



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING





IN THE FAR EAST & BEYOND

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THE HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

APRIL, 1969

The Bulletin

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P. M. LAM

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Our cover picture for this issue shows the Hon. Michael Herries, O.B.E., M.C., at his office. Mr. Herries has been Chairman of the Chamber for the past year, and has been re-elected for another year.

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9th Floor, Union House,
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Printed by South China Morning Post, Ltd., Hong Kong.

"Far from revealing that the Chamber's role had diminished, this examination has shown ever widening fields of activity into which we can and should enter for the achievement of our objects whilst leaving to the specially established and equipped newer organisations those specialist tasks for which they had been set up, whilst offering them the maximum cooperation."

The Hon. Michael Herries, O.B.E., M.C., Chairman of the Chamber, proposing the adoption of the Report of the Committee and the Accounts of the Chamber for 1968, said:

The Report and Accounts for the Year ended 31st December 1968 has been in your hands for several days and, with your permission, I will take them as read.

The Accounts show a satisfactory position with our income reflecting once more the continuing growth of the Chamber and of the use being made by members and others of our services. After making due provision for our future commitments a balance of some \$81 thousand is available for transfer to General Reserve.

I would like to dwell for a moment on the opening chapter of the Report wherein is set out your Committee's conclusions from the major review carried out during the year of the Chamber's Role in Modern Hong Kong. This was undertaken since some doubts had arisen in the minds of members and others as to how all the new and older trade associations fitted in with each other and to Hong Kong's organisational structure, particularly that part concerned with the promotion of trade.

Role of the Chamber

As explained in the Report, this review has shown that, far from the Chamber's Role being diminished, there are ever-widening fields of activity into which we can and should enter to complement and support the activity of the newer specialised associations and statutory bodies which have been established to cater for the particular needs of different aspects of our industrial and trading development.

The Chamber has always taken very seriously its role as the watchdog for the commercial community as a whole. This particularly applies in the field of new legislation affecting commercial and industrial affairs to the study of which a great deal

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOR 1968

of the time of our senior secretariat staff is devoted.

The Trade Development Council is to be congratulated on the successful completion of its strenuous promotional programme for 1968. An equally heavy and ambitious programme is already under way for the current year and the Council, with whom we maintain close and continuous liaison, can be assured of the active support of the Chamber in all its work. As we have made clear before your Committee is more concerned with promotion of the Colony's trade as a whole than with establishment of particular identities and I feel sure that our organisation and experience will continue to be drawn upon to help the common good.

Credit Information Bureau

The suggestion made at last year's annual meeting that the Chamber should set up a credit information service has, as members know, been followed up during the year, a pilot scheme having been in operation since last July. Members taking part in the pilot scheme are satisfied that it is producing the required results and the Bureau is to be

put on a paying basis from the beginning of May. It will be necessary for the scheme to receive subsidy from Chamber funds for a while longer until there are sufficient subscribers to let it pay its own way and the situation will be reviewed at the end of this year.

The Fund which was launched by the Chamber during 1967 to assist the dependents of Police Officers and other members of the forces of law and order killed during the disturbances is in the process of being made into a charitable trust. It proved inadvisable to make the change without seeking incorporation of the trust by the passing of a special ordinance and we are most grateful to the Hon. Attorney General for his help in putting this proposed legislation in train after discussion with the Fund's honorary legal adviser, Mr. Moore, to whom our thanks are also due. We are also extremely grateful for the helpful advice given us by Mr. Claridge the actuary who carried out a thorough examination of the benefits provided to date by the Fund and has helped us to ensure that the sums so generously subscribed by members and others are used to the best advantage.

The provision of a convention and or exhibition centre in Hong Kong has many times been advocated in other places and in expressing the Chamber's continued support for such a development I am sure I am giving voice to the views of all members who are concerned for Hong Kong's continued progress as the tourist and commercial centre of South East Asia.

Fashion Design Competition

We can get by without these facilities if we have to, but it unnecessarily complicates the arrangements that have to be made for the holding of such meetings as IPCCIOS III, so brilliantly staged by the Management Association in October. All concerned are to be sincerely

congratulated on this achievement and, largely the same individuals changed into their Federation of Hong Kong Industries hats at the beginning of March they are again to be congratulated on the very successful organisation of the Ready-to-Wear Festival. The Chamber was glad to have the opportunity of backing up this Festival by the organisation of a Fashion Design Competition which attracted more than 240 entries submitted by 98 different competitors. The panel of judges assure me that the prize-winner will make a worthy representative of Hong Kong at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York where we are sending him this Autumn and I am confident that, in due course on his return to Hong Kong, the local fashion industry will benefit from the availability of his expert knowledge.

I should also like once more to offer our congratulations to the Chinese Manufacturers' Association whose annual exhibition last December demonstrated again the increasing stature and value of this major local promotion.

We also wish all success to the Hong Kong Exporters' Association on the establishment of their own office with a permanent secretariat. This is located right next to our own newly located Kowloon office in Star House and I am confident that the close working relationship we have had with the Association will long continue.

The growing sophistication and volume of our local industry increases daily the requirement for educated men and women at all levels in production and distribution. In this connection I hope that all members will back up the efforts of the appointments services of our two Universities and give their graduates a worthwhile chance to justify the time and money that has been put into their training. My colleague Mr. Kendall has served for several years as the Chamber's representative on the Hong Kong University Appointments Board and, under his chairmanship during the past year the Board has once more asked members of the Chamber and others to let graduating students have information on careers that might be open to them in commercial or industrial life. The importance of extracting full value from the support which the community gives to

our two Universities should not need emphasis by me and I am confident that members will increasingly draw on these young graduates to fill their junior, and later their senior executive vacancies.

Technical Education

The Chamber with its wide ranging commercial and industrial membership is intensely interested in the continuing availability of a skilled and educated work-force at all levels and I hope that the plans expounded by the Director of Education in his Budget Speech for the expansion of technical education at both the higher and lower levels will be speedily implemented.

We congratulate Sir John Cowperthwaite on his masterly presentation of the Colony's very healthy looking Budget and on

**At a meeting of the
General Committee
held after the Annual
General Meeting, Hon.
Michael Herries,
O.B.E., M.C., was re-
elected Chairman and
Mr. G.M.B. Salmon, re-
elected Vice-Chairman.**

the vindication of his financial policies which have done so much to help put Hong Kong's economy in its present healthy state.

The balancing of the need to provide industrial employment opportunities for our school leavers, with the provision of acceptable housing, roads and proper traffic control, harbour and airport facilities and the need to preserve some scenic beauty if we are to continue as a tourist attraction is a problem that might well puzzle the most expert tight-rope walker. I am confident that Government is well aware of the problems that confront us in this question and will take note of the recommendations made at the recent conference on Development and Conservation of the Countryside organised at the Hong Kong University and attended by several world authorities in this field.

We were all deeply distressed by the sudden death of Mr.

W. C. G. Knowles so shortly after his recent visit here as Executive Director of Lloyds Register of Shipping. Bill Knowles was an outstanding man who left his mark on whatever commercial, educational or governmental activity with which he became involved and in the Chamber we remember particularly his wise and forceful chairmanship in the years of 1961 and 62. Our sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Knowles.

It seems that the past year has brought rather more than the normal quota of retirements or otherwise departures from the scene of public figures and other old friends. We congratulate Sir Michael Gass on his promotion and wish him well in his new appointment, whither he carries our gratitude for the outstanding part he played in the Administration during the hectic days of the 1967 disturbances. We are equally sorry to see the retirement of Mr. E. C. Eates from the Commissionership of Police where in the same trying time there could not have been a better example of the right man in the right place. I should also like to pay tribute to Mr. Michael Wright who, in his years as Director of Public Works showed in equal parts a very real flair for imaginative planning and administration and what can only be described as a true devotion to the Colony's development. We wish their successors good fortune in their difficult tasks and assure them of our support.

Mr. H. J. Collar, who was Chairman of the Chamber in 1952 wrote to me a few weeks ago and said that the 16 years since his departure from Hong Kong during which he had been Secretary, first of all of the China Association and then of the Hong Kong Association, had been in many ways the most interesting and rewarding in his whole working life. We were very lucky to have him as our correspondent and advocate in London and we shall sadly miss his acute mind and skilful diplomacy in the presentation of our unofficial views to the right quarters in London.

Hong Kong will surely not be quite the same place without Mrs. Susan Yuen as Executive Director of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries where her

Contd. on P.6

The Annual Meeting — *Contd.*

energy and organisational skill were so freely given and fully used. We are glad that, even though she is to spend much of her time away from the Colony she is not severing contact completely and will be here from time to time to liven up the local scene.

I should like to thank all my colleagues on the General Committee for their unfailing support throughout my year of office and all those members who have given so much time in serving on the various Sub-Committees. It has been a busy year for the Chamber and without their help and advice little could have been achieved.

Our Staff has had a busy and productive year and I am sure members would wish me to congratulate and thank them for their untiring efforts in the promotion of members' interests. Several new services have been instituted during the year and, as indicated in the Report, more are to come.

