



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

MPs AT THE CHAMBER





IN THE FAR EAST & BEYOND

Once upon a time, long ago, over 100 years in fact, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was founded to finance the trade of firms on the Island of Hong Kong. Well, that was before The Hongkong Bank Group came into being. Now this vastly influential financial organisation not only plays its vital role in the Far East, but, with its many partners, extends its influence right around the world. For big business or small, corporate or personal, you can't choose better than the best, so choose The Hongkong Bank Group.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
 THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA
 MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED
 THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST
 HANG SENG BANK LIMITED, HONG KONG
 WAIFOONG FINANCE LIMITED, HONG KONG
 MALAYSIAN AUSTRALIAN FINANCE COMPANY BERHAD, KUALA LUMPUR
 HONGKONG FINANCE LTD., SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP



THE HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

JUNE, 1969

The Bulletin

Chairman:

HON. M.A.R. HERRIES, O.B.E., M.C.

Vice-Chairman:

G. M. B. SALMON

Secretary:

J. B. KITE

Assistant Secretary:

R. T. GRIFFITHS

Business Promotion:

S. L. CHUNG

TSANG

Certification:

A. C. C. STEWART

F. M. CASTRO

W. K. F. WANG

C. T. WU

Public Relations & Advertising:

Miss B. CHIU

Membership Executive:

P. M. LAM

Office Supervisor:

Miss S. C. AU YEUNG

Contents

Cover

Mr. I. S. Richard, Labour M.P. for Barons Court, and Mr. W. R. van Straubensee, M.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Workingham, visited the Chamber on May 29, 1969, for an informal talk with Committee members.

- 4 The Hong Kong Trade Development Council. A short article on the Council by Mr. J. B. Kite.
- 5 Round About. The TDC in Britain and Europe. Computer parts to be made here. Off to U.K. CMA Kowloon Office. Coming or Going? HK to have more factories.
- 6 Round About. HKPC Courses. Mission Reports Success. Chamber Visitor. TDC Appointment. National Merchandise Show.
- 7 Round About. Canadian Trade Missions Visit Colony. Notice to members. Hong Kong Trade Statistics.
- 8-10 Economic Report: World Round Up.
- 11-12 A digest of Chamber News in Chinese.

9th Floor, Union House,
Hong Kong

Tel: 237177 Cables: Chambercom

Printed by South China Morning Post, Ltd., Hong Kong.

THE HONG KONG TRADE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

'Big oaks from little acorns grow' is an old English saying which is roughly paralleled by the Chinese 集腋成裘 'if you gather small pieces of feather one at a time you can make a coat'.

These sayings might well be applied to the establishment of the Trade Development Council. There were, however two little acorns in this case, separated by some 10 years in age and without being sure what was the sex of which, they grew up separately until in due course, a marriage was arranged.

The older acorn came into being in 1948 when, at the instigation of the then Superintendent of Imports and Exports a group of members of the Chinese Manufacturers Association organised Hong Kong participation in the Commonwealth Section of the British Industries Fair, with a small Delegation under the leadership of the late Mr. U. Tat Chee O.B.E. The experiment was a resounding success and was repeated for several years, with coordination of these promotional efforts being undertaken by the Commerce and Industry Department in the early part of the nineteen fifties. Encouraged by the success of these ventures in London, participation was arranged in trade fairs in a wide variety of places, such as Seattle, New York, Sydney, Stockholm, Frankfurt, Lagos and so on.

The younger acorn originated at a meeting of the Chamber's General Committee in 1958 when it was decided that the Chamber would launch a public relations campaign in the United Kingdom in an attempt, which proved successful in due course, to offset the possible adverse effects on our trade of the virulent and misleading campaign then being conducted in Britain against our

textile industry. Having achieved some success in this field, the Chamber joined forces with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and, with the help of some funds made available by Government, the Public Relations Joint Committee entered into promotional activities in Europe and the U.S.A., setting up representative offices in both areas and, later, in East Africa.

The time for a marriage had just about been reached in 1964 and, as a result of the recommendation of the Working Committee on Export Promotion the Trade Development Council was formally established on 12th October 1966. As defined in the ordinance, the principal function of the Council is 'to promote, assist and develop Hong Kong's overseas trade, with particular reference to exports'.

Consisting of a Chairman, Hon. Sir Sik-nin Chau C.B.E. appointed by the Governor, seven 'ex officio' and seven nominated members, the council works through an executive staff headed by the Executive Director, Mr. Jack Cater M.B.E. and is responsible for the planning coordination and execution of trade promotional activities on behalf of the Colony as a whole. It is provided with funds arising from the ad valorem stamp duty on Import Export Declarations which are matched by a contribution from General Revenue.

Full meetings of the Council take place at approximately monthly intervals and there are Sub-Committees of the Council which meet as and when required to deal with such matters as programmes of activities, budget, staff terms of service etc. The Chamber has two representatives on the council, the Chairman (Hon. M. A. R. Herries O.B.E., M.C.)

having an 'ex officio' seat and the Vice Chairman, (Mr. G.M.B. Salmon) being a nominated member. They also serve on one or other of the Sub-Committee.

Though the various T.D.C. promotions are each individually reported in the Press, we feel that members will be surprised to see the following summary of 'what went on' in the month of April 1969.

- One selling mission left for Europe and preparations were completed for a second one to leave in mid May
- Two visiting members of Parliament and a Trade Mission from Denmark were received
- Hong Kong participated in the 81st Dusseldorf International Fashion Fair
- The Resident Representative in East Africa (Mr C. J. Connington) visited Hong Kong
- A contract was signed for participation in the National Merchandise Show at the New York Coliseum
- Hong Kong fashions were shown in the London Office Display Centre and preparations went on for another show in May
- Tariff Board Hearings were attended in Melbourne
- Preparations were completed for a store promotion in Sydney during May
- 12,768 people visited the Display Centre in the Ocean Terminal
- 2,195 Overseas trade enquiries were received.

ROUND ABOUT

The TDC in Britain and Europe

Members will have seen in the press, reports of the planned expansion of the Trade Development Council's activities in Europe which include the establishment of five new offices in Scandinavia, West Germany, Italy, the Benelux Countries and Austria.

The Council's work in Europe will be supervised by Mr. E.G.A. Grimwood O.B.E. who was for many years Director of the Hong Kong Government Office in London and, more recently, Managing Director of John D. Hutchison (UK) Ltd. Mr. Grimwood has been appointed as the Council's Regional Representative (Britain and Europe) with effect from 1st April, 1969 and his office base will be c/o The Hong Kong Trade Development Council, 55/58 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Computer Parts to Be Made Here

One of the world's largest computer makers will manufacture computer components in Hong Kong.

This was learned from Mr. R.A. Mander, Managing Director of the Chamber member firm of National Cash Register Co. (HK) Ltd. He said NCR was signing a contract for a factory site at Aberdeen.

He said 36,000 sq. ft. of space was involved, with possible scope for expansion as the industry developed.

Initial work force for the plant — expected to be in operation by August — would be 80 and workers were being recruited now.

Mr. Mander said: "This is NCR's first venture in the Far East and Southeast Asia for the manufacture of components for NCR computers."

Off to U.K.



Mr. J. B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber, has left the Colony for United Kingdom for four months' home leave. Mr. R. T. Griffiths is now acting as Secretary.

Coming or Going?

Chamber members are interested in other Chamber members and we're interested in all of you. Send a photograph of yourself to the Bulletin and tell us what you're doing.



A party of pupils from Diocesan Girls School visited the Chamber last month to be briefed on the role of the Chamber. The pupils are candidates in a Royal Commonwealth Essay Competition on "Trade with U.K." The Chamber donates prizes annually to Competition Winners.

