



Hong Kong
General Chamber of Commerce

Report for the Year
1959



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COMMITTEES

1959

GENERAL COMMITTEE

THE HON. J. D. CLAGUE, C.B.E., M.C. *Chairman*

THE HON. H. D. M. BARTON, M.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*

THE HON. M. W. TURNER, C.B.E.	H. OWEN HUGHES, ESQ., O.B.E.
S. J. COOKE, ESQ.	W. C. G. KNOWLES, ESQ.
J. DICKSON-LEACH, ESQ., O.B.E.	G. R. ROSS, ESQ.
G. M. GOLDSACK, ESQ.	G. T. TAGG, ESQ.
S. S. GORDON, ESQ.	C. A. WRIGHT, ESQ.

SUB-COMMITTEES

IMPORTS

A. H. DINNEN, ESQ.
A. J. DODD, ESQ.
R. E. J. GROSFILS, ESQ.
I. H. KENDALL, ESQ.
P. MORRISON, ESQ.
K. A. MUNRO, ESQ.
R. P. PARCELL, ESQ.
J. L. C. PEARCE, ESQ., M.B.E.

SHIPPING

G. P. J. CAREY, ESQ.
P. V. C. E. LIEBENSCHUTZ, ESQ.
E. W. S. MCGREGOR, ESQ.
E. P. MORSELL, ESQ.
H. B. NEVE, ESQ.
W. B. RAE-SMITH, ESQ.
R. REIERTSEN, ESQ.

EXPORTS

China Produce
P. V. BOTELHO, JR., ESQ.
I. D. BRUCE, ESQ.
S. KING, ESQ.
J. H. LIDDELL, ESQ., C.B.E.
H. SCHNEIDER, ESQ.
P. R. ZEEMAN, ESQ.
R. ZINDEL, ESQ.

Hong Kong Manufactured Goods

A. C. W. BLAAUW, ESQ.
A. T. DOW, ESQ.
W. C. FLETCHER, ESQ.
G. HOLDSWORTH, ESQ.
J. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
M. N. RAKUSEN, ESQ., M.B.E.
A. DE O. SALES, ESQ.

ARBITRATION AND SURVEYS

H. OWEN HUGHES, ESQ., O.B.E.
P. MORRISON, ESQ.
R. P. PARCELL, ESQ.
P. F. F. WATKINSON, ESQ.

LEGAL

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F. G. NIGEL, ESQ.
D. L. STRELLETT, ESQ., M.B.E.
R. A. WADESON, ESQ., M.C.

CROWN LEASES AND INDUSTRIAL LANDS

K. B. ALLPORT, ESQ.
P. J. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
H. OWEN HUGHES, ESQ., O.B.E.
THE HON. R. C. LEE, O.B.E.
G. D. SMART, ESQ.
P. C. WONG, ESQ.

TAXATION

S. S. GORDON, ESQ.
J. B. HART, ESQ.
MISS M. MACKINTOSH
J. M. TAN, ESQ.
P. A. L. VINE, ESQ.

ACCOUNTANTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LE C. KUEN & Co.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS
MARTIN & Co.
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.
WONG TAN & Co.

LANDLORDS

K. B. ALLPORT, ESQ.
G. M. DAVREUX, ESQ.
B. C. FIELD, ESQ., M.B.E., M.C.
L. KADOORIE, ESQ.
THE HON. R. C. LEE, O.B.E.
R. M. SHROFF, ESQ.

CERTIFICATION

S. S. GORDON, ESQ.
P. A. L. VINE, ESQ.
C. A. WRIGHT, ESQ.

CHINA

I. D. BRUCE, ESQ.
H. R. M. CLELAND, ESQ.
L. KADOORIE, ESQ.
J. L. MARDEN, ESQ.
THE HON. M. W. TURNER, C.B.E.
C. A. WRIGHT, ESQ.

TRADE WITH CHINA

I. D. BRUCE, ESQ.
R. P. PARCELL, ESQ.
G. O. W. STEWART, ESQ.
C. A. WRIGHT, ESQ.
R. ZINDEL, ESQ.

TRADE MARKS

W. M. CHALMERS, ESQ.
R. P. GABBOTT, ESQ.
R. E. J. GROSFILS, ESQ.
K. C. JOHNSON-HILL, ESQ.
TANG WO, ESQ.
P. A. L. VINE, ESQ.

EVENING SCHOOL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

J. DICKSON LEACH, ESQ., O.B.E.
J. B. KITE, ESQ., *Supervisor*
F. K. LEUNG, ESQ.
U. SZE WING, ESQ.

Secretary

J. B. KITE, ESQ.

Assistant Secretary

M. J. HALL, ESQ.

Assistant Secretary

D. W. LEACH, ESQ.

Treasurers

MESSRS. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

IN spite of an unpromising start, with the trade figures by values in the first three months being lower than at any time since October 1955, the past year turned out extremely well for the majority of Hong Kong traders.

The Colony's emergence as a major manufacturing centre has brought forth world-wide comment, not all of it favourable, and is amply illustrated by the fact that at the end of the year exports of Hong Kong manufactured goods were providing close on 70 per cent of the Colony's total exports. Local manufacturers, particularly of textiles, garments and plastic goods, finished the year with full order books, and considerable expansion projects were either carried through or started.

This expansion, as could only be expected, has produced its complications in that manufacturers the world over, finding themselves subject to Hong Kong competition in both their export and domestic markets, have sought diverse ways and means, or intensified their previous efforts, to curb the Colony's incursions into their trade.

OBITUARY

The Committee records with regret the deaths of Mr. B. D. F. Beith, a former Chairman of the Chamber; Mr. J. W. Alabaster, formerly a member of the General Committee; and of Sir Shouson Chow, KT., LL.D., J.P. and Sir Man-Kam Lo, KT., C.B.E., LL.D., J.P., who were directors of many of the Chamber's member firms.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. G. M. Goldsack was the Chamber's representative on this Board which developed from the Trade and Industry Advisory Committee on which he previously sat.

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.

A document, "Steps to a European Economic Association", has been adopted by the I.C.C. Council. The document was adopted unanimously, (by 28 countries), and stresses the need for multilateral association between the European Economic Community (E.E.C.), the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.), and the other countries in the

Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (O.E.E.C.). It urges that negotiations be opened for the association of all Europe with a view to the expansion of trade, not only in Europe, but throughout the World.

As part of the effort to set up a Free Trade Association, the "Outer Seven" is currently working on the definition of Origin with a view to international recognition of a uniform definition.

PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTERS

At the time of publication of last year's Annual Report, the Chamber had just, on 2nd March, represented to Government that it was necessary for an immediate extension to be made to the existing Public Relations Organisation to promote the interest of Hong Kong's Trade and Industry and, possibly, the Tourist industry. It was recommended that this extension should take the form of:

- (1) financial support to the Hong Kong Public Relations Committee's campaign in the United Kingdom;
- (2) financial support for a Public Relations campaign in the United States of America;
- (3) the appointment of an additional Public Relations Officer in Hong Kong.

Whilst it was recognised that it was the responsibility of the various sections of Hong Kong industry and of its export merchants to fight their own commercial battles, it was submitted that, for them to have any chance of success, it was essential for a favourable atmosphere to be created and maintained in the various countries concerned, and the Chamber contended that this was a proper function for Government.

So far as the United Kingdom was concerned, it was pointed out that the Hong Kong Public Relations Committee, which had been formed during 1958, had obtained its funds from an appeal launched by the Chamber, so as to be able to counteract the anti-Hong Kong campaign which had raged in the U.K. press in the early part of that year on the subject of Cotton Textiles. Considerable success had been achieved by the Committee's Consultants, Campbell-Johnson Ltd., and it was considered essential that their services be continued if the full benefit was to be reaped from the excellent groundwork already put in. The funds available to the Committee, whilst they fully covered the cost of the one-year contract which had been entered into, would not permit of its extension of the work beyond a few more months. As the work now to be done was more of a general nature than concerning any particular trade, it was considered inequitable that its cost should be borne by only a few members of the Commercial Community and it was suggested that Government should assume this responsibility from 1st April, 1959.

The need for Public Relations activity in the U.S.A. had been underlined by the visit paid to the Colony by Mr. Henry J. Kearns, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs in the U.S. Department of Commerce, who had described the gathering strength of protectionist elements in Congress who were seeking to have controls placed on importation of Hong Kong manufactured cotton goods, notably garments. It was recommended that a Public Relations Consultant should be engaged forthwith and it was pointed out that steps were being taken by the local garment industry to engage legal advisers specialising in the conduct of cases concerning U.S. import controls, tariff commission hearings, etc.

The Chamber also recommended the engagement of an additional Public Relations Officer in Hong Kong so as to keep the Colony's Consultants abroad supplied with a regular flow of not only the facts and figures which would put Hong Kong in the most favourable light but also such facts and figures as would counter any unfavourable publicity designed to mislead the public or bring discredit to the Colony's cause. It was recommended that this officer should work closely with the Department of Commerce and Industry and with all the responsible local organisations interested in the promotion of Hong Kong's trade.

The Chamber's letter remained unanswered but, as its arrival with Government coincided with consideration by Government of proposals submitted internally for reorganisation and expansion of the renamed Directorate of Information Services (Public Relations Office), the Chamber had to be patient and maintain as close as possible touch with developments through its representative on the Legislative Council and its nominee on the Trade and Industry Advisory Board. Developments were, however, slow, and a further letter, which was acknowledged, was addressed to Government on 23rd September pressing for the early appointment of a trained public relations officer whose function would be the collection and dissemination, through both official and unofficial channels, of facts and figures regarding all aspects of life, commerce and industry in the Colony. As it was appreciated that, in the United Kingdom, there might well arise occasions when it would be inappropriate for Government to be connected with commercial public relations consultants, the Chamber pressed for the early appointment of a trained public relations officer to be attached to the Hong Kong Government London Office. The Chamber also stressed the need for presentation of Hong Kong's case in the U.S.A. and requested urgent reconsideration of the Chamber's request for financial support in this connection.

Meanwhile, there was work to be done and, as it was recognised that, even with the best will in the world, the arrangements suggested by the Chamber could not be made effective without the passing of several months, the General Committee decided to carry on the arrangement with Campbell-Johnson, Ltd. for a further year. A notable event during the year was the showing over the Independent Television Network in

the United Kingdom of the Film 'Hong Kong Today' which had been made by Associated Television with a team under the direction of Mr. Gordon Bradley, which had flown out to Hong Kong under the sponsorship of the Public Relations Committee. Close liaison had been maintained and the film, which presented life and work in the Colony in all its aspects, came in for much favourable comment from the U.K. press and public. A further pamphlet, 'The Pattern of Trade', was produced and distributed on a wide scale and this, combined with a series of 'Fact Sheets' on the various major industries in the Colony, has done much to provide U.K. writers, and readers, with a balanced picture of the Colony. Meanwhile, our Consultants have kept us continuously up-to-date with the U.K. press and public opinion and, as a result of their excellent liaison with the British press, they have become recognised as a source for reliable information on the Colony, which has led to an increasing number of informed and favourable articles on the Colony being published in trade and technical papers as well as in the ordinary daily and periodical newspapers.

The American scene was somewhat different in that, if for no other reason, the conduct of an all-out public relations campaign would almost certainly have proved prohibitively expensive. However, during his visit to the Colony, Mr. Henry Kearns had made it clear that a public relations problem was arising, and the Chamber started investigations. The matter was discussed by a Chamber Sub-Committee representative of merchants and manufacturers interested in the shipment of cotton garments to this market, and these members subscribed to a special fund to meet immediate costs. One of the more difficult decisions to be reached was whether the Chamber's efforts should be directed towards getting the U.S. press and public better informed, as had been achieved in the United Kingdom, or should be confined to the political plane in Washington. With a view to obtaining a better basis for making this important decision, arrangements were made for a representative of the Chamber to visit New York and Washington and report back the results of his on-the-spot investigation. The General Committee of the China Association, the Chamber's corresponding body in London, kindly agreed to make available Mr. H. J. Collar, C.B.E., their Secretary and a former Chairman of the Chamber, to carry out this investigation, which he did during August. He recommended, among other things, that the Chamber should forthwith engage a prominent Washington firm of attorneys to prepare a report on the possibility of restrictions being placed on the importation of Hong Kong cotton textile goods, the methods which might be adopted to secure the imposition of these restrictions, and the action which might be taken by Hong Kong to oppose or counteract these activities. This recommendation was adopted and Messrs. Covington and Burling accepted the Chamber's brief for the job, their report and recommendations being received on 2nd November

and at once made available to interested Government officials and to leading members of the garment manufacturing industry interested in the U.S. market.

Meanwhile, American pressure had been building up on the Colony to adopt a voluntary quota system on lines similar to that adopted by the Japanese industry and in line with the voluntary undertaking given to the U.K. Cotton Board at the end of 1958. The second visit of Mr. Kearns during November brought this to a head, and, as members know, a section of the garment manufacturing industry, handling between them more than 85 per cent of this trade to the U.S.A., made an offer, which was approved by Government, to adopt a voluntary quota arrangement for a limited range of products. This gesture did not meet with universal approval in Hong Kong, nor, at the time this report is written, has the offer been accepted by the American industry, and meanwhile the U.S. Tariff Commission has been asked to consider whether additional duty should be imposed on imports of cotton goods. This reference to the Tariff Commission has been made by the U.S. Secretary for Agriculture on the grounds that imported cotton goods are materially affecting the amount of American raw cotton being consumed by the U.S. domestic industry and thereby undermining the Agricultural Price Support Programme, whereby the export price of raw cotton is subsidized by 8 cents (U.S.) per lb. It seems a pity that, in the absence of financial support from Government, it will not be possible for Hong Kong to be represented at this hearing.

The whole question of Hong Kong's representation abroad is one which the Committee has under continuous review and it is hoped that some of the Colony's shortcomings in this respect will soon be rectified.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES COMMISSION

The Chamber was officially informed in January, 1959 of the setting up of a Commission to study Government salaries and other emoluments. The Chamber was invited to submit representations, but the Committee decided instead to put the Chamber at the disposal of the Commission for the provision of facts about commercial salaries.

The Commission's Report was published in August, and the Chamber immediately formed a sub-committee to examine it in detail. A further sub-committee with special knowledge of local staff was appointed to examine the provisions concerning locally employed non-expatriate clerical staff. The conclusions of these two sub-committees were considered by the General Committee, who forwarded the Chamber's views to Government early in October.

The basis of the Chamber's representations was that development of industry and the export trade of the Colony in the last ten years had been helped by a plentiful and, in relation to certain other countries, cheap supply of labour. That condition showed signs of coming to an

end, and while it was probably right that wages should rise to some extent it was vital that they should not go above economic limits. It was therefore important to avoid artificial stimulation of wages and the report of the Commission on Government salaries which recommended an all-round increase thus came at a particularly unfortunate time. Nevertheless, the Chamber did not consider the actual level of wages recommended by the Commission could be objected to if considered apart from ancillary benefits, but made representations to Government, though, as it turned out, without effect, in opposition to certain of the Commission's recommendations on the latter. The main points of the Chamber's representations were as follows:

Consolidation of Allowances. The Commission's proposal to consolidate all the major allowances, i.e. expatriation, cost of living and family allowances, established a scale of pay related not to the economics of Hong Kong but to the cost of inducing a family man to uproot himself from the United Kingdom and make his career abroad. Such a scale of pay had to be higher than indigenous economic salaries, and, insofar as commercial practice responded to Government's example, would saddle Hong Kong's commerce and industry with artificially high wages, and extinguish the monetary inducement to develop indigenous staff to replace expatriates.

Pensions. The Chamber considered that Government's pensions on the previous scales were generous by commercial standards for all grades of staff, and the effect of the Commission's proposals would be to increase them substantially still further. Commercial firms could not possibly afford to pay such large pensions and there seemed no justification for imposing such a heavy burden on the tax-payer.

Salaries Commissions. The Chamber fully supported the views of the Commission on the pernicious system whereby Government salaries remained static in between periodic wholesale reviews by Salaries Commissions. Business houses kept their salaries and allowances under constant review and adjustment, and the revision which followed the investigation and report every few years of a Salaries Commission resulted in an artificial stimulus to commercial salaries and wages which had no justification in the economy or the cost of living.

TRADE PROMOTION

The principal official trade promotion activities undertaken by the Hong Kong Government in 1959 were the arrangement of prestige exhibits at trade fairs in Melbourne and Vienna.

The Melbourne International Trade Fair was held in February and March. It lasted for fifteen days, during which more than 400,000 visitors were counted. Hong Kong's stand, which contained a tourist section as well as trade and industry sections, occupied 2,000 square feet. Although the Chamber was not able to provide an official delegate, it

took part in the preparations and in dealing with the 376 trade enquiries which were received at the Stand.

Total exports to Australia increased from \$75.9 millions in 1958 to \$85.2 millions in 1959, which may in part be a reflection of success at the Fair.

Direct results of participation in the Vienna Autumn International Trade Fair will be even more difficult to assess, because buyers came from all over Europe. This Fair was held in September, and was attended by over 600,000 visitors. Over 300 trade enquiries were received by delegates at the Hong Kong Stand which on this occasion occupied 4,000 square feet.

The delegation to Vienna was led by Mr. G. E. Marden, M.C., and included two further representatives of the Chamber in Mr. J. A. Furrer and Mr. I. R. Tomlin.

Following the success of the first edition of the Chamber's Classified Directory, a second, entirely up-to-date, edition was published in the Autumn, and a great many copies have already been distributed overseas.

VISITORS TO HONG KONG

The Colony received visits from a large number of Government and business officials and delegations during the year, and the Chamber was pleased to be able to make arrangements for many of them to meet members.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer in the United Kingdom Government, was entertained to lunch by the General Committee in January.

In February the Chamber organized a one-day conference at which Hong Kong businessmen were addressed by a party from the National Sales Executives International of America.

In April a one-day conference was also organised for a visiting party of American Real Estate Appraisers.

Also in April a party of twenty-five members of the Federation of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers spent several days in the Colony, and the Chamber was able to arrange for a very large number of contacts with individual member firms, as well as holding a reception for the visitors.

A Pakistan Trade Promotion Delegation, led by a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, was entertained by the General Committee in June, and meetings were also arranged with importers.

In October a joint meeting of the Committee of the Exporters' Association and the Exports Sub-Committee (Locally Manufactured Goods) with a Ghanaian Trade Mission, headed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, was held in the Chamber's Board Room.

Further meetings were held with Brazilian, Philippine, Indian, Japanese, Greek, American, and Turkish Missions.

TARIFF BOARDS

The Chamber was informed during the year of several applications for tariff increases which, if granted, might have had a detrimental effect on Hong Kong's exports of locally made goods. The Chamber therefore prepared a number of briefs, jointly with The Exporters' Association of Hong Kong, for submission to the Tariff Boards concerned: these included Canada (hosiery and knitted goods), South Africa (textiles, buttons, socks, footwear, hats and caps) and Australia (footwear). The Australian Tariff Board required that a brief be submitted and vouched for in person by a representative, and the Chamber is indebted to Mr. R. D. Green of Dodwell & Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. for undertaking this task.

FREIGHT RATES

In August it became known that the Far Eastern Freight Conference had reduced rates for freight from China ports to Europe by as much as thirty per cent, while leaving Hong Kong rates unaltered. It was felt in the Colony that this reduction would put Hong Kong at an unfair disadvantage and that she might well lose traditional trade, and also be handicapped in sales of manufactured goods. Consequently at a joint meeting of the Exports Sub-Committee (Locally Manufactured Goods) and Exports Sub-Committee (China Produce) it was agreed to recommend to the Committee that the Chamber should ask the Freight Conference to give equal treatment to Hong Kong.

Letters were subsequently exchanged with the Freight Conference on these lines, but it refused to take action pending evidence of specific instances in which the reductions had caused harm to the Colony's exporters. The Chamber is currently collecting such evidence.

During the Autumn four members of the United States Maritime Congressional Sub-Committee, together with Committee Counsel and Secretary, visited the Colony and had a meeting with the Chamber's two Exports Sub-Committees. The object of their visit was to find out how freight conferences affected consignors' interests. The opportunity was taken for a very full and frank exchange of views.

CHARLESWORTH REPORT

The Report on Hong Kong's traffic submitted to Government by Dr. G. Charlesworth of the British Road Research Laboratory was published during the year. The Committee considered that this was a subject on which the views of the commercial community should be offered to Government, and a Sub-Committee of experts was therefore formed to consider the Report and its implications. This Sub-Committee held a number of meetings at the end of the year, and hoped to present its findings to the General Committee early in 1960.

BUILDINGS LEGISLATION

A draft bill amending the Buildings Ordinance was published in December 1958, whereupon the Committee appointed a special Sub-Committee to examine the proposals. This Sub-Committee made a detailed examination of the proposed amendments to both the main Ordinance and to various building regulations, and made recommendations for certain alterations which were approved by the Committee and forwarded to Government.

The Ordinance was given its second and third readings in November 1959 and came into force on January 1st, 1960. The Chamber's recommendations were not incorporated in the Ordinance, although some were included in the Regulations. However, the Chamber was informed that its suggestions had been considered in detail by the Government Buildings (Regulations) Committee.

THE EVENING SCHOOL

The Chamber continued in 1959 to sponsor the Evening School where classes were conducted in Book-Keeping, English and Shorthand, and once again the Committee is glad to report a successful year.

The normal school year runs from October to June so that, in the Chamber's Report, it is necessary to cover the old and the new, the former being those students who enrolled in October 1958. The Book-Keeping Classes continued to be very popular and attendance was maintained at a high level. Eleven students were successful in the London Chamber of Commerce Higher Accounting Examinations, whilst 30 gained their Intermediate and 37 their Elementary Certificates. Enrolment for the new session in October saw 74 students start at the Elementary level and 62 at Intermediate whilst 25 old students came along to try for their Higher Accounting Certificates. These classes have been particularly lucky over the years in the continuity of lecturers, all of whom have long experience of the School.

Attendance in the English classes was also fairly well maintained and, in the examinations held at the end of the Summer Term, 18 students gained their Final Certificate whilst 14 passed at the Intermediate stage and a similar number at the Elementary level. Enrolment for the new session was not as high as in former years but the acceptance of some late entries made sure that these classes continued to run at economic levels.

In the Pitman's Institute Summer Examinations 40 students of the School gained Certificates at speeds from 50 to 120 words per minute and a large proportion of those who succeeded at the lower speeds are continuing with the School during the current session. It was a great blow to the Chamber when, with her appointment as Secretary of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries Working Party, Mrs. Susan Yuen gave notice that she would have to give up teaching the Shorthand

Higher Speed Classes which she had carried out so successfully for over seven years, and the Committee would like to place on permanent record the Chamber's appreciation of all the hard work she has put in at the School. Pending recruitment of another lecturer with similar qualifications and ability to those of Mrs. Yuen, it was decided to defer re-forming the High Speed Class, but the Theory and Lower Speed Classes continue to be well supported.

The Chairman of the Chamber once again opened the new School Year on 1st October, 1959, when he presented certificates to 59 successful students in all classes.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

There was an increase of over fifty per cent in the number of certificates of origin issued and invoices and pro-formas approved during 1959. This increase was partly a reflection of the Colony's rising exports, partly a result of additional certification requirements of the Thailand and Cambodian Governments.

Altogether 37,167 certifications were made, an increase of 12,557 over 1958. 4,067 applications were returned for amendment or correction, and 153 applications were refused.

An additional 453 factories were inspected during the year, and at 31st December, 1959, details of 2,705 factories were entered on the Chamber's Register. The Chamber's inspectorate staff also carried out 3,747 inspections and spot checks.

THE CHAMBER: STAFF AND FINANCES

During the year the Chamber had a substantial increase in membership, the total at the end of the year being 808. Of the 744 who were on the books at the end of 1958, 24 either went out of business, resigned or otherwise lost their membership rights in the early part of the year, although two were re-admitted at a later stage. A further six resignations were received during December. Against these are set the 92 applications which were approved during the year.

As is indicated in the preceding section of the Report, the Certification section of the Chamber's Staff had a very busy year with the sharp increase in applications for certificates alone. This section also handles the trade enquiries and commercial disputes which are referred to the Chamber and, during the year, more than 6,000 enquiries were processed, 1,000 of them being special enquiries calling for some research and detailed reply rather than 'stock' letters. Enquiries covered the full range of the Colony's products and were an indication of ever-increasing world interest in what Hong Kong has to offer and, whilst, as always, a proportion of them were from firms of little substance, it is believed that many worth while and lasting contacts have been made through this agency.

The Chamber's Inspectorate Staff have again carried out their duties with zeal and efficiency and, during their journeys for purposes of checking certification applications, have been able to assist in the settlement of some 60 trade disputes referred to the Chamber from overseas and mostly concerning non-members. As usual the inspectors have kept a look-out for cases of trade mark infringement and five of these have been noted and appropriate action taken.

With a view to speeding up and making more convenient the issue of certificates to members, a new system with mechanical accounting was instituted on 1st December. This entails payment of certification fees at the time of application which seems to have helped considerably to relieve congestion at the time when completed certificates are ready for collection.

Members will have noted the retirement, on 31st October, of Mrs. E.A. Marques after a period of 27 years broken service with the Chamber. Since the re-opening of the office after the Pacific War, Mrs. Marques had been continuously employed as the Chamber's cashier, handling all cash transactions for certificates, etc., and during her many years of experience in this work she had gained a wide fund of knowledge which will certainly be missed by all. The Committee was happy to be able to make suitable provision for Mrs. Marques' retirement.

The Accounts for the year, which are printed overleaf, reflect once again the Chamber's greatly increased activity and widening interests. The Committee considers that they call for little comment reflecting, as they do, a satisfactory position with a surplus of \$18,550 being transferred to the General Reserve.

HONG KONG GENERAL

(Incorporated under the

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

1958	GENERAL FUND		
\$283,937	As at 31st December, 1958	\$292,605.69	
8,668	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	18,550.93	311,156.62
\$292,605			
\$ 10,000	RESERVE AGAINST FLUCTUATION IN VALUE OF PROVIDENT FUND INVESTMENTS		10,000.00
	CURRENT LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE		
45,130	Staff Superannuation Fund	\$ 45,542.38	
14,000	Passages and Leave Pay	41,000.00	
13,277	Sundry Creditors	6,819.46	
120,600	Subscriptions for 1960 received in advance	128,700.00	
	Provision for accrued Losses on Chamber's Evening School Working \$ 13,928.24		
3,719	Less: Advances to School 13,597.69	330.55	222,392.39
\$196,726			
\$ 92,572	STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT	\$101,460.55	
	J. D. CLAGUE Chairman		
	H. D. M. BARTON Vice-Chairman		
	J. B. KITE Secretary		
	LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS Chartered Accountants, Treasurers		
	AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE		
	We have examined the above Balance Sheet and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.		
	In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce's affairs at 31st December, 1959 according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Chamber.		
	(Signed) PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO. Chartered Accountants, Auditors.		
\$499,331	Hong Kong, 25th February, 1960.	\$543,549.01	

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ordinances of Hong Kong)

31ST DECEMBER, 1959

1958	FIXED ASSETS		
	Property—R.B.L. No. 588		
	At cost less amounts written off per last Account ...	\$ 55,000.00	
\$ 55,000	Less: Amount written off	8,500.00	46,500.00
	Furniture and Fittings, at cost less amounts written off		
	Office		Staff Quarters
	As at 31st December, 1958	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,500.00
	Additions during the year	12,329.60	19,580.80
		\$ 17,329.60	\$ 30,080.80
	Less: Sales	850.00	—
		\$ 16,479.60	\$ 30,080.80
	Less: Amounts written off	3,479.60	6,080.80
15,500		\$ 13,000.00	\$ 24,000.00
\$ 70,500			37,000.00
	INVESTMENT		\$ 83,500.00
	\$157,000 Hong Kong Government 3½% Rehabilitation Loan 1973/78, at cost		141,180.22
\$141,180	(Market Value at 31st Dec., 1959 at 82 = \$128,740)		
	CURRENT ASSETS		
2,465	Stock of Stationery in Hand as certified by the Secretary	\$ 2,429.80	
6,426	Sundry Debtors	1,459.60	
1,020	Sundry Deposits	1,020.00	
255,000	Amount on Fixed Deposits	280,000.00	
	Bank Balance—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	32,659.39	
21,740	Petty Cash	1,300.00	318,868.79
1,000			
\$287,651			
	STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT		
	Investments at Market Value and Bank Balance	\$ 94,891.54	
	Investments Fluctuation Account	6,569.01	
\$ 92,572		\$101,460.55	
\$499,331			\$543,549.01

HONG KONG GENERAL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR

1958	EXPENDITURE	
\$240,997	Secretarial Expenses	\$273,771.57
11,078	Staff Provident Fund Contributions	15,702.00
6,585	Secretary's Endowment Policy Premium	6,584.39
2,832	Staff Medical Expenses	3,419.83
27,008	Leave Pay and Passages including Provision	33,745.78
10,289	Office Boys' Wages	10,754.00
24,883	Office Rent, Telephone and Lighting	25,239.01
19,809	Printing, Stationery and Advertising	28,589.39
11,694	Postages and Petty Expenses	13,044.92
6,652	Net Cost of Annual Reports	5,889.44
1,928	Books and Newspapers	2,982.88
258	Telegrams	498.82
1,000	Audit Fee	1,000.00
920	Subscriptions to various Chambers of Commerce	920.28
556	Insurance	557.89
1,549	Staff Travelling Expenses	1,657.70
6,925	Legal Fees and Retainer	6,350.00
3,475	Net Property Expenses	8,833.10
21	Provision for Loss on Evening School Working	—
—	Trade Promotion Expenses	21,311.92
13,360	Amounts written off Property, Furniture and Fittings	18,060.40
10,000	Transfer to Staff Superannuation Fund	10,000.00
—	Repairs and Renewals	2,704.45
8,668	Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	18,550.93
<u>\$410,487</u>		<u>\$510,168.70</u>

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

1958	INCOME	
\$233,100	Members' Subscriptions	\$239,550.00
164,480	Sundry Fees	259,675.00
12,907	Interest	10,337.85
—	Provision for Loss on Evening School Working written back	605.85
<u>\$410,487</u>		<u>\$510,168.70</u>

CIVIL AVIATION

THE year saw the successful conclusion of the second stage of the approved Airport Development Plan, which entailed adding 650 feet of paved surface to the runway, the provision of an aircraft terminal apron to accommodate eleven large modern aircraft, the installation of the hydrant fuelling system to serve the eleven parking points, the bringing into operation of the full airport and approach lighting systems, and the building of a new freight shed. The freight shed was converted to a temporary terminal building, pending the completion of the permanent terminal building scheduled for mid-1961, and it was brought into use as such on the 21st September, 1959. The old terminal building was then converted into a temporary freight shed.

