. Except in special cases such as low cost housing projects, schools, clinics, approved charitable purposes and public utilities, leases are sold to the highest bidder at public auctions in accordance with programmes announced in advance. Apart from obvious advantages to local purchasers, overseas investors, on application to Government, can now obtain a programme for three months ahead.

Sales

In the earlier part of the year competition at sales of industrial land was not as marked as in the past but by the end of the year demand had again intensified with the result that sale prices reached new highs in the majority of the industrial areas. During the year the system of instalment payment for industrial land over a period of up to 20 years at 5% interest, previously available at Kwun Tong only, was extended to Tsuen Wan and Kwai Chung. At the same time measures were introduced to provide for the payment of purchase price for all other industrial land by four instalments free of interest spread over two years. Commercial and high density residential sites continued to sell well but the market for low density residential sites suitable for development by luxury type flats was very slack.

Development

The Outline Development Plan for Tsuen Wan and District was approved at the end of 1963 and published early in 1964. This plan provides some 860 acres for general industrial use and a further 120 acres for offensive trades. The whole scheme including Tsing Yi Island and the Kwai Chung reclamation covers an area of some 10 square miles and is designed for a population of 1.2 million people.

Engineering works on this scheme are already well advanced. A large section of the Kwai Chung Bay is being reclaimed by cutting of adjoining hill sites both north and south and a new coastal road is already partly formed leading from Lai Chi Kok Bay to Kwai Chung Bay.

The provision of water, sewerage and other engineering services are proceeding in parallel with the reclamation and the hillside land is already being developed by large resettlement estates and other

Government Aided Housing projects. At the same time land is being sold for industrial development and it is understood that considerable interest is being shown in the building of a large variety of factories.

The Town Planning Board scheme for the Central Areas of the City of Victoria was approved late in 1962 and published during 1963. It covers the development of the central reclamation together with the land previously occupied by the Naval Dockyard. It is understood that this latter area will be offered for sale by tender in one or two large lots during 1964.

The Town Planning Board's preliminary Planning study of Tsim Sha Tsui was circulated to a number of public bodies during 1963 and the advice received as a result of this circulation is now being studied by the Board. It is anticipated that the Board's draft plan will be published during 1964.

The Town Planning Board's draft plan of Aberdeen and Ap Lei Chau was published during 1963 and this plan, revised slightly to meet objections received, now awaits approval by the Governor-in-Council.

Planning and Development of Kwun Tong and the surrounding lands although not the subject of consideration by the Town Planning Board has continued throughout the year and extensive residential and industrial development has taken place. With the improved road communications now available, it is expected that development will be even more rapid during 1964.

No radical changes appeared during 1963 in the field of private building, but capital expenditure increased, not at the rate of 20% or so, which has come to be taken almost for granted, but by a quite unprecedented 70%. Residential building accounted for an even greater proportion — 84% — of investment than before and a substantial part of the rise was brought about by the completion of two very large first class hotels involving between them more than 11% of the private building outlay for the whole Colony. The Housing Authority and the Housing Society completed a very large number of flats for the lower income groups at a total cost of nearly \$27 M but as in the past, the great bulk of house building was speculative although for the first time a local Property Company of repute has entered into this field by preparing to build good quality small flats at reasonable prices. Factories, schools, offices, cinemas and churches, in that order absorbed almost all the remaining investment: the first two categories, which dominated the others, were almost equal in value.

Certain amendments of the building legislation came into force about the middle of the year which, by improving the standards of amenity, slightly reduced the permitted intensity of development. This provoked a flood of last minute submissions to the Building Authority and no doubt made a substantial contribution to the total of 2,578 plans approved in the year—very nearly twice as many as in 1962.

Allowing for a due proportion of plans submitted simply to establish a continuing right to the higher rate of building, it still seems certain that capital investment will go on increasing in 1964.

The very extensive redevelopment of old property in the urban areas involves equally extensive demolition and piling work and the feeling had for some time been growing among the public and in official quarters, that precautions against damage to adjoining buildings, should be intensified. Towards the end of the year the Building Authority took steps to tighten its control over works of this kind by amending legislation.

Reinforced concrete construction remains the principle method of building, although difficult sites still demand steel frame construction. The introduction of steel shuttering of the Acrow variety together with the adoption of ready mix concrete has speeded up building programmes as both tend to better site organisation and improved construction.

The Public Works Department of the Government continues to carry out an immense building programme which includes schools, hospitals and clinics, office blocks, police and fire stations, quarters for the civil service, courts, markets, piers, resettlement estates and low cost housing.

The majority of private building contracts are let on a lump sum basis without bills of quantities, but the use of those based on Bills of Quantities is increasing and there are now five firms of Chartered Quantity Surveyors practising in the Colony. All government contracts, exceeding \$500,000 are based on Bills of Quantities.

A feature in buildings which is becoming more and more common is the use of air conditioning. Apart from the resulting general improvement in physical comfort and well being, the use of air conditioning enables hot and noisy sites to be developed for purposes for which they would otherwise be unsuitable. Central air conditioning plant of several thousand tons refrigerant capacity is in use in a number of the larger buildings, while individual room coolers are used in many smaller buildings and in domestic accommodation. A further asset as a result of major air conditioning is the use of discharge water from the plant into flushing systems thereby bolstering up the over taxed well water supplies. The majority of such installations are designed and installed by air conditioning consultants and contractors now established in Hong Kong.

The considerable progress made in the Building Industry is all the more creditable in view of the serious water shortage (the worst in the Colony's history) which has been experienced from the start of the so called "typhoon season" in the Spring of 1963.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the Director of Public Works and his staff to combat this water famine by a number of methods such as importing water by a fleet of tankers from the Sham Shum River in the Mainland of China. The possibility of installing a pipe line is being considered.

The Shek Pik Dam was completed in May 1963 but has not contributed to the Colony's water supply since the catchment area has not provided the anticipated supply due to the drought.

The largest and most ambitious project to date to be undertaken by Government to increase the Colony's water storage is the Plover Cove Scheme which includes the conversion of a sea-water bay to a fresh water reservoir. Tenders from many different parts of the world were received and several contracts have already been awarded.

A further measure which is receiving active consideration by Government is the distillation of sea-water and consultants are preparing a report on the subject.

Another project of some considerable magnitude to be undertaken privately and which will be of immense value to the Colony is the construction of the new Ocean Terminal and construction on this project is proceeding.

During the year the construction of a multi-storey car-park to accommodate some 912 cars was commenced in Tsim Sha Tsui and is expected to be completed by the end of 1964.

#### GENERAL TRADING

As has happened every year since 1958 the Colony's total trade reached a still higher level. The value of imports rose by \$754.7 million to \$7,412 million and re-exports by \$90 million to \$1,160. Total exports in 1963 were valued at \$4,991 million, the highest figure ever recorded, the previous highest having been in 1951 at \$4,433 million. The greatest increases in imports were recorded from the United Kingdom (100.24 m.), Japan (141.93 m.) and China (\$273.74 m.).

#### CHINA PRODUCE

Overall trade with China showed further improvement in spite of decreases in both direct exports and re-exports. As mentioned above the value of imports rose considerably reflecting improved conditions which in turn made available increased supplies of most traditional commodities and in particular foodstuffs. There has also been a considerable drop in the number of parcels sent to China.

The emphasis on agricultural production during 1963 is also noticeable in the vastly increased re-exports of fertilizers from Hong Kong which rose in value from \$8.7 m. in 1962 to \$27.6 m.

It is apparent that there is increasing interest in trade with China as evidenced by the growing number of business visitors, notably from Japan whose interests cover almost every field of trade with China. There is also evidence of lively interest among European countries and Britain will be staging a display, in Peking, of heavy industrial machinery in June of this year, to be followed by another exhibition in November.

At the Canton Fair in the autumn there was a noticeable improvement in the availability of supplies and in the quality of goods offered. Manufactured goods for overseas consumer markets were available in greater variety and improved quality and there appeared to be a more realistic and business-like approach to marketing, particularly in relation to new products offered.

Of the traditional produce offered, bamboo, basketware and straw braids were available in greater variety and Italy was a prominent buyer.

The price of human hair was greatly reduced although the previous interest was maintained. Wigs are still in fashion and many buyers attended the Fair solely to buy hair. There was also considerable demand for white yak-tail hair for use in blonde wigs, and there was brisk trade in badger hair of all grades.

Camel, goat and sheep wool was available in reasonable quantities. Prices were steady and the United Kingdom was the largest buyer, most of the business being done direct. Hog bristles were in short supply and expensive. Feathers on the other hand were available in large quantities at reasonable prices. The supply of hog casings was better both in quantity and quality, similarly sheep and goat casings which were in great demand.

Tsinglee canes were for the first time in years in ample supply and in fact far exceeded demand. This was largely due to the very hard winter of 1962/63 when stock held had not moved and new orders were few and far between.

There was a rise in imports of Tung oil of over 12½ thousand cwt. whereas tea dropped by 1.8 million lbs.

Imports of cement from China to Hong Kong rose by about 3.4 million cwt. and iron and steel bars by just over 49,000 long tons.

#### **CHEMICALS**

The total volume of trade again shows an increase, HK\$16 million over last year's bringing the total to HK\$171 million.

West Germany, once more, was the largest supplying country, followed by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan. Exports increased by HK\$5 million, this being mainly due to the sale of fertilizers to China, who took HK\$27 million with an increase nearly HK\$19 million over 1962. Fertilizers were also exported to other Far Eastern countries.

#### **DYESTUFFS**

Last year's increase in the import of coal-tar dyestuffs was halted and the figures decreased over HK\$1 million. This was mainly due to the Colony's water shortage, which meant that many of the plants had to cut down their working hours and in some cases, close down.

The largest importer was again West Germany, with 25% of the total value, followed by Switzerland, 20%. The Netherlands figure of 15% is probably accounted for by the fact that almost all the supplies from West Germany and Switzerland are exported through Rotterdam. United Kingdom imports again declined, but Japan's figures improved to reach the level of 1961, at 9% of the total value.

The re-export of dyestuffs also decreased, by HK\$2 million. Exports to South Korea being cut by HK\$5 million. The reason for this is that dyestuff imports into South Korea were mainly financed with A.I.D. funds, and thus the "Buy American" proviso applied. Japan showed an increase of HK\$1½ million, South Vietnam nearly HK\$1 million, other Asian countries, Thailand, Formosa, Philippines and China remaining fairly constant.

#### **METALS**

Business in metals was in general on the increase, and in particular the import and local production of iron and steel bars for which there is increasing demand to sustain Hong Kong's building industry. Imports of iron and steel bars amounted to over 204,000 long tons of which 210,000 L/T were retained, and increased of 58,000 L/T over the previous years. Imports of iron and steel joists, girders and angles rose by 3,000 L/T nearly all of which was retained in the Colony. Direct exports increased from 41,000 L/T to 54,000 L/T for which the principal customers were respectively Thailand (32,894 L/T), South Vietnam (5,585 L/T), and Cambodia (5,292 L/T). It is interesting to note that the demand for Hong Kong steel bars by South Vietnam was predicted in last year's report. Purchases by South Vietnam in 1961 only amounted to 126 L/T and in 1962 were nil.

The local steel rolling industry, which relies on shipbreaking for its raw materials, had a fairly steady year. During the first nine months an average of thirty-two ships were in process of being broken up at any one time, the optimum number required to fill the needs of the industry. In the last quarter the number dropped gradually, there being fewer ships available for breaking. This situation arose from speculation in the market on Russian and East European countries' need for cereal shipments and the consequent increase in Charter hire. Prices for ships for breaking rose from £14 to about £19 per light displacement ton. The price of steel nevertheless remained steady there being an adequate supply to meet demand.

Facilities for shipbreaking are becoming more difficult and are likely to continue so during the transition period until 1965 when new areas will be available. There are twenty-three rolling mills, one of which was set up during the year as a joint Hong Kong Japanese venture. Monthly production at the end of the year was 16,707 long tons of which about 10,000 L/T were retained for local consumption.

Imports of Blackplate increased, the United States retaining its position as chief supplier of 29 BG and higher. Imports from Japan increased by more than 5,000 long tons while those from the United Kingdom dropped by some 2,000 L/T, Japan became the main supplier of Blackplate 28 BG and heavier with 3,000 L/T, followed by the United States with 1,800 L/T.

#### **PHARMACEUTICALS**

Overall imports of pharmaceutical products declined by 5%. Re-exports on the other hand rose by some 50% in value, which increase may be attributed in large measure to the growing practice of importing in bulk and reprocessing and packing in Hong Kong for re-export. 1963 was nevertheless a difficult year for many dealing in pharmaceuticals, partly on account of the very considerable reduction in the number of parcels being sent to China.

In general there was very little change in the overall pattern of trade with the exception perhaps of exports and re-exports to Indonesia. Exports to Indonesia were quadrupled and re-exports were up by seventeen times the 1962 figure. This trade only started to pick up in the last quarter of the year and the full extent is not apparent in the statistics.

The increasing use of vitamins, noted in last year's report, has continued to grow and trade in vitamins rose very appreciably during the year. There has also been a notable increase in the use of tranquillisers over recent years and trade in this type of drug has grown to multi-million dollar proportions.

Trade with China in pharmaceuticals remained at about the same level. At the Canton Fair it was noted that there was an increasing interest in buying pharmaceuticals from the West but most of the business was done direct. In Hong Kong there was a considerable increase in both the number and extent of Government contracts awarded to local firms.

#### TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

There was an increase in the total imports of transport equipment, imports of complete lorries and other goods vehicles being more than trebled, although the imports of motor cars declined. A greater number in the medium to small size range was imported from Japan at the expense of the French and Italian markets. The general pattern over the past three years can be seen in the following table.

Country	1961	1962	1963
United Kingdom	2170	2326	2004
West Germany	1391	1098	1094
France	829	1098	571
Italy	287	779	544
Japan	336	184	431

There was a slight drop in chassis and engine imports, but a considerable increase in lorries. Imports of parts and accessories for motor vehicles of all kinds increase by 18% to reach HK\$20 million for the year, most of these being retained for local use.

A further drop in the re-export of motor cars to China was recorded and lorries also showed a sharp decline this year.

#### COTTON TEXTILES

IN 1962 the Chamber's Report noted that it had been a critical year for the Industry and considered that the outlook for 1963 was far from encouraging.

However, despite continued restrictions on our exports of cotton textiles to the United Kingdom, United States and Canada and the additional restrictions imposed by Western Germany and Norway, 1963 showed a considerable increase in our exports of cotton textiles. The value of our total exports of cotton piecegoods increased from \$370.2 million to \$434.1 million; and though exports to our biggest customer, the United Kingdom, showed a fall of over \$10 million, exports to the United States increased in value from \$82.7 million to \$99.9 million.

Our world-wide exports of cotton garments have also increased by some 79 million to 715 million and the general picture throughout the whole export field in cotton textiles shows a notable and most welcome increase in quality, which is doing much to offset the quantitative restrictions placed upon us.

#### RAW COTTON

Total imports of raw cotton during 1963, amounting to 2,441,537 cwt., rose by 17.8% over the 1962 figures and by 6.2% over 1961, more than making-up for the drop recorded in 1962.

The most significant change in the pattern of this trade was the phenomenal increase in imports from Pakistan which more than trebled, rising from 244,376 cwt. in 1962 to 815,027 cwt. in 1963. Imports from Uganda also rose steeply by 189.7% and those from Kenya by 59.2%. By contrast the last few years' steady increases in imports from Brazil were not maintained and in fact declined by 44.3% while those from U.S.A. declined further by 8%. Further decreases were also registered in imports from Syria (43.8%), India (53.4%) and Argentina (82.8%). There was a further increase in the amount of raw cotton imported from Mexico (14.7%) whereas that from Burma decreased sharply by 65.5%.

#### COTTON YARN

During the year of 1963 insofar as the spinning section of the industry is concerned, business was exceptionally good. Demand for cotton yarn well exceeded supply, and this was due mainly to five essential factors:—

- In order to compete with cotton-growing countries, such as India and Pakistan, and to meet the demand of the developed markets, U.S.A., U.K. and other European countries, upgrading of the quality of textiles became imperative, resulting in increasing production of finer counts of yarn and in the operation of more spindles to meet such requirements, thus helping to solve the problem redundancy of Hong Kong's total spindleage.
- 2. In July and August this year, the Indonesian market, which was lost to Japan for many months due to Indonesia's insistence on payment by credit, suddenly resumed buying yarn and cloth from Hong Kong on cash basis. Such unreckoned demand tightened our yarn supply.
- 3. The local knitting industry boom during 1963 increased the demand for locally-made yarn, especially combed yarn in fine counts; this also took up a considerable part of local spindleage.
- 4. In the past, imported Pakistan yarn dominated the supply situation, and influenced the price of locally-made yarn to local weavers. Whenever local yarn price went up on increase in demand, Pakistan yarn flooded the Hong Kong market. In 1963, the situation was different. In the first place import of Pakistan yarn was limited in quantity, owing to their increased domestic consumption and smaller export subsidy. Secondly, the cost of rewinding from hanks, in which form the Pakistan yarn is imported, into cones in Hong Kong also increased due to the shortage of winding machines and higher cost of labour. For this reason, the import of Pakistan yarn, although greater in quantity than in 1962, did not have such an adverse effect on Hong Kong spinning industry.
- 5. During the year, a few mills diverted a part of their spindleage to the spinning of synthetic blended yarn.

During the period ending 31st December, 5,892,569 lb. of yarn were shipped to U.K. against total quota of 6,300,000 lb., leaving a balance un-shipped of 407,431 lb.

The vulnerability of Hong Kong's cotton textile industry to foreign imports mainly from Japan, Pakistan and Mainland China is in no way diminishing: it is imperative that further effort should be made to find ways and means, whereby an increased quantity of local textiles will be consumed by the finishing and garment sections through the use of cloth woven from yarn spun in Hong Kong.

### EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN SPUN IN HONG KONG IN 1963 (by counts)

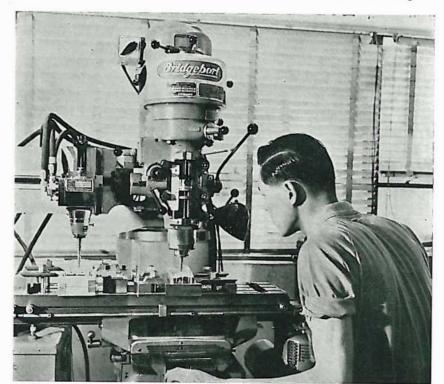
Cotton Yarn Grey		To U.K. lb.	Total lb.
Up to and Including 15/s	 	87,899	1,140,780
Over 15/s to 20/s	 	1,646,292	7,042,532
Over 20/s to 32/s	 	1,808,940	5,117,031
Over 32/s to 40/s	 	2,041,918	7,508,117
Over 40/s to 60/s	 	14,400	1,166,161
Total	 	5,599,449	21,974,621

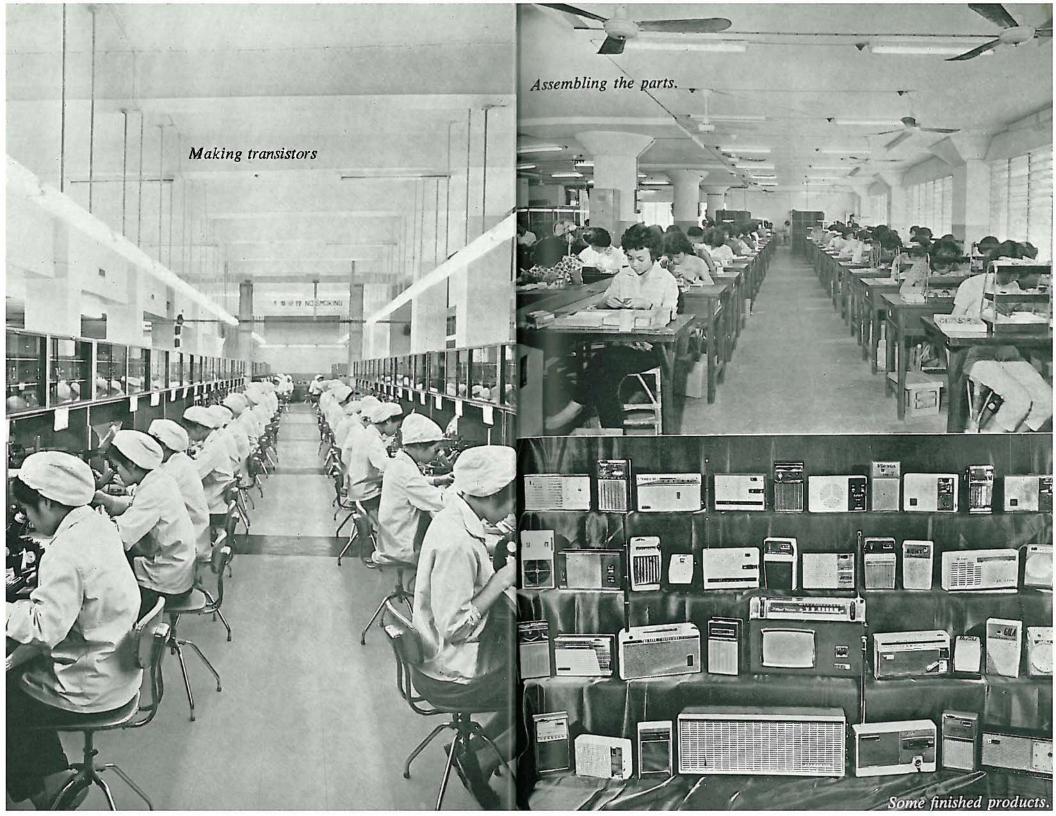
### EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN SPUN IN HONG KONG IN 1963 (by countries)

Quantity in million lb.	Countries			Va	lue in HK\$ millions
5.6	United Kingdom		 		18.2
3.0	Indonesia	 	 		8.5
2.8	Thailand	 	 		9.6
2.3	New Zealand	 	 		8.0
3.2	Malaya	 	 		7.5
0.4	Australia	 	 		1.2
4.6	Other Countries	 	 		14.2



Plastic goods are one of Hong Kong's most important exports. Above, a bank of locally made injection moulding machines: below, a mould in the making.







#### **INDUSTRY**

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, Hong Kong's exports, in spite of increasing quantitative restrictions in many markets and difficulties consequent upon the acute water shortage, rose by \$513.6 million, or 15.4%. The greatest part of this increase was in the clothing section which was up by \$235 million. Next in importance was miscellaneous manufactured articles which included toys and plastic goods which rose by \$93 million.

#### CAMERAS AND OPTICAL GOODS

For the first time in the Colony's history, photographic equipment and optical goods were shown in an international exhibition, the "Photokina" Fair at Cologne. Over 200 positive enquiries were received and many of these have already materialised into orders.

The Industry continued to expand generally, and a large 20 storey building is under construction which is intended to provide accommodation for employees as well as factory space. The latest innovations have been introduced in factory design, equipment, storage and delivery, so the futures should see a widening in the range of optical instruments being produced and exported.

Total exports of cameras and optical goods increased by HK\$2 million to bring the total to over HK\$13 million. The United Kingdom was again the largest customer, with over HK\$8 million worth of exports. Substantial purchases were made by many countries including United States, Italy, West Germany, Sweden, Netherlands and South Africa.

#### **FOOTWEAR**

There was an overall increase of HK\$17.4 million over 1962, the main improvement being in Leather Shoes, Rubber Wellington Boots, Thong Sandals and Plastic Footwear, our principal buyer, the United Kingdom showing an increase of HK\$20 million. Trade with European countries has remained fairly steady, but has dropped with the United States, mainly in the field of Canvas Footwear, which had shown a large increase the previous year.

The following table illustrates the comparative value of shipments of various types of Footwear to all markets over the past 6 years.

#### **HK**\$ Millions

	All Types Footwear	Canvas	Rubber Welling- tons	Slippers	Leather	Thong	Plastic	Others
1958	 100.1	55.9	12.5	11.0	17.6	-		2.2
1959	 108.9	51.8	18.3	12.8	23.4	-		2.6
1960	 114.3	58.6	23.1	13.4	13.7		-	5.5
1961	 103.7	53.3	10.5	12.4	13.7	5.7	7.8	0.2
1962	 129.5	62.9	13.9	18.0	14.7	7.7	12.2	0.4
1963	 146.9	56.0	20.1	18.6	20.5	11.8	19.2	0.1

Canvas Footwear. Although there was a decrease in the amount of exports of Canvas Footwear, mainly due to a drop in the United States figure, reversing last year's trend, there was a large increase in the figures for the United Kingdom, where we exported these goods to the value of HK\$30.4 million, against HK\$23.6 million in 1962. Other important buyers of Canvas Footwear were Canada (HK\$6 million), the Netherlands (HK\$3.2 million), Sweden (HK\$2.6 million), Belgium (HK\$0.7 million), Panama (HK\$0.7 illion), Malaya (HK\$0.4 million) and Australia (HK\$0.3 million).

Rubber Wellingtons. As was expected the figure for the export of Rubber Wellingtons continued to rise, the total volume of increase being HK\$6.2 millions. The United Kingdom remained the Colony's major buyer, with the figure nearly doubled (HK\$13.6 million). Exports to other countries remained fairly steady, Sweden's figure however increased from HK\$0.01 million in 1962 to HK\$0.39 million in 1963.

Slippers. There was little export of heavily embroidered or beaded slippers to the United Kingdom, but shipments were made to France and Germany. An increase in the Export of Brocade Slippers and mules with rabbit fur trimming is noted and this should continue throughout 1964. Figures for the export of Slippers are (HK\$4.4 million), for the United Kingdom, following by France (HK\$2.1 million), West Germany (HK\$1.7 million), Switzerland (HK\$1.7 million), United States (HK\$1.5 million), Netherlands (HK\$1.0 million), Italy (HK\$0.7 million), and Belgium (HK\$0.6 million).

Leather Footwear. An increase of nearly HK\$6 million is found in the exports of Leather Shoes, this being the result of increased trade with the United Kingdom, bringing the figures up to HK\$9.3 million against HK\$3.4 million in 1962. This was mainly accounted for in increased sales of Children's Leather Shoes. Other large orders came again from Malaya (HK\$4.1 million), and from Trinidad (HK\$1.2 million,) U.S. Oceania (HK\$0.9 million) and Gibraltar (HK\$0.89 million).

Rubber Thong Sandals. There was a considerable rise in the amount of exports of Rubber Thong Sandals, Italy being the largest customer with HK\$3.1 million, against HK\$0.9 million last year. Ghana took HK\$1 million, Sudan HK\$1 million, Aden HK\$0.6 million, Sierra Leone HK\$0.5 million and the United Kingdom HK\$0.35 million.

Plastic Footwear. As prophesied, the export figure for Plastic Footwear again continues to rise reaching HK\$19.2 million. The United Kingdom was once more the main market, with the figure doubled at HK\$4.6 million, where there was a considerable increase in Plastic and Velveteen Bootees with moulded rubber soles, which have replaced, in part, rubber boots, as they are much smarter and more fashionable. The season for 1964 looks equally promising. Sandals and Mules made from Plastic with rubber or resin soles have had great success last season. The exports of injected moulded P.V.C. sandals has gone down con-

siderably as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, although these are still exported in appreciable quantities to African markets. Figures for countries receiving considerable orders for plastic footwear are United Kingdom (HK\$4.6 million), Nigeria (HK\$1.9 million), Sudan and Sierra Leone (HK\$1.7 million each), Aden (HK\$1.4 million), Ghana and Liberia (HK\$0.9 million each), Mauritius (HK\$0.3 million) and United States (HK\$0.3 million).

#### **GARMENTS**

1963 was the all time record for the garment industry's exports to the majority of its markets despite the imposition of further restraints in response to demands from various buying countries. Restrictions in the United States were extended during the year to include additional categories of cotton piecegoods and made-up goods; Canada imposed restrictions on a limited range of garments; Norway restricted the importation of cotton shirts and by the end of the year a request had been received from the West German Woollen Knitwear Industry for restraint to be exercised by Hong Kong in the export of cardigans, pullovers sweaters, etc. There was also a request for restraint on exports to Western Germany of cotton woven nightwear; this restraint came into effect in November.

Towards the end of the year the restraint on exports of cotton woven shirts to West Germany was removed as it became apparent that exports in this category were not going to reach the level allowed and would be unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future.

Also during the year Hong Kong agreed in principle to the breaking-down of the United Kingdom cotton goods quota into 34 categories in order to control the concentration of exports in certain sectors of the industry. With all these new impediments to the garment trade it is remarkable that Hong Kong's exports of garments reached record levels to many areas such as the United Kingdom (\$347 million), U.S.A. (\$324 million) and Western Germany (\$170 million). Total exports were \$1,234 million as compared with \$1,022 million in 1962. Probably the most significant effect of these quantitative quotas has been the raising of quality standards and price levels. This applies particularly to exports to the United Kingdom for which a proportion of the quota is reserved by the authorities for allocation to manufacturers of goods with High Hong Kong Cost Content. There has been a noticeable tendency to trade-up and it is believed this trend will continue.

The announcement of Britain's exclusion from the Common Market was received with relief by the garment industry as a whole as it removed the immediate threat of the loss of Commonwealth Preference in Britain. During 1963 exports of garments to Common Market countries increased despite rising costs in Hong Kong.

The standard of styling and packaging in the garment industry continue to advance and more manufacturers visited overseas markets in order to study the latest fashion trends. A new large comprehensive vertical set-up textile group came into full operation during the year and the accompanying rationalisation of output as regards quality and diversity of products is a model which other sections of Hong Kong industry are observing with interest.

The woollen knitwear industry progressed remarkably during the year under review and its overall exports reached \$250 million as compared with \$157 million in 1962. The United Kingdom was again the largest buyer, followed by West Germany and the United States. The German demand for restraint in this trade represents the first demand on textiles other than cotton and the outcome will be closely watched.

Polyester fibre/cotton mixture piecegoods were woven for the first time during 1963 and it is to be hoped that this essay into the field of synthetic fibres will lead to the establishment of a new branch of our textile and garment industry.

#### **GLOVES**

Last year's rise in the export of P.V.C. gloves continued during 1963, with an overall increase of 150%, bringing the total exports of P.V.C. gloves to the HK\$36 million mark. There was a greater demand for higher quality gloves in P.V.C., which local manufacturers are now able to produce and are concentrating upon, rather than on lower quality "chain-store" goods.

Owing to the advances made during 1962 in the manufacture of P.V.C. in Hong Kong, some firms are now using the local product. However, many still prefer Japanese P.V.C., consequently the imports from Japan of this product continued to rise.

There was a 25% rise in the export of gloves of all types, making the total exports HK\$108 million. Cotton fabric, nylon and nylon simplex gloves show a slight drop, but woollen knit gloves have picked up after last year's drop and show an increase of nearly HK\$4 million over 1962's figures, this most probably being due to the cold weather once more experienced in Europe and the U.S.A.

The export of cotton knit gloves increased slightly to reach nearly HK\$13 million, this being due to the improvement in the United Kingdom market. The small trade in leather gloves remained fairly steady.

#### **METALWARE**

#### General

Manufactures of metals continued to be exported in much the same ratio as in the previous years. There were no spectacular changes in the pattern of trade, and total sales showed an increase of 1.7%.

As anticipated last year, production and export of stainless steel cutlery increased very considerably. The United Kingdom is the Colony's best customer for this article with \$3,000,000 worth of purchases out of a total of \$5.4 million, itself an increase over the previous year of more than 150%. Sweden, the leader in this field of manufacture, also purchased worthwhile quantities. Locks and keys showed a steady rise in all traditional markets, the United States continuing to be the best customer. Total exports increased in value by 18.9%. As far as nuts, bolts and screws were concerned the United Kingdom replaced the United States as the Colony's best customer, there being an overall drop of about one-fifth in value. There was a welcome rise in exports of kerosene stoves largely attributable to increased purchases by Indonesia, Malaya and Saudi Arabia.

#### Aluminium

Exports of aluminium plate suffered a further decline. Pakistan which featured prominently in 1962 dropped from 8,000 cwt. to nil, offset to a certain extent by increased purchases by South Vietnam, Indonesia and the United Kingdom. Household utensils, the mainstay of the industry, registered an increase of 7.8% with sales to the United States doubling, whereas exports to Ceylon dropped from \$183,000 to a mere \$7,000 worth.

#### Enamelware

This is one of the Colony's oldest industries. Its main markets have always been the countries of South East Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The trend in recent years has been for many of these countries to set up their own enamelware industries and this has naturally eroded our traditional markets. Overall exports of enamelware dropped in 1963 by 7.4%, not in itself very large but undoubtedly indicative of what may be expected in the future. It was, however, encouraging to note an increase in purchases by the United States, reflecting the industry's efforts to improve design and quality so as to attract more sophisticated markets, and there was a welcomed increase in exports to Nigeria, one of the Colony's traditional markets which in 1962 had shown a drop of 15%.

#### PLASTIC GOODS

Hong Kong's second largest industry, plastic ware, again maintained its position with an increase of 16% over 1962, bringing the total value to HK\$404 million. This figure does not include the large number of goods of which part is made of plastic, such as transistor radios, umbrellas, toothbrushes, etc.

The export figure for plastic flowers, fruit and foliage again shows a rise, 9.6%, bringing the total value to \$216 million, the United States alone taking \$174 million, an increase of 14.6% over last year's figure. The standard of this commodity has greatly improved and is now considered to be superior to that of some of the European producers. Many smaller factories have closed down through inability to keep pace with this highly competitive business and there is a growing tendency for manufacture to be concentrated among the larger firms. There was a significant increase of 46% in sales to Japan, the United Kingdom figures remaining about the same. Business continues to flourish and there is every indication of another good year ahead.

The plastic toys and dolls industry also showed a substantial increase, 23½% over 1962, total exports amounting to nearly \$171 million. The biggest buyer again being the United States with business worth \$66½ million, an increase of 37% on last year; the United States are buying more of these goods from Hong Kong than from Japan as Japanese prices have risen so steeply. Our exports to the United Kingdom have increased by 17%, and Canadian figures show a rise of 37%. Our sales to Australia have dropped, this being due to the fact that the individual orders were not large enough to interest the bigger manufacturers.

Although household goods still lag behind the other plastic exports, due to high freight charges and low labour content, the figure continued to rise, bringing the total to HK\$11 million, an increase of 37%. The figure for the United Kingdom was more than doubled this year at over HK\$2½ million. Malaya was the next largest buyer, nearly HK\$2 million, then the United States at over HK\$1½ million. The figures for Japan continued to rise, reaching HK\$446,997 compared with last year's order of HK\$79,690. Orders from other countries continued to rise steadily.

Exports of polythene bags again increased, rising by HK\$1½ million to reach HK\$6 million. Exports to the United States were up by 60% to over HK\$1½ million, Malaya again was a good customer with a 57% increase, bringing its total to HK\$1 million. China's figure was nearly halved, but the Philippines increased their orders to \$175,848 from HK\$59,523 in 1962.

These figures, however, do not give any indication of the volume of local production as many of Hong Kong's products are exported packed in polythene bags. Similarly, although the exports of plastic buttons dropped slightly this is not an indication of lower production, as very considerable quantities of these were indirectly exported on Hong Kong made garments.

Exports of rattanware in general rose in value by 38.1% in spite of the 14.2% drop in exports of natural rattan furniture. There was a fall off in demand in such markets as Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia but most of all in the United States where sales declined by \$2.3 million. Contrary to the trend in 1962, plastic coated rattan furniture enjoyed an increase in popularity in Australia and Western Germany while sales to the United States and Cyprus remained steady.