The Annual Report which is now before you is the fourth and last that will be produced by Mr. Peter Wood who, as Assistant Secretary in charge of Public Relations matters has applied considerable professional skill and imagination to the production of our various Chamber publications. On behalf of all members I should like to wish him every success in his new work with the Trade Development Council in Europe where I am sure he will find ample scope. His successor has now been selected and will be coming to the Colony shortly.

With these few remarks I now formally propose that the Report of the Committee and the Accounts of the Chamber for the year ended 31st December 1968, as presented, be adopted. When this proposal has been duly seconded, I shall be happy to answer to the best of my ability any questions which members may wish to raise.

Seconding the motion to adopt the Report and Accounts for 1968 by the Hon. Y. K. Kan, C.B.E., LL.D., J.P., said:

I have read the Report and have listened to your speech just now with great interest. To

my mind the most striking point made in the Report, a point rightly singled out for comment by you, Sir, is that the creation of many new trade organisations to carry out particular and specialised functions has left the Chamber, not with a diminished role to play, but with ever widening fields of activity into which it can and should enter.

Serving the Commercial Community

This enlargement of the sphere of its activities parallels



the expansion and broadening of its membership, which has during the past year not only increased substantially in numbers but has also spread over a still wider section of the business community than before. Wide though its membership may be, however, its role is not limited to serving the interests of its members alone. The Chamber, as its name implies and its objects specifically declare, is not a body that is intended to promote and protect the interests of one group, however large, but the interests of the commercial community as a whole. This objective, set out when it was

founded in 1861, is perhaps more important today than it has ever been.

The success of the Chamber in the pursuit of its aims, as of any other organisation, depends largely on the man at the helm. The Chamber has been fortunate in the past year in having you, Sir, one of the most able and far-sighted members of Hongkong's business world, as its Chairman.

To play a greater role

In your speech just now, you, Sir, congratulated Sir John Cowperthwaite on his budget presentation and financial policies. I should like, in closing, to refer to one of the remarks by the Financial Secretary in his budget address. He said he believed that prospects for continued economic growth in Hongkong were good. I share his view. I believe that in this economic growth the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce can and should play a greater role than ever before.

Mr. Chairman, with these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal that the Report of the Committee and the Accounts of the Chamber for the year ended 31st December, as presented, be adopted.

The 16 members who have been re-elected to the General Committee are:-

- Hon. M. A. R. Herries, O.B.E., M.C. (Chairman)
- G. M. B. Salmon, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
- T. K. Ann, Esq.
- D. J. R. Blaker, Esq.
- Hon. H. J. C. Browne.
- Dr. the Hon. Sir Sik-nin Chau, C.B.E.
- Dr. the Hon. S. Y. Chung, O.B.E.
- Hon. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Hon. H. C. Fung, O.B.E.
- Hon. S.S. Gordon, C.B.E.
- L. Kadoorie, Esq., Chev. Leg. d'Honneur
- I. H. Kendall, Esq.
- N. A. Rigg, Esq.
- Hon. G. R. Ross, O.B.E.
- Hon. J. A. H. Saunders, D.S.O., M.C.
- P. G. Williams, Esq.

ROUND ABOUT

Conference on Development & Conservation of the Countryside

Mr. R. T. Griffiths representing the Chamber attended this Conference held at the University of Hong Kong from 15th March to 22nd March. Mr. Griffiths presented a paper on the role of commercial and other voluntary associations in development and conservation planning.

Mr. Griffiths' paper attempted to present a case for planning by consent through more consultation by planners with voluntary associations, especially the commercial and industrial associations such as Chambers of Commerce. It was suggested that the initiative for this should come from the authorities responsible for the preparation of planning schemes. Consultation should take place at as early a



Mr. R. T. Griffiths

stage as possible and should continue throughout every stage of the planning process. This is particularly necessary if a systems view of planning is taken, involving the use of models designed to predict the outcome of change and so to assist planners to obtain optimal performance of a system. The Town Planning Institute in the United Kingdom in a recent memorandum suggested that planning authorities should follow certain principles of public consultation. Prominent among these are that maximum use should be made of voluntary bodies for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion and of explaining authority policy, and that people from many walks of life should be involved. The paper attempts to show how an

efficient and widely representative Chamber can be a useful organisation, not only in the application of these principles, but also in the mechanics of the planning process.

Examples were given of consultation in Hong Kong between the Planning Authority and voluntary organisations. The suggestion was made that an overall outline plan for Hong Kong should include countryside development and conservation planning as well as urban and industrial planning, but that the former should be based on a recognition of the importance of the tourist industry.

The Conference was attended by planners, conservationists and scientists from all over the world.

CHAMBER STAFF AT SEMINAR



Miss B. Chiu, Public Relations Assistant of the Chamber, is attending a Seminar on the Press and Social Changes in Hong Kong sponsored by the Mass Communications Centre and the Department of Extramural Studies, Chinese University of Hong Kong in cooperation with the Chinese-Language Press Institute at Star House.

The Seminar is a pilot project of the Program on Continuing Education for Journalists of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Program has these broad aims: (1) to provide working journalists in Hong Kong and Asian countries an opportunity for intellectual enrichment; (2) to enable the journalists to undertake some serious studies of critically important issues that are of particular interest to them; (3) to sharpen the sensitivity of the profession and the community to potential contributions of a university to serious journalism; and (4) to gain some experience of cooperation between the academia and the profession.

STORAGE CONDITIONS — INFORMATION TO CONSIGNEES

Although your case cannot be pleaded as an excuse, it seems that not all importers are aware of Wharf Companies' Storage conditions and charges. In a recent case involving the import of reefer cargo, an importer has complained to the Chamber that the shipping company concerned had not notified him of special conditions and charges applicable to reefer cargo storage. Consequently he incurred unexpected cost. It is not, of course, obligatory on the part of shipping companies to notify clients of storage charges after the discharge of cargo from the ship.

NEW SERVICE TO MEMBERS

The already successful Credit Information Bureau Scheme will be officially established to serve members as from 1st May this year. Participants will have to subscribe to the Scheme with an aim to make it self-supporting eventually. The General Committee has decided that an annual subscription of \$1,200 will be charged and members who participate in May 1969 will be asked to pay for the balance of the year on a pro rata basis.

TDC DISPLAY CENTRE

The Display Centre of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council at the Ocean Terminal is now collecting new samples for a major change of exhibits. Members interested please contact Mrs. J. S. Leung of the Council at K-670151 Ext. 42.

Financial Assistance

The Commercial Export Credit Co., Ltd. 4 Gracechurch Street, London EC3, England offers financial assistance for the export of British capital and semi-capital goods. Members interested please contact them directly.



The Irish Exporters Association Trade Mission called on the Chamber to discuss business opportunities for their merchandise in Hong Kong. Picture above shows (from left to right) Mr. P. A. O. Siochain, Mr. J. B. Kite — Secretary of the Chamber, Mr. M. Willis Murphy — Leader of the Mission, Mr. T. J. Woods and Mr. E. P. Brennan.

Certification

Members are again reminded that applications must be made at least two clear days prior to the date of loading.

Applications which do not comply with this requirement are liable to be refused unless the circumstances are exceptional.

The attention of members is drawn to the marked tendency for instances of error to increase due to lack of care.

Members are requested, in their own interests, to impress upon their clerical staff the necessity for greater care in the completion of documentation. This applies equally to Certificates of Origin and Invoices submitted to the Chamber for verification or endorsement.

(During the period January up to and including March, 11 per cent of such documents submitted to the Chamber were returned to applicants for amendment or correction).

Members are reminded that no Commercial Invoice will be certified by the Chamber unless the applicant obtains a Certificate of Origin. A Commercial Invoice will henceforth be considered to be a document tendered in support of an application for a Certificate of Origin thus bringing the Commercial Invoice within the provisions of Regulation 7(2)(b) of the Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance.

In all cases where a Commercial Invoice is required to be certified by the Chamber the Exporter's total F.O.B. value of the consignment must be declared in words and figures on the Certificate of Origin.

BRAND NAMES & LABELS

Members are reminded that brand names and labels must be declared on all applications for Certificates of Origin.

YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW

12 counsellors from the Chamber spoke to some 600 Form 5 students at St. Joseph's College on career prospects in Commerce at the request of the Central District Office, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Hong Kong Government.

Topics discussed at the seminar were Salesmanship, Accountancy, Public Relations and Marketing, Importing and Exporting, Electronic Data Processing, Tourism, Shipping, Engineering, Insurance, Personnel Management, Commercial and Industrial Organisations.

Mr. R. T. Griffiths, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber, told students, to look for jobs which should suit their personality and aptitude. He reminded them that there is a growing shortage of competent technicians and skilled labour in Commerce and Industry in Hong Kong and this problem will grow with the expansion of our economy. Students were, therefore, urged to aim not only at becoming office clerks but also try their hands in jobs as technicians and skilled workers after graduation. "Do not be afraid to dirty your hands, use them," he urged the students, "and you will find it rewarding in the end". The students later split into 12 discussion groups each led by a counsellor who was an expert in his own field.

