



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

HONG KONG GOES GAY





IN THE FAR EAST & BEYOND

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THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP

DECEMBER, 1969

THE HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

The Bulletin

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COVER

Photograph shows the brightly coloured festival lanterns and
banners put up during the Hong Kong Festival.

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The 27th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products

November 28, 1969 — January 5, 1970

Referring to a labour shortage mentioned by industrialists, the Acting Governor, Sir Hugh Norman-Walker said that from a social point of view, Hong Kong must regard this with satisfaction, not with a feeling of frustration.

At the 27th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products at Hung Hom, opened by the Acting Governor Sir Hugh Norman-Walker on November 28, 1969. Sir Hugh said "This is a position which all countries strive to create, but many fail to achieve."

He also stressed the importance of employers having the best conditions possible so that all might be assured they were receiving their due share of the increasing prosperity of Hong Kong.

Sir Hugh also asked the manufacturers to take a critical look at the question of the most efficient deployment of labour and other methods of achieving greater productivity.

He said he was pleased to hear that the concept of improved productivity was being increasingly appreciated by industry in Hong Kong and would like to lay special stress on the fact that improved productivity was not the

exclusive preserve of the large firms.

Sir Hugh said: "When one considers that over 90 per cent of all registered factories in Hong Kong are small scale and that their production plays a vital part in the economy, one realises that there is just as great an obligation on the small manu-

facturer to examine ways and means of improving productivity as there is on the large enterprise."

On technical education, Sir Hugh said that productivity must also go hand in hand with rapidly improving standards of education leading to a better educated labour force.



Banks Pavilion: The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., The Chartered Bank, Mercantile Bank & Hang Seng Bank jointly set up the Banks Pavilion which draws big crowds of visitors daily.

Praising the CMA for its efforts in this field, Sir Hugh said last year the Association showed foresight with its proposal to establish, with Government assistance, what was now called a "prevocational junior technical school" for operating three-year courses for pupils who had finished primary school.

He added: "Already there are approximately 1,000 places in schools of this kind, and the immediate goal is to establish some 6,000 places in all. The CMA school would provide a very welcome 1,300 places out of this number.

"Above this level, the numbers of Secondary Technical Schools are also being increased. Two are now being built."

Warning that rapid expansion might bring with it the need for rapid readjustments of the economy, Sir Hugh said:

"Nevertheless, we should not be afraid of grasping our opportunities, as the expansion is based not on an unhealthy internal demand, but on a real and healthy increase in exports."

The exhibition — "practically Hong Kong in miniature" occupies an area of 650,000 sq. feet exhibiting all kinds of Hong Kong products as its sole aim is "to introduce the many splendid Hong Kong products to local residents and overseas visitors", said Dr. C. W. Chuang, President of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, sponsor of the exhibition.

Apart from exhibiting local products there is also a display of international industrial machinery and raw materials.

The machinery came from Britain, America, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland and Japan.

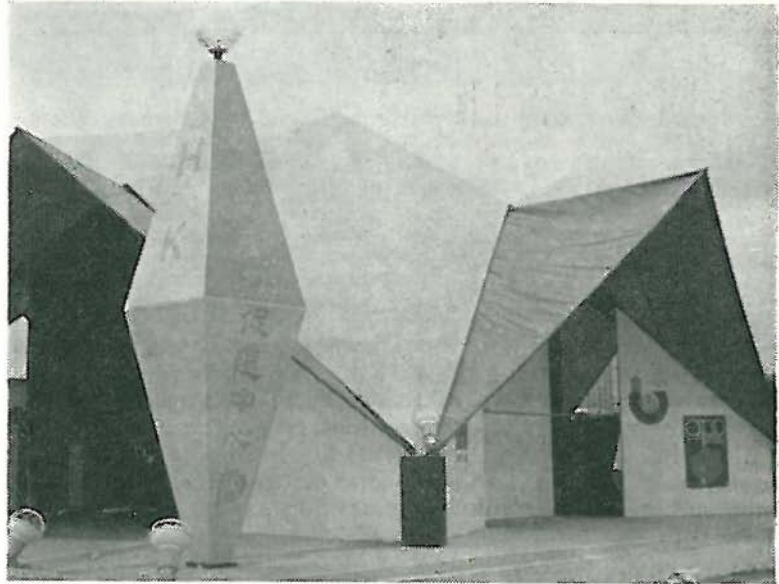
This year, the Hong Kong Productivity Centre participates for the first time in the exhibition in mounting an enlarged display centre. The participation of the HKPC at the exhibition is evidence of the increasing involvement of the Centre in offering consultation and other services to industry.

In addition to being an industrial exhibition, it also serves as

a carnival for all to visit and enjoy. For there are entertainments of public interest too. The programme includes industrial films, fashion shows, plays and concerts, nightclubs, photograph competition, speech making competition, painting contest and Christmas and New Year special attractions.

Prizes were awarded for the best stalls, best packaging designs, new products and improved products.

The Exhibition is a place of business and fun for all.



The Hong Kong Productivity Centre participates for the first time in the exhibition in mounting an attractive display centre.

Mission from Japan

Latest group of Japanese businessmen to take a close interest in the working of Hong Kong's free-port economy was the Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

An eighteen-man Economic Mission, led by Mr. Kotoku Ishibashi, President of the Ryukyu Seito (Sugar) Co. and Vice President of the Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce, spent three days in Hong Kong recently, and visited the Chamber for an analysis of Hong Kong's economy.

Two other delegations from Japan — from Nagasaki and Kobe — have also called on the General Chamber in recent weeks and expressed interest in

the same theme.

The Ryukyu delegation included bankers, insurance, real estate and transport men. The importers and exporters present on the mission did not express any specific interest in trading with Hong Kong.

Delegates took a close interest in Hong Kong's tax structure, revenue raising methods, methods of attracting overseas investment, wage rates and power costs, qualifications for Hong Kong citizenship, and methods of setting-up a business here.

The same themes cropped up in informal conversations with Chamber officers at a dinner given by the Ryukyu delegation.

The U.S. Government intend-

ed to return Okinawa — principle island in the Ryukyu Group — to Japan. At present the Ryukyu economy is closely geared to the needs of the service and ex-patriate American community there.

The eventual creation in the Ryukyus of an economy similar to Hong Kong's, including perhaps free-port facilities, has obvious attractions for Okinawa businessmen. And for the US investors it would prove a more convenient location than either Hong Kong or Taiwan for attacking the Japanese market, which is now America's best overseas customer.