In contrast to rattan furniture, exports of rattan articles nearly doubled, rising from \$22.2 million to \$42.7 million for natural rattanware and from \$2.9 million to \$5.8 million for plastic coated articles. Whilst the trend was upward or steady in most markets the most significant increase was in exports to the United States which purchased \$18.7 million worth more of plain rattan articles than in 1962 and \$2.4 million more of plastic coated articles. Both South Africa and Italy featured more prominently than hitherto as markets for rattanware, although nowhere near the figures for the U.S.A.

#### TORCH CASES

The downward trend in the value of exports of torch cases noted last year and which it was feared would continue, was in fact reversed and the 12.7% increase over the 1962 figures has brought the value of exports of torch cases nearly into line with those of 1961. This has been achieved in spite of a considerable fall off in sales to the United States which went down by more than half. Exports to the United Kingdom on the other hand rose from \$2.8 million to \$4.4 million and there were welcome increases in sales to South East Asian countries. Exports to Pakistan, which it had been expected would continue to decline, in fact nearly doubled to bring the volume not far below the 1961 figure.

#### BULBS AND BATTERIES

Exports of torch batteries increased by 26.5% continuing the upward trend of the past few years, while exports of radio batteries jumped by 62.5% in line with our rapidly expanding transistor radio industry. Hong Kong's main market for torch batteries continued to be Malaya (\$3.5 m.), Pakistan (\$2.1 m.), Cambodia (\$2.7 m.), Venezuela (\$1.8 m.) and the United States with \$1.9 million in spite of a drop of \$1.2 million. Among the E.E.C. countries exports to Belgium and the Netherlands have fallen off whilst those to Western Germany and Italy have increased, in the case of Italy from \$0.8 million to \$1.4 million. For the first time France featured as a customer for torch batteries although the quantity was not very large.

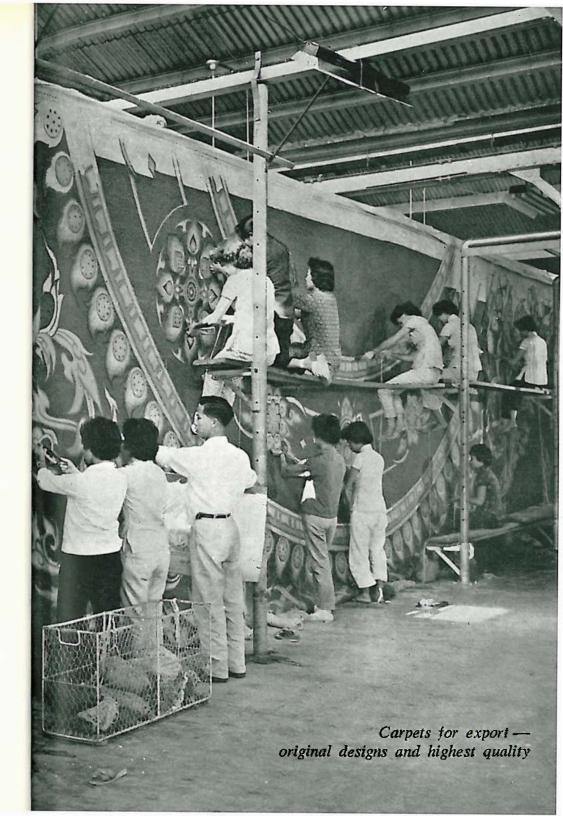
Our main customers for radio batteries were the United States, Italy and the United Kingdom respectively.

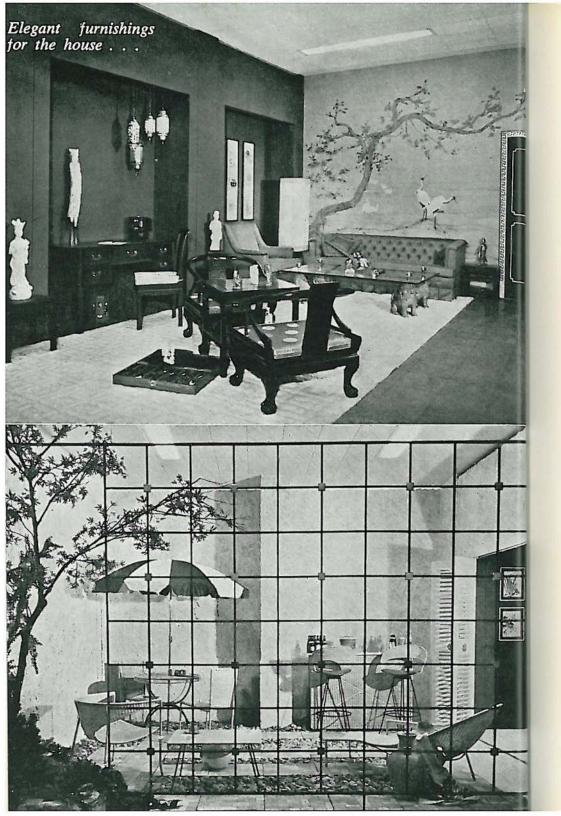
Exports of torch bulbs continued the decline noted in last year's report. The total value in 1963 was \$6.2 million as compared with \$7.2 million in 1962, largely accounted for by the drop in sales to the United States, Venezuela, and India. Exports of filament bulbs on the other hand rose from \$8.4 million in 1962 to \$10 million in 1963 due mainly to increased sales to the United Kingdom.

#### TRANSISTOR RADIOS

The manufacture of transistor radios is one of the Colony's newest industries and exports have climbed from \$12.7 million worth in 1961 to \$68.3 in 1963, over five times in two years. Over this period quality and variety have improved, although the industry has not been without its teething troubles. Increasingly more component parts are being made in Hong Kong and the most recent development has been the production locally of transistors.

By far the most important markets are the United Kingdom, to which exports were valued at \$31.8 million, (an increase of approximately \$20 million) and the United States at \$25 million (up by \$6.8 million).





#### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

The following statistical tables covering shipping, aircraft and trade figures are provided by courtesy of the Statistics Section of the Hong Kong Government Commerce and Industry Department.

#### HARBOUR AND AIRPORT

Shipping (Ocean and River Over 60 tons Net)
Entering and Clearing the Port of Hong Kong, 1962 & 1963

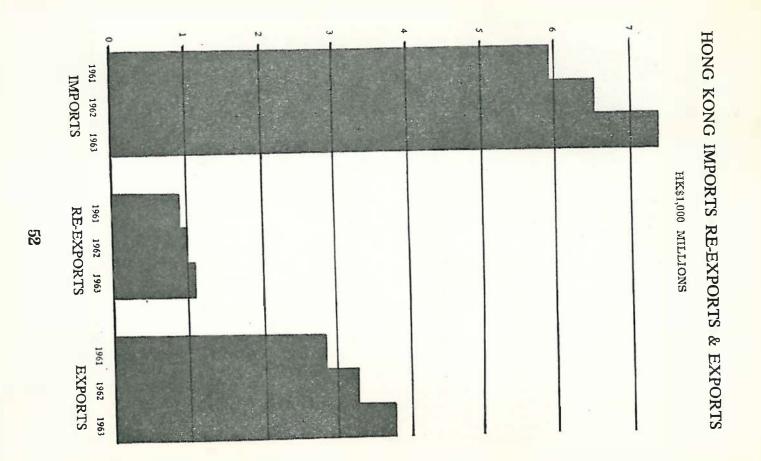
FLAG		ENTERED							
FLAG		1962	1963						
U.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons					
British	3,115	7,162,668	3,183	7,171,492					
Foreign	4,163	13,613,453	4,773	18,193,176					
Total	. 7,278	20,776,121	7,956	25,364,668					
		CLEA	RED						
British	3,065	6,950,415	3,169	7,145,558					
Foreign	4,146	13,548,132	4,729	17,934,446					
Total	. 7,211	20,498,547	7,898	25,080,004					

#### Commercial Cargo Tonnages

	DISCHA	ARGED	LOA	DED
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	D.W. Tons	D.W. Tons	D.W. Tons	D.W. Tons
Ocean-going Vessels	5,828,670	6,487,095	1,933,382	1,978,675
River Steamers	14,638	15,754	18,377	15,265
Junks	1,198,625	1,475,785	168,765	214,539
Launches	95,288	136,934	17,755	14,282
Total	7,137,221	8,115,568	2,138,279	2,222,761

#### Arrivals and Departures of Aircrast, Passengers and Freight at Kai Tak

				1962	1963
Aircraft:					
Arrivals .			 	7,873	8,562
Departures .			 ]	7,879	8,560
Total			 	15,752	17,122
Passengers:	,				
Arrivals .			 	292,007	318,595
Departures .			 	299,397	326,732
Total			 ]	591,404	645,327
Freight:					
Imports (kilos	gramme	es)	 	2,097,015	2,426,372
Exports (kilog	gramme	es)	 	4,883,108	5,809,679
Total			 	6,980,123	8,236,051



### COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COMMODITIES For the years 1962 and 1963

0	IMP	ORTS	EXPORTS OF HONO	Kong Products	Re-Exports		
COMMODITY	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	
	HK\$	нк\$	нк\$	HK\$	нк\$	нк\$	
Live animals, chiefly for food Meat and meat preparations Dairy products, eggs and honey Fish and fish preparations.  Cereals and cereal preparations Fruits and vegetables  Sugar and sugar preparations Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.  Feeding stuffs for animals (not including unmilled cereals) Miscellaneous food preparations Beverages  Tobacco and tobacco manufactures  Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed  Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels Crude rubber, including syn-	260,053,502 86,553,279 149,033,772 111,359,724 463,270,264 287,046,415 110,906,235 57,197,661 34,343,918 49,217,527 39,976,571 108,643,838 4,509,074 41,320,595	313,630,695 89,732,917 168,842,201 127,087,028 444,827,997 304,444,372 159,443,585 58,205,705 28,905,501 38,310,521 48,573,014 122,732,159 5,884,571 39,204,907	23,000 1,604,062 266,867 22,983,493 21,226,652 26,398,749 21,690,549 1,368,452 592,284 24,245,098 2,532,956 44,831,486 3,118,410	1,919,513 248,523 44,737,916 20,230,033 24,065,207 35,855,327 1,346,980 2,195,843 25,671,470 2,341,805 57,974,590 2,214,889	5,002,268 2,678,778 7,596,596 22,488,409 60,751,059 80,000,571 44,295,185 23,880,418 3,251,971 9,476,274 6,080,929 6,254,009 2,854,114 24,321,428	4,408,444 3,188,018 8,861,52: 25,365,53: 34,575,599 72,572,81: 74,067,819 25,325,02: 4,203,157 7,343,742 1,861,010 5,736,138 3,252,253 19,587,220	
thetic and reclaimed Wood, lumber and cork Pulp and waste paper Textile fibres and waste Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal,	21,227,197 84,885,424 1,703,586 437,027,015	32,042,352 86,572,775 1,327,295 502,776,619	115,387 6,414,625 2,261,079 10,613,923	22,940 3,920,863 1,875,848 10,651,101	1,291,357 5,202,331 984,161 23,475,767	2,006,365 5,374,727 1,214,747 19,744,978	
petroleum and precious stones	11,994,411	12,306,597	1,528,473	1,786,734	1,277,723	2,106,199	

## COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COMMODITIES For the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

Соммодиту	Imports		EXPORTS OF HONG KONG PRODUCTS		Re-Exports	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	нк\$	HK\$	НК\$	нк\$	нк\$	нк\$
Metalliferous ores and metal	23,182,362	15,569,082	46,178,418	51,031,205	2,903,272	248,859
Animal and vegetable crude materials, inedible, n.e.s.	121,909,549	124,399,654	14,595,507	13,520,781	83,888,495	73,593,969
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	235,402,310	261,455,153	5,020	11,306	9,804,532	13,527,029
Animal and vegetable oils (not essential oils), fats, greases	95,972,815	63,434,764	3,907,529	4,071,436	17,196,154	16,904,365
Chemicals elements and com-	104,683,311	96,563,836	4,878,712	3,734,571	30,071,667	15,080,688
Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	1,206,368	941,786	_	_	1,109	14,805
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	68,125,482	68,480,624	18,260,336	17,713,095	31,107,086	27,368,111
Medical and pharmaceutical products	111,929,918	108,514,610	17,222,053	1 6,615,756	62,626,654	93,502,046
Essential oils, and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	50,548,157 1 1,824,1 <b>03</b>	55,602,407 28,399,622	5,214,445	5,990,107	7,926,222 8,770,494	11,724,119 27,646,773
Explosives and miscellaneous chemical materials and products	209,660,291	215,074,054	11,355,721	8,032,869	36,193,451	36,114,202
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furs Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	28,951,279 20,754,324	29,833,535 23,835,007	1,214,551 1,114,916	1,615,834 1,183.828	1,802,289 1,599,012	2,495,340 2,010.291

### COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COMMODITIES For the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

Commodity	IMPORTS		EXPORTS OF HONG KONG PRODUCTS		Re-Exports	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	HK\$	нк\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	27,276,907	37,798,722	7,564,125	13,933,577	2,187,412	1,776,420
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	155,175,835	166,855,515	11,441,756	10,095,191	19,423,658	18,075,072
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products Non-metallic mineral manufac-	966,223,820	1,141,381,563	590,265,378	648,329,921	117,647,586	141,355,780
tures, n.e.s	131,724,566	168,097,784	14,520,853	13,546,409	8,029,979	8,434,733
Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	304,703,432 280,431,385 79,749,840 292,334,574	343,084,626 341,307,947 83,148,346 314,309,680	69,427,081 30,661,931 135,346,356 17,250,314	76,057,676 35,687,152 140,909,531 20,992,965	98,278,439 17,484,815 7,709,076 28,810,644	155,123,744 14,776,725 6,138,222 23,325,634
and appliances Transport equipment Prefabricated buildings; sani-	245,392,394 173,145,028	344,602,170 166,194,442	106,410,216 27,516,349	152,654,234 22,368,526	21,955,882 13,039,809	19,498,468 12,057,822
tary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings Furniture and fixtures Travel goods, handbags and	21,466,023 7,337,665	25,437,488 11,109,759	68,532,864 45,847,520 31,499,030	75,458,846 41,401,351	1,066,268 1,719,040	995,504 1,429,336
similar articles	4,884,391 99,231,510 21,342,595	5,971,210 116,538,218 23,020,032	1,147,417,895 129,459,287	29,136,086 1,382,875,445 146,334,064	254,384 10,764,177 1,001,208	205,607 12,103,472 652,870
graphic and optical goods; watches and clocks	214,211,934	209,546,346	26,380,662	29,511,742	46,127,850	52,172,823

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# COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF COMMODITIES For the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

IMPORTS		Exports of Hon	G Kong Products	RE-Exports		
COMMODITY	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	HK\$	нк\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	НК\$
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s	167,065,663 9,830,750 1,060,953 10,230,893	187,372,635 9,026,749 1,339,107 8,841,424	519,278,352 6,466,460 24,080 16,333,254	612,387,314 4,168,757 62,500 14,539,980	41,110,222 1,064,099 7,193,789	38,719,670 1,262,692 6,064,493
Merchandise Total Gold and Specie	6,657,240,435 227,830,389	7,411,938,708 329,249,272	3,317,406,516	3,831,031,637	1,069,922,122 247,318,410	1,160,195,000 259,847,073
Grand Total	6,885,070,824	7,741,187,980	3,317,406,516	3,831,031,637	1,317,240,532	1,420,042,073

# COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE By countries for the years 1962 and 1963

Country	Імро	RTS	EXPORTS OF HONG	Kong Products	Re-Exi	PORTS
COUNTRY	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
British Commonwealth	нк\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Aden	109,581	185,630	15,244,450	21,342,860	2,188,581	4,533,442
Australia	195,857,033	193,089,896	85,925,997	84,350,898	36,590,821	43,893,022
Brunei	1,874,715	493,281	2,386,949	2,479,487	2,349,925	3,759,507
0 1.	88,144,306	97,480,374	90,829,616	85,275,478	13,214,869	
Federation of Rhodesia and	00,111,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	70,027,010	05,275,170	13,211,007	11,794,702
Nyasaland	16,215,923	16,916,528	0.002.226	0.075.705		115 (00
	7,575,220		9,092,228	8,875,785	335,831	115,620
Ceylon		8,436,990	13,309,351	11,807,837	6,303,119	13,488,335
Cyprus	47,980	62,615	4,813,958	5,550,027	140,760	85,875
Fiji	228,958	118,983	5,667,214	7,326,927	250,691	235,588
Gambia	_	_	1,608,898	1,204,460	20,396	14,975
Ghana	_		12,125,112	23,537,687	904,951	1,998,677
Gibraltar		_	2,691,665	4,385,107	162,161	443,631
india	43,926,167	47,813,632	1,980,772	5,644,145	6,418,084	3,883,774
amaica	221,306	286,174	8,217,508	7,699,712	789,629	604,032
Келуа	15,365,771	22,538,075	24,688,128	26,037,334	260,864	288,757
Malaya	142,658,673	197,270,341	261,858,421	269,941,007	188.911.165	212,538,403
Malta	2,425		2,312,190	2,821,707	20,975	60,420
Mauritius	41,876	42,679	10,999,900	9,425,138	957,756	
New Zealand	7,404,129	10,021,516	35,632,280	54,661,472	3,370,012	1,046,578
Vigeria	4,672,357	3,342,704	52,994,869	64,491,957		5,910,086
North Borneo	37,137,577	32,006,864			1,463,937	2,330,103
Pakistan			53,708,458	67,221,839	9,824,938	14,228,192
Paramete.	56,289,155	174,377,421	10,415,380	7,684,565	7,749,573	10,257,919
	28,630,240	27,883,493	11,105,286	10,878,471	17,307,567	17,861,501
Sierra Leone			10,435,603	8,533,784	13,723	62,142
South Africa	91,499,951	73,076,930	38,155,862	51,643,316	4,189,750	9,782,964
Tanganyika	47,198,454	49,104,020	4,692,782	5,004,388	1,537,085	300,366
Trinidad and Tobago	65,289	217,720	10,956,961	10,630,922	510,981	303,340
Uganda	13,044,019	40,058,201	2,247,839	4,539,839	30,005	75,611
United Kingdom	759,605,654	859,853,578	714,432,143	863,837,286	22,907,479	43,202,912