The counsellors were:—

Mr. A. C. W. Blaauw (John Cowie & Co. Ltd.)	— Salesmanship
Mr. Francis Cheung (Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.)	— Importing
Mr. Steven Chow (Jardine Engineering Corp. Ltd.)	— Engineering
Mr. Henry Fung (Wah Hing Co. Ltd.)	— Exporting
Mr. K. C. Harvey (The Harvey Associate Group Ltd.)	— Public Relations and Marketing
Mr. T. K. Ho (Dodwell & Co. Ltd.)	— Personnel Management and Insurance
Mr. S. K. Hung (Dodwell & Co. Ltd.)	— Shipping (crewing)
Mr. B. Leung (Dodwell & Co. Ltd.)	— Shipping (tramp)
Mr. Frank C. K. Lam (H.K. Tourist Association)	— Tourism (including Hotel Management)
Mr. George Ting (International Computers Ltd.)	— Computers
Mr. Ronald Wong (Solicitor)	— Legal Work
Messrs. S. L. Chung, C. Tsang, Philip Choy and A. Chung (H.K. General Chamber of Commerce)	— Commercial and Industrial Associations (including Statutory Organisations) and Accountancy

The Chamber was especially grateful to those who acted as counsellors at this seminar despite such short notice was given to us.

H.K. TRADE STATISTICS

Hong Kong trade statistics for the period of January-February, 1969 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, Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Argentina, Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Zambia, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Uganda.

ANNUAL REPORT



The Chamber's Annual Report for 1968 is presently with Members. In this edition we have again included many new features and have made extensive use of colour photographs and graphs to depict Hong Kong's progress during last year. Should you require additional copies please write to the Chamber. The Chairman's Statement in Chinese is also available to Members upon request.

Bond Eliminated

The Shellac Export Promotion Council in India has advised that it is no longer necessary for them to submit a bond at the time of exporting to Hong Kong to the effect that the Shellac is meant only for local use. This new development would facilitate the process of re-export from Hong Kong. Members, who wish to obtain further details, please contact Mr. P. K. Budhwar, Commission of India, Tower Court, Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong.

H.K. Productivity Centre Courses

The Hong Kong Productivity Centre will conduct a Stock Control Training Course and a Stock Control Training Course commencing on 28th April and 29th April, 1969 respectively. Members interested in these courses please contact the Centre.

Chinese Language Examinations

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

Colloquial Cantonese

Levels: Preliminary, Intermediate and Final.

Date: 26th April 1969 Saturday 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 Monday, 21st April, 1969 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.

Wish to Display Your New Products in Pall Mall?

The Hongkong Trade Development Council London Office welcomes individual United Kingdom importers or groups of importers handling related Hongkong products to use its exhibition facilities in the 1350 sq. ft., air-conditioned and attractively decorated Display Centre in Pall Mall.

In advising the Chamber of their service, Mr. McKellar, Director of the T.D.C. London Office said:

"The comparative success of a direct selling exhibition held in the Display Centre in September 1968 was also a marketing success. The display treatment and presentation of products was built around a single importer who was willing and capable of filling the exhibition hall with new and improved merchandise, supported with related production and educational graphics. It was also evident that more than one importer, with related merchandise without competitive interest, could combine in the same show with equal effect.

The project was a joint venture, operationally and financially, between the U.K. importer and T.D.C. and each played their full part in ensuring the maximum success of the show.

The Trade Development Council has found from experience that the maximum interest is generated by the merchandise when the widest range in any one product category is shown, such as women's fashions and accessories, knitwear, men's and boy's wear, footwear, toys, electrical goods, fancy goods, furniture and carpets, to name a few with specialised buying interest as the target. It was found equally important that adequate sales staff of the U.K. importer and/or importers must be on duty during opening hours and should be qualified to negotiate business on the spot without referring back. The cost to the T.D.C. of their contribution to such a joint venture is approximately £1,000 and includes rent,

rates and staffing. The T.D.C. will do what it can in making such a direct selling exhibition a success and will also contribute up to half, or a maximum of £150 towards advertising in relevant trade journals."

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR NEW PRODUCTS DISPLAYED IN PALL MALL, YOU ARE ADVISED TO URGE YOUR BUYERS OR ASSOCIATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO APPLY TO THE T.D.C. LONDON OFFICE.

A brochure "Facilities Available for Trade Exhibitions and Promotions" including the conditions and terms of exhibition is on file for your reference. Please contact Mr. Alphonso Chung of the Business Promotion Department (Tel. 237177 Ext. 44).

25th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Mr. R. T. Griffiths will be attending as a member of a delegation of observers representing the International Chamber of Commerce. The Session will be held in Singapore from the 15th to 28th April.

Subjects to be discussed include:

The economic situation in Asia.

Economic development and planning.

A report of the work of the Asian Institute for economic development and planning.

Activities and progress of the Asian Development Bank.

Development of trade.

Industry and natural resources.

Development of transport and communications.

Development of statistics.

Social aspects of development in the region.

It is considered that attendance at the ECAFE conference is a useful background for effective participation in the Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce of which the Hong Kong General Chamber is now an independent member.

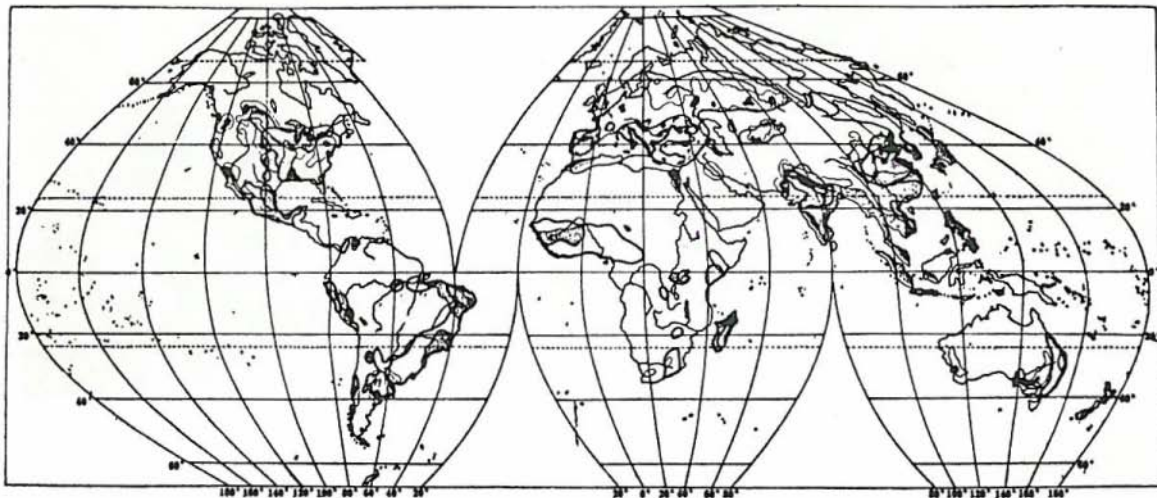


The Hon. Michael Herries, O.B.E., M.C., Chairman, is seen addressing members of the Chamber at the Chamber's Annual General Meeting.



Seconding the motion to adopt the Report and Accounts for 1968 the Hon. Y. K. Kan, C.B.E., LL.D., J.P., is seen with members of the Chamber at the meeting.

Economic Report: World Round Up



Africa

In a recent review of African markets, the following countries had foreign exchange reserves covering less than four months of imports: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, U.A.R., and Zambia.

Ghana

Ghana's trade balance in September 1968 continued to show a surplus which amounted to US\$67.55 million, compared with a deficit of \$4.29 million at the end of September 1967. In spite of Ghana's continued improvement in trade, the country's foreign exchange reserves have not shown real improvement because of the continuing burden of debt servicing obligations. A contributing factor has also been the reduced rate in which foreign capital is being invested in the country. At the end of November, Ghana's foreign exchange amounted to US\$99.1 million, an improvement of 5.8 million from the previous month.

The latest figures of Ghana's external debt position showed that there was an increase in the total Government indebtedness from US\$20.3 million in February 1966 to \$651.9 million in April, 1968. However, re-scheduling has meant that the

annual debt burden has been cut by 70 per cent with the result that the pressure of external payments has been reduced.

A decree, which imposed a licence fee of 1 per cent on the value of goods covered by import licences, has been abolished as from January 1, 1969. This step has been greatly welcomed by Ghanaian importers.

In spite of Ghana's stringent import restrictions, Hong Kong managed to improve its exports slightly during 1968. By the end of December, Hong Kong had exported \$10,061,687 of domestic exports, compared with \$9,462,270 at the end of 1967, an improvement of 6.33 per cent.

Nigeria

An early date of November 18, 1968, has been set for the commencement of the Companies Decree 1968, which calls for all foreign companies operating in Nigeria to be incorporated in the country. It has been stated that under no circumstances would it allow any foreign company to continue in business in Nigeria after December 31, 1968, without being incorporated as a Nigerian enterprise.

The prospects for the oil industry are becoming brighter.

With the ending of the seasonal rains, road and rail communications have improved and

trade has generally increased. The trading community is, however, pessimistic about prospects for the season in view of the import restrictions, and a lower turnover than average is expected. There is evidence of stockpiling of goods in anticipation of a further tightening of import restrictions. No further licences were issued for consumer goods during December.

