



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

1st October, 1968



**HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**

(Established 1861)

9th Floor, Union House,
Hong Kong

Tel: 237177 Cables: Chambercom

THE BULLETIN

Oct. 1st

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Members are reminded that the contents of the Bulletin are confidential and not for publication.

Hong Kong — A Fashion Centre?

The trend setters of Asia. This is what the young fashion-conscious people of Hong Kong call themselves. And they believe, given a chance, they could put Hong Kong on the international haute couture map.

Within the last two years Hong Kong has picked up almost everything that is found in a fashion centre. There is something new popping up every day — a new boutique or a high fashion house. Indeed, a new boutique opens almost weekly.

"Fashion in Hong Kong is only in its infancy now. But I am sure it will mature," said Mrs. Marguerite Thursby, owner of one of the leading high fashion houses in Hong Kong. The influence of the boutique on young people will certainly stimulate new ideas in fashion.

By Miss B. Chiu

Has a keen eye

True, the Colony lacks that creative flair of fashion centres like London, Paris, Rome and New York, but it keeps a keen eye on all new trends and is quick to adapt changes to local taste.

Miss Angela Ernest, Hong Kong's foremost fashion writer, flew specially to Paris to cover the high fashion show. This was the first time a newspaper sent a writer abroad to cover fashion shows. This clearly indicates what interest Hong Kong has on fashion. She reported every day on all the shows and kept Hong Kong people in the picture of what was going on in the world of fashion.

Mini or Maxi?

Yet in Hong Kong young people are still divided between the mini and the maxi, and the maxi has still to catch their imagination as it has done in Europe. Hong Kong teenagers argue local girls are too small for maxi fashion and that mini skirt is a great gift to girls. It has its lure and is suitable for nearly all teenagers. But above all, the maxi is too warm for Hong Kong's hot summer weather.

Export drive

Hong Kong's interest in fashion trends, however, is more than passive: with one eye always on the export market, manufacturers take their guidance not only from local teenagers but also from the demand of their overseas buyers. For Hong Kong with a reputation for producing exquisite tailoring and workmanship can keep pace with the world. Already it has shown that through supremely elegant and faultlessly tailored gowns the small Colony could well be a fashion centre of the future. And with local skills already tested, good fashion can be mass produced. There are many factories in Hong Kong engaged in this trade. They can make dresses in large quantities and at comparatively lower prices than elsewhere.

On the other hand, whenever there is doubt that a particular fashion will create

a furore, it is ignored. Local retailers merely wait for the next fashion to come along.

Merging western with eastern trends

Thus, there is precious little a young man or woman could buy in Carnaby Street, for example, that he could not get in the Colony a few weeks later — at a more competitive price. In fact, it is the usual practice of Hong Kong to keep a close eye on all the designs, brought up by various fashion houses in other fashion centres and imitate them. These fashions, either imitated entirely or with small changes here and there to fit local tastes, are taken up quickly. For Hong Kong teenager is not as conservative as before when they were unwilling to move with the times. Even the most fashion-conscious women who believed they were heading the latest trend were still two or three years behind times. But not so nowadays. Perhaps the biggest impact that European fashion has made on Chinese girls in Hong Kong has been their adaptability in merging their traditional "cheung sam", made according to the current trend — mini. Thus, there is the "mini-cheung-sam" — a trend that is current in Hong Kong and a combination of eastern and western trends.

Contd. on P. 7

PEOPLE AND PLACES

*A digest of Chamber news
and visitors.*

Chinese Language Examinations

Arrangements have been made to hold the next series of the Chamber's Chinese Language examinations during November as follows:

Colloquial Cantonese

Levels: Preliminary, Intermediate and Final.

Date: Saturday, 23rd November, 1968 at 9.00 a.m. at the offices of the Chamber, 902 Union House.

Examination Conditions

Details of the syllabus and conditions for these examinations are available on application to the Chamber.

Entries

Candidates must register with the Chamber not later than 5.00 p.m. Thursday, 31st October, 1968 and should provide particulars of: (a) Level (b) Firm and address of candidate (c) Telephone number at which candidate can be contacted.

Examination Fee

Examination fee of \$30 per candidate must accompany each entry. The Committee regrets that entries not accompanied by the appropriate fee cannot be accepted.

Cheques should be made payable to the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and crossed.