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# COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE By countries for the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

Country	IMP	ORTS	EXPORTS OF HONG	Kong Products	Re-Exp	PORTS
COUNTRI	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH (Cont.)	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Zanzibar	4,376,471	3,743,637	1,151,889	2,348,751	159,896	87,698
British Oceania, n.e.s	321,012	503,555	1,735,078	2,017,158	205,848	197,797
British Caribbean Territories,	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,	,	,
n.e.s	484,650	6,539	6,174,848	5,321,716	154,746	173,720
West Indies Federation, n.e.s.	19,250	44,029	5,688,719	4,466,436	49,445	12,069
Papua and New Guinea	120,787	80,117	16,862,298	16,223,741	1,356,847	1,167,116
British Commonwealth, n.e.s.	32,366	34,165	767,488	709,713	91,347	95,971
Asia	,	- 1,7	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		,
Burma	51,277,667	34,141,954	24,010,972	22,351,316	10,309,702	12,638,992
Cambodia	80,026,802	71,563,608	18,220,785	17,793,794	38,764,648	43,662,103
China (excluding Formosa)	1,213,174,484	1,486,917,103	8,474,504	8,278,063	76,916,443	61,821,863
Formosa (Taiwan)	136,136,515	172,190,076	8,800,602	9,156,340	55,244,417	50,477,014
indonesia	84,934,037	56,819,464	56,928,068	42,461,555	67,412,164	44,463,034
ran	30,077,612	48,126,885	14,195,867	12,373,294	2,134,179	1,701,975
	439,940	266,400	10,576,980	1,095,016	1,850,940.	135,530
srael	53,196,609	73,822,452	305,331	881,443	9,412,710	15,120,357
apan	1,097,260,263	1,239,199,711	76,697,272	120,563,085	143,355,765	185,273,385
ordan	3,445	3,640	2,165,311	3,209,588	422,105	476,291
Laos	261,781	230,879	3,514,365	2,968,265	7,278,258	6,137,486
Lebanon	306,908	222,930	4,503,561	9,157,711	1,998,202	1,919,505
Macau	58,133,637	51,270,155	20,067,381	24,302,833	65,056,533	63,105,653
North Korea	4,110,154	4,280,815	166,991	1,269	1,826,414	464,079
North Vietnam	14,988,425	18,877,516	898,143	922,858	7,246,986	10,813,616
Persian Gulf Sheikdoms	19,055,597	18,285,445	22,973,102	29,029,629	3,988,779	6,585,948
nkiti - mi	16,625,443	17,288,767	22,390,098	22,773,444	29,463,912	31,976,159
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	18,648,039	13,744,687	11,441,176	14,634,161	2,223,251	930,944
Couth Vosco	28,798,577	49,264,168	1,082,117	1,771,950	30,881,099	17,263,096
South Vietnam	16,077,093	47,808,302	2,542,449	7,614,214	9,694,229	12,904,851
Svria	7,713,635	4,304,462	2,085,146	3,559,864	213,650	814,053
Theiland	302,617,565	266,198,002	73,559,502	76,944,998	36,039,443	33,053,701
Asian Countries. n.e.s	109,774	13,453	1.304,857	1,001,908	1.737.621	698,331

# COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

COUNTRY	Імро	ORTS	EXPORTS OF HONG	EXPORTS OF HONG KONG PRODUCTS		RE-EXPORTS	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	
EUROPE	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	нк\$	HK\$	HK\$	
Albania		_	1,900				
Austria	9,519,931	12,406,931	876,984	1,703,102	22,144	10.6	
Belgium	130,716,741	151,502,074	12,249,555	14,326,460	24,369,361	10,6	
Bulgaria		8,076,372		1,719	7,912	29,567,62	
Zzechoslovakia	8,532,885	11,796,037	1,713	562,200	7,912	_	
Penmark	17,100,827	15,241,644	20,766,722	23,795,212	966,201	1 022 7	
inland	10,626,257	6,950,883	4,478,682	5,359,440		1,233,7	
rance	63,909,262	59,751,357	9,166,944	11,450,281	74,126	65,4	
Germany (Eastern)	6,778,723	8,766,897	73,692	116,013	2,883,854	4,575,9	
German Federal Republic	0,7 7 0,7 23	0,700,077	73,092	110,015	_	5,50	
(Western)	190,443,144	193,63-1,369	151 150 227	217 062 242	7 004 700		
reece	8,473		151,150.227	217,262,240	7,281,580	10,006,86	
Innacett	1,162,006	78,594	2,622,893	4,108,520	193,147	133,35	
eland	1,102,000	8,844,518	200, 400	456	~~	_	
ish Republic	2,907	110.200	208,488	768,745		_	
0 111	104,046,645	119,200	3,071,680	3,466,415	178,338	197,83	
etherlands		120,173,203	19,768,084	34,898,881	8,703,539	13,189,57	
ommatt	128,656,760	131,500,912	34,245,627	43,925,893	5,745,919	5,222,60	
oland	11,902,908	10,088,505	19,756,843	22,676,948	3,864,309	3,112,94	
	14,947,694	6,203,908		40,772	410		
ortugal	2,693,620	2,157,594	545,729	1,030,404	327,250	482,05	
umania		21,912	1,360	18,201	_	_	
oain	4,414,273	3,334,702	708,472	3,247,844	345,113	500,03	
weden	30,256,529	30,502,203	49,987,826	64,346,058	424,000	768,11	
vinzerland	169,427,740	166,607,310	11,561,196	14,797,804	4,511,596	6,307,78	
urkey	267,260	885,144	806,118	1,174,976	2,789	10,59	
S.S.R	4,909,212	9,889,230	11,807	275,087		53	
igoslavia	239,527	264,135	4,320	2,198	106	1,45	

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# COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

	Імров	<b>ITS</b>	EXPORTS OF HONG	Kong Products	Re-Expo	RTS
Country	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
America	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Argentina	10,373,983	4,596,411	756,763	477,181	240,966	48,643
Bolivia			1,187,284	800,666	28,754	13,817
n:1	99,065,203	69,808,807	486,108	333,294	293,863	17,100
61.11	77,005,205	-	1,540,153	1,020,717	108,014	111,433
	106,968	_	3,940,410	2,253,117	64,294	16,210
Colombia	100,500	7,500	845,524	1,485,938	31,699	50,906
Costa Rica	63,800	6,600	27,088	22,673		6,000
Cuba	03,800	0,000	4,510,459	3,807,456	144,447	287,010
Dominican Republic		110 546	1,976,798	2,324,156	57,960	68,546
Ecuador	71,884	119,546		2,483,775	37,613	22,923
El Salvador	663,725	2,850,551	1,896,049	2,403,773	37,013	22,723
French and Netherlands West			6 170 000	0.006.607	2 257 (07	1 070 502
Indies	34,917	1,978,091	6,470,200	8,086,697	3,357,697	1,870,502
Guatemala	1,072,320	3,097,163	876,405	1,732,983	46,248	53,365
Haiti			1,676,012	1,542,281	146,517	158,817
Honduras		1 44,500	1,438,227	2,396,244	30,000	50,092
Mexico	17,494,587	19,493,673	4,401,655	5,584,123	957,538	1,473,190
Nicaragua	772,848	2,922,972	1,216,149	2,596,108	12,050	36,326
n	3,025,535	2,140,315	19,358,650	18,572,585	6,815,866	4,431,966
	2,150		734,821	852,562	30,979	15,055
Paraguay		496,240	4,605,769	4,530,089	906,571	847,928
Peru	234,982	784,395,139	878,641,343	973,750,263	28,889,710	37,093,597
United States of America	792,373,206		411,334	418,646	62,266	28,603
Uruguay	4,640,842	6,711,266	17,674,318	18,979,280	1,942,246	722,801
Venezuela	471,418	299,744	17,074,510	10,777,200	1,7 12,2 10	722,001
Africa						
Algeria		58,004	871,565	1,733,400	17,591	1,119,983
Algeria	_		5,466,893	4,879,815	55,880	31,468
Congo Republic	82,864	1,641,922	672,839	773,196	193,694	103,608
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	02,007	1,0 11,722	372,037	.,,,,,,		

# COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1962 and 1963 — Continued

Country	Імр	ORTS	EXPORTS OF HON	G KONG PRODUCTS	Re-E	KPORTS
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Africa (Cont.) Ethiopia	HK\$ 6,200	HK\$ 2,816	HK\$ 6,071,662	HK\$ 8,120,939	HK\$ 66,746	HK\$
French Community:	0,200	2,010	0,071,002	0,120,555	00,740	44,030
Equatorial Africa	_		2,656,052	2,785,449	5,469	19,820
Libya	_	_	5,262,253	6,395,022	152,350	122,281
Malagasy Republic	64,100	17,827	2,728,609	2,745,662	129,901	195,323
Morocco	363,495	195,346	757,947	672,794	437,352	111,038
Mozambique	3,294,518	2,857,901	3,579,203	3,150,761	3,236,626	2,297,757
Angola	47,689		380,492	661,230	356,833	1,042,469
Sudan	1,991,787	2,832,147	7,606,249	8,929,990	318,133	346,023
Tunisia		2,032,17	483,783	414,560	•	
Guinea	840,406	313,454	247,121	161,235	10 246	175
Senegal	0 10, 100	515, 151	2,839,906	2,597,004	48,246	78,385
Mali	_			539,959	1,005,573	169,571
Mauritania	_		1,291,929		10,576	51,061
Ivory Coast	_	_	2005 744	3,960		
French Community:	_	_	3,965,744	5,164,352	2,438	2,000
West Africa, n.e.s.			3,211,361	4,345,190	7 (16	
Cameroun Republic			3,350,440	3,525,497	7,616	- 204
Togo	_		783.831		740	9,304
Liberia	4 200			871,115	1 217 071	
Somali Republic	4,290		6,682,477	8,361,723	1,317,971	1,505,747
	-		528,528	444,124	28,579	46,085
Africa n.e.s	86,028	775,028	3,224,663	7,256,111	935,505	594,709
United States Oceania	1,442,735	2,072,926	25,742,494	28,667,314	20,716,191	18,876,698
Oceania, n.e.s.	1,008,584	347,875	7,980,914	9,488,227	2,572,932	
Postal Packages	9,830,750	9,026,749	6,466,460	4,168,757	2,3/2,932	3,336,325
Merchandise Total	6,657,240,435	7,411,938,708	3,317,406,516	3,831,031,637	1,069,922,122	1,160,195,000
Gold and Specie	227,830,389	329,249,272			247,318,410	259,847,073
Grand Total	6,885,070,824	7.741,187,980	3,317,406,516	3,831,031,637	1,317,240,532	1,420,042,073

# HONG KONG HOLIDAY LIST FOR 1964

## **GENERAL HOLIDAYS:**

Every Sunday	
The first week-day in January	Wednesday, 1st January.
Chinese New Year's Day	Thursday, 13th February.
The day following Chinese New Year's Day	Friday, 14th February.
Good Friday	Friday, 27th March.
The day following Good Friday	Saturday, 28th March.
Easter Monday	Monday, 30th March.
The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen	Tuesday, 21st April.
Whit Monday	Monday, 18th May.
The first week-day in July	Wednesday, 1st July.
The first Monday in August	Monday, 3rd August.
The day following the 30th day of August	Monday, 31st August.
The day following the Chinese Mid- Autumn Festival Day	Monday, 21st September.
The third Monday in October	Monday, 19th October.
The day following Remembrance Sunday	Monday, 9th November.
Christmas Day	Friday, 25th December.
The 26th day of December	Saturday, 26th December.

# SCHOOL HOLIDAY:

The day following the Commonwealth Day Monday, 25th May.

# THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEES FOR 1963

# GENERAL COMMITTEE

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J. B. KITE, Eso.

Assistant Secretary J. A. A. KNOTT, Eso.

Assistant Secretary D. W. LEACH, Eso. Assistant Secretary MRS. P. GARTLY

## **Treasurers**

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

# HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

# LIST OF MEMBERS

## as at 1st March 1964

With the date of Election to Membership

# **FIRMS**

A.B.C. Company	1963	Amalgamated World Exports	1962
Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers, Abdoolally House, 20 Stanley Street, Hong Kong.		Amerex International (Hong Kong) Ltd Import/Export, 708-9 Takshing House, Hong Kong.	1961
Adal Trading Co	1963	American Express Co., Inc	1929
Adianca Enterprises Ltd	1961	American International Underwriters, Ltd. General Insurance, 12-14 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	1949
Advertising & Publicity Bureau Ltd Publicity & Advertising Agents, 701-706 Marina House, Hong Kong.	1960	American President Lines Steamship Owners and Operators, St. George's Bldg., Hong Kong.	1918
Aero Technical Corporation Ltd	1961	Amerisia & Co	1969
Africa-Far East Trade Co	1961	Amoy Canning Corporation (Hong Kong) Ltd	1952
Agencia Commercial "Progresso" Ltd Import/Export, 443-4 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	1947	Kong.  Anco Rubber Industrial Co., Ltd	1963
Air-India International	1957	Tong, Kowloon.  Anderson & Ashe Ltd	1926
Alcan Asia Ltd	1961	Marine Surveyors and Consulting Engineers, 1924-5 Union House, Hong Kong.	
ducts, 1102 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.		Anglo Asiatic Traders Ltd	1961
Alexandra James & Co., Ltd	1948	Anson Company	1955
Alliance Manufacturing Co	1963	Arnhold & Co., Ltd	1936
Alliance Trading Co	1963	Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd	1936
Allied Traders Ltd	1961	Asia Agencies Import/Export, Rutton Building, Ist floor Hong Kong.	1947

		n 1 117-1-11	1895
Asia & Africa Trading Co., Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 167 Des Voeux Road, C., 2nd floor,	1959	5 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	
Hong Kong.	1951	Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie	1963
Manufacturers, 215 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.			1946
Asia General Agencies General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Commission Agents, 312 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1961		1957
Asia Magazines Ltd	1961	Bayer China Co., Ltd	1959
Assanmal, G. & Co. (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, 3 Hollywood Road, Ground floor, Hong Kong.	1950	Shipping, Chartered Bank Bldg., 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1957
Associated Agencies	1963	Ben Union Corporation Ltd	1964
Kong.  Assudamall & Sons Street, Import/Export, 31-F Wyndham Street, Ground floor, Hong Kong.	1959	Bennett, A. & Co	1948
Ground floor, Hong Kong.  Astra Hong Kong Trading Corp	1959	Beraha, M. & Co. Ltd	1939
1924 Union House, Hong Kong.  Atlas Electronics Corporation Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 409 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.	1962	Bhojsons & Co. (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, 207 Central House, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1954
	1962	Blair & Co., Ltd. Import/Export, Union House, 11th floor, Hong Kong.	1946
Import/Export, 37 Pottinger Street, 2nd Boor, Hong Kong.	1960	Blue Taxicabs Ltd. The	1948
Aurora Chow & Co. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 49 Queen's Road, C., 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	2500	Bock Hing Trading Corp. Ltd	1953
Australian Leathers (Hong Kong) Ltd Import/Export, 631 Union House, Hong Kong.	1957	Borneo Sumatra Trading Co. (H.K.) Ltd. Import/Export, 502 Man Yee Bldg., Hong Kong.	1953
Babcock & Wilcox Ltd	1950	Botelho A. G. & Co	1940
Backhouse, James H. Ltd		Breckwoldt & Co. (H.K.) Ltd.  Great China House, Hong Kong.	1960
Bakhsh Company Import/Export, 532 Li Po Chun Chambers Hong Kong.		Bright & Co. 1435 Central Building,	1961
Bank of East Asia Ltd	1920	Hong Kong	1947
Bank Line (China) Ltd. The Shipping Agents, Brokers and Genera Merchants, 1125 Alexandra House, Hon Kong.	1910 I	Brighten Trading Co	
Bank of Tokyo Ltd. The	. 1960	Manufacturers, 82 Wing Lok Street E., 1st floor, Hong Kong.	2000
Banno Hongkong Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agent: Bonham Building, 10th floor, Hong Kong	1963 s,	Brilliance Trading Co., The	1955
		British-American Tobacco Co. (H.K.) Ltd	. 1903
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme Orient) S.A	1946	British-American Tobacco Co. (H.K.) Ltd Distributors, 256 Gloucester Road, Hon Kong.	g