Picture shows Mr. C. Tsang of the Chamber briefing the girls on the work of the Chamber.

CMA Kowloon Office

The Chamber has been informed that the CMA Kowloon office is now in operation. The address is Kwun Tong Government Branch Office, 3rd floor, Kwun Tong, Kowloon.

The representative in charge of the office is Mr. Scotter Hung, Assistant Secretary.

More Factories for Hong Kong

More and more factories are being opened in Hong Kong resulting in a parallel rise in our work force.

At the end of the first quarter of 1969 there were altogether 12,763 industrial undertakings with a work force of 523,945 people.

Compared with the previous quarter, this was an increase of 484 industrial undertakings and 17,192 workers.

The garment and shirt industry took in 4,664 more workers. Plastics was second with 3,852 followed by the woolen knitting industry with 2,304.

The largest number of workers (220,163) was employed in the textiles industry.

The second and third largest numbers of employees were in plastics (67,959) and in the electrical industry (43,925).

"These three industries continue to employ the most people," the Labour Department said.

HKPC Courses

The Chamber has been informed by the Hong Kong Productivity Centre that the Centre will be holding three training courses.

The first one "APO Export Marketing Training Course 1969" is scheduled to commence on June 23, 1969 and end on July 4, 1969. It is designed for senior marketing executives of the member countries of the Asian Productivity Organisation including local export marketing executives with a view to provide them an opportunity to exchange ideas on trade promotion, to secure a thorough understanding of the functioning and organisation of export marketing and promotional techniques and to study the various technical means which are applicable in promoting the export trade of Asian countries.

The Production Scheduling Training Course is designed for middle managers, engineers, production controllers and supervisors who are involved in scheduling of production in manufacturing enterprises. Particular emphasis will be given to the practical application of different techniques and methods to suit the special needs of specific industries.

The Job Evaluation Training Course is designed for personnel managers, production managers, engineers, accountants and office managers with a view to intro-

duce to them the basic techniques of job evaluation and of its application in Hong Kong.

Both the second and the third courses are scheduled to commence on June 26, 1969 and end on July 24, 1969. The courses will be conducted in Chinese.

Members interested in attending these courses, please contact the Hong Kong Productivity Centre, Rooms 512-516, Gloucester Building, for further information.

Mission Reports Success

Members of the Trade Development Council's Euro Two mission were visited by an "endless stream" of business callers in Vienna, the last stage of the delegation's three country tour.

Reporting that Vienna had been the "fastest moving point" in the mission's visit to Europe, Mr. Ernest Grimwood of the TDC, now working with the Mission, commented that there were promises of very good future developments and that assessment of the mission's results would be viewed this light rather than in terms of actual orders placed during the course of the mission.

The mission was introduced to the British Ambassador to Austria, Sir Anthony Rumbold, at a reception held for the mission.

Before arriving Vienna, the delegates transacted business in Hamburg where many valuable contacts were made.

TDC Appointment



The Hongkong Trade Development Council has announced that Mr. Kyatang Woo, Resident Representative in the United States has resigned.

Mr. Eric Li Fook-chuen, at present in charge of the U.S. "desk" in the TDC's Ocean Terminal Head Office, will be appointed in Mr. Woo's place.

Mr. Woo intends to establish his own trading firm.

Dr. the Hon Sir Sik-nin Chau, the TDC Chairman, and Mr. Jack Cater, Executive Director, paid tribute to Mr. Woo for the good work he had done on behalf of Hong Kong which contributed in no small way to the "excellent trade relations we now enjoy."

Mr. Li, 39, joined the TDC last year, is expected to leave with his family for New York next month.

National Merchandise Show

The Chamber has been informed by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council that the Council will be organising participation in the forthcoming National Merchandise Show to be held at the New York Coliseum from September 7 to September 10, 1969.

Members interested in participating at the fair are requested to write to the TDC at the Ocean Terminal for application forms and further details relating to the fair.

The selection of participants will be made by ballot depending on response.



Mr. A. J. Wood, President of the Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce, called on the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce recently when he was taken on a familiarisation tour of the Chamber by Mr. J. B. Kite, Chamber Secretary, who later presented him with a Hong Kong made permanent calendar mounted on an onyx base as a souvenir of his visit.

Canadian Trade Missions Visit Colony

Two Canadian trade missions arrived in Hong Kong last month — one a nine-man mission from Ontario Province, the other comprising eight representatives of the Canadian fur industry.

Mr. C. R. Gallow, Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, said that the Ontario Sales Opportunity Mission would also visit Thailand, Singapore and Australia, while the Canadian Fur Mission would be going on to Japan.

The first mission was sponsored by the Ontario Department of Trade and Development; it was led by Mr. R. A. Crichton of the Department.

While in Hong Kong, Mr. Crichton said that Canadian companies were interested in setting up joint ventures for manufacturing with Hongkong concerns.

He said he and his colleagues had been impressed by the degree of skill shown by both male and female workers in Hongkong.

"As well as being a sales mission for Canadian equipment, we are looking for investment opportunities in Hongkong," he said.

"We would like Canadian companies to get into manufacturing in Hongkong.

"And this would be the manufacture of non-competitive items not yet made in Hongkong."

Ontario, Mr. Crichton said, had now reached the stage in its expansion where it was increasingly beginning to look for marketing opportunities abroad.

With one third of Canada's population and 53 per cent of national manufacturing plant, Ontario would qualify as the workshop of Canada."

He said: "We feel that our mission could be the thin end of the wedge for Canadian economic penetration of Hongkong."

Canadians had "terrific confidence" in Hongkong.

The mission was not out to redress the balance of Hongkong-Canadian trade, which slightly favoured the Colony, according to latest Ottawa statistics.

"We want to sell here because Hongkong needs our products,"

Mr. Crichton said.

The eight representatives of the Canadian Fur Industry came for a two-day visit during which they met dealers and manufacturers in Hongkong's fur industry.

Hongkong is an importer of Canadian furs and the mission's visit was to stimulate this growing market.

Mr. C. R. Merkley, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Products Branch, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, led the mission.

Notice to Members

The Chamber's office is being renovated and extended to include Rooms 933-936 on the same floor. The Business Promotion Department will be moved to the new premises.

Work on renovating the office commenced on June 4, and is expected to be completed in four to five weeks' time. It is hoped that better services will be provided to members thereafter.

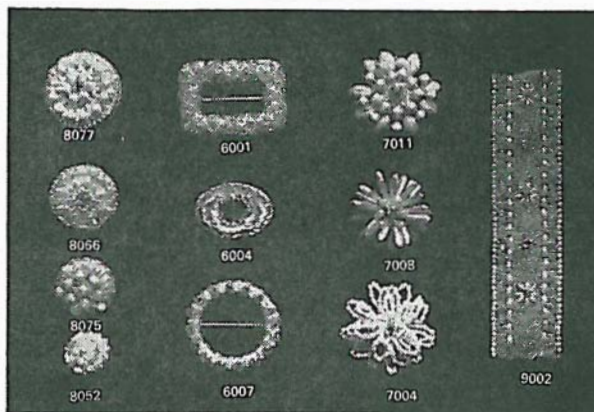
Hong Kong Trade Statistics

Hong Kong trade statistics for the period of January-April, 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/Luxembourg, Italy, China, Japan, Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Spain, Singapore, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, India, Thailand, Pakistan, 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.

A real find

BEADED FASHION TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Here is one you shouldn't overlook!



BEADED BUTTONS:

Something new—built in accessory, bound to make a smash in fashion trends. To accent the trimmings or to use independently. Own tested method of attaching buttons to base assures permanency. Marco Polo, the only source in Hong Kong making this item.