Principle exports at present are pineapple and sugar cane.

In recent months, the Chamber has been trying to inform its members of the activities in which the Chamber is involved by inserting in the Bulletin articles on various associations, boards of Government or other authorities on which the Chamber is represented. In the last issue, we featured the Hong Kong Association and for this month, members might like to know something about:



Mr. I. H. Kendall, recently Chamber nominee and Chairman of the Appointments Board.

University of Hong Kong Appointments Board

To understand why the Chamber is connected with the University of Hong Kong Appointments Board we must go back historically to the time when the University set up an Appointments Service. This was on 1st October, 1963, as the result of a donation of HK\$25,000 by The Shell Company of Hong Kong. The Appointments Service was considered a necessary function and the Secretary of the Service circulated the larger employers in Hong Kong giving them details of the work it intended to do. The Appointments Service is slanted in two directions in that it advises students of career opportunities and gives them career guidance whilst it also liaises with the employers giving them information on the availability of graduates.



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1st December, 1969

Commercial News

News from D. C. & I.

Membership

Tenders

Trade Fairs

NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

Commercial Information Circular No. 94/69

Ghana

(a) Ban on 'Cotton Prints'

The Ministry of Trade and Industries has recently announced that with immediate effect a total ban is imposed on the importation from all sources, under Special Unnumbered Licence, of 'cotton prints' falling within Customs Item No. 652/656, Textile fabrics, made-up articles and related products.

Any such goods imported in breach of the ban will be subject to forfeiture and the importer renders himself liable to the penalties prescribed under the law.

In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports to Ghana of cotton woven fabrics, other than grey, were valued at HK\$64,870.

(b) Extension of the 1969 Import Year

The Government of Ghana has announced the extension of the 1969 Import Year by six months to 30th June, 1970. Thereafter the Import Year will run from 1st July of one year to 30th June of the next.

(c) Import Licensing Procedures for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1970

For the purpose of restricting imports for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1970, four types of licence will operate:

- (i) Open General Licences,
- (ii) Specific Licences,
- (iii) Special Unnumbered Licences, and
- (iv) Special Licences to cover imports of items on the Restricted List.

Open General Import Licence

An Open General Licence permits an importer to order and bring into Ghana any of the goods covered by the particular Open General Licence from any country without further written authority from the Controller of Imports and Exports. However, for administrative purposes, and in view of the availability of Commodity Assistance Loans, the Controller of Imports and Exports will, in specified cases, issue Open General Licence Commitment Forms on application.

With effect from 1st January, 1970, the following are the Open General Licences authorized:

Open General Licence No.	Customs Item No.	Description of item of interest to H.K.	Hong Kong's Domestic Exports in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
1		Bona fide trade samples, provided that the quantities are not excessive in relation to the nature of the goods concerned; Personal or household effects of crews or passengers arriving in Ghana; Gifts addressed to individuals, provided that they are unsolicited gifts and not imported as a merchandise or for sale or that the weight or value does not exceed 22 lb. gross or NC72.00 (HK\$429.00) respectively	Unknown
2		Of no present interest	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	673	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet pilings)	15
	695	Hand and machine tools	12
8	715	Metal working machinery spare parts	30
	719-700	Ball, roller or needle-roller bearings	26
	719-990	Machinery parts, non-electrical, n.e.s.	524
	729	Other electrical machinery and apparatus ..	623
9	641-642	Paper and paperboard and articles made of paper or of paperboard	125
	892-140	Textbooks for primary middle and secondary schools, training colleges and universities	471
10		Of no present interest	

The general procedures notified in paragraphs 2-4 of Commercial Information Circular No. 84/69 of 30th September, 1969 remain unchanged; but, in addition, holders of Open General Licence Commitment Forms will be required to quote the numbers on the Customs Bills of Entry and Post Office Delivery Notes where applicable.

Importers desiring to place orders for items on the Open General Licences 6, 7, 9 and 10 during the first half of 1970 should first submit to the Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Trade, P.O. Box M.47, Accra, applications which should be made on the specified form, **not earlier than** 1st December, 1969, but **not later than** 31st January, 1970. All such applications from commercial as well as industrial importers, and Government departments/agencies should be forwarded direct to the Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Trade, P.O. Box M.47, Accra.

Specific Import Licences

Specific Import Licences are issued to cover imports which are not on Open General Licences. They involve the transfer of funds through the Banks to pay for the goods so imported. Only registered importers are issued with such licences for imports in commercial quantities.

The following are groups of items of interest to Hong Kong, in respect of which applications for specific import licences may be submitted:

Group Customs Item No.	Description	Hong Kong's Domestic Exports in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
(8) 055	Vegetables, root and tubers, preserved or prepared	15
(15) 533	Pigments, varnishes and related materials	10
(19) 611	Leather	60
(21) 892	Printed matter	487
(22) 651	Textile yarn	135
(23) 652/656	Textile fabrics, made-up articles and related products	948
(30) 693	Wire products	32

Group Customs Item No.	Description	Hong Kong's Domestic Exports in 1968 (HK\$ '000)
(30) 698	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	345
(31) 696	Cutlery	16
(31) 697	Household equipment of base metal products	20
(34) 715	} Machinery and appliances other than electric	2,357
717		
719		
(35) 722	} Electric Machinery, apparatus and appliances	68
725		
(39) 812	Sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	524
(40) 831	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles on the restricted list	40
(41) 841	Clothing (except fur clothing articles on the restricted list)	2,975
(44) 864	Watches and clocks	19
(46) 894	Perambulators, toys, games and sporting goods	194
(47) 899	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	336

For the avoidance of doubt, the above groupings do not cover items on the Restricted List. Accordingly, import licences which will be issued to cover the groups will not authorize the holders to import any of the items on the Restricted List. (see paragraph 16 below).

All applications for specific import licences must be received (in duplicate) **not later than 31st October, 1969**, and must cover the requirements for only the first half of 1970. Applications must also be accompanied by documentary evidence regarding the payment of income tax, excise duty, sales tax and social security contributions. Where the enterprise is registered with the Registrar-General, documentary evidence regarding the fulfilment of all legal obligations should also be attached to the application. They must be sent under registered cover. A separate application must be submitted for each group of items.

