



THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BULLETIN

● TARGET FOR 1968



THE CHAMBER will continue to promote more business opportunities in 1968 for members!

**HONG KONG
GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**

(Established 1861)

9th Floor, Union House,
Hong Kong

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THE BULLETIN

Jan. 2nd

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THIS ISSUE

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8. News From D.C. & I. — Contd. Tenders, Trade Fairs and Membership Information.

Members are reminded that the contents of the Bulletin are confidential and not for publication.

CONTAINERISATION

and UNITISATION

Containers have been in use for quite a long time. Recently, this subject suddenly receives wide popularity among shippers and shipping companies as a means to forward cargoes overseas. Below are a few points of interest observed by the Business Promotion Department of our Chamber listed out for the benefit of our members.

What are containers?

Containers are not significant for what they contain but for their effect on whole industries.

Containers are equivalent in distribution by land, sea and air to the flowline in production.

Containers are going to carry fresh meat, fruit and vegetables for long distances and still keep them fresh.

Containers are said to be the most important development in international transport since the changeover from sail to steam.

A container is considered to be the ultimate form that, with the present knowledge of cargo handling methods, the unit load of general cargo can take. It is also an outstanding instance of the rule that an improvement in cargo handling methods cannot be confined or localised. Unfortunately, Containers raise as many problems as they have solved but certainly it is no longer a novelty and shippers of cargo, shipping companies, haulage contractors and port authorities, all face a future in which an increasing recognition of the part of be played by the Container must determine their development planning. They are now attaining a considerable degree of sophistication and a recent development has been the introduction of Refrigerator Containers.

Its Effects

It is anticipated that, by reducing turnaround time in port, the full development of Containers will allow adequate liner services to be maintained with a substantial reduction in the number of ships that would be required to move the same volume of cargo in conventional vessels.

Full development of Container services requires ships designed solely for the purpose of transporting Containers. To a certain extent small Containers are at present being handled in Hong Kong, notably through the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited and the North Point Wharves Company. These are, however carried in conventional vessels and much of the economic advantages which Container services can offer are nullified in the inability of these vessels to discharge and load the Containers with the speed of Container vessels designed for the purpose. It is in part due to the inability of existing tonnage to secure the full advantage of Container operations that major liner companies now have in the planning stage the design of special Container vessels which can only effectively be operated between specially designed container terminals.

Hong Kong and the Container Port:

There is no doubt that for some years to come sufficient conventional tonnage to move cargo in and out of Hong Kong will be available