BEADED BUCKLES—For Belts and Shoes.

BEADED TRIMMINGS:

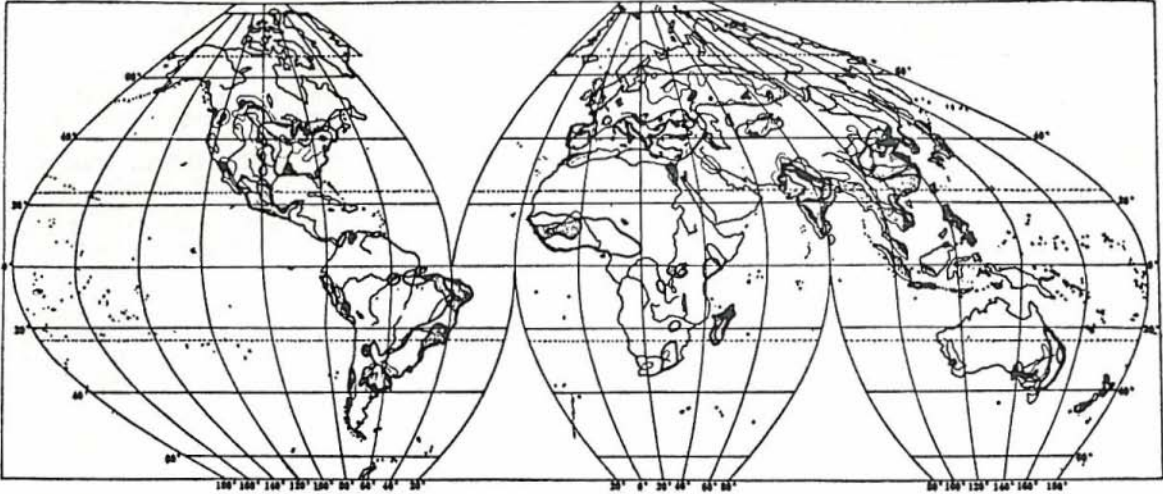
Design pattern compositions are original and exquisite taste. Will add just the right touch of elegance and charm to designer's creations. Quality of materials match the excellence of the artwork.

Factory and management you will find dependable and congenial a real pleasure to do business with. Test this for yourself—send for any of the samples illustrated. Your own designs too will be given this excellence with absolute assurance of acceptability.

MARCO POLO MANUFACTURING CORP.

SUITE 1 & 2 HAIHONG MANSION 15TH FLOOR, 101 NATHAN ROAD, HONGKONG.
BANK REP. HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.
CABLE "LUXWEAR" P. O. BOX 9600 TEL: K-96333

Economic Report: World Round Up



Central America

Costa Rica

Despite attempts to restrain the expansion of credit, the total of loans, advances and investments at the end of 1968 had increased by 16.2 per cent over the total of a year earlier. This compares with increases of only 1 and 2.3 per cent in 1966 and 1967 respectively. The country's credit rating will also suffer as a result of a decision to reduce the allocation to debt servicing in 1969 from \$157 million to \$75 million.

The deficit in the Costa Rican balance of payments for 1968 was about US\$30 million at the end of November. Foreign exchange operations for January-November, for the official rate of 6.62 colones = US\$1 only, showed a deficit of \$8.3 million compared with the deficit of \$1.4 million for the same period of 1967. The weakening of the balance of payments was mainly due to a smaller capital inflow.

The bank's foreign exchange reserves at the end of 1968 amounted to US\$18.45 million, compared with \$16.07 million at the end of 1967. On January 31, 1969 the bank revalued the free

market selling rate of the colon by 5 points to C7.30 = US\$1.00, bringing the total fall to 95 points since March 1968.

Costa Rica is a very small market for Hong Kong's goods. In 1968, our exports, while up by 50 per cent, amounted to only HK\$1.81 million. Our total imports from Costa Rica consisted of \$20,000 worth of shark's fins! Our largest exports to this market are plastic toys, electric torches, batteries and bulbs, locks and metal domestic utensils.

Dominican Republic

The direct import restrictions which were established in 1967 have been renewed until December 31, 1969. Import quotas and other means of control will continue to be administered. On February 2, the list of items subject to import quotas has been increased by including corrugated aluminium, light bulbs, certain wires and zippers. Henceforth, these items may be imported only by means of Letters of Credit or by foreign exchange privately held outside the country.

During the three month period: December through February, the

Dominican Republic's gross foreign currency reserves have remained fairly steady at around US\$40.5 million, an improvement of \$5.5 million since November, 1968. However, the net reserves have fallen steadily from \$21.3 million at the end of December to \$12 million at the end of January, to \$6.6 million at the end of February. Unless there has been a printer's error, these figures indicate that the Dominican Republic's reserves are in bad shape. Although incoming foreign collections decreased substantially during these three months due to the U.S. dock strike, the delivery of foreign exchange has been delayed by as much as 170 days, an increase of 15 days.

There is no doubt that the U.S. dock strike has seriously affected the economy of the Dominican Republic by preventing that country from exporting to its principal market. Nevertheless, the decline in economic and commercial activities during the first quarter appears to be less than expected.

It was reported that the Dominican Republic achieved a growth in its Gross National Product of only 3.5 per cent in 1968. The rate of growth of the population has also been about 3.5 per cent thereby cancelling any real

Cont'd on P. 9



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NEWS FROM D.C. & I.

WITH MEMBERSHIP, TENDERS & TRADE FAIR INFORMATION

South Africa

With effect from 7th March, 1969, the South African Government has revised the rates of duty applicable to the following goods of interest to Hongkong:—

South African Tariff Item No.	Description	Rate of Duty		H.K.'s Domestic Exports to South Africa in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
		Old	New	
39.07.20.05	Raincoats of artificial plastic material	15% ad. val.	R 0.30 (equivalent to HK\$2.55) each or R 0.70 (equivalent to HK\$5.95) each less 80% ad val.	465.2
90.07 90.09	Photographic and cinema- tographic goods	8% ad. val.	5% ad val.	524.7

The South African Government has, with effect from 28th March, 1969, withdrawn the ordinary anti-dumping duty on chokes and ballasts, suitable for use with discharge lamps, imported from or originating in Hongkong. At the same time the customs duty applicable to this item has been revised:

85.01.45	Other transformers (excluding radio set transformers)		282.5 (electric transformers)
----------	--	--	-------------------------------------

South African Tariff Item No.	Description	Rate of Duty		H.K.'s Domestic Exports to South Africa in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
		Old	New	
.01	—Chokes and ballasts suitable for use with discharge lamps not exceeding 60 watts	5% ad val.	5% and R 0.40 (equivalent to HK\$3.40) each less 75% ad val.	
.02	—Chokes and ballasts suitable for use with discharge lamps exceeding 60 watts	5% ad val.	5% and R 0.20 each (equivalent to HK\$1.70)	
.90	—Others	5% ad val.	5% ad val.	

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

Zambia

With effect from 1st April, 1969, the Zambian Government has revised the rates of customs duty applicable to the following goods of interest to Hongkong:—

Item No.	Description	Rate of duty		H.K.'s domestic exports to in 1968 Zambia (HK\$ '000)
		Old	New	
76 (II)	Piece goods, woven, crocheted or felted, n.e.s.: containing more than 50% of cotton, n.e.s.:			
	(ii) Dyed in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave	20% ad val. or 9d. (equiv. to HK\$0.60) per sq. yd.*	} 30% ad val. or K O.12 (equiv. to HK\$0.96) per sq. yd.*	} 1,089 (cotton fabric, other than grey)
	(iii) Printed	} 20% ad val. or 6d. (equiv. to HK\$0.40) per sq. yd.*		
	(iv) Manufactured from coloured yarns			
	(v) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth	20% ad val. or 9d. (equiv. to HK\$0.60) per sq. yd.*	} 19 (cotton fabric, grey)	

Note: * whichever is the higher.