Planning on the third and final stage of the approved development progressed and work was begun on the Colony Airmail Centre, which is sited between the freight shed and the permanent terminal building. The building of an apron workshop and an apron equipment shelter was also well advanced. Tenders were called for the piling work of the new terminal building, and temporary car parks were laid in the vicinity of the temporary terminal building.

On the operational side, new aircraft operating through Hong Kong on the Far East routes were Cathay Pacific Airways' Electra, British Overseas Airways' Comet IV and Pan American World Airways' Boeing 707. In conjunction with the advent of these modern aircraft, and to meet their operational requirements, air navigation radio and radar aids consistent with international standards were installed, flight tested and in some cases commissioned for operational use. These aids included a Very High Omni-Range Direction Finder situated on Mount Kellett, a Long Range Surveillance Radar situated on Tai Mo Shan, a Precision Approach Radar and an Instrument Approach System on the airport, and a weather Radar situated at Tate's Cairn near Kowloon Peak. All the above aids were found to be satisfactory in operation and plans were in hand to provide a Surveillance Approach Radar to the North-West of the runway and additional terminal V.O.R. systems at Tathong Point and Stonecutters Island. Considerable all round improvements were made in the telecommunications systems connecting Hong Kong with Tokyo, Okinawa, Taipei, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon and Singapore.

1959 showed an all round increase in air traffic using the airport and on page 58 statistics for the year relating to aircraft, passengers, freight and mail are shown in detail. These figures indicate the following percentage changes from 1958:—

Civil Transport Aircraft	+ 10
Passengers	+ 20

Mail	+ 66 (Abnormal increase due to delivery of mail from Russia and China)
Freight	+ 28

The activities of the Far East Flying Training School were considerably curtailed due to their rehabilitation on another site at the airport, and it was not until towards the middle of the year that they were able to recommence flying training and set out a firm curriculum for the training of personnel in aircraft engineering and electronics. The uncertainty of their future plans was partly responsible for a decrease in the number of students, but towards the end of the year the position was improving.

The Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company's operations continued on much the same scale as in the previous year and considerable progress was made in the relocation of their facilities necessitated by the airport and Colony roads' development plans. The erection of a new hangar and the provision of a new maintenance area aircraft apron stressed to take aircraft weighing 300,000 lb. began late in the year, and both projects should be completed by May 1960. The Company equipped itself to carry out major repairs and overhauls on the new types of aircraft operating through Hong Kong.

Complete airframe overhauls, repairs and modifications were undertaken on aircraft of ten airline companies and seven Air Forces, in addition to work carried out for other smaller operators. The Company's gas turbine engine overhaul facilities were used for the overhaul of modern turbo-prop engines, while overhauls on piston type engines of up to 2,400 horse power continued as hitherto. The usual wide range of instruments, electrical units, engine and airframe accessories and propellers were overhauled, all to Air Registration Board standards.

An important development during the year was the amalgamation of two Hong Kong airlines—Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd., and Hong Kong Airways, Ltd. The new Company retains the name Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd., and is associated with B.O.A.C.

THE PORT

HARBOUR

THE Port of Hong Kong continued to maintain its high level of activity during 1959 and the previous post-war record of 15.2 million tons of shipping entering the port in 1958 was again exceeded, the tonnage entering in 1959 being 15.8 million. The reputation of the port for the rapid and efficient handling of many different cargoes to and from all parts of the world including thousands of tons of dangerous goods was equally well maintained.

The continuing increase in the number and size of ships requiring deep-water berths in the harbour made it necessary to convert five 'B' class moorings to 'A' class approved for use during typhoons. This conversion has increased the number of typhoon moorings to 25 and considerably facilitated the berthing of larger vessels.

The ship-breaking industry which has rapidly grown to meet the demand for scrap metal for export and mild steel rods and bars for building, now leads the world in tonnage under demolition. 64 ships were scrapped during 1959 and at the end of the year 49 ships totalling 346,473 gross tons were in varying stages of breaking-up, including an American aircraft-carrier *Shamrock Bay*.

Port facilities for bunkering, warehousing and marine insurance together with low charges for pilotage, harbour dues and the absence of rigid custom formalities for passengers are added attractions for trading and tourists. The scenic beauty of Victoria Harbour with its surrounding hills is an ideal setting for the many cruise ships which include Hong Kong in their itinerary, and there is no doubt that this important industry will be greatly increased with the advent of larger passenger liners on the Pacific Circular route.

Development within the harbour on reclamation schemes and other harbour works proceeds apace. A further large stage of the Hong Kong waterfront reclamation was completed during the year and in the near future will provide berths and better facilities for the Macao ferry vessels and their many passengers.

PORT COMMITTEE AND PORT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Hon. H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E., Mr. W. C. G. Knowles and Mr. A. H. Veltman continued to serve as the Chamber's nominees on the Port Committee.

Mr. G. R. Ross, who was the Chamber's nominee on the Port Executive Committee, went on leave in September, when Mr. C. A. Wright was nominated to serve in his place.

DOCKYARDS

1959 saw the dockyards active in both building and repairing. Between them the two major companies dry-docked or slipped over four hundred and fifty ships totalling more than 1,700,000 gross tons. They also repaired at their wharves or in anchorages in Hong Kong harbour a further eleven hundred ships totalling over 6,800,000 gross tons.

The principal repairs carried out by the Taikoo Dockyard were on the M.T. *Farmand* whose engine-room was extensively damaged by an explosion. This Company's salvage tug, *Tai Koo*, towed to Hong Kong S.S. *Yoneyama Maru*, which had been abandoned by its crew.

The outstanding repair of the year by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dockyard was the completion of the reconstruction of the hull and machinery of M.V. *Tjibantjet* in whose salvage the previous year the two companies had collaborated.

Launchings in 1959 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dockyard included a steel double-ended motor passenger ferry, two steel dumb lighters and a steel fire-float for Hong Kong harbour, two steel double-ended vehicular ferries for Cambodia, and tugs and motor launches for Colombo.

Taikoo Dockyard delivered two dry cargo vessels of 5,800 tons to the China Navigation Company and various smaller vessels, including a floating medical clinic ordered by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Two further vessels of 5,800 tons and one of 6,100 tons were launched or under construction.

A number of smaller yards were concentrating on pleasure craft of various types and sizes, many of which were for export, with increasing orders coming from the United States.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Freight rates quoted by the Far Eastern Freight Conference from China were reduced considerably from August, 1959. Prior to that there had been a marked decrease in cargo carried during 1959 by Conference tonnage, particularly from Shanghai and South China, but since then Conference carryings from China to European destinations have picked up. Delays to liners, in some cases of a seriously embarrassing nature, again prevailed during the year, and Shanghai featured particularly in this.

There are still a considerable number of vessels under time charter to Chinese Government organisations which are engaged in the long haul trades.

Exports to Europe from Hong Kong showed a substantial increase over 1958, noticeably to London. Shipments to North America increased remarkably, and this was particularly so in the case of the Atlantic Coast of the United States to which exports were approximately double the 1958 figures.

1959 was nearly as bad a year as 1958—at least until the last two months, when there was a slight improvement. Whether this will continue is a matter for conjecture.

In general there continued to be plenty of cargo available, which in particular marked the steadily growing economies of Hong Kong and Japan. Nevertheless, due to the constant pressure of surplus tonnage, the level of freight rates remained low; and many liner berths were invaded by tramps anxious only to avoid laying-up. Such competition, particularly in Hong Kong, led to great pressure on Conference rates, and there are few local trades left in which rates have not had to be opened.

One obvious exception to the general economic advance in the Far East has been Indonesia, and the volume of cargo moving between there and other Far Eastern countries declined very considerably in comparison with previous years. The prospects of improvement in the near future do not seem bright.

Exports from China moved in some volume, but, because of China's continued chartering, liners trading to and from that country fared little better than in the previous year. Rates remained static, though at a low level.

The upswing in sentiment at the end of the year was in many ways unfortunate, for it interrupted the vital procession of old, inefficient, and uneconomic tonnage to the breakers' yards, where reasonable prices were being paid. It is hard to be optimistic for the future, until a much higher proportion of local tonnage has been scrapped.

INSURANCE

THE insurance market in Hong Kong felt the beneficial effect of improved trading conditions which were experienced in the Colony in 1959. The continued expansion of the Colony's industrial capacity had a stimulating effect on many aspects of the insurance market particularly in the fields of Marine, Fire, and Workmen's Compensation insurance.

The year 1959 showed a continuation of the trend noticeable in the past decade, namely, an increase in the number of Companies operating in the Colony's insurance market. Amongst newcomers entering the field were representatives of the Indian, Singapore, Filipino and Japanese insurance interests, and with approximately 150 companies now active competition was keener than ever with over-capacity evident.

MARINE INSURANCE

A significant feature of the Colony's trade was the growth of exports of locally manufactured products which now account for approximately 70 per cent of the Colony's export trade. This trend is of considerable importance to Marine insurers as insurance of local manufactures presents many problems, especially when arising from poor standards of packing employed by certain sections of the manufacturing community. The fact that a considerable volume of the Colony's products is exported to under-developed countries results in many claims on Marine policies for cargo loss due to poor handling and storage facilities at the ports of discharge.

The year was free from serious local Marine casualties until the closing months when the vessels *Malaya* and *Eastern Lucky* were lost en route from Hong Kong to Japan, carrying full cargoes of scrap iron from the Hong Kong shipbreaking yards. The expansion of Hong Kong's shipbreaking industry to a position of eminence in world markets produced additional Marine, Fire, and Workmen's Compensation business.

The Colony suffered no typhoon damage during 1959 but the serious damage caused by Typhoon "Vera" in Japan had repercussions in Hong Kong where both Hull and Cargo interests were affected.

FIRE INSURANCE

The continued expansion of industrial production and the boom in the building trade led to an increased volume of Fire business being transacted. In the final quarter of the year 1959 a number of serious fires occurred and clothing factories, of which there is a high proportion

amongst the Colony's industrial undertakings, were frequently involved. In many cases the cause of the outbreak could be attributed to the poor maintenance of mechanical and electrical installations and general conditions of overcrowding. The fact that many factories work on a continuous shift system no doubt contributes to the low standard of housekeeping sometimes observed, although the fact that the premises are always occupied has a mitigating effect upon the serious fire hazards already mentioned.

The most serious fire of 1959 occurred in the dock area, resulting in a loss slightly in excess of HK\$1,000,000. The fire originated amongst recently landed bales of raw cotton in a transit shed and involved many varieties of goods. Although the actual fire damage was not heavy, water used in fire extinguishment caused severe loss.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Motor insurance is a predominant factor amongst the Accident and Casualty classes and also presents the greatest number of problems. Density of traffic continues to increase and the limited road space of under 500 miles of motor road had at the 31st December 1959 to accommodate approximately 40,000 licensed motor vehicles as compared with 35,000 in 1958. More than 106,000 persons hold driving licences and there is a backlog of a considerable number awaiting tests.

However, in view of the generally low standard of driving, new regulations are contemplated which would necessitate the passing of a more stringent driving test. The Traffic Department of the Police is well aware of these difficulties and makes strenuous efforts to improve the conditions and to overcome the problems arising from the operation of illegal car hire organisations.

As in other parts of the world, the cost of vehicle repairs continues to rise and this is aggravated by the tendency on the part of certain motor repairers to increase their charges for repairs of accidental damage.

Despite these adverse features, motor insurance premiums are lower than in most comparable areas with similar conditions and traffic density.

Workmen's Compensation insurance is gaining in popularity, especially amongst employers in the industrial field, but little support is forthcoming from employers of clerical staff or in the retail trade.

The demand for Burglary insurance is well maintained and whilst the incidence of shop, office and warehouse breaking was not exceptionally high, there was an increased number of hold-ups and robberies from private residences.

THE IMPORT TRADE

AFTER the disappointing conditions of 1958, the year 1959 brought an encouraging revival to the import trade. While figures did not reach the 1957 total, an overall improvement of nearly eight per cent was registered. The increase was particularly great in the textile trade and in others providing raw materials for Hong Kong's expanding industries, but consumer goods were also in demand locally as living standards rose, and as the number of tourists visiting Hong Kong increased.

Re-exports to China again fell, as she did more and more direct purchasing and barter trading. However, the rising standards of living of South East Asia as a whole should see a long term increase in re-exports, while the immediate future depends upon the state of Hong Kong's industry which at present is buoyant.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

The pattern of the fertilizer trade continued unchanged from that of 1958 with the Colony participating to an increasingly limited extent in the movement of the large tonnages of fertilizer from Europe and North Africa to China.

It is estimated that China imported 1,500,000 tons during 1959, including some 500,000 tons of Phosphate Rock from Morocco. Japan, however, continued to be excluded from the market in China but a small amount of Sulphate of Ammonia from that source reached Hong Kong, where it was presumably used by farmers in the New Territories.

The trade statistics show that only 110,000 tons of all types arrived in the Colony during the year, of which 26,000 tons were re-exported to China. It is reasonable to assume that this tonnage will diminish as port facilities in Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces are improved to the point where they can take vessels of up to 10,000 tons.

CHEMICALS

The total volume of trade during the year showed a slight increase over 1958, being \$74.1 million against \$72.1 million. However, the pattern altered, as the value of imports increased from \$53 million to \$57.8 million, whilst the volume of exports decreased from \$19.1 million to \$16.3 million.

It is notable that imports from China fell from \$9 million in 1958 to \$4.8 million, reflecting reduced offers by China of the majority of chemicals previously offered, although the decrease in alkalis was particularly marked. The United Kingdom improved her position as the leading supplier, imports increasing from \$9.9 million to \$15.5 million.

There were only small variations in imports from other sources. Prices were very steady.

China continued to be the major buyer from Hong Kong, although at a slightly lower volume at \$3.4 million. Exports to Thailand fell from \$3.5 million to \$0.9 million and South Korea thus became the second most important customer with purchases at \$1.9 million.

There is every reason to believe that China again increased her purchases of chemicals from abroad on a direct shipment basis, with Hong Kong representatives being able to negotiate a part of the business.

DYESTUFFS

Imports of dyestuffs into Hong Kong in 1959 increased by approximately 50 percent and re-exports also increased by approximately the same amount compared with 1958.

Imports from China dropped by about 50 percent, and there were considerable increases from Europe, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Re-exports to South Korea and the Philippines increased by approximately 65 percent and 45 percent respectively, whereas those to Indonesia, as expected, dropped considerably; notable increases were also shown to Laos, Cambodia, Burma and Macao.

South Korea and the Philippines continued to take the bulk of their requirements from Hong Kong, and there was a notable increase in China's offtake from Hong Kong's stock, over \$4.8 million, compared with approximately \$3.0 million for 1958, indicating that the facilities provided by Hong Kong are proving attractive, particularly as the short-haul means that funds are not tied up unnecessarily.

The Hong Kong dyeing industry had a very good year and consumption of dyestuffs increased accordingly.

COTTON TEXTILES

The enormous expansion of the garment industry was partly reflected in the cotton textile import trade which enjoyed in 1959 a very much better year than in 1958. This improvement occurred in spite of the increasing output of the Colony's spinning and weaving mills and of their improved quality and greater range.

In particular, cotton yarn figures in the lower counts increased from \$24 million to \$126 million, of which \$119 million worth came from Pakistan. Imports of higher count yarns remained steady, although Japan's share of the market fell noticeably.

There were increased imports of rayon yarn and of rayon fabric, although much of the latter was for re-export.

Imports of unfinished cotton piece-goods were only slightly up, but there was a fifty per cent increase in value of finished cotton fabrics in spite of the improvements in the local finishing industry. However, the coming into full production of Jardine's new dyeing and finishing mill is bound to affect the 1960 figures.

Japan and China continued to be the Colony's main suppliers of piece-goods.

WOOLLEN TEXTILES

The offtake of Woollen piece-goods by the end of the Winter Season 1958/9 had been sufficient to relieve the overstocked position. By the Spring a more optimistic feeling prevailed and business was placed with the United Kingdom and Japan for goods for the 1959/60 Winter Season which have since moved fairly readily. The Japanese shipments were delayed owing to typhoon damage in Nagoya and excessive shipments arrived in November causing a slump in local prices. As the weather cooled off and demand increased, these Japanese goods passed into the retailers' hands and were selling, but the importers of Japanese cloths were shown that the market is very susceptible to overtrading.

Ships of the U.S. Navy arrived in fair numbers, so that the types of British Woollens which are brought here almost exclusively for sale to U.S. Navy personnel moved quite well by comparison with 1958 when lack of ships caused stocks to accumulate.

The trade figures show a total increase of about fifteen per cent in the value of piece-goods imports. Japanese goods improved in quality and style, and, although their prices were higher, they only increased in the same proportion as the United Kingdom's. The result was a decline in imports from the United Kingdom which was more than matched by a rise in Japanese imports.

Imports of woollen yarn were up by about one third which is a reflection of the increased production of garments for exports. Imports from Japan remained more than double those from the United Kingdom.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

Imports of electrical goods increased in value by about fifty per cent in 1959, to a figure of \$151.7 million. The increase was shared by the United Kingdom whose sales reached \$76.0 million (\$55.7 million in 1958) and Japan with \$47.1 million (\$16.0 million in 1959).

Principal imports from the United Kingdom were industrial equipment, and in particular large generators (\$18.6 million), transformers (\$4.5 million), meters and electric cable for the power companies. Further generators are known to be on order as part of the supply companies' expansion schemes.

Japan's increased sales were almost entirely attributable to radio sets, both transistors and mains models, in which they cornered the market to the virtual exclusion of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Western Germany. However, Japan also increased her sales of other household electric appliances, particularly table fans.

METALS

The year 1959 was one during which the steel market saw very low as well as very high prices, and from a trading point of view it was a good year for the metal merchants.

At the beginning of the year Round Bars were quoted at about £32. 10s. per long ton C.I.F. Hong Kong, whilst by December prices had risen to over £42.

In spite of the fact that dealers did not have a large carry-over of stock from 1958, no one dared to place orders, even when prices started moving at the beginning of the second quarter, for fear of competition from China Mainland, Formosa and, of course, Japan. Apart from diffidence as to the market trend, it is well-known that many metal dealers had diverted a lot of their capital to other lines, to the share market and to real estate. During the second quarter prices went up appreciably and Continental and Japanese offers were over 10 percent above the beginning of the year prices. Then came the American strike; Tin Mill Black Sheets were in short supply and prices jumped. During the third quarter Galvanized Pipes prices advanced by some 16 percent and China bought fairly large quantities, while Round Bars reached the top price of about £43. In the fourth quarter there was a slight downward trend in the price of Bars and the market for Sections was rather dull.

Throughout the year stocks held in the Colony were at low levels and for certain items, such as C.R.C.A. Sheets and Wire Rods, they were practically nil. At no time did local prices rise in proportion to replacement costs and consequently the volume of imports was not so large as might have been expected.

It was a very good year for local re-rolling mills using scrap from the ship-breaking industry, and large orders were placed for small sized Bars for export to neighbouring markets.

In Wire Shorts the market was good throughout the year both for Galvanized and Black Shorts.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Perhaps the most important development in the pharmaceutical trade in 1959 was the opening in May of a factory in Aberdeen for the sub-division and repackaging of Antibiotics. This factory, managed by Antibiotics Ltd., is under licence from the U.S. pharmaceutical firm of Merck & Co., Inc. which provided technical advice on its construction and on the installation of specialized equipment. The Antibiotics are supplied in bulk form by Merck, Sharp and Dohme, under whose label the packages are sold throughout the Far East following sub-division.

Both imports and exports of Pharmaceuticals fell by comparison with 1958, although imports from the United States rose to \$40.7 million, which represented forty-five per cent of the total. A large proportion of the U.S. figure is accounted for by Antibiotics and their share of this market must be expected to grow.

Exports to most markets were down, but most notable was China who took only \$4.4 million worth compared with \$15.5 million in 1958. She is now able to produce most of her requirements herself.

THE EXPORT TRADE

CHINA PRODUCE

THE dwindling trade in China produce which has been commented on in past years continued to shrink. How far this has gone is shown by the Government Trade Statistics, which in 1959 distinguished for the first time between re-exports and exports of locally manufactured goods. Re-exports which in the past had accounted for the lion's share of the total export trade, represented only thirty per cent of the total in 1959. Moreover, much of this percentage was covered by the re-export of chemicals, metals, textiles and similar goods to China and South-East Asia from Japan and the West.

The reasons for the fall are many and varied. Some commodities China cannot supply because of increased domestic consumption, concentration on heavy industry and the setting up of communes with consequent disruption of transport, or prior commitments by barter with Eastern Europe and under bilateral trade agreements. For some commodities synthetic substitutes have been developed with a resulting fall in demand for the natural produce. But perhaps the major factor is the rise in direct shipments from China ports, a trend which will increase as a result of the reduced freight rates brought in in August 1959. These rates give China a preference of twenty-five to thirty percent over Hong Kong, although some Hong Kong merchants have been able to arrange direct shipments and so benefit from the new rates themselves.

EDIBLE OILS, BEANS AND KERNELS

China's production of oil-seeds is said to be increasing rapidly, although there is still a shortage on the mainland for domestic consumption, and consequently exports from China are limited in quantity. Nor can she always compete on quality: there were, for instance, only low-grade groundnuts on offer at the Canton Autumn Fair. Efforts to raise production were handicapped by floods and droughts in 1959.

The Colony's imports of groundnut kernels increased from 9,500 tons in 1958 to 11,000 tons in 1959, with over half this quantity coming from East Africa. Supplies from China increased only slightly, with their total value considerably down.

Although the United States provided 6,700 tons, China was the main source of soyabean imports, which increased from 13,800 tons to 29,500 tons. The retained tonnage was the same, however, with exports, principally to Japan and Malaya, up from \$0.6 million to \$9.2 million.

Japan remained the main buyer of sesamum seed, although both imports and exports were greatly reduced.

Imports of groundnut oil rose from 7,200 tons to 9,500 tons with prices a little lower than in 1958. The increased quantity was retained in the Colony, because exports at 3,100 tons were down on 1958. China and South Africa remained the largest suppliers.

Wood oil exports again fell sharply as overseas demand was met by South America and by synthetic resins.

Soyabean oil imports, which came almost entirely from Japan, rose from 10,000 tons to 17,400 tons, although prices were a little lower.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Trade in essential oils again fell heavily in 1959, and is now but a shadow of its former importance. For this fall there are various reasons including the substitution of synthetic materials and China's inability to fulfil her contracts, due perhaps to her concentration on heavy industry.

Shortage of supplies from China Mainland affected prices and increased the demand for Formosan Citronella Oil in particular. From \$2.35 per lb. C & F Europe in the Spring, a fairly steady rise to \$4.75 occurred, whereas in the previous year there had been a regular monthly drop in prices.

FEATHERS

Both the value and quantity of feathers imported in 1959 were well down on 1958 figures: the total value was \$5.5 millions compared with \$8.6 millions the previous year. China supplied just under half the quantity, although she accounted for well over half the value. Norway took over as the major buyer with Western Germany second.

Down imports were halved at \$1.0 million, which came principally from China. Norway took ninety percent of the exports.

HIDES

The trade in hides remained weak after the very poor business in 1958. Although quantities imported and exported held their own, total values fell further because the low prices of the latter part of 1958 continued into 1959. There was an improvement in the middle of the year, but, through lack of orders, prices eased again in the autumn.

The most notable features in the trade were the lack of imports from China and of exports to Japan, caused by the breaking off of trade relations between these two countries in 1958.

Imports

	1957		1958		1959	
	Cwts.	HK\$	Cwts.	HK\$	Cwts.	HK\$
Total including:	84,282	11,241,405	37,443	4,737,992	41,959	4,282,707
China	45,370	6,829,304	12,493	1,938,556	1,016	144,402
Thailand	26,578	3,083,055	11,729	1,308,204	18,308	1,932,472
Malaya	5,228	720,456	5,674	925,021	3,064	525,624
N. Borneo	1,427	150,543	1,180	122,746	1,568	149,972
Cambodia	2,499	119,737	4,619	201,826	13,045	603,606

Exports

	1957		1958		1959	
	Cwts.	HK\$	Cwts.	HK\$	Cwts.	HK\$
Total including:	66,942	9,476,853	36,152	4,793,384	34,279	4,440,381
United Kingdom	11,199	1,320,850	1,883	155,459	1,504	188,124
Germany (Western)	5,410	742,535	2,960	338,707	1,835	192,544
Formosa	16,534	2,824,634	8,304	1,457,492	7,013	1,184,416
Japan	16,911	2,515,615	7,745	1,277,333	6,147	680,582
Middle East	2,010	284,649	1,912	239,302	283	40,200
India	2,300	213,065	3,362	315,412	1,549	178,598
France	1,154	137,234	1,076	107,493	3,271	321,839
Netherlands	4,483	555,745	2,593	260,237	5,519	750,254

TEA

The tea trade lent increasingly towards direct shipment from China ports, even when the business was negotiated in Hong Kong, latterly in order to take advantage of the cheaper freight rates. Consequently exports of tea were down from \$14.5 millions to \$8.9 millions. The fall was spread over several markets, although Malaya increased her purchases, despite an increase in her own production.

Sales to the United Kingdom which had reached \$2.1 millions in 1958 fell to less than \$0.2 millions, with direct shipment effected not only by Hong Kong traders but by merchants in London. The auctions of tea shipped direct by the China National Tea Export Corporation, which upset the London Market in 1958, were not repeated.

Prices of teas remained fairly stable, although there was a hardening of prices for Indian and Ceylon teas towards the end of the year, with a resultant rise of five to seven percent in the price of China teas.

There was a shortage of better grades of tea from China, although the supplies of cheap teas for blending were plentiful and these formed the bulk of Hong Kong's trade.

Local consumption of tea remained stable at about \$14.5 millions.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

HONG KONG'S manufacturing industry continued to develop and expand in 1959, and it came as a considerable surprise to many to discover that exports of local manufacture accounted for seventy per cent of the Colony's total exports, reaching a figure of \$2,282 million.

Particularly rapid expansion took place in the garment industry, and in the manufacture of plastic goods, with the emergence of plastic flowers as a major export item. In these, and other, fields the United States was the principal buyer, and she in fact overtook the United Kingdom to become Hong Kong's most important market in 1959.

Following the giving of a Voluntary Undertaking to Lancashire to restrict Hong Kong's cotton exports to the United Kingdom (the operation of which is discussed elsewhere in this Report) there were calls for a similar undertaking from garment manufacturers in the United States, and from other British industries whose home and overseas markets were being affected by Hong Kong exports.

A number of countries imposed tariffs or quotas which slowed the expansion of Hong Kong's trade, and more must be expected to do so. This was the largest cloud on the horizon for 1960, for which the prospects were otherwise bright, but the effect may be minimised by continued diversification of Hong Kong's manufactures and markets.

BUTTONS

Button manufacture is an important auxiliary to the manufacture of garments, and a large part of Hong Kong's production is now absorbed locally.

Exports in 1959 accounted for \$12.5 million, a figure twenty per cent down on the two preceding years. The United Kingdom bought about half the quantity exported, but there have recently been outcries by British button manufacturers against Hong Kong competition.

South Africa has recently raised import duties on buttons in such a way as to discriminate against cheaper products, and Hong Kong's sales to this market will undoubtedly be affected.

ALUMINIUMWARE

Not only did the local aluminiumware industry have a prosperous year in 1959, but the trade also benefited by large imports of unwrought aluminium from Canada for re-export to China and Japan. Total imports into the Colony quadrupled in quantity to 10,000 tons about half of which was re-exported. Prices were well down on 1958.

The trade in wrought aluminium has virtually disappeared.

Exports of aluminium utensils were up to \$10.0 million from \$7.5 million last year. Malaya remained the largest customer, with purchases slightly up at \$2.5 million. Venezuela took \$1.1 million, considerably more than the previous year, and the United Kingdom bought \$0.5 million worth (nil in 1958).

The quality of goods continued to improve and there were constant additions to the range which was offered.

COTTON TEXTILES

1959 was a surprisingly good year for the Hong Kong cotton textile industry which at the start of the year was gloomy about the effect of the restriction on exports to the United Kingdom. In fact the industry enjoyed boom conditions, largely because of increased garments exports, particularly to the United States. As the figures given below show, overall exports of cotton yarn and piece-goods remained fairly stable, but production was greatly increased in all departments to supply the garment industry.