"Investment Hong Kong"

The Chamber has received copies of a new book "Investment Hong Kong" published by the Trade Development Council in co-operation with the Industrial Development Branch of the Commerce and Industry Department, Hong Kong.



The German Consul-General, Mr. W. G. von Heyden, attended the cocktail party at the Hong Kong Club as a send off to the Hong Kong Delegation for West Berlin's Import-Exhibition "Partners for Progress" on 13th September. The Mission is organised by the Chamber in conjunction with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. Seen in the picture are from left to right — Mr. J. B. Kite, Secretary, Mr. G. R. Ross, Acting Chairman, Sir Sik-nin Chau, Chairman of T.D.C. and Mr. W. G. von Heyden.

H.K. Trade Statistics

H.K. trade statistics for the period of January — August, 1968 analysed from the published figures of the Census and Statistics Department are available to members. The statistics include H.K. Overall Trade, H.K. trade with U.K., U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium/Luxemburg, Italy, China, Japan, Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand and South Africa.

Garment Exports to Canada

It has been learned that the Hong Kong Government has decided to restrain exports to Canada of shirts, blouses, trousers and shorts made from polyester/cotton woven fabrics of major weight polyester to certain limits for a further period of twelve months from 1st October, 1968.

Shirts will be limited to 75,000 dozens, blouses to 40,000 dozens and trousers and shorts 55,000 dozens.

The Hon. T. D. Sorby, Director of Commerce and Industry, explained that the restraint would apply to garments made from fabrics of 100% polyester, as well

as polyester/cotton fabrics containing 50% or more polyester fibre.

Visitors with a Mission

In the first five months of this year, Hong Kong's exports to the United Kingdom rose to a breathtaking HK\$553 million, an increase of HK\$121 million over the corresponding period for last year.

It is not just one-way traffic however, and one aspect of the U.K.'s efforts to boost her exports to the Colony will show in concrete form, when during the next few months, no less than three important British Trade missions covering a wide range of commodities will visit Hong Kong to fill the bill.

The first one to come will be the British Pump Manufacturers Association Trade mission arriving on October 21, 1968.

Led by Mr. R. Saunders, Secretary of the Association, this 6-member mission would like to meet members of the Chamber. Members interested to meet this mission please write to the Chamber to arrange for interviews.

Following in their footsteps will come the Pianforte Manufacturers Association from November 2 to 5, 1968. Next February, the Westminster Chamber of Commerce will also have the chance to meet local importers personally.



The Hong Kong Delegation to the Berlin Import Exhibition "Partners for Progress" organised by the Chamber, left for Berlin on September 21, 1968. Pictured above is Mr. J. B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber, shaking hands with Mr. S. L. Chung Assistant Secretary, with Miss B. Chiu, P.R. Assistant, looking on.

Exports Up

The value of domestic exports for August is \$714 million, representing an increase of \$142 million or 24.9 per cent over August 1967, according to provisional figures released by the Census and Statistics Department.

The value of imports at \$1,070 million shows an increase of \$409 million or 61.9 per cent while the value of re-exports at \$166 million has increased by \$15 million or 10.2 per cent compared with August of last year.

U.S. Goodwill Tour and Trade Mission

The Chamber has been advised by the American Consulate General that the U.S. Goodwill Tour and Trade Mission sponsored by the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut will be in Hong Kong on 30th September.



A group of four Australians from the Queensland Metal Trades Export Groups, here to demonstrate the ability of Australia and to offer a wide range of quality products at highly competitive prices, was welcomed to the Chamber by Mr. J.B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber, and Miss B. Chiu, P.R. Assistant. Leader of the group is Mr. F.A. Campbell, who was appointed Minister for Industrial Development in June last year.

"International Green Week"

The Chamber has been advised by the German Consulate General that the "Ausstellungsdienst (ADB Exhibition Service), Berlin" is organising an "International Green Week" in Berlin from 31st January to 9th February, 1969.

The show specialises particularly in the exhibition of Food, Agriculture, Agricultural Machinery and Forestry. From year to year this event has gained special importance by the large number of exhibitors, quality of display and the constantly growing number of visitors.

Members interested in this exhibition may obtain further details from:

A DB Ausstellungs-
Dienst Berlin, GmbH,
Gemeinnutzige m.b.H.,
1 Berlin 30, Keiths-
trasse 2-4,
Germany.