Special Unnumbered Licences

Special Unnumbered Licences are issued to cover the importation of goods (except those which are prohibited or restricted) for which payment has been made by the importer in the country of origin of consignment. In such cases no transfer of foreign exchange now or in the future is involved. Except in very special cases, the use of Special Unnumbered Licences for the importation of goods in commercial quantities or values is not permitted. Applications for Special Unnumbered Licences must be made on the specified form.

Restricted Imports

Except under special circumstances no application will be entertained for Special Licences for the importation of items on the Restricted List. Of these items the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

Customs Item No.	Description	Hong Hong's Domestic Exports in 1968 (HK\$'000)
642-110	Paper bags, carboard boxes and other containers of paper or cardboard other than colour printed paper containers	81
642-990		
652-653	Cotton fabrics, grey, unbleached	591
821	Group furniture	46
841-011	Skirts and blouses	750
841-013	Ready-made suits for men (jackets, trousers and slacks)	194
841-101	Cotton shirts, not knitted or crocheted	230
841-102	Shirts of man-made fibres, not knitted nor crocheted	175
841-019	Other outer garments	100
841-433	Shirts of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	274
851	Footwear	15

Payment for Imports

Except otherwise stated, the importation of all goods under the authority of Open General Licences and Specific Licences shall be on 180 day's payment terms at a rate of interest not exceeding 6%. The importation of rice, sugar and jute will, however, be on sight payment terms.

The issue of import licences does not in any way imply that the supplying countries will permit the export of the goods concerned, nor does it relieve the importer of the need to comply with the various regulations affecting the importation of certain goods into Ghana or from payment of customs duties, purchase tax or any taxes imposed by law.

Expiry of Licence

Unless specifically stated otherwise, import licences are valid for the importation of goods which leave the country of consignment or origin on or before the date of expiry of the import licence. Consignments despatched after that date are liable to be treated as illegal imports.

Extension of 1969 Import Licences

Applications for extensions of the period of validity of import licences or Open General Licence Commitment Forms expiring on 31st December, 1969, will **not** generally be entertained. Where letters of credit have been established or orders have been confirmed against 1969 licences or Open General Licence Commitment Forms expiring 31st December, 1969, but the goods have not been shipped on or prior to the expiry date of the licences or Open General Licence Commitment Forms, the 1970 import licences and Open General Licence Commitment Forms should be used to effect the necessary amendments on the relative documents covering the importation.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-241246).

Commercial Information Circular No. 100/69

Australia

Tariff Preferences for Less Developed Countries

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 35/69, the Australian Government has now announced details of the half-yearly quotas for the period from 1st January to 30th June 1970.

There have been very few changes made in the latest list of items included in the Australian preference scheme for imports from less developed countries or the half annual quotas for these items compared with the previous list published on 11th April 1969. The main changes involve the renumbering of certain tariff items and in addition baseball and softball gloves are now admitted free of duty. The items affected by these changes are of little interest to Hong Kong.

For ease of reference a consolidated, up to date list of all items included in the Australian preference scheme is attached at Enclosure 1, (On File at Chamber)

In addition to quota items, the preference scheme also grants duty free entry without quota limitations to certain specified handicraft products i.e. certain traditional, hand made products of cottage industries for which prior applications are not required. There has not been any change in the items included in this category. Details of the items granted duty free entry without quota limitations and the documentation and certification requirements relating to these goods were given in Commercial Information Circular No. 35/69.

Since quotas are allocated only to importers in Australia, ex-

porters wishing to benefit from the Preference Scheme should contact their importers. The closing date for Australian importers to lodge their applications with the Australian Customs authorities for allocation of quotas for the six-month period commencing 1st January 1970 in respect of the goods specified in Enclosure 1 is **1st December 1969.**

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

Commercial Information Circular No. 101/69.

U. S. A.

(Proposed Guides for Labelling and Advertising of Wigs and other Hairpieces)

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission has published a set of **proposed** guides for the Wigs Industry relating to labelling and advertising of wigs and other hairpieces. The guides, an extract of which is enclosed, are intended to encourage voluntary compliance by the trade with the requirements of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which controls commercial practices.

The Federal Trade Commission emphasises that these are not approved Guides. They are drafts of proposed Guides which have been made available to interested parties for their consideration and for submission of such views, suggestions, or objections as they may wish to present. Such data, views, information, and suggestions may be submitted by letter, memorandum, brief, or other written communication not later than 15th December, 1969, to the Chief, Division of Industry Guides, Bureau of Industry Guidance, Federal Trade Commission, Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

Hong Kong's domestic exports of wigs and other hairpieces to the U.S.A. were valued at HK\$214,080,373 in 1968.

(Mr. P.H. Lee Tel. No. H-431233)

Commercial Information Circular No. 102/69

U. S. A.

(Control of Electronic Product Radiation)

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 96/69 the U.S. Commissioner of the Environmental Control Administration has, under the authority of section 358 of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968, published in the U.S. Federal Register a **proposed** Sub-part C to Part 78 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The proposed new Sub-part deals with general provisions regarding certification and labelling of electronic products to which Federal standards are applicable and prescribes performance standards applicable to the emission of "x-radiation" from television receivers.

The full text of the proposed Sub-part C is available for inspection at the chamber.

The new Sub-part C will not become effective until it has been republished in the U.S. Federal Register. The Department will issue a further circular in due course. It is however understood that if and when the proposed Sub-part C comes into operation, the performance standards prescribed therein will only be applicable to television receivers manufactured after 1st January, 1970.

(Mr. P.H. Lee Tel. No. H-431233)

Commercial Information Circular No. 107/69

Australia

The Department has received information that the Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry and report:—

- (a) whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of fabrics of a kind for use as bed sheeting, pillow casing or bolster casing or for use in the making up of such goods, being fabrics (light weight cotton sheeting):
- (i) to which paragraph 55.09.39 of the Customs Tariff applies; and
 - (ii) that but for their weight per sq. yd., would fall within paragraph 55.09.32;
- and (b) if assistance should be accorded to Australian production through the Customs Tariff, what rates of duty should be applied to these goods.

The current rates of duty on fabrics falling within tariff items 55.09.39 and 55.09.32 are as follows:—

Tariff Items No.	General Rate of Duty
55.09.39	1½%
55.09.329	55%, or if lower, A\$0.25 per sq. yd.

The tariff description and explanation of these two items is rather lengthy. However, full details may be obtained from Mr. K. Y. Lee. Tel. No. H-453939.

