



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN





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The Bulletin

THE HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

JANUARY, 1969

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Hong Kong

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CHAMBER'S 'FASHION' SCHOLARSHIP

As part of their contribution to the 'Ready to Wear Festival' the Chamber will offer a scholarship to the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York, to any Hong Kong resident, who in the opinion of an independent panel of judges, submits the best design for an item of ladies' 'after five' wear.

The Fashion Institute of Technology in New York is recognised as one of the world's leading design centres and is one of the few to offer a diploma course.

Winner of the scholarship will spend two years at the Institute with passages provided to and from New York, together with a subsidy towards accommodation and cost of living. After two years, the scholarship holder will take up a position with the projected Design Centre in Hong Kong which by that time, will be firmly established.

Entries, which have to be submitted by 16th. January 1969, are invited immediately and requests for application forms should be made in writing to the Secretary, The Hong Kong General

Chamber of Commerce, 9th. Floor Union House.

After screening by an intermediary to check the eligibility of candidates, entries will be passed anonymously to an independent panel of judges which will consist of an outside fashion expert, possibly the fashion editor of a leading woman's magazine, a design specialist from Hong Kong and a third member.

The award winning drawing will be passed to a leading tailor and created specially to fit one of Hong Kong's leading models, who will parade the finished garments at the Ready to Wear Festival to be held in March, next year.

It is possible that if the scheme proves to be a success, another award will be made in 1970.

With the emergence of Hong Kong as a manufacturer of fashion garments it is felt there is a need to build up a design team from young people here and it is hoped that the Chamber scholarship programme will help, not only to boost the garment industry but also create new career openings.

THE 'FASHION' CONFERENCE

THE General Committee of 1861 would have shuddered at the thought of it. The Boardroom of the future invaded by girls in floppy hats, girls in (almost) mini skirts and above all, girls with poised pencils questioning the wisdom of a Chamber decision.

And had they looked further there would have been outrageous protests at what was going on: television cables snaking

across the carpeted floors, camera tripods goring into the deep pile while technicians sprayed cigarette ash across the 12 foot polished table.

This was the table where textile agreements had been signed where sombre clad politiciens had argued a cause and whose teak panels had been thumped in either anger or dismay by a succession of Chairmen.

It was enough to make the

noon day gun go off at eleven.

The fuss and chaos was all due to the Chamber's announcement that it would award a two year scholarship to the Institute of Technology and Fashion Design in New York, for the winning entry from any Hong Kong resident of a design for an after five ladies' garment.

And just in case the questions from the Woman's Page Editors got too technical — as they did



Mr. J. B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber is seen addressing the 'Fashion' conference with Miss Monica Chow, leading Hong Kong model; Mrs M. Buchanan, Macy's Director of Merchandise Development and Mr. Basil Davis, Managing Director of R. H. Macy's Regional Buying Office.

— Mr. Basil Davis, Managing Director of R. H. Macy's Regional Buying Office and Mrs. Marjorie Buchanan, Macy's Director of Merchandise Development, were there to add the necessary expertise.

Top model Monica Chow also came along, not only to give the cameras something to focus on, but for her opinion on the validity of the scheme.

Setting the 'mere male' tone in his introduction to the Press, the Chamber's Secretary referred to "this rather stuffy organisation" and note books flipped open like hungry clams. This was the stuff that libels are made of.

There were, however, sage nods when it was revealed that one of their own corps, Miss Sheila Scotter, Editor-In-Chief of Vogue Australia, would be one of the judges.

Within two days of the Chamber's announcement that application forms were available, more than 250 young people — mostly girls — have either written or called personally to collect copies of the regulations.

Conditions for Entry

- The competition is open to all residents in Hong Kong who have been educated to at least Hong Kong School Leaving Certificate level with a credit in English Language.

- The winner must be eligible for obtaining a Student Visa for entry to the United States.

- The winner will spend two years at the Institute with passages provided to and from

New York, together with a subsidy for accommodation and cost of living. After two years, he/she will have to come back to Hong Kong and work with a designated fashion design centre for three years.

- All designs must be drawn in full colour on matt surface drawing paper showing front and back views.



The 'Fashion' conference was filmed by both HK-TVB and RTV.

1969—A VIEW OF THE FUTURE



Hon. Michael Herries, O.B.E., M.C., Chairman of the Chamber.

From the chairman, the Hon. Michael Herries, O.B.E., M.C.

"We in Hong Kong are often inclined to think of the years ahead in terms of facts and figures; to deduce and adjudicate what lies in front of us a formula of statistics.

"It is the outgoing year that has been one of achievement records. We have sold more of our products overseas than ever before and we have become recognised as one of the most important consumer markets in South-East Asia.

"As the year closes vestiges of even greater prosperity are already with us; the banks report increased deposits and shopkeepers have higher sales. It is perhaps symptomatic of this modern society that a nation's economic success is measured by a decline in cinema attendance and a rise in television viewers. Here, we too, are following the

pattern of the Western World.

"What is more important is that we can perhaps congratulate ourselves in being able to house more people, build more schools and guarantee a water supply that will take care of our needs for at least some years ahead. We have also initiated a Community Chest which will enable us to consolidate our efforts to help those who are less fortunate.

"But our future goes far beyond these tangible successes. Complacency is a state of mind we can never afford to enjoy in Hong Kong and if for just one tomorrow we sit still and take justifiable pride in our yesterdays, we place our real future in jeopardy. We must work more to strive to make Hong Kong a better and happier place for all those who are proud to call this 'Our Home'.

"Business people are naturally wary of making prophecies; success breeds envy and unfortunately there are a few who would not be disappointed if our progress was hampered. To us the future is something which must be treated as a challenge but tempered by caution.

"This is the exciting enigma of 1969."

From the Vice Chairman, Mr G. M. B. Salmon.

"The passing of 1968 will be seen by many of us with regret, for there is no doubt that this has been one of the best years Hong Kong has ever known.

"The millionth person has been re-housed, our water supply is guaranteed for some years ahead and many more schools have been built for our children.

"Commercially, we have sold more of our products overseas than ever before and we have bought more than ever before. Signs of increased standards of living are everywhere to be seen.



Mr. G. M. B. Salmon.

"Will 1969 equal the old year in these achievements?"

"I think it has a good chance.

"But if Hong Kong is to maintain its place in the world we must keep planning farther ahead.