Cotton yarn exports to Indonesia fell sharply but are expected to increase in 1960, as a result of the recently signed agreement whereby Hong Kong will spin raw cotton which is being supplied to Indonesia by the United States under its surplus agricultural commodity scheme.

Cotton piece-goods exports to Indonesia also fell again, as did those to South Africa which increased its tariffs, and especially those to French West Africa where stringent quotas were introduced. These falls were, however, more than balanced by increased exports to the United States. This increase, like that of garments, produced calls by American manufacturers for restrictions. This topic and the working of the voluntary undertaking to the United Kingdom are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Exports (by Counts) of Cotton Yarn Spun in Hong Kong

Yarn and Thread, Grey	To U.K.		Total	
	1958 lb.	1959 lb.	1958 lb.	1959 lb.
Up to and including 10's	150,000	12,370	918,200	291,884
Over 10's but not over 20's	806,443	757,600	17,544,369	13,416,345
Over 20's but not over 32's	1,722,110	1,693,600	5,017,933	5,199,823
Over 32's but not over 42's	1,286,085	1,579,100	6,477,940	10,145,006
Over 42's but not over 60's	66,000	14,400	299,315	393,164
Over 60's	10,960	—	47,713	17,759
Totals	<u>4,041,598</u>	<u>4,057,070</u>	<u>30,305,470</u>	<u>29,463,981</u>

Exports (by Countries) of Cotton Yarn Spun in Hong Kong

Quantity in Million Lb.			Destination	Value in H.K.\$ Millions		
1957	1958	1959		1957	1958	1959
12.2	17.9	14.3	Indonesia	38.7	47.2	37.9
7.7	5.6	5.6	Philippines	28.4	20.2	17.9
5.4	4.0	4.0	United Kingdom	19.1	13.8	13.4
1.5	1.7	2.5	Thailand	4.9	5.2	8.7
5.3	2.1	3.0	Other countries	17.5	4.2	9.3
33.1	30.3	29.4	Totals	108.6	90.6	87.2

Exports (by Countries) of Cotton Piece-goods woven in Hong Kong

Quantity in Millions Sq. Yds.			Destination	Value in H.K.\$ Millions		
1957	1958	1959		1957	1958	1959
76.3	122.9	127.7	United Kingdom	93.5	132.4	127.1
3.1	4.1	40.7	U.S.A.	2.6	3.7	28.2
11.4	11.8	13.6	Australia	15.0	14.4	15.7
4.3	7.4	6.2	Malaya	6.2	8.9	7.2
16.4	7.0	4.8	South Africa	22.8	10.0	6.8
3.6	4.0	6.9	Thailand	4.3	3.9	6.5
24.4	20.8	4.0	Fr. Eq. & W. Africa	23.0	16.3	3.0
28.1	6.2	2.9	Indonesia	30.4	5.4	2.2
31.8	30.0	28.1	Other Countries	35.4	31.4	31.0
196.3	220.3	235.2	Totals	230.6	230.0	228.0

Raw Cotton

The United States remained the Colony's main supplier of raw cotton at prices ranging from 18 to 30 U.S. cents per pound.

Official missions from Brazil and Pakistan visited the Colony during 1959, with the principal object of increasing sales of raw cotton.

Sources of Raw Cotton 1959

	Cwts.
U.S.A.	689,018
British East Africa	333,362
Pakistan	129,924
India	92,936
Brazil	75,348
Other countries	136,243
Total	1,456,827

Mills

The year saw the introduction of a number of new mills in both the spinning and weaving sections. 42,500 new spindles were installed, many of them in existing mills, to give a total figure at the end of the year of 403,000 spindles. 1,200 new looms were also introduced.

Perhaps the most important single development, in view of the need for diversification, was the opening in December of the Jardine Dyeing and Finishing Co.'s new works, which will have a capacity of 4,000,000 yards a month, and which is capable of handling the latest processes.

Labour

As the figures given illustrate, there has been a substantial increase in the industry's labour force. However, many mills have nevertheless been working under capacity, or have delayed extending their shift systems, because of the shortage of skilled workers. The shortage is partly due to increased demand, partly to the introduction of new labour regulations restricting the hours of work of women and young persons. A consequence has been a substantial rise in wages throughout the industry, estimated at anything up to twenty per cent over the year.

Employment Figures

	31st Dec. 1958	31st Dec. 1959
Garments and shirts	20,366	33,187
Cotton weaving	15,870	21,359
Cotton spinning	12,613	14,932
Knitting	7,149	8,361
Bleaching and Dyeing	1,838	2,420

Prospects

Many mills are booked up well into 1960, and initial prospects look bright, but all else is overshadowed by the question mark over the United States market.

COTTON TEXTILES SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Report for the year ended 31st December, 1958, contained a detailed account of the negotiations leading up to the giving by the Hong Kong Textile Negotiating Committee, representative of the local Cotton Textile industry, to the United Kingdom Cotton Board, of a Voluntary Undertaking to limit shipments for retention in the U.K. market for a period of three years from 1st February, 1959.

Allocation of quota as between the various sections of the industry here had been one of the major problems which the Negotiating Committee had faced and, as reported last year, this was finally resolved by submitting to Government the various outstanding questions that had not been settled by intra-committee negotiation. The final decision on this question was that the quota should be allocated on the following basis:

	'000 sq. yds.
Grey cloth (a) on the basis of past performance	68,460
(b) on free for all basis	32,540
Finished cloth	10,000
Yarn-dyed cloth and towelling (a) reserved	4,000
(b) special quota	3,000

The year was divided up into three four-monthly quota periods and the principle adopted was that shippers holding an allocated (past performance) quota had to show that they had used all this up for the relative quota period before their application for free quota could be considered.

Relatively early in the year it became clear that the reserve for finished cloth would not all be required and it was, during June, reduced to two million square yards, the balance being transferred to the grey cloth 'free' quota.

By the end of the quota year, 31st January, 1960, actual shipments against the quota were:

	'000 sq. yds.
Grey cloth (a) allocated	67,784
(b) free	41,122
Finished cloth	1,490
Yarn-dyed cloth and towelling	3,884

The additional 3 million square yard special quota for yarn-dyed cloth and towelling was not touched but the balance remaining is not, under the terms of the understanding with the Cotton Board, available for re-allocation or for carry over into the new quota year.

The cloth equivalent of made-up articles shipped during the year was 54,884,625 as compared with the agreed estimate of 46 million yards, so that for the second year, the grey cloth ceiling is likely to be reduced by 8.8 million yards. It is of interest to note that, during the year there was a substantial increase in the proportion of garments being manufactured from local yarn-dyed cloth. Although no exact figures are immediately available, this is believed to have amounted to about 7 million yards and it seems a pity that this cannot, at the moment, be set against the unused 'special' yarn-dyed cloth quota.

One of the more disappointing features of the year was the virtual disappearance during the first half of the quota year of orders for re-export from the United Kingdom, and there were indications that cloth which had been imported under quota licences was in fact being re-exported but not added back to the ceiling. Representations were made and although not many provable cases came to light, the situation did improve towards the end of the year. Shipments of this nature did not, however, come anywhere near the 15 per cent of total shipments which, the Negotiating Committee had been assured by the Cotton Board, was the historical pattern of the trade and likely to remain so.

Figures becoming available at the end of the year have illustrated only too clearly that, whilst Hong Kong was restricted, the requirement of the U.K. for grey cloth is still very strong, and other non-restricted suppliers have been able to step in and capture markets which they seemed to be losing to Hong Kong. It will be interesting to watch developments now that India and Pakistan have eventually agreed to a ceiling arrangement.

For the second quota year the quota has been allocated on the following basis:

	'000 sq. yds.
(i) Reserved for yarn-dyed cloth and towelling:	4,000
Additional quota for above, if needed:	3,000
(ii) Reserved for finished cloth:	23,000
(iii) Reserved to cover escalator arrangement for made-up goods:	26,400
(iv) Reserved for new entries to the grey cloth trade:	5,000
Available quota for grey cloth shippers on the basis of performance during the first quota year:	56,600

The large reserve for finished cloth may not, of course, all be required, nor will all the reserve cover for the escalator arrangement on made-up goods, and it is understood that any balance becoming available from these reserves will be allocated under the grey cloth ceiling, again on the basis of performance during the first quota year. However, the net result is that the grey cloth ceiling is, in any case, substantially reduced and the Chamber has received representations from several quarters regarding the inability of shippers to complete contracts which had been signed on the basis of quota being available.

It is, therefore, clear that the objective sought by the Cotton Board is being substantially achieved and that Hong Kong's inroads into the United Kingdom domestic market have been checked.

ENAMELWARE

Enamelware exports again increased in 1959 despite severe Japanese competition. As the following table of export values in H.K.\$ millions shows, however, there is still some way to go before the record of 1956 is overtaken:

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
44.2	44.2	61.3	56.4	76.2	66.0	68.2	70.2

It is encouraging that this old established industry continues to expand and modernise, to diversify its products and to seek new markets. New markets are necessary because some of the well-established ones have shut their doors to Hong Kong enamelware either totally or partially. Indonesia, in the past a good customer, bought none because of strict import controls. Kenya, Uganda and the Central African Federation superimposed specific duties on ad valorem duties effectively raising ad valorem duties to as much as 500 per cent. Consequently sales to East Africa fell from \$3.6 million to \$1.8 million and may be expected to fall still further.

Nigeria remained our best customer at \$22.0 million, while the Belgian Congo at \$5.9 million, other West African countries, Malaya and Venezuela also took substantial quantities.

Local sales suffered from competition from Macao and China.

FOOTWEAR

The total value of Footwear exports for 1959 amounted to \$108.9 millions, compared with \$100 millions for 1958. Only Canvas Footwear showed a decline in quantity, largely due to the substantially decreased exports of this type to the U.S. market.

The following table illustrates the comparative values of shipments of various types of Footwear to all markets during the past four years:

	All Values in HK\$ Millions					
	Footwear all types	Canvas	Rubber	Slippers	Leather	Unspecified
1956	83.7	39.4	18.8	6.5	18.1	0.9
1957	73.5	36.0	9.5	7.6	18.2	2.2
1958	100.1	55.9	12.5	11.0	17.6	3.1
1959	108.9	51.8	18.3	12.8	23.4	2.6

Rubber and Canvas Footwear

Total export shipments of Rubber and Canvas Footwear for 1959 were \$70.1 millions, compared with exports of \$68.4 millions for 1958. Rubbers showed an appreciable increase in volume while Canvas shipments declined largely due to decreased off-take by the U.S.A. (\$7.1 millions compared with \$14.6 millions last year). The following table shows trends in certain important markets over the past few years:

	All Values in HK\$ Millions							
	Canvas				Rubber			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
Totals	39.4	36.0	55.9	51.8	18.8	9.5	12.5	18.3
U.K.	26.9	21.4	28.9	31.9	14.3	6.5	8.5	8.2
Canada	2.6	4.4	5.3	4.6	1.6	0.1	0.07	0.4
U.S.A.	0.06	0.9	14.6	7.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.8
W. Germany	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	—	—	0.02	0.1

The United Kingdom again maintained its position as the main buyer of all types of Footwear, and 1958 shipments to this market were matched except for a slight decline in Rubber Boots. Competition in the United Kingdom continued keen during 1959 and profit margins were reduced to lower levels than usual. Increased cost of raw materials, particularly rubber, affected factories in the latter half of the year and prices of Summer Footwear (canvas) in this period were approximately five to six per cent higher than 1958 levels. This price rise is also due, to some extent, to a shortage and increased cost of labour, a problem now being faced by several factories.

Slippers

Shipments of Hong Kong slippers in 1959 again showed improvement, the main markets being the United Kingdom (\$5.5 millions), U.S.A. (\$2.1 millions) and Germany (\$1.2 millions). Sizeable exports were also made to other European countries including Belgium (\$0.4 millions) and France (\$0.5 millions).

Leather Footwear

Exports to traditional South East Asian markets have been maintained with \$8.0 millions to Burma, \$4.1 millions to Malaya, and \$0.7 millions to Japan. The U.K. absorbed \$1.0 millions, U.S. Oceania \$1.3 millions and Trinidad \$1.7 millions.

It is interesting to note that shipments to United States improved from \$170,000 in 1958 to \$732,000.

GARMENTS

The Garment industry during 1959, as is almost too well known, showed a further spectacular rise in sales, the total value of goods shipped being over \$793 million (more than one third of the total value of exports of locally manufactured goods of all classes) compared with \$437 million in 1958, which was, in itself, a record year.

Exports to the U.S.A., which started as a trickle in 1957 and developed into a healthy stream in 1958, became a veritable torrent in 1959, the total value being \$319 million, more than the total value of garments exports to all markets in 1955. Such a penetration of the U.S. domestic market has produced, as could only be expected, a sharp reaction from U.S. manufacturers. This question is covered elsewhere in the Report. The greatest advance was made in sportswear under the general heading of 'Shorts, Slacks, Jeans and Trousers', in which shipments were valued at \$88.6 million. Blouses at \$45 million, shirts at the same figure together with brassieres and children's wear, each valued at around \$14 million, covered the majority of the trade. Local mills were not able to supply all the Garment Industry requirements for cloth and difficulty was at times encountered in obtaining supplies, particularly of flannelette from Japan. The proportion of local cloth used in garments for this market did, however, increase by comparison with the previous year.

The industry's second best customer was again the United Kingdom, with shipments valued at \$150 million, compared with \$96 million in 1958. Under the terms of the Voluntary Undertaking given by the local Cotton Textile industry to the U.K. Cotton Board, there is no ceiling on the amount of garments which may be shipped, but it is of interest to note that the cloth equivalent of garments shipped in the first quota year was 54 million square yards. This compares with the 46 million square yards which was the agreed datum figure in the Undertaking for purposes of operating the escalator clause whereby the grey cloth ceiling is to be varied. Under the local arrangements for administration of the quota, only in exceptional cases can garments made of other than Hong Kong cloth be shipped to the United Kingdom and to this extent local spinning and weaving mills, particularly those making yarn-dyed cloth, have benefited from it. Shirts again headed the list of items shipped, total value being \$35 million, and they were followed by sportswear (shorts, slacks, jeans and trousers) valued at \$21 million, blouses \$10

million and pyjamas \$8 million. Useful shipments were also made under the headings of brassieres, underwear, and various types of outerwear.

West Germany overtook Malaya as the Garment industry's third best customer, purchasing \$51 million worth against \$31 million in 1958. Shirts again were the largest single item. Malaya continued to be a valuable customer, although by \$1½ million worth less than in the previous year, but exports to Canada valued at \$32 million were more than double the 1958 figures. The most notable export to the Canadian market was \$9 million worth of cotton trousers. Sweden also substantially increased her purchases, almost certainly in some measure as a result of the buying mission from the Federation of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers which visited the Colony early in the year and for whom the Chamber made reception arrangements.

GLOVES

The volume of business placed in gloves during 1959 was approximately the same as that booked during 1958, although it appeared at the beginning of the year that the glove factories would have a very good season. The glove industry in Hong Kong is traditionally seasonal in that the largest percentage of gloves shipped from Hong Kong is for the winter sales. These gloves, wool and wool/nylon are normally manufactured from February to September and the glove industry has a quiet period from October to January. This means, of course, that the skilled workers cannot be employed during these months and they normally find part time employment in other industries. Generally speaking, manufacturers accepted lower prices from buyers at the beginning of the year for wool and wool/nylon gloves. When the manufacturers were quoting and accepting orders in January/February/March they did not anticipate any difficulties in re-engaging their skilled workers. However, since the end of the previous glove season, there had been quite a considerable change in labour conditions in Hong Kong, particularly due to the very large expansion in the garment manufacturing industry caused by a large and increasing demand from the U.S.A. Many of the glove industry workers who had been laid off found positions in the garment industry, and the glove manufacturers having booked orders based on their previous production capacity were surprised to find a shortage of skilled labour. They endeavoured to attract skilled workers back from the clothing industry but these workers were far better paid in the clothing industry and, moreover, they worked in more comfortable surroundings. By April/May all wool glove factories in Hong Kong realised that it would be almost impossible for them to meet their commitments although they did offer larger salaries to their workers in an endeavour to retain those already employed and to attract others. The incentives offered, however, were presumably not large enough because throughout the season the glove factories were unable to work

at full production. Most orders were delayed, some by as much as two to three months, and although manufacturers were able to arrange cancellations even so they did not complete their commitments until November. The manufacturers were lucky in that the cold weather in Europe did not appear as early as usual and many buyers were prepared to wait although some insisted that their orders be airfreighted. A few manufacturers were able to accept orders half way through the season for shipment September/October/November but at prices approximately ten to fifteen percent higher than those ruling at the beginning of the season. It is understood that a similar situation existed in Japan.

Many overseas buyers, particularly those in the U.S.A. and Canada, appreciated that in 1960 there would be a rush for production. These buyers, therefore, placed substantial orders in November and December of 1959 whereas it is not usual for wool gloves orders to be placed before January or February. These orders were placed at prices fifteen to twenty-five percent higher than those ruling at the beginning of 1959 and further increases were expected in the early months of 1960. By the end of the year, most factories were already fully booked until April, 1960.

Although manufacturers have attempted to form an association their efforts have met with very little success. During the year, several meetings were called at which the main problem under discussion was the labour shortage. It is felt that a strong association of glove manufacturers would strengthen the industry, if that association could get the manufacturers' agreement on minimum prices and wages. Whereas many of the fly-by-night factories have now disappeared, the remaining factories themselves have made very little effort to modernise and to reduce their costs by more efficient production methods. Costs have increased to such an extent in the past year that Hong Kong gloves are not competitive in some overseas markets.

PLASTIC GOODS

The chief feature of the plastic industry during 1959 was the continued increase in the production of plastic flowers. This comparatively young branch of the industry started out early in 1958 just a few months behind the Italian plastic flower industry. In the early days and indeed throughout 1958, Hong Kong's flower industry consisted of factories started for the specific purpose of making flowers and the established plastic toy industry tended to ignore its new relation. In 1959, however, the demand for Hong Kong plastic flowers increased so rapidly that the original factories were quite unable to cope with it. It was then that many of the older toy factories joined in the business. Now the flower and toy industries are more firmly fused.

From the figures listed below it will be seen that the total value of artificial flowers shipped out of Hong Kong increased fourfold in 1959

as compared with the previous year. Increases in exports to individual countries are measured in most instances in hundreds per cent.

Possibly as a result of the rapid expansion of the flower business, the plastic toy trade did not advance as rapidly in 1959 as it had in previous years. Nevertheless, a healthy increase in its export figures was achieved, with the United Kingdom and Canada accounting for the larger part of that increase.

It is probably true to say that the Hong Kong toy industry is now approaching its limit of expansion using its present materials and techniques. Polystyrene, polyethylene and polyvinylchloride sheeting are the materials on which the industry has cut its teeth, and indeed they will continue to be its chief raw materials. All the simpler applications of these materials have, however, now been exploited, and if the industry is to continue to make progress and compete with those of other nations, its factories must learn more modern, and inevitably more complicated, techniques.

	Exports of Plastic Flowers	
	1958 HK\$ million	1959 HK\$ million
Total Exports	15.9	61.0
includes:		
U.S.A.	12.7	41.4
U.K.	0.3	8.8
Canada	0.9	4.5
Australia	0.3	3.6

RATTANWARE

Despite gloomy forecasts at the beginning of the year, 1959 exports of rattan furniture increased to \$27 million with the United States taking \$16.3 million worth, although this figure was still well below her 1957 consumption. However, encouraging strides were made in the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia whose joint purchases totalled \$7.7, compared with \$3 million in 1957 and \$5 million in 1958.

The new trade statistics show for the first time separate tables for plain and plastic coated rattan furniture. It is interesting to note that the latter accounted for about twenty per cent of the total value, a figure which may be expected to increase as these goods become more widely known.

Basketware exports showed a substantial increase, particularly to the United States and the United Kingdom. The range of items offered—from car seats and picnic hampers to toys and fans—is enormous, and the scope for export is perhaps greater than for furniture where bulkiness produces freight problems.

TORCH CASES

1957 and 1958 each showed a fall of \$9 million in export values by comparison with the previous year. However, this trend was reversed in 1959 with an increase of \$7.2 million to give a total of \$39.3 million. This figure was reached despite negligible purchases by India and Indonesia, who were once among Hong Kong's best markets. India has now set up her own factories, while Indonesia's difficult economic position has been reflected in all her purchases from Hong Kong.

The United States market recovered, and Canada has now become one of the main buyers.

The industry also enjoyed good sales of lanterns of all kinds.

TORCH BULBS AND BATTERIES

Exports of torch bulbs at \$5.5 million again increased although they have yet to reach the totals of 1955 and 1956. Sales to India recovered well, while those to the United States at \$1.4 million were double 1958 and easily the highest ever.

Battery sales reached \$11.4 million, slightly more than the two previous years. The United States and Malaya remained the principal buyers with about \$2.1 million worth each.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER

10TH APRIL, 1959

THE Annual Meeting of members was held on the 8th floor of the Gloucester Building on 10th April, 1959, with the Hon. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. A substantial number of members attended.

The Chairman's Statement is reproduced below:

'For Hong Kong's commercial community, 1958 was a year that did not turn out as badly as might have been feared. Its predecessor had been a year of big figures but it had many disturbing features, particularly the over-stocked position in which many markets found themselves, and there were justifiable fears that the malaise might continue. However, 1958, with smaller figures, has proved to be a year when over-all results have been modestly satisfactory. Politically, the Quemoy/Matsu affair produced a delicate situation which had its effect on trading conditions and in particular the tourist trade during the middle of the year. It is worthy of mention that, here in Hong Kong, close as we were to the scene of action, the Colony remained unperturbed and did not allow itself to be unduly influenced by alarmist reports appearing in the world press. In the economic field, the relaxation of controls on Sterling was welcomed as giving further evidence of its increasing strength, although it did not have any marked effect on trading conditions.

The story of the year as seen in the Trade Returns is simply told. The fall in the Colony's over-all trade was accompanied by a slight fall in the Clearing House figures. Total trade at \$7,582 million was smaller by 7 per cent than the previous year and virtually all the decrease was on the imports side, there being sharp reductions under the main headings of textiles, base metals, and scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks. Imports of foodstuffs on the other hand showed a substantial increase. Exports valued at \$2,988 million very nearly held their own, largely due to considerably increased sales of certain classes of locally manufactured goods to which there will be more detailed reference later in this statement.

For the first time since 1950, there has been a decrease in the Colony's visible adverse balance of trade which, at \$1,605 million seems a more reasonable figure for our banking, shipping, insurance and tourist undertakings to make up, but is, unfortunately, indicative of the reduction in over-all trade. The Colony's invisible exports have again done well, although in the field of shipping, Hong Kong owners, particularly those engaged in Short Sea Trades, have been severely hit by the

world-wide fall in the freight market. From the Colony's point of view, this has led to a reduction in ship repair work and in the purchases of supplies. The poor freight market has, however, produced one compensating feature, in that the Colony's ship-breakers are enjoying boom conditions at present. Despite the Quemoy/Matsu incident, the flow of tourists to the Colony has increased substantially.

The Chamber welcomes the steps which have been taken towards making the official trade returns more comprehensive. It is interesting to note from the new returns that, during 1958, very nearly \$32 million worth of trade was conducted by parcel post. I also welcome the change which has been instituted for this year by the complete segregation in the export figures of locally manufactured goods and the breaking down of some of the omnibus headings, which will enable the pattern of our industry and its export markets to be followed more closely.

Our trade with Mainland China showed a further substantial increase in our imports, notably in foodstuffs. Under this heading it is worthy of note that the Colony's additional purchases from this market amounted to \$206 million and that, with total exports of foodstuffs to all markets only increasing by \$25 million, we have become that much more dependent on mainland supplies. The availability and the cheapness of these supplies has done a great deal to help the cost of living here to remain steady, but it is as well to remember the difficult situation which arose when supplies from China dried up shortly before last Chinese New Year's Day, and our New Territories chicken farmers were unable to fill the vacuum, having previously been priced out of the market. The trade returns show for the first time since 1953 an increase in the Colony's exports to China which is most encouraging. Unfortunately a large proportion of this trade comprised direct shipments from overseas that happened to move through the Port in circumstances under which they had to be recorded, though they were not genuine Hong Kong trade. Considerable international concern is felt over China's failure to fulfil some of her export contracts and, to a lesser extent, her import contracts. Under the present Regime it has been a characteristic of China trading that all contracts, whether import or export, were adhered to rigidly. While the difficulties that China is now facing are fully recognised, it is our sincere hope that the Authorities in Peking will do everything in their power to uphold their country's credit abroad by meeting the inevitable claims that arise when contracts can not be fulfilled.

Our trade with the United Kingdom showed a net decrease of \$80 million in value with imports being down by \$137 million and exports up by \$57 million. The largest decreases in imports were in metals and textiles, both of which markets had a poor year, and the increase in our exports to the United Kingdom was mostly concentrated into cotton textiles, (needing no further emphasis here), and footwear. Although the

balance of trade in favour of the United Kingdom was considerably smaller than in 1957 it still remained at the substantial figure of \$137 million, £8½ million sterling.

A similar pattern is seen in our trade with the U.S.A., with sharp reductions in imports of metal ores and scrap, formerly re-exported to Japan, raw cotton, and textile yarns, and notable increases in our exports, particularly of locally manufactured goods. Again the visible balance in their favour, though greatly reduced, remained substantial.

The reduction in our recorded trade with Japan, except in regard to Hong Kong's purchases of textile goods where the fall was \$121 million, was largely brought about by the drop in our re-exports of goods of U.S. origin, such as raw cotton and metal ores and scrap, and of Japan origin goods to Indonesia, such as galvanised iron sheets. This opportunist trade could not in any case have been expected to continue.

Trade with our traditional markets in South-east Asia has had its ups and downs and Malaya, including Singapore, has again been our most active trading partner in this area. Malaya bought substantially more of our textiles and refined sugar. Thailand also increased her purchases of a wide range of Hong Kong products, but trade with Indonesia, North and South Vietnam and with the Philippine Republic fell away.

Imports from Continental Europe decreased by \$170 million, the largest falls being recorded in metals from Germany and Belgium and watches and clocks from Switzerland and Germany. On the export side, Germany and Sweden both bought substantially larger quantities of Hong Kong manufactured textiles and made-up garments, undoubtedly as a direct result of Hong Kong's participation in the Frankfurt Trade Fair. The current visit of a buying mission from Sweden is welcomed as further evidence of their interest in our products.

Development of the European Common Market and possibly of the Free Trade Area is being watched closely and not without some anxiety. If Hong Kong is to continue to earn at least half of its living through the development of its industries, then it must be able to find markets for its products and it is to the more highly developed countries with relatively higher purchasing power that we look for these. The possibility that there might develop a Free Trade Area in Europe which excluded dependent territories cannot be viewed without concern.

No-one seriously doubts now that Hong Kong's economic future is irrevocably tied up with development of its industries and of markets for its industrial products, if for no other reason than that it would not be possible for commerce alone to provide employment for our ever-growing population. It was with a view to checking on our industrial position that I have made a close study of export figures over the last eight years. Remarkable as has been the Colony's progress, there are some disturbing features, which can best be summed up by the generalisation that the vast majority of the increase has been made in too few

commodities to too few markets, so that, if one of these markets suddenly stopped buying one of the main lines of goods, the effect on the Colony's over-all economic position would be disproportionately large. In making these comments I am not unmindful of Hong Kong's well-known resilience in these matters.

The principal markets in which increased sales have been registered have been the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., and the principal lines have been cotton cloth and garments, footwear, and plastic goods, notably toys. Two examples of these trends will suffice to illustrate the risk to which I have referred. Total exports of grey cloth in 1958 were valued at \$121 million more than in 1952, of which sales to the United Kingdom alone made up \$112 million. Over the same period, the value of underwear and nightwear exported to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. increased by \$29 million, although the total export of these items increased by only \$5 million, so we find that other markets have dropped by \$24 million. The greater part of these goods shipped to the U.K. and the U.S.A. consists of high quality garments which were not being manufactured here 7 years ago. The clear implication is that some of our older established factories, manufacturing lower grade goods for cheaper markets, have actually lost considerable ground, through circumstances beyond their control, such as currency problems and import restrictions, as well as severe competition.

Our success in selling to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. should not be allowed to delude us and we must not relax our efforts to widen our markets, to increase the range of our products, and to raise quality standards. Much has been done, but the surface of the problem has only been scratched, and both merchants and manufacturers have their respective roles to play. In his address to the Legislative Council on the day the Budget was introduced, His Excellency the Governor drew attention to the part which the merchant community can play in promoting this side of the Colony's activities, and to the facilities which merchants have at their disposal. On behalf of the merchant members of the community I gladly pledge our full support.