During the period 1st July 1967 to 30th June 1968, Australian imports from Hong Kong of cotton fabrics including sheeting under tariff item No. 55.09.39 were valued at HK\$38.6 million of which it appears that imports of cotton sheeting falling within tariff heading 55.09.39 were valued at approximately HK\$7 million.

Information has also been received that the Australian Customs have declared certain types of cotton percale sheeting of less than 3½ oz. per sq. yd. to be substitutes for sheeting falling within tariff item No. 55.09.329. This means that imports of such items will now be charged the duty applicable to tariff item No. 55.09.329 i.e. 55% ad valorem or if lower A\$0.25 per sq. yd.

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

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

Commercial Information Circular No. 103/69

Libya**Payments for Imports**

The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic has announced that all commercial banks operating in the Libyan Arab Republic are granted authority for the transfer of currency in connection with commercial deals contracted before 11th September 1969, provided that the transfer is made in favour of the country from which the goods are imported.

Permission from the Bank of Libya must be obtained for other transfer payments, except for imports of certain essential items for which letters of credit may be opened by the bank concerned. Of the essential items, the following are of interest to Hong Kong:

Description	Hong Kong's Domestic Exports to Libya	
	in 1968 (HK\$ '000)	
Ready-made clothing	24,019	
Textiles	905	
Shoes	355	

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022)

Commercial Information
Circular No. 96/69**U.S.A.**— U.S. Radiation
Control for Health and Safety
Act

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare is currently considering the promulgation of procedural regulations under the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act, 1968, with a view to enforcing certain provisions of the Act relating to imported as well as domestic electronic products, such as e.g. television receivers.

The exact nature of the proposed regulations is not yet known but it is clear that if and when they are introduced, Hong Kong electronic products exported to the United States will have to comply with them.

An extract of the relevant provisions of the Act under which the proposed regulations will be promulgated is at Enclosure 1, which is available at the chamber and a full copy of the Act is available for perusal at the department's Commercial Relations Registry, Fire Brigade Building, 4th floor, Hong Kong.

A further circular will be issued as soon as details of the proposed regulations are to hand.

(Mr. P. H. Lee — Tel. No.
H-431233)

Commercial Information
Circular No. 98/69**Singapore**

The department has received a copy of Singapore Notice to Traders No. 68/69 dated 10th October, 1969, which announced that two new import and export Prohibition Orders have been enacted.

These orders entitled the Prohibition of Imports (Currency Imprint) Order, 1969 and the Prohibition of Exports (Currency Imprint) Order, 1969 prohibit the import and export of toy currency notes, toy coins or goods bearing the imprint of any currency note, bank note or coins which are legal tender in any country or territory.

The object of the new orders is to prevent toy currency notes and toy coins from being fraudulently used to cheat unsophisticated members of the public.

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

**Commercial Information
Circular No. 105/69**

Zambia:

(Merchandise Marks Act)

The attention of exporters to Zambia is drawn to the Zambian Merchandise Marks Act which states, *inter alia*, that —

- "(a) no person shall import into Zambia any goods to which any forged trade mark or false trade description is applied or to which any trade mark or a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be likely to deceive is falsely applied;
- (b) any goods sold or distributed in Zambia which are of external origin and which bear an offending mark must also bear the name of the country in which those goods were manufactured, assembled or mixed.

"Trade description" means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect, as to —

- (a) the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods; or
- (b) the standard of quality of any goods, according to a classification commonly used or recognised in the trade; or
- (c) the name of the manufacturer, producer, assembler or mixer of any goods; or
- (d) the place or country in which any goods were manufactured, made, produced, assembled or mixed; or
- (e) the fitness for purpose, strength, performance or behaviour of any goods; or
- (f) the mode of manufacturing, producing, assembling or mixing of any goods; or
- (g) the material of which any goods are composed; or
- (h) the fact of any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.

In addition, the use of any figure, word or mark which, according to the custom of the trade, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters shall be

deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of the Act. "False trade description" means a trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description false or misleading in a material respect; and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark shall not prevent such trade description being false trade description within the meaning of this Act.

In relation to goods manufactured externally, goods assembled externally or goods mixed externally, an "offending mark" means —

- (i) a mark applied to those goods containing any name being or purporting to be the name of any manufacturer, producer, trader, assembler or mixer in Zambia or the name of any town, place or district, in Zambia; or
- (ii) a trade mark or trade description applied to those goods containing —
- A. a direct or indirect reference to any town, place or district outside Zambia; or
- B. a direct or indirect reference (other than the name of a country applied to those goods so as to indicate that they were manufactured, produced, assembled or mixed in that country) to a country outside Zambia."

Insofar as the foregoing requirements apply to watches assembled in Hong Kong for export to Zambia, such watches must **not**:

- (a) bear the inscription "Swiss Made" either on the dial or on the back of the watch case;
- (b) bear the inscription "Swiss Movement" or "Swiss Movt." without an accompanying indication of Hong Kong origin;
- (c) bear any number on the dial, whether or not accompanied by the description "Jewelled" or "Jewels" etc., unless such a number is a true in-

dication of the number of jewels contained in the movement of the watch;

- (d) bear the inscription "Jewels" (plural) unless more than one jewel are contained in the movement of the watch.

For general information, the Swiss Watch Industry Information Centre, Dragon Seed Building, 10th Floor, Hong Kong, has offered its technical services free of charge to factories wishing to ascertain the Swiss origin of watch movements and/or the number of jewels contained in such movements.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Zambia in 1968 were valued at HK\$18.20 million, of which HK\$0.52 million were in respect of watches.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022).

**Commercial Information
Circular No. 106/69**

U. S. A.

(Wool Product Labelling Act — Rule 36)

Further to Commercial Information Circular No. 32/69, the Department has received information that the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals on Rule 36 (Wool Labelling) which had earlier decided that the Rule was invalid.

The decision of the Supreme Court is believed to be final and therefore Rule 36 will not now be enforced.

(Mr. P. H. Lee — Tel. No. H-431233)

El Salvador

Exchange Control

The Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador has announced new exchange regulations, effective from 16th September 1969. Certain listed imports may only be imported through a previous deposit to the Central Bank, equivalent to 100% of the total consignment value. The only item of interest to Hong Kong is watches. In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports of watches to El Salvador were valued at HK\$50,450.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022)

Republic of South Africa

Customs Tariff Changes

The South African Government has announced that the duty on certain hand tools is increased from 3% to 23% with effect from 26th September 1969. In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports of hand tools to South Africa were valued at HK\$84,341.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022)

Jamaica

Import Licensing Arrangements

An amendment made to the List of Exceptions to the Jamaican Open General Licence has the effect of placing imports of ladies' and children's handbags under specific licensing control. In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports of ladies' and children's handbags to Jamaica were valued at HK\$427,315.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022)

Sudan

Franking of Import Licences and Registration Forms

The Bank of Sudan issued a notice to Authorized Dealers on 23rd September 1969, to the effect that as from 1st October 1969, all import licences and registration forms for imports should be submitted to the Exchange Control, Bank of Sudan, for franking.