British General Electric Co., Ltd. The Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers, Union House, Hong Kong.	1915	Cathay Traders (H.K.) Ltd. Import/Export, 28 Gilman Bazaar, Hong Kong.	1952
British International Underwriters Insurance and Commission Agents, 514-6 Windsor House, Hong Kong.	1961	Caudron, K. & Co	1946
British Overseas Airways Corporation International Airline, 126 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	1947	Central Textiles (H.K.) Ltd.  Manufacturers, 937 Union House, Hong	1958
Bunge & Co., Ltd. General Merchants and Agents, 1825 Union House, Hong Kong.	1947	Kong.  Central Trading Co., Ltd	1934
Bunnan Tong & Co., Ltd. Import/Export, Marina House, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1928		.1955
Burkill, A. R. & Sons (Hong Kong) Ltd. Import/Export, Iusurance, 109 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	1948	Kowloon.	1959
Burwill Metals Ltd. Import/Export, Commission Agents, 32 Printing House, Hong Kong.	1951	Champagne Engineering Corp. Ltd. Manufacturers and Dealers, 15-17 *Hing Yip St., 2nd floor, Kun Tong, Kowloon. Champion Plastics Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1960
Patrickal t Codes	1903	Champion Plastics Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 901 Bonham Building, Hong Kong.	
Shipping, Industrial and Insurance Managers and Agents, Union House, Hong Kong.		Chan Tem Fat, Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Commission Agents, 5 Queen's St., lst floor, Hong Kong.	1962
Cible & Wireless Ltd	1947	Chandler, William & Co., Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 1335 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1950
C. A. C. Limited Import/Export, 806-7 Shell House, Hong Kong.	1960	Chang H. C. & Co.  General Import/Export, 708 Marina House, Hong Kong.	1950
Caldbeck Macgregor & Co., Ltd. Wine and Spirit Merchants, 116 Union House, Hong Kong.	1895	Chanrai J. T. (H.K.) Ltd. Import/Export, Indenting Agents, 73 Wyndham St., Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1950
Caltex (Asia) Ltd	1947	Charlotte Horstmann Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 16 Peninsula	1964
Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd. Steamship Operators, 125 Union House, Hong Kong.	1917	Court, Kowloon.  Chartered Bank, The 4-4A Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.	1861
Canton Bros. Rubber Co. (1935) Ltd Jardine House, 12th floor, Hong Kong.	1938	Chau, Kenneth & Co	1963
Carmichael & Clarke Consulting Engineers, Naval Architects, Marine and Cargo Surveyors, 828-31 Union House, Hong Kong.	1915	Che Foong & Co. Import/Export, Jam Fair Bldg., 13th Fir. 39.41 Des Voeux Road C., Hong Kong.	1963
Carter Wallace (Hong Kong) Ltd Exporters, Manufacturers, Distributors, 141 Union House, Hong Kong.	1963	Che San & Co	1955
Carreras Limited,	1964	Chellaram, D 41 Pottinger St., Genetal Import/Export, 41 Pottinger St., Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1936
Casey Company, Ltd. General Import/Export, 801 Takshing House, Hong Kong.	1955	Chen, Eric & Co	1962
Carhay Limited	1947	Cheong-Leen, H. & Co	1946
Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd	1947	Cheong Mao Hong General Import/Export, 1202.4 Wong House, 26-30 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.	1955

			0.49
Cheong Tai Co	1946	China Motor Agencies & Sales Co I General Import/Export, 25 Henry House, Hong Kong.	
Cheoy Lee Shipyard	1960	Import/Export, Commission Agents, 507-8 Marina House, Hong Kong.	.948
Chesterfield Manufacturing Co., Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 801 Yu To Sang Bldg, Hong,	1963	Warehousemen, 171-8 Connaught Road, West, Hong Kong.	1915
Kong.  Cheung Fat & Co. Import/Export, 126 Wing Lok Street,	1947	General Import/Export, Bank of China Building, Hong Kong.	1952
Hong Kong.  Cheung Hing Hong Import/Export, 532 Man Yee Bldg., Hong	1961	China Trading Corporation, The Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 220-1 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	1948
Kong.		Chine Underweiters Life & General In-	
Cheung Kee Co 15 Bonham Strand, W., 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1962	Insurance, Gloucester Building, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.	1927
Cheung, T. & Co., Ltd	1955	Chinese Produce Shippers Import/Export, 306 Central House, Hong Kong.	
Kong.  Cheung Tai Hong Ltd	1950	Ching Cheung Co., Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, Marina House, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	
Chiap Hua Flashlights Ltd	1958	Chingman & Sons, Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers, 402 Char- tered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1948
Chik Fung Co. Import/Export, 707 Union House, Hong Kong.	1946	Chortimall, K. A. J. & Co. (H.K.) Ltd. General Import/Export, 35 Wyndham St., Hong Kong.	1936
Chin Nam & Co	1964	Choy Brothers & Co., Ltd	1955
China Cold Storage & Eng. Co., Ltd Cold Storage and Manufacturers of Air Conditioners, 105-106 Takshing House,	1960	Choy Lee Lung Metal Factory Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 143-7 Road, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1955
Hong Kong.  China Dyeing Works, Ltd.  Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers, 819	1952	Chu Yuen & Co	1960
Union House, Hong Kong.  China Egg Produce Co. (H.K.) Ltd	1952	Chnen Sun Knitting Factory, Ltd Manufacturers, 249 Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.	1952
Cold Storage, 25 Chun Tin Street, Hunghom, Kowloon,		Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd Fire Insurance, 8 Queen's Road, W.,	1903
China Embroidery Co. General Import/Export, Manufacturers, 6 On Hing Terraca, Hong Kong.	1956	Import/Exports, Manufacturers, 802-3	1963
China Emporium Ltd Department Store, 62A-68 Queen's Road C., Hong Kong.	1949	Takshing House, Hong Kong.  Chung Kong Co  Exporters, Manufacturers, 228-230 Fook Wing Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.	1951
China Engineers, Ltd. The	. 1940	Wing Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.	
Import/Export, Manufacturers, 325 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	5	Chung Mei Manufactory Ltd	1960
China Handicraft Co	· 1954	Chung Nam Weaving Factory Ltd Weavers, 705 Union House, Hong Kong.	
China Light & Power Co., Ltd Public Utility, 147 Argyle Street, Kowloor	. 1915	Chung Shing Shun, Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 156 Queen's Road, W., Hong Kong.	1949
China Merchandising Corp. Ltd Import/Export, 604 Mohan's House, Hon Kong.	. 1964 g	Ciba (China) Ltd	1946

Constal Traders Import/Export, 1211 Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1962	C
Colgate-Palmolive (H.K.) Ltd, Import/Export, 801/803 Union House, Hong Kong.	1960	D
Colviko Far Eastern Co	1962	D
Comluck Corporation	1960	D
Commerce & Industry Suppliers Ltd Import/Export, 909 Shell House, Hong Kong.	1954	D
Commercial Survey Co.  Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, 515-6 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.	1963	D
Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis Shipowners, 1717 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1963	D
Condor & Co	1959	D
Connell, H. & Co., Ltd	1946	D
Connell Brothers Co. (H.K.) Ltd. General Import/Export, Holland House, Hong Kong.	1910	D
Continental Rubber Manufactory Ltd Manufacturers, 61 Winslow St., Hunghom, Kowloon.	1940	D
Cook, Thomas & Son (Continental & Overseas) Ltd. Travel Agents, Union House, ground floor, Hong Kong.	1911	D
Cordial Co., Ltd. The	1953	D
Corn Products Co. (Hongkong) Ltd Manufacturers, 702 Takshing House, Hong Kong.	1963	D
Cosmos Development Co	1963	D
Cosmos Development Co	1963	D
Cosmo Limited Import/Export, Manufacturers, 1526 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1964	D
Cowan & Co	1953	
Cowie, John & Co., Ltd	1950	D
Craig's Limited	1955	D
Crown Handiwork Co	1964	D

tal Traders port/Export, 1211 Liu Chong Hing nk Bldg., Hong Kong.	1962	Cyanamid (Far East) Ltd	1963
gte-Palmolive (H.K.) Ltd, port/Export, 801/803 Union House, ong Kong.	1960	Dah Chong Hong, Ltd. General Import/Export, Hang Seng Bank Bldg., 4th floor, Hong Kong.	1957
iko Far Eastern Co	1962	Dah Chung Industrial Co., Ltd	1948
luck Cosporation	1960	Dah Way Co	1958
merce & Industry Suppliers Ltd port/Export, 909 Shell House, Hong ng.	1954	Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd. The	1916
mercial Survey Co. chitects, Engineers, Surveyors, 515-6 Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.	1963	Dalamal & Sons (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 45 Pottinger Street, Hong Kong.	1949
pagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis powners, 1717 Central Building, Hong ng.	1963	Danby & Hance Ltd	1946
or & Co. port/Export, 48-50 Tai Nam St., 2nd or, Kowloon.	1959	Danemann Watch Case Factory Ltd Manufacturers, 1069 Tung Chau St., Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1960
ell, H. & Co., Ltd port/Export, 306 Central House, Hong	1946	David Trading Co	1962
ell Brothers Co. (H.K.) Ltd. neral Import/Export, Holland House, ng Kong.	1910	Hong Kong.  Davie, Boag & Co., Ltd	1923
inental Rubber Manufactory Ltd nufacturers, 61 Winslow St., Hunghom, wloon.	1940	12th floor, Hong Kong.  Dayaram & Sons (Export Department) Import/Export, 55 Wyndham Street, Hong	1947
Thomas & Son (Continental & erseas) Ltd	1911	Kong.  Deacon & Co, Ltd	1939
ial Co., Ltd. The	1953	Deacons	1939
Products Co. (Hongkong) Ltd	1963	Debs Brothers & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd Import/Export, 120 Wang Hing Bldg., Hong Kong.	1948
os Development Co	1963		1963
os Development Co	1963	Decosta Continental Shippers	1960
o Limited	1964	Kong.	1963
port/Export, 39 Beech Street, Kowloon.	1953 1950	Deed & Company, Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 402 China Emporium Bldg., Hong Kong.	
port/Export, 11Q1-3 Union House, ng Kong.		Dennis & Co., Ltd	1936
's Limited	1955	Dependable Garment Mfg. Co	1963
on Handiwork Co	1964	Desco (Hong Kong) Ltd Import/Export, 9 Ice House St., Hong Kong.	1946

Deson's	Duro Paint Mfg. Co., Ltd
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	Eagle and Globe Steel Co., Ltd. The 1941 Manufacturers, Distributors, 302 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.
Deutsche Asiatic Trading Co. (H.K.) Ltd. 1962 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 303 Princess Theatre Bldg., Kowloon.	East Asia Co
Dhabher & Son	East Asia Exporters
Dialdas, M. & Sons	East Asiatic Co., Ltd. The, 1935 Import/Export, Shipping, 1030/36 Union House, Hong Kong.
Diamond Company	East Coast Enterprise Corporation 1961 Import/Export, Commission Agents, 613 China Building, Hong Kong.
Diaward Trading Co	East Sun Textile Co., Ltd 1958 Exporters, Manufacturers, 901 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.
Diespecker Amalgamated	Eastern Cotton Mills Ltd 1958 Cotton Spinners, 804/5 Fu House, 7 ke House St., Hong Kong.
Dietz, R. E. Co., Ltd	Eastern Gate Ltd
Din-Wai Electrical Manufacturing Co 1961 Manufacturers, 47-49 Hoi Yuen Road, Kun Tong, Kowloon.	Eastern Gloria Enterprise 1962 Exporters, Manufacturers, 604 Yu To Sang Bldg., Hong Kong.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd	Eastern Trading Co., Ltd 1937 Import/Export, 244/5 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
Dodwell Motors Ltd	Eastern Zone Industrial Co., Ltd 1953 Import/Export, Minufacturers' Representa- tives, 33 King's Road, Hong Kong.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd 1861 General Merchants, Shipowners, Ship Charterers, 1504-7 Hang Seng Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	Edgar & Co., Ltd
Doulatram, G. & Sons (H.K.) Ltd 1961 Import/Export, 43 Pottinger Street, Hong Kong.	Edmond, Graciela & Co. Ltd
Dransfield, A. & Co	Eisenberg & Co., Ltd
Dreyer & Co., Ltd	Ekman & Co., Ltd
Dumarest, Ets. pour le Commerce & Industrie	Electra Instruments Ltd
Bidg., Hong Kong.  Dunbar, L. & Co. (1950) Ltd 1915 General Import/Export, Union House, Ilth floor, Hong Kong.	Elias & Co., Ltd 1958 Exporters, Buying Agents, 208 Holland House, Hong Kong.
Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. The 1932 Import/Export, 207/210 Marina House, Hong Kong.	Eli's Embroidery Factory 1962 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 14 On Lan Street, Hong Kong.
Dunn, K. & Co	Emanson Company

St. George's Build	Agency Co. commission Agents, 12 ling, Hong Kong.	1960
Emsons (HK) Corp Import/Export, 7: Hong Kong.	oration 5-77 Wyndham Street,	1963
Eng Heng Co., Ltd Import/Export, Bu turers' Representati ing, Hong Kong.	ying Agents, Manufac- ives, 406-7 United Build-	1963
Eric White Associate Public Relations C Theatre Bldg., Ho	es (H.K.) Ltd. Consultanus, 901 Queen's ong Kong.	1962
Ernest Trading Co General Import/E House, Hong Kon	orporation Export, 250 Alexandra g.	1950
	k Sons	1941
Esso Standard Easter Marketing Petroleu of East Asia Bldg	n, Inc. m Products, 901 Bank r., Hong Kong.	1962
Everbright Trading ( Import/Export, B facturers' Represe Street, 2nd floor,	Corporation uying Agents, Manu- ntatives, 40 Cochrane Hong Kong.	1962
Everett Steamship Co Steamship Operato Hong Kong.	orporation S/A rs, 230 Union House,	1946
	02 Moban's House,	1963
Everlast Manufacturin Exporters, Manufacturin Bldg., Hong Kong	ng Co	1956
Excellent Embroidery Manufacturers, 97 l floor, Kowloon.	Factory Fu Lo Tsun Road, Ist	1958
I abian & Co. Exporters, Manufact Bank Bldg., Hong l	turers, 606-7 Hongkong	1953
Fairmount Co., Ltd. Import/Export, 60 Hong Kong.	I Takshing House,	1955
Falconer, George & C Jewellers, Alexandr Hong Kong.	o. (H.K.) Ltd., a Ilouse, Grd. floor,	1949
Family Sarikat & Co. General Import/Exp Bldg., Hong Kong.	port, 333 Wang Hing	1956
Far East Associated General Import/Exp 614 Holland House	Traders, Ltd. oort. Insurance Agents, , Hong Kong.	1956
Far East Commercial Exporters, Commiss wood Road, 2nd fl	Co., Ltd. The ion Agents, 13 Holly- oor, Hong Kong.	1952
Far East Commoditie General Import/Exp Bldg., Hong Kong.	es (1950) Ltd, ., port, 33 St. George's	1949
Far East Enamel Fac Manufacturers, 64	tory (H.K.) Ltd Sham Chun St.,	1957

960	Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co	1962
963	Far Eastern Operating Corporation Ltd lmport/Export, 301-302 Hongkong Bank Bldg., Mongkok, Kowloon.	1962
963	Far Eastern Shippers Exporters, Manufacturers, 61 Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	
962	Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The Promoters of Industries in the Colony, United Chinese Bank Bldg., 12th floor, Hong Kong.	1960
950	Fehaco Limited Import/Export, Manufacturers, United Chinese Bank Bldg., 9th floor, Hong	1951
941	Kong.  Feld, F. & Co., Ltd.  General Import/Export, 1131-2 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.	1932
962	Fennkong Limited Import/Export, 46 Sutherland House, Hong Kong.	1963
962	Fidelity Export-Import Co., The	1960
946	=	1956
	Fidelity Mercantile Co. Import/Export, Manufacturers, 419-420 Marina House, Hong Kong.	
)63 )56	Fing Lee Co. Import/Export, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives, 106 Pedder Building, Hong Kong.	1947
	First National City Bank 2, Queen's Road C., Hong Kong.	1903
)58 	Flamingo Garment Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Manufacturers, 479 Castle Peak Road, 6th floor, Kowloon.	1963
53	Floline Trading Co	1962
55	Foh Cheong Co	1962
49		1956
56	Fonson & Co. Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, St. George's Building, Hong Kong.	1947
56	Foo Hang Jewellery Import/Export, Manufacturers, 1005-6 Hing Wai Building, Hong Kong.	1947
52	Foo Kee Exporters, 901-3 Commercial House, Hong Kong.	1960
49	Foo Kwong (Cutlery) Metal Works Ltd Import/Export, 1504-7 Ka Wah Bank Bldg Hong Kong.	1962
57	Fook Sing Electric Bulbs Factory, Ltd Exporters, Manufacturers, 249-253 Un Chau St., 3rd floor, Kowloon.	1960

	and the same of th
Fountain Trading Co., Ltd 1963 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 313-313A Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.	General Commercial Co
Framiee, S. & Co	General Commercial Corp. Ltd 1958 Import/Export, 1002 Union House, Hong Kong.
Francois d'Hardivilliers Ltd 1946 Import/Export, 628 Union House, Hong Kong	General Mercantile Co., Ltd 1964 Import/Export, 313 China Emporium Bldg., Hong Kong.
Frank Trading Corporation 1964 Import/Export, 80 Nathan Road, 14th floor, B, Kowloon.	Genplas Industrial Co., Ltd 1960 Exporters, Manufacturers, 822-4 Central Building, Hong Kong.
Freezinhot Bottle Co., Ltd 1960 Manufacturers, Chungking Mansions, Al, 3rd floor, Kowloon.	German China Traders, The
Friesland Trading Co., Ltd. The 1939 General Import/Export, Holland House, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	Getz Bros. & Co., Inc
Fun Fat 'Trading Co	Kong.  Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd 1861  General Merchants, Shipping, Insurance and Govt. Agents, Hang Seng Bank Bldg., 11th floor, Hongkong.
Fung Chau Chip	Gidumal, O.K. & Watumull Ltd 1957 Import/Export, 57 Wyndham Street, Hong
Fung, C. Y. & Co	Kong.  Gill, F. B
Fung Hang Electrical Works 1956 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 604 Yu To Sang Bidg., Hong Kong.	Gilman & Co., Ltd
Fung Keong Rubber Manufactory Ltd 1938 Manufacturers, 409 Shaukiwan Road, Hong Kong.	
Gabbott, F. R. & Co., Ltd 1947 Import/Export, 420 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	Global Corporation Ltd
Galaxy Manufacturing Corp. (H.K.) Ltd. 1961 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 411-B China Building, Hong Kong.	Kong.  Global Supplies Co
Gande, Price & Co., Ltd 194 Wine Merchants, 7 Chater Road, Hong	Chambers, Hong Rong.
Kong.  Gande, Price, Ltd	Globe Trading Co., Ltd
Garden Co., Ltd. The	Goddard & Co., Ltd
Garden Plastic Works 196 Manufacturers, 69 Jervois Street, 3rd floor,	Golding, F. W
Hong Kong.  Gary Company Ltd	Goodwill Import Export Co
Gee Chang Co., Ltd	1063
Geekay Export & Import Co 19 Exporters, Buying Agents, 1-A Hollywood Road, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1963