The Chamber's Report contains a detailed account of the negotiations which led up to the giving of a voluntary undertaking to the United Kingdom Cotton Board that shipments of certain types of cotton goods would be limited to an agreed ceiling for a period of three years starting on 1st February this year. It need hardly be stated that those of us who were involved in these discussions did not enter into them without the deepest misgivings, as the whole context was so completely at variance with Hong Kong's traditional free trade policy. Moreover, the United Kingdom has enjoyed for many years a favourable balance of trade with the Colony. Perpetually present in the minds of members of the Negotiating Committee was the danger that any understanding which might be reached with the Lancashire industry would immediately become a precedent to be quoted by other industries in the United Kingdom and in

other countries, a fear that seems to have been only too well founded. However, in the spirit of Commonwealth co-operation and with a sincere wish to give the Lancashire industry a breathing space in which to make adjustments which were recognised to be necessary, members accepted the categorical assurances given by Her Majesty's Government on the subject and went ahead with the negotiations. The guiding principle which was adhered to by the Negotiating Committee, once it had accepted the principle of voluntary limitation, was that any disadvantage accruing to the Colony through the making of an agreement with Lancashire should be evenly spread throughout the industry and no one section of it should have to take an undue proportion of the burden. Where it became impossible for the differing views to be reconciled by direct negotiation, the representatives of the various associations placed their trust in the Hong Kong Government's ability to arbitrate these fairly. This trust has not been misplaced and the Chamber would like to express its thanks to Government for its fair and impartial decision in this matter. I should also like to express the Chamber's hope that, out of the work of Hong Kong Textiles Negotiating Committee, and the co-operative spirit shown by its members, there may grow a greater unity and feeling of mutual confidence between the different local trading and industrial associations, which all exist for the primary aim of promoting Hong Kong's interests.

During his visit to the Colony early this year, Mr Henry Kearns, the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs in the U.S. Department of Commerce, stated that his visit to Hong Kong, and his suggestion that the Colony should take steps to limit the extent to which certain Hong Kong produced cotton garments were hitting the U.S. domestic market, had no connection whatever with the voluntary undertaking given to the Cotton Board.

It is as well to remember, when reviewing the startling increases which have taken place in the shipment of garments to the U.S. market, that this trade is concentrated into a very few article manufactured and exported by only a handful of firms. The business came to Hong Kong in the first place because, in view of limitations of shipments from Japan, certain U.S. distributors came to the Colony and placed their orders here. We have, therefore, been acting more in the nature of contractors than anything else and the trade is really very much at the mercy of these American interests and must be kept flexible to meet their changing fashions. The other features of selling to America are the size of orders and the absolute essentiality of maintaining uniform standards of quality if we are to remain in this important market. A special Sub-Committee of the Chamber has been established with the prime aim of helping members to protect, develop and expand this trade and, as one of its first steps, it is considering, at the traders' request, what steps might be taken to set up a testing bureau so as to assist members in obtaining and maintaining uniform standards of quality.

The impact which public opinion can have on the trade of an area or of an industry is one of the phenomena of the modern world and, during the early part of 1958, it became apparent that, unless the Colony took steps to influence public opinion in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, the campaign against Hong Kong, and in particular its textile industry, which was being waged by certain sections of the community and press in Britain, would do the Colony untold harm. In order to create a more favourable atmosphere, the Chamber took the initiative and, with the help of the Hong Kong Committee of the China Association in London, engaged for one year from the 1st August, a leading firm of public relations consultants. At the same time, with the co-operation of the Spinners' Association, the Chamber commissioned the production of a pamphlet giving the facts about the local textile industry and certain other relevant information which, as members know, was distributed on a wide scale and was very well received. In these matters it had, from the first, been the intention of the Chamber that it should only act as a sponsoring body, and your Committee is most grateful to the other associations and to member firms which, both by contributions to the Public Relations Fund and by active cooperation in Joint Committee, made possible the establishment of a fully representative Public Relations Committee which took over the direction and control of the campaign.

The effect which has been achieved in the United Kingdom has been most gratifying and, although the reaching of a form of agreement with the Cotton Board and the enactment of revised Labour Legislation have helped, the work of our consultants has proved to be well worth the fee that is being paid to them. A number of opportunities have arisen during the year of putting over the Hong Kong case in the United Kingdom through the medium of television and these have been seized with satisfactory results.

It would appear that a public relations problem is now arising in America and, whilst your Committee was perfectly happy to take crisis action in the United Kingdom last year, it is felt that it would be unfair to ask a few individual merchant and manufacturer firms to continue to bear the expense of public relations activities which are manifestly on behalf of the whole Colony. I must emphasize that the commercial community is ready and willing to fight its own commercial battles, but the creation and maintenance of a favourable atmosphere in which trade can be conducted is, and must remain, the responsibility of Government. Your Committee has, therefore, represented to Government that immediate steps be taken to ensure the continuation of the good work which has already been started in the United Kingdom and to undertake similar work in the U.S.A. We have learnt with satisfaction that Government intends to improve and extend its Public Relations service in Hong Kong. This Chamber considers it vital that a regular flow of the right material be made available from Hong Kong, but this is only the first step. It is equally important that arrangements be made to ensure that

this information is distributed through the right channels abroad.

The suggestion which our former Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, made shortly before his retirement, that there should be established a Federation of Hong Kong Industries, has been fully considered during the year and the Committee examining the proposition has submitted its Report to Government. There is no doubt that, during 1958, there have been many occasions when the existence of a really strong Federation, able to speak with authority on behalf of all Hong Kong industry, would have been a great boon, but it was not there and the Chamber has, therefore, undertaken a lot of this work in the common interest. As mentioned earlier, the Chamber is actively investigating the possibility of providing testing facilities to help manufacturers to maintain uniform standards of quality. Your Committee will continue, as it has done over the past 10 years, actively to support trade promotional ventures and offer advice to Government thereon. It is apparent that many sections of Hong Kong industry are reluctant to delegate to other bodies the authority to express their particular views and to reach compromise solutions to problems, and it would therefore appear that, if the Federation is to be formed, and to function effectively as Government would wish, a change of heart may be necessary. The Chamber was represented on the Committee set up to consider this question and your representative was authorised to support the proposal, subject to certain constructive suggestions put forward in writing by a special Sub-Committee formed for the purpose.

The need for an Industrial Development Corporation, or Bank, in the Colony is one which has been given a good deal of thought during the past year. The Chamber hopes that out of these discussions, and the deliberations of the Special Committee set up by Government, will emerge an organisation which can be of real help in promoting progress and development along the right lines. There is no case for the utilisation of Government funds to finance the inefficient, or those who are unable to offer adequate security. There is even less justification for a Government financed bank to compete with existing financial institutions. What Hong Kong lacks is a source of medium to long term capital at reasonable rates of interest, such as is available to individuals and businessmen in many parts of the world. Risk capital our enterprising businessmen are able and willing to provide. Short term working capital is available in reasonable volume from our local banks. What is required, to provide the basis for greater development and increased fruitful employment, is an agency which, having satisfied itself on the soundness of a venture, undertakes on a secured basis to provide capital at reasonable rates on a ten to fifteen year basis. Mainly, this would enable land to be purchased and factories to be erected, although, in certain special circumstances, it could also cover purchase of machinery. Alternatively, as we come to develop the New Territories, it might be found more practicable, in order to encourage industry, that a Government sponsored

agency actually buys the land from Government, develops it and rents the factories on long term leases at a reasonable return. All these suggestions have as their object the encouragement of increased industrial activity at no cost to the public—the funds involved earning a return considerably in excess of the amount that Government is able to obtain by investing the Colony's surplus funds outside Hong Kong. It is gratifying to learn that Government has accepted, in the interest of the smaller manufacturers, the principle of the construction of flatted factories which are obviously desirable for many reasons. Government's decision is welcomed and I trust it will be successful in obtaining assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund but, even if this approach does not have the desired result, I feel that the Colony must go ahead with a project on these lines.

The Chamber welcomes the development of the former Trade and Industry Advisory Committee into the new Board of the same name, and the increase in its powers. Members feel sure that, in addition to being an effective policy forming body, it will serve as a most useful and accurate sounding board for commercial and industrial opinion in the Colony, perhaps the most effective medium which is likely to develop in the foreseeable future. Its Chairman can rest assured that he will continue to have the full co-operation of the Chamber.

The Chamber welcomes the continued efforts of Government in the field of trade promotion. Recently direct Government intervention has been more pronounced and the whole subject has received much greater attention. I think it is fair to mention here that, in this field, the Chamber has also played its part by provision at no cost to Government of leaders and members of delegations and by the sending of members of our permanent staff to trade fairs in various parts of the world over the past decade.

The whole Industrial and Commercial community has reason to be grateful to Mr. Angus, the Director of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and to his staff, for the efforts they have made in promoting the Colony's exports. The Department can rely on the continued wholehearted support of the Chamber.

The Chamber welcomes the constructive suggestion put forward by His Excellency, the Governor, during his address to the Legislative Council on the first day of the Budget Debate, that Hong Kong should consider the promotion here of an International Gift Fair. The world is undoubtedly becoming fair conscious and it is often, nowadays, not so much a question of whether one can afford to take part in a fair, as whether one can afford not to take part. Trade fairs are becoming the recognised occasions for the introduction of new products and, Hong Kong being already one of the leading gift markets for the tourist trade, a fair of this nature might be of great value to importers, exporters, manufacturers and the whole community. The Chamber is, therefore,

appointing a special sub-committee to go fully into the question and to co-operate with Government.

The development of tourism as a major industry in the Colony is of the greatest significance, and the first Annual Report of the Hong Kong Tourist Association is awaited with interest. As my predecessor remarked in his statement last year, tourism is an industry that brings benefits to almost every walk of life in the Colony and it has the additional merit of being the type of export which does not lead to approaches from organisations in other countries seeking to limit our activities. The proposed increases of passenger tonnage on the Pacific and the arrival in Hong Kong during the last month of four large luxury liners on World cruises is indicative of increasing interest in the Colony, as also is the lengthening of the normal stay of cruise ships in the Port. In this connection it is most encouraging to learn that, at the recent Melbourne Trade Fair, where the Trade and Industry Advisory Board made arrangements for the Hong Kong Tourist Association to have a booth on the Hong Kong Stand, the 21,000 brochures which were supplied by members of the Tourist Association were all quickly taken up by visitors to the stand.

The opening of the new Airport will, we hope, lead to an increase in the number of tourists and it is now up to all sections of the industry, be they hoteliers, shopkeepers, or travel agencies, to see that the opportunities created for them are not missed. Hong Kong's biggest need as a tourist centre is more first class hotel accommodation. It is a fact that several of our leading hotels are already booked up solid to the end of June this year. When it is realised that the passenger capacity of only two of the new large jet air liners would fill by itself any one of our first class hotels, it can be seen how serious the position is. I therefore hope that Government will do all in its power to ensure that no obstacles are placed in the way of development of additional accommodation up to international standards.

Much has been said in other places about the facilities for cross-harbour vehicular traffic, but I have no hesitation in repeating here that, for a place like Hong Kong, which prides itself on being one of the great 'hustling' centres of the world, the present situation is a disgrace. It is common knowledge that delivery on the other side of the harbour of one lorry-load of merchandise frequently means that that lorry is tied up for a full working day. It is now three years since the Inter-Departmental Committee concerned recommended provision of terminals for an additional vehicular service and, although it is believed the sites have been decided on, not a pile has been driven, while the queues of commercial and private vehicles get longer and longer. These delays are costing the Colony both public and private money and it is to be hoped that every possible step will be taken during this year to provide the requisite facilities without any further delay and, moreover, that future planning will ensure that such a situation is not allowed to develop again.

Meanwhile, as it is understood that terminals for a new service cannot be completed before the end of 1960, Government is urged to introduce any measure which will alleviate the present position. The Chamber suggests that steps should be taken to endeavour to persuade commercial users to avoid peak hours, and the provision of an 'all night' service might induce these regular users to amend their schedules, thus reducing the day-time traffic.

The opening of the new Airport by His Excellency the Governor on 12th September, 1958, was rightly hailed as one of the greatest steps forward which the Colony has taken. I need hardly say how much more satisfactory it would have been had the terminal facilities to match the runway been ready at the same time. Some improvement has been made in the existing facilities of the old airport as a temporary measure, but the congestion at peak traffic periods remains acute and must give a poor first impression to our increasing number of tourist visitors. The completion of the new terminal building must command top priority.

During 1958 a Special Sub-Committee was set up to deal with problems connected with the availability of land for industrial purposes. The Chamber is not satisfied with the present system and intends to take the matter up with Government in the near future. Another matter on which it is intended to make representations is the condition of the harbour waters resulting from sewage disposal.

Subject to the reservations I have made, I feel Government is to be congratulated on the many progressive steps which have been taken and the successful results which have been achieved in the fields of education, water supply, resettlement, rural development, housing, internal security, and the functioning of our courts of law, as well as trade promotion.

This Chamber with its ever increasing membership and widening scope of interests has only one object, namely to further the best interests of the Colony as a whole and, whilst retaining the right to be critical when events justify, pledges wholehearted support to Government in its multifarious activities.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The visit to Hong Kong by His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, was described by the Chairman as the outstanding event since the Chamber's last Annual General Meeting. He said that he would like to express the pleasure with which the commercial community had learned that it had been possible for Hong Kong to be included in His Royal Highness's crowded itinerary for his World Tour. Prince Philip's lively interest in all matters concerning the Commonwealth was well-known, and during his all too short visit the previous month he had endeared himself to them all. The Chairman wondered whether it was too much to hope that they would be able to welcome him back, possibly accompanying Her Gracious Majesty, The Queen, at some not too distant future date.

1958 had been an eventful year for the Chamber. Many problems had arisen as a direct result of the increasing importance of local manufactures. There had been references in certain quarters to despondency amongst industrialists and merchants. That should not be over-emphasised, as there was a growing realisation that, if they were sensible and planned properly, the future was promising, and the majority of businessmen regarded 1959 prospects with quiet confidence. However, in such a highly competitive era, nothing could be taken for granted, and industrial firms, or associations for that matter, which failed to adopt an energetic, progressive policy were liable to find out, perhaps too late, that others had seized the initiative and events had passed them by.

The Chairman reported that steps had been taken to strengthen the Chamber's staff, and he believed that it was thus even better equipped to meet members' requirements and to further the best interests of the Colony as a whole. Should further strengthening be required, members could rely on the Committee to take the necessary action.

During 1958 they had had to say goodbye to two long-standing members of the General Committee. Mr. L. B. Stone, who had recently retired from the Colony, had served on the Committee for eight years, during which time he had twice been Vice-Chairman. He had also served as Chairman of the Evening School Board of Management for six years. Mr. R. J. Sheppard had also retired after three years as a member of the General Committee and as Chairman of the China Sub-Committee. That day they bade farewell to their Vice-Chairman (Mr. B. T. Flanagan) who had been one of the Chamber's stalwarts for many years, both as a member of the Shipping Sub-Committee and for the previous five years continuously as a member of the General Committee. The Chairman said that they would miss them greatly, and he would like to take the opportunity of expressing his personal thanks, as well as those of all members to them for the help and advice they had given.

The Chairman added that he would also like to express his thanks to all his colleagues on the General Committee, to those who represented the Chamber on various Government bodies, and to the members of the various Sub-Committees. It was worthy of note that representatives of fifty one member firms had served on the Chamber's Committees during the year. He also recorded the thanks of members to individuals who had assisted the Chamber in the preparation of the Annual Report, for without their expert knowledge it could not have been so comprehensive or authoritative.

The Chairman said that the notice for the meeting laid down that the Accounts for the year should be presented for adoption, and he found in them little on which to comment, reflecting as they did a sound position.

He trusted that they would find his printed statement of interest. He had nothing further to add except to pay a well-deserved tribute to the

staff, especially to the Secretary, Mr. Kite. Throughout the year members of the staff had worked under considerable pressure and had acquitted themselves admirably. By their loyal and sustained efforts, they had done much to enhance the prestige of the Chamber.

The Chairman concluded by proposing that the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1958, as presented, be adopted.

SECONDER'S SPEECH

Seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts, Mr. C. C. Lee said that he had the honour and pleasure to give his whole-hearted support to the Chairman's Statement. It was made on behalf of the Chamber, and dealt with all phases of local commercial activity in the previous year as well as possible progress and development in various lines in the future. The Report showed that the Chamber, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Clague, had been doing a great service to Hong Kong's commerce and industry in representing their interest in dealings with local and with outside authorities and in giving wise counsel on problems of vital importance to their operations. He felt that he must add that the far-reaching foresight, vast experience and sound judgment of their Chairman, Mr. Clague, had contributed in great measure towards the smooth and successful functioning of the Chamber for the good of all parties concerned. Hong Kong's commerce and industry, in the face of keen competition from various sources, still had many problems to solve and obstacles to overcome, and they had come to depend very much on the Chamber and its Chairman to guide them toward their goal of increased prosperity.

Mr. Lee said that he thought that he represented fairly the views of the industrialist members of the Chamber when he said how much they welcomed the increasing attention which the Chamber was giving to local industry and its problems. The Chamber was sometimes referred to as the Foreign Merchants' Chamber, as though it represented only that section of the business community, but the Report and the Chairman's Statement made it quite clear that the activities of their Chamber and its various Committees went much further than that, and very effectively did they do so.

Mr. Lee concluded by saying that he would like to underline what the Chairman had said in his Statement about co-operation between the various Associations representing different sections of industry and commerce in the Colony. They were all seeking one end—a better and more prosperous Hong Kong; they should take counsel together, argue and sort out their problems, and by a co-operative effort, more easily and completely achieve that end.

OTHER BUSINESS

Proposed by Mr. R. C. Lee, O.B.E., and seconded by Mr. D. I. Bosanquet, M.M., the following members were elected to serve as the General

Committee for the ensuing year: The Hon. M. W. Turner, C.B.E., The Hon. H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E., The Hon. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., Messrs. S. J. Cooke, J. Dickson-Leach, O.B.E., G. M. Goldsack, S. S. Gordon, H. Owen Hughes, O.B.E., W. C. G. Knowles, G. R. Ross, G. T. Tagg and C. A. Wright.

It was proposed by Mr. S. S. Gordon, second by Mr. G. G. D. Carter, and unanimously agreed that the subscription for the year beginning 1st January, 1960, be \$300.

Mr. P. V. C. E. Liebenschutz proposed, Mr. V. C. Swain seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., be re-elected auditors of the Chamber's accounts for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$1,000.

On the proposal of Mr. K. B. Allport, seconded by Mr. A. J. C. Threlfall, the meeting confirmed the election during the previous year of 64 new members.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

At a meeting of the General Committee held immediately after the above meeting, the Hon J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., was elected Chairman, and the Hon. H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E., was elected Vice-Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1959.

HONG KONG HARBOUR

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

Shipping (Ocean and River Over 60 Tons Net) Entering and Clearing the Port of Hong Kong, 1959

FLAG	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No.	TONS	No.	TONS
British	2,599	5,993,807	2,574	5,860,480
Foreign	3,323	10,146,775	3,269	9,947,233
Total	5,922	16,140,582	5,843	15,807,713

Shipping (Junks and Launches of 60 Tons Net and under) Entering and Clearing the Port of Hong Kong, 1959

	ENTERED	CLEARED
	TONS	TONS
Junks	991,865	989,229
Launches	155,184	155,835
Total	1,147,049	1,145,064

Commercial Cargo Tonnages

	DISCHARGED	LOADED
	TONS	TONS
Ocean-going Vessels	4,392,216	1,827,413
River Steamers	14,349	17,028
Junks	875,584	105,282
Launches	123,768	8,435
Total	5,405,917	1,958,158

HONG KONG AIRPORT

TOTAL OF AIRCRAFT, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND MAIL

1959

MONTH	AIRCRAFT		PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (Kilos)		MAIL (Kilos)	
	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	Departure
JANUARY	428	422	8,439	9,860	174,692	208,233	34,445	42,545
FEBRUARY	378	376	8,659	9,247	92,639	180,596	30,888	49,716
MARCH	432	433	12,033	12,035	103,164	232,110	35,827	69,765
APRIL	423	429	14,072	14,850	82,554	243,028	34,252	67,783
MAY	438	431	13,675	14,973	122,980	241,929	37,480	83,107
JUNE	414	416	10,920	12,527	138,242	220,000	36,967	48,055
JULY	420	421	11,659	12,680	107,434	245,588	37,167	47,465
AUGUST	438	440	12,225	13,069	96,262	265,517	41,590	46,521
SEPTEMBER	467	459	12,734	13,034	112,459	273,411	39,643	51,485
OCTOBER	468	471	14,998	15,230	105,053	296,543	45,413	52,113
NOVEMBER	475	478	14,323	15,124	110,496	319,935	43,338	52,626
DECEMBER	475	470	12,659	14,038	112,937	330,760	59,468	63,945
TOTAL	5,256	5,246	146,396	156,667	1,358,912	3,057,650	476,478	*675,126

NOTE: *Departure Mail Total includes 368,522 Kg. of transit mail handled by the General Post Office, Hong Kong.

ANALYSIS OF AIRLINES OPERATING REGULAR INTERNATIONAL SERVICES FROM HONG KONG AS AT 1ST JULY 1959

OPERATOR	NATIONALITY OF AIRCRAFT	TYPES OF AIRCRAFT	ROUTE FROM HONG KONG TO	WEEKLY FREQUENCY AND DAYS OF WEEK
Air France	French	L-1049	Paris via Saigon Tokyo	1. Tues. 1. Mon.
Air Vietnam	Vietnamese	L-1049	Paris via Saigon	1. Fri.
Air India International	Indian	L-1049	U.K. & Bombay via Bangkok & Calcutta Tokyo	3. Sun. Wed. Fri. 3. Mon. Wed. Fri.
Air Laos	Laotian	B-307	Vientiane via Tourane	1. Wed.
British Overseas Airways Corporation	British	Comet 4	London via Bangkok London via Rangoon London via Singapore London via Tokyo & San Francisco Tokyo	2. Mon. Sat. 2. Sun. Wed. 2. Tues. Thurs. 2. Wed. Fri. 4. Sun. Tues. Fri. Sat.
Canadian Pacific Air Lines	Canadian	Britannia	Buenos Aires via Tokyo & Vancouver	2. Wed. Sat.
Cathay Pacific Airways	British	Electra DC-6B DC-6 DC-4	Singapore via Bangkok Singapore via Saigon Singapore Manila Calcutta via Bangkok & Rangoon Kuching via Labuan Phnom Penh Vientiane Tokyo via Taipei Taipei	4. Sun. Tues. Wed. Thurs. 1. Mon. 1. Fri. 4. Sun. Tues. Thurs. Fri. 2. Mon. Fri. 1. Tues. 1. Thurs. 1. Sat. 2. Tues. Sat. 1. Fri.
Civil Air Transport	Nationalist Chinese	DC-6B DC-6	Seoul via Taipei & Tokyo Tokyo via Taipei Taipei Bangkok	2. Wed. Fri. 1. Sun. 1. Tues. 2. Mon. Thurs.
Japan Air Lines	Japanese	DC-6B	U.S.A. via Okinawa & Tokyo Singapore via Bangkok	5. Sun. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 3. Sun. Tues. Fri.
Korean National Airways	South Korean	DC-4	Seoul	1. Wed.
Malayan Airways	Malayan	DC-4	Singapore	2. Thurs. Sun.
Pan American World Airways	U.S.A.	B-377 DC-6B	U.S.A. via Tokyo & Honolulu U.S.A. via Manila & Guam U.S.A. via Bangkok India & Europe Saigon	7. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. 2. Mon. Thurs. 6. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. 1. Sun.
Philippine Airlines	Philippine	Viscount	Manila	8. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs.(2) Fri. Sat.
Qantas Empire Airways	Australian	L-1049	Sydney via Manila	2. Wed. Sat.
Royal Air Cambodge	Cambodian	L-1049	Phnom Penh	1. Mon.
Swiss Air	Swiss	DC-6B	Zurich via Bangkok & Calcutta Tokyo	1. Tues. 1. Sun.
Thai Airways Co.	Thai	DC	Singapore via Bangkok Tokyo via Taipei	2. Wed. Fri. —
Union of Burma Airways	Burmese	Viscount	Rangoon via Bangkok	2. Thurs. Sat.

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS

By divisions for the years 1958 and 1959

DIVISIONS	IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Live animals, chiefly for food	231,806,608	223,615,018	2,140,417	4,953,883
Meat and meat preparations	55,639,786	84,353,293	7,444,394	6,496,712
Dairy products, eggs and honey	102,404,994	109,159,353	18,181,976	11,135,015
Fish and fish preparations	115,908,959	101,479,445	45,286,384	33,796,817
Cereals and cereal preparations	335,297,592	315,568,718	79,036,810	34,127,603
Fruits and vegetables	235,152,804	248,370,044	123,274,839	133,877,307
Sugar and sugar preparations	89,829,128	58,620,219	45,483,001	34,150,194
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	49,105,236	47,625,492	20,393,339	17,080,498
Feeding stuffs for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6,126,739	10,716,765	2,742,363	2,794,533
Miscellaneous food preparations	33,809,387	38,522,035	30,329,811	32,198,582
Beverages	27,402,005	28,039,497	8,759,151	8,296,422
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	74,392,170	79,965,051	13,387,551	18,311,275
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	5,481,223	5,397,534	5,267,532	5,137,095
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	29,773,397	37,403,429	10,419,233	18,272,506
Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed ...	18,609,974	22,624,562	1,798,439	1,911,135
Wood, lumber and cork	60,950,643	75,758,643	10,871,503	11,664,146
Pulp and waste paper	1,679,211	2,136,158	1,135,321	1,913,853
Textile fibres and waste	251,798,528	267,480,493	30,562,920	49,811,249
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones	9,947,119	11,733,313	5,876,845	6,285,773
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	8,386,368	13,268,470	41,378,764	91,543,760
Animal and vegetable crude materials, inedible ...	151,951,393	120,664,681	116,284,525	105,987,693
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials ...	194,212,416	193,053,902	4,845,269	6,051,833
Animal and vegetable oils	54,729,647	60,379,312	23,822,199	16,106,201
Chemical elements and compounds	53,032,918	57,835,793	19,135,023	16,320,116
Mineral tar and crude chemicals	628,214	611,865	16,282	19,105
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	48,727,234	60,316,970	47,554,751	51,493,049
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	96,727,877	89,800,529	85,087,934	67,322,377
Essential oils, perfumes and cleansing preparations ...	40,004,855	34,637,244	16,207,433	12,154,867
Fertilizers, manufactured	35,896,911	8,082,921	34,232,937	5,929,991

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS

By divisions for the years 1958 and 1959—Continued

DIVISIONS	IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Explosives and chemicals	80,867,019	140,512,588	31,086,348	27,978,943
Leather, leather goods and dressed furs	22,312,757	31,454,082	2,849,855	4,210,465
Rubber manufactures	13,100,963	13,901,965	5,221,877	4,797,680
Wood and cork manufactures	17,245,445	25,954,193	7,481,087	17,115,846
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	108,319,489	114,121,140	37,823,112	28,348,396
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	732,807,939	891,762,591	666,417,506	578,063,155
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	93,371,351	98,337,599	36,459,891	26,086,087
Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	109,193,759	164,478,372	38,021,949	60,594,186
Base metals	199,936,622	205,190,956	62,619,766	63,993,960
Manufactures of metals	63,054,257	59,192,275	130,012,252	134,309,218
Machinery other than electric	170,812,935	177,038,050	39,380,736	36,008,232
Electric machinery and appliances	105,657,427	151,710,247	46,593,250	53,975,175
Transport equipment	77,755,757	97,748,389	39,839,307	44,151,108
Prefabricated buildings; plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures	12,562,467	12,331,201	53,802,629	62,688,500
Furniture and fixtures	5,915,634	7,071,853	34,926,511	44,226,916
Travel goods and handbags	3,338,908	3,212,702	16,371,795	16,419,672
Clothing	65,115,889	66,211,750	525,114,151	810,172,814
Footwear	11,870,135	11,408,481	100,144,773	111,308,550
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	160,178,348	138,213,876	41,572,824	40,949,849
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	100,949,507	117,416,071	208,206,488	294,776,639
Postal Packages	19,157,156	13,767,495	12,693,031	11,153,412
Live animals, not for food	796,622	1,115,317	1,205,628	1,069,059
Total Merchandise	4,593,733,632	4,949,371,942	2,988,801,712	3,277,541,452
Total Gold and Specie	257,874,824	302,161,811	262,020,504	317,500,265
Grand Total	4,851,608,456	5,251,533,753	3,250,822,216	3,595,041,717

**SUMMARY OF TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF HONG KONG
MANUFACTURED GOODS AND OF RE-EXPORTS**

By divisions for the year 1959

DIVISIONS	HONG KONG MANUFACTURED GOODS	RE-EXPORTS
	HK\$	HK\$
Live animals, chiefly for food	42,160	4,911,723
Meat and meat preparations	2,706,792	3,789,920
Dairy products, eggs and honey	410,308	10,724,707
Fish and fish preparations	12,309,081	21,487,736
Cereals and cereal preparations	19,397,607	14,729,996
Fruits and vegetables	33,266,223	100,611,084
Sugar and sugar preparations	26,931,670	7,218,524
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1,587,046	15,493,452
Feeding stuffs for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	519,521	2,275,012
Miscellaneous food preparations	22,411,235	9,787,347
Beverages	1,673,191	6,623,231
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	12,281,571	6,029,704
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	2,129,156	3,007,939
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	42,552	18,229,954
Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	15,984	1,895,151
Wood, lumber and cork	4,610,333	7,053,813
Pulp and waste paper	1,078,599	835,254
Textile fibres and waste	6,455,096	43,350,153
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, ex- cluding coal, petroleum and precious stones	1,177,308	5,108,465
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	87,022,750	4,521,010
Animal and vegetable crude materials, inedible	13,391,610	92,596,083
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	14,665	6,037,168
Animal and vegetable oils	2,278,754	13,827,447
Chemical elements and compounds	2,744,775	13,575,341
Mineral tar and crude chemicals	1,876	17,229
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials... ..	16,528,962	34,964,087
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13,278,318	54,044,059
Essential oils, perfumes and cleansing preparations	5,298,830	6,856,037
Fertilizers, manufactured	—	5,929,991
Explosives and chemicals	5,041,353	22,937,590
Leather, leather goods and dressed furs	1,431,675	2,778,790
Rubber manufactures	893,762	3,903,918
Wood and cork manufactures	3,663,087	13,452,759
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	6,319,227	22,029,169
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	413,908,577	164,154,578
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	16,229,676	9,856,411
Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	24,944,927	35,649,259
Base metals	15,352,099	48,641,861
Manufactures of metals	120,134,029	14,175,189
Machinery other than electric	8,482,808	27,525,424
Electric machinery and appliances	35,173,284	18,801,891
Transport equipment	30,140,728	14,010,380
Prefabricated buildings; plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures	60,909,296	1,779,204