"Good communications are vital to our prosperity and 1969 will have to see a start made in getting our airport ready for the big jet era and preparations for changes in the methods of handling seaborne cargo.

"1968 saw our exports increase by 27 per cent, largely to our half-dozen or so major customers. Diversification of our markets and products has long been advocated by the Chamber and I still hold the view that every effort should be made to vary our eggs among a few more baskets.

"We are always proud of saying that in Hong Kong we have weathered many storms. My hope for 1969 is only that all our typhoons be little ones.

"I wish you a happy and prosperous New Year."

ROUND ABOUT



The British Menswear Guild is sending a 10-man selling mission to Hong Kong in mid-January to promote the "British Look" in clothes.

The mission, led by Mr. Derek Rose (above) managing director of Bonsoir Limited, is tentatively scheduled to visit Hong Kong from January 15 to 18, 1969.

Project Competition

The Royal Commonwealth Society has organised another in its series of Group Project Competitions for 1968/69.

Once again, the Chamber will sponsor a local competition.

In the past, the Chamber has donated funds to winning entries for the purchase of books.

There will be two sections to this competition — the senior and the junior. In the Senior Section there will be \$150, \$105 and \$60 for the first second and third prizes respectively. There will also be three prizes of \$100, \$70 and \$40 in the Junior Section.

Chairman's Appeal for Education Planning

The Hon. Michael Herries, Chairman of the Chamber and a member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the University Grants Committee, has called on Government to take action now to meet a vital need in 1973/74 for alternative forms of higher education.

He was speaking in the Legislative Council during the Adjournment Debate on the subject of the University Grants Committee of which he is also Chairman.

Mr Herries recalled that he had recently announced that the total student body agreed by Government as a planning target for the year 1973/74 amounted to 6,000 for the two Universities.

The Committee, he said, has accepted these student number targets, but is acutely aware of the fact that whatever population projection is taken and however the calculations are made University students in 1973/74 will form a decreasing proportion of the age group concerned compared with the present intake.

"This is likely to mean an increasing pressure for higher education not only because there will be more people but because proportionately fewer of them will be able to go to a University," he said.

Mr Herries said it is the view of the Committee that urgent consideration should be given now to this problem so that provision can be made for the establishment of alternative forms of higher education, at institutions which are not necessarily so advanced as Universities but which will meet the needs of the community both from the point of view of those who cannot obtain entry to a University because of non-availability of places, and also of those who need new institutions which will provide qualifications for meeting the requirements of our commercial and industrial community.

He said certain institutions are already available or are

planned but more will be required; and some must be of a higher status to meet this demand.

"To set up even a modest institution of this nature takes three to four years and I would urge Government to take action now to meet what we foresee as a vital need in 1973/74. If this is not done the proposed student target figures may well by then prove unrealistically low".

In reply, the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. M. D. Irving Gass said the Committee has been involved in a great deal of detail in making its recommendations to Government. "Without these carefully prepared recommendations, Government would find it immeasurably more difficult to propose to the Finance Committee of this Council what level of subvention for the two Universities should properly be recommended."

Someone Likes Us

Dear Sir,

I am an average housewife and mother of six. Tonight I have completed my Christmas shopping. My home is filled with charming, colourful, seasonable items. It is one of the most beautiful Christmas arrays we have ever had.

Nearly everything was made in Hong Kong and my heart is filled with gratitude for the hands of so many of your people who work so hard to make our holiday a nice one.

Is there some way you might convey my thanks? Could this letter be published in your newspaper?

Is there some way workers to know how much we love what they are doing.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ruth Patton,
Illinois.



A group of five members of the Palletization Study Team from the Japan Chemical Fibre Association held a general discussion on palletization and containerisation with members of the Chamber.

Mr. T. Morita, Leader of the Team, said the aim of their visit was to study the feasibility for palletized shipping of their products to Hong Kong. He also mentioned that pallets were seldom used for shipment in Japan to Hong Kong as orders were generally small.

At present, there are three Container Centres being developed in Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe by private sectors with the help of Japanese Government.

H.K. Trade Statistics

Hong Kong trade statistics for the period of January — November, 1968 analysed from the published figures of the Census and Statistics Department are now available to members. These 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, South Africa, France, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Spain, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, India, Thailand, Pakistan, Malaysia, Dominican Republic, Chile, Peru, Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Argentina, Haiti, Tanzania, Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Aden, Brunei, Libya, Zambia, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela.

Australian Invitation

An Australian engineers' association will invite a civil engineer from a South-East Asian country and a traffic engineer from the U.S. to view a display and take part in a municipal engineers' conference in Melbourne in February.

The two overseas engineers will be guests at the annual "Field Day" held by the Local Government Engineers' Association of Victoria in association with the Field Day Exhibitors' Group. It will be held at Melbourne's Royal Hospital on February 11 and 12.

Seeking Markets

A mission of 11 members from the Westminster Chamber of Commerce will visit Hong Kong from March 6 to 15, 1969.

Members of the mission have expressed an interest in seeking outlets in Hong Kong for a variety of British goods and services, ranging from textiles and novelty items to navigational instruments and pedigree livestock.

While in Hong Kong the mission aims to obtain first hand information on the potential market for certain products and survey market trends and the

particular requirements of local importers.

The leader of the mission is Mr. C. A. Chadwyck-Healey Chairman of Morgan-Grampian.

Kai Tak Improvement

The remaining traces of the old Kai Tak Airport Terminal will disappear early this year under the current airport development programme.

The solitary building on the old apron which represent the early stages of the redevelopment of Hong Kong Airport in 1948 will shortly be pulled down and the site will be converted into a long-term parking apron.

Under the proposed scheme, the surface of the old apron will be re-aligned and resurfaced to serve all types of conventional heavy aircraft.

On completion, the long-term parking apron, which will cover an area of about 414,000 square feet, will be able to provide overnight accommodation for big aircraft such as Boeing 707's and jumbo jets.

The buildings are the former Government VIP rooms, the Flying Club, the old stores buildings and the former telecommunication buildings.

The entire project will take about one year to complete.

In addition, the spokesman also disclosed other provisions for heavy aircraft which have been planned by Government.

Construction work on a new hangar with its own maintenance apron will start at about the same time early next year.

The hangar, which is specially designed for jumbo jets, will be situated by the side of the present three hangars. It will be built and managed by the Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company, Ltd.

The present maintenance apron will also be extended to serve the new hangar.

The extension of the maintenance apron will measure about 137,000 square feet.