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

Ceylon

The Department has received information that the Ceylonese Government has, with effect from 16th January, 1969, included the following item of interest to Hongkong to the list of items subject to Individual Import Licensing Control, i.e. licences of which are only issued to registered importers against quotas:—

Item No.	Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Ceylon in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
20-21	Fabrics (cotton and other)	3,103

In addition, the Ceylonese authorities have also added the following item of interest to Hongkong to the list of goods under Open General Licence:—

Item No.	Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Ceylon in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
32.08	Frits for enamelling	262

The following items, however, have been deleted from the list of goods under Open General Licence:—

Item No.	Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Ceylon in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
55.05	Cotton yarn, grey (and bleached) not mercerized or put up for retail sale, wherein the textile material weight, the cotton content predominates over that of any other single textile material except where the weight of silk, noil and other waste silk is more than 10%	643,616 (cotton yarns, grey or not of all counts)
55.05	Cotton yarn, bleached, dyed, mercerized.	

Uganda

The Government of Uganda has appointed the Uganda National Trading Corporation as the sole importer of a number of goods. Of these, two items of interest to Hongkong are shirts and holloware products. In 1968, Hongkong's domestic exports of these two items to Uganda were valued at HK\$317,046 and HK\$262,547 respectively.

Hongkong manufacturers who have previously marketed these items in Uganda through agents or distributors will now have to sell through the National Trading Corporation.

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

Australia

The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Special Advisory Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that urgent protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary import restriction, or by a combination of both, be taken in respect of men's and boys' knitted shirts (Australian Tariff Item No. 60.04.100). In this regard, the Special Advisory Authority has already conducted a public hearing on 22nd April, 1969 and is expected to make a report and recommendation to the Minister within the next two weeks.

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

Philippines

The Government of the Philippines has made the following announcements which are of interest to Hongkong.

Consular invoices and supporting documents for shipments to the Philippines must henceforth be presented at the Philippine Consulate General, Hongkong for endorsement at least 36 hours before date of shipment.

All exporters to the Philippines must, in future, provide a certificate (blank certificates are available in the Philippine Consulate General, Hongkong) stating that payments received conform to the letter of credit opened by the importer and that there is no other source of payment. If settlement is not made by letter of credit, details of the arrangement must be given in the certificate.

The Central Bank of the Philippines has further announced the following steps to ease the present credit restrictions:—

Special time deposits have been reduced from 120 to 90 days on the following categories of goods: essential producer, essential consumer, semi-essential producer, semi-essential consumer, non-essential producer and semi-unclassified producer. Commodities in the lower categories (i.e. non-essential consumer, semi-unclassified consumer, unclassified producer and unclassified consumer) continue to be subject to the 120-day requirement.

Authorized banks can take advantage of long-term foreign credit and lines of credit without limitation.

The ceiling fixed last October on foreign currency letters of credit (for short-term borrowing) is to continue for a further six months.

"Export orientated" industries (agriculture, forestry, marine and base metal products) are, however, excluded from the above ceiling as well as being exempted from the STD requirements.

The re-discount rate has been raised $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 8 per cent. The limit on domestic credit accounts can now be raised up to 12 per cent — but only at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

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).

Malaysia

The Malaysian Government has amended, with effect from 27th March, 1969, its import regulations by adding the following item of interest to Hongkong to the schedule of goods subject to specific licensing:—

Item No.	Description	H.K.'s domestic exports to Malaysia in 1968 (HK\$)
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements.	
300	Slotted angles, roll-formed from pre-punched steel strips, strips, whether appointed or galvanized or not	60,046

In addition, the above item is subject to quantitative restrictions. Malaysian importers are required to prove their imports for 1968 and those who are unable to do so will not be allowed to import the goods. The Malaysian Ministry of Commerce and Industry will issue import licences every three months and these licences would be restricted to quotas. The quarter for the first quota is from 27th March—26th June, 1969.

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

Australia

The Department has received information that in relation to the Australian 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), the Board has decided that in addition to the public hearing which is to be held in Melbourne on 19th May, 1969 (Commercial Information Circular No. 9/69), a second public hearing will be held at Commonwealth Centre, 8th floor, Chifley Square, Sydney at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th May, 1969. Copies of evidence which witnesses intend to give at this hearing should be lodged with the Secretary of the Board not later than 21st May, 1969.

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

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

United Kingdom

With effect from midnight on 26/27th May, 1969, a purchase tax has been imposed on household textiles, including soft furnishings and piecegoods, plastic wall coverings in rolls, knitted wools and certain haberdashery and paper articles, chargeable at a rate of 13¾ per

cent of the wholesale value.

A copy of the relevant H.M. Customs and Excise Notice is available for inspection at the chamber. While the details of the application may still be altered during the discussion of the Finance Act in Committee, members' attention is nonetheless drawn to Sections 3 and 4 which specify those textile items which will become chargeable and those which will not.

U.S.A.

The Department has been informed that United States Court of Appeals has ruled in favour of the American Importers Association, the appellants in the case, and has declared Rule 36 invalid. The present position is therefore that unless the Federal Trade Commission decides to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, this decision will stand, and the rule will not be enforced.

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

To Let

Office space available at On Hing House, 1-4 On Hing Terrace and Duke Wellington House, 14-24 Wellington Street, Hong Kong. Interested members contact the Associated Builders Corporation, Ltd., 806 Union House, Hong Kong.

Woolmark Labelling

It has come to the notice of I. W. S. Nominee Co., Ltd., that there is some misunderstanding concerning marking country of origin on Woolmark products as required in Clause 5 (d) of the Second Schedule of the Woolmark Regulation.

Members are advised that regardless of any national labelling law, a Woolmark licensee undertaken in his licence agreement to abide by the International Wool Textile Organisation Code of Fair Trading. This states: Use of language: a manufacturer or trader, when marketing or describing the goods he is offering may do so in a language other than the language of the country of origin provided that, when so marking or describing the goods, he indicates with equal emphasis and prominence that the goods have been made in country 'X' ... This means that the words "Made in Hong Kong" must appear on the Woolmark labels if the fibre description is written in any language other than English where it must read "Pure New Wool". The Hong Kong Licence Number issued by the I. W. S. which must also appear, merely serves to identify the licence holder to the I. W. S. It does not assist the customer at all in identifying country of origin.

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

Austins Mercantile Co., 2211 Realty Bldg., Hong Kong.

The Bestone Co., Room 807 Universal House, 8/F., 151 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

Fidelity Inspection Service, Room 601 Gloucester Bldg., 6/F, Hong Kong.

Hanson Trading Co., 1205 China Underwriters Life Bldg. Hong Kong.

Tai Tung Company, 5 Yun Ping Road, 1/F, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.

Tony Law & Associates Co., 528 Alexandra House, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

Toba Company, 903 Shing Loon Bldg. 24-26 Stanley St., Hong Kong.

Universal (HK) Corporation, Room 1001-2 Tung Wah Mansion, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

The Wellkey Company, 904 Queen's Bldg. 74 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Wing Shing Plastic Co., 56 Ming Fung St. 4/F, Fung Wong Village, Wongtaisin, Kowloon.

Winhin Shoes Factory, 165 Fuk Wing Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Kaychan & Co. Ltd., 801, Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Macsantak & Co. Ltd., Room 302, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

M.N. Mehta & Sons, 120, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Miami Knitters Ltd., Room 1633/34, Star House, Kowloon.