In 1968, Hong Kong's domestic exports to Sudan were valued at HK\$5.8 million.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022)

Guyana

Import Licensing Arrangements

The Government of Guyana has amended the Schedule of Exceptions to the Guyana Open General Licence by the addition of certain items. This has the effect of placing these items under specific licensing control. The items of interest to Hong Kong are table articles and other household articles of plastic. Hong Kong's domestic exports of which to Guyana in 1968 were valued at HK\$57,395.

(Mr. A. R. Wahab, Tel. No. H-442022)

TENDERS

HONG KONG

Tenders are invited for the following:—

Tender Reference	Subject
PT/88/69	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of a Diamond Ring
PT/89/69	Supply of Leather Shoes
PT/90/69	Supply of Litter Containers
PT/91/69	Supply of Rubber Raincoats
PT/92/69	Supply of Traffic Sign Supports
PT/93/69	X-Ray films and chemicals (Supply of)
PT/94/69	Fine blue serge or baratheu serge (Supply of)
PT/95/69	Purchase from the Hong Kong Government of galvanized mild steel sheets
PT/96/69	Handling and transportation of Government Stores
PT/97/69	Supply of galvanized iron wire baskets
PT/98/69	Supply of sterilized reconstituted or pasteurized fresh milk
PT/99/69	Supply of liquid chloride
PT/100/69	Supply of timber
PT/101/69	Supply of Australian hardwood sleepers
PT/102/69	Supply of electric ceiling fans
PT/103/69	Supply of sulphate of alumina
PT/104/69	Making up of uniforms for Fire Services Department and Auxiliary Fire Services
PT/105/69	Making up of uniforms for Marine Police Force
PT/106/69	Supply of Traffic Bollards

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

BURMA

Firm quotations are invited by the Director-General, Mineral Development Corporation, Rangoon, Burma for

the supply of following:—

1. Tyres & Tubes. Closing date of Bids—10 December 1969.
2. Laboratory Apparatus. Closing date of Bids — 15 December 1969.
3. Packing & Packing Materials. Closing date of Bids — 15 December 1969.
5. Grinding Materials. Closing date of Bids — 15 December 1969.
5. Electronic. Closing date of Bids — 15 December 1969.
6. Spring Power Hammer. Trestle. Closing date of Bids — 31 December 1969.
7. Water Tank and 40ft. Trestle. Closing date of Bids — 31 December 1969.
8. Belting and Belting Material. Closing date of Bids — 31 December 1969.

Further details available at the Chamber.

PAKISTAN

The Director of Supply, Government of East Pakistan, Dacca, invites Tender for the supply of Galvanized Iron Pipes, etc. Full details available at the Pakistan Government Trade Commission, 533 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong. Closing date of bids — 16 December 1969.

KOREA

Tenders for Toll Collecting Equipment are invited by the Office of Supply, Government of the Republic of Korea. Closing date of Bids — 12th December 1969. Details at Chamber.

MEMBERSHIP

New Members

A. K. Trading Co., Ltd., Rm. 1410 Central Bldg., Hong Kong.
Asia Mercantile Agency (HK) Ltd., Rm. 1303 Chiao Shang Bldg., 92-104 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Chatru's (H.K.) Ltd., 39 Wyndham Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Continental Clothings, 7B Cameron Road, 6th floor, Kowloon.

Corona Wig Factory Ltd., 33 Sheung Heung Road, 6/F, Tokwawan, Kowloon.

Daido Shoji Kaisha Ltd., Rm. 903 Tung Ying Bldg., 100 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Far East Trade Consultants Ltd., 603 Entertainment Bldg. 30 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

G.M.J. Trading Co., 12 Wellington Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Glory International Development Corp. Ltd., 1101 Metropole Bldg. 57 Peking Road, Kowloon. Jagdish Shroff, 5 Haiphong Mansion, 4th floor, 101 Nathan Rd. Kowloon.

Kawasaki (Hong Kong) Ltd., Bank of Canton Bldg. Des Voeux Rd. C. Hong Kong.

M. M. Corporation Ltd., India House, 4th floor, 10-12 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

Merry-Form Industrial Co., 88 Pau Chung St. Sam Kwong Ind. Bldg. 6/F, Tokwawan, Kowloon.

Milord Inc., 101 Granville House, 6 Granville Road, Kowloon.

R. K. Trading Co., Chiyu Bldg. Room 1101, 11th floor, 80 Des Voeux Rd. C. H.K.

Shun Tak Trading Company, 35 Queen's Road West, Hong Kong.

Sunham Trading Company, Duke Wellington House, 10th floor, 14-24 Wellington Street, Hong Kong.

Baltex, Room 916 Tung Ying Bldg. 9/F, 100 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

British Enterprises, 1125-27 Canton Road, 2nd floor, Kowloon.

Kingsville & Co., Ltd., 1209 Manning House, Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

M. T. L. Electronics Corp. 305 Princess Theater Bldg. 130 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Manufacturers Export House Hing Loong Bldg. 8th floor, 6A Wing Lok Street, East, Hong Kong.

Nelson Trading Co. (H.K.) Ltd. Wu Sang House, Room 2006, 20/F, 655 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Standard Products Corp. (H.K.) Ltd. 131 Kowloon City Road, 2nd & 3rd floors, Tokwawan, Kowloon.

Y. Z. Wigs Factory Ltd., 62 Castle Peak Road, 3rd floor, Kowloon.

York & Associates Ltd., 201-2 Luk Hoi Tong Bldg., 31 Queen's Road C, Hong Kong.

Change of Addresses

Burns and Roe (Far East) Ltd., Room 301 A.I.A. Building, 1 Stubbs Road, Hong Kong. (Formerly 120A Lee Gardens).

Chun Sing Weaving & Dyeing Works Co., Ltd., 1701-4 Star House, Kowloon. (Formerly 802 Takshing House).