Exports to Mexico

Hong Kong firms export to Mexico are now required to complete one copy of the document entitled "DECLARACION DEL VENDEDOR (EXPORTADOR)". This form should be attached to the original invoice together with the other usual documentation.

Copies of the new document may be obtained from the office of the Consulate General of Mexico.



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NEWS FROM D.C. & I.

WITH MEMBERSHIP, TENDERS & TRADE FAIR INFORMATION

Singapore

The Department has received information that the Singapore Government, with effect from 3rd December, 1968, has imposed import duties on a number of items which are not subject to any duties before. Of the items affected by these changes the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Singapore Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty
841.111	Sarongs for men or boys	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 0.20 per sq. yd.
841.112	Dhoties	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 0.20 per sq. yd.
841.119	Outer garments, except sarongs and dhoties, for men or boys, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.121	Outer garments for infants, not knitted or crocheted ..	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.122	Sarees	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 0.20 per sq. yd.
841.123	Kain lepas and kain sarong, batek	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 0.20 per sq. yd.
841.129	Other outer garments for women and girls and outer garments suitable for male or female, except infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.131	Shirts, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$48.00
841.139	Under garments and nightwear, except shirts, for men and boys, not knitted or crocheted, including detachable shirt collars.	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.141	Under garments and nightwear for infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.149	Under garments and nightwear for women and girls and such garments suitable for male or female, except infants, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.211	Handkerchiefs wholly of cotton	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 4.80
841.212	Handkerchiefs not wholly of cotton	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 4.80
841.219	Scarves of which no side exceeds 23½ inches, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 7.20
841.220	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like having at least one side over 23½ inches in length, not knitted or crocheted	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 7.20
841.230	Ties, bow ties and cravats, not knitted or crocheted ...	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 7.20

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Singapore Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty
841.240	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodiceparts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, not knitted or crocheted	Value	15% or HK\$ 9.60 per doz.
841.259-1	Brassieres	Value	15% or HK\$24.00 per doz.
841.259-2	Corsets, corsetbelts, suspender belts, braces, suspenders, garters and the like, whether or not elastic and including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	Value	15% or HK\$ 9.60 per doz.
841.260	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of textile materials not knitted or crocheted	Doz. Pr	15% or HK\$ 4.80
841.290-1	Made up accessories for articles of apparel not elsewhere specified or included of textile materials not knitted or crocheted excluded from duty by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise	Value	Nil
841.290-2	Made up accessories for articles of apparel not elsewhere specified or included of textile materials not knitted or crocheted	Value	15% or HK\$ 9.60 per doz.
841.300	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather or of composition leather excluding footwear and headgear	Doz.	15% or HK\$16.00
841.410	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz. Pr	15% or HK\$ 4.80
841.431	Under garments of cotton, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 4.80
841.439	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, whether or not elastic or rubberised, not wholly of cotton	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 4.80
841.440	Outer garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted and other knitted or crocheted articles not elsewhere specified or included, whether or not elastic or rubberised	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.450	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic kneecaps and elastic stockings)	Value	15% or HK\$ 9.60 per doz.
841.510	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within item 655.710, whether or not lined or trimmed	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.520	Hats and other headgear, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.530	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed Headgear not elsewhere specified (excluding asbestos and carnival headgear):	Value	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.590-1	crash helmets for motor cyclists or scooterists	Doz.	Nil
841.590-2	safety helmets for industrial and other uses	Doz.	Nil
841.590-9	other	Doz.	15% or HK\$ 9.60
841.600	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves), for all purposes, of unhardened vulcanised rubber	Value	15% or HK\$16.80 per doz.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of the above items to Singapore in 1967 and the first nine months of 1968 were valued at HK\$27.13 and HK\$18.39 million respectively.
(Mr. M. P. C. Chan, Tel. No. H-453939)

United Kingdom

Import Deposit: Relief For Goods For Export

This notice supplements

Notice No. 481, paragraph 15(b). Relief from Import Deposit will be allowed when imported goods, or goods manufactured or produced from them or incorporating them, are exported. (In certain cases relief may be allowed on the exportation of equivalent goods.) Re-

lief is allowable only to the importer, or other person named as paying the import deposit; but, subject to the co-operation of other persons concerned in producing the necessary evidence, it does not matter if the goods are exported by someone else.

Relief will be allowed under one of the following schemes:—

Scheme I, where the goods are liable to duty under the Import Duties Act 1958 and remission of this duty is authorised under section 7 of that Act (or under section 1 of the Finance Act 1966) by a letter from Customs headquarters already in force at the time of the importation in question.

Scheme II, remission of a proportion of Import Deposit for goods imported in the course of a mixed home-market/export trade.

Scheme III, remission of Import Deposit for goods (all or part of a consignment) earmarked for exportation at the time of importation.

Scheme IV, early repayment of Import Deposit for goods actually exported.

For **Scheme I** the claim for relief from the ordinary duty on the Customs entry should include a claim for relief from Import Deposit.

For **Scheme II** the local Customs Officer issues a percentage relief certificate: it is limited to particular kinds of goods (specified by Tariff classification), but not to particular importations, periods, quantities or values. It permits a specified percentage (by value) of every importation to be released free of Import Deposit, regardless of the actual disposal of the consignment in question. A certificate will be issued if the Officer is satisfied that goods of the kind in question will be re-exported to the extent of the specified percentage of imports taken as a whole. Different percentages may be specified for different kinds of goods.

For **Scheme III** the local Customs Officer issues an individual relief certificate; it is limited to a specified importation or series of importations and/or a specified quantity or value of goods. It is issued when the Officer is satisfied that there is a firm prospect of re-exportation, and that a percentage relief certificate under **Scheme II** is inappropriate.

For **Scheme IV** evidence of actual exportation must be produced to the local Customs Officer, who should be consulted about the form of evidence acceptable. If satisfied, he will arrange for refund of Import Deposit before the 180 day period expires, if it has more

than a month to run. Early repayment cannot be made until after actual exportation, so the other schemes are preferable if possible.

Scheme I, III and IV cannot be applied to goods of a kind covered by a percentage relief certificate under **Scheme II**, but, subject to this, an importer can use any combination of the schemes appropriate to his circumstances.