Oriental Pearl International Ltd., Suite 1512, Star House, Harbour Centre, Kowloon.

Spectrum Flowers Ltd., 100 Nathan Road, Room 421, Kowloon.

Tien Fung Co. Ltd., 307, Great China House, 14 Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Nippon Battery Co. Ltd., 223, Wink Lok Street, West, 3rd floor, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong.

Shun Yue (K.Y.) Manufacturing Co., 577 Nathan Road, 4th floor, Kowloon.

Tai Fong Knitting Factory, 65-67 Fuk Wing Street, 3rd floor, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.

Wang Sang Trading Co., Room 308, Realty Building, 71 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Wong's Associates & Co., Room 306, Commercial House, 35 Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Change of Address

Chit Fung & Co., Ltd., Room 904, Peter Building, 58, Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.

(Former address: 602 Dragon Seed Bldg., Hong Kong.)

Coronet Industries Ltd. 88 King Lam Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

(Formerly 59 Wing Hong St.)

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. Green Island House, 13th floor, 6E & 6F New Praya, Kennedy Town, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Lane Crawford House)

Kwong Cheong Seng, Room 417 Gloucester Bldg., Hong Kong.

(Formerly 51 Bonham Strand W., Hong Kong)

Lien Fa Loong Plastic Factory, 711, Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.

(Formerly 209 Takshing House, Hong Kong)

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. St. George's Bldg. 6th floor, 2 Ice House Street, Hong Kong. (Formerly 703-5 Hang Chong Bldg.)

Revco Enterprises, 303 China Emporium Bldg. Hong Kong. (Formerly 304 China Emporium Bldg.)

Stellar Industrial & Tdg. Corp. Hollywood Commercial House, 7/F, 3-5 Old Bailey Street, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 75/77 Wyndham Street)

Tai On Company, 608 Universal House, 151 Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 1 Bonham Strand W.)

Television Broadcasts Ltd. 77 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon.

(Formerly Prince's Bldg.)

Yardley Company, 711 Liu Chong Hing Bank Bldg., Hong Kong.

(Formerly 209 Takshing House, Hong Kong)

Artloon Wigs Products Fty. Room 918 Tung Ying Bldg. 100 Nathan Road Kowloon.

(Formerly 303 J. Hotung House)

Desco (Hong Kong) Ltd. Jardine House, 10th floor, 20 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 9 Ice House Street)

A. Jaekel & Co. (HK) Ltd. 911 Realty Bldg. 71 Des Voeux Road C. Hong Kong.

(Formerly 704 Fu House)

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. St. George's Bldg. 11/F, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Hang Chong Bldg. 4/F)

Paulsen & Bayes-Davy Ltd. 637-639 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 404-6 Alexandra House)

Transpacific Mutual (H.K.) Ltd. St. George's Bldg. 2 Ice House St. Hong Kong.

(Formerly 403 Manson House, Kowloon.)

Unoco (Hong Kong) Ltd. 404 Hang Chong Bldg. 5 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

(Formerly 408 Takshing House).

Change of Name

Frank Lau & Sons Tdg. Co., Ltd. 1535 Star House, 3 Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

(Formerly Frank Lau & Sons Tdg. Co.)

San Miguel Brewery Ltd. 13 Miles Castle Peak Road, Sham Tseng, N.T. Kowloon.

(Formerly The Hongkong Breweries Ltd).

TENDERS

Hong Kong

Tenders are invited for the following:—

Tender Reference	Subject
PT/18/69	Supply of Brown Salt Glazed Stone-ware Straight Pipes
PT/25/69	Supply of Bamboo and Rattan Raw Materials
PT/26/69	Supply of White Terry Towelling
PT/27/69	Supply of Chinese Type Toilet Paper
PT/28/69	Laundrying of Police Uniforms
PT/29/69	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of Used and Unused Diamond Drill Bits
PT/30/69	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of Used Electric Motors and Generators
PT/31/69	Supply of Flat Varnish Brushes
PT/32/69	Supply of Liquid Floor Polish
PT/33/69	Supply of Windproof Jackets
PT/34/69	Supply of Soft Soap (Alkaline)
PT/35/69	Maintenance Services for Postal Scales

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

TRADE FAIRS

FRANCE The Fancy Leather Goods Fair and Travel Goods Show will take place in Paris from 25th to 30th June 1969. Details at Chamber.

SYRIA The Directorate of the Damascus International Fair, Damascus, Syria, has invited members of the Chamber to participate in the forthcoming Damascus International Fair from 25th August to 20th September 1969. Members interested please contact the Business Promotion Department for further details.

0

000

0

0

Economic Report

— *Cont'd.*

growth. While there was improvement, chronic unemployment remained and imports rose during the last half of 1968.

Hong Kong's exports to the Dominican Republic in 1968 declined by 10 per cent and re-exports declined by 25 per cent compared with 1967. We exported HK\$2.14 million and we re-exported \$390,000. Our principal exports were plastic toys and printed matter, metal domestic utensils, cotton fabrics, clothing and electric torches.

Ecuador

Ecuador's exports last year rose by US\$6.1 million to reach \$169.6 million. Bananas, cacao and coffee contributed 82 per cent to total exports. Although Ecuador is still considered a prime exporter of bananas, it is currently faced with the loss of its traditional markets and with increasing competition from Central American producers whose bananas reach European markets in better condition and at lower prices than those of Ecuador.

Ecuador suffered a large balance of payments deficit in 1968 (US\$15.9 million) which has caused the decrease of borrowing facilities in an effort to cut credit for imports.

Large oil deposits have been discovered in Ecuador by Texaco and Gulf. The deposits are considered among the most important in South America after those of Venezuela. They open to the country new potential sources of income.

Hong Kong's exports to Ecuador increased by 35 per cent in 1968 to HK\$3.34 million. Our re-exports, at \$490,000, increased by 227 per cent. Our imports, which consisted entirely of shark's fins at \$160,000, remained same. Our chief exports have been plastic toys, metal domestic utensils, electric torches and machinery appliances. Exports of clothing, however, showed a marked decrease. Our total exports during the first two months of this year have continued to rise.

Guatemala

At the end of December 1968, it was announced that Guatemala's total external debt amounted to U.S.\$387 million, compared with only \$160 million

at the end of 1960. Probably including debt servicing, Guatemala has experienced a flight of capital overseas amounting to over \$6 million a year. The country's foreign exchange reserves have continued to fall and at the end of November, they had dropped to \$40.6 million from \$64.3 million at the end of June.

One hopeful indicator of improvement in 1968 was Guatemala's trade balance which showed a small surplus of US\$1.8 million, compared with a deficit of \$22.6 million in 1967. Exports increased by 17 per cent last year as a result of increased shipments of coffee, cotton and bananas. Imports increased only marginally because their level was restricted. This restriction, however, was abolished when Guatemala ratified the San Jose Protocol. Nevertheless, the provisional balance-of-payments deficit remained in the neighborhood of \$46.3 million.

While coffee prospects for the next crop are not good, the production of sugar and bananas is expected to rise. The rate at which foreign loans have been made during the last quarter has also improved. Loans of US\$5.8 million have been granted for road improvement, \$6 million for irrigation, \$4.5 million for agricultural improvement and \$6.3 million for education.