Gordon Woodrosse & Co. (Far East) Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 319-22 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	1950	Hardy Development Co. (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 325 Gloucester Building, Hong	1951
Gosho Co., Ltd. (H.K. Branch), The,	1960	Kong.	
Hong Kong.	2500	Harilela's  General Import/Export, 32-4 Nathan Road, Kowloon.	1953
Grand Manufacturing Co. Exporters, Manufacturers, Grand Industrial Bldg., 750 Cheungshawan Road, Kowloon.	1963	Harley Mullion & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd Shipping, 608 Shell House, Hong Kong.	1963
Grandeur Aluminium Mfg. Co., Ltd Manufacturers, LZ 3390 Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.	1960	Harms & Marcus (H.K.) Ltd	1958
Great China Match Co., Ltd	1949	Harold & Co. Import/Export, Manufacturers. Buying Agents, 730 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.	1963
Great China Trading Co	1948		40.40
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 840/842 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.		Harriman Realty Co., Ltd.  Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Property Consultants, Union House, 14th floor, Hong Kong.	1948
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd	1900		1063
Import/Export, Manufacturers, Lane, Crawford House, Hong Kong.	1050	Harrison (H.K.) Ltd	1962
Greenwood Company Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 171 Wanchai Road, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1958	Harrisons & Crosfield (Hong Kong) Ltd General Merchants, Insurance and Commission Agents, 403A Chartered Bank	1961
Guaranty Company ,, ,,	1959	Bldg., Hong Kong.	
Import/Export, 502 Chinese Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Hong Kong.		Harvey Main & Co., Ltd	1955
Gulab, A. D	1947	Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.	
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 43 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.		Hay Nien Co., Ltd	1961
Gutwirth & Sons (M) Ltd	1953	Import/Export, 1105 Grand Building, Hong Kong.	
Import/Export, 1313-1315 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1993	Hechtel, O.P. & Co., Ltd Import/Export, 1518 Central Building,	1962
Haking W. Industries (Mechanics & Optics)		Import/Export, 1518 Central Building, Hong Kong.	
Ltd 494 King's Road, Hong	1948	Heera Trading Co. (H.K.) Ltd	1947
Kong.		Import/Export, Indenters, 2-4 Lee Yuen St., West, Hong Kong.	2710
Hale, Hamilton (Hong Kong) Ltd	1956		1051
General Import/Export, 261 Prince Edward Road, Grd. floor, Kowloon.		Itenningsen & Co., Ltd	1951
Halford & Company	1963	Heng Lee & Co	1962
floor, Hong Kong.		Heng Lee & Co	1902
Hang Cheong Tai Import & Export Co Import/Export, 19 Queen's Street, 2nd	1961	Kong.	
floor, Hong Kong.	40.44	Henry Electrical (Hongkong) Corporation Import/Export, Manufacturers, 504 Bonham Building, Hong Kong.	1962
Hang Cheong Yuen Hong	1961		40.43
West, Hong Kong.		Henry Handicraft Factory Ltd	1963
Hang Cheung Shing	1949	China House, Hong Rong.	
Manufacturers, 43 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.		Henry International Traders	1963
Hang Seng Bank, Ltd	1959	Herald International, Ltd Import/Export, 801/5 Wing On Life Bldg.,	1957
Hang Sun Jewellery Factory	1960	Hong Kong.	
Fir. 23 Healthy St., East, North Point, Hong Kong.		Hermes & Co., Ltd Import/Export, Grand Building, 7th floor, Hong Kong.	1962
Hang Tai & Fungs Co., Ltd	1946	Herring, G. (H.K.) Ltd Manufacturers, Beutron House, 152 Island	1957
205 Fu House, Hong Kong.		Road, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.	

Hind Corporation Import/Export, 13 Hollywood Road, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1954	Hong Kong & China Gas Co., Ltd Public Utility, Gloucester Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1896
Hindustan Trading Co., Ltd	1956	Hongkong Chinese Bank, Ltd., The 8 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.	1962
Hing Lee & Co. Import/Export, 20 Hing Lung St., 1st	1954	Hongkong Daimaru Dept. Store Co., Ltd. Department Store, Paterson Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.	1963
Hing Wah Battery Factory Manufacturers, 82 To Kwa Wan Road,		Hongkong Development Corporation General Exporters, 507 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.	1955
Kowloon.  Hinson Co., Ltd	1954	Hong Kong & Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd. The	1944
Hip Hing Hong Co., Ltd	1954	Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. The Public Utility, Electric House, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.	1909
Hip Shing Cheong	1962	Hongkong Enamelware Factory, Ltd Exporters, Manufacturers, 413 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	1955
Hip Shing Industrial Factory Ltd Manufacturers, 65/7 King Yip St., Kun Tong, Kowloon.	1957	Hong Kong Export Co	1963
Hip Shing Tai Co	1960	Hongkong Export Lines, Ltd Shipping Agents, 800 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1963
Hip Shing Timber Co	1957	Hong Kong Flour Mills Ltd	1955
Hip Yick Co., Ltd 806-7 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.	1956	Hongkong Foreign Manufactory Import/Export, 36-38 Wyndham Street, 5th floor, Hong Kong.	1962
Hiranand M	1956	Hong Kong Glove Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 703-4 Regent House, Hong Kong.	1957
Hong Kong.  Ho Tung Co., Ltd	1961	Hongkong Handicraft Co	1962
Hockings Trading Co. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, Buying Agents, 313 China Building,	1963	Hongkong Industrial Co., Ltd. The Engineers, Manufacturers, 1238/9 Union House, Hong Kong.	1960
Hoechst Chemical Products, Ltd	1961	Hongkong Industrial Development Co, Import/Export, Commission Agents, 811 Yu To Sang Bldg., Hong Kong.	1960
Holland-China Trading Co., Ltd	1899	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., The	1903
Hong Kong.  Hongkong Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd Overhaul, repair and servicing of aircraft, Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong.	1956	Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., The Gloucester Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1903
Hongkong Canton Export Co., Ltd Import/Export, Insurance, Shipping and Manufacturers' Representatives, 1801-3	1933	Hongkong Manufacturing Co. Ltd	1963
Hang Seng Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.  Hongkong Carpet Manufacturers, Ltd  Manufacturers, 34 St. George's Bldg.,	1962	Hongkong Maritime Co., Ltd. Shipping Agents, 610 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong,	
Hong Kong. Chian Hua Manufactory Co.		Hongkong Match Factory, Ltd	1941
(1947) Ltd., The Shipbreakers, Manufacturers and Traders, Fung House, 9th floor, Hong Kong.	1950	Hong Kong Mercantile Co. Exporters, 31 Wing Fung St., Hong Kong.	1953

	Hongkong Mercantile Corporation 196 Import/Export, 304, Wellington House, Hong Kong.	Hongkong & Whampog Dock Co., Ltd. · 1895 Kowloon Docks, Hunghom, Kowloon.
	Hongkong Overseas Traders 196- Import/Export, Hanchung Mansion, 5th floor, Kowloon.	Hong Kong & Yaumati Ferry Co., Ltd. The 1946 144-8 Des Voeux Road, C., 1st floor, Hong Kong.
	Hong Kong Pacific Co 1959 Exporters, Manufacture rs, 201 Yu To Sang Bldg., Hong Kong.	Hong Ying Co., The 1959 Import/Export, 19 Sutherland House, Hong Kong.
	Hongkong Pacific Trading Co., Ltd 1955 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 16 Bonham Strand, West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	
	Hong Kong Plastic Manufactory 1963	atong.
	Street, Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.  Hong Kong Products Trading Co 1957 Exporters, 301A Victory House, Hong Kong.	Hop Hing Loong Co
	Hongkong Property Owners Association 1939 e/o Hong Nin Savings Bank Ltd., 2nd floor, 186 Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.	Hop Hing Trading Co. 1960 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 15 Queen Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
	Hong Kong Rattan Ltd	Hor Kuang Flashlight Bulb Factory 1962 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 36 Ha Heung Road, Kowloon.
	Hongkong Realty & Trust Co., Ltd 1948	Horn Trading Co., Ltd
	14th floor, Hong Kong.	Hother Trading & Steamship Co. (1957)
	Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd 190n Manufacturers, 1208 Union House, Hong Kong.	Ltd
	Hong Kong Rubber Manufactory, Ltd 1938 Manufacturers, 10.14 Hing Yip St., Grd. floor, Kun Tong, Kowloon.	Hou Feng Feather Works, Ltd 1953 Feather processing, 43 Henry House, Hong Kong.
	Hongkong and Shanghai Bauking Corporation, The 1865 I Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	How Sang Linen Co., Ltd. , 1950 Manufacturers, 18-20 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd., The 1921 Lane, Crawford House, Hong Kong.	Howalt & Co., Ltd
	Hong Kong Spinners, Ltd 1954 Cotton Spinners, 1003 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	Hua Tong Trading Co., Ltd 1956 Import/Export, 48 Connaught Road, Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
	Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd 1904 Public Utility, Lane, Crawford House, Hong Kong.	Hudson & Company
	Hong Kong Textiles (Export) Co 1964 Import/Export, 703 Wing Ting Illdg., Hong Kong.	Huls Far East Co., Ltd 1959 General Import/Export, 1909 Union House, Hong Kong.
1	Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd 1915 Sharp Street, East, Hong Kong.	
1	Hongkong Transportation Co., Ltd 1930  Insport/Export, Ocean Towing, Tug and Lighter Owners, 407/410 Morine Transport	sentatives, 14 Pottinger Street, 5th floor, Hong Kong.
F	Hong Kong Union Embartana C	Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd 1940 Real Estate, 1901-2 Union House, Hong Kong.
	Exporters, Manufacturers, Tonley Industrial Building, 9th floor, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.	Hung Cheong (Hop Kee) Co 1959 Import/Export, 7 Kwong Yuen Street, East, Hong Kong.
ŀ	long Kong Watch Band Manufacturing	
	Co. Ltd	Hung Cheung Rattan Co 1956 Manufacturers, 339 Laichikok Road, Kowloon.

Hung Tat Co. 1960	International Transistor Corp. (H.K.) Ltd. 1963
Building, Hong Kong.	International Transiston Cosp. 1952  Import/Export, Manufacturers, 204 Hong-kong Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.  Interocean Mercantile Corp. 1952
Hunt, William & Co. (International) Inc. 1946 General Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 316 Hongkong Bank Bidg.,	Import/Export, 1003 Hing Wai Building, Hong Kong.
Hong Kong.	Inter-Pacific Supplies Co
Huntley Trading Co	Hong Kong.  Ip, Matthew & Co
Hutchison, John D. & Co., Ltd 1903 General Import/Export, Union, House, I]th floor, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong.
Hwang, William & Co., Ltd 1959	Ipekdjian Brothers, Ltd
415 Central Building, 110118 110118	I. S. Brothers Co
I-Feng Enamelling Co. (H.K.) Ltd 1960 Manufacturers, Chungking Mansion, Al, 3rd floor, 40 Nathan Road, Kowloon	Island Navigation Corporation, Inc 1963 Shipping Agents, 802 Chartered Bank
Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd. 1919 Agents, Distributors, Union House, 16th floor, Hong Kong.	Bldg., Hong Kong.
Imperial Exporters & Importers 1962	Island Paint Co
noor, Hong Rong.	Jacks, William & Co., Ltd
Import/Export, 31E Wyndnam Street, 13t floor, Hong Kong.	Jackson Mercantile Trading Co 1951
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 1921 Shipowners, Jardine House, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong.
Indo China Trading Co., Ltd	Nong.
Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd 195 Engineers, 67-9 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.	1 Jackson Trading Co., Ltd
Inter-Islands Exporters, Ltd	House, Hong Kong.
International Beverages Co., Ltd 19. Bottlers, Distributors, 603-7 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	Road, Top Floor, Kowloon.
International Dress Corporation 19 Garment Manufacturers and Cloth Converters, 932-4 Cheungshawan Road, 4th/6th	Shipping, Grand Building, 13th 11661, Hong Kong.
floors, Kowloon.	Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd 1922 63 22 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
International Electrical Supply Co 19 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 211 Wing Lok Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	
International Import & Export Co 19 General Import/Export, 151 Queen's Road, Central, 4th floor, Hong Kong.	Jason Industrial Co., Ltd 1960 Import/Export, Manufacturers, Cheong Wah Fty Bldg., 4th floor, Tokwawan Road, Kowloon.
International Marketing Exchange, Ltd , 19 Import/Export, 708 Union House, Hong Kong.	Jebsen & Co
International Merchandising Co 1 Import/Export Manufacturers' Representatives, Commission Agents 210.2 China Building, Hong Kong.	Jeep Lee Corporation, Ltd
International Service Corporation, Ltd 1 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 64 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.	961 Jhaveri, H.A. & Co. (H.K.) Ltd 1953 Import/Export, Commission Agents, 21 Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Jibsen, L. & Co	1960	Kees, O. & Co. (H.K.) Ltd	1941
Jih Hsin Trading Co	1963	Keller, Ed. A. & Co., Ltd	1920
Johnson, Stokes & Master	1895	Kelly Bros. Mfg. Co., Ltd	1946
Johnsons & Co	1963	Kelly International Corporation Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 624 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.	1957
Jokhi, S. F. & Co	1962	Kewalram Jhamatmal Import/Export, 26 Hollywood Road, lst floor, Hong Kong.	1946
Joseph & Co	1950	Kewalsons, R. V	1952
Jub Tai Choon, Ltd	1956	Khemchand & Sons	1953
K-K Pacific (H.K.) Ltd	1963	Khunglin & Co	1954
Kader Industrial Co., Ltd	1948	Kian Gwan Co. (China) Ltd	1940
Kadoorie, Sir Elly & Sons	1940	Kie Fung Hong	1956
Kai It Battery Factory, Ltd	1953	Kien Hwa (1958) Ltd	1951
Kai Ming Trading Co., Ltd	1949	Kien Yuen Trading Co	1962
Kailey, H.G. & Co., Ltd	1950	Chambers, Hong Kong.  Kim Nguan Co., Ltd	1961
Kam Lee Drawn Work Co	1958	Kimatrai, B.D. & Co., Ltd	1955
Kam San Knitting Factory Ltd Exporters, Manufacturers, Wui Wa Factory Bldg., 5th floor, Kowloon.	1962	Kimatrai, J. & Co	1958
Kan Ngai Sang & Co	1956	Kin Fung Hong	1960
Karanjia, C.M. & Co	1938	Kin Ip Co	1962
Kayamally Ltd	1961	Kin Shing Garment Pactory Exporters, Manufacturers, 42 Wing Iswong Street, 4th floor, Hunghom, Kowloon.	1963
Kays Impex Corporation	1961	Kin Wah Pens Factory	1957
Kay-Tee Corporation	1959	King, W.V. & Sons (H.K.) Ltd	1959

Kinway Garment Mfg. Co				
Kong.  King's Dyring & Weswing Fty	Import/Export, 4 Queen's Road, C., Hong	1951	Import/Export, 802 Kwong On Bank Bldg.,	1964
Reporters, 1204 Wong House, 26-30 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.   1903   Import/Export, 404 Victory House, Hong Kong.   1903   Import/Export, Annufacturers' Representatives, 518 Man Yee Bldg., Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, 12 Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, 10 Wyndham Street, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.   1904   Import/Export, 10 Wyndham Street, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.   1904   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Wyndham Street, 6rd, floor, Hong Kong.   1905   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Polar Read, C., 2 Ind.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Polar Read, C., 2 Ind.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 2 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 1 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 1 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.   1906   Import/Export, Manufacturers Representatives, 1 Il Polar Read, Kowloon.	King Kee Hong	1961	Kung Shing & Co., Ltd	1960
Kong.  Kirei Company	King's Dyeing & Weaving Fty Exporters, 1204 Wong House, 26-30 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.	1963	Kut Kee Hong	1963
Kirpalani, M. (H.K.) Ltd		1963		1963
Kishinchand & Sons (H.K.) Ltd	Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa-	1963	Kwong Fat Yuen Hong Street, Import/Export, 31-F Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.	1946
Rioor, Hong Kong.  Kishinchand Chellaram (1954) Ltd	Kirpalani, M. (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, 22 Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1955	Kwong Hing Hong	1947
Kishinchand Chellaram (1954) Ltd	Kishinchand & Sons (H.K.) Ltd Impert/Export, 61 Wyndham Street, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.	1948	General Import/Export, 404 Wing On Life	1948
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 21 Wyndham Street, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.  Kiu Foong Enamel Factory (Hongkong) Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, Pak On Bldg., Ist floor, Kowloon.  Kiu On Hong	Import/Export 537-9 Alexandra House, Hong	1940	Kwong Loong Tai Co., Ltd	1955
Kiu Foong Enamel Factory (Hongkong) Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, Pak On Eldg., Ist floor, Kowloon.  Kiu On Hong	Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 21 Wyndham Street, Grd. floor,	1959	Kwong Ming & Co	1949
Kiu On Hong General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives 227-9 Man Yee Bldg., Hong Kong.  Kiuk Kwong Co		1955	Kwong Shun Hong	1960
Kiuk Kwong Co	Kiu On Hong		Dealers in Rattanware, 60 Granville Road,	1962
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 204 Victory House, Hong Kong.   Kowloon Enamelware Factory, Ltd	Kiuk Kwong Co	1960	Exporters, 402 Victory House, Hong Kong.	1946
Kowloon Enamelware Factory, Ltd Exporters, Manufacturers, 106 Queen's Road, C., 2nd floor, Hong Kong.  Kowloon Rattan Ware Co	Koo Yuen Hong Ltd	1951	La Salle & Co. Import/Export, Far East Mansion, 14th floor, Kowloon.	1961
Kowloon Rattan Ware Co. Exporters, Manufacturers, 33 Hankow Road, Ground floor, Kowloon.  Kowloon Silk Store		1957	Lai Wah Import/Export, Custom Tailors, 41 Hankow Road, Kowloon,	1957
Road, Ground floor, Kowloon.  Kowloon Silk Store			Import/Export, Manufacturers, Commission	1963
Kowloon Textile Industries Ltd	Road, Ground floor, Kowloon.	1000	Lammert Brothers	1919
Krips International	Kowloon Textile Industries Ltd		Landis Brothers & Co., Ltd	1949
Kuang Ming Flashlight Bulb Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1955 Exporters, Manufacturers, 1-9 Cheung Ning Street, Kowloon.  Kul Hing Co. 1962 Lansing & Co., Ltd. 1955 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 169 Lockhart Road, Hong Kong.	Krips International	1961	Lane, Crawford, Ltd	1903
Kul Hing Co	Kuang Ming Flashlight Bulb Mfg. Co., Ltd. Exporters, Manufacturers, 1-9 Cheung Ning		Lansing & Co., Ltd	1953
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, 706 Regent House, Hong Kong. Import/Export, Marina House, 5th floor, thong Kong.	Kul Hing Co Representa-	1962	Import/Export, Marina House, 5th floor,	1948