Local manufacturing companies are enjoying the benefits of import substitution and many of them are producing to capacity but are still not able to satisfy demand. Pressure is now building up from traders, who normally deal in imported goods, to acquire distribution facilities in local manufactured goods. The market for locally-produced textiles remains firm.

Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves improved marginally by US\$2 million to \$100 million at the end of November. Hong Kong's trade with Nigeria has been affected by Nigeria's import restrictions. In 1968 our domestic exports fell by 31.32 per cent from HK\$33.8 million in 1967 to \$23.2 million in 1968.

Uganda

The Uganda Trade Licensing Bill, 1969 has been received from Nairobi. The Bill, is very similar to Kenya's present

Trade Licensing Act. It designates certain areas within cities and large towns, which will be general business areas where non-citizens will be permitted to trade under licence. It designated other areas, outside the large towns, as trading centres where only Ugandan citizens may trade. Licences will be valid for one year. The burden of proof of Ugandan citizenship is upon the person. However, a company or firm which is registered in Uganda shall be regarded as a citizen of Uganda if more than 50 per cent of the company's share capital is held by citizens of Uganda.

The Bill has not yet been passed, nor has the date of its implementation been published.

Malawi

Malawi will join the ranks of other East African nations on January 1, 1970, when it will bring into force Africanizing measures in trade licensing. The Government has already begun to urge Asians and other non-African traders in rural areas, whose licences will not be renewed at the end of this year, to dispose of their businesses to Africans.

Tanzania

During the first six months of 1968, the value of Tanzania's imports rose by 11 per cent, while exports fell by 9 per cent. The small surplus of US\$4.28 million, compared with a surplus of \$29.1 million for the same period in 1967, was not sufficient to cover the deficit on the East African trade. Exports suffered both from the poor harvest of 1967 and from the devaluation of Sterling. Since the cotton crop in 1968 was again a poor one, exports are unlikely to show much improvement for last year, despite better results for other exports crops. Tanzania's overall annual trade account is expected to show a deficit for the first time. The traditionally high deficit on inter-East African trade is no longer counter-balanced by the external surplus.

During the first nine months of 1968, the textile industry increased production by 45 per cent. Two large textile mills came into operation.

Confidence in the future of the private sector in Tanzania ap-

pears to be returning.

Tanzania is increasingly concerned that traders are importing from overseas via Kenya and Uganda in order to avoid restrictive import measures. There are at present transfer taxes imposed at the borders of the three countries upon each others' products, but not on foreign goods. Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves at the end of 1968 amounted to US\$72.7 million, an improvement of 15.9 million during the 12-month period, and an improvement of \$7.3 million from the previous month.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Tanzania have increased by 75.52 per cent during 1968 from HK\$12.4 million in 1967 to \$21.8 million in 1968. However, while our exports to Tanganyika have increased by 96 per cent from \$10.9 million to \$21.4 million, our exports to Zanzibar have fallen by 73.68 per cent from \$1.52 million to \$0.4 million.

Equatorial Guinea

After nearly 200 years of Spanish rule, the tiny African colony of Spanish Guinea, comprising the provinces of Rio Muni and Fernando Poo, was granted full independence in October 1968 and renamed Equatorial Guinea. Since then, the Spanish residents have been leaving in a steady stream. At the end of February, a coup d'etat was attempted apparently caused by a mass exodus of Spaniards from Rio Muni which had been sparked by anti-Spanish demonstrations.

South America

Brazil

The rate of ad valorem duty by substantial amount has been raised on the following list of items which Hongkong exports to that market: Made-up knitted or crocheted goods of man-made fibers; clothing of man-made fibers; leather boots, leather shoes, footwear of textile materials, sandals and slippers, and all other footwear not elsewhere specified; umbrellas and sunshades; wigs and other articles of human hair; and radio and TV receivers.

Hong Kong exported MK\$3.96 million to Brazil in 1968 compared with \$990,000 in 1967.

Chile

Copper exports constituted about 75 per cent of Chile's export earnings in 1968. The average sale price of copper throughout the year was high, but actual production was almost identical with that of 1967. Thus, in spite of high levels of imports and substantial debt service, Chile's foreign exchange position improved in 1968. At the end of November, the foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$122.3 million, improving to \$161.9 million at the end of December. This is a substantial improvement since December 1967 when the reserves were \$81.3 million.

Last November, the healthy condition of the reserves led to a reduction from 60 to 30 days after shipment for the required waiting period for the remittance of foreign exchange in payment for authorized imports. At the same time the waiting period was reduced for the maturing of foreign exchange futures contracts from 82 to 78 days. These contracts reportedly cover close to 80 per cent of all normal import operations.

There has been a rapid inflation of 26 per cent, escalating budget deficits, no increase in copper production and a disastrous drought which has caused widespread unemployment, crops, reduced generation of electricity and increased the need for food imports. The fact that the reserves have grown owes as much to luck with high world copper prices as official policies.

The country has an enormous public debt for its size, officially estimated at over US\$2,600 million. In 1968 while strict credit control was placed upon private borrowing, the public sector borrowed twice as much as the private: \$200 million compared with \$100 million. It has been proposed to further increase expenditure during 1969 and more taxation seems remote. External borrowing for budget purposes is expected to rise sharply.

In 1969, Hong Kong's exports to Chile fell by 25.62 per cent, from HK\$2,514,206 in 1967 to \$1,869,706 last year. Our principal exports were clothing, which showed a good increase, plastic toys, electric torches and parts for transistor radios, all of which registered some increase, and textile yarns which dropped in value.

一九六八年度

香港總商會常年大會席上

夏理斯主席演辭

相信諸位都會閱覽過數天前所發的本會一九六八年度（截至十二月卅一日止）會務報告及財政報告。倘諸位同意，本席將宣佈通過。

財務報告顯示出一個令人滿意的情況。收入方面反映出本會繼續發展，與及本會對會員和其他人仕服務之增加。除撥出部份資金作將來用途外，其餘八萬一千元則充作總儲備金。

本會之地位

本席請諸位稍留意會務報告首章有關執行委員在檢討本會一九六八年在香港之地位後所作的結論。有些會員會很明顯地表示懷疑，其他則對新舊貿易協會間之互處與本港之組織機構，尤其關於促進貿易方面，均表疑惑。

會務報告之檢討顯示出本會之地位並未減弱，因為吾人尚有很多活動

範圍應該參加和支持專為工商業某方面發展需要而成立之特別協會及法定團體之活動。

本會之工作

本會時常嚴謹地注視着整個商業社會的發展；特別的是，本會秘書處高級職員撥出很多時間去研究影响工商業的新法例。

例如：最近之「僱傭法案」、「危險物品法案」，剛完成研究工作的「出入口法案」與及現正研究中的「稅務法例檢討委員會之報告。本會會員範圍之多方面擴展，使本會秘書處能夠獲取更多知識與經驗去研究有關問題。本席希望記錄有關該項工作之人員及會員的協助，與及吾人對其之感謝。

貿易發展局一九六八年度龐巨的貿易促進計劃，經已完滿地執行，此事值得吾人祝賀。該局現年度之同樣繁重及富野心之計劃正在進行中。本會與該局經常保持聯絡，吾人並保證予該局熱烈支持。如前述，本會執委

會不大着重建立一元機構之特殊地位，却着重於促進本港整體貿易。本席可肯定說，公眾之繁榮，與本會之組織及經驗的協助，不無關係。

去年年會所提議的信用諮詢服務，如諸位會員所知，本會經已進行。去年七月，一項實驗計劃，首先執行。參加該實驗計劃之會員均表滿意，並獲預期之效果。本年五月初，以收費維持的信用諮詢局將會成立。該項計劃將暫需本會基金予以補助，直至該局有足夠會員支付經費為止。同時，本年稍將檢討該局之工作。

一九六七年間本會倡立對在騷亂期間，為維持法紀和秩序而殉職的警務人員或其他服務人員之家屬撫恤基金，現已進行改為慈善信託基金。此項信託基金，將需立法成為有限公司以便管理。對此，律政司先生在與撫恤基金的義務律師顧摩爾先生商討後，付諸實行。對二位之協助，本會謹致謝意。吾人又很感謝核數師嘉樂治先生詳細閱該撫恤基金之帳目，與及保證該項由各會員及其他人仕慷慨捐助的基金，已予最佳運用。

本港亟需

會議及展覽中心

在很多地方都聽到主張香港能有一所會議及展覽中心。在表示本會支持該項發展中，本席相信本人在為各位關心這個東南亞旅遊及商業中心的香港之進展的會員發言。

雖然吾人亦可無此設備之方便，但是却使科學管理協會十月間主辦第三屆 I P C C I O S 會議籌備工作遭

受不必要的麻煩。所有有關者應熱誠祝賀此項成就。同時在三月初，在香港工業總會名義下舉行時裝節時，他們之中的大多數者，又將再次受到祝賀其成就。本會很欣幸能有機會支持此時裝節；爲此之故，本會曾發起一項「時裝設計比賽」，有九十八名參加者送出二百四十份比賽作品。評判員向本席保證本會秋季送往紐約時裝工藝學院之獲獎人，足可代表香港。本席深信當他返回本港時，對本港時裝業能貢獻其所學。