Where an importer expects to obtain a relief certificate under **Scheme II or III**, but it is not practicable for it to be issued in time for goods to be cleared wholly or partly free of Import Deposit, a declaration may be made on the Customs entry in the following terms:—

Where a percentage relief certificate is expected (Scheme II)

I/We claim relief from Import Deposit on goods classified under Tariff heading . . . in this importation. The importer has applied or will apply for a percentage relief certificate.

Where an individual relief certificate is expected (Scheme III)

I/We claim relief from Import Deposit on (the whole)/ (quantity and value) of this importation. The importer has applied or will apply for an individual relief certificate.

The import Collector will then take cash equal to the Import Deposit potentially due as security. (A Control Form C. & E. 139, should be completed and lodged with the Customs entry just as if relief were not being claimed.) The cash security will be refunded in full or proportionately after a relief certificate is produced. If it is a percentage relief certificate, the period during which the cash is held will count towards the 180 days' Import Deposit period for the proportion not eligible for relief. If a relief certificate is refused, the full amount will be refunded automatically after 180 days.

Where the importer holds a relief certificate when the Customs entry is lodged, a declaration should be made on the Customs entry in the following terms:—

Where a percentage relief certificate is held (Scheme II)

I/We claim relief from Import Deposit on . . . per cent

of the value of goods classified under Tariff Heading . . . in this importation, as authorised by the importer's relief certificate No. . . .

Where an individual relief certificate is held (Scheme III)

I/We claim relief from Import Deposit on (the whole)/ (quantity and value) of this importation, as authorised by the importer's relief certificate No. . . .

Where a clearing agent is employed it is important that he should be instructed to make the appropriate declaration when the entry is lodged with the Customs; it is too late to raise the matter afterwards, and refunds of Import Deposit collected as such can be made only as indicated for **Scheme IV**, i.e. after actual exportation. On the other hand, care must be taken that the declaration is not made if it does not fit the facts, as this would constitute a false declaration for Customs purposes.

It should be noted that exports for which EFTA tariff treatment will be sought cannot be counted as exports for the purpose of relief from Import Deposit.

Further information may be obtained from the local Customs Officer.

(Mr. J. K. H. Yue, Tel. H-451919)

Argentine

The British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic has advised the Chamber that **CADDIE**, which operates in Argentina a chain of supermarkets under the trade name of "**CAN-GURO**" with an approximate yearly sales of US\$57 million wishes to be put in touch with Hong Kong suppliers mainly of consumer goods viz:

Textiles, garments, toys, hardware, cigarette lighters, cylinder padlocks, paints, kitchen utensils, furniture, cameras, optical articles and eye glasses, radios, T.V. sets, record players, tape recorders, electrical appliances, refrigerators, jewellery, watches, cosmetics, all types of foods fresh and canned, china, and practically all of the goods a consumer needs.

It is assumed that the usual practice of irrevocable letters of credit being opened prior to

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Argentine — Contd.

shipments would be acceptable.

Please contact:— Mr. M. Portnoy, C.A.D.D.I.E. S.A.C.I., Supermercados Integrales, Departamento Importacion Exportacion, Alsina 1186, Buenos Aires, Argentine.

U.S.A.

Wool Product Labelling Act — Rule 36

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 94/68, the Department has now learned that following the new appeal made by the American Importers Association, the U.S. Court may possibly delay its decision on the injunction against Rule 36 until shortly before 6th January, 1969, when enforcement of the Rule is due to start.

It would therefore be wise for Hong Kong exporters to start sending the prescribed information (as set out in Enclosure 1 to Commercial Information Circular No. 94/68) to importers for any affected consignment due to arrive in the United States on or after 6th January, 1969. The Department also considers advisable that laboratory reports issued by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries certifying correct labelling of wool products are obtained in the meantime for such consignments in case Rule 36 is enforced on that date.

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

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

The China Steel Works Ltd., 34 Tam Kung Road, Kowloon.

Grandtrust International Co. (HK) Ltd., J. Hotung House, 3/F, Room 311A, 5-15 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

Go Go Human Hair Products Pty., 96-98 Ma Tau Wei Road, 7/F, Kowloon.

Howard Trading Company, Room 1028 Star House, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

Marigold Enterprises Ltd., 805 Realty Bldg. Hong Kong.

International Trading Enterprises, 33 Wyndham Street, 2/F, Hong Kong.

Max Industrial Co., Ltd., 479 Castle Peak Road, 2/F, Kowloon.

Nippon Kisen Industrial Corp. 602 Red A Central Bldg. 37 Wellington Street, Hong Kong.

Pacific Biscuit & Confectionery Co., Ltd., 40 Aldrich Street, Shaikiwan, Hong Kong.

Pan Asia Exporters, 635 Central Building, Hong Kong.

Pennell & Co., Ltd., P. & O. Building, 12th floor, Hong Kong. St. George's Building Ltd., Lane Crawford House, 5/F, Hong Kong.

Tradewing International, 401 Mohan's House, 75/77 Wyndham St, Hong Kong.

Wing Sang Plastic Metal Works, 6 Yuet Uen Street, G/F, Hong Kong.

Wing's Manufacturers' Export Division, 591 Nathan Road, Mabel House, Room 801, 8th floor, Kowloon.

Yatung International Co. (HK), 27 Carnarvon Road, 2/F, Kowloon.

Ottawa Fur Store, 97 Nathan Road, Ground floor, Kowloon.

Re-Instated

Hong Kong Manufactory, 281 Yu Chau Street, 3rd floor, Kowloon.

Change of Title

Lai Sang Trading Co., Ltd., 607 Yu To Sang Bldg., Hong Kong.
(Formerly Lai Sang Trading Co.)

Change of Addresses

Atjeh Trading Shipping Co., Everest Bldg. Room 802, 241-243 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly Oriental Garden 236-8 Prince Edward Road, Kowloon)

Breckwoldt & Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd., Room 1629 Star House, Harbour Centre, Kowloon.

(Formerly 96 Nathan Road, 2/F)

Eastern Gate Limited, 216 Tung Choi Street, Ground floor, Kowloon.

(Formerly Gee Chang Bldg.) Kwok Wah Trading Co., 21 Wyndham Street, 5th floor, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 2308 Realty Bldg.) Star Ruby Tourist Consultants, 704 Star House, Harbour Centre, Kowloon.

(Formerly 516A Central Bldg.)

B. D. Tata & Company, Ltd., No. 9 Ice House Street, Room 510 Holland House, 5th floor, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Rm. 210 Holland House)

TRADE FAIRS

GERMANY A list of German trade fairs and exhibitions in 1969 is available at Chamber for interested members.