OR

German Consulate
General,
Realty Building, 12th
Fl.,
71, Des Voeux Road,
Hong Kong.

More Seamen Selected

Altogether 3,579 seamen registered with the Seamen's Recruiting Office were selected and engaged for service on ships in August.

Of these successful seamen, 1,723 were engaged by licensed crew departments, 1,077 by re-engagement and 187 by emergency engagement.

In addition, 659 seamen were selected for jobs on ships through the Seamen's Recruiting Office, including 67 who failed to join a ship although selected.

THE PORT

Merchant Shipping Regulations

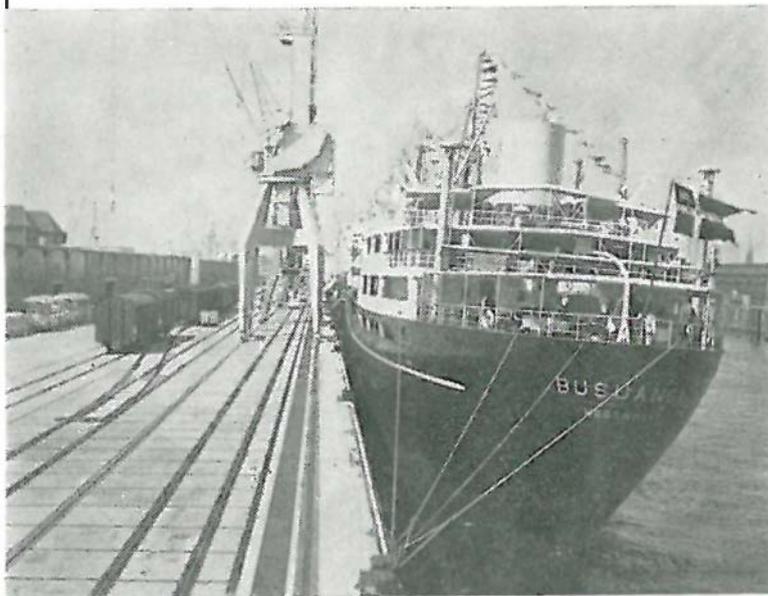
Regulations published in the Government Gazette (September 6) set out the procedure to be followed on an investigation by a marine court appointed by the Governor to inquire into a shipping casualty or the conduct of an officer of a ship.

These regulations, known as the Merchant Shipping (Marine Courts) Regulations 1968, are moderated on the corresponding provisions of the United Kingdom Ship Casualties and Appeals and Re-hearing Rules, 1923. They are intended to replace the present Merchant Shipping (Formal Investigations) Regulations which were enacted in 1923 and are therefore now out of date and inadequate.

The regulations provide for proceedings to be conducted in the name of the Director of Marine rather than the Attorney General since it is not desired to give the impression that such proceedings are accusatorial when in fact they are inquisitorial. For the same reason the regulations prescribe that a Marine Court shall not sit in a Court Room.

The regulations also provide that they shall apply to a re-hearing ordered by the Governor. An appeal to the Supreme Court, against the findings of any re-hearing, will be subject to any rules of the Court under the Supreme Court Ordinance.

New Terminal Opens



The E.A.O. Lines' new terminal located on the most modern pier within the Port of Hamburg was opened recently.

M.s. "Busuanga" was the first vessel to berth at the new installations. Right from the outset, the well planned cargo handling methods with full utilisation of modern mechanical equipment proved to be operating perfectly. A considerable improvement in the speed and efficiency of cargo delivery was clearly noticeable.

Elizabeth II — world's biggest passenger ship

Scheduled to make her first visit to New York next January, Cunard Line's Queen Elizabeth II, is one of the world's biggest passenger ships. She has a gross weight of up to 65,000 tons.

According to Mr. N.N. Anderson, President of Cunard Line, North America, the ship will primarily serve as a cruise vessel. Although voyages between Southampton, Le Havre and New York will be undertaken during the high season summer months, this employment will be incidental to West Indies cruises and voyages to Europe via the Caribbean and South Atlantic.

The Queen Elizabeth II is Cunard's answer to economic forces which have meant the virtual cessation of ocean shipping as a medium of passenger transportation in favour of the jet plane, as Cunard is working closely with airlines in developing air-sea vacation packages.