**SUMMARY OF TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF HONG KONG
MANUFACTURED GOODS AND OF RE-EXPORTS**

By divisions for the year 1959—Continued

DIVISIONS	HONG KONG MANUFACTURED GOODS	RE-EXPORTS
	HK\$	HK\$
Furniture and fixtures	43,035,531	1,191,385
Travel goods and handbags	15,804,975	614,697
Clothing	793,320,747	16,852,067
Footwear	109,037,695	2,270,855
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	14,382,663	26,567,186
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	262,887,463	31,889,176
Postal Packages	11,153,412	—
Live animals, not for food... ..	274,755	794,304
Total Merchandise	2,282,127,742	995,413,710
Total Gold and Specie	1,190,000	316,310,265
Grand Total	2,283,317,742	1,311,723,975

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
By countries for the years 1958 and 1959

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		TOTAL EXPORTS TO	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Aden	64,862	139,142	9,265,634	9,945,988
Australia	112,769,089	133,166,470	75,940,565	85,273,697
Brunei	34,147,124	2,434,501	45,322,588	3,684,430
North Borneo	42,958,937	17,055,324	51,161,926	23,970,413
Sarawak	4,590,984	64,586,176	9,389,101	73,631,746
Canada	5,949,670	7,054,868	18,815,203	9,178,222
Central African Federation	151,569	5,659,881	30,039,741	30,039,741
Ceylon	—	89,067	3,372,988	3,372,988
Cyprus	23,473	—	1,606,490	673,339
Gibraltar	—	1,011,669	4,618,143	1,606,490
Malta	—	—	5,927,183	5,927,183
Fiji	—	—	546,835	546,835
Gambia	—	—	16,381,252	16,381,252
Ghana	—	—	8,153,761	8,153,761
Sierra Leone	65,820,919	47,936,058	9,390,321	11,609,543
India	255,136	365,942	4,967,923	4,967,923
Jamaica	—	18,791	11,470,237	11,470,237
Trinidad and Tobago	—	18,505	10,279,840	10,279,840
British West Indies, n.e.s.	—	—	18,942,973	18,942,973
Kenya	65,653,228	16,557,329	5,302,751	5,302,751
Tanganyika	—	34,316,661	1,794,375	1,794,375
Uganda	—	18,363,370	907,242	907,242
Zanzibar	—	3,044,712	380,114,394	380,114,394
Malaya	102,837,009	123,057,025	6,893,126	8,141,277
Mauritius	6,390,194	4,217,880	19,914,904	18,065,542
New Zealand	2,515,146	4,368,928	42,349,111	45,373,425
Nigeria	15,600	5,269,182	4,935,487	6,266,558
Pakistan	33,396,776	145,759,340	—	—

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
By countries for the years 1958 and 1959—Continued

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		TOTAL EXPORTS TO	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH—Continued	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HL\$
South Africa	48,248,033	59,119,397	39,012,804	25,339,388
United Kingdom	530,889,629	573,717,667	393,241,465	462,186,994
British Oceania, n.e.s.	2,406,932	1,207,852	2,409,109	3,584,569
British Commonwealth, n.e.s.	40,377	40,357	365,555	615,138
ASIA				
Burma	15,298,634	33,131,058	29,971,613	36,512,209
Cambodia	50,037,272	59,310,994	25,482,242	37,119,180
China (excluding Formosa)	1,396,915,730	1,034,166,001	155,763,132	114,331,403
Formosa (Taiwan)	49,839,100	102,326,156	61,715,594	58,478,634
Indonesia	94,681,076	102,839,356	210,753,637	75,167,189
Iran	—	12,936,919	—	8,751,651
Iraq	—	65,021	—	7,215,931
Israel	—	29,332,794	—	1,572,443
Jordan	63,351,148	—	42,373,978	1,201,543
Lebanon	—	76,548	—	3,520,264
Persian Gulf Sheikdoms	—	15,544,636	—	15,905,394
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	—	4,809,269	—	7,885,467
Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic	—	2,155,877	—	2,071,488
Japan	596,992,986	769,602,101	120,159,870	231,106,445
Laos	153,002	96,004	27,010,078	13,593,842
Macao	39,897,978	43,790,993	57,805,218	64,893,369
North Korea	26,552	6,738,955	38,420	9,004,004
North Vietnam	13,597,812	13,587,993	36,110,085	16,021,678
Philippines	6,930,896	12,544,711	55,727,750	49,134,674
South Korea	8,227,468	3,810,063	52,867,645	44,100,047
South Vietnam	5,255,812	33,452,413	20,927,387	17,993,281
Thailand	160,287,706	196,883,422	217,009,924	146,820,400
Asian Countries, n.e.s.	4,680	32,116	1,406,242	1,716,507

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1958 and 1959—Continued

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		TOTAL EXPORTS TO	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
EUROPE				
Albania ...	4,309,534	—	163	—
Bulgaria ...		517,843		—
Germany, East ...		1,127,155		6,619
Hungary ...		159,313		—
Poland ...		4,466,030		458,017
Rumania ...	11,238,477	111,260	145,558	—
Austria ...		5,223,875		494,474
Belgium ...		73,938,268		22,347,514
Czechoslovakia ...		5,255,650		—
Denmark ...		8,088,514		7,996,334
Finland ...	8,828,681	10,817,358	5,526,521	773,886
Greece ...		958,089		1,131,131
Iceland ...		—		21,100
Irish Republic ...		—		933,112
Portugal ...		1,938,254		596,752
Spain ...	29,066,978	3,022,480	5,159,021	297,796
Turkey ...		61,653		1,096,068
Yugoslavia ...		632,027		11,425
France ...		30,065,987		6,774,460
German Federal Republic (Western) ...		136,437,360		83,548,637
Italy ...	55,314,549	58,208,886	9,982,749	18,801,321
Netherlands ...	75,952,407	106,074,597	23,170,833	22,733,334
Norway ...	5,474,920	7,668,183	9,914,339	16,690,600
Sweden ...	18,395,131	24,662,095	17,546,646	25,659,112
Switzerland ...	130,973,836	112,001,184	3,904,407	3,497,186
U.S.S.R. ...	110,840	1,078,684	—	—

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1958 and 1959—Continued

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		TOTAL EXPORTS TO	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
AMERICA				
Argentina ...	1,252,435	2,955,851	1,243,858	1,041,020
Bolivia ...		—		491,767
Chile ...		—		1,149,265
Colombia ...		—		2,728,986
Ecuador ...		36,326		1,534,048
Paraguay ...	896,905	—	9,719,585	302,676
Peru ...		35,031		3,069,264
Uruguay ...		1,492,676		54,176
Brazil ...		12,970,457		866,828
Costa Rica ...		—		921,118
Dominican Republic ...	12,950,909	8,538	816,629	1,635,377
El Salvador ...		439,582		1,372,626
French and Netherlands West Indies ...		—		7,746,340
Guatemala ...		—		924,452
Honduras ...		—		2,303,501
Nicaragua ...	966,161	3,190,876	28,762,420	1,243,055
Panama ...		1,640,110		18,894,811
Cuba ...		4,754,117		3,380,613
Haiti ...		—		906,414
Mexico ...		4,466,142		4,867,360
United States of America ...	439,559,587	516,676,963	326,353,470	591,005,090
Venezuela ...	8,220	8,580	15,643,021	20,052,990
AFRICA				
Algeria ...	16,966	10,030	1,864,761	1,820,678
Morocco ...		369,576		2,684,648
Tunisia ...		—		142,500
Belgian Congo ...		13,185		12,100,359
Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic ...		1,372,925		288,045

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
By countries for the years 1958 and 1959—Continued

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		TOTAL EXPORTS TO	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
AFRICA—Continued				
Ethiopia		3,726,627		3,815,584
Libya		—		2,711,795
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	2,198,049	1,021,362	24,070,531	13,004,477
Portuguese West Africa		13,000		1,059,821
Sudan		1,966,142		3,993,266
Africa, n.e.s.		424,181		10,367,888
French Equatorial and West Africa	12,152	101,855	36,717,723	13,288,918
Madagascar	329,436	165,526	3,569,497	2,539,352
OCEANIA				
United States Oceania	445,625	5,067,072	31,238,008	31,936,265
Oceania, n.e.s.	366,397	599,498	11,303,063	12,357,772
Postal Packages	19,157,156	13,767,495	12,693,031	11,153,412
Total Merchandise	4,593,733,632	4,949,371,942	2,988,801,712	3,277,541,452
Total Gold and Specie	257,874,824	302,161,811	262,020,504	317,500,265
Grand Total	4,851,608,456	5,251,533,753	3,250,822,216	3,595,041,717

SUMMARY OF TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF HONG KONG
MANUFACTURED GOODS AND OF RE-EXPORTS

By countries for the year 1959

COUNTRIES	HONG KONG MANUFACTURED GOODS	RE-EXPORTS
	HK\$	HK\$
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH		
Aden	8,409,476	1,536,512
Australia	60,310,969	24,962,728
Brunei	2,412,818	1,271,612
Canada	60,534,032	13,097,714
Central African Federation	8,898,984	279,238
Ceylon	26,907,056	3,132,685
Cyprus	3,273,652	99,336
Fiji	5,454,715	472,468
Gambia	541,995	4,840
Ghana	15,867,285	513,967
Gibraltar	595,310	168,020
India	1,942,255	9,667,288
Jamaica	4,508,559	459,364
Kenya	18,733,218	209,755
Malaya	212,572,397	167,541,997
Malta	1,548,610	57,880
Mauritius	7,204,743	936,534
New Zealand	14,530,985	3,534,557
Nigeria	44,306,485	1,066,940
North Borneo	15,844,483	6,696,537
Pakistan	4,111,890	2,154,668
Sarawak	10,537,148	13,433,265
Sierra Leone	8,141,749	12,012
South Africa	21,834,118	3,505,270
Tanganyika	5,155,658	147,093
Trinidad and Tobago	11,082,493	387,744
Uganda	1,788,780	5,595
United Kingdom	439,410,755	22,775,339
Zanzibar	835,147	72,095
British Oceania, n.e.s.	3,076,555	508,014
British West Indies, n.e.s.	10,093,462	186,378
British Commonwealth, n.e.s.	464,210	150,928
ASIA		
Burma	25,095,569	11,416,640
Cambodia	15,457,874	21,661,306
China (excluding Formosa)	8,866,765	105,464,638
Formosa (Taiwan)	9,534,993	48,943,641
Indonesia	46,972,779	28,194,410
Iran	4,608,137	4,143,514
Iraq	6,712,448	503,483
Israel	69,913	1,502,530
Japan	93,499,602	137,606,843
Jordan	863,078	338,465
Laos	4,760,212	8,833,630
Lebanon	1,702,841	1,817,423
Macao	12,480,420	52,412,949
North Korea	23,687	8,980,917
North Vietnam	2,301,129	13,720,549
Persian Gulf Sheikdoms	13,992,441	1,912,953
Philippines	28,916,908	20,217,766

**SUMMARY OF TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF HONG KONG
MANUFACTURED GOODS AND OF RE-EXPORTS**
By countries for the year 1959—Continued

COUNTRIES	HONG KONG MANUFACTURED GOODS	RE-EXPORTS
	HK\$	HK\$
<i>ASIA—Continued</i>		
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	5,691,386	2,194,081
South Korea	3,193,287	40,906,760
South Vietnam	5,463,793	12,439,488
Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic	1,250,214	821,274
Thailand	79,666,548	67,153,852
Asian Countries, n.e.s.	1,241,649	474,858
<i>EUROPE</i>		
Austria	374,372	120,102
Belgium	6,147,669	16,199,845
Denmark	6,338,327	1,658,007
Finland	425,132	348,754
France	4,239,973	2,535,387
Germany, East	6,619	—
German Federal Republic (Western) ...	72,027,247	11,521,390
Greece	928,120	203,011
Iceland	21,100	—
Irish Republic	812,697	120,415
Italy	16,079,396	2,721,925
Netherlands	14,443,529	8,289,805
Norway	11,615,026	5,075,574
Poland	26,145	431,872
Portugal	396,257	200,495
Spain	172,421	125,375
Sweden	23,445,569	2,213,543
Switzerland	2,201,217	1,295,969
Turkey	757,967	338,101
Yugoslavia	9,512	1,913
<i>AMERICA</i>		
Argentina	686,582	354,438
Bolivia	437,819	53,948
Brazil	454,178	412,650
Chile	830,455	318,810
Colombia	2,714,597	14,389
Costa Rica	896,594	24,524
Cuba	3,229,474	151,139
Dominican Republic	1,480,248	155,129
Ecuador	1,406,206	127,842
El Salvador	1,300,441	72,185
French and Netherlands West Indies ...	5,679,295	2,067,045
Guatemala	861,557	62,895
Haiti	897,150	9,264
Honduras	2,248,777	54,724
Mexico	4,077,558	789,802
Nicaragua	1,191,587	51,468
Panama	15,804,273	3,090,538
Paraguay	289,337	13,339
Peru	2,311,843	757,421
United States of America	562,838,188	27,166,902
Uruguay	42,619	11,557
Venezuela	17,648,956	2,404,034

**SUMMARY OF TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF HONG KONG
MANUFACTURED GOODS AND OF RE-EXPORTS**
By countries for the year 1959—Continued

COUNTRIES	HONG KONG MANUFACTURED GOODS	RE-EXPORTS
	HK\$	HK\$
<i>AFRICA</i>		
Algeria	1,663,563	157,115
Belgian Congo	12,055,900	44,459
Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic	165,410	122,635
Ethiopia	3,785,715	29,869
French Equatorial and West Africa ...	13,097,867	191,051
Libya	2,594,848	116,947
Madagascar	2,308,040	231,312
Morocco	1,547,624	1,137,024
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) ...	3,297,258	9,707,219
Portuguese West Africa	564,654	495,167
Sudan	3,121,383	871,883
Tunisia	142,500	—
Africa, n.e.s.	7,186,146	3,181,742
<i>OCEANIA</i>		
United States Oceania	18,808,777	13,127,488
Oceania, n.e.s.	8,633,851	3,723,921
Postal Packages	11,153,412	—
Total Merchandise	2,282,127,742	995,413,710
Total Gold and Specie	1,190,000	316,310,265
Grand Total	2,283,317,742	1,311,723,975

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG

DATE OF ELECTION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	FIRM	HOW ELECTED
1884	Thomas Jackson	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	Elected 2nd January.
1886	Alexander Palmer MacEwen	Holiday, Wise & Co.	Elected 27th April, Mr. Jackson on leave.
1887	Alexander Palmer MacEwen	—do—	Elected 17th September, on retirement of Mr. Jackson.
1888	Bendyshe Layton	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 22nd May, Mr. MacEwen on leave.
1890	Thomas Henderson Whitehead	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	Elected 18th September, on resignation of Mr. MacEwen.
1894	Alexander MacConachie	Gilman & Co.	Elected 9th June, Mr. Whitehead on leave.
1896	Thomas Henderson Whitehead	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	Re-elected 19th September, on expiry of term.
1900	Herbert Smith	Butterfield & Swire	Elected 30th April, Mr. Whitehead on leave.
1900	John Thurburn	Mercantile Bank	Elected 18th June, on resignation of Mr. H. Smith.
1901	Thomas Henderson Whitehead	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	Returned from leave, 12th July, 1901.
1902	Robert Gordon Shewan	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Elected 5th June, Mr. Whitehead on leave.
1902	Robert Gordon Shewan	—do—	Elected 3rd October, on expiry of term.
1903	Henry Edward Pollock, K.C.	Barrister at Law	Elected on 21st August, Mr. Shewan on leave.
1904	Robert Gordon Shewan	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Returned from leave, 12th July, 1904.
1906	Edbert Ansgar Hewett	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	Elected 26th April, Mr. Shewan resigned.
1908	Murray Stewart	Stewart Bros.	Elected 17th March, Mr. Hewett on leave.
1908	Edbert Ansgar Hewett	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	Returned from leave, 15th October, 1908.
1912	Edbert Ansgar Hewett, C.M.G.	—do—	Re-elected 25th April, 1912, on expiry of term.
1912	Murray Stewart	Stewart Bros.	Elected 25th May, 1912, Mr. Hewett on leave.
1912	J. W. C. Bonnar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 10th September, 1912, Mr. Murray Stewart resigned.
1913	Edbert Ansgar Hewett, C.M.G.	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	Returned from leave 19th December, 1912.
1915	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Elected on death of Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., 10th Dec., 1915.
1917	Stanley Hudson Dodwell	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Elected 29th May, Mr. P. H. Holyoak on leave.
1917	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Returned from leave 31st October, 1917.
1918	Percy Hobson Holyoak	—do—	Returned from leave 24th September, 1918.
1919	Edward Victor David Parr	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Elected 13th May, P. H. Holyoak on leave.
1920	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Returned from leave 24th March, 1920.
1921	Archibald Orr Lang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 21st April, 1921, Mr. P. H. Holyoak on leave.
1921	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Returned from leave, 18th June, 1921.
1921	Archibald Orr Lang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 24th November, 1921, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, on leave.
1923 to 1925	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave, 3rd January, 1923.
1926	Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Elected 16th April, 1926, Mr. Holyoak on leave.
1926	Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard	—do—	Elected 14th June, 1926, on death of Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
1927	John Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	Elected 16th May, 1927, on Mr. Bernard's appointment to the Council on the nomination of H.E. the Governor.
1928	John Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	—

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG—Continued

DATE OF ELECTION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	FIRM	HOW ELECTED
1929	Benjamin David Fleming Beith	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Elected 19th April, Mr. J. Owen Hughes on leave.
1929 } 1930 }	John Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	Returned from leave 22nd November, 1929.
1931	Charles Gordon Stewart Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Elected 4th May, 1931, on retirement of Mr. Owen Hughes.
1932	William Henry Bell	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	Elected 29th March, 1923, Mr. C. G. S. Mackie on leave.
1933 } 1934 }	Charles Gordon Stewart Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Returned from leave, 8th February, 1933.
1935	William Henry Bell	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	Elected 5th April, on resignation of Mr. Mackie.
1936	Arthur William Hughes	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	Elected 26th July, on resignation of Mr. Bell.
1937	Marcus Theodore Johnson	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Elected 18th May, on resignation of Mr. Hughes.
1938	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Elected 7th October on resignation of Mr. Johnson.
1939 }	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Mr. Bousfield was elected on 25th May to serve during Mr. Shields' absence from the Colony.
	John Keith Bousfield	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	
1940 to 1944	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave, end of 1939.
1946 }	Ronald Dare Gillespie	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	Died in Stanley Internment Camp, 24th July, 1944.
1947 }	Charles Collingwood Roberts	Butterfield & Swire	Elected 29th April, 1946.
1948	Philip Stanley Cassidy	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected 6th May, on resignation of Mr. Gillespie.
1948	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Elected 12th August, on resignation of Mr. Roberts.
1949 to 1952	Philip Stanley Cassidy	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected 19th April, 1949, Mr. P. S. Cassidy on leave.
1953	Hubert John Collar, C.B.E.	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	Elected 9th May, 1952, on resignation of Mr. P. S. Cassidy.
1953	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Elected 30th March, 1953 on resignation of Mr. H. J. Collar.
1954	John Arthur Blackwood	Butterfield & Swire	Elected on 30th May, 1954 to serve during Mr. Blaker's absence from the Colony.
1954	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave at the beginning of October, 1954.
1955	John Arthur Blackwood	Butterfield & Swire	Elected on 28th May, 1955 to serve during Mr. Blaker's absence from the Colony.
1955	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave, on 29th September, 1955.
1956	John Douglas Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected on 25th June, 1956 to serve during Mr. Blaker's absence from the Colony.
1956 to 1958	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave on 30th September, 1956.
1958 } 1959 }	John Douglas Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected on 17th March, 1958 on resignation of Mr. C. Blaker.

OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From date of formation 1861 to 1959

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.
1861	Alexander Percival	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	W. Walkinshaw ..	Turner & Co.	J. Johnson	
1862	James MacAndrew	—do—	C. W. Murray ..	Birley & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1863	J. J. Mackenzie ..	Dent & Co.	C. F. Still ..	Liyall, Still & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1864	H. B. Gibb ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	H. B. Lemann ..	Gilman & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1865	H. B. Lemann ..	Gilman & Co.	H. B. Gibb ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1866	John Dent ..	Dent & Co.	P. Ryrie ..	Turner & Co.	Edward Norton	
1867	P. Ryrie ..	Turner & Co.	W. Nissen ..	Siemssen & Co.	Edward Norton	
1868	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	G. J. Helland ..	J. Burch & Co.	J. W. Wood	
1869	W. J. Bryans ..	—do—	G. J. Helland ..	—do—	J. W. Wood	
1870	W. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	J. B. Taylor ..	Smith Archer & Co.	A. Noel Blakeman	
1871	P. Ryrie ..	Turner & Co.	A. Zimmern ..	Reiss & Co.	A. Noel Blakeman	
1872	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	L. Kahn ..	—do—	Ed. Baker, Acting	
1873	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	L. Kahn ..	—do—	A. Noel Blakeman	
1874	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	James Grieg ..	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	A. Noel Blakeman	
1875	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	James Grieg ..	—do—	A. Noel Blakeman	
1876	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	W. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	N. B. Dennys	
1877	W. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H. H. Nelson ..	Chartered Mercantile Bank	H. L. Dennys	
1878	W. Keswick ..	—do—	H. L. Dalrymple ..	Birley & Co.	E. George	
1879	W. Keswick ..	—do—	H. H. Nelson ..	Chartered Mercantile Bank	E. George	
1880	W. Keswick ..	—do—	H. H. Nelson ..	—do—	E. George	
1881	W. Keswick ..	—do—	P. Ryrie ..	Turner & Co.	E. George	
1882	F. B. Johnson ..	—do—	H. L. Dalrymple ..	Birley & Co.	E. George	
1883	F. B. Johnson ..	—do—	P. Ryrie ..	Turner & Co.	H. M. Bailly	
1884	W. Keswick ..	—do—	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	H. M. Bailly	
1885	W. Keswick ..	—do—	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	H. M. Bailly	
1886	P. Ryrie ..	Turner & Co.	A. P. MacEwen ..	Holiday Wise & Co.	H. U. Jefferies	
1887	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	A. P. MacEwen ..	—do—	H. U. Jefferies	
1888	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	J. Bell Irving ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	F. Henderson	
1889	P. Ryrie ..	—do—	J. Bell Irving ..	—do—	F. Henderson	
1890	E. Mackintosh ..	Butterfield & Swire	A. P. MacEwen ..	Holiday Wise & Co.	F. Henderson	
1891	E. Mackintosh ..	—do—	J. J. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	F. Henderson	
1892	E. Mackintosh ..	—do—	J. J. Keswick ..	—do—	Adam Lind, Acting	
1893	J. J. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. G. Wood ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	F. Henderson	
1894	J. J. Keswick ..	—do—	E. Mackintosh ..	Butterfield & Swire	F. Henderson	
1895	A. G. Wood ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. McConachie ..	Gilman & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1896	A. McConachie ..	Gilman & Co.	Herbert Smith ..	Butterfield & Swire	R. C. Wilcox	
1897	R. M. Gray ..	Reiss & Co.	Herbert Smith ..	—do—	R. C. Wilcox	
1898	R. M. Gray ..	—do—	Herbert Smith ..	—do—	R. C. Wilcox	
1899	R. M. Gray ..	—do—	A. McConachie ..	Gilman & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1900	R. M. Gray ..	—do—	J. J. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1901	Sir Thomas Jackson	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	C. S. Sharp ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1902	C. S. Sharp ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	E. A. Hewett ..	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	A. R. Lowe	

OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From date of formation 1861 to 1959—Continued

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.
1903	E. A. Hewett ..	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	D. R. Law ..	Butterfield & Swire	A. R. Lowe	
1904	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	D. R. Law ..	—do—	A. R. Lowe	
1905	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	A. G. Wood ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. R. Lowe	
1906	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	A. G. Wood ..	—do—	A. R. Lowe	
1907	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	A. G. Wood ..	—do—	A. R. Lowe	
1908	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	A. G. Wood ..	—do—	E. A. M. Williams	
1909	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	J. R. M. Smith ..	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	E. A. M. Williams	
1910	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	J. R. M. Smith ..	—do—	E. A. M. Williams	
1911	E. A. Hewett ..	—do—	H. Keswick ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. R. Lowe, Acting	
1912	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	—do—	N. J. Stabb ..	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1913	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	—do—	C. H. Ross ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1914	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	—do—	J. W. C. Bonnar ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. R. Lowe, Acting	D. K. Blair
1915	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	—do—	J. W. C. Bonnar ..	—do—	E. A. M. Williams	
1916	D. Landale ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	J. W. C. Bonnar ..	—do—	A. R. Lowe, Acting	D. K. Blair
	G. T. Edkins ..	Butterfield & Swire	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1917	P. H. Holyoak ..	Reiss & Co.	S. H. Dodwell ..	—do—	A. R. Lowe, Acting	D. K. Blair
1918	P. H. Holyoak ..	—do—	S. H. Dodwell ..	—do—	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1919	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E. V. D. Parr ..	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	A. R. Lowe, Acting	D. K. Blair
1920	P. H. Holyoak ..	Reiss & Co.	E. V. D. Parr ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1921	P. H. Holyoak ..	—do—	A. O. Lang ..	Gibb Livingston & Co.	D. K. Blair, Acting	
1922	A. O. Lang ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	D. G. M. Bernard ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1923	D. G. M. Bernard ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	(E. V. D. Parr ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	D. K. Blair	M. F. Key
			(A. O. Lang ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
1924	J. Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	G. M. Young ..	Butterfield & Swire	M. F. Key, Acting	
1925	P. H. Holyoak ..	Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.	A. O. Lang ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	
1926	D. G. M. Bernard ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	A. O. Lang ..	—do—	M. F. Key	
1927	D. G. M. Bernard ..	—do—	T. G. Weall ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	
1928	T. G. Weall ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	C. G. S. Mackie ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1929	B. D. F. Beith ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	W. H. Bell ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1930	G. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	Butterfield & Swire	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1931	W. H. Bell ..	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	Butterfield & Swire	E. R. Price, Acting	E. R. Price
	J. A. Plummer	Bradley & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	—do—	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1932	T. H. R. Shaw, (Acting from December 13)	Butterfield & Swire	—	—	M. F. Key	
1933	C. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	Butterfield & Swire.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price

OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
From date of formation 1861 to 1959—Continued

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.
1934	C. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	W. H. Bell ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	E. R. Price, Acting	E. R. Price
1935	W. H. Bell ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1936	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	A. W. Hughes ..	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1937	M. T. Johnson ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	A. L. Shields ..	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	M. F. Key, Acting	E. R. Price
1938	A. L. Shields ..	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	T. E. Pearce ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price
1939	T. E. Pearce ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. K. Bousfield ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price
1940	J. K. Bousfield ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price
1941 to 1942	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	G. Miskin ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	—
1943	War in the Pacific		G. Miskin	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. Sullivan
1944	R. D. Gillespie ..	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. B. Arnott
1945	R. D. Gillespie ..	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	Mrs. E. S. Bruce
1946	{ C. C. Roberts .. P. S. Cassidy .. C. C. Roberts ..	Butterfield & Swire John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd. Butterfield & Swire	N. O. C. Marsh .. C. Blaker, M.C. P. S. Cassidy ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. } Gilman & Co., Ltd. John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Mrs. E. S. Bruce, Acting J. B. Kite	Mrs. E. S. Bruce
1947	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. E. Aiers
1948	H. J. Collar, C.B.E.	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. J. Faers
1949	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. A. Blackwood ..	Butterfield & Swire.	J. B. Kite	H. J. Faers
1950	J. A. Blackwood ..	Butterfield & Swire	R. Gordon ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. J. Faers
1951	J. A. Blackwood ..	Butterfield & Swire	L. B. Stone ..	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach
1952	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach
1953	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	L. B. Stone ..	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach
1954	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	B. T. Flanagan	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach
1955	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach
1956					J. B. Kite	M. J. Hall
1957						
1958						
1959						

HONG KONG HOLIDAY LIST FOR 1960

GENERAL HOLIDAYS

Every Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...
The first week-day in January	...	...	...	...	Friday, 1st January.	
Chinese New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	Thursday, 28th January.	
The day following Chinese New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	Friday, 29th January.	
Good Friday	...	...	...	...	Friday, 15th April.	
The day following Good Friday	...	...	...	...	Saturday, 16th April.	
The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen	...	...	...	...	Thursday, 21st April.	
Whit Saturday (in substitution for Easter Monday)	...	...	...	...	Saturday, 4th June.	
Whit Monday	...	...	...	...	Monday, 6th June.	
The first week-day in July	...	...	...	...	Friday, 1st July.	
The first Monday in August	...	...	...	...	Monday, 1st August.	
The 30th day of August	...	...	...	...	Tuesday, 30th August.	
Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival Day	...	...	...	...	Wednesday, 5th October.	
The third Monday in October	...	...	...	...	Monday, 17th October.	
The day following Remembrance Sunday	...	...	...	...	Monday, 14th November.	
The day following Christmas Day	...	...	...	...	Monday, 26th December.	
The Tuesday following Christmas Day	Tuesday, 27th December.	