U.K. The 20th International Gifts Fair 1969 will be held at Blackpool, England from 2 to 6 February 1969. Further information at Chamber.

SOUTH AFRICA The SAS-TEX, which is a stationery exhibition, will be held from 19th to 24th May 1969 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

NORWAY The First Norwegian Teenage Fair will be held from 17th to 27th April 1969 in Oslo. Further information available at the Trade Development Council, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon.

GERMANY The International Saar Fair will be held at Saarbrücken from 12th to 20th April 1969. Details at Chamber.

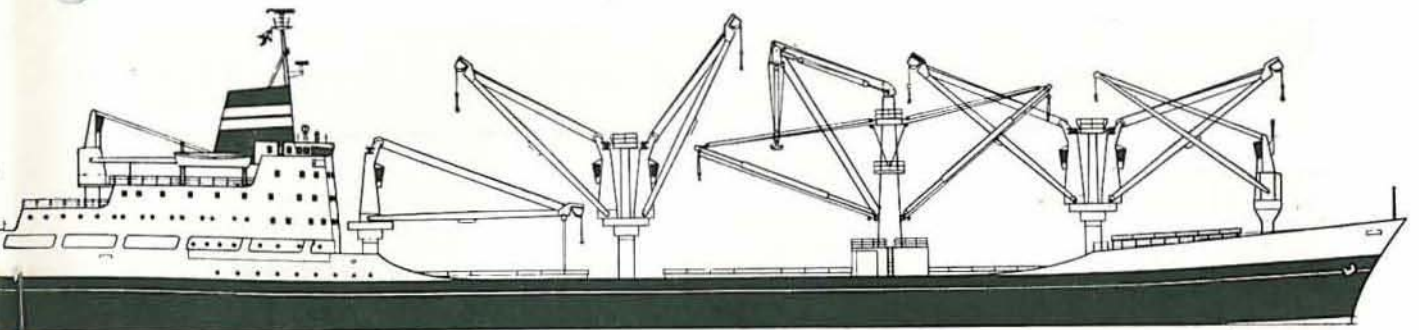
TENDERS

Hong Kong

Tenders are invited for the following:—

Tender Reference	Subject
PT/142/68	Tuning and maintenance of pianos in Government Schools.
PT/143/68	Supply of timber.
PT/144/68	Supply of cotton waste and cleaning rags.
PT/145/68	Supply of floating oil booms.
PT/146/68	Supply of cast iron manhole covers and frames.
PT/147/68	Supply of M.V. main switchboard for Kowloon Hospital.
PT/148/68	Supply of sand soap and washing soda.
PT/149/68	Supply of waterproof plugs and sockets.
PT/150/68	Supply of gravel.

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



The 1969 Hong Kong Ready-to-Wear Festival has appointed B.O.A.C. as the official airline, Dabera Ltd., Jewellery supplier, and Revlon (H.K.) Ltd., make-up consultants.

The Festival is being sponsored by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council as a follow-up to the successful Hong Kong Festival of Fashions held last year.

Overseas responses to the 1969 Festival are encouraging and it is expected that the 1969 Hong Kong Ready-to-Wear Festival will attract the biggest-ever number of fashion buyers from all over the world.

New 'Container' Company

A new company has been formed by the General Steam Navigation Company, a member of the P. & O. Group, to specialise in UK/Continental door-to-door container operations.

It is Ascania Unit Loaders Limited, based at Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3, and its purpose is to provide a specialist service to merchants and shippers who wish to take full advantage of containerisation.

AUL, as the new company will become known, has been formed following 10 years of experience by the parent GSN through a Hinterland Container Service working door-to-door container movements between industrial areas of the UK and those on the mainland of Europe. AUL will handle the modern ISO containers, shipping them by the most appropriate route and method.



Ralph H. Woodman, Canadian Pacific Airlines Manager for Southeast Asia, has left Hong Kong after six years service in the Colony.

He is taking up a new appointment as Charter Sales Manager in the Canadian Pacific Airlines Head Office in Vancouver.

He is succeeded in Hong Kong by Mr. K. Gordon Jones who was transferred from Canadian Pacific's Regional Office, Tokyo.

Computered Facts

The two-volume set of Hong Kong trade statistics are now appearing in a new format and are the first to be produced on the Government Computer.

Besides trade statistics, the computer, which is installed in the Central Block of the Central Government Offices, has been used to process school examination results.

The computer, an I.T.C. 1902 model, was installed by Government in January last year and an extension of its data processing system.

Order for New Vessels

The British India Steam Navigation Company Limited (a member of the P & O Group), announce that, following their recent order for two heavy lift vessels placed with Swan Hunter & Tyne Shipbuilders Limited, it has been decided to order a new class of four General Purpose Gargo Vessels from the same Builders for delivery between August 1970 and August 1971.

The order — worth in excess of £10 million—brings the total value of orders placed by members of the P & O Group this year with British Yards to more than £20 million.

The vessels are designed for the carriage of break bulk cargo, pallets or containers, or any combination. For this purpose the tween deck heights are arranged so that lashed containers may be carried 3 high in the lower hold and/or 2 on the upper tween deck hatch cover. In addition, the weather deck hatch covers will be strengthened to carry two tiers of containers. This would mean a maximum total capacity of approximately 340 containers "under the hook". The design would permit the addition of cellular guides at a later date if required. In addition, there will be 30,000 cu. ft. of refrigerated space aft.

Exports to S. Africa

Members are advised that many consignments from Hong Kong arriving in South Africa are not covered by a Certificate of Origin and importers therefore have to pay the maximum duty rate which is considerably higher than the normal rates applied to Hong Kong products.

Economic Report: World Round Up

WESTERN EUROPE

A recent survey of Western European markets revealed that most of the area had foreign exchange reserves covering less than four months of imports, an amount for a period generally regarded as a safety margin. The markets were:

Belgium and Luxembourg 3.8; Denmark 1.7; Finland 0.6; France 3.5; Greece 2.6; Iceland 2.3; Ireland 3.9; Netherlands 3.0; Norway 2.8; Spain 3.6; Sweden 2.3; United Kingdom 1.7.

Sweden

Seven Swedish shoe manufacturers, who amalgamated last year to try and counter increasing foreign competition, are about to go into voluntary liquidation. The companies represent 15 per cent of the number of companies in the industry.