本席又樂意祝賀中華廠商聯合會去年十二月舉行的展覽，再次顯出本港一項大成就的地位和價值。

吾人又恭祝香港出口商會設立自己的辦事處和秘書處。彼等之辦事處就在本會在星光行新辦事處隔鄰。本席相信本會與該出口商會之緊密關係將會延續。

本港工業質量增加

需用更多曾受教育人才

本港工業之質和量的增長，使各層生產及分配工作都增加曾受教育人才的需要。本席希望各會員支持本港兩大學的職業輔導處的努力，使其畢業生有機會能證明其花於學習的時間與金錢，並非白費。

應予畢業生

較多就業機會

本人之同事，康道爾先生曾代表本會數年出席港大職業輔導處會議。在去年他任會議主席期間，該職業輔

會訊

中文
摘要

導處會再次要求本會會員及其他人士供應該校畢業生可勝任的工商職位的資料。

儘量利用公眾對兩大學的支持的價值之重要性，不需再多說了。本席相信各會員將逐漸增加任用這些年青畢業生去填補初級及後來的高級行政空缺。

為畢業生供應工業界就業機會，合理居住條件，正常交通管理與及保存風景區以延續旅遊事業等均是令專家也感頭暈的問題。香港大學上月主

和議本會主席夏理斯議員勳議通過

一九六八年度會務報告及財政報告

簡悅強議員演辭

本人在閱讀會務報告及聆聽閣下演辭後，甚感興趣。對本人來說，有一點最感興趣的，也就是閣下特別提出評論的一點，就是關於很多新的貿易組織成立，執行某些專門工作。對本會來說，這使本會的工作不僅沒有減少，反而擴展了本會工作範圍。

此活動範圍之擴大，無形中也在擴展本會會員的範圍。在過去一年中，不僅本會會員數字增加了，而且有多方面的增長。雖然本會會員範圍也許很廣，但本會的工作並非只限於為會員利益服務。正如本會的名稱所包含的意義與及本會所宣告的目的的一樣，本會並非只在促進及保護某一集團（無論多大）的利益，而在於整個商業社會。本會於一八六一年成立時所定有關此項之目的，在今日來說，較

持的一項會議，會極力強調本港須有全面性計劃以包括市區及郊區之發展和保存。本會之助理秘書會代表本會出席該項會議。本席相信政府深知吾人面臨該問題之困難，並且將注意到那有幾位世界權威人士參加之會議的建議。

吾人祝賀郭伯偉爵士提供本港最健全的預算案與及剖析其會帶來本港健全經濟狀況的財政政策。本會及其工商會員十分關切有技術和學識的各層工作人員之供應問題。本席對教育

諸當時更為重要。

本會追求此目的之成就，正如任何其他機構一樣，主要依靠領導的人物。本會很榮幸獲得一位如閣下般出色和有起見的人才，出任過去一年來的主席。

在閣下剛才的演辭中，閣下曾慶賀伯偉爵士所提的預算案及財政政策。在結束本人演辭之前，本人欲提出財政司在預算案演辭中的一點加以討論。他說他相信香港經濟成長的前途是美好的。本人同意他的見解。本人相信在本港經濟成長中，「香港總商會」將負起比前更繁重的責任。

主席先生，本人現樂意宣告和議閣下所提通過本年度會務及財政報告的動議。

司所發有關工業教育擴展的報告，甚覺欣幸。

本港應儘快設置

應付標準貨箱貨船設備

在本席「對一九六八年所作檢討」一文中，余曾提及設置應付標準貨箱貨船的合理設備之急需。現在本席不厭其煩的指出，這些特別船隻由將來三個月內開始在遠東區航行。吾人海外之買家，將會特別規定吾人出口之貨品，用標準貨箱貨船運載。吾等有一股鑑，就是此等船隻多用歐陸港口，絕少訪問英國港口，因英國尚未有應付此類船隻的準備。本人希望香港不要仿效英國。

紐魯詩先生之逝世

本會全人深感惋惜

「洛士航業公司」董事長紐魯詩先生在最近訪問本港後，稍後突然逝世。本會對此，深感悲痛。貝諾、紐魯詩先生無論在商業、教育和政府工作方面，都是一位出色和有建樹的人物。在本會來說，吾人應特別懷念他會於一九六一及一九六二年出任本會主席。吾人謹向紐魯詩夫人表示熱誠關懷。

社會賢達

相繼榮陞或退休

去年似乎特別多社會賢達及其他老朋友退休或逝世。不過吾人仍祝賀那濟時爵士之榮陞及安於新職。因他

曾在一九六七年騷亂的困難日子裏，對政務處理得很出色。吾人又同樣惋惜警務處長伊達善先生之退休；他在應付騷亂期間的表現，真無可比擬。本席亦須向工商司鄧勵德先生致意。他在任內的富於思想之設計及政務之處理，對本港之發展，實有巨大貢獻。吾人希望彼等之繼任人在那艱巨的工作中能有更好的運氣。吾人並保證支持他們。

前數星期，曾任本會一九五二年度主席弋爾先生來信本人稱：他離港已十六年，在此期間，他先任「中華協會」秘書，後任「香港協會」秘書。他以為此是他生命中最有趣和最得益的一段日子。吾人很幸運有他為我等在倫敦之通訊者及代言人。吾人很懷念他那敏銳的頭腦和巧妙的交際，此可證諸其向倫敦人仕提出吾等非正式之意見。

香港如沒有香港工業總會的秘書原劉素嫻夫人，會無今天的地位。她在此會獻出其魄力與組織能力。吾人仍感欣幸的是，雖然她將離港他往，但仍不會完全與香港斷絕聯絡，因她將不時返回此地。

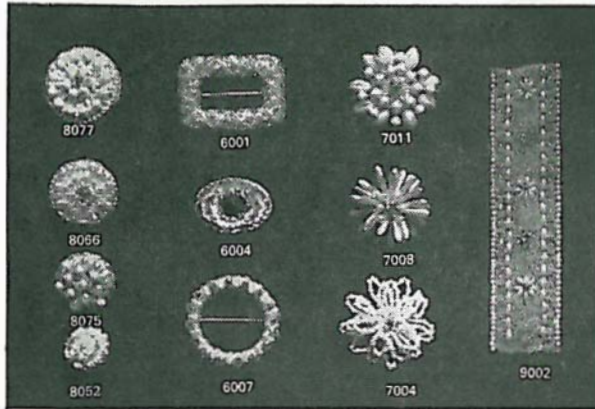
本席感謝執委會全體同事全年給予支持與其他所有在小組委員會工作的人員。去年本會是一忙年，如無彼等襄助和建議，將不會有任何成就。

本席相信各會員都希望本人向本會職員致謝，因彼等曾為促進本會會員利益而努力不懈地工作。去年曾經有幾項新服務設立，而正如會務報告書中所言，更多的新服務將會設立。

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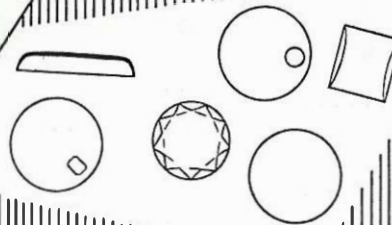
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Brazil

The Government of Brazil announced a list of items on which the customs duties had been increased by certain percentage points following the promulgation of Decree Law 398 of 30th December, 1968. The following items are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Brazil Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty (ad. valorem)		Hong Kong's domestic exports to Brazil in 1968 (HK\$)
		Old	New	
60.04	Made-up knitted or crocheted goods:—			
002	Of man-made fibres	120%	205%	128,450
61.01	Articles of apparel, not waterproof:—			
003	Of fabrics of man-made fibres	120%	205%	55,568
64.01	High boots, ankle-boots and the like, of leather:—			
001	Of which the soles do not exceed 22 centimetres in length			
002	Of which the soles exceed 22 centimetres in length			
64.02	Mules, sandals, slippers, and the like:—			
001	Of leather	120%	170%	11,366
002	Of silk			
003	Of plastics material			
004	Other			
64.03	Leather shoes			
64.04	Footwear of textile materials:—			
001	Of silk			
002	Of other fabrics			
003	Of felt			
004	Other			
64.06	Footwear not elsewhere specified or included:—			
004	Other			
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades:—			
001	Covered with any material, with parts fittings or plating of precious metals	150%	185%	115,567
002	Covered with fabrics of silk or of man-made textile materials	120%	170%	
003	Other	120%	170%	

Brazil Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty (ad. valorem)		Hong Kong's domestic exports to Brazil in 1968 (HK\$)
		Old	New	
67.04	Prepared human hair (bleached, curled, laid parallel or otherwise prepared); wigs, made up articles of postiche, toupees and similar articles of human hair, animal hair or other materials:—			
001	Prepared human hair			
002	Hair-nets of human hair	150%	185%	340,530
003	Wigs, made up articles of postiche, toupees and the like, of human hair, animal hair or other materials	150%	185%	109,366
004	Other articles of human hair			
85.19	Telecommunication appliances except those falling within heading No. 85.25:—			
003	Radio and television receivers, for household and similar use, whether or not combined with record-players, gramophones and the like	100%	185%	225,010 (Transistor radio)

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

Malaysia

The Malaysian Government has amended the Malaysian customs tariff by the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (B.T.N.) in preference to the former Standard International Trade classification (S.I.T.C.). The new tariff became effective from 1st January, 1969.