SCHOOL HOLIDAY

Empire Day	Tuesday, 24th May.
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TRADE DIRECTORIES

ARABIA

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AUSTRALIA

- Australia's Continuing Development.
- Cooks Business Directory of Australia & New Zealand—1949/1950.
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- The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia—1957.
- Lloyd's Australian & New Zealand Trade Register—1956/1957.
- Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses of Australia and New Zealand—1958.
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AUSTRIA

- Austria Facts & Figures—1956.
- Export Compas—Directory of Austrian Exporters—1955/1956.
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BARBADOS

- Telephone Directory—1956.

BELGIUM

- The Belgian Congo Today—1955.
- Belgian Export Directory, (Vols. I & II)—1957/1958.
- Index of Belgian Products.
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BURMA

- Burma Business Directory—1956.
- Burma Trade Directory—1954.

CANADA

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- Canada—The Customs Tariff & Amendments—1950.
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CYPRUS

- Cyprus Commercial Directory—1954/1955.

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DENMARK

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EIRE

- Irish Exporters' Association, Annual Directory—1959.

FRANCE

- Annuaire des Etats—Associés, 1953.
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- L'Industrie Française de l'Electronique.
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GENERAL

- Asia Commercial Directory—1956/1957.
- Bentley's Second Phrase Code.
- Far East Trade Development—1956/1957.
- International Telephone Directory (Vols. I-II) 1959.
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- Seattle World Trade Directory—1954.
- Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory of the World—1956/1957.

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- Germany's Comeback—1945/1954.
- Meier's Adressbuch der Exporteure und Importeure—1959/1960.
- Meyer's German Export Catalogue—1955.
- Rademacher's Firmenregister für Industrie und Exporthandel (Vols. I-III).
- Regenhardt—1953.
- Seibt Export Directory of German Industries, 14th Edition 1957.

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HONG KONG & MACAO

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Hong Kong Builders' & Engineers' Classified Directory—1957.
The Hong Kong Dollar Directory—1959.
The Hong Kong Entrepôt Trade Yearbook—1959.
The Hong Kong Exporter and Far Eastern Importer—1958/1959.
The Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Union—1957.
The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce Classified Directory of Members—1959/1960.
Hong Kong Industrial Chemical Merchants Association—1959.
Hong Kong Industry Business Directory—1956.
Hong Kong Industry & Trade Index—1959.
Hong Kong Pharmaceutical & Chemical Directory—1956/1957.
Hong Kong Plastic Manufacturers Association—1959.
Hong Kong Shipping, Engineering and Aviation Guide—1958/1959.
Hong Kong Textile Annual—1958.
O. K. Business Directory—1959.
Weavers' Annual—1957.

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A—I.M.O. Indian Export Guide—1955.
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INDONESIA

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Indonesia International Trade & Business Guide—1955/1957.
Trade Directory of Indonesia & Supplement.

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Trade Directory of the Baghdad Chamber of Commerce—1958.

ISRAEL

Israel Import/Export Classified List—1956.
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ITALY

Catalogo Esportatori e Importatori Della Provincia Di Bologna.
Catalogo Importatori e Esportatori Della Provincia Di Torino.
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Hyogo Trade Guide—1957.
The Industrial Japan—1959.
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Japan Bicycle Guide—1959.
Japan Directory—1955.
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Japan Trade Guide—1959.
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Japan's Tools, Instruments & Abrasive Products—1959.
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Kure Directory—1956.
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Osaka Catalogue of Sundries, Chemicals and Ceramics—1959/1960.

Osaka Trade Marks Guide—1955.
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 Schofield Commercial 3-Letter Code.
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MALAYA

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Industries of Norway.
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PAKISTAN

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 1958.
 British Industries Oil.
 British & International Buyers & Sellers Guide—1957/1958.
 The 'CM' Year Book & Buyers Guide.
 The Directory of British Exporters—1959/1960.
 Directory of British Footwear Exporters—1956.
 FBI Register of British Manufacturers—1959.
 Hydraulic Machinery & Equipment Buyers' Guide.

Lloyds British Dominions Directory—1959/1960.
 The London Directory and International Register—1958.
 Marconi's International Register—1956.
 Sell's British Exporters' Register & National Directory—1959.
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 Exporters Encyclopaedia—1956.
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 Los Angeles County Directory of Exporters—1958.
 Tobacco Directory of the World—1958.

VENEZUELA

Directorio de Importadores y Exportadores de Venezuela—1956.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Export and Import Directory—1957.
 Yugoslav Foreign Trade Almanac—1958.

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1959

With the date of Election to Membership

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

Golding, F. W. 1953
 Cotton Controller, 306 Loke Yew Building,
 50-52 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

FIRMS

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1940 General Import/Export, 20 Stanley Street, Hong Kong.	Anderson, Robert & Co. 1947 General Import/Export, 944-945, Alexan- dra House, 9th floor, Hong Kong.
Agencia Commercial 'Progreso', Ltd. 1947 General Import/Export, 443 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.	Annett, M. A., Ltd. 1946 General Import/Export, 912-921, 9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 586, Hong Kong.
Air-India International 1957 Scheduled Airline, Fu House, 7 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.	Anson Company 1955 General Import/Export, 2nd floor, Pedder Building, P.O. Box 453, Hong Kong.
Alexander Young (London), Ltd. 1951 General Import/Export, 311-313 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 2303, Hong Kong.	Antibiotics, Limited 1958 Antibiotics Subdividing, 20, Tin Wan Street, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.
Alexandra, James & Co., Ltd. 1948 General Import/Export, Rooms 512-513, 9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 735, Hong Kong.	Arnhold & Co., Ltd. 1952 Engineers and Contractors, Holland House, P.O. Box 90, Hong Kong.
Aluminium Manufacturers Company of Hong Kong Limited, The 1957 Manufacturers and Exporters, Room 28 St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.	Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd. 1936 General Import/Export, Telephone House, Hong Kong.
Alves, J. M., & Co., Ltd. 1910 General Import/Export, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.	Artistic Embroidery Company 1959 Manufacturers and Exporters, 58, Nam Kok Road, Kowloon.
American Express Co., Inc. 1929 Bankers and Forwarding Agents, Union Building, Hong Kong.	Asia Agencies 1947 General Import/Export, Rutton Building, 11 Duddell Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
American International Underwriters, Ltd. 1949 General Insurance, 14 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.	Asia Camphor Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1951 Manufacturers of Camphor Products, Room 525 Man Yee Building, 60-68 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: 610 Nga Chin Wai Chuen, Kowloon.
American President Lines, Ltd. 1918 St. George's Building, Hong Kong.	Asia Industrial Development Co., Ltd. 1959 General Import/Export, Commission Agents and Manufacturers, 101, Jardine House, Hong Kong.
Amoy Canning Corporation (H.K.), Ltd., The 1952 51 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong. Factory: 53 Ngau Chi Wan, Kowloon.	Asia Metal Trading Co. 1958 Metal dealers and traders, 208 Holland House, Hong Kong.
Anderson & Ashe 1929 Marine Surveyors, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.	Assanmal, G., & Co. 1950 General Import/Export, 3 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.

Associated Produce Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 502 Commercial House, P.O. Box 389, Hong Kong.

Associated Trading & Development Co. (H.K.) 1952
General Import/Export, Room 302, Union Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Assudamal & Sons 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 3, Hollywood Road, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Astra Hongkong Trading Corporation 1959
General Import/Export and Buying Agents, 20, Stanley Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Australian Leathers (H.K.), Ltd. 1957
General Import/Export, 101-2 Prince's Building, 1st floor, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. 1950
Engineers and Contractors, 10th floor, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Backhouse, James H., Ltd. 1926
General Import/Export, Marina House, P.O. Box 611, Hong Kong.

Bai Foong & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 417 China Building, Hong Kong.

Bank of East Asia, Ltd. 1920
Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Bank Line (China), Ltd. 1910
Shipowners, 1125-1130 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 110, Hong Kong.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) Soc. Anonyme 1946
Edinburgh House, Ground floor, Hong Kong.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine 1895
French Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Barma, H. T., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 27 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 768, Hong Kong.

Barretto Shipping (H.K.), Ltd. 1957
Shipbrokers, Shipping Agents and Shipowners, Rooms 1202/4, Wing On Life Building, 22 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Bayer China Co., Ltd. 1959
Import of Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Chemical Fibres, Room 630, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Ben Line Steamers Limited, The 1959
Shipowners and Ship Agents, Chartered Bank Building, 2nd floor, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Bennett, A., & Co. 1948
General Import/Export, 4 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 944, Hong Kong.

Beraha, M., & Company, Ltd. 1939
General Import/Export, Room 303 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 778, Hong Kong.

Bernard, K. Y. P., & Co., Ltd. 1958
General Import/Export, 505 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Mongkok, Kowloon.

Bhojsons & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1954
General Import/Export, Room 207, Central House, 1st floor, 4, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Blair & Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 212 Windsor House, P.O. Box 327, Hong Kong.

Blue Taxicabs, Ltd. 1948
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Bockhing Trading Corporation, Ltd. 1953
General Import/Export, 319 Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Borneo Sumatra Trading Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1953
General Import/Export, 501-503 Man Yee Building, 5th floor, P.O. Box 758, Hong Kong.

Botelho, A. G., & Co., 1940
General Import/Export, Union Building, Hong Kong.

Bourne, V. G., & Co., Ltd. 1959
Manufacturers' Agents, Import/Export Merchant, 318, Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 73, Hong Kong.

Brighten Trading Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Wang Hing Building, Hong Kong.

Brightening Imitation Jewellery Fty. 1959
Manufacturers of Imitation Jewellery, 82, Wing Lok Street, 1st floor; Factory: 230, Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

Brilliance Trading Co., The 1955
General Import/Export, 40 Fuk Wing Street, Grd. floor, Shum Shui Po, P.O. Box 8106, Kowloon.

British American Tobacco Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1903
Distributors, 256 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong.

British General Electric Co., Ltd. 1915
Agents and Distributors, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

British Overseas Airways Corporation 1947
Passengers and Freight, 120 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

British Oxygen (Hong Kong), Ltd. 1955
Manufacturers, 41A Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon.

Brutton & Co. 1915
Solicitors, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Bunge & Co., Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, Suite 907-908, 8/8A Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 648, Hong Kong.

Bunnan Tong & Co. 1928
General Import/Export, Marina House, Hong Kong.

Burkill, A. R., & Sons (H.K.), Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, 101, Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Burkill Trading Co., Ltd. 1956
General Merchants, Import/Export, Rooms 101-2, Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 603, Hong Kong.

Burwill Metals, Ltd. 1951
Import/Export of Iron and steel materials, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, oil seeds, etc. 32 Printing House, Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Butterfield & Swire 1903
General Import/Export, Shipowners and Insurance Agents, 1 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd. 1947
5th floor, Mercury House, 3 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 1895
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Caltex (Asia), Ltd. 1947
Petroleum Products, 404-405 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd. 1917
Union Building, Hong Kong.

Canton Bros. Rubber Co. (1935), Ltd. 1938
c/o Davie, Boag & Co., Ltd.

Carmichael & Clarke 1915
Consulting Engineers and Naval Architects, Union Building, Hong Kong.

Casey Company, Ltd. 1955
General Import/Export, 801 Tak Shing House, 20 Des Voeux Road C., Hong Kong.

Cathay Export Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, 501-505, Windsor House, P.O. Box 977, Hong Kong.

Cathay Ltd. 1947
Advertisers, Printers and Publishers, 309 Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd. 1947
Passengers and Freight, Butterfield & Swire Building, 1 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Cathay Textile Corporation 1957
Exporters and Cotton Weavers, Room 24, French Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.

Cathay Traders (H.K.), Ltd. 1952
General Import/Export, 28 Gilman Bazaar, Hong Kong.

Caudron, K., & Co. 1946
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, P.O. Box 521, Hong Kong.

Central Textiles (Hong Kong), Ltd. 1958
Cotton Spinners, Weavers and Exporters, 1018 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Central Trading Co., Ltd. 1934
General Import/Export, 318, Marina House, Hong Kong.

Chainrai Sons 1955
General Import/Export, 11 Cameron Road, P.O. Box 5053, Kowloon.

Champagne Engineering Corp., Ltd. 1959
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 20 Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Chandiram & Sons 1959
General Import/Export and Indentors, 37 Pottinger Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Chang, H. C., & Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 708 Marina House, Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 867, Hong Kong.

Chanrai, J. T. (Hongkong), Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 73, Wyndham Street, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.

Charles Morgan Lendrum, Limited 1947
Importers of Stationery, Paper, etc. 307-309 Marina House, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Chartered Bank, The 1861
4 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Che San & Co. 1955
Import/Export, 58 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Printing Works: 30 Lee Yuen Street West, Hong Kong.

Chellaram, D. 1936
General Import/Export, 41 Pottinger Street, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.

Cheong-Leen, H., & Co., 1946
General Import/Export, 310-311 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Cheong Mao Hong 1955
General Import/Export, 39 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.

Cheong Tai Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 107, Kwok Man House, 8A, Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 906, Hong Kong.

Cheung Fat & Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 126 Wing Lok Street West, Hong Kong.

Cheung Kam Kee Trading Co. 1952
General Import/Export, 10 Wing Kut Street, P.O. Box 2305, Hong Kong.

Cheung, T., & Company 1955
General Import/Export and Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 613, 9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 2475, Hong Kong.

Cheung Tai Hong, Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 187 Wing Lok Street West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Chiap Hua Flashlights Limited 1958
Manufacturers, K.M.L. 85 Kwei Chow Street, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Chik Fung Co. 1946
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, P.O. Box 274, Hong Kong.

China Agencies & Sales Co. 1948
General Import/Export, Henry House, P.O. Box 170 and 673, Hong Kong.

China Dyeing Works, Ltd. 1952
Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers of Grey Cotton, 8A Des Voeux Road Central, Top floor, Hong Kong. Mill: Tsun Wan, Kowloon.

China Egg Produce Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1951
General Import/Export, 25 Chun Tin Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon.

China Embroidery Company 1956
General Import/Export, Manufacturers and Wholesalers, 6 On Hing Terrace, Hong Kong.

China Emporium, Ltd. 1949
Universal Providers, 62-68 Queen's Road
Central, P.O. Box 130, Hong Kong.

China Engineers, Ltd., The 1940
General Importers and Engineers, 325
Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

China Handicraft Co. 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 11 Mody
Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 1915
Public Utility, Argyle Street, Kowloon.

China New Guinea Mercantile Co., Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 507-8
Marina House, 5th floor, Hong Kong.

China Plastics Company 1958
Suppliers of Plastic equipment, moulds,
raw materials and products, 117 How Ming
Street, Kun Tong, P.O. Box 5369,
Kowloon.

China Provident Co., Ltd. 1915
Godown Proprietors, 171-178 Connaught
Road West, P.O. Box 354, Hong Kong.

China Resources Co. 1952
General Importers/Exporters, Bank of
China Building, Hong Kong.

China Trading Corporation, The 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 220-221
Alexandra House, P.O. Box 716, Hong
Kong

China Underwriters, Ltd. 1927
General Insurance, Gloucester Building,
3rd floor, P.O. Box 245, Hong Kong.

Chinese Produce Shippers 1951
Exporters of China Produce, Central
House, P.O. Box 616, Hong Kong.

Chinese SKF Co., Ltd. 1952
Importation and Distribution from Swe-
den, P.O. Box 1583, Hong Kong.

Ching Cheung Co., Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Marina
House, P.O. Box 960, Hong Kong.

Chingman Company 1948
General Import/Export, 2A Pottinger
Street, Import/Export Dept: Room 402,
Chartered Bank Building, 4th Floor, 4 Des
Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

Chisia Trading Company 1954
General Import/Export, 330 King's Road,
10th floor, Hong Kong.

Chiu Kwong Flashlight Bulbs Fty. 1958
Manufacturers, 21-27 Sheung Heung Road,
2nd floor, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.

Chotirmall, K. A. J., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1936
General Import/Export, 35, Wyndham
Street, P.O. Box 317, Hong Kong.

Choy Brothers & Co., Ltd. 1955
General Import/Export, Room 603 Loke
Yew Building, 50 Queen's Road Central,
P.O. Box 422, Hong Kong.

Choy Lee Lung Metal Factory 1955
Manufacturers, 445, Hennessy Road,
Hong Kong.

Chuen Sun Knitting Factory, Ltd. 1952
Manufacturers of Cotton Singlets, Vests
and Sport Shirts, 249 Des Voeux Road
Central, Hong Kong.

Chui Tak Loong & Co. 1946
General Import-Export, Room 701, Des
Voeux House, 103-109 Des Voeux Road
West, P.O. Box 1383, Hong Kong.

Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 1903
8 Queen's Road West, Hong Kong.

Chung Ah Company 1958
General Exporters and Manufacturers'
Representatives, 101 Portland Street,
Kowloon.

Chung Kong Co. 1951
Manufacturers and Exporters, 228-230
Fuk Wing Street, Kowloon. Factory:
N.K.I.L. 435 Fuk Wing Street, Cheung
Sha Wan, Kowloon.

Chung Nam Flashlight Factory 1946
165 King's Road, Hong Kong.

Chung Nam Weaving Factory, Ltd. 1948
Room 102 Loke Yew Building, Queen's
Road Central, Hong Kong.
Factory: 2 Mok Cheong Street, Tam
Kung Road, Kowloon.

Chung Shing Shun, Ltd. 1949
General Import/Export, 156 Queen's Road
West, Hong Kong.

Ciba (China), Ltd. 1946
Chemical and Dye Importers, French
Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Comfort Clothing Factory, The 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 500-2, Fuk
Wing Street, Kowloon. Factory: 565 Fuk
Wah Street, Kowloon.

Commerce & Industry Suppliers 1954
General Import/Export, 708 China Build-
ing, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Condor & Company 1959
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Represen-
tatives & Shipping Agents, Room 311, Li
Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.

Confederation Mercantile Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 25 Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong.

Conley Trading Co., Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, Kwok Man
House, 1st floor, P.O. Box 769, Hong
Kong.

Connell, H., & Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, Central House,
Hong Kong.

Connell Bros. Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1910
General Import/Export, Holland House,
Hong Kong.

Continental Rubber Manufactory 1940
Winslow Street, Hungghom, Kowloon.

**Cook, Thos., & Son (Continental &
Overseas), Ltd.** 1911
Foreign Exchange Dealers, Passenger and
Forwarding Agents, Queen's Building,
Hong Kong.

Cordial Co., Ltd., The 1953
General Import/Export, Wholesale and
Retail, 35 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Cowan & Co. 1953
General Import/Export, 39 Beech Street,
Kowloon.

Cowie, John, & Co., Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 403 Edinburgh
House, Hong Kong.

Craig's Limited 1955
General Import/Export, 123-4 Alexandra
House, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1010, Hong
Kong.

Dah Chong Hong, Ltd. 1957
Import/Export, General Merchants and
Warehouse Keepers, 161-167 Queen's
Road Central, Hong Kong.

Dah Chung Industrial Co., Ltd. 1948
Factory: S.I.L. 503 R.P., Main Street,
Shauiwan West, Hong Kong.

Dah Way Company 1958
General Import/Export, 1108-9, Tak
Sing House, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central,
P.O. Box 2199, Hong Kong.

**Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.,
The** 1916
Distributors, Butchers, Poultrymen, Milk
Suppliers and Importers, Windsor House,
Hong Kong.

Dalamal & Sons 1949
General Import/Export, 45 Pottinger
Street, Hong Kong.

Danby & Hance, Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 404 Edinburgh
House, Hong Kong.

Daryanani Textiles & Agencies 1952
General Import/Export, 78 Queen's Road
Central, P.O. Box 237, Hong Kong.

Davie, Boag & Co., Ltd. 1923
General Import/Export, Jardine House,
12th floor, Hong Kong.

Dayaram & Sons 1947
General Import/Export, 55 Wyndham
Street, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 2169, Hong
Kong.

Deacon & Co., Ltd. 1939
General Import/Export, Shipping and
Insurance Agents, Hongkong Bank Build-
ing, Hong Kong.

Deacons 1904
Solicitors and Notaries, Prince's Building,
Hong Kong.

Debs Bros. & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Wang
Hing Building, Hong Kong.

Dennis & Co., Ltd. 1936
General Import/Export, Holland House,
Hong Kong.

Desco de Schulthess & Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 912-921, 9 Ice
House Street, P.O. Box 586, Hong Kong.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank 1959
St. George's Building, 1st floor, Chater
Road, Hong Kong.

Dhabher & Son 1940
General Import/Export, Room 543 Alex-
andra House, 5th floor, P.O. Box 496,
Hong Kong.

Dhanamall Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1952
General Import/Export, 23 Hollywood
Road, P.O. Box 1940, Hong Kong.

Dialdas, B., & Co. 1951
General Import/Export, 1A Hollywood
Road, P.O. Box 2533, Hong Kong.

Dialdas, M., & Sons 1946
General Import/Export, Room 402, Hing
Fat House, P.O. Box 81, Hong Kong.

Diamond Company 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers'
Representatives and Commission Agents,
308, The Chartered Bank Building, P.O.
Box 2513, Hong Kong.

Diaward Trading Co. 1948
General Import/Export, 6 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong.

Dietz, R. E., Company, Limited 1957
Manufacturers & Exporters, P.O. Box 220,
Hong Kong.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd. 1903
General Import/Export, Shipping and
Insurance Agents, 3rd floor, Hongkong
Bank Building, Hong Kong. Equipment,
etc. 7A Alexandra House, P.O. Box 36,
Hong Kong.

Dodwell Motors, Ltd. 1946
Importers of Motor Vehicles and Acces-
sories, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 1861
Shipowners, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.

Dransfield, A., & Co. 1948
General Import/Export, 725-730 Alexan-
dra House, P.O. Box 724, Hong Kong.

Dreyer & Co., Ltd. 1949
General Import/Export, Alexandra House,
Hong Kong.

Dunbar, L., & Co. (1950), Ltd. 1915
General Import/Export, Flour, Rice and
Timber Merchants, 418, Union Building,
Hong Kong.

Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd. 1932
Rubber Importers and Distributors,
Marina House, Hong Kong.

Duro Paint Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1949
Manufacturers of Paints, Enamels, Lac-
quers and Varnish, 1 Connaught Road
Central, Hong Kong.

Eagle & Globe Steel Co., Ltd., The 1941
Agents and Distributors, 302 Gloucester
Building, Hong Kong.

East Asia Co. 1951
General Import/Export, 3 Tai Ping
Building, 16 Queen's Road Central, P.O.
Box 1148, Hong Kong.

East Asia Co. (H.K.), Ltd., The 1958
General Import/Export, Room 323 Man
Yee Building, Hong Kong.

East Asia Exporters 1958
Exporters, 124 Nathan Road, P.O. Box
5670, Kowloon.

East Asiatic Co., Ltd., The 1935
General Import/Export, Shippers, 201
Queen's Building, P.O. Box 835, Hong
Kong.

East Sun Textile Company, Limited .. 1958
General Import/Export, Spinners and Weavers, 900-901 Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Eastern Cotton Mills, Limited .. 1958
Spinners, Room 805 Fu House, 8th floor, 7 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Eastern Trading Co., Ltd. .. 1937
General Import/Export, 114-115 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 788, Hong Kong.

Eastern Zone Industrial Co., Ltd. .. 1953
General Import/Export, Correspondence: 209 Central Building, Hong Kong. Design and Export Department: 47 Gloucester Road, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Edgar, Durutti, Ltd. .. 1957
General Import/Export, 1101-3, Tak Shing House, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Edwards, Limited .. 1959
General Import/Export, 1103, The Chartered Bank Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Ek Guan Hong .. 1953
General Import/Export, 229 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 2657, Hong Kong.

Ekman Foreign Agencies (China), Ltd., The .. 1949
Paper Import, 9 Ice House Street, 7th floor, Hong Kong.

Elias & Co., Ltd. .. 1958
General Import/Export, 208 Holland House, Hong Kong.

Ernest Trading Corporation .. 1950
General Import/Export, Room 250-250A, Alexandra House, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 1278, Hong Kong.

Eros Manufactory (H.K.), Ltd. .. 1959
Manufacturers of Garments, 660 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.

Esmail, H. M. H., & Sons .. 1941
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Everett Steamship Corporation .. 1946
Shipowners, Agents and Brokers, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

Everlast Manufacturing Co., The .. 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, Bedford Road, K.I.L. 6474 of S.A., Tai Kok Choi, Kowloon.

Excellent Embroidery Factory .. 1958
Manufacturers, 97 Fuk Lo Tsun Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Exquisite Silks & Silkwear Export Co. .. 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 289 Des Voeux Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Fabian & Co. .. 1953
Exporters and Distributors of Rubber Footwear, Room 301, 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Fairmount Company, Ltd. .. 1955
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 601 Tak Shing House, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, P.O. Box 1630, Hong Kong.

Falconer, George, & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. .. 1949
Manufacturing Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silvermiths, Alexandra House, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.

Family Sarikat & Co. .. 1956
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 333 Wang Hing Building, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Far East Associated Traders, Ltd., The .. 1954
General Import/Export and Insurance Agents, 604 Holland House, P.O. Box 2125, Hong Kong.

Far East Commercial Co., Ltd., The .. 1956
General Import/Export, 13 Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Far East Commodities Corporation, Ltd. .. 1949
General Import/Export, 33 St. George's Building, Hong Kong.

Far East Enamel Factory .. 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 64 Sham Chun Street, Kowloon.

Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Company .. 1959
Manufacturers of Commercial Gases, To Kwa Wan Road, Kowloon.

Far East Purchasing Office, Ltd. .. 1959
General Import/Export, Peninsula Apartment, 16 Mody Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Fat Yuen Hong .. 1959
General Import/Export, 23, Tung Loi Street, Hong Kong.

Fehaco, Ltd. .. 1951
General Import/Export, 401-405 Marina House, P.O. Box 2458, Hong Kong.

Feld, F., & Co., Ltd. .. 1932
Merchants, Room 1131, Man Yee Building Hong Kong.

Fidelity Mercantile Company .. 1956
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, Room 328-329 Prince's Building, P.O. Box 890, Hong Kong.

Fing Lee Co. .. 1947
General Import/Export, 6 Pedder Building, Hong Kong.

Fire Insurance Association of Hong Kong .. 1915
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Hong Kong.

Fleet Corporation .. 1959
Import/Export, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives, 606, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Building, Mongkok, Kowloon.

Fong Brothers Company .. 1956
Manufacturers of Rattanware, Import/Export, 128 Ngai Tsin Wai Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Fonson & Co. .. 1947
General Import/Export, St. George's Building, 3rd floor, Chater Rd., Hong Kong.

Foo Hang Jewellery .. 1947
General Import/Export, Hing Wai Building, 10th floor, P.O. Box 2096, Hong Kong.

Fookkoon .. 1952
Exporters and Manufacturers, 505-506, 4th floor, 4 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: 296A-298 Hennessy Road Hong Kong.

Fook Wah Company .. 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives and Manufacturers, Room 493, The Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Francois d'Hardivilliers .. 1946
Agents for Metals, General Importers, 26 French Bank Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Friesland Trading Co., Ltd. .. 1939
General Import/Export, Holland House, Hong Kong.

Fung Chau Chip .. 1956
General Import/Export, 127 Leighton Road, P.O. Box 428, Hong Kong.

Fung Keong Rubber Mfy., Ltd. .. 1938
Wholesale Dept. 243 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Head Office and Works: 407 Shauiwan Road, Hong Kong.

G. & B. Industries .. 1959
General Import/Export, & Confirmer, 26 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Gabbott, F. R. & Co., Ltd. .. 1947
General Export, 819 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 232, Hong Kong.

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd. .. 1947
Wine, Spirit and Cigar Merchants, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

Garden Co., Ltd., The .. 1955
General Import/Export, Bakers and Confectioners, N.K.I.L. 3745 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.

Gee Chang Co., Ltd. .. 1948
General Import/Export, 33, Bonham Strand East, P.O. Box 393, Hong Kong.

Geekay Export & Import Co. .. 1950
Exporters, 1A Hollywood Road, P.O. Box 2660, Hong Kong.

General Commercial Corporation, Ltd. .. 1949
General Import/Export, 204-205, Queen's Building, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

General Garment Manufactory (H.K.), Ltd. .. 1958
Manufacturers, Room 902, The Chartered Bank Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong. Factory: LX. 4099, Sung Wong Toi Road, Kowloon.

German China Traders, The .. 1956
General Import/Export, Room 121 China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Getz Bros. & Co. .. 1941
General Import/Export, 415-419, Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd. .. 1861
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.

Gidumal & Watumull, O. K., Ltd. .. 1957
General Import/Export, Commission Agents, 57-59 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 2268, Hong Kong.

Gill, F. B., M.I.N.A., M.I., M.A.R.E. .. 1952
Marine Surveyor and Consulting Engineer, Room 302-303 Fung House, Hong Kong.

Gilman & Co., Ltd. .. 1861
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, 911 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Gilmore & Co. .. 1954
General Import/Export, 404 Hing Wai Building, P.O. Box 1135, Hong Kong.

Glen Trading Co. .. 1953
General Import/Export, 76 Jardine House, Hong Kong.

Globe Trading Co., Ltd. .. 1941
General Import/Export, Rooms 204/5 Man Yee Building, 60-70 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 755, Hong Kong.