Corona Wig Factory Ltd., 50 Hung To Road, 6th floor, Kwun Tong, Kowloon. (Formerly 33 Sheung Heung Rd).

Merry-Form Industrial Co., 108-110 King Fuk St. Chiu Tat Industrial Bldg. 10th floor, San Po Kong, Kowloon. (Formerly 88 Pau Chung St.)

Radhakrishin & Sons Harilela House, 7th floor, 79 Wyndham St. Hong Kong. (Formerly 35 Wyndham Street).

Shun Yue (K.Y.) Mnfg. Co., 99 Temple Street, 4th floor, Kowloon. (Formerly 577 Nathan Road).

Bacon Rubber Manufactory, Lot No. 6248, Victoria Road, West Point, Hong Kong. (Formerly 66 How Ming St. Kowloon).

In March 1964 the local press carried an article which stated that due to lack of funds there was no guarantee that the Service would be able to continue after the first year and that the Secretary of the Appointments Service was looking to other public spirited firms to make donations to enable the Service to continue its work.

This is the point at which the Chamber became involved, as in March 1964 the writer took up this matter at a General Committee meeting of the Chamber. The Chairman of the Chamber agreed that a circular be sent to a number of member firms drawing their attention to the danger that the Appointments Service would pass out of existence unless it was kept going by subscriptions. The circular suggested that all firms willing to contribute engage themselves to the extent of HK\$500 per year for two years at which time it was considered that other arrangements could be made for the financing of an Appointments Service. There was sufficient response to this appeal and thus the excellent work of the Appointments Service was continued.

At the time that the Service was set up it was envisaged that there would ultimately be an Appointments Board. It is a fact that almost every University has an Appointments Board and that this Board varies in size but is drawn from the staff of the University and members of the business community. Its functions vary but in most cases its work is of an advisory rather than an executive nature, and its role is to receive and approve the annual report on the working of the Appointments Service.

As regards Hong Kong, the first meeting of the Board took place on 18th May, 1966. The then members were: The Vice-Chancellor, The Pro Vice-Chancellor, Two Professors, A representative of Government, Three members of the business community, and The Appointments Officer. Mr. Brian Yu of Shell was elected the Chairman of the first year whilst the Chamber, in recognition of the part it had played, were invited to nominate someone to serve on the Board. The writer of this article was asked to accept this appointment by the Chamber.

The role of the Board was



Many graduates of the Hong Kong University flock daily to the Appointments Service to seek advice on their choice of career. Picture shows Miss B. Wright, Secretary of the Service interviewing a graduate.

defined at that time as follows:

- " 1. The Appointments Board is a committee of the Council.
2. Its function and duty are:--
 - a. to advise the Council on all matters connected with the induction of graduating students into employment, and
 - b. subject to the authority of the Council, to oversee and direct the operation of the Appointment Service."

In due course it was recognised that the Board was not qualified to "oversee and direct" the operation of the Service, and in June 1969 Council accepted the recommendation of the Board that it should "assist and advise" the Appointments Officer in the running of the Appointments Service. The new role laid stress on the necessity for members of the Board to maintain contact with the community as a whole, encouraging employers to place University graduates in their businesses and also to guide employers on conditions of employment for University graduates. The Appointments Board was re-constituted at that time and now consists of:—The Vice-Chancellor, The Pro Vice-Chancellor, Four teachers from the University, One person appointed by Government, Five persons from

the business world, The Appointments Officer, Three students nominated by the Students' Union Council, and One member of Convocation being a recent graduate employed in commerce or industry.

In 1967 the need was seen to have a Careers Booklet, and the Chamber's representative contacted a number of larger employers who contributed articles detailing career opportunities in their firms. These contributions were collected and the first Careers Booklet was produced. This was well received but in 1969 it was recognised that an up-to-date version should be produced. Once again the Chamber approached employers in Hong Kong and a large number of contributions were received. On this occasion the Chamber has undertaken the task of compiling and printing this booklet which it is hoped will be ready before the end of November, 1969. It is planned that a copy will be given to each graduating student, whilst contributing firms will also receive their copies. This Careers Booklet is also circulated to a number of Universities overseas.

The present Chamber representative on the Appointments Board is Mr. N. A. Rigg, who took over from Mr. I. H. Kendall, on 1st September, 1969.

ROUND ABOUT

Report on Clothing

A limited number of copies of a Report on "The U.S. Market for Imported Clothing 1966-68" prepared by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council is available to members at the Chamber on a first-come-first-served basis. Members interested please apply in writing to Mr. C. Tsang, Business Promotion Department.

Hong Kong Trade Statistics

Hong Kong trade statistics for the period of January — October, 1969 analysed from the published figures of the Census and Statistics Department are now available to members. These include Hong Kong 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, Dominican Republic, Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Argentina, Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Zambia, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Uganda and Tanzania.



The austere surroundings of the Chamber may not be the most obvious place to find a party of pretty teenagers, but these young ladies from Diocesan Girls' School showed a keen interest in the workings of commerce and trade. The party shown here with Mr. S. L. Chung, Assistant Secretary, included members of a team that won a prize awarded by the Chamber for their entry in the Royal Commonwealth Society's Group Project Competition, in which a large number of local schools take part annually. The girls' project was on "The Inter-relationship between Hong Kong and Britain."

FACTORIES FOR HONG KONG



The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers mission led by Mr. S. L. Speight called on the Chamber for business discussion.

At the meeting, the Mission revealed that they were studying the possibility of setting up in Hong Kong complete facilities for the production of industrial tools.

The group was also looking for opportunities to establish factories either with local participation or as sole ventures.

The import to Hong Kong of Sheffield-made tools has been growing by 10 to 15 per cent per year in the last few years, Mr. Speight said.

The Mission reported successful visits to other Asian countries but "Hong Kong offers larger scope for business", Mr. Speight said.

A Word from the Chamber Scholar in New York



Philip Au Yeung, Hong Kong's "wonder boy" who won the Chamber's Fashion Design Competition earlier this year is now in New York studying fashion design, draping and dress-cutting.

He wrote back to say that the latest on the fashion front is thighs . . . and thighs . . . and still more thighs. Plain coloured stockings with floral, dotted or star-shaped designs on the thighs or just below the knees appear to be fashion's newest fancy. At a panty-hose show which Philip attended recently, most of the stockings have these "scattered pattern" designs. These stocking designs even have names such as 'Thighland', 'Cosmic Cloud', and 'Geo Knee Band'.