A comparison between the duty rates under the old system (S.I.T.C.) and those specified in the new system (B.T.N.) has revealed that the rates of a number of commodities have been subsequently altered. Among the changes, two items are of interest to Hong Kong, details of which are set out in Appendix I.

Subsequent to the introduction of the new system of classification of goods, the Malaysian Government has replaced the following orders:—

- (a) Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Principal Customs Area) (No. 4) Order, 1965;
- (b) Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Movement) (Penang) (No. 3) Order, 1965;
- (c) Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Movement) (Labuan) (No. 3) Order, 1965;
- (d) Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Federation) Order, 1968

by the following new orders:—

- (a) Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measures) Order 1968; and
- (b) Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measures) (Amendment) Order, 1969.

The new Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measures) (Amendment) Order, 1969 contains four Schedules which together represent a consolidated list of imports into specific parts of the Federation of Malaysia from all countries under specific licensing. Details from these four Schedules which are of interest to Hong Kong are set out below:—

Schedule I — Goods prohibited from import into any part of the FEDERATION without import licence:—

Heading No.	Description of goods	H.K.'s domestic exports to Malaysia in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
11.01 110	Cereal flours of wheat or of meslin (including atta flour)	
11.01 120		848
82.11 410	Safety razor blades	165
82.11 420	Safety razor blade blanks, whether or not in strips	
83.01 100	Padlocks and other locking devices, and parts thereof, for cycles	389
85.06 420	Table fans, pedestal fans and wall-bracket fans, other than ring-mounted exhaust fans	489
85.06 910	Parts for fans	

Schedule II — Goods prohibited from import into the STATES of MALAYA without import licence:—

Heading No.	Description of goods	H.K.'s domestic exports to the States of Malaya (HK\$ '000)
09.02 100	Tea, black leaf	
09.02 110	Tea, black dust	112
09.02 200	Tea, green leaf	
09.02 210	Tea, green dust	
60.03 2	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, other than of pure natural silk	352
3		
4		
9		
84.21 200	Knapsack sprayers for use in agriculture or horticulture	104
84.36 100	Textile working machinery (except sewing machines) including extruding machines for man-made fibres,	803
84.37 100	spinning, reeling, weaving, knitting and felt-making machinery, also machinery (except domestic) for wash-	
84.38 100	ing, drying, bleaching, dyeing and finishing textile yarns, fabrics or made-up articles, and machinery for folding	
910	and cutting fabrics, linoleum making and design printing machines, and parts thereof	
920		
930		
84.39 100		
900		
84.40 190		
290		
800		
990		

Schedule III — Goods prohibited from import into PENANG without import licence:—

Heading No.	Description of goods
60.03 1	Stockings, under-stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized, of pure natural silk
61.03 110	
210	Shirts, other than knitted or crocheted
310	
910	

(Note: Separate export figures for the above items are not available.)

Schedule IV — Goods prohibited from import into LABUAN without import licence:—

The Schedule at present contains one item which is not of interest to Hong Kong at present.

(Mr. K. Y. Lee, Tel. No. H-453939)

Nigeria

The Government of Nigeria has announced some tariff changes which took effect from 22nd January, 1969. Of these changes, the following item is of interest to Hong Kong:—

Nigeria Tariff No.	Description	Old	Rate of Duty New	H.K.'s domestic exports to Nigeria in 1968 (HK\$)
55.05/06	Cotton yarn:— A. Wholly of cotton or cotton mixed with man-made fibres (including monofil and strip, artificial straw and the like):— (3) Yarns imported for use by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Commissioner	4d. (equivalent to HK\$0.28) per lb. (net thread weight)	6d. (equivalent to HK\$0.42) per lb. (net thread weight)	683,726 (cotton yarn)

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

Turkey

The Turkish Government has announced, for the year 1969, the removal of a number of items from the list of goods subject to import quotas. Importation of these goods must, however, continue to be covered by import licences which will be issued freely. Of the items affected the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Tariff Item No.	Description	H.K. Domestic Exports to Turkey in 1968
66.03.10	Metal frames only for umbrellas (all umbrella handles with the exception of those for collapsible hand umbrellas, as stem parts of lawn parasoles, etc., excluded).	195
73.33.10) 73.33.20) 73.33.90)	Needles (excl. machine needles).	118
84.38	Auxiliary machinery and equipment for machines under heading 84.37 and parts and accessories for machinery under headings 84.36 and 84.37, excluding bodies and frames (slide, yoke and bumper belts of all materials for textile machines and looms excluded) (slides for super-strike, whip type looms, included).	406
85.20.10	Bulbs for lights of automotive equipment and for pocket flash-lights.	259 (torch bulbs) 119 (other electric bulbs)

Turkish importers are required to lodge a cash guarantee of 120% against import licence applications in respect of the items listed above. Previously, they had only to pay a cash guarantee of 70 - 100%.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Turkey amounted to HK\$1.26 million in 1968.

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

Spain

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas, of interest to Hong Kong. Applications are to be presented between February 15 and March 15.

Quota No.	Goods	Value of Licences for which applications are invited	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Spain in 1968
		(Pesetas) (100 Pesetas = HK\$8.4)	(HK\$'000)
48	Television and radio receivers	16,500,000	882
49	Radio transmitters and transmitter-receivers	36,575,000	Nil

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

Australia

The Department has received the following information from the Australian Tariff Board.

Woven Shirts

With reference to the Tariff Board's inquiry into whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of men's and boys' shirts, other than knitted or crocheted (Australian Tariff Item 61.03), a public hearing will be held at 200 Little Collins Street, 6th floor, Melbourne at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, 19th May, 1969.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Australia of woven men's and boys' shirts were valued at HK\$2.98 million in 1967 and HK\$6.84 million in 1968.

Knitted Shirts and Outer garments

With reference to the Tariff Board's inquiry into whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of knitted or crocheted articles of apparel (Australian Tariff Items 60.05.1 and 60.05.2) and of knitted or crocheted shirts (Australian Tariff Item 60.04), two public hearings will be held at:—(i) Melbourne—200 Little Collins Street, 6th floor. 10.00 a.m., Monday, 14th April, 1969. (ii) Sydney — Commonwealth Centre (8th floor), Chifley Square. 10.00 a.m., Wednesday, 30th April, 1969.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Australia of knitted or crocheted articles of apparel were valued at HK\$14.8 million in 1967 and HK\$16 million in 1968; domestic exports to Australia of knitted or crocheted shirts were valued at HK\$2.5 million in 1967 and HK\$4.4 million in 1968.

Submission of Evidence

In both cases, persons intending to give evidence at the hearings have already been asked to supply the Tariff Board with a statement containing answers to the Board's booklet "Guide for Witnesses in the Submission of Evidence." Those intending witnesses who have not already supplied the Board with this information should do so as soon as possible. As the information required by the Board is set out in great detail in the booklet, Hong Kong manufacturers who wish to give evidence before the Board should consult this booklet before submitting statements of evidence. A copy of this booklet is avail-

able for inspection in the Department's EIC Library, 2nd floor, Fire Brigade Building, Hong Kong.

In addition, witnesses who intend to present evidence in person before the Board are required to submit a General Statement of Evidence containing the evidence which they intend to read to the Board at the public hearing. These General Statements should be lodged with the Board not later than two weeks before the date of each hearing, i.e. in the case of knitted shirts and outer-garments, not later than 31st March, 1969; and in the case of woven shirts, not later than 5th May, 1969.

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

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

South Africa

The first legislative step towards the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in South Africa was taken with the publication in the Government Gazette No. 2266 of weights and measures regulations pertaining to the sale of general merchandise. The present position is that the quantity must be indicated on such packs either in British or metric units, but as from 1st January 1970, indication in metric unit is compulsory. During an interim period from that date the British equivalent may still be used in addition to the metric indication of content.

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

Chile

The Chilean Central Bank has announced the following reductions in the percentage of prior deposits, operative as from 1st January 1969:— (Imports into Chile must be covered by prior deposits which vary between 5% to 10,000% depending on the essentiality of the product).

Old	New
10	5
20	15
50	40
100	90
200	180

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

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

Philippines

The Central Bank of the Philippines has recently amended the rates of Special Time Deposits required on import letters of credit (except for exempted commodities) as follows:—

Category	Old Rates	New Rates
Essential producer goods	50%	30%
Essential consumer goods		50%
Semi-essential producer goods	75%	75%
Non-essential producer goods	100%	100%
Semi-essential consumer goods		
Semi-unclassified producer goods	175%	125%
Non-essential consumer goods		150%
Semi-unclassified consumer goods		
Unclassified producer goods	175%	175%
Unclassified consumer goods		

In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports to the Philippines were valued at HK\$52,909,516.