Goddard & Co., Ltd. .. 1951
General Import/Export, Room 103 Victory House, P.O. Box 3000, Hong Kong.

Gomes, Luiz B., & Co., Ltd. .. 1954
General Import/Export, (Engineers and Contractors), 602 Fu House, 6th floor, 7 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Goodwill Import-Export Co. .. 1950
General Import/Export, Room 1005, Commercial House, P.O. Box 882, Hong Kong.

Gopaldas, F., & Co. .. 1959
General Import/Export, 9, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. (F.E.), Ltd. .. 1950
General Import/Export, 316 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 87, Hong Kong.

Great China Match Co., Ltd. .. 1949
Match Manufacturers, 10 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Great China Trading Co. .. 1948
General Import/Export, 841 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. .. 1900
Telephone House, Hong Kong.

Greenwood Company .. 1958
General Import/Export, 22 Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Gregory, T. M., & Co. .. 1918
General Import/Export, Queen's Building Hong Kong.

Guaranty Co. .. 1959
General Import/Export, Room 502 Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, 24 Connaught Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Gulab, A. D. .. 1947
General Import/Export, 43 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 2249, Hong Kong.

Gutwirth & Sons (M), Ltd. .. 1953
General Import/Export, 601 Bank of China Building, Hong Kong.

Haking, W., & Co., Ltd. .. 1948
General Import/Export, 494 King's Road, Hong Kong.

Hale, Hamilton (Hongkong), Ltd. .. 1956
General Merchants, Import/Export, 516 Marina House, Hong Kong.

Hang Cheung Shing .. 1949
Manufacturers of Rattan Products, 43 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Hang Seng Bank, Ltd. 1957
General Bankers, 161-167 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Hang Tai & Fungs Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 20 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 629, Hong Kong.

Hardy Development Co. (H.K.), Ltd. . . 1951
General Import/Export, 325 Gloucester Building, P.O. Box 980, Hong Kong.

Harilela's Emporium 1953
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and Retailers, Kowloon Hotel Building, 1-2 Middle Road, P.O. Box 1715, Kowloon.

Harms & Marcus 1958
General Import/Export, 806-7 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Harriman Realty Co., Ltd. 1948
Real Estate Agents, Architects, Surveyors and Property Managers, 714-718, Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Harvey, Main & Company, Ltd. 1955
Engineers, Technical and Scientific Equipment, Import Merchants, 310-311 Gloucester Building, P.O. Box 268, Hong Kong.

Heera Trading Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 2-4 Lee Yuen Street West, Hong Kong.

Hemandas & Co. 1952
General Import/Export, 47 Pottinger Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Henningsen & Co., Ltd. 1951
General Import/Export, 144 Jardine House, Pedder Street, P.O. Box 325, Hong Kong.

Henry Metals Company 1957
General Import/Export and Manufacturers' Representatives, Rooms 311A-313 China Building, 3rd floor, P.O. Box 1927, Hong Kong.

Herald International, Ltd. 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 801 Wing On Life Building, Hong Kong.

Herring, G., (H.K.), Limited 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, Beutron House, Island Road, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.

Hind Corporation 1954
General Import/Export, 13 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.

Hindustan Trading Company, Ltd. . . 1956
General Import/Export, 27 Hollywood Road, P.O. Box 2394, Hong Kong.

Hing Kee Hong & Co. 1953
General Import/Export, 180 Wellington Street, Hong Kong.

Hing Lee & Co. 1954
General Import/Export, 20 Hing Lung Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 870, Hong Kong.

Hing Wah Battery Factory 1956
Manufacturers, 82-84, To Kwa Wan Road, Kowloon.

Hinson Co., Ltd. 1954
General Import/Export, Rooms 104-6, 14-16 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Hip Hing Hong Co., Ltd. 1954
General Import/Export, 34 Ko Shing Street, P.O. Box 955, Hong Kong.

Hip Shing & Co. 1950
Garment Manufacturers, 705, Tak Shing House, 7th floor, P.O. Box 5559, Hong Kong.
Factory: 339-341, Portland Street, Mongkok, Kowloon.

Hip Shing Hong 1951
General Import/Export, 511-512 Union Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Hip Shing Industrial Factory 1957
Manufacturers, 65-67 King Yip Street, Kun Tong, Kowloon.

Hip Shing Timber Company 1957
Saw Millers, Import/Export, Builders and Manufacturers, LZ 1299, Fuk Wah Street, Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.

Hip Yick Company, Limited 1956
Manufacturers, General Import/Export, Rooms 806-807 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 1812, Hong Kong.

Hiranand, M. 1956
General Import/Export, 28, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 2846, Hong Kong.

Holland China Trading Co., Ltd. . . . 1899
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd. 1956
Overhaul, Repair and Maintenance of Aircraft, Kai Tak Airport, Kowloon.

Hong Kong Canton Export Co., Ltd. . . 1933
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Chiap Hua Manufactory Co. (1947), Ltd. 1950
Government Contractors and Exporters, Steel and Hardware Manufacturers, Tai Ping Building, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & China Gas Co., Ltd. . . . 1896
Public Utility, Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 85, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Development Corporation . 1955
General Import/Export, 507 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 1754, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong and Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd. 1948
Shipowners, Shipping Agents and Brokers, 131-136 Jardine House, P.O. Box 1993, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. 1909
Public Utility, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Enamelware Factory, Ltd. . 1955
Manufacturers, 411-413 Alexandra House, Hong Kong. Factory: 608 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.

Hong Kong Exporting Co., The 1948
707 Marina House, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Flour Mills, Limited . . . 1955
Suppliers and Exporters of all types of Wheat Flour, David House, Mill: 440-450, Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.

Hongkong Glove Manufacturing Company, Limited, The 1957
Manufacturers, 606 China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
Factory: Ah Kung Ngam, Shauiwan, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. 1903
Tsim-Sha-Tsui, Kowloon.

Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. 1903
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Match Factory, The 1941
Manufacturers, 309 Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Mercantile & Chemicals, Ltd. 1951
General Import/Export, 108 Edinburgh House, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Mercantile Co. 1953
General Import/Export, 31 Wing Fung Street, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Overseas United Co., The . 1958
General Importers & Exporters, Room 705 Hing Wai Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Pacific Co. 1959
Manufacturers & Exporters of Canes, Rattan & Rattan Products, 44 Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong-Pacific Trading Co., Ltd. . . 1955
General Import/Export, 16 Bonham Strand West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

H.K. Preserved Ginger Distributors, Ltd., The 1946
Central House, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Products Trading Company . 1957
General Exporters, 404 Victory House, 5 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

H.K. Property Owners' Association . . 1939
601 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

H.K. Realty & Trust Co., Ltd. 1948
c/o Wheelock, Marden & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1900
Room 423, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

H.K. Rubber Manufactory, Ltd. 1938
37, K.I.L. 4039 Tung Kung Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The 1865
1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. . . 1921
Telephone House, Hong Kong.

H.K. Spinners, Ltd. 1954
Cotton Spinners, 1003-1007 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd. 1904
Public Utility, Telephone House, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd. 1915
Public Utility, Canal Road East, Hong Kong.

Hongkong Transportation Co., Ltd. . . 1930
Molasses Importers, Marina House, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Union Embroidery Co. . . . 1955
Manufacturers and Exporters, 131-133 Tung Chau Street, Kowloon.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. . 1895
Shipbuilders, Repairers and Engineers, Kowloon Docks, Kowloon.

Hongkong & Yaumati Ferry Co., Ltd., The 1946
Public Utility, 144-148 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Hong Ying Co., The 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives and Insurance Brokers, 403, King's Theatre Building, Hong Kong.

Honour Trading Corporation 1959
General Import/Export, 32, St. George's Building, 7, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

Hop Hing Hong 1953
General Import/Export, 114 Des Voeux Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Hop Hing Loong Co. 1951
General Import/Export, 225 Wing Lok Street West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Horn Trading Co., Ltd. 1957
Manufacturers' Representatives and General Import/Export, Rutton Building, 1st floor, 11 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Hou Feng Feather Works 1953
Feather Processing, Bedding and Fancy, Room 301, Kwok Man Building, P.O. Box 5634, Hong Kong.

Howah & Co., Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, 26 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 707, Hong Kong.

How Sang Linen Co., Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 18 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

Hsu Brothers 1956
General Import/Export, 33 Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Hua Tong Trading Co., Ltd. 1956
General Import/Export, 71 Connaught Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Huels Far East Co., Ltd. 1959
Import of Chemicals, Room 630, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Humphreys, Boyle & Co., Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, Room 21, Kaya-mally Building, 5th floor, 20, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. . 1940
131-132 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.

Hung Cheong (Hop Kee) Co. 1959
General Import/Export, 7, Kwong Yuen Street East, Hong Kong.

Hung Cheung Rattan Co. 1956
Manufacturers, Head office: 195 Yee Kuk Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon. Branch: 339 Lai Chi Kok Road, Shamshuipo, Kowloon, Factory: LZ2958 Koon Tong Road, Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.

Hunt, William, & Co. (International), Inc. 1946
Contractors, Merchants and Commission Agents, Steamship Agents, Machinery Agents and Dealers in Heavy Industrial Equipment, 123 Hongkong Bank Building, P.O. Box 539, Hong Kong.

Huntley Trading Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, China Building, Hong Kong.

Hutchison, John D., & Co., Ltd. 1903
General Import/Export, Union Building, 4th floor, Hong Kong.

Hwang, William, & Co., Ltd. 1959
General Import/Export of Cotton Goods, etc., 405, Central Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Hwaye Trading Co. 1959
General Import/Export, Room 24, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd. 1919
Agents and Distributors, Prince's Building Hong Kong.

India China Enterprises, Limited 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Room 505 Hing Fat House, 8 Duddell Street, 5th floor, Hong Kong.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 1921
Jardine House, Hong Kong.

Indo-China Trading Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, Room 407-408 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Inniss & Riddle (China), Ltd. 1951
General Import/Export, 67-68 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 73, Hong Kong.

Interco (Textiles) 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 10 Ruttonjee Building, Ground floor, P.O. Box 992, Hong Kong.

Intercontinental Inspection Services, Ltd. 1959
Exporters of gloves, plastic goods & made-up garments, 810-811, Great China House, 8-8A Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

International Beverages Co., Ltd. 1956
Manufacturers, 604 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

International Distributors (H.K.) 1959
General Merchants and Import/Export, 28, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

International Import & Export Co. 1955
General Import/Export, P.O. Box 5964, Kowloon.

International Marketing Exchange, Ltd. 1937
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

International Merchandising Co. 1946
General Import/Export, Rutton Building, 1st floor, Duddell Street, P.O. Box 443, Hong Kong.

Interocean Mercantile Corporation 1952
General Import/Export, 1003, Hing Wai Building, 36 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Ip, Matthew, & Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, David House, Hong Kong.

Ip Tak & Co. 1946
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Ipekjdian Bros., Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, 946 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

I. S. Bros. Co. 1954
General Import/Export, 1306, 13th floor, Wing On Life Building, 22A Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Jacks, William, & Co., Ltd. 1948
Engineers and General Merchants, 332-333 Prince's Building, P.O. Box 2150, Hong Kong.

Jackson Trading Co. 1951
General Import/Export, 21 Connaught Road, 3rd floor, P.O. Box 2534, Hong Kong.

Jacobson van den Berg (H.K.), Ltd. 1949
General Import/Export, 408-409, Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 2111, Hong Kong.

Jardine Dyeing & Finishing Co., Ltd. 1959
Textile Finishers, Jardine House, 22 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd. 1922
Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. 1861
General Import/Export, Jardine House, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Jebson & Co. 1896
General Import/Export, Steamship Agents Pedder Building, Hong Kong.

Jeep Lee Corporation 1955
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 213-219, China Building, Hong Kong.

Jhamatmal Sons 1955
General Import/Export, 28 Hollywood Road, Ground floor, Hong Kong.

Jhaveri, H. A., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1953
General Import/Export, 21 Wyndham Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 928, Hong Kong.

Johnson, Ltd. 1952
General Import/Export, Room 1207 Tak Shing House, 20 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 896, Hong Kong.

Johnson & Company 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Rooms 21-22 Henry House, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Johnson, Stokes & Master 1895
Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Jones & Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Joseph & Company 1956
General Import/Export, Room 416 China Building, Hong Kong.

Jub Tai Choon 1956
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 254 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Kader Industrial Co., Ltd. 1948
General Merchants, Panner Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

Kadoorie, Sir Elly, & Sons 1940
Company Directors, St. George's Building, Hong Kong.

Kai It Battery Factory 1953
Manufacturers, 40 Bonham Strand East, 2nd floor, Hong Kong, Factory: 6 Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon.

Kai Ming Trading Co., Ltd. 1949
General Import/Export, 8th floor, Bank of East Asia Building, P.O. Box 844, Hong Kong.

Kailey, H. G., & Co., Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 16 Stanley Street, P.O. Box 555, Hong Kong.

Kalachand, S., & Co. 1952
General Import/Export, 23 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.

Kam Lee Drawn Work Co. 1958
Manufacturers and Exporters, 7 On Hing Terrace, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Kam Wah Hong 1951
General Import/Export, Room 219 Bank of Canton Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Kan Ngai Sang & Co. 1956
Import/Export, General Merchants, 18 Stanley Street, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 449, Hong Kong.

Karanjia, C. M., & Co. 1938
General Import/Export, 52 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

Kay-Tee Corporation 1959
General Import/Export, 31C, Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Kees, O., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1941
General Import/Export, 9 Ice House Street, 8th floor, P.O. Box 598, Hong Kong.

Keller, Ed. A., & Co., Ltd. 1920
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents, 201-203 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Kelly Bros. Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1946
Manufacturers of Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods, 786-788, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.

Kelly International Corporation 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 624 Man Yee Building, 60-68 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Ken Sheng Trading Corporation 1959
910, Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Kewalram Jhamatmal 1946
General Import/Export, Kewalram Building, 71 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

Kewalsons, R. V. 1952
General Import/Export, 13 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Khemchand & Sons 1953
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 32 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Khunglin & Company 1954
General Import/Export, 6 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 871, Hong Kong.

Ki Sun & Co. 1949
General Import/Export, Bank of Canton Building, Hong Kong.

Kian Gwan Co. (China), Ltd. 1940
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Kiao-Tung Trading (Casing) Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 802 Loke Yew Building, Hong Kong, Factory: 37-41 Ahkunggam, Shauiwan, Hong Kong.

Kie Fung Hong 1956
General Import/Export, Room 606, Hing Wai Building, Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 2954, Hong Kong.

Kien Kwa (1958), Ltd. 1951
General Import/Export, 402B-403, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Kimatrai, J., & Co. 1958
General Import/Export, 1-A Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Kin Wah Pens Factory 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 241 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factories: 203 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong and 258 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

King, W. V., & Sons (H.K.), Ltd. 1959
General Import/Export, 181, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

King Fung Trading Co. 1951
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Central House, 4 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 834, Hong Kong.

King Tai Guan Sons & Co., Ltd. 1958
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 406 China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Kirpalani, M., & Co. 1955
General Import/Export of Hong Kong Manufactured and Processed Goods, 13 Wellington Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1391 Hong Kong.

Kishinchand & Sons 1948
General Import/Export, 53 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

Kishinchand Chellaram (1954), Ltd. 1940
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Kishoo & Sons 1959
General Import/Export, 21, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

Kiu Foong Enamel Factory (H.K.), Ltd. 1955
Manufacturers, Import/Export, P.O. Box 5426, Tsun Wan, Kowloon.

Kiu On Hong 1955
General Import/Export, Commission Agents, Manufacturers' Representatives, 229 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 2177, Hong Kong.

Kiu Shun Trading Company 1958
Importers/Exporters & General Merchants, Room 202, Hing Wai Building, 36 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Kong Ming Mantle Factory 1955
Manufacturers of Incandescent Gas-mantles of all descriptions, 21 Kwong Wa Street, Kowloon.

- Konin Company, Limited** 1957
Import/Export, General Merchants, Room 906, Tak Shing House, 20 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Koo Yuen Hong, Ltd.** 1951
General Import/Export, 204 Victory House, Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 1745, Hong Kong.
- Kowloon Enamelware Factory, Ltd.** . . . 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 106 Queen's Road Central, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 922, Hong Kong. Factory: L.S.O. 60/1766/54 Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.
- Kowloon Shoes Factory, The** 1956
Manufacturers, 109-117 Ki Lung Street, Kowloon.
- Kowloon Textile Industries, Ltd.** 1950
Manufacturers, The Chartered Bank Building, 12th floor, Hong Kong. Mill: Castle Peak Road, P.O. Box 2209, Kowloon.
- Kuang Ming Flashlight Bulb Mfg. Co., Ltd.** 1955
Manufacturers and Exporters of Flashlight Bulbs, 1-9, Cheung Ning Street, P.O. Box 6019, Kowloon, Factory: 12, Pak Kung Street, Kowloon.
- Kwan, M. W., & Co.** 1952
Accountants, 14-16 Pedder Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Fat Cheung Ivory and Majong Manufactory** 1957
Manufacturers, 111 Wellington Street, Ground floor, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Fat Yuen Hong** 1946
General Import/Export, 33 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Hing Hong** 1947
General Import/Export, China Building, P.O. Box 1289, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Hing Tai Garments Fty. Co., Ltd.** . 1959
Garment Manufacturers, 1033, Yee Kuk Street, P.O. Box 5290, Kowloon.
- Kwong Hop & Co.** 1948
General Import/Export, 404 Wing On Life Building, P.O. Box 2009, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Loong Tai Company, Limited** . . 1955
Manufacturers, 94-98 Larch Street, P.O. Box 8391, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.
- Kwong, Ming & Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, Wang Hing Building, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Shun Hong** 1950
General Import/Export, 821 Li Po Chun Chambers, 185-195 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Lai Wah** 1957
Import/Export, Tailors, 41 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
- Lalchand, K.** 1955
General Import/Export, 33 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.
- Lammert Brothers** 1919
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Hong Kong.
- Landis Bros. & Co., Ltd.** 1949
General Import/Export, Room 66, French Bank Building, 5 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 1371, Hong Kong.
- Lane, Crawford, Ltd.** 1903
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and Retailers, Telephone House, Hong Kong.
- Lansing & Co., Ltd.** 1953
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 169 Lockhart Road, Hong Kong.
- Lap Heng Co., Ltd.** 1948
General Import/Export, 518-519 Marina House, Hong Kong.
- Le C. Kuen, Thomas, & Co.** 1939
Accountants and Auditors, 1025-1034 Alexandra House, 10th floor, Hong Kong.
- Lea Hin Co., Ltd.** 1957
Exporters, 56 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong.
- Lea Tai Textile Co., Ltd.** 1958
Cotton Spinners, 502, The Chartered Bank Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Lebel (China), Ltd.** 1941
General Import/Export, 5th floor, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Lee, James S., & Co., Clothing Mill (H.K.), Ltd.** 1956
Manufacturers, Import/Export, Retailers, Wholesalers, 225-227 Gloucester Road, Ground floor, P.O. Box 412, Hong Kong. Kowloon Branch: 8 Cameron Road, Kowloon.
- Lee & Leong Bros., Ltd.** 1949
General Import/Export, Room Nos. 1001-1002 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Lee, S. W., & Co., Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, Wang Hing Building, 10 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 784, Hong Kong.
- Lepack Company (1955), Ltd.** 1939
General Import/Export, 238 Alexandra House, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 114, Hong Kong.
- Leung Bros. Impex Agencies** 1959
Import/Export, General Merchants, Manufacturers' Representatives, Shaws Building, Ground floor, Nathan Road, Mongkok, Kowloon.
- Leung Yew** 1948
General Import/Export, 31-32 David House, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.
- Leung Yuk Kee** 1947
General Textile Importers, 90E Wellington Street, P.O. Box 542, Hong Kong.
- Lever Bros. (China), Ltd.** 1950
Import/Export of Soaps, Glycerine and Toilet Preparations, 14-16 Pedder Street, 5th floor, P.O. Box 530, Hong Kong.
- Li Jui & Sons, Ltd.** 1952
Exporters of Vegetable Oils and China Produce, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Li & Fung, Ltd.** 1938
General Import/Export, Fung House, 18-20 Connaught Road Central, P.O. Box 150, Hong Kong.
- Liddell Bros. & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, 14-16 Pedder Street, 6th floor, Hong Kong.
- Lien Yi Co., Ltd.** 1958
General Import/Export, 605 Central House, Hong Kong.
- Lilaram, V., & Co., Ltd.** 1950
General Import/Export, 22 Lee Yuen Street East, Ground floor, P.O. Box 2627, Hong Kong.
- Ling Nam Hardware Mfg. Co., Ltd.** . . . 1946
67-77 Ha Heung Road, Kowloon.
- Lobo, P. J., & Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, Alexandra House, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Local Printing Press, Ltd., The** 1946
Printers, Book-binders and Stationers, 13 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.
- Lombard Insurance Co., Ltd.** 1895
14-18 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Long Hah Company** 1956
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 6, On Lan Street; Import/Export Dept: 9, On Hing Terrace, 1st floor, P.O. Box 2809, Hong Kong.
- Longmans, Green & Company, Limited** . 1958
Book Publishers, B.A.T. Building, 443 Lockhart Road, Box 223, Hong Kong.
- Lowbridge, Shackleton & Co.** 1950
General Import/Export, Rooms 614-616, 9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 620, Hong Kong.
- Lowe, Bingham & Matthews** 1907
Accountants and Auditors, 7th floor, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Loxley, W. R., & Co., Ltd.** 1903
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, Jardine House, 11th floor, 20 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Luang Kiu Company, Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export, 95, Des Voeux Road West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Lubiens, Friedrich** 1959
(Hong Kong Branch)
Import/Export, & Buying Agents, 516, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.
- Lucky Enamelware Factory, Ltd.** 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 142 Pau Chung Street, Kowloon.
- Luen Cheong Hong, Ltd.** 1950
General Import/Export, 210, Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Lune Hing Cheong Co., Ltd.** 1955
General Import/Export, 8 Connaught Road West, Hong Kong.
- Luxmi Export Import Co.** 1955
General Import/Export, 5 Hollywood Road, Ground floor, Hong Kong.
- Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd.** . . . 1922
Public Utility, Macao.
- Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. of Hong Kong, Ltd.** 1863
Shipping Agents, P. & O. Building, P.O. Box 113, Hong Kong.
- Majestic Textiles, Ltd.** 1959
Textiles (Cotton Piecegoods), 1102, Man Yee Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Mak, L. Y., & Co.** 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 112-113 Union Building, 1st floor, P.O. Box 766, Hong Kong.
- Mak, W. S., Sons, Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, Holland House, P.O. Box 101, Hong Kong.
- Man Chong Rattan Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** . . . 1949
Manufacturers and General Import/Export. Office: Room 802 Central Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong. Factory: 1-9 Polung Terrace, Kennedy Town, Hong Kong.
- Man Tai Hong** 1956
Manufacturers' Representatives, Import/Export, 49 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.
- Managers, Limited** 1959
Exporters & General Agents, 16 Mody Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.
- Manchu Gems, Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Cutters, and Polishers of Jadestone, 16, Mody Road, Kowloon.
- Mandarin Textiles, Ltd.** 1952
Garment Manufacturers, 60 To Kwa Wan Road, Kowloon.
- Manetta & Company** 1956
General Import/Export, Room 31 Shui Hing Building, 3rd floor, Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 2484, Hong Kong.
- Manhattan Garments, Ltd.** 1959
Garment Manufacturers, Room 1001, Tak Shing House, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: N.K.I.L. 2806, Tung Chau Street, Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.
- Mann, Peter** 1952
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Pedder Building, P.O. Box 1181, Hong Kong.
- Manners Trading Ltd.** 1954
General Import/Export and Insurance Agents, Alexandra House, P.O. Box 235, Hong Kong.
- Manning, E., & Co., Ltd.** 1946
Ship Brokers, Agents, General Import/Export, Union Building, Hong Kong.
- Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., The** . 1946
Windsor House, Hong Kong.
- Manufacturers United Trading Co.** . . . 1946
General Import/Export, China Building, P.O. Box 493, Hong Kong.
- Mar Fan, Charles, & Co.** 1950
Accountants and Chartered Secretaries, 108-110, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Marconi (China), Ltd.** 1941
Telecommunication Engineers, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd.** 1925
Central Building, Hong Kong.

- Marine Insurance Association of Hong Kong** 1909
c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Hong Kong.
- Marlene (Hong Kong), Ltd.** 1959
Importers, Room 706-707, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Mongkok, Kowloon.
- Marsman Hong Kong China Ltd.** 1939
Contractors, Mining and Industrial Engineers, Merchants, 202, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Martin & Co.** 1938
Accountants and Auditors, 603, Chartered Bank Building, 6th floor, 4 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Maxim & Co.** 1922
General Import/Export, c/o Room 807 Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.
- McBain, George** 1947
Company Managers, South China Morning Post Building, Hong Kong.
- Mee Tak Company, Limited** 1946
General Import/Export, 29 Jervois Street, Hong Kong.
- Melchers & Co.** 1869
General Import/Export, Tak Shing House, 12th floor, Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 713, Hong Kong.
- Mercantile Bank, Limited** 1903
7 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Messageries Maritimes, Compagnie des** 1863
Shipowners and Agents, Queen's Building, P.O. Box 53, Hong Kong.
- Meyer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.** 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 55 Kowloon City Road, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.
- Michel Freres** 1957
General Import/Export, P.O. Box 2158, Hong Kong.
- Ming Ming Trading Co.** 1951
General Import/Export, 63-65 Des Voeux Road Central, Oi Kwan Building, P.O. Box 408, Hong Kong.
- Ming Wah Electric Bulbs Factory** 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 49 Dundas Street, P.O. Box 5299, Kowloon.
- Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.** 1957
International Traders, Caxton House, Hong Kong.
- Mohan's International** 1956
Import/Export, Indenting, Confirming House, Industrialist, 604-605, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.
- Mollers' (H.K.), Ltd.** 1946
Shipowners and Agents, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- Monotype Corporation (Far East), Ltd., The** 1959
Import and Servicing 'Monotype' Type-setting Machines and Equipment, Room 207-209, Marina House, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Morrison Trading Co.** 1959
General Import/Export, 617, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.
- Morton, Charles, Bros. & Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, 6th floor, China Building, Hong Kong.
- Muller & Phipps (China), Ltd.** 1959
Manufacturers' Representatives, 1139 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 25, Hong Kong.
- Murjani Textiles & Agencies, Ltd.** 1953
General Import/Export, 20 Hollywood Road, P.O. Box 1814, Hong Kong.
- Murli Mohandas Co.** 1950
General Import/Export, 20 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.
- Mutual Trust Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, 308-309 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Nam Hing Hong, Ltd.** 1951
General Import/Export, Room 1017 Alexandra House, 10th floor, P.O. Box 927, Hong Kong.
- Nam Jam Factory Ltd.** 1959
Manufacturers of Flashlights, 156 Fuk Wa Street, Kowloon.
- Nam Fung Co.** 1953
General Import/Export, 6 Queen's Road Central, Room 304, Hong Kong.
- Nankuo Trading, Inc.** 1958
General Import/Export, 29 Des Voeux Road West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Nanyang Cotton Mill, Ltd.** 1950
Manufacturers, Rooms 1103-1107 Alexandra House, Hong Kong. Mill: Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon.
- Nathurmal, M., Brothers** 1952
General Import/Export, 19 Hollywood Road, Ground floor, P.O. Box 1915, Hong Kong.
- National Carbon (Eastern), Ltd.** 1941
Manufacturers of Torches and Accessories, 156 Fuk Wah Street, P.O. Box 5051, Kowloon.
- National Cash Register Co., The** 1948
Office Equipment Merchants, 99 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
- National City Bank of New York, The First** 1903
2 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- National Lacquer & Paint Products Co., Ltd.** 1940
China Building, 4th floor, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- National Trading Co., The** 1948
General Import/Export, 5th floor, China Building, P.O. Box 205, Hong Kong.
- Nationale Handelsbank, N.V.** 1907
Marina House, Ground floor, Hong Kong.
- Nemazee, M.** 1903
General Import/Export, Shipowners, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Milk Products, Ltd.** 1911
Distributors of Milk Products, etc., 837 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Netherlands Selling Organisation, Ltd.** 1947
(Nederlandsche Verkoop Organisatie, N.V.) Import/Export, 330 Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Netherlands Trading Society** 1915
Bankers, Holland House, Hong Kong.
- New China Enamelware Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1955
Manufacturers, Import/Export, Rooms 506-7 Hongkong Bank Building, Mongkok, Kowloon.
- New China Enterprises Co., Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, 48 Ko Shing Street, Hong Kong.
- New England Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, Marina House, P.O. Box 1328, Hong Kong.
- New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., The** 1947
14-16 Pedder Street, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 783, Hong Kong.
- Ng Yee Hing Co.** 1947
General Import/Export, Weaving and Dyeing Factory, 298-306 Ma Tau Wei Road, P.O. Box 1661, Kowloon.
- Ngai Cheong Shirts Manufacturing Co.** 1948
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 44 Lyndhurst Terrace, Hong Kong.
- Nolasco, H., & Co., Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, Shipping Agents, Henry House, Hong Kong.
- Northern Feather Works, Ltd.** 1946
Henry House, Hong Kong.
- Oceanic Producers, The** 1953
Exporters of Hong Kong Manufactures and China Produce, Room 1104, Grand Building, 11th floor, 15-18 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Olivier & Co., (H.K.), Ltd.** 1952
General Import/Export, 9th floor, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Ondar & Company** 1957
Import/Export, Manufacturers and General Merchants, 18 Bonham Strand East, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Orient Mercantile Co.** 1957
General Import/Export, 512 China Building, 5th floor, P.O. Box 1702, Hong Kong.
- Oriental-American Agencies** 1951
General Import/Export, 6th floor, China Building, P.O. Box 815, Hong Kong.
- Oriental Corporation, Ltd., The** 1954
Manufacturers, 904A Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong. Mill: 479 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.
- Oriental Handiwork Co., Ltd.** 1953
Manufacturers and Exporters, 6 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong. Factory: 3 On Lan Street, P.O. Box 485, Hong Kong.
- Oriental Producers Exporting Corporation** 1957
Exporters and Manufacturers, Room 301-2 Kwok Man House, 8A Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 5452, Hong Kong.
- Oriental Products & Trading Co.** 1950
General Import/Export, 43 Caine Road, P.O. Box 1162, Hong Kong.
- Oriental Progress Co., Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export, 1002, The Chartered Bank Building, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central Hong Kong.
- Oriental Syndicate, Limited, The** 1958
Financiers, Import/Export, 1031-2 Man Yee Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Oriental Trading (H.K.), Co.** 1954
General Import/Export, Room 620 Marina House P.O. Box 2478, Hong Kong.
- Orion Gloves, Ltd.** 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, c/o Getz Bros. & Co.
- Ott, E., & Co., Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Oversea Chinese Investment & Development Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export and Manufacturers' Representatives, 30, Bonham Strand West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Oversea Trading Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1951
General Import/Export, 806, Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.
- Overseas Export & Import Co.** 1947
General Import/Export, 19 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Overseas Textiles, Ltd.** 1958
Cotton Spinners and Weavers, Room 1401-1402, Tak Shing House, 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Pacific Import & Export Co.** 1951
General Import/Export, 9 Wyndham Street, 3rd floor Hong Kong.
- Pacific Industrial Company, The** 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, P.O. Box 6119, Kowloon. Factory: 52 Tong Mei Road, Tai Kok Tsui, Kowloon.
- Pacific Traders** 1959
Import/Export, 510, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.
- Pak Wo Cheung** 1955
General Import/Export and Commission Agents, 128 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.
- Pakson Trading Company** 1958
General Import/Export, Button Manufacturers, 303 Bank of East Asia Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Palmer & Turner** 1946
Architects and Consulting Engineers, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Pan American World Airways, Inc.** 1959
Commercial Airline, Alexandra House, Mezz. Floor, Hong Kong.
- Pansons International** 1959
General Import/Export, 31E, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Pao Hsing Cotton Mill, Ltd.** 1952
Manufacturers, 51-52 Printing House, Hong Kong. Mill: Tsun Wan, Kowloon.
- Patterson, H. C., & Co.** 1947
Stevedores, Transportation, Shipping Agents, General Import/Export, David House, Hong Kong.
- Paulin & Co.** 1955
General Import/Export, 70 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