Mexico

Mexico's economic growth rate increased to 7.1 per cent last year, from 6.4 per cent in 1967, while prices rose only 2 per cent. Faster growth was due in part to a marked increase in cotton, sugar and coffee exports, which pulled agriculture out of its depressed state. In addition, total investment spending reached US\$5,100 million, with private sources contributing \$3,100 million, substantially above earlier estimates. Manufacturing output also recorded good gains due to strong demand for automobiles, trucks and consumer appliances. The general economic outlook for 1969 is for growth at roughly the same rate as in 1968. Public investment should increase 12.5 per cent, to \$2,200 million. Estimates for private investment range up to an optimistic \$4,000 million, although the actual figure may be somewhat smaller due to higher taxes, rising cost and continued tight credit conditions. In the external account, the country's

growing merchandise trade deficit will continue to present a problem. Although the trade deficit is partially offset by tourism earnings, increases in private sector imports may necessitate expanded foreign borrowing in 1969.

In 1968, Hong Kong's exports totalled HK\$10.16 million, an increase of 61 per cent compared with 1967. Our re-exports declined by 7 per cent, to \$2.23 million. Our imports from Mexico, mostly raw cotton and rice, increased by 107 per cent, to \$48.93 million. Our principal exports were plastic toys, wigs and clothing.

Nicaragua

Commercial activity within the country has been slow as a result of the severe credit restrictions, higher customs taxes and increasing difficulties within the Central American Common Market. Several direct foreign investments in industrial projects have been suspended as a result of the repeated Common Market crises.

The present lower world price for cotton is causing increased concern among the cotton growers of Nicaragua. Production for the 1968/69 season is expected to be about the same as last year but the price offered for it is about 15 per cent less. In addition, last year's crop was the worst in recent years, causing a drop in exports.

The coffee crop for the 1968/69 season is also expected to be smaller than last year's. In spite of these difficulties, Nicaragua managed to increase her exports during 1968 by about US\$10 million to \$161 million and imports declined from \$203 million in 1967 to \$183 million in 1968. Nevertheless, there remains a trade deficit of \$22 million.

Figures have recently been published for the public debt. In 1967, the public debt increased from US\$92.34 million to \$111.74 million, and the public debt is believed to have increased further in 1968. During 1968, bank deposit have shown a distinct fall.

At the end of November, the bank's gold and foreign exchange reserves amounted to US\$41.07 million, around which figure they have remained throughout most of the year. There has been a significant increase, however, since the end of 1967 when they amounted to only \$32.09 million.

Hong Kong's exports to Nicaragua increased by 12 per cent during 1968 to reach HK\$1.90 million. Our re-exports at \$260,000 showed an increase of 160 per cent. The chief exports to this market were plastic toys, jewellery, wigs and enamelware, while watches and clothing fell in 1968 in comparison with previous years. Exports during the first two months of 1969 have shown a 50 per cent decrease.

Venezuela

Venezuela has introduced import licensing restrictions on a number of items. The following are of interest to Hong Kong:

Import licences will be required for paper, paperboard and fabrics, which are coated with natural or artificial abrasive, with effect from February 25 for sea shipments and from March 5 for air shipments.

Import licences will be required for an indefinite period for yarn intended for retail sale, and they will be required until April 28, 1969 for various synthetic yarns for weaving as well as other yarns that are not meant for weaving. These requirements came into effect on February 28 for sea shipments and March 5 for air shipments. Import duties on the foregoing items will be raised when the licensing requirement lapses.

Import licences will also be required for aluminium kitchenware until April 28, 1969, with effect from February 28, 1969 for sea shipments and March 3 for air shipments. Import duties will be raised on April 28.

For sixty days from March 6, Venezuela will require import licences for dinnerware and many different types of household articles. Licences will not be required for goods sent by sea or parcel post covered by consular invoices or despatch notes dated March 6 or earlier. There will be an increase in import duty which will take effect when the licensing requirements lapses.

Import licences for a variety of other goods, including aluminium utensils and dinnerware, will be required until June 5, 1969. Licences will not be required for goods sent by sea or parcel post whose consular invoices or despatch notes are dated March 7 or earlier, or for goods sent by air before March 15. Some changes in import duties will take effect when the licensing requirements lapse.

Africa Algeria

Buttons and button moulds, other than those of common metal or those of common metal or those covered with textile fabric have been added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restriction with effect from 11 January 1969. This latest restriction is aimed squarely at plastic buttons.

The franc crisis at the end of November did not affect Algeria directly, although there was some anxiety in Algeria at the prospect of a French devaluation. The dinar stands at par with the franc and the monetary systems of the two countries are very closely linked. It was thought that it would probably have been possible from a technical stand-point for the dinar to have remained steady if the franc had been devalued since Algeria's reserves were strong at the time.

Investment in the small private sector of the Algerian economy is being actively encouraged. Most private investment has been in the textile industry. In the related fields of oil and gas, the Algerians have succeeded in negotiating an agreement for the development and exploration of a large area, while keeping 51 per cent control in government hands. The Algerians have accepted large amounts of technical aid for the oil industry and are presently pressuring to pay better prices for the oil extracted in Algeria.

Algeria has built up large currency reserves from its oil and gas sales, which provide a cushion, out of which imports of capital goods can be financed. There has been a slow but steady increase in consumption, which shows signs of continuing. Recent foreign trade figures showed that Algeria is continuing to achieve a trade surplus, but the surplus is narrowing. The country is probably beginning to draw on its reserves to finance heavy capital imports from abroad. The reserves stood at US\$470 million at the end of August, and have continued strong.

Algeria has been importing less consumer goods from her traditional suppliers, but imports of capital goods have risen very sharply. There is no prospect of relaxing the quota and licensing restrictions on imports of

"luxuries" and consumer goods in the immediate future.

Hong Kong's exports Algeria have shown a steady decline since the peak year of 1966. Hong Kong exported only a total HK\$290,000 last year. The major exports were clothing, key-chains and domestic utensils, parts for transistor radios and miscellaneous manufactured items, all of which showed a marked decline from 1967. The declining trend has continued for the first quarter of 1969. Hong Kong has exported only \$20,000 worth of goods to Algeria this year, compared with \$140,000 for the same period of 1968. Our re-exports, which consisted wholly of tea, have amounted to \$5.74 million, compared with nothing during the first quarter of 1968.

Ghana

In spite of the size of Ghana's main crop of cocoa being smaller this year than that of last year, the prices paid for it have been higher. At the end of November 1968, Ghana's trade account registered a surplus of US\$39.2 million compared with a deficit of \$19 million at the same time in 1967. The figures for December, when the bulk of the cocoa was sold, should show an even greater improvement. The seasonal upsurge in trading which occur in the winter months has been good and the market has been buoyant. Textiles, in particular, have been selling well.

At the end of January 1969, Ghana's foreign exchange reserves amounted to US\$92.8 million, a decrease of \$6.3 million since the end of November, but a decrease of \$14.3 million since the end of December.

Hong Kong's exports to Ghana during the first two months of 1969 are up by 14 per cent, compared with the same period last year, from \$1.68 million to \$1.92. Our re-exports have jumped by 69 per cent to \$4.27 million. The export items which have shown improvement have been textile machinery and cotton yarn. While exports of cloth, printing matter and plastic toys have dropped.

Ghana had a trade surplus of US\$29.7 million in 1968 according to the provisional figures, compared with a trade deficit in 1967 of \$16.7 million. Ghana usually achieves a surplus on the trade account during the first half of the year when cocoa is shipped and a deficit during the second half.