Mr. Anderson further made clear that the new ship will be promoted as a floating resort, pointing out that its amenities are superior to most land vacation resorts. The vessel's three topmost decks are devoted to public spaces, including dining rooms, lounges, bars and recreational areas.

Completely air-conditioned, 75 per cent of the ship's cabins are outside and all have private facilities. The vessel is fitted with two swimming pools.

Passenger capacity is 2,045, mostly on a tourist class basis. The vessel is fitted with stabilizers and her cruising speed of 28½ knots will make a five-day transatlantic crossing easily attainable.

BOAC To Increase Jet Freighter Flights

BOAC jet freighter services out of Hong Kong are to be increased fourfold as from October.

From Thursday, October 17, BOAC will operate Boeing 707 jet freighters from Hong Kong to Sydney, Europe and London etc.

Hong Kong — A Fashion Centre? (Contd)

Hong Kong's contribution to fashion

Besides the mini-cheung-sam, Hong Kong has many other items such as furs, fancy knitwear, suits, casuals and other accessories.

Hong Kong's unique contribution in the field of fur fashion is not limited to the fantasy of "furs from the tropics" but even in the more demanding areas of technical expertise, such as cutting; significant variations have been introduced to improved styling — based on designs from other fashion centres. This versatility is imperative where the range varies from the formal evening stole through the day coat to the casual fur jacket. Hong Kong furs are famous for its high quality of workmanship.

Knitwear, hitherto unknown in the rarefied atmosphere of "haute couture", has now become a full-fledged and formidable competitor for the more traditional dresses in international fashion. Many fashion shows now feature knit suits, coats, shirts, hats and even stockings and tights — practically everything for the women's wardrobe.

Knitwear, in short, has won a definite place in the fashion world.

In fact, what makes knitwear so attractive to the fashion conscious women today is its variety, versatility and practicality. Its one great advantage is that it does not wrinkle or crease even when packed in a suit case.

Artistic skill and fine handiwork

Hong Kong is fortunately able to meet this fast growing demand for sophisticated knitwear of all kinds and sizes. Added to this Hong Kong designers employ the traditional Chinese artistic skills in fine handiwork to produce, with meticulously worked craftsmanship, a breath-taking range of designs in glamorous beaded garments for day wear.

Fashion Design Centre for Hong Kong?

To offset the lack of creative flair of other fashion centres, Hong Kong manufac-

turers know how to obtain the services of European couturiers. On completion of a collection, one set is kept in Hong Kong and a second is sent to an overseas fashion house where most of the orders are taken. In so doing, Hong Kong has something new to offer, not just merely imitate others. My own feeling is that if Hong Kong is ever to get to become a reputable fashion centre, then it must endeavour to set up a Fashion Design Centre. The Centre's expert could advise individual manufacturers on the preparation of new collections and supply the names of specialists who could solve particular problems. It could also train local fashion designers.

Our people have the talent only that they are not aware of it. This is best shown in the training of models. Recently with the attention drawn to fashion, there is the need for more professional models. To meet this demand, many model academies have been set up to train local girls to become models. The result is such that Hong Kong now has first class models. They have attracted international attention. Producers from famous fashion centres come to Hong Kong specially to engage our models to model their dresses for them.

Mr. Michael Whittaker, the famous fashion co-ordinator who has produced many shows all over the world, remarked on how impressed he was by Hong Kong models when he presented the fashion shows at the first Hong Kong Fashion Festival last year. He recruited some of our girls to do some modelling on a fashion tour to Japan for Triumph International, the world famous corsetry and lingerie house whose Tours d'Elegance were shown in sixty of Europe's most important cities.

The same could be applied to the training of fashion designers. If our young people were given the right training they may become good fashion designers and they could design Hong Kong fashion and help to prepare collective publicity to popularise the Hong Kong look and fashions of all types. With the right type of people to exploit Hong Kong's potential in fashion, who can tell if Hong Kong could rank with Paris, London and others as leading fashion centres of the world?

The Festival of Fashion launched for the first time last November had such a hit in the world of fashion that it has been decided to stage a similar event during the first week of March next year. This time men's as well as women's fashion will be displayed to the hundreds of buyers and fashion writers will be invited from all over the world. Entitled the Hong Kong "Ready to Wear Festival", the event will be extensively promoted and publicised overseas.

NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

Singapore

The Department has received a copy of the Singapore Government Gazette dated 26th July, 1968 which contains a number of amendments to its customs duties. These amendments include increases in import duty on a number of commodities and the following items are of interest to Hong Kong:-

Description	Old Rate (ad valorem)	New Rate (ad valorem)	H.K.'s domestic exports to Singapore	
			1967 HK\$	1968 (Jan.-June) HK\$
Biscuits for human consumption containing cocoa, but not more than 40% by weight of cocoa	30% or HK\$22.40 per cwt.	30% or HK\$112 per cwt.	165,845	22,276
Household articles, other than tools, of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, and parts thereof of iron or steel, enamelled	35%	50% or HK\$0.30 each	125,259	67,488
Sugar, regardless of source, of a polarisation: exceeding 99°	HK\$448 per ton)))
exceeding 98° but not exceeding 99°	HK\$403.20 per ton)))
exceeding 95° but not exceeding 98°	HK\$313.60 per ton) HK\$627.20 per ton) 1,124,649) 1,347,263
not exceeding 95°	HK\$291.20 per ton)))
Sugar not elsewhere specified or included	HK\$291.20 per ton)))

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Iran

An English translation of the Iranian Government's Import/Export Regulations for the Iranian year 1347 (21st March, 1968—20th March, 1969) has been received by the Department and is available for inspection at the Department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry, Room No. 14, Fire Brigade Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong. Of a number of amendments made, the change to the Commercial Benefit Tax (C.B.T.) on one item is of interest to Hong Kong:

Description	Duty Rate	Old	C.B.T.	New
Woollen yarn & thread	HK\$3.22 per kilo	6% ad val.		HK\$3.22 per kilo

Hong Kong's domestic exports of woollen yarn and thread to Iran in 1967 and the first seven months of 1968 were valued at HK\$2.3 and HK\$0.6 million respectively.
(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. H-431233)

Malaysia

The Malaysian Government has recently amended its import regulations by deleting the following items of interest to Hong Kong from the schedule of goods subject to special licensing:—

Item No.	Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Malaysia	
		1967 (HK\$)	1968 (Jan.-July) (HK\$)
841.131	Shirts	2,240,147	436,960
725.034	Ceiling fans	865,679	408,041
673.210	Bars and rods, except wire rods, of iron or steel, and hollow mining drill steel	1,028,643	1,455,554

(all types of electric fans)
(all bars of iron or steel)

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Australia

Further to C. I. Circular No. 64/68 dated 20th August, 1968, this Department has received information that, as a result of a Special Advisory Authority enquiry, a *temporary additional* duty of HK\$98.60 per dozen less 57½% of the value for duty will be imposed on imports of the following product with effect from 15th August, 1968:—

Australian Tariff Item No.	Description	Existing Rate of Duty
61.03.100	Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs, other than knitted or crocheted:	57½% or, if higher, HK\$10.68 per dozen
	Shirts, not being nightwear; shirt fronts with or without collars	Primage 5%

This rate of duty is *additional* to the existing rate; and is *temporary* in nature, pending the outcome of a Tariff Board Enquiry. It does not cover goods in transit on 15th August, 1968.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Australia for this item were valued at HK\$2,975,944 in 1967 and HK\$2,937,465 in January-July, 1968.

The Department will report on any further developments as they become known.
(Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

Malaysia

The Malaysian Tariff Advisory Board is to hold a series of public inquiries to consider the appropriate rates of duty in Malaysia on the following items of interest to Hong Kong:—

Description	Hong Kong's domestic exports to Malaysia	
	1967 (HK\$)	1968 (Jan.-July) (HK\$)
Table fans, pedestal fans and wall-bracket fans, other than ring-mounted exhaust fans ...	865,679 (Electric fans of all kinds)	408,041
Padlocks and other locking devices, including parts, suitable for cycles	265,307 (Locks of all kinds)	227,070

The public inquiries will be held in the Hearing Room of the Tariff Advisory Board, Hwa-Li Building, 63/65 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur as follows:—

Date	Time	Commodity
October 7, 1968	10.00 a.m.	Table and pedestal fans
October 9, 1968	10.00 a.m.	Bicycle Padlocks

Persons who propose to give evidence concerning any of the above commodities are requested to notify the Tariff Advisory Board of their intention as soon as possible. They will then be supplied with 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses' to assist them in the preparation of their evidence. Nine typewritten copies of evidence must reach the Tariff Advisory Board not later than September 23, 1968.