During the first half of this year, production of footwear in Sweden dropped by seven per cent to seven million pairs, compared with the same period last year, while exports rose by 13 per cent to 1.3 million pairs. At the same time, imports of footwear registered an increase of 22 per cent to just over 10 million pairs.

Hong Kong's total domestic exports to Sweden have increased by 5 per cent during the first nine months of this year. But there has been a significant drop in our exports of footwear: from \$4.05 million at the end of September 1967 to \$3.71 million at the end of September this year.

Iceland

On November 11, the Icelandic Krona was devalued from Kr. 57=US\$1.00 to Kr. 88=US\$1.00. This represents a devaluation of 35.2 per cent. Iceland devalued the Krona in November 1967 by 24.6 per cent.

Other measures proposed by the Government include the abolition of the 20 per cent surcharge on imports and the possible dismantling of tariffs.

Hong Kong's exports to Iceland in 1967 were only

HK\$1,505,627. Two of the principal reasons for our very small trade with this market have been the import surcharge and high tariffs.

France

All foreign currency dealings, including payments for imports, must be handled by authorized banks. All import documents must be domiciled with the authorized bank which will give a serial number to each application and will maintain individual files containing all relative documents. The actual clearance of goods through the Customs and the purchase of foreign exchange to effect payment may not be completed until the import transaction in question has been domiciled with an authorized bank and assigned its serial number.

The bank of domiciliation must retain a copy of the invoice or other contractual evidence. Customs clearance requires importers to note on the *Reglement Financier* the value of the import, domicile bank and number, and if destined for a third party, the name of the eventual recipient. Foreign currency exchange can be purchased only when the number has been assigned and the goods have been imported, in which case no exchange may be purchased earlier than eight days before payment is due.

This is the same type system of domiciliation as that used in Algeria. In case of a claim, we shall have to ascertain that the importer had a domiciliation file number.

Questions remain about payments for D/P and L/C transactions from France. Future exchange can be purchased for authorized commodity imports only. Payments for D/P and L/P transactions may be made through an authorized bank after the contract has been deposited with the bank, a serial number given to the transaction, and customs authorization received.

Finland

Since devaluing by 23.8 per cent on October 12, 1967, Finland has achieved some improvement in balancing the economy. The

trade position is beginning to look healthier than for many years past. The rate of price increase has moderated, but it is still far too rapid and must be stemmed if the benefits of devaluation are not to be eroded.

Total industrial production in the second quarter of this year was only 1.8 per cent greater than for the same period of 1967. It was also a long way below the 4.6 per cent increase recorded in the first quarter of 1968 over the first quarter of 1967. This drop is particularly disappointing as by now the Finnish economy should be starting to expand rapidly following the devaluation.

The total value of Finnish exports in the first six months of this year was 37 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for the same period last year, while imports rose by only 21.7 per cent. The trade deficit declined from 272 million Finn Markkas in the first six months of 1967 to only Fmks 160 million in the same period this year. Since the annual deficit in recent years has been consistently in the region of Fmks 600-700 million, the devaluation has been relatively effective. The significant, and apparently accelerating, increase in the volume of exports is particularly encouraging. The main impact of devaluation has been on imports of finished goods: private automobile imports alone have fallen by one-third.

Since last October, there has been a rapid improvement in the reserves situation. At the end of 1967, gold and foreign exchange reserves amounted to only US\$184.1 million, but then rose uninterruptedly to \$322.8 million at the end of June, dropped back a little in July and August, and improved again to \$326.9 million at the end of September. This is a 60 per cent increase over the year and sufficient to cover more than two months of imports.

Hong Kong's trade with Finland has decreased by 48 per cent over what it was a year ago. During the first nine months of 1968, we have exported HK\$6.03 million, compared with \$11.67 million for the same period last year. Our re-exports have remained unchanged at \$90,000, while our

imports have increased by 216 per cent from \$2.24 million last year to \$7.08 million for the first nine months of this year, mainly because of our increased imports of newsprint and other paper. Our chief exports have been clothing and such diverse items as plastic toys, flowers and wigs.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

The Canadian economy has continued to benefit from rising exports to the United States. The record trade surplus of nearly US\$1,000 million during the first ten months of 1968 was largely due to a 26 per cent gain in sales to the U.S. market. Total Canadian exports to all countries have increased 19 per cent and imports have been rising at a slower rate of 12 per cent. International reserves of \$2,670 million at the end of November surpassed by \$122 million the US-Canada reserves ceiling agreement.

The new British and French austerity measures should have little adverse effect on Canadian exports, since sales to France account for less than one per cent of total Canadian exports, and the British measures affect only two per cent of Canada's foreign sales. The export boom is a major factor in Canada's favourable business situation. Industrial production has risen over four per cent in the first nine months this year.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Canada rose by 28.6 per cent during the first nine months of this year from HK\$158.82 million in 1967 to \$204.29 million this year. Our re-exports rose by 17.13 per cent for the same period from \$12.90 million in 1967 to \$15.11 million in 1968. At the same time, our imports rose by 14.22 per cent from \$60.53 million in \$60.53 million in the first three quarters of 1967 to \$69.14 million for the same period this year.

ASIA

Japan

The Japanese balance of payments has continued to strengthen. In the six months up to October, the Japanese reserves advanced 35 per cent, from US\$1,900 million to

\$2,600 million. This result reflects a growing trade surplus that has more than offset the deficits in the services and long-term capital accounts. Sizable export gains have been recorded by iron and steel, ships and scientific instruments. Automobile exports were particularly good, having risen by 77 per cent from a year ago.

Japan has created a broad base for export growth. Sales have increased significantly to most major markets of the world. Japan has made a rapid recovery from last year's deficit payments position and has registered a surplus of \$762 million in the first half of fiscal 1968 (April-September.) The country now has a larger reserve cushion to meet enlarged import demands or to cover possible export shortfalls resulting from reduced demand abroad.

Thailand

The Government of Thailand has raised its tariff on imported steel from 220 to 600 baht (HK\$66 to \$180) per ton with effect from December 1, 1968. Thailand is Hong Kong's largest market for steel. In 1967, Hong Kong exported iron and steel bars and rods to Thailand worth HK\$25,980,489. For the first eight months of this year, \$15,896,282 worth have been exported.

Thailand is expected to remain a good market for Hong Kong, in spite of the tariff increase, because the country's mills are able to produce only half of Thailand's present needs.