會訊

中文
摘要

貿易發展局簡介

「十圍之木，始生而榮」一語，可用來描述貿易發展局之建立。

最初，有兩顆時間上相距十年的種子，分別滋長，直至適當時候，乃合而為一。較早的一顆出現於一九四八年。當時在出入口貿易監督鼓舞下，中華廠商聯合會一些會員發起以英聯邦一成員的身份，代表香港參加英國工業展覽。此一規模代表團，係由已故余達之先生所率領。這屬於試驗性質的活動，在工商處合作下，在五十年代初期，獲得相當成功。由於在倫敦得到這樣的成就，因此便安排參加在西雅圖、紐約、雪梨、斯德哥爾摩、法蘭克福、拉哥斯等地舉行的商展。

另外的一顆種子則源於一九五八年本會總幹事會之決定在英國施行公共關係工作，以應付該國打擊香港紡織業的行動。由於在這方面頗有成就，本會與香港工業總會，利用政府的一些援助基金，聯合組成「公共關係聯合委員會」，首先在歐洲和美國，後來又在東非執行促進貿易活動，並

分辦事處。

一九六四年，這兩顆種子的結合時機已成熟。在「促進進出口工作委員會」建議下，貿易發展局終於在一九六六年十月十二日正式成立。正如在法例中所定，該局的主要任務是「促進、援助和發展香港對外貿易，尤其是出口貿易方面。」

該局的主席周錫年爵士，係由港督委任的。此外尚有七名「官守」及七名「提名」的委員。該局的工作，由祁達先生領導他屬下的職員去執行。他們負責計劃合作及促進貿易活動。該局的經費來自稅務收入中出入口宣督印花稅項。

該局每月舉行一次全會。但遇需要時，如討論活動程序、預算、職員服務條件等事，該局各小組委員會將會隨時舉行會議。

雖然該局各項活動可在報章上分別獲悉，現仍將該局本年四月份的活動摘要報導如後，以見其工作一瞥。

※一個「銷售訪問團」經已離港赴歐，另一個定於五月中赴歐訪問團的籌備工作也已完成。

※丹麥兩名國會議員及一貿易團訪港，由該局招待。

※本港參加第八十一屆「得素多夫國際時裝展覽」。

※該局駐東非代表哥連頓先生返港。

※該局簽署參加在紐約大劇院舉行的國家商品展覽會的合約。

香港時裝在該局倫敦辦事處展覽中心展出。另一個定於五月舉行的展覽已在籌備。

※該局參與在墨爾本的關稅會議聆訊。

※定於五月在雪梨舉行倉庫業促進活動之籌備工作經已完成。

※參觀該局海運大廈展覽中心人數達一萬二千七百六十八名。

※該局接獲來自海外二千一百九十五宗貿易詢問。

貿易發展局

委出新駐美代表

香港貿易發展局宣稱，駐美代表胡家堂（譯音）先生經已辭職。

現時在該局海運大廈總辦事處主管美國事務的李福全先生，將繼掌胡氏之職務。

胡氏將有意建立自己的貿易商行。貿易發展局主席周錫年爵士及執行幹事祁達先生感讚胡氏在任內工作表現良好，使香港與美國建立優良貿易關係。

現年三十九歲之李福全先生，係於去年加入貿易發展局。並將於下月與家人同赴紐約履新。

會員從報章上將可獲悉貿易發展局計劃擴展其在歐洲之活動，此包括在斯坎的納維亞國家、西德、意大利、比利時、盧森堡及奧大利等國設立五個辦事處。

貿易發展局在歐洲之工作，將由格連活先生負責監督。格氏曾任香港政府倫敦辦事處主任多年，最近為和記洋行有限公司總經理。一九六九年四月一日受任為貿易發展局的地區代表（英國及歐洲區）。

他辦事處的地址是：

C/o The Hong Kong Trade

Development Council,
55/58 Pall Mall,
London, S. W.

本港六九年一至四月份貿易統計分析發表

本港一九六九年一至四月份的貿易統計分析，已由統計處發表，各會員可到本會索閱。

此項統計分析，包括本港對外全部貿易，計有英國、美國、加拿大、西德、瑞典、挪威、丹麥、瑞士、比利時、盧森堡、意大利、中國大陸、日本、澳洲、荷蘭、紐西蘭、南非、法國、奧大利、葡萄牙、西班牙、星加坡、印尼、台灣、菲律賓、韓國、印度、泰國、巴基斯坦、多明尼亞、阿爾及利亞、巴拿馬、多明尼亞、亞、阿根廷、蘇丹、固惠、黎巴嫩、沙地阿拉伯、利比亞、桑比亞、巴拿馬、墨西哥、委內瑞拉、哥倫比亞、尼加拉瓜、厄瓜多爾、哥斯達尼加、危地馬拉及烏干達等。

本會商業促進部

將遷新址辦公

本會辦事處將會改革及擴展，以包括同層的九三三至九三六等室。本會商業促進部門將遷新址辦公。

新址的裝修工程已在本年六月四日開始，預料在四至五個星期內完成。本會希望自此之後能予會員更佳服務。倘上述部門之遷移對會員有不便的話，本會謹致歉意。

香港生產力中心 六月份三項訓練課程 包括市場生產與專人等方

本會獲悉香港生產力中心將舉辦三項訓練課程。

首項為「一九六九年度亞洲生產力組織出口市場研究訓練課程」，定於一九六九年六月二十三日開始，至同年七月四日止。此課程是為亞洲生產力組織的會員國的高級市場研究人員（包括出口市場研究人員）而設的。目的在使他們有機會交換彼此促進貿易的意見，徹底明瞭出口市場研究及促進組織的工作，與及研究促進亞洲國家出口貿易的各種技術方式。

第二項為「生產程序訓練課程」，係專為工廠裏負責生產程序的中級經理、工程師、生產管理員和監督等而設的。該課程將特別着重各種技術和新法的實際運用，以適應各類工業的特別需要。

第三項為「工作評估訓練課程」，乃為人事經理、生產部經理、工程師、會計、和寫字樓經理等而設，目的在介紹工作評估基本技術及其在

本港之施行。

第二及第三項課程均定於一九六九年六月二十六日開始，至同年七月十四日止。並將用華語講授。

對此等課程有興趣之會員，請與香港生產力中心接洽，地址：香港告羅士打行五二至五六一六室。

本港貿易

續呈蓬勃現象

工商處在評論最近龐大的出入口貿易數字時稱謂此躍增現象，很久以來便有了。許多事情都顯示此現象將會延續。

香港的貿易環境很是健全。入口的水平便是對市場有信心的最佳指標。

「香港本土並無原料出產，換言之，吾人所有產品都是由入口原料製成的。所以入口貨品的多少，實際上是繁榮的指標。入口貨品多表示工業家對本港有信心。目前一切都是十分健全的，以後亦將繼續下去。」

根據臨時統計，四月份的入口總值是十一億二千三百萬元，比去年同期增加一億九千五百萬元，或增加了百分之二十一。

貿易發展局

歐洲訪問團

頻傳佳音

貿易發展局訪歐第二團團員在維也納接受到「川流不息」的商業訪問。奧地利維也納是該團訪問歐洲中最後的一個。該團成員之一，格連活先生報告稱：維也納是該團訪問歐洲中「最活躍的地點」，並且是將該團訪歐的成就，亦將從這方面評估，而非在一個招待會中，該團被介紹與英國駐奧大使倫堡特爵士會面。來有很大貿易發展的地方。該團代表在漢堡已獲得很大成就。按該團之團長為簡悅強議員。

在到維也納之前，該團代表在漢堡已獲得很大成就。按該團之團長為簡悅強議員。

四月份本港產品出口價值七億九千九百萬元，較去年同期增加一億一千三百萬元，或百分之十七點三。

四月份轉口貨品價值一億九千二百萬元，比去年同期增加了一千八百萬元，或百分之十點一。

由本年二月至四月三個月內，本港產品出口總值達二十二億三千三百萬元，入口貨品值三十一億九千八百萬元，而轉口貨品則值五億七千四百萬元。

短·訊·一·束

△本港紡織業諮詢委員會委員、香港紗廠經理胡大衛（譯音）先生，於本年六月一日至十一日期間，代表本港出席在烏干達甘巴拉地方舉行之國際棉業諮詢委員會第廿八屆大會。

該國際棉業諮詢委員會係受各國政府支持者，主理原棉的生產、出口和消費等事宜。它便利棉產國和消費國討論尋求解決原棉供應的個別或合體問題的方法。

胡氏今次係以英國代表團顧問身份參加該大會。

△香港貿易發展局通知本會稱，該局將於本年九月七日至十日期間，參加在紐約大劇院舉行的「國家商品展覽會」。有意參展的會員請去信貿易發展局海運大廈辦事處索取申請表格和有關該展覽的詳情。