Le, C. Kuen & Co. Thomas	Hong Kong.
Lea Hin Co. Ltd	Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, Hongkong Metropolitan Bank Bldg., 3rd floor, Hong Kong.
Lea Tai Textile Co. Ltd	8 Lincoln & Co. (HK) Ltd. 1964 Import/Export, 743 Union House, Hong
Lebel (China) Ltd	1 Ling Nam Hardware Mfg. Co., Ltd., The 1946 Exporters, Manufacturers, 67-77 Ha Heung Road, Kowloon.
Lee & Lau Company	3 Lip Hong Silk Mills Co., Ltd 1960 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 42 Bonham Strand, East, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
Lee, Douglas & Co	Lobo, P. J. & Co
Lee Hysan Estate Co., Ltd 1960 Real Estate, 603-7 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	Local Property & Printing Co., Ltd 1946 Property and Printing, 13 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.
Lee, James S. & Clothing Mill (H.K.) Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representa- tives, Haiphong Mansion, 1st floor, Kow- loon	Lombard Insurance Co., Ltd 1895 Insurance, Jardine House, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
Lee On & Co	Long Hah Co
tives. 162 Wing Lok Street, West, Hong Kong.  Lee, S. W. & Co., Ltd 1946 Real Estate Agents, 443 Wang Hing Bidg., Hong Kong.	Long On Hong, Ltd
Leighton Textiles Co., Ltd 1962 Manufacturers, 532 Castle Peak Road Lt.	Longmans, Green (Far East) Ltd 1958 Publishers, 443 Lockhart Road, Hong Kong.
Lepack Co. (1955) Ltd	Lowe, Bingham & Matthews 1907  Chartered Accountants, Alexandra House, 7th floor, Hong Kong.
Alexandra House. Hong Kong.  Let San Hong	Loxley, W. R. & Co., Ltd 1903 Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, Jardine House, 11th floor, Hong Kong.
Leung Yew Ltd	Loyal Textile Commodities Co 1961 Import/Export, 33 Shui Hing Bldg., Hong Kong.
Leung Yuk Kee Manufacturers, 99E Wellington Street, Hong Kong.	Luang Kiu Co., Ltd
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd	Lubiens, Friedrich H.K. Branch 1959 Import/Export, 735 Man Yee Bldg., Hong Kong.
Li Chung Sang Enterprises, Ltd 1963	Lucky Enamelware Factory, Ltd 1954 Manufacturers, 142 Pau Chung Street, Kowloon.
tives, 304A Princess Building, Kowloou.  Li & Fung Ltd	Luen Cheong Hong, Ltd
Liddell Bros. & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd 1946 Import/Export, Hong Kong.	Luen Hing Cheung General Import/Export, 69 Jervois Street, 1960 Ist floor, Hong Kong.
Lien Fa Loong Plastic Factory	Luen Hing Fat, Ltd.  Luen Hing Fat, Ltd.  Import/Export, 35-37 Des Voeux Road,  West, Hong Kong.

Lune Hing Cheong Co., Ltd	1955	Manetta & Co. Import/Export, Building Contractors, 31 Shui Hing Bldg., Hong Kong.	1956
Lung Mei Company Ltd	1964	Manhattan Garments, Ltd Manufacturers, 1059-61 Tung Chau Street, Kowloon.	1959
Luxmi Export Import Co	1955	Mann, Peter	1952
Lynn, Peter & Co	1963	Manners Trading, Ltd. Import/Export, Union House, 17th floor, Hong Kong.	1954
Lyon Enterprise Ltd.  lmport/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 25 Des Vocux Road, C., 10th	1960	Manning, E. & Co., Ltd	1946
floor, Hong Kong.  Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd.  Public Utility, 11 Largo do Senado, Macao.	1922	Mansion Trading Co	1960
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. of Hung Kong, Ltd	1863	Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., The · · · · 1702 Union House, Hong Kong.	1946
7th floor, Hong Kong.  Magnificent Dragon & Co., Ltd	1964	Manufacturers United Trading Co. Import/Export, 306 China Building, Hong Kong.	1946
General Import/Export, 163-A Sai Yeung Choi Street, Grd. Aoor, Kowloon.		Manwear Manufacturing Co	1960
Maidstone Trading Co., Ltd	1960	Mar Fan, Charles & Co	1950
Majestic Textiles Ltd	1959	107-10 No. 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.	
Mak, L. Y. & Co	1948	Marcoai International Mariue Co., Ltd., The Manufacturers, North Point Wharves Ltd., Office Block, 3rd floor, North Point Road, Hong Kong.	1925
Mak, W. S. & Sons, Ltd	1946	IMark, V. International Ltd. Import/Export, Purchasing Agents, 97 Chatham Road, Kowloon.	1960
Mak's Industrial Co	1961	Marklin Advertising, Ltd	1960
floor, Kowloon.  Man Cheong Garment Factory	1962	Marlene (Hong Kong) Ltd	1959
Manufacturers, 76 Fuk Wa Street, Kowloon.  Man Chong Rattan Co. (Hongkong) Ltd.	1949	Marmichen Limited	1960
Import/Export, Manufacturers, 802 Central Building, Hong Kong.		Hong Kong.  Marsman Hongkong China, Ltd.  Contractors, Mining, Quarrying and Industrial Engineers, 202 Hongkong Bank	1939
Man Hi Trading Co., Ltd	1960	Bldg., Hong Kong.	
Man Tai Hong Import/Export, Distributors, Manufacturers' Representatives, 49 Des Voeux Road,	1956	Martin & Co Accounting, Auditing, 603 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1938
West, Hong Kong.		Master, K. & Co., Ltd	1962
Manchu Gems, Ltd	1959	Maxim & Co	1922
Manufacturers, Dynasty Building, 60 To Kwa Wan Road, Kowloon.	1952	Mayai & Co	1963

Mayfair Garment Factory Exporters, Manufacturers, 7-9 Yu Cha- Street, Kowloon.	•• 1960 au	Mode Elite, Ltd	62
Mayflower Corporation	1962 al	Modern Embroidery Co 196 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 110 King Lam Street, 4th floor, Hong Kong.	52
May Lai Wah Plastic & Jewellery Fty. Import/Export, Manufacturers, 198 Win Lok Street, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.	. 1963 ng	Moh Heng Enterprising Co	i3
Mee Tak Co., Ltd	• 1946 g	Mollers' (Hongkong) Ltd	6
Meena International (HK) Ltd Import/Export, 42-A Hollywood Road 3rd floor, Hong Kong.	. 1963 I,	Union House, Hong Kong.  Monotype Corp. (Far East) Ltd., The 195 Import and Servicing 'Monotype' Machines, 307-9 Marina House, Hong	9
Meiken Trading Co., Ltd. Import/Export, 501 Li Po Chui	1960	atong.	
Chambers, Hong Kong.  Melchers & Co. Import/Export, 1201 4 Takshing House	. 1869	Morgan, Charles, Lendrum Ltd 194: Paper Merchants and Printing Machinery suppliers, 307-9 Marina House, Hong Kong.	7
Mercaptile Agency (UV)		Morton, Charles Bros. & Co 1946 General Importers, 605 China Building, Hong Kong.	5
Kong.  Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	1.	Moyles, J. P. & Co., Ltd	l
/ Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.		Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd 1959 Manufacturers' Representatives, 1139	ı
Merck Sharp & Dohme (Asia) Ltd. Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, Man Yee Bldg., Hong Kong.		Alexandra House, Hong Kong.  Murjani Brothers	(3)
Messageries Maritimes, Cie des Shipping, Union House, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1863	Import/Export, 20 Hollywood Road, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	
Metal & Textile (Metex) Traders, Ltd Import/Export, 1105-1107 Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1962	Murjani Textiles & Agencies, Ltd 1953 Import/Export, Manufacturers, 52 Wing Kwong Street, Kowloon.	
Meyer Manufacturing Co., Ltd	1956	Murli Mohandas Co	
Ming Change Han-	1962	Mutual Mining & Trading Co 1946 Import/Export, Mining, 708-10 Holland House, Hong Kong.	
Ming Ming Trading Co.	1951	Nambang Moolsan (H.K.) Co 1964 Import/Export, 907 Bank of Bast Asia Bldg., Hong Kong.	
Ming Wah Electric Billbs Fty.  Manufacturers, 49 Dundas Street, Mezz. floor, Kowloon.	1957	Nam Hing Hong, Ltd	
Minnesota (3M) Far East Ltd	1962	Nam Jam Factory, Ltd 1959 Manufacturers, 156 Fuk Wa Street, Kowloon.	
Minoo Limited Import/Export, Shipping Agents, 41 Wynd-	1937	Nam Sing Trading Co. Ltd 1963 Import/Export, 15 On Lan Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	
ham Street, Hong Kong.  Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd.  General Import/Export, 1213 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1957	Nan Feng Enamel Factory (H.K.) Ltd 1962 Exporters, Manufacturers, 611 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	
Miteni & Co. Tod	1960	Nan Fung Co	
Sobil Pro 1 - 0	1903	Nanshing Color & Chemical Co., Ltd 1962 Import/Export, 1208 Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	

Nan Sing Polyethylene Products Manufactory, Ltd	1962	Import/Export, Manufacturers, 44A Lyndhurst Terrace, Hong Kong.	1948
Nanyang Cotton Mill Ltd	1950	Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hong Kong Branch Shipping, Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., 5th floor, Hong Kong.	1963
Nash & Dymock Ltd	1963	Nolasco, H. & Co., Ltd	1947
Nathan Rattan Furniture Co	1963	Northern Feather Works, Ltd. Import/Export, 209 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1946
Nathurmal, M. Bros	1952	Oceanic Lloyd Limited Shipping Agents, 206 Shell House, Hong Kong.	1963
Hong Kong.	4040	Oceanic Producers, The Export, 1104 Grand Building, Hong Kong.	1953
National Cash Register Co. (H.K.) Ltd Office Equipment Merchants, 99 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong.	1948	Olin Mathieson Far East Ltd	1960
National Lacquer & Paint Products Co., Ltd	1940		1952
National Trading Co	1948	Kong.  Olympia Products (Export) Corporation Exporters, Room 405, 37 Queen's Road,	1963
Nationale Handelsbank, NV	1907	Central, Hong Kong.	
	1963	Omega Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd Manufacturers, 16 Chun Tin Street, Kowloon.	
Nemazee, M	1903	Omega Trading Corporation	1961
Nestle's Products (Hong Kong) Ltd Importers, Distributors, 401/6 Marina House, Hong Kong.	1911	On Lok Yuen Co. Ltd	1964
	1947	Onward Industrial Co. (1964) Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 1002 Shui Hing House, Kowloon.	1963
Netherlands Trading Society	1915	On Hing Import/Export, 56 Des Voeux Road, West, Hong Kong.	1964
New China Enamelware Co. (H.K.) Ltd Manufacturers, 406 Hongkong Bank Bldg., Mongkok, Kowloon.	1955	On Wing & Co., Ltd Building, Hong Kong.	1960
New China Enterprises Co., Ltd Import/Export, 48 Ko Shing Street, Hong Kong.	1947	Orient Buyers Ltd	1963
New World Trading Co	1963	Orient Mercantile Co	1957
New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd Insurance, 14-16 Pedder Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1947	Oriental American Agencies Import/Export, Commission Agents, China Building, 6th floor, Hong Kong.	1951
Ng, Joe & Co	1961	Oriental Pacific (Import & Export) Ltd General Exporters, 931-5 Man Yee Bldg., Hong Kong.	1963
Ng Yee Hing Co	1947	Oriental Pacific Mills, Ltd.  Exporters, Manufacturers, 933-5 Man Yee Building Hong Kong	1960

Oriental Producers Exporting Corporation Exporters, Manufacturers, 41-42 Henry House, Hong Kong.	1957	P
Oriental Products & Trading Co Exporters, Manufacturers, 43 Caine Road, Hong Kong.	1950	P
Oriental Progress Co., Ltd Import/Exporr, 308-9 Hongkong Bank Bldg., Mongkok, Kowloon.	1959	P
Oriental Syndicate Ltd., The Financiers, General Merchants, 1031 Man Yec Bldg., Hong Kong.	1958	P
Orienmal United Co., Ltd	1954	P
Orion Gloves Ltd	1957	P
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Hongkong Branch Shipowners/Agents, Hang Seng Bank Bldg., 13th floor, Hong Kong.	1963	Pe
Overseas Chinese Investment & Development Co., (H.K.) Ltd	1959	P
Overseas Export & Import Co	1947	Pl
Overseas Textiles Ltd	1958	Ph
Overseas United Trading Co	1961	Pi
Pacifie Par East Line, Inc	1963	Po
Pacific Traders Import/Export, 510 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.	1959	Po
Pak Wo Cheung Co., Ltd	1955	Po
Palmer & Turner Architects and Civil Engineers, Hongkong Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1946	Po
Pan American World Airways	1959	Po
Pao Hsing Cotton Mill Co., Ltd Cotton Spinners and Weavers, 51-3 Printing House, Hong Kong.	1952	Po
Pao Hung Co	1960	Pr
Parckh, K. P. & Sons Import/Export, 63 Wyndham Street, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.	1964	Pr
Parke Davis International Ltd	1962	Pr

ental Producers Exporting Corporation Exporters, Manufacturers, 41-42 Henry House, Hong Kong.	1957	Parkson & Co. Import/Export, 81 Queen's Road, C., 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1962
ental Products & Trading Co Exporters, Manufacturers, 43 Caine Road, Hong Kong.	1950	Parsram, T. & Co	1963
ental Progress Co., Ltd mport/Exporr, 308-9 Hongkong Bank Bldg., longkok, Kowloon.	1959	Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, Ltd. Marine Surveyors, Consultants, 404-6 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	1955
ental Syndicate Ltd., The inanciers, General Merchants, 1031 Man rec Bldg., Hong Kong.	1958	Pavri Brothers & Co	1956
entel United Co., Ltd. mport/Export, 618-620 Marina House, long Kong.	1954	Pavri, K. S. & Sons, Ltd	1940
on Gloves Ltd	1957	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co	1946
ka Shosen Kaisha, Hongkong Branch hipowners/Agents, Hang Seng Bank Bldg., 3th floor, Hong Kong.	1963	House, Hong Kong.  Perfekta Enterprises	1961
erseas Chinese Investment & Development 10., (H.K.) Ltd	1959	Connaught Road, West, Hong Kong.  Pfizer Corporation	1957
erseas Export & Import Co mport/Export, 19 Wyndham Street, Hong	1947	House, Hong Kong.  Pheroze Mehta & Co. Import/Export, 5 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1958
erseas Textiles Ltd	1958	Phoenix Textiles, Ltd	1954
rseas United Trading Co	1961		1962
ifie Far East Line, Iac	1963	Polex Plastic Industrial Co	1963
ific Traders  mport/Export, 510 Man Yee Building, long Kong.	1959	Polex Products Co., Ltd	1962
Wo Cheung Co., Ltd	1955	Po Huat & Co	1963
ner & Turner rchitects and Civil Engineers, Hongkong ank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1946	Po Shing Shoe Co., Ltd	1959
American World Airways Lexandra House, Hong Kong.	1959	Pordes, Frederick & Co., Ltd	1951
Hsing Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.  otton Spinners and Weavers, 51-3  cinting House, Hong Kong.	1952	Potex Company	1961
Hung Co	1960	Pravin & Co	1951
	1964	Precision Moulds Ltd	1964
	1962	Pressure Piling Co., (Hong Kong) Ltd Piling Contractors and Foundation Specialists, Union House, 12th floor, Hong Kong.	1959

Promise Trading Co	1959	Robinson, J. L., & Co., Ltd	1940
Prosperity Clothings Co	1963	Rochson Corporation	1961
Quan Wa Cheong	1961	Ross, Martin Co	1960
Quelle Far East Office	1963	Rox Industrial Co., Ltd	1959
R. C. N. Trading Co., Ltd	1963	Royal Insurance Co., Ltd 904 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1917
Radha Kishoo & Co	1949	Royal Interocean Lines	1904
Kong.  Radhakrishin & Sons	1959	Russ & Co	
Wyndham Street, Ist floor, Hong Kong.  Rank Overseas Film Distributors Ltd	1962	Ruttonjee, H. & Son, Ltd Dina House, lst floor, Hong Kong.	1946
Film Distributors, 201 Holland House, Hong Kong.	1702	Saalheimer, A. (Far East) Ltd Exporters, Jani Fair Building, 6th floor, Hong Kong.	1964
Rathour, H. S. & Co	1937	Sadhwanis Import/Export, 47 Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1951
Ray-O-Vac International Corporation Exporters, Manufacturers, 604 Chartered Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1955	Sales, A. de O. & Co., Ltd	1955
Rayman Trading Co., Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 314-6 Man Yee Bldg., Hong Hong.	1959	Samme Trading Co., Ltd	1964
Rehfus, W. F	1954	Sam Tsang & Co	
Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd	1936	San Hall & Co	1963
Reliance Trading Corporation	1954	San Miguel Brewery Hongkong, Ltd. Brewery, 95 Jardine House, Hong Kong.	1933
Hong Kong.  Rewsons Corporation	1963	Sanda Co., Ltd	1962
floor, Kowloon.  Rhima Dyes & Chemical Co., Ltd	1951	Sanda Mercantile Co Import/Export, 305 Hing Fat House, Hong Kong.	1955
Importers, 1913 Union House, Hong Kong.		Sanyei Corporation Hongkong, Ltd	1962
Rico Limited	1959	Import/Export, 83-85 Chatham Road, 1st and 2nd floors, Kowloon.  Sarson Traders	1959
Rising Sun Company	1964	Import/Export, 1622 Central Building, Hong Kong.	
	1954	Sassoon, E.D., Banking Co., Ltd	
Rieckermana (Hongkong) Co		Scientific Service Co., Ltd	1957
Robertson, Wilson & Co., Ltd	1913	Scott & English Ltd	1946