Indonesia

Indonesia's first Five-Year Plan is to come into operation on April 1, 1969. Until budget details are known later this month, it is impossible to know the strain that the Plan will impose on the country's meagre resources during its early stages. The aim of the Plan is to achieve as high a level of self-sufficiency as possible. The chief emphasis is on agriculture and the effective exploitation of the country's natural wealth. The overall target of the Five-Year Plan is to increase the GNP growth rate to something above the population's growth rate of 3 per cent a year.

The Plan also aims at rehabilitating the transport and communications systems of the country.

Indonesia cannot wait forever for its inflation to be contained

within limits considered normal by developed nations. Since the 39.8 per cent rise in prices last January because of the rice crisis, inflation has been contained to within 3 per cent per month, the greatest price stability since independence. Prices rose 635 per cent in 1966 and 112 per cent in 1967.

Hong Kong's exports to Indonesia for the first nine months of 1968 were HK\$83.20 million, compared with \$107.56 million for the same period last year.

Re-exports have caught up from their low position at the end of the half year, nevertheless, there has been a decrease of 38.2 per cent from \$402.41 million at the end of the first nine months of 1967 to \$248.98 million at the end of the first nine months of 1968. Our imports from Indonesia have also declined from \$79.34 million at the end of September in 1967 to \$73.84 million at the end of September, 1968.

AFRICA

Nigeria

For the first time since February, Nigeria's foreign trade figures showed a deficit of US\$7 million for the month of July. Provisional figures for the month indicate that imports were valued at \$42.56 million, and exports and re-exports were valued at \$35.56 million. This was the lowest figure for exports since November, 1967.

The main reason behind the drop in exports was a substantial fall in cocoa shipments. These were valued at \$4.48 million, the lowest July export figures since 1963 and \$9.24 million below the June figure. The export values of palm produce and cotton lint have decreased and have contributed to the fall in the exports figures.

Imported consumer goods are generally in short supply throughout western Nigeria. No specific import licences have been issued for consumer goods, although some licences have been issued covering spare parts for automobiles from Japan. The market for locally produced beer and cigarettes has been steady and there is good demand for locally produced textiles, the quality of which is reported to have improved markedly.

Hong Kong's exports to

Nigeria during the first ten months of this year have declined by 20 per cent compared with the same period last year. We have exported HK\$18.21 million worth of goods during the first ten months. Our re-exports to Negeria have declined by 17 per cent from \$45.73 million for the first ten months of 1967 to \$37.79 million this year. Our imports, on the other hand, have increased by 168 per cent because of much larger imports of raw cotton.

Ghana

The unusual heavy rains during spring and summer have disturbed trading conditions in Ghana, and many roads have been blocked by flood waters. Many traders have been reluctant to re-stock until prospects for the new season are clearer. Improvement by late October was expected after cocoa money given to the farmers begins to circulate. Recent figures are not yet available.

Ghana's provisional foreign trade figures for July indicate that imports were worth US\$28.5 million, while exports totalled \$23.3 million. There was a trade deficit of \$5.2 million which was better than the deficit of July 1967 of \$14.1 million. Cumulative figures for the period January-July, 1968, reveal a trade surplus of \$87.3 million, an improvement of \$74.4 million on the comparable 1967 figure.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Ghana during the first ten months of 1968 have declined by 4 per cent from HK\$7.67 million last year to \$7.39 million this year. Our re-exports, on the other hand, have increased by 181 per cent from \$3.76 million last year to \$10.58 million this year, principally because of an increase in re-exports of grey cotton shirts. Hong Kong's imports from Ghana have increased by 12 per cent, from \$2.77 million last year to \$3.10 million this year.

Algeria

Algerian relations with France appeared to be at their lowest ebb at the beginning of July, but since then, until about six weeks ago, both sides appeared to be trying to improve the situation.

French exports to Algeria are running at their highest level since 1965, though imports of

Algerian goods have fallen.

It appears that Algeria is still building up its foreign exchange reserves by continuing to run a trade surplus, though at a lower level. The trade surplus continues with other major trading partners as well: West Germany, United Kingdom and Italy.

It is difficult to give complete figures for Algeria's trade and any figures at all for Algeria's reserves because none are published. All trade figures given are in fact those that the major trading partners published.

SOUTH AMERICA

The Protocol of San Jose, an instrument for increasing tariffs by 30 per cent on non-essential articles imported from outside the Central American area, has been ratified by Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. In accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, the 30 per cent tariff surcharge became effective for imports by these three countries as of November 11, 1968.

The intended objective of the Protocol is to relieve balance of payments pressures that have been hampering the monetary stability of the Central American countries.

Argentine

The Government's stabilization programme appears to be taking good effect. Industry production rates have fallen during the first nine months of this year, compared with the same period last year, and it is due in part to the success of the Government's stabilization programme. There is no longer the incentive to rush to buy consumer durables before inflation became worse. Producers have accordingly been tailoring their output to a level below that at which sales are running.

Argentina is a very small market for Hong Kong's exports, climbing from HK\$975,000 in 1964 to \$2,645,000 in 1967. Our exports have fallen this year to \$1.68 million for the first three quarters, compared with \$2.07 million for the same period last year. Our re-exports were only worth \$150,000 last year, and the figures for the first nine months showed a small decrease.

Our principal imports from Argentina are cotton, wool and

meat, which commodities have shown broad fluctuations during the past four years. Our imports from Argentina for the first nine months of this year were \$4.91 million, compared to \$12.61 million for the same period last year.

Peru

The military junta, which took over control of the government of Peru on October 3, has justified itself on the grounds that the economic situation was out of control and corruption was rampant in all levels of government.

The Government has promised elections as soon as the economic problems have been resolved.

In September there was a slight decline in exports due primarily to a slackening of copper shipments. There was an increase in imports due to the Government's authorisation to release goods already in Peruvian ports which had not been released previously because of a conflict as to whether tax rates at the time of shipment, or subsequent tax laws, would apply. It was decided that rates at the time of shipment would apply.

Last June, when Peru issued a long list of banned imports, the Government also established a surcharge on the payment for those goods which could be imported. The surcharge imposed was 10 per cent of the CIF value until November 30, 1968 and 5 per cent of the CIF value until January 31, 1969, with no extension after that date. However, the surcharge of 10 per cent has now been extended indefinitely.

Venezuela

It has been Venezuela's traditional policy to protect local manufacturing industries as their production becomes large enough to cope with local demand, by raising tariffs and by imposing import licensing restrictions.