As for men, the rage is for an extra long scarf.

LET MACHINES DO IT!

Hong Kong is actually short of labour and our office staff is too precious to be used in the "old drudgery of posting ledgers and writing statements by hand", said Mr. J. B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber.

Speaking at the opening of the fifth Business Equipment Exhibition at the City Hall, Mr. Kite suggested that the only solution was "Let the machines do it".

He also stressed the need for efficiency and for growth in business management and he considered the theme chosen for the Exhibition "Equip for Growth" could not be more in keeping with Hong Kong as it is today and must be in the future.

The exhibition was participated in by 15 leading companies.



Mr. J. B. Kite Secretary of the Chamber was taken on a tour of the Exhibition after declaring the Exhibition open.

港大職業輔導委員會與本會之關係

康道爾樓

要明白本會與香港大學職業輔導委員會之聯繫，可先追溯到一九六三年十月一日當該大學得到香港電燈公司捐助港幣二萬五千元，以成立大學職業輔導處。此種服務工作，係屬必須者。該處的秘書，經常將其所預算做的工作詳情，向各大僱主通告。該處的工作可分兩方面：第一、負起向學生提供職業的諮詢和輔導服務。第二、負責與僱主聯絡，通知他們有關大學畢業生人數詳情。

一九六四年三月，本地報章有一篇報導謂，由於基金的缺乏，該輔導處可能於第二二年要停止工作。所以，該處的秘書向關心公眾利益的機構，呼籲捐助，以使該項服務工作，能夠繼續。

就在這時，本會便參與其事。因為在一九六四年三月，筆者在在本會幹事會議提出該事。當時本會主席同意向一些會員機構發出一份通告，使他們知道如果大學職業輔導處再不獲援助，就會有停辦之虞。該通告提議，所有願意捐助的機構，最好每年捐助港幣五百元，連續捐助兩年。屆時可能另有安排以援助該職業輔導處。因為反應良好，所以該輔導處工作得以延續。

當該職業輔導處成立之時，預算最後會設立一個職業輔導委員會。事實上，幾乎每所大學都有一個職業輔導委員會。委員會的委員人數可能各有不同，但主要是大學的教職員和商界人士。它的功用大致是屬顧問性質，而非執行性質。它的工作在接受和通過職業輔導處的每年工作報告。

以香港而言，職業輔導委員會第一次會議，係在一九六六年五月十八日舉行。當時的成員包括大學副校長、代副校長、兩位教授、政府代表一位、商界人士三位、及職業輔導處主任。第一年的委員會主席，由電燈公司的 Mr. Brian Yu 當選。與此同時，本會被邀請提名一代表去出席該委員會。筆者當時便獲該項提名。

當時委員會的工作地位是：

- (一) 職業輔導委員會係屬大學校議會的一個委員會。
- (二) 工作和責任包括：
 - (1) 向校議會負起一切有關引導畢業生就業事宜的顧問責任；
 - (2) 監督及指導職業輔導處的工作，並向校議會當局負責。

但不久便發覺該委員會在監督和指導職業輔導處的工作，未足完善。因此，一九六九年六月，校議會接受該委員會建議，准其協助和指導職業輔導處主任工作。新的工作着重在各委員與社會人士保持接觸，鼓勵僱主聘用畢業生的條件。自那時起，新的委員會成員包括：大學副校長、代副校長、大學教員四位、政府指定代表一位、商界人士五位、職業輔導處主任、學生會提名學生代表三位、及在工商界任職之新近畢業生一位。職業輔導小冊在一九六七年時已

覺需要；本會代表乃與一些大機構接觸，他們撰寫文章介紹在其機構工作的有關詳情。首部職業輔導小冊便這樣產生了。這小冊很受歡迎。但在一九六九年，這小冊有最新的資料。因此，本會再重新訪問本港的僱主，並且收到很多他們的介紹資料。這一次，本會負起編纂和印刷工作，現已出版。預算每一個畢業班同學可得一本，同時，供應介紹資料的機構亦可獲得這些小冊子。一些海外大學亦可獲贈該等職業輔導小冊。

現時在職業輔導委員會的本會代表是利格先生，他於本年九月一日接替筆者的任務。

琉球商團訪問本會表示

沖繩歸還日本後

欲建設自由貿易港

日本琉球工商總會訪問團，最近訪港考察本港的經濟情況。該訪問團共有團員十八人，由琉球商會副主席 Mr. Koiku Isibashi 領導，在港停留三天。他們曾訪問香港總商會，以分析香港的經濟。

在此之前數週，來自日本長崎及神戶代表亦曾到港作類似訪問。琉球代表團成員包括銀行界、保險業、地產業和交通界人士。不過，該團的出入口商代表，似乎沒有特別興趣與香港貿易。

琉球代表們都很留意本港稅收組織、徵稅辦法，吸引海外投資的方法，工資水平、動力成本、香港公民的資格、與及在本港做生意的方式。他們在一個招待本會職員晚餐席上，便曾提出以上有關問題作討論。

美國政府打算在短期內將沖繩交還日本。目前，琉球的經濟主要是基於供應美軍及美國駐外人員所需物品及服務。

所以，一個像香港一樣的自由貿易設施及經濟型式，對建設琉球新經濟的沖繩商人，很具吸引力。日本現時是美國最佳海外顧客，對打入日本市場的美國投資者來說，琉球將較香港或台灣更為便利。

目前琉球主要出口是鳳梨及甘蔗，都由政府補助出口。其他輸出包括酒類及玻璃。

美國公司現在努力在沖繩投資，希望一日琉球歸還日本後，便可踏入日本市場。

最近，一個美國商人代表團由沖繩飛往華盛頓以討論已在琉球投資的保障問題。與此同時，日本首相佐藤亦到達華府和尼克遜總統討論琉球歸還日本的事情。

本年度一至十月統計分析表

貿易統計分析表

一九六九年度一至十月的貿易統計分析，經由統計處發表，會員可到本處索閱。

此項統計分析，包括香港全部對外貿易，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、奧地利、葡萄牙、芬蘭、西班牙、星加坡、印尼、台灣、巴基斯坦、多明尼加、阿爾及利亞、加納、尼日利亞、利比亞、桑比亞、巴拿馬、墨西哥、委內瑞拉、烏干達、及坦桑尼亞等。