(Mr. K. Y. Lee, Tel. No. H-453939)

Notice To Exporters

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

SERIES NUMBER	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
Series 6 (EFTA) 4/69	Exports of Women's and Girls' Woollen and Synthetic Fibre Knitwear and Men's and Boys' Woollen Knitwear to Sweden	8 March 1969
Series 6 (EFTA) 5/69	Exports of Synthetic Fibre Anoraks to Sweden	8 March 1969
Series 1 (Britain) 5/69	Export of Restrained Cotton Textiles to Britain: High Hong Kong Cost Content Scheme for Finished Piecegoods — Second Quarter 1969	7 March 1969
Series 1 (Britain) 6/69	Export of Restrained Cotton Textiles to Britain: High Hong Kong Cost Content Scheme for Made-ups and Garments — Second Quarter 1969	7 March 1969

Israel

The Government of Israel has added, with effect from 13th January, 1969, the following item of interest to Hong Kong to the list of goods for which import licences are issued without restriction. The import duty on this item has also been increased.

Israeli Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty*		H.K.'s domestic exports to Israel in 1968 HK\$
		Old Rate	New Rate	
61.02.9900	Women's and girls' and infants' woven outer garments other than bathing suits, blouses and skirts	60%	60% plus IL45 (HK\$77.85) per kilo. plus surcharge levy of IL0.80 (HK\$1.38) for every IL3.50 (HK\$6.05) of value.	11,882

* IL 1.00 = HK\$1.73

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

Australia

The Australian Government has recently announced that the procedure whereby the importation of hay, chaff or straw (including hay, chaff or straw used as packing for other goods) is prohibited unless the permission of the Director of Quarantine has been obtained will be allowed to remain in force until 1st May, 1969. After that date the importation of such straw material packing will have to be substituted by an acceptable alternative such as wood wool, sawdust, sphagnum moss, peat moss, osmunda fibre, granulated cork, charcoal, cardboard, shredded paper, etc. No certificates which accompany straw packing will be accepted after 1st May, 1969.

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

Ecuador

The Ecuadorean Monetary Board has introduced the following changes in the prior deposit regulations effective from 6th February, 1969:—

List I. Essential and useful goods

Prior deposit percentages to remain the same, but the payment terms to which they apply to be changed as follows: 35 per cent for imports payable up to 270 days; 15 per cent for 270 days to one year; Nil for

over one year's credit. List II. Luxury goods Present prior deposit percentages to be increased as follows: 50 per cent increased to 70 per cent; 70 per cent increased to 100 per cent; 100 per cent increased to 130 per cent; 140 per cent increased to 190 per cent.

In addition, the Monetary Board has approved an increase in the percentage of Customs duty which must be paid in advance to the Central Bank when applying for an import licence. The new rates are 15% for List I and 70% for List II goods as compared to the previous rates of 10% and 45% respectively. (Mr. A. S. N. Cheung, Tel. No. H-247316)

Uganda

The Government of Uganda has announced that, with effect from 30th January 1969, the importation into Uganda of cotton textiles from outside East Africa and of textiles made from other materials with a landed value of less than 2s. 6d. (HK\$1.83) per square yard is prohibited.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of cotton textiles and textiles other than cotton to Uganda were valued at HK\$754,313 and HK\$1,425,187 respectively in 1968.

In the past, it has frequently been the practice of export firms

to appoint one agent, often based in Kenya, to cover the whole of East Africa.

Exporters will wish to know that the Ugandan authorities wish overseas companies to be represented in Uganda by autonomous Ugandan concerns and that they are actively encouraging this policy by the application of their import licensing procedures.

In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports to Uganda were valued at HK\$4.62 million.

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

Lebanon

The Government of Lebanon has made an amendment to its import regulations, extending the temporary surtax of 10% on the Lebanese customs duties for a range of textile imports which came into effect on 5th August, 1967 to 31st October, 1969. Of the items affected, the following are of interest to Hong Kong:— (i) Woven fabrics of cotton, (ii) Woven fabrics of discontinuous man-made or synthetic fibres, (iii) Carpets and rugs, (not knitted) of wool or man-made fibres, (iv) Men's & boys' outer garments, (v) Women's outer garments, (vi) Garments made up of knitted or crocheted fabrics.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of these items to Lebanon were valued at HK\$3.9 million in 1968. (Mr. T. H. Chau, Tel. No. H-431233)

Spain

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas of interest to Hong Kong. Applications are to be presented between March 1 and March 31.

Quota No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications are invited. (Pesetas) (100 Pesetas = HK\$8.4)	H.K.'s Domestic Exports to Spain in 1968 (HK\$'000)
* 5	Soup and soup preparations	13,200,000	4
33	Articles of porcelain and glass	15,400,000	52
34	Imitation jewellery	4,675,000	165
39	Aluminium manufactures	6,050,000	34
42	Cutlery and table sets of iron or steel	11,000,000	8

Note: * The quotas of this type of goods are open permanently.
(Mr. P. H. Lee, Tel. H-451919)

Singapore

Further to Commercial Information Circular announcing Singapore import requirements in connection with— (i) vacuum flasks, and (ii) playing cards, the Department has received a copy of the Singapore Government Gazette dated 28th January, 1969 which states that a specific import licence is no longer required for the above-mentioned items and that they are now no longer subject to quota restriction.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of vacuum flasks and playing cards to Singapore were valued at HK\$332,864 and HK\$209,575 respectively in 1968.

(Mr. K. Y. Lee, Tel. No. H-453939)

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

Anglo American Traders Ltd.
Rm. 1327-9 Prince's Bldg. Hong Kong.

Eveready Hong Kong Co. 34
Tai Yau Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon.

Grand Union Tdg. Co., Ltd.
44 Shui Hing Bldg. 134-136 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Overseas Tdg. Co.
901 Kwong On Bank Bldg. 137-141 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

C. Nordon & Company Rm.
1228 Star House, Kowloon.

Tung Yuen Industrial Co. Ltd.
503 d'Aguilar Place, d'Aguilar St. C, Hong Kong.

Arab Traders (Hongkong) 201
Wilson House, 2/F, 25-27 Wyndham St, Hong Kong.

Filmo Depot, Ltd. Marina
House, 3/F, Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Harry Chan & Company, 804
Queen's Bldg. 74 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Nan Fung Woollen Mills Ltd.
924 Central Bldg. Hong Kong.

Tsun Yip Trading Co. Rm.
903-4 Yu To Sang Bldg. 37
Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Wing Loong Rattan Co. 312
Kilung Street, G/F, Kowloon.

Yu Ling Ivory Factory 14A
Ming Lun Street, 1/F Kowloon.

Chung Nin Metal Manufactory,
225 Hai Tan Street, M/F, G/F,
Shamshuipo, Kowloon.

Coronet Leather Ware Co.,
Ltd. 807 Star House, Kowloon.

Freedom Industrial Corp. 43
Ivy Street, 3rd floor, Taikoktsui,
Kowloon.

Hattori (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Star House, 3/F, East Half,
Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

Kendy Enterprise, Ltd. 64
Castle Peak Road, 1st & 2nd fls.
Kowloon.

Leeport & Co., 83 King Fuk
Street, Kowloon.

J. Murley's Enterprises 401
Mohan's House, 75/77 Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong.

Sankyo Seiko Co., Ltd. H.K.
Branch, Rm. 6034 Hang Seng
Banks Bldg. Mongkok, Kowloon.

Shui Lun Knitting Factory, 8
Playing Field Road, 1st floor,
Kowloon.

Tien Brothers & Co., Ltd. 304
Central Bldg. Pedder Street,
Hong Kong.

Tung Yan Cheong Trading Co
Rm. 1403 Che San Bldg. 14/F,
54-58 Des Voeux Rd. C. Hong
Kong.

Windax Trading & Co. 606-7
Yip Fung Bldg. d'Aguilar Street,
Hong Kong.

Change Of Address

Daiward Trading Company,
Room 801 Yip Fung Bldg. 12
d'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 6 Queen's Road C.)
Nan Feng Enamel Fty. (H.K.)
Ltd. Room 611 Gloucester Bldg.
Hong Kong.

(Formerly 903 Prince's Bldg.)
Yu Ling Ivory Factory, 78
Wuhu Street, 2nd floor, Kow-
loon.

(Formerly 14A Ming Lun St.)

David & Company Rm. 705/7
Entertainment Bldg. 7/F, 30
Queen's Road C, Hong Kong,
(Formerly Gee Tuck Bldg.)

How Sang Linen Co., Ltd. On
Hing Bldg. 6/F, 1-4 On Hing
Terrace, Wyndham Street, Hong
Kong. (Formerly 30 Wyndham
Street)

Franklin Tsu & Co. Merlin
Hotel, Suite 3, No. 2 Hankow
Road, Kowloon. (Formerly 613
Man Yee Bldg.)

Esso Standard Oil (H.K.) Ltd.
St. George's Bldg, 9-10th floors,
Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
(Formerly New Henry House)

International Impex Co. 330
Man Yee Building Hong Kong.
(Formerly 524 Man Yee Bldg.)