Since 1966, Venezuela has raised import duties on such diverse items as travel goods, leather and plastic belts, tuna and cod fish, certain types of synthetic fibres, plastic sheets, iron and steel pins.

During the same period, import licences have been introduced for screws, nuts and bolts, metal locks, various chemicals, aluminium, TV sets and record players, among other things.

香港總商會

座談會上 暢談香港時裝 總商會響應香港時裝節 首次主辦時裝設計比賽

香港總商會為響應今年三月在本港盛大舉行之「時裝節」，首次主辦一項「時裝設計比賽」。

本會秘書祈德，為報告有關此項「時裝設計比賽」的各項事宜，曾於本月二日在本會會議室舉行座談會。各大時裝雜誌、報社均派代表到場參加。在座談會上，暢談香港時裝。

渠等稱近年來，香港人對時裝深感興趣，他們對他們每日所穿的衣着都很講究，以求達到美觀的水準，甚至一粒鈕或一個小扣子，他們都不容忽視，基由於此，香港時裝應運而生，香港人的服裝是新穎的，合潮流的，不像以前的古老。

香港人對時裝感興趣，不只表現於其衣着上。在工業上，亦有表現。製衣業的商人盡量向世界人士顯示香港人對時裝的興趣，詳細地注意世界服裝的傾向，模仿其款式，而加以修改，在港另行縫製，而向外國市場銷售。因香港是以縫工好馳名世界呢！去年十一月香港會舉辦有史以來

第一次的時裝節，首次向世界人士介紹香港時裝，為香港時裝揭起新的一頁，令世界時裝人士為之側目，他們於是向香港訂購香港成衣。香港製衣業由此蓬勃。但香港仍未能成爲一時裝中心是由於香港缺少設計人材，香港大多數的時裝都是向外國抄集模仿的。有鑒於此，香港總商會特起來為香港培植設計人材，於是便立辦一項「時裝設計比賽」，優勝者將獲前赴紐約時裝學院進修兩年的獎學金。修業後將被安排在本港時裝界服務。

本港著名模特兒周德微亦有出席座談會上，她稱：本港時裝設計，取

英國商會組貿易團三月訪港 為英貨尋求銷路 及擴展現有貿易

貿易代表團，定今年三月來港訪問，這是該商會所組織的第一個赴港代表團。該團一行約十一人，將於三月六日抵港，展開十天的貿易活動。

據該商會的一位發言人表示：英國與香港之間，在此一方面的貿易情況一向良好，此次組團訪港，目的在擴展進一步的貿易。

代表團成員佔大多數在港已有商號或代理，但他們仍具信心去尋求新的銷路，及擴展現有貿易。

在港期內，該團將搜集有關本港市場的第一手資料，以及探詢本港入口商所需要的特別需求。

蘇氏說：「在這些安排下，每一份出口認可書，有期為三個月。因此，雖然該三類衣服的出口認可書暫停發出，有待雙方政府在短期內諮詢後決定，但屬於該三類的衣服將不會變到嚴重的脫節，那是由於已發出及未利用的出口認可書，仍可繼續付運。」

至於其他的貿易單位，亦將不會受到影響。

一批英國的產品，包括棉織品、珍奇玩具、船舶儀器、以及名門家畜，將會在港尋求銷路。

由英國韋斯明斯達商會組成的貿易代表團，定今年三月來港訪問，這是該商會所組織的第一個赴港代表團。該團一行約十一人，將於三月六日抵港，展開十天的貿易活動。

該三類衣服細則為下：(一)男士及男童短外衣、外套、汗衫、屬編織的純羊毛衫；(二)女裝及女童裝的短外衣、及非編織、純接合纖維；(三)非編織、純接合纖維的裙、襯衣(純人造纖維的裙、襯衣除外)。

去年十一月份

在瑞典政府要求下，工商業管理處已暫時停止發出三類衣服輸往瑞典的「出口認可書」，迄至與瑞典政府進行諮詢後作決定。

蘇弼處長在宣佈此項消息時表示：瑞典政府此項要求，係依據與香港政府於去年七月所達成的協議。

依據該項協議，若干種輸往瑞典的衣服，是受「出口認可書」規定的。

去年度 貿易統計分析發表

去年一月至十一月的貿易統計分析，已由統計署發表，各會員可以到會索閱。

此項統計分析，包括本港對外全部貿易，計英國、美國、加拿大、西德、瑞典、挪威、丹麥、瑞士、比利時、盧森堡、義大利、中國大陸、日本、澳洲、荷蘭、紐西蘭、南非、法國、奧大利、葡萄牙、芬蘭、西班牙、星加坡、印尼、台灣、……等等。

本港貿易總值 又有顯著增加

根據香港統計署發出的臨時對外貿易數字顯示：去年十一月港貨出口總值為七億五千九百萬元，比較六七年同期增加一億四千一百萬元，即增加了百分之廿三。

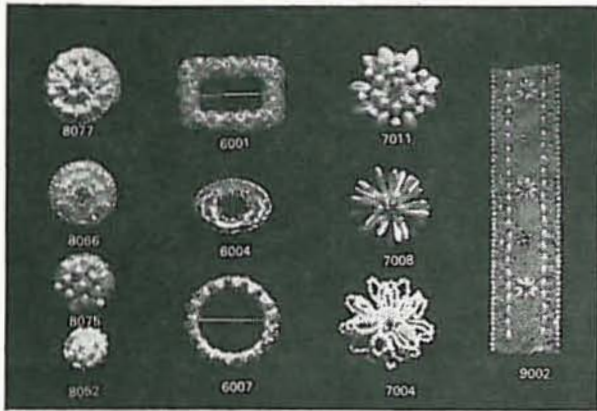
入口總值為十億零九千五百萬元，較六七年同期增加五千七百萬元，即增加了百分之六；至於轉口總值則為一億九千九百萬元，增加三千九百萬元，即增加了百分之廿四。

據悉：去年一月至十一月期內，出口總值達七十五億五千七百萬元，入口總值為一百一十一億二千三百四十萬元，而轉口總值則為十九億三千六百萬元。

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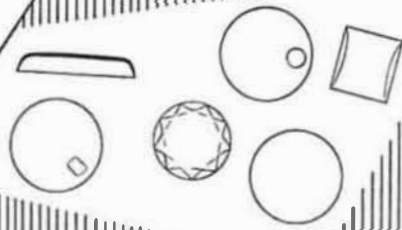
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