Australia

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 42/68 dated 11th June 1968, the Department has received a circular from the Australian Tariff Board stating that with regard to its inquiry into whether or not assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of screws for wood, of iron or steel and screws for wood, of copper (Australian Customs Tariff Items No. 73.32.91 and 74.15.91), a public hearing will be held at 200 Little Collins Street, 6th Floor, Melbourne at 10 a.m. on Monday, 21st October, 1968.

Persons intending to give evidence at the hearing have already been asked to supply the Board with a Statement of Evidence. Those who wish to submit evidence which argues the case of a witness should be prepared in the form of a General Statement of Evidence which must be lodged with the Board not later than 7th October, 1968.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Australia of screws for wood, of iron or steel, were valued at HK\$81,800 and HK\$65,990 respectively in 1967 and the first seven months of 1968, and those of screws for wood, of copper, were valued at HK\$21,498 and HK\$76,241 respectively in 1967 and 1968 (January — July).

The Department will report on the outcome of this public hearing when the information is available.

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

Malaysia

The Malaysian Government has included, with effect from 4th July, 1968, the following item of interest to Hong Kong to the schedule of goods subject to import licensing control:—

Description	Hong Kong's domestic exports to Malaysia	
	1967 (HK\$)	1968 (Jan.-June) (HK\$)
Cotton towels	70,643	23,515

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Kenya

With effect from 21st August 1968 the following items, of interest to Hong Kong, have been added to the schedule of goods for which specific import licences are required:—

Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Kenya (HK\$'000)	
	1967	1968 (Jan.-July)
Paper bags, paperboard boxes and other packing containers	72	48
Cotton fabrics, woven, grey (unbleached)	43	3
Cotton fabrics, woven other than grey (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed or otherwise finished):—		
Cotton fabrics, woven (bleached);	3,019	3,160
Dyed in the piece — drill, and twill other than khaki;	(including coloured and printed fabrics)	
Dyed in the piece — other		
Domestic utensils of stainless steel	102	83
Flashlights & torches	524	215
Ladies handbags	369	395
	(including wallets, purses, pocket-books & similar articles of all materials)	
Babies napkins	73	22
PVC raincoats	388	466
Zip fasteners	54	10

Furthermore, the importation into Kenya of the following items can henceforth only be effected through the Kenya National Trading Corporation:—

- Cotton fabrics, woven, grey (unbleached),
- Cotton fabrics, woven and other than grey (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed or otherwise finished):—
- Cotton fabrics, woven (bleached)
- Dyed in the piece — drill and twill other than khaki
- Dyed in the piece — other
- Coloured fabrics, woven of coloured yarns.
- Flashlights and torches.

(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

Guatemala

The Government of Guatemala has recently introduced a temporary import licensing system, to be effective from 7th June to 31st December 1968, under which Guatemalan importers will be allowed to import 109 commodities only up to 90% of the c.i.f. value of imports of such goods during the period 1st June to 31st December, 1967. Of these 109 commodities, the following six are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Sudan

With effect from 21st August, 1968 the import surcharge for all imports into Sudan has been increased from 5 to 8 per cent.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Sudan were valued at HK\$1.8 million in 1967 and HK\$2 million in 1968 (Jan. — June).

Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania has added the item, buckets made of iron or steel (not enamelled and not sanitary buckets), to the list of goods for which specific import licences are required for imports. Hong Kong's exports of domestic utensils of iron or steel to Tanzania were valued at HK\$583,922 and \$614,062 in 1967 and the first half of 1968 respectively.

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

Tariff No.	Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Guatemala in 1967 (HK\$ '000)
651-01-00	Natural silk thread	40
699-08-01/02	Sewing and embroidery needles, sewing machines	15
699-18	Articles of ironware	16
699-29-02	All types of metallic chains	63
721-03	Bulbs, arc lights and complete illuminating tubes	123
841-12-01-10	Workers' gloves	15

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

U.S.A.

The United States Federal Trade Commission has published certain guides for the watch industry relating to such subjects as misrepresentation of the metallic composition or durability of watches and watch cases (including permanently fixed watch bands), and deceptive pricing or selling practices. Although advisory in nature, the guides are interpretive of the laws administered by the Commission and are equally applicable to the U.S. watch industry as well as imports into the United States. An extract of sections from the more important guides is enclosed. The full text is available for inspection at the Department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry, Room 14, second floor, Fire Brigade Building, Hong Kong.