Melchers & Co. 401-8 Realty
Bldg. 71 Des Voeux Road C,
Hong Kong. (Formerly 1201
Takshing House)

Global Supplies Company,
1404 Universal House, 151 Des
Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.
(Formerly 416A Li Po Chun
Chambers)

Olympia Office Machines
(HK) Ltd. Watson's Estate,
13/F, Block "C" 8 Watson Rd.
N. P. Hong Kong. (Formerly
2001 Internl. Bldg.)

Worter Merchandising, Rm.
607 Universal House, 6th floor,
151 Des Voeux Road C, Hong
Kong. (Formerly 66 Des Vgeux
Rd. W.)

Textile Alliance Ltd. 5th
floor, Star House, Harbour
Centre, Kowloon. (Formerly
Jardine House, 10/F)

TENDERS

HONG KONG

Tenders are invited for the following:—

Tender Reference	Subject
PT/170/68	Supply of Chloride of Lime
PT/171/68	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of Used Motor Vehicles

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

TRADE FAIRS

BELGIUM. The 42nd Brussels International Trade Fair will be held from 16th to 27th April 1969.

CYPRUS. The 15th Cyprus International Fair will be held in Nicosia from 5th to 28th September 1969.

U.K. The Mining & Metallurgical Exhibition will be held at Alexandra Palace, London from 5th to 8th May 1969.

The PAEX 70, London's International Packaging Exhibition, will be held at Olympia from 22nd to 26th June 1970.

NEW ZEALAND

The following trade exhibitions will be held in New Zealand in 1969:—

New Zealand Easter Show
 New Zealand International Trade Fair 1969
 Auckland Boat & Caravan Show
 Canterbury A. & P. Association Show
 Otago A. & P. Association's Summer Show
 Otago A. & P. Association's Winter Show
 Waikato A. & P. Association Summer Show
 Waikato Winter Show
 Buy New Zealand 1969
 New Zealand Industries Fair.

An information sheet giving details is available from the Office of the New Zealand Commissioner in Hong Kong, Prince's Building, Hong Kong or the Hong Kong Trade Development Council for perusal by interested members.

1969 Programme of ADB-organised Fairs

INTERCHIC, 1st International Fashion Fair	— April 9 to 13, 1969
KICKS, 1st International Youth Fair	— May 2 to 11, 1969
7th Overseas Import Exhibition Fair "Partners for Progress"	— September 19 to 28, 1969
INTERCHIC, 2nd International Fashion Fair	— October 13 to 17, 1969

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in Germany 1969

Berlin	75th International Berlin Fashion Week with International Clothing Fair "interchic"	9.4.—18.4. 9.4.—13.4.
Berlin	Pharmaceutical and Medico-Technical Exhibition	27.5.—1.6.
Berlin	76th International Berlin Fashion Week	1.9.—10.9.
Berlin	German Industries Exhibition Berlin 1969 and 7th Import Exhibition "Partners for Progress"	19.9.—28.9.
Berlin	77th International Berlin Fashion Week	13.10.—24.10.
Dortmund	National Horticultural Exhibition Euroflor 1969	25.4.—12.10.
Dusseldorf	80th IGEDO — International Fashion Trade Fair	16.3.—19.3.
Dusseldorf	27th GDS — European Footwear Sample Display	12.4.—14.4.
Dusseldorf	81st IGEDO — International Fashion Trade Fair	20.4.—24.4.
Dusseldorf	INTERPACK — 5th International Fair for Packaging Machinery, Packaging Materials, Confectionery Machinery	10.5.—16.5.
Dusseldorf	INTERHOSPITAL 1969 — 5th International Hospital Exhibition	19.6.—25.6.
Dusseldorf	82nd IGEDO — International Fashion Trade Fair	14.9.—17.9.
Dusseldorf	71st German Soap Fair	26.9.—30.9.
Dusseldorf	28th GDS — European Footwear Sample Display	27.9.—29.9.
Dusseldorf	Clean Air — 2nd Congress and Exhibition	13.10.—17.10.
Dusseldorf	83rd IGEDO — International Fashion Trade Fair	26.10.—30.10.
Dusseldorf	Industrial Safety and Factory Hygiene — Congress and Exhibition	12.11.—15.11.
Essen	DEUBAU 69 — 4th German Building Exhibition	1.2.—9.2.

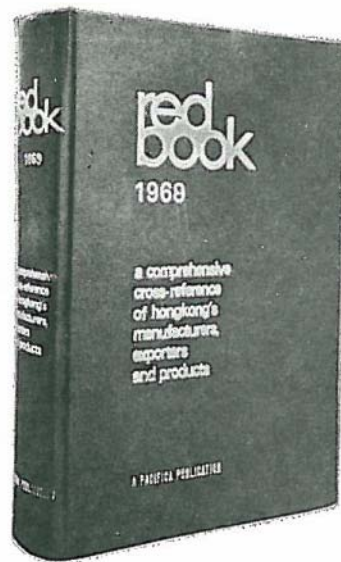
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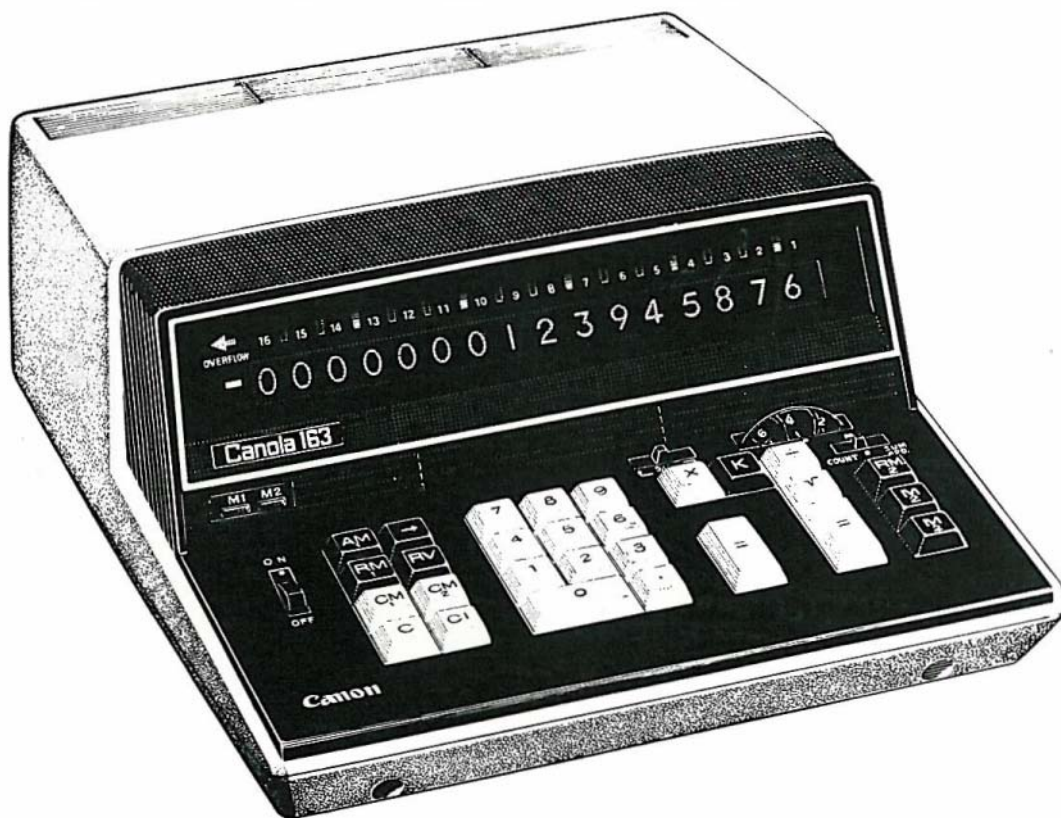
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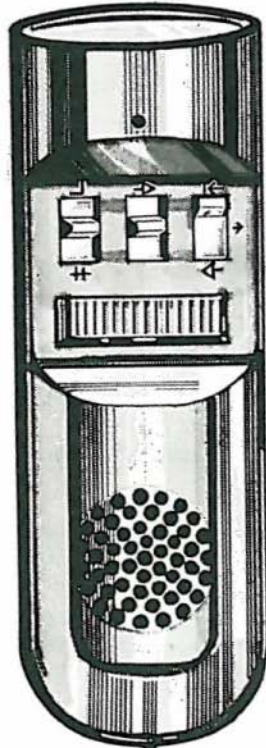
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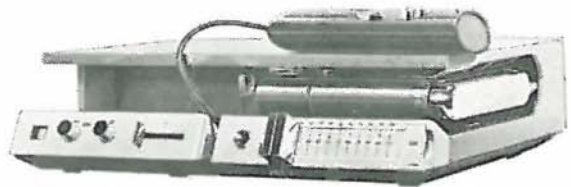
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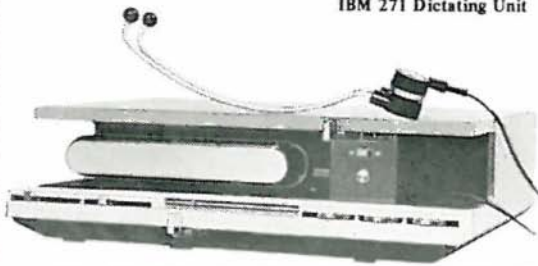
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