參加者的遴選，或將用抽籤方式決定。

△一間世界性大電腦製造公司，將在本港生產電腦零件。

上述消息係由本會會員國民收銀機有限公司總經理文達先生透露的。文氏謂其公司已在辦理簽約手續，希

九六九年第一季

工廠增加近五百名 工人則增加萬餘名

由於本港工廠不斷增加，工人的數字也隨着上升。

在一九六九年第一季末尾時，本港共有一萬二千七百六十三間工廠，工人達五十二萬三千九百四十五名。若與前季比較，則工廠增加四百八十四間，而工人則增加一萬七千一百九十二人。

在工人人數增加中，成衣及恤衫業佔四千六百六十四名，塑膠業佔三千八百五十二名，毛織業佔二千三百零四名，而假髮業則佔一千一百三十二名。

各行業中，以紡織僱用工人最多，人數達二十二萬零一百六十三名。第二為塑膠業，共有六萬七千九百五十九人。第三為電子工業，僱用四萬三千九百二十五人。據勞工署透露，此三行業繼續僱用最多人。

望在香港仔獲得一幅廠地。該廠地面積達三萬方呎，並可視該工業之發展而擴增。

首批工人人數定為八十名，現正在招聘中。

文氏稱：「此為國民收銀機公司首次投資在遠東及東南亞區，以生產該公司電腦零件。」

△本會獲悉中華廠商聯合會九龍辦事處已在辦公。地址是九龍官塘政府辦事處分處四樓。該會九龍辦事處主管是助理秘書洪先生。

J. Murley's Enterprises.
(EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.)



Suppliers and Shippers of all kinds of goods made in Hong Kong.

Specialists in Shirts, Trousers, and Jackets under the Registered Trade Marks:—

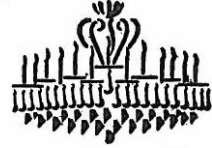
- * LATRAVIATA *
- * ESCUTCHEON *
- * BRICKVIEW. *

Genuine Overseas Trade Enquiries Solicited.
401, Mohan's House, 75-77, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box No. 13474.
Hong Kong.

Cable: "MOORPRISES."

Bankers:— Banque Nationale de Paris H.K.
Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., H.K.
The H.K. Shanghai Banking Corporation, H.K.
The Chartered Bank. Hong Kong.

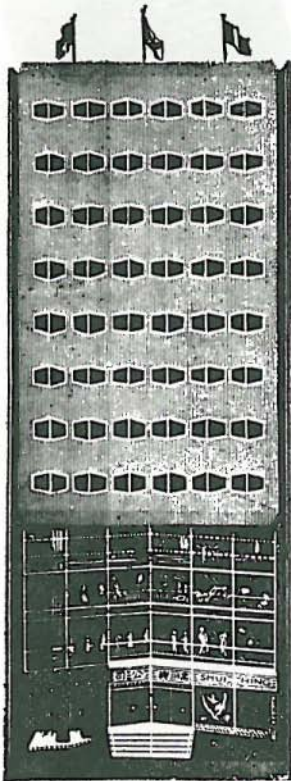
HOWAH Lamps
巧華燈飾



Representing over 40 famous manufacturers in Europe, America, Australia, Japan and Taiwan of lighting fittings in antique and modern styles for any purpose for home and office.

On display at

Hongkong Showrooms:
80-82 Gloucester Rd.
Wanchai
Sheung On Bldg. Gr. & 2nd Fls.
Kowloon Showrooms:
28-32 Hankow Rd.
Tsimshatsui
6 Pine Tree Hill Rd.
Tsimshatsui
1 Peace Avenue,
Homantin
HOWAH & CO., LTD.



SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE AT
THE SHUI HING DEPARTMENT STORES

請常到最具信譽的瑞興公司購買貨品

Kowloon Main Store

KOWLOON SHUI HING HOUSE
23-25 Nathan Road. Tel. K-662241

九龍總公司：彌敦道 23—25 號

Hong Kong Branch

HONGKONG SHUI HING BLDG.
134-6 Des Voeux Rd., C. Tel. H-446131

香港分公司：德輔道中 134—136 號

Mongkok Branch

SHAW'S BLDG.
684 Nathan Road. Tel. K-811834

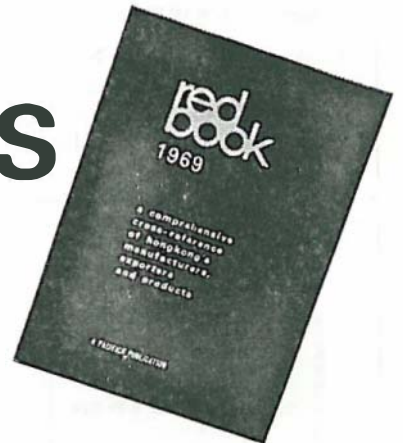
旺角分店：彌敦道 684 號



NOW!
A
MONTHLY
TO BACK UP
THE
FAMOUS



**red
book**



**F.O.B. HONG
KONG**

FOR DETAILS AND ADVERTISING RATES:

**CONTACT: PACIFICA PUBLICATIONS LTD.
5TH FLOOR HOTUNG BUILDING
10 STANLEY STREET
HONG KONG.
TEL: H-244177**

Established since 1947

WANG TAI HONG

IMPORTER & EXPORTER

17 Gilman's Bazaar

Hong Kong

Tel: H-447715

Cable Address

'TEXMERCER'

Hong Kong

GARMENTS AND TEXTILES

Specializing In:

PRINTED, BLEACHED & DYED

Cotton Sheeting, Shirting, Poplin, Sailcloth, Matting, Duck, Corduroy, Satin,
Jean, Drill, Dobby Weaves.

With Most Up-to-date Equipment & Methods

Subsidiary Factory: Tai Loong Weaving & Dyeing Factory
Lot No. 719 Kwai Chung,
Tsuen Wan, Kowloon,
Hong Kong.

Enquiries are cordially invited.

Executives are short of time... High-calibre ones beat it in the IBM way!

SHORT-HAND AGAINST DICTATION MACHINE

A 24-LINE LETTER

SHORTHAND



Author's time = 10 min.
 Steno's time = 10 min.
 Combined time = 20 min.
 +
 Transcribing time = 16 min.

Total time =	36 min.
--------------	---------

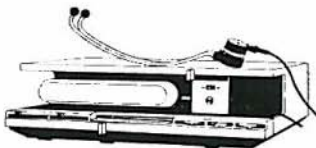
DICTION MACHINE



Author's time = 4 min.
 Steno's time = 0 min.
 Combined time = 4 min.
 +
 Transcribing time = 12 min.

Total time =	16 min.
--------------	---------

TOTAL TIME SAVED	20 MIN.
-------------------------	----------------



IBM Representatives will be only too glad to discuss the above with you if you'd just phone us.

IBM

World Trade Corporation 15, New Henry House, Hong Kong Tel: H-246141
 Singapore Tel: 981631. Kuala Lumpur Tel: 81705 Tokyo Tel: 580-4671:
 Bangkok Tel: 34276 . Manila Tel: 88-65-71.