Sea Express Lines, Ltd	1963	Singapore Trading Co., Ltd	1952
Sears, Roebuck Overseas Inc	1959	Singer Sewing Machine Co	1955
Secure Traders Ltd	1963	Sino-American Trade Advancement Co Import/Export, Shipping, 524 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1952
Scelya & Co., Ltd	1960	Sino-British (Hong Kong) Ltd. Import/Export, Roofing and Specialists, 811-813 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	1947
Shahaneys (HK) Ltd	1963	Sino-Thai Trading Co. Import/Export, 68 Connaught Road, West, Hong Kong.	1962
Import/Export, 18 Printing House, Hong	1962	Siu, Y.N., Agencles	1962
Kong.  Sharp, G.F. & Co., S.A	1953	Smart Shirts Manufacturers Ltd	1959
Shebah Traders	1960	Societe Française d'Enterprises de Dragages et de Travaux Publics Engineering Construction, 903 Takshing House, Hong Kong.	1959
Sheila's	1958	Soco Textiles (Hong Kong) Ltd	1959
Shell Company of Hong Kong Ltd., The 24-8 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	1908	Sonea Industries Ltd	1954
Shell Electric Mfg., Co. Manufacturers, 14 Lin Fa Kung Street, West, Hong Kong.	1960	Sonley Toys Manufactory Exporters, Manufacturers, Wah Yuen Bldg., 2nd floor, Taikoktsui, Kowloon.	1963
Shewan Tomes (Traders) Ltd	1903	Sony Corporation of Hongkong Ltd Manufacturers, 20 St. George's Building,	1960
Shin Kee & Co	1962	lst floor, Hong Kong.  South British Insurance Co., Ltd., The  Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance, 1819 Union House, Hong Kong.	1917
Shree Bharat Trading Co	1959	South China Knitting Factory	1961
Shriro (China) Ltd	1948	South China Mercantile Co., Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 512 China Building, Hong Kong.	1961
Shroff & Co	1952	South China Morning Post Publishers, Morning Post Building, Hong Kong.	1955
Shui Hing Co., Ltd., The	1960	South China Traders	1946
Shun Hing Electronic Trading Co. Ltd Import/Export, 602 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1962	South Sea Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd	1958
Shun Shing Fat Trading Co	1957	South Sea Trading Co., Ltd	1959
Siber Hegner & Co., Ltd	1947	South Textiles Ltd	1962
Siemssea & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd Import/Export, Engineering, 6 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	1959	Spicers (Export) Ltd	1959

Sprague World Trade Corporation (Eastern Branch), Manufacturers, Nan Kang Building, North Point, Hong Kong.	1961	Sun Shine Industrial Co. Ltd., The	1963
Standard Knitting Factory	1962	Sunkylite Company Manufacturers, Distributors, 204 Shaw's Building, Kowloon.	1961
Stanley Associates Ltd	1952	Sunlight Trading Co	1950
Stanley Shao & Co	1957	Sunny & Co	1946
Star Underwear Co	1953	Sunny & Co	1963
Stellar Industrial & Trading Corp Import/Export, 75-77 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.	1963	Swatow Arts Trading Co	1960
Stewart & Co	1957	Swatow Drawn Work Co., Ltd General Import/Export, United Chinese Bank Bldg., 10th floor, Hong Kong.	1938
St. Hilarion Sales Ltd	1962	Swatow Weng Lee Co. Import/Export, Commission Agents, 52 Nathan Road, Kowloon.	1951
Stockland & Ferguson	1959	Swedish Trading Co., Ltd. The	1948
Sui Cheng Co., Ltd	1957	Swire & Maclaine Ltd	1946
Sui Fung Hong	1961	Tack Tai Yucn Co	1961
Hong Kong.  Sui Heong Yuen	1929	Tai Fung Trading Co., Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers, 404 Regent House, Hong Kong.	1960
Sum Shui Co	1960	Tai Hang Jewellery	1959
Sun Co., Ltd. The	1927	Tai Hang Rubber Factory  Manufacturers, 115 Windsor House, Hong Kong.	1929
Sun Fook Hing Garments Factory	1963	Tai Hing Hong	1964
Sun Fung Co., Ltd	1948	Tai Hong & Co	1961
Sun Hing Co	1963	Tai Kee Hong Exporters, Manufacturers, 1204 Ka Wah Bank Bidg., Hong Kong.	1964
Sun Kwong Mfg. Co	1963	Tai On Hong Import/Export, 119 Tung Choi Street, Kowloon.	1960
Sun Lee Co	1055	Tai Wah Hong Electric Mfg. Fty	1960
floor, Hong Kong.  Sun Ming & Co	1961	Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of H.K. Itd	1941

Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. The Union House, Hong Kong.	1957	Tonley & Co., Ltd	1948
Tailey Company	1961	Kong.	1061
Tak Hing Loong Import/Export, Commission Agents, 1616	1963	Tosho Co., Ltd., Hong Kong Office, The Import/Export, Mirador Mansions, 12th floor, Kowloon.	1501
Central Building, Hong Kong.	1958	Traders & Suppliers, Ltd	1949
Tangson Co., Ltd. The		Transocean Agencics	1960
Tao Fung Hong Import/Export, 136 Wing Lok Street, Hong Kong.	1955	tives, 515 China Building, Hong Kong.  Trans-Ocean Mercantile Corporation Import/Export, 422 Man Yee Building,	1955
Tata, B. D. & Co., Ltd	1949	Hong Kong.	*042
Teh-Hu Sunfluh Co., Ltd Import/Export, 301-2 Marina House, Hong	1948	Transpacific Mutual (Hong Kong) Ltd Trade, Research, Development, 403 Manson House, Kowloon.	1963
Kong.	1963	Trans-World Electronics Ltd	1963
Teks (Hongkong) Exporters, 10 Rutton Building, Hong Kong.  Tels, L.E. & Co., Trading Society	1961	fieor, Kowloon.  Treasure Jade Factory, The Exporters, Manufacturers, 62 Granville	1961
Tels, L.E. & Co., Trading Society General Import/Export, United Chinese Bank Bldg., 9th floor, Hong Kong.	1701	Road, Kowloon.	1054
Textile Alliance Ltd Jardine House, 10th floor, Hong Kong.	1963	Tsang Fook Piano Co Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 19 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	1954
Textile Corporation of Hongkong Ltd. The Spinners and Weavers, 1224-5 Union House, Hong Kong.	1958	Tsien, Jamie C. & Co., Inc	1953
Textiles Unique Agency	1959	Tsun Tsun Trading Co	1946
Thai-Union Trading Co., Ltd Import/Export, 806 Takshing House, Hong Kong.	1960	Tung, C.C. & Co	1949
Thai Wa Trading Co	1955	Tung Cheng Peking Trading Co.,, inport/Export, 19A Hankow Road, Kowloon.	1954
Thakkar & Co	1692	Tung Fat Co. Import/Export, 715 Nathan Road, 3rd floor, Kowloon.	1962
Hong Kong.  Thomas, F.M. Trading Co	1962	Tung Ho Hnng Import/Export, 504 Bank of East Asia Bldg., Hong Kong.	1962
Import/Export, 51A Elgin Street, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.		Tung Sheng Dyestuffs & Trading Co Import/Export, 501 Pedder Building, Hong Kong.	1956
Thoresen & Co., Ltd Shipping, Airline and Insurance Agents, Union House, 18th floor, Hong Kong.	1915	Tung Tai Trading Co Import/Export, Manufacturers' Repre-	1952
Tien Fu Trading Co	1954	sentatives, 203 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.  Tysun Florists Supplies	1963
	1960	Exporters, 205 Great China House, Hong Kong.	
Times Trading Co. Import/Export, 322 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.		Tze Kee Co	1954
Ting Fung Iron Works, Ltd Exporters, Manufacturers, 605 Wing On Life Bldg., Hong Kong.	1955	U.S. Export Corporation	1959
Tong Seng Co	1960		1948

Ufinimpex Ltd,	1939	United Commercial Co	1962
Unico Enterprises, Ltd	1961	United Dealers Ltd	1963
Kong.  Unination Trading Co., Ltd., The Import/Export, American International Building, Hong Kong.	1947	United Electric Mfg. Factory	1958
	1961	United Leathers, Ltd	1958
Union Brothers Co	1960	United Lingerie Co	1956
Union Carbide Asia Ltd		Kong.  United Overseas Enterprises, Ltd	1961
Union Company Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 303 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	1963	tives, 101-3 Yu To Sang Building, Hong Kong.	
Union Embroidery Co	1956	United Products Ltd	1959
Union Exporters	1963	United States Lines Co	1948
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. Insurance, Union House, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1885	United Trading & Shipping Co., Ltd., The Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 705-6, Jardine House, Hong Kong.	1955
Union Knitting Factory	1957	Universal Mercantile Co., Ltd	1959
Union Mercantile Co. (Hongkong) Ltd General Import/Export, 204-5 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	1947	Universal Merchandise Co	1956
Union Metal Works, Ltd	1952	Universal Rattan & Plastic Fty	1963
Union Pacific Industrial Co. Ltd Import/Export, Manuf; eturers, 708-9 Regent House, Hong Kong.	<b>19</b> 63	Universal Trading Corporation Import/Export, 505A Wellington House, Hong Kong.	1961
Union Star Co., Ltd	1954	Unoco (Hong Kong) Ltd	1963
Union Tea Trading Corp. Ltd	1962	Upjohn Company S.A	1962
Union Trading Co., Ltd	1915	UTC Far East Ltd	1963
Union Waterboat Co., Ltd	1915	Valles Steamship Co., Ltd	1963
United Agencies Ltd	1947	Vanson Import & Export Co. Ltd Import/Export, 407 Great China House, Hong Kong.	1963
Hong Kong.  United Chemical Industries Co., Ltd Manufacturers, 204-5 Man Yee Building,	1962	Van Yee Trading Co	1963
Hong Kong. United China Products Co	1948	Van Yu Trading Co., Ltd	1963
Kong. United Chinese Bank Ltd	1954	Vashi <sup>-1</sup> s Mail Order Tailors, 10 Cameron Road, Kowloon.	1960

Vaswani, K.D., & Co	1959	Watanmal Boolchand Co., Ltd Import/Export, Financiers, 18-20 On Lan Street, Hong Kong.	1936
Verder & Co. (H.K.) Ltd	1949	Watson, A.S. & Co., Ltd	1915
Victor & Co., Ltd. Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 711 Regent House, Hong Kong.	1960	Wattie, J.A. & Co., Ltd	1946
Vogue Enterprises	1957	Wearbest Brassiere & Garment Mfg. Co., Ltd	1959
Waco Corporation Ltd	1963	Wei Yit Vacuum Flask Manufactory Manufacturers, Camel House, Palm Street, Taikoktsui, Kowloon.	1955
Wah Fong Trading Co	1961	Weinrebe & Pennell Ltd	1963
Wah Hing Co., Ltd	1941	Yu Tong Sang Bldg., Hong Kong.  Wellcome Co., Ltd	1948
Wah Hing Trading Co	1950	Road, C., Hong Kong.  Westinghouse Electric International, S.A  Hong Kong Branch Office of Weisa, Geneva, 224-228 Caroline Mansion, Hong	1962
Wah Keong Rubber Manufactory Ltd Manufacturers, 4 Anchor Street, Tai Kok Tsui, Kowloon.	1940	Kong.	1947
Wah Kiu Yat Po (Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.)	1962	Financiers, Union House, 12th floor, Hong Kong.	1946
Hong Kong.  Wai Ree & Co	1946	Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd	1963
Kong.  Wai Sing Embroidery & Garment Fty  Manufacturers, 28 Ying Yeung Street, 3rd floor, Tokwawan, Kowloon.	1963	Whitney Manufacturing Co	
Walker Dyer & Co.	1960	Wicking, Harry & Co., Ltd	1903
Buying Agents, 324 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.  Wallace Harper & Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A Ford Distributors, 256 Hennessy Road,	1962	Wilkinson & Grist Solicitors and Notaries, 2 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	.1915
Hong Kong.	1933	Williamson & Co., Ltd Shipowners, 1504-7 Hang Seng Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1922
Wallem & Co., Ltd	1946	Willies, W.R. & Co	1963
Wallem Lambert Brothers, Ltd	1963	Willy & Co	1959
Wan Cheung Machine Cut Rattan Co		Wilman Rubber Products Manufacturers. 203-211 Nam Chong Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.	1948
Wang Kee & Co., Ltd,	1938		1964
Warne, Victor & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 1118 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	1947		1962
Vasan, S. S. & Co	1956	Wing Fung Enamelware & Stamping Co., Ltd	1961

Import/Export, 281 Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.	1961	Manufacturers, 813-6 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.	1939
Wing's Industrial Works	1962	Wong Kwan Sang Seed Co	1955
Wing Lee Manufacturing Co Exporters, Manufacturers, 512 Regent House, Hong Kong.	1962	Wong T.C. & Co	1962
110-2 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.	1957	Wong, T.M. & Co., Ltd	1947
Wing On Co., Ltd Import/Export, Department Store, 207-225 Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.	1948	Wong, T.O. & Co., Ltd	1946
Wing Sang Trading Co	1958	Wong Tan & Co	1938
Wing Sang Yuen Hong Ltd	1963	Wong, W.S. & Co	1950
Wing Shun Co	1953	Woo Brothers	1961
Wing Tai & Co	1960	Woo Hing Tai Co., Ltd	1961
Wing Tai Trading Co	1963	Wood & Browne	1903
Wing Tat Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd. , Manufacturers, 4B-C Catchick Street, West Point, Hong Kong.	1961	World Button Factory, Ltd., The	1957
Wing Wah Enterprises Ltd	1947	World Light Manufactory Ltd., The Manufacturers, 906 Yu To Sang Bldg., Hong Kong.	1961
Winkler & Co. (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, 1713 Union House, Hong Kong.	1940	World-Mart (Hongkoog) Enterprises Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers, Chungking Mansions, 3rd floor, Kowloon.	1963
Winner Button Factory, The Manufacturers, 302A Pedder Building, Hong Kong.	1959	World Pencil Co., Ltd., The	1949
Winner Co. (Hongkong) Ltd	1959	World Trading Co., The	1954
Wireless Products Ltd.  Manufacturers, 708 Takshing House, Hong Kong.	1964	World Trading Corporation	1948
Witteawood Trading Co	1963	import/Export, 62 Bonham Strand, East, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1963
Wo Fung Trading Co	1953	Worldwide Distributors Import/Exprt, Manufacturers, 275 Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	
Wo Sang & Co	1962	World-Wide (Shipping) Ltd	1958
West, 1st noor, Hong Kong.  Wong, Edward & Co., Ltd	1963	Wu, T.W. & Co. (H.K.) Ltd	1962
Wong, H. P. & Bros. Import/Export, 404 Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Ridg, Hong Kong	1951	Wyler Textiles Exporters, Cotton Spinners, 308, No. 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.	1958

Yau Tai Cheung Hong	1961	Young, K.L. & Co	1954
Yau Yue & Co	1950	Young Nam Fat Hong Import/Export, 128 Wing Lok Street, West, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1960
Yee Lee Industrial Chemical, Ltd Import/Export, 36-8 Tung Man Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.	1957	Young, P.J. & Co. Import/Export, 35 Wyndham Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.	1961
Yee Sing Industrial Co., Ltd Manufacturers, 113 How Ming Street, Kun Tong, Kowloon.	1958	Younghusband, P. Ltd.  Marine and General Surveyors, 21 St. George's Building, Hong Kong.	1950
Yen, Joseph & Co	1952	Yue Ying Can Mfg. Co.  Manufacturers, 281-3 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.	1949
Yi Chi Trading Co., (H.K.) Ltd Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 121 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.	1951	Yuen Hing & Co	
Yick Mes Jewellery Factory  Manufacturers, 53 Shekkipmei Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.	1963	Yuen Hing Hong & Co., Ltd	1957
Yick Tai 184 Wing Lok Street, West, Ist floor, Hong Kong.	1960	Yuen Kee Hong	1955
Yien Brothers & Co., Ltd		Yuen Loong & Co	1950
Yim Seng Fat Hong	1960	Yuen Sheung Plastics Fty	1963
Ying Kong Co., Ltd	1962	Yung Feng Hong Co Lok Street, Mezz. floor, Hong Kong.	1961
Ying Tai Co	1957	Yung Zeng Industrial Co. (H.K.) Ltd General lmoort/Export, 611 Central Building, Hong Kong.	1948
Yip Shing Co. Import/Export, 809 Bank of East Asia Bldg., Hong Kong.	1954	Zee Yuen Chin Co., Ltd	1963
Yiu Fai Co	1961	Zennon Mercantile Agencies Import/Export, 701-3 Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.	1956
Coung, Alexander (London) Ltd	1951	Zung Fu Co	1950