會訊

中文摘要

歡樂氣氛下 港節舉辦成功

五彩繽紛的燈飾及旗幟都在港九各區分佈以增加香港節的歡樂氣氛。這個香港節是本港有史以來第一個最大的節日，目的在使本港男女老幼都獲得歡樂。因為香港一向都感到缺乏大眾娛樂節目，尤其是特為中層人士及較貧窮的居民的。現在，全港居民都可首次獲得享受嘉年華會式的香港節節目。

香港節籌辦委員會、街坊會、民政司署、服務隊、學校與其他熱心組織等為裝飾和採排節目花去大量時間，以使香港節獲得成功。這個為期十日的香港節，估計共費四百萬港元。並且利用本港各方面的人才負責各項節目以招待本港所有人士。節目包括攝影比賽、新潮音樂舞會、和每天表演的露天音樂會等在港九新界各地分別舉行，使人人都可以欣賞和享受。所有節目都是空前的，例如首項節目的軍操表演，就有向

死亡挑戰的跳傘節目。

香港節高潮之一就是在中區舉行的露天嘉年華會。香港這個財政商業中心，一變而為「歡樂會場」。一向夜晚非常靜寂的皇后像廣場和附近一帶，現在都充滿歡笑、音樂、和歌曲的聲音。整個區域都有七彩燈光和裝飾品點綴着。電影、電視及播音紅星都在建於廣場噴水池上的圓台上表演各項節目。舞獅及其他節目亦在那裏與行。

參加一九七〇年大阪博覽會表演隊伍，亦在香港節期內表演歌舞，使港人先觀鱗爪。

這個盛會中一項值得回憶的事情

本屆工展經於上月底開幕

護督致詞表示小型工廠亦應提高生產力

護督羅樂民爵士在提及工業界人士所關心的勞工缺乏的問題時表示，在社會觀點來看，香港對此應感到滿意，而非沮喪。

本年十一月廿八日，護督在第十七屆工展會開幕時稱：「此是所

有國家努力冀求的，但很多都失敗。」
護督強調僱主擁有最佳工作條件之重要性，因為此可保證他們可得到在增長中香港的繁榮之一份成果。

羅樂民爵士又希望廠商留意勞工最有效之利用和增進生產力之方法。

他對香港工業界能夠體會到改進生產力的觀念，表示欣慰。同時，他又表示增進生產力，並非大機構才需要。

他稱：「香港的註冊工廠，逾百分之九十是屬小型的。他們的生產對本港經濟有很大影響。所以他們亦如大企業一樣，有責任去研究促進生產力的方法。」

關於工業教育方面，護督認為迅

是所有交通都停頓，人羣則充塞街道，使這個盛會成為真正令人興奮的嘉年華會。

九龍方面則在繁忙的彌敦道舉行巡遊節目。人羣夾道觀看卅八輛代表

各商行、街坊會、區會及其他機構的花車巡行。一個特為時裝表演而建造的大表演台，粉飾得五彩繽紛，燈光

炫耀，以吸引觀眾。

除上所說的節目外，並有其他表演、展覽和與眾同樂的節目。

香港節是香港人首次舉辦的普天同慶節日。最重要的是它是由社會人士合力安排，是一個由人民為他們自己組辦的盛會。

護督提高教育水平以獲得有較佳教育水準的勞工應和提高生產力的行動，一同邁步前進。護督於稱讚中華廠商聯合會在這方面的工作時稱：去年廠商聯合會由政府資助，設立現時所謂「初級工業中學」，使小學畢業生在進入社會工作之前，再進修三年課程。

這顯示出廠商會很有遠見。他續稱：「現時此類學位大約有一千個，在最近的將來，希望增至六千個。廠商會所建議的學校，將佔其中的一千三百個。較高程度的工業中學數字，亦將增加；現時有兩間正在建築中。」

羅樂民爵士警告稱：迅速的擴展

可能引至迅速調整經濟的需要。不過，吾人無需恐懼，應把握機會。因為此項擴展並非基於不健全的內在需求，而是基於一項健全、真實的出口增加。

本屆工展會（實際嚙香港的縮影，佔地六千五萬方呎。展出品包括香港所有產品種類，因工展會的目的，正如廠商會長莊重文博士所說的一樣，「在向本港居民及海外遊客介紹香港的产品」。

除展出本港產品外，國際工業機器及原料亦有展覽。此等機器，包括來自英國、美國、西德、捷克、意大利、瑞士及日本等。

今年，香港生產力促進中心首次參加展覽，此表示該中心對工業增加諮詢及其他服務。

該展覽會除本身是工業展覽會外，也是公眾的嘉年華會場所。因為那裏也有迎合大眾的娛樂節目，例如：工業影片、時裝表演、戲劇、音樂會、晚會、攝影比賽、演講比賽、繪畫比賽、與及慶祝聖誕及新年等特別節目。

參加工展的機構，可有機會獲得最佳攤位獎、最佳包裝設計獎、新產品及改良產品等各項獎。

由史必特率領之錫非路商會代表團，最近訪問本會時表示欲在港投資設廠；港商如有意合作，亦表示歡迎。

本會獲悉國際行政服務公司可免費供應諮詢服務，惟需求此項服務之機構，須負責諮詢顧問之旅費及居停費用。會員如需該項服務，請與香港科學管理協會聯絡。

短訊

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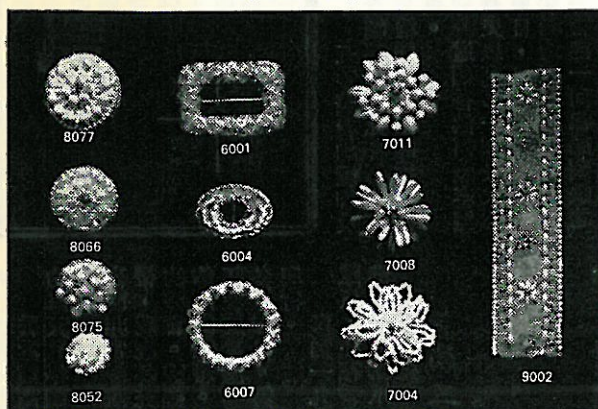
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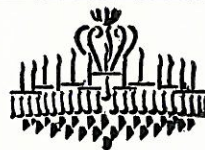
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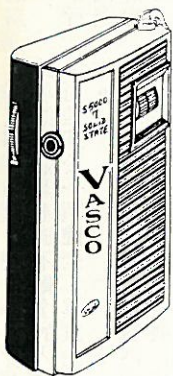
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