- Paulsen & Bayes-Davy** 1955
Marine Surveyors and Consultants, Ship,
Cargo and Oil Surveyors, Cargo Weighers
and Measurers, 404-406 Alexandra House,
Hong Kong.
- Pavri Brothers & Co.** 1956
General Import/Export, Room 1133
Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Pavri, K. S. & Sons, Ltd.** 1940
General Import/Export, Rutton Building,
Room 12, Duddell Street, Ground floor,
P.O. Box 329, Hong Kong.
- Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.** 1946
Accountants and Auditors, 8th floor,
Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Pfizer Corporation** 1957
Importers of Pharmaceuticals, 233 Man
Yee Building, Hong Kong.
- Pheroze Mehta & Co.** 1958
General Import/Export, Commission
Agents, 5 Hollywood Road, 1st floor,
Hong Kong.
- Phoenix Textiles, Ltd.** 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, Room 308,
9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 799, Hong
Kong. Factory: 67-77 Ha Heung Road,
Kowloon.
- Po Shing Shoe Co., Ltd.** 1959
Manufacturers & Government Contractors,
231-247 Un Chau Street, Kowloon.
- Pohoomull Bros. (India)** 1959
General Import/Export and Indenting
Agents, 29C, Wyndham Street, P.O. Box
459, Hong Kong.
- Pordes, Frederick** 1951
General Import/Export, 209-210 Glou-
cester Building, P.O. Box 596, Hong Kong
- Pravin & Co.** 1951
General Import/Export, 73 Wyndham
Street, P.O. Box 2313, Hong Kong.
- Pressure Piling Co. (H.K.), Ltd., The** . . . 1959
Piling & Foundation Specialists, 701-707,
Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Promise Trading Company** 1959
General Import/Export, 5 United Terrace,
2nd floor, Ho Man Tin Street, Kowloon.
- Radha Kishoo & Co.** 1949
General Import/Export, Wholesale Mer-
chants, 42 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box
2118, Hong Kong.
- Radhakrishin & Sons** 1959
General Import/Export, 35, Wyndham
Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Rajko Traders** 1954
General Import/Export, 9 Hollywood
Road, Ground floor, Hong Kong.
- Ralli Brothers, Ltd.** 1950
General Import/Export, 537 Alexandra
House, Hong Kong.
- Ramchand, G.** 1937
General Import/Export, 41 Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong.
- Ramchandani, K. & Co.** 1954
General Import/Export, Manufacturers,
23 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, P.O. Box
2768, Hong Kong.
- Rathour, H. S. & Co** 1937
General Import/Export, 45 Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong.
- Ray-O-Vac International Corporation of
Panama** 1955
Manufacturers & Exporters, 604, Char-
tered Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Rayman Trading Co., Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export, Room 702, Man
Yee Building, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hong Kong.
- Reiss, Bradley & Co, Ltd.** 1936
General Import/Export, The First National
City Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Reliance Trading Corporation** 1954
General Import/Export, 707, Central
Building, Hong Kong.
- Reuben Import Export Co., Ltd.** 1958
Import/Export and General Commission
Agents, 513-517 China Building, Hong
Kong.
- Rhima Dyes & Chemical Co.** 1951
General Import/Export, 616 Alexandra
House, Hong Kong
- Rieckermann (H.K.) Co.** 1954
General Import/Export, Rooms 1001-1002,
Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 168, Hong
Kong.
- Robertson, Wilson, & Co., Ltd.** 1913
General Import/Export, David House,
Hong Kong.
- Robin Products Corporation** 1959
Manufacturers and Exporters, Room 116,
China Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
Factories: 10, Bailey Street, 5th floor, and
15, Bailey Street, 7th floor, Hung Hom,
Kowloon.
- Robinson, J. L., & Co., Ltd.** 1940
General Import/Export, Contractors,
Mercantile Bank Building, P.O. Box 802,
Hong Kong.
- Rondon, L., & Co. (H. K.), Ltd.** 1939
General Import/Export, French Bank
Building, Hong Kong.
- Ross, Alex., & Co., Ltd.** 1902
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents,
Windsor House, Hong Kong.
- Rox Industrial Co., Ltd.** 1959
Manufacturers of Pens and Mechanical
Pencils, 23-25, Hung Fook Street,
Tokwawan, Kowloon.
- Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.** 1917
Room 904, The Chartered Bank Building,
4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Royal Intercean Lines** 1904
Shipowners, Alexandra House, Hong
Kong.
- Russ & Co.** 1952
Solicitors, Bank of Canton Building, Hong
Kong.
- Ruttonjee, H., & Son, Ltd.** 1946
Wine and Spirit Merchants, 7 Duddell
Street, Hong Kong.

- Sadhwanis** 1951
General Import/Export, 47 Wyndham
Street, P.O. Box 2476, Hong Kong.
- Sales, A. de O., & Co., Ltd.** 1955
General Import/Export, 832-834 Alexan-
dra House, P.O. Box 1094, Hong Kong.
- Sam A. Co.** 1948
General Import/Export, 161 Des Voeux
Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Sam Tsang & Co.** 1953
General Import/Export, Room 339, Wang
Hing, Building, 3rd Floor, 10 Queen's
Road Central, Hong Kong.
- San Miguel Brewery Hong Kong, Ltd.** . . . 1933
Rooms 95-96 Jardine House, 9th floor,
Hong Kong.
- Sanda Mercantile Co.** 1955
General Import/Export, Rooms 502-504
Hing Fat House, 8 Duddell Street, Hong
Kong.
- Sansco Corporation** 1958
Exporters and Manufacturers, 227 Man
Yee Building, P.O. Box 3774, Hong Kong.
- Sarson Traders** 1959
Importers/Exporters & Commission
Agents, 120, Marina House, Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong.
- Sassoon, E. D., Banking Co., Ltd.** 1936
Holland House, Hong Kong.
- Scientific Service Company** 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers'
Representatives, 447-450 Alexandra House,
P.O. Box 923, Hong Kong.
- Scott & English, Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, Jardine House,
13th floor, Pedder Street, P.O. Box 1555,
Hong Kong.
- Sears, Roebuck Overseas Inc.** 1959
Exporters, 201, Central Building, Hong
Kong.
- Seven Seas Enterprises (Far East), Ltd.** . . 1959
General Import/Export, Agencies and
Financial Confirmers, 22, Hollywood
Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Sharp, C. F., & Co., S.A.** 1953
Steamship Agents, Operators, Ship
Brokers, Caxton House, Hong Kong.
- Sheila's** 1958
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Repre-
sentatives, Tailors, 3-B Cameron Road,
Kowloon.
- Shell Company of Hong Kong, Ltd., The** . . 1908
Central Building, 11th floor, Hong Kong.
- Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.** 1903
General Import/Export, 9 Ice House
Street, P.O. Box 115, Hong Kong.
- Shree Bharat Trading Co.** 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers
Representatives and Mail Orders, 26, Ice
House Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Shriro (China), Ltd.** 1948
General Import/Export, Room 831
Alexandra House, P.O. Box 181, Hong
Kong.
- Shroff & Co.** 1952
General Import/Export, 26 Ice House
Street, P.O. Box 2495, Hong Kong.
- Shun Shing Fat Trading Co.** 1957
General Import/Export, 54, Bonham
Strand East, Hong Kong.
- Siber Hegner & Co., Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, Room 1001,
Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Siemssen & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export and Engineers, 6,
Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 427,
Hong Kong.
- Sim, George, Manufacturing Co.** 1959
Manufacturers and Exporters, 35, Carnar-
von Road, P.O. Box 5541, Factory: 132,
Boundary Street, Kowloon.
- Singapore Trading Co.** 1952
General Import/Export, 19 Queen Street,
Hong Kong.
- Singer Sewing Machine Co.** 1955
Room 602, The Chartered Bank Building,
6th floor, Des Voeux Road, Central, P.O.
Box 663, Hong Kong.
- Sino-American Trade Advancement Co.** 1952
General Import/Export, 410 Central Build-
ing, 4th floor, P.O. Box 1069, Hong Kong.
- Sino-British (H.K.), Ltd.** 1947
Engineers, Contractors and Importers,
811-813 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 152,
Hong Kong.
- Sintack Company, Limited** 1958
Import/Export and Real Estate Owners,
811 Yu To Sang Building, Queen's Road,
Central, Hong Kong.
- Smart Shirts Manufacturers, Ltd.** 1959
Manufacturers and Exporters of Shirts and
other garments, 705, Commercial House,
Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Société Française d'Entreprises de
Dragages et de Travaux Publics** . . . 1955
Airport Development, Sung Wong Toi
Road, Kowloon.
- Soco Textile (H.K.), Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export and Cotton
Spinners, Room 1007-1009, 37, Queen's
Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Song, V. K., & Co., Ltd.** 1954
Manufacturers, 2 Ma Hang Chung Road,
Kowloon.
- South British Insurance Co., Ltd.** 1917
Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- South China Garment Mfg. Co., Ltd.** . . . 1959
Manufacturers of Garments, 495 Castle
Peak Road, Kowloon.
- South China Morning Post, Ltd.** 1955
Publishers, 1-3 Wyndham Street, Hong
Kong.
- South China Textile, Ltd.** 1948
Cotton Spinning and Textile Machinery,
Rooms 101-106 Jardine House, 10th floor,
20 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- South China Traders** 1946
General Import/Export, Rooms 721-2, 9
Ice House Street, P.O. Box 187, Hong
Kong.

- South Sea Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.** 1958
Cotton Spinners, 501-506, Marina House, Hong Kong.
- South Sea Trading Co., Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export, 314, China Building, Hong Kong.
- Spicers (Export), Ltd.** 1959
Paper Makers, Paper Merchants and Manufacturers of Stationery, Room 201 Rediffusion House, Gloucester Road, Hong Kong.
- Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.** 1903
Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Stanley Associates, Ltd.** 1952
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, 302A Victory House, Hong Kong.
- Stanley Shao & Co.** 1957
General Import/Export, 502, China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: 488, Un Chau Street, Kowloon.
- Star Textile, Ltd.** 1954
General Import/Export, Jardine House, 10th floor, Hong Kong.
- Starbright Trading Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, 505-6 Holland House, 9 Ice House, Hong Kong.
- Star Underwear Co.** 1953
General Import/Export, 86 Yee Wo Street, P.O. Box 722, Hong Kong.
- Stewart & Co.** 1957
Solicitors, Room 228 Wang Hing Building, 10 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Strong Linen Company** 1959
General Import/Export and Manufacturers, 46, Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Sui Cheng Company, Ltd.** 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 206-7 Bank of East Asia Building, P.O. Box 1023, Hong Kong.
- Sui Cheng International Trading Co., Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, 206 Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.
- Sui Heong Yuen** 1927
General Import/Export, 34-36 Hing Lung Street, Hong Kong.
- Sun Co., Ltd., The** 1927
Wholesalers and Retailers, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Sun Fung Co., Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Oi Kwan Building, P.O. Box 261, Hong Kong.
- Sun Lee Company** 1955
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and Agents, 42 Jervois Street, Hong Kong.
- Suncure Tobacco Traders** 1953
Leaf Tobacco Merchants, Dealers, Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Tobacco, Room 502 Oi Kwan Building, 63-65 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 698, Hong Kong.
- Sunlight Trading Co.** 1950
General Import/Export, Manufacturers of Flashlights, 305 Bank of Canton Building, P.O. Box 2133, Hong Kong.
- Sunny & Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, 7th floor, Bank of East Asia Building, P.O. Box 952, Hong Kong.
- Swatow Drawn Work Co., Ltd.** 1938
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, 14-16 Pedder Street, Jardine House, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.
- Swatow Weng Lee Co.** 1951
Exporters and Manufacturers, 52 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Factory: 97 Hau Wong Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.
- Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., The** 1948
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Swire & MacLaine, Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export, 1 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Tai Hang Jewellery** 1959
Importers/Exporters of Precious Stones, 707 Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.
- Tai Hing Knitting Factory** 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 275 Chatham Road, Kowloon.
- Tai Hong Company** 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 55, Shui Hing Building, Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 313, Hong Kong.
- Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of H.K., Ltd.** 1941
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.
- Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Limited, The** 1957
Sugar Refiners, 1 Connaught Road Central, P.O. Box 4, Hong Kong.
- Tangson Company, Limited, The** 1958
General Import/Export, 11, Chiu Lung Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1300, Hong Kong.
- Tao Fung Hong** 1955
General Import/Export, 136 Wing Lok Street, Hong Kong.
- Tarzan Plastic & Metal Works** 1959
Manufacturers, 9 Tong Shui Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
- Tata, B. D., & Co., Ltd.** 1949
General Import/Export, 6 Kayamally Building, Hong Kong.
- Teh-Hu Sunfluh Co., Ltd.** 1948
General Import and Commission Agents, 301-302 Marina House, P.O. Box 419, Hong Kong.
- Textile Corporation of Hong Kong, Ltd., The** 1958
Cotton Spinners and Weavers, 701 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Textiles Unique Agency** 1959
General Import/Export and Commission Agents, 31E, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Thai-Wa Trading Co.** 1955
General Import/Export, 55 Bonham Strand West, Hong Kong.
- Thoresen & Co., Ltd.** 1915
General Import/Export, Shipping Agents, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- Tien Fu Trading Co.** 1954
General Import/Export, Room 1406 Central Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Ting Fung Iron Works, Ltd.** 1955
Manufacturers, Room 704 Wing On Life Building, Hong Kong.
- Tone Seng Trading Co.** 1952
General Import/Export, 16 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.
- Tonley & Co., Ltd.** 1948
General Import/Export, Wing On Life Building, P.O. Box 219, Hong Kong.
- Traders & Suppliers, Ltd.** 1949
General Import/Export, Rooms 705-8, 8-8A Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Trans-Ocean Mercantile Corporation** 1955
General Import/Export, Room 422 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 316, Hong Kong.
- Tsang Fook Piano Co.** 1954
Manufacturers, Import/Export, Marina House, 19 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 2092, Hong Kong.
- Tsien, Jamie C., & Co., Inc.** 1953
General Import/Export, Room 735, Man Yee Building, 7th floor, P.O. Box 1192, Hong Kong.
- Tsun Tsun Trading Co.** 1946
General Import/Export, 203 Fu House, P.O. Box 505, Hong Kong.
- Tung C. C., & Co.** 1949
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, P.O. Box 1321, Hong Kong.
- Tung Cheng Peking Trading Co.** 1954
General Import/Export, 37 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
- Tung Sheng Dyestuffs & Trading Co.** 1956
General Import/Export, Commission Agents, Room 501 Pedder Building, P.O. Box 2040, Hong Kong.
- Tung Tai Trading Co.** 1952
General Import/Export, 203 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong. Showroom: 41 Connaught Road Central, P.O. Box 1928, Hong Kong.
- Tze Kee Company** 1954
Exporters, 147 Lockhart Road, Hong Kong.
- U. D. Overseas Trading Society** 1955
General Import/Export, 21 Wyndham Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- U. S. Export Corporation** 1959
General Import/Export, 28 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.
- Ultra Pacific Trading Co.** 1948
General Import/Export, 106-B Holland House, P.O. Box 619, Hong Kong.
- Unination Trading Co., Ltd., The** 1947
General Import/Export, American International Building, 12-14 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 945, Hong Kong.
- Union Embroidery Co.** 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 22 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Union Enterprises Company, Limited** 1958
General Import/Export, Room 401 Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.** 1885
525-534 Alexandra House, 5th floor, Hong Kong.
- Union Knitting Factory** 1957
Manufacturers and Wholesalers, 214 Fuk Wing Street, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon.
- Union Mercantile Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, 204-205 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Union Metal Works, Ltd.** 1952
Manufacturers, 17 Kayamally Building, Hong Kong. Factory: 522 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.
- Union Star Co., Ltd.** 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 29A Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Union Trading Co., Ltd.** 1915
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents, 225 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.** 1915
306 Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- United Agencies, Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, 242-245, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- United China Products Co.** 1948
General Import/Export, Central House, Hong Kong.
- United Chinese Bank, Ltd.** 1954
8A Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- United Electric Manufacturing Factory** 1958
Manufacturers, 912-914 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.
- United Leathers, Ltd.** 1958
Importers/Exporters and Manufacturers' Agents in Leathers and Shoe-making materials, 502 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.
- United Lingerie Co.** 1956
Manufacturers and General Import/Export, Office: 4 On Lan Street, Hong Kong. Factory: 39 Fuk Lo Tsun Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.
- United Products & Company** 1959
General Import/Export, Room 905, Great China House, Hong Kong.
- United States Lines Co.** 1948
314 Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- United Trading & Shipping Co., Ltd., The** 1955
Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance, 14-16 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Universal Commercial Company, The 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 703 Hing Wai Building, 36 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Universal Mercantile Co., Ltd. 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives and Buying Agents, 14, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Universal Merchandise Co. 1956
Import/Export, Room 601, 4 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 198, Hong Kong.

Universal Weaving Factory 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 410-420 Un Chau Street, P.O. Box 3314, Kowloon.

Utoomal & Assudamal Co. 1936
General Import/Export, 3-5 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Vago, A. 1941
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, P.O. Box 678, Hong Kong.

Vasunia, J. P., & Co., Ltd. 1941
General Import/Export, 38 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 406, Hong Kong.

Vaswani, K. D., & Co. 1959
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives and Commission Agents, 31F, Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 3505, Hong Kong.

Verder & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1949
General Import/Export, 102-107 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Vogue Enterprises 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Room 606, Central House, 4 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Wah Hing Co., Ltd. 1941
General Import/Export, 15-17 Connaught Road Central, 6th floor, P.O. Box 841, Hong Kong.

Wah Hing Metal & Shipbreaking Co. 1959
Import/Export, Shipbreaking, 501-5 Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Wah Hing Trading Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Kwok Man House, P.O. Box 2239, Hong Kong.

Wah Keong Rubber Manufactory, Ltd. 1940
4 Anchor Street, Kowloon.

Wai Kee & Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 1 Gilman Street, P.O. Box 510, Hong Kong.

Wai Luen Hong 1959
General Import/Export and Manufacturers, 215, Wing Lok Street, West, 2nd floor, Factory: 2-J, Davis Street, West Point, Hong Kong.

Wai Shing Co. 1955
General Import/Export, Transhippers, 64 Bonham Strand West, 1st floor, P.O. Box 2729, Hong Kong.

Wallace Harper & Co., Ltd. 1947
Importers, Distributors of Motorcars and Accessories, Central Building, P.O. Box 807, Hong Kong.

Wallem & Co. 1933
Shipowners, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Wallem Lambert Brothers, Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, Insurance, Agents, Hong Kong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Wang Kee & Co. 1938
Ship Chandlers, Stevedores, Import/Export, 34-37 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Warne, Victor, & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, 1118-1120 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 202, Hong Kong.

Wasan, S. S., & Co. 1956
Manufacturers' Representatives, General Import/Export, 11 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1900, Hong Kong.

Wassiamull Assomull & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, Rutton Building, Hong Kong.

Watanmal Boolchand Co., Ltd. 1936
General Import/Export, 18-20, On Lan Street, P.O. Box 644, Hong Kong.

Watson, A. S., & Co., Ltd. 1915
Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists and Dispensers, Wine, Spirit and Aerated Water Merchants, Watson Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

Wattie, J. A., & Co., Ltd. 1946
Rubber Estate Managers and Secretaries, Marina House, Hong Kong.

Wayon Export & Import Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 5 Rutton Building Hong Kong.

Wearbest Brassiere & Garment Mfg., Co., Ltd. 1959
Manufacturers of Brassieres and Garments, Room 605, The Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong. Factories: K.M.L. 85, To Kwa Wan Road, 3rd floor; and 9-11, Bute Street, 3rd floor, Kowloon.

Wehry, George, & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, Rooms 218-219, Queen's Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Wei Yit Vacuum Flask Manufactory 1955
Manufacturers, Camel House, Palm Street, Taikotsui, Kowloon.

Wellcome Co., Ltd. 1948
Grocery and Wines, etc., David House, Hong Kong.

Weysen & Company 1957
General Import/Export, 114 Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Wheelock Marden & Co., Ltd. 1947
Finance and Shipping, 701-707 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 85, Hong Kong.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import, Wholesalers and Retailers, Fung House, Hong Kong.

Wicking, Harry, & Co., Ltd. 1903
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Wilkinson & Grist 1915
Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries, The First National City Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Williamson & Co. 1922
Shipowners and Agents, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.

Willy & Co. 1959
General Import/Export, 28, Bonham Strand West, P.O. Box 3406, Hong Kong.

Wilman Rubber Products 1948
203-211 Nam Cheung Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.

Wing Fung Enamelware & Stamping Factory 1957
Manufacturers, 91 Tong Mi Road, 2nd floor, Kowloon.

Wing Hing Knitting Factory 1957
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 272 Portland Street, P.O. Box 1522, Kowloon.

Wing Lung Bank, Ltd. 1957
Bankers, 112 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Wing On Cheong Emporium, Ltd. 1955
General Import/Export, 123-125 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Wing On Co., Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and Retailers, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Wing Sang Trading Co. 1958
General Import/Export, 709 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Wing Shun Co. 1953
General Import/Export, Wing On Bank Building, 26 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 1185, Hong Kong.

Wing Wah Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 47 Wing Lok Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Wing Wah Heng Trading Co. 1959
General Import/Export, 20-B Connaught Road West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Winkler & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1940
General Import/Export, Rooms 81-83 Jardine House, P.O. Box 146, Hong Kong.

Winner Button Factory, The 1959
Button Manufacturers, Import/Export and Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 302A, Pedder Building, 3rd floor, Hong Kong. Factory: 212, Tung Chau Street, Kowloon.

Winner Company 1959
Manufacturers and Exporters of Piece-goods and Garments, Room 1007-9, 37, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Wintergreen Trading Corporation 1958
General Import/Export, & Manufacturers, 632 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Wo Fung Trading Co. 1953
General Import/Export, 303 Union Building, P.O. Box 2449, Hong Kong.

Wong H. P., & Brothers 1951
General Import/Export, Room 404 Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, Hong Kong.

Wong Hau Plastic Works & Trading Co. 1959
Manufacturers/Exporters of Plastic toys and artificial flowers, Room 814-5, Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.

Wong Kwan Sang Seed Co. 1955
General Import/Export, 132 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.

Wong, T. M., & Co., Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, 35 Hennessy Road, P.O. Box 2146, Hong Kong.

Wong, T. O., & Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Wong, Tan & Co. 1938
Chartered Accountants, Rooms 732-735 Alexandra House, 7th floor, Hong Kong.

Wong, W. S., & Co. 1950
Accountants and Auditors, 408-410, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Wood & Browne 1903
Marine Surveyors, Compass Adjusters and Cotton Controllers, Rooms 93-94 Jardine House, Hong Kong.

World Button Factory, Ltd., The 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Manufacturers' Representatives, 3-3A Mongkok Road, Mongkok, Kowloon.

World Pencil Co., Ltd., The 1949
Pencil Manufacturers, 1305, Wing On Life Building, Hong Kong. Factory: Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.

World Trading Co., The 1954
General Import/Export, Room 503 The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, P.O. Box 1042, Hong Kong.

World Trading Corporation, The 1948
General Import/Export, 405 Kwok Man House, Hong Kong.

Worldwide Commercial Agencies 1959
General Import/Export, 603 Bank of East Asia Building, 6th floor, Hong Kong.

World-Wide Company (Shipping Managers), Ltd. 1958
Ship Managers, Shipping Agents and Ship Operators, Marina House, 4th floor, Hong Kong.

Wyler Textiles, Ltd. 1958
Cotton Spinners, Doublers and Weavers, Room 308, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Yau, James & Co. 1929
General Import/Export, 115 Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Yau Hing Co. 1952
Meat Suppliers and Contractors, Import/Export Livestocks, 831-832 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 458, Hong Kong. Butchery Dept.: 171 Stall, Central Market, Hong Kong.

Yau Yue & Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 79 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.

Yee Lee Industrial Chemical, Ltd. 1957
General Import/Export, Warehouse-keepers, Manufacturers' Suppliers and Representatives, 36-38 Tung Man Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong. Branch: 99 Kweilin Street, Ground floor, Kowloon.

Yee On Hong Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 310-312, The Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.

- Yee Sing Industrial Co. Ltd.** 1958
Manufacturers and Exporters, L.Z. 3020
Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.
- Yen, Joseph, & Co.** 1952
General Import/Export, 25A David House,
Hong Kong.
- Yi Chi Trading Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1951
General Import/Export, 103 Edinburgh
House, P.O. Box 1420, Hong Kong.
- Yick Cheong Company** 1956
General Import/Export, 81 Queen's Road
Central, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1655, Hong
Kong.
- Yick Tai & Co. (Malaya), Ltd.** 1953
General Import/Export, Manufacturers'
Representatives, Shipping Agents, Room
210 Man Yee Building 2nd, floor, P.O.
Box 873, Hong Kong.
- Ying Tai Company** 1957
Manufacturers, 88, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
- Yip Shing Company** 1954
Import/Export, Room 2 Tai Ping Build-
ing 4th floor, 16-18 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong.
- Yorkwood Rattan Wares Co.** 1959
Import/Export and Rattan Manufacturers,
607 Tak Shing House, 20 Des Voeux
Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Young, K. L., & Co.** 1954
431-432, Man Yee Building, P.O. Box
708, Hong Kong.
- Younghusband, P., Ltd.** 1950
Marine Surveyors, 25 St. George's Build-
ing, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Yu Tung Tai, Ltd.** 1946
General Import/Export and Rubber Mer-
chants, First National City Bank of New
York Building, Top floor, P.O. Box 24,
Hong Kong.
- Yue Tai Cheung** 1948
General Import/Export, 11 Wing Kut
Street, Hong Kong.
- Yue Ying Can Manufacturing Co.** 1949
Lithographic Tin Printing, Decorated Tin
Containers, Crown and Screw Caps, etc.,
281-283 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Hing & Co.** 1955
General Import/Export, 62 Connaught
Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Hing Hong & Co., Ltd.** 1947
General Import/Export, Rooms 612-613
Marina House, P.O. Box 2016, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Hing Weaving & Dyeing Works,
Ltd.** 1947
51, Bonham Strand West, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Kee Hong** 1955
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents,
247 Wing Lok Street West, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Loong & Co.** 1950
General Import/Export, 59 Des Voeux
Road West, P.O. Box 2283 Hong Kong.
- Yung Zeng Industrial Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** 1948
General Import/Export, Room 611 Central
Building, P.O. Box 1399, Hong Kong.
- Zeitlin, Louis, & Son, Ltd.** 1959
General Import/Export and Finance,
Room 306, The Chartered Bank Building,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.
- Zennon Mercantile Agencies** 1956
Manufacturers' Representatives, Import/
Export, Room 1404, Tak Shing House,
14th floor, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hong Kong.
- Zung Fu Co.** 1950
General Import/Export, Tower Court,
Hysan Ave., P.O. Box 1317, Hong Kong.