In 1967, Hong Kong's domestic exports of the commodities involved to the United States were as follows:—

Watches	HK\$307,770,000
Watch cases	34,434,000
Watch bands	19,168,000
Watch accessories	7,951,000

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

Ghana

The Government of Ghana has advised that senders of COD parcels to Ghana should ensure, before posting, that the addressee has obtained from the Ministry of Trade a foreign exchange licence to cover the amount of the Trade Charge involved. Without these licences, such parcels cannot be delivered and will eventually be returned to the country of origin, involving senders in payment of return charges.

(Mr. A.S.N. Cheung, Tel. No. H-229777)

South Africa

It has been brought to my attention by the Government of the Republic of South Africa that many Hong Kong exporters are incorrectly inserting a value in Column V of the standardised invoice covering consignments to that country. Column V of the standardised invoice is headed "Domestic Value in Currency of Exporting Country".

When goods identical to those being shipped to South Africa have been sold on the local market, the information to be furnished is to include details of the *actual* quantity and *actual* price at which they were sold. Where identical goods to those being shipped to South Africa have *not* been sold on the local market, Hong Kong exporters should insert in Column V only the words "not sold domestically" and should delete Sections 4A and 4B of the Certificate of Value on the reverse side of the invoice.

The wrong completion of

Column V by the insertion of an estimated domestic selling price is liable to be considered as a breach of the South African Customs regulations. Hong Kong exporters trading with South Africa are therefore advised to follow the procedure as outlined above in all circumstances.

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

MEMBERSHIP

Change of Title

South Pacific Trading Co., Ltd.
2608-9 Realty Building, Hong Kong. (Formerly South Pacific Trading Co.)

United States Lines Inc. 616
Union House, Hong Kong. (Formerly United States Lines Co.)

Change of Address

Canton Brothers Ltd., Watson's
Estate, Block-C, 9/F, Watson
Road, Causeway Bay, Hong
Kong. (Formerly Jardine House,
12/F.)

Nash & Dymock Ltd., 1001
Kowloon Commercial Centre,
Kowloon. (Formerly 105
Chatham Road.)

Rauniar Overseas Company,
Chungking Mansion, 13th Floor,
Block A9, Nathan Road,
Kowloon. (Formerly 5-6
Glenealy, 1/F.)

Rediffusion (H.K.) Ltd., 81
Broadcast Drive, Kowloon.
(Formerly 77-79 Gloucester
Road.)

Sheng Hsi Foo & Co., Room
401 Chiyu Bldg., 80 Des Voeux
Road C., Hong Kong. (Formerly
27 Gilman Bazaar.)

Change of Address and Amalgamation

Nissho-Iwai Co., Ltd. Hong
Kong Branch, Room 1401 Union
House, Hong Kong. (Formerly
Nissho Co., Ltd. 1131 Central
Bldg.)

Nissho-Iwai Co., Ltd. Hong
Kong Branch, Room 1401 Union
House, Hong Kong. (Formerly
Iwai & Co., Ltd. 1003 Hang
Chong Bldg.)

TENDERS

Hong Kong

Tenders are invited for the Supply of Traffic Sign Supports (Ref. PT/98/68). Tender forms and further information are available from the Procurement Division, Stores Department, Oil Street, North Point and the Public Enquiry Centres, Kowloon and Hong Kong.

New Zealand

Tenders are invited for the supply of textile items, for delivery to various New Zealand Hospital Boards, under the New Zealand Hospital Boards' Combined Purchasing Scheme. Closing date of bids — 15th November 1968. Details at Chamber.

TRADE FAIRS

FRANCE.

The 16th International Show of Ladies Ready-To-Wear, which will be held in the Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris, will take place from 9th to 14th November 1968. Details at Chamber.

DENMARK.

The latest list of Danish Exhibitions in 1968-1970, examined and approved by the Supervisory Board of Business Exhibitions in Denmark, is available at Chamber for interested members to read.

香港總商會

雙週刊

一九六八年六月八日

香港總商會組團 飛赴西柏林參展

旨在促進對歐貿易關係

卅七間本港商行代表一行七十二人，已於九月廿二日離港飛往西柏林，參加每年一度的西柏林「進手適進」進口商品展覽會。

這個龐大的代表團，是香港總商會應西德政府邀請，聯同香港貿易發展局，香港旅遊協會所組織的。

西柏林「進手適進」進口商品展覽會係由九月廿六日至十月六日舉行，本港代表團展出的商品，包括有：服裝、假髮、塑膠玩具、原子粒收音機、首飾、傢俬、電器用品、羊毛針織品、金屬器材等等。

負責領隊的是香港總商會秘書軒德，助理秘書鍾士長則隨團處理行政，助理秘書活特則負責公共關係事宜。

據軒德表示：該團此行目的在促進香港與德國及歐洲各國的貿易關係，除展出港製商品外，亦希望選購一些德國產品，即如機器等。

他又指出：香港曾於一九六二年參加同樣在西柏林的展覽會，但此次則純為香港商業人士，以最龐大的規模作實地參與。

令人矚目的時裝節

明年三月捲土重來

香港自去年十一月舉辦「時裝節」後，使世界各地時裝界掀起一陣熱潮，紛紛把目光集中到這顆「東方之珠」上。他（她）們都希望香港每年都會舉辦這種時裝活動。

令人欣喜的是，在明年三月香港將舉辦第二屆「時裝節」。這一次的時裝節比起去年，將是更多姿多采的！

展出的時裝，除了最流行的女性服裝之外，別出心裁的，還有最新款的男裝服裝，由幾位男性模特兒擔任。

隨着時代的轉變，香港時裝在吸收了巴黎、倫敦、羅馬、紐約等時裝中心的精華後，已有更別類的姿態出現。這一期，我們由專人，作出詳盡的介紹，值得大家一讀。

當香港代表團抵達西柏林時，會受到展覽會當局熱烈歡迎，並設酒會款待。這是助理秘書活特發來的電報透露的。

活特並透露：香港代表團已於廿八日設酒會款待展覽會當局及各地代表；酒會中，曾邀請西柏林市市長舒氏主持「金龍點睛」儀式。

在美盛大展出

港製用品亦有展出

一項規模龐大的家用娛樂電器用品展覽，今年六月廿三日至廿六日在美國紐約市希爾頓酒店、華域克酒店及美國酒店舉行。展出用品不勝枚舉，分別來自一百五十家參展單位，超過二萬名的零售商，批發商及廠商前往參觀。

所展出的用品，包括有：電視機、收音機、錄音機、電唱機以及有關的產品；雖然這些展出品的成分，多數是美國製造的，但其中佔有大部份是來自香港、日本、台灣、南韓、荷蘭、英國、西德及義大利的。

在一百五十家參展單位中，佔五分之一所展出的用品或成分是全由香港製造的，即如：原子粒收音機，以及原子粒等。

世界著名的德律風根、根德、聲寶、日立、樂聲以及東芝等廠，今年均有參與展出。

去年香港將七千三百萬架原子粒收音機打入美國市場；而銷入美國的同類收音機，來自八十一個海外市場，共一億一千五百萬架。一九六七年，香港原子粒收音機輸美總額達到二億一千六百萬美元。

短訊

● 美國政府貿易代表團將於十月十七日至廿三日訪問香港，目的在與有關人士商討處理貨運的技術及設置問題。此外，亦將個別與本港廠商接洽，尋求在港代理。

● 八月份港貨出口達到七億一千四百萬元，較去年同期增加了百分之廿四點九，即一億四千二百萬元。入口貨則達到十億零七千萬元，增加了百分之六十一點九，即四億零九百萬元。至於轉口貨則增加了百分之十點二，即一千五百萬元。

● 香港生產力促進中心為推行一九七〇年「亞洲生產力」年，特舉辦徵文比賽，題為：「生產力在亞洲經濟生長中的地位」，定明年六月二日截稿。

● 英國水泉業廠商會貿易代表團將於十月廿一日訪港，該團一行共六人，由該會秘書桑達斯率領。

● 英國海外航空公司最近委任商業總經理史廷頓為董事。

● 澳洲昆士蘭五金貿易代表團於九月廿日來港作三天訪問，旨在加強澳洲與東南亞地區的貿易關係。該團行程，包括：馬尼拉、香港、曼谷、吉隆坡及星加坡。

● 一行十二人的西德、法國及瑞士等影片公司的高級人員，將於短期內訪問香港，視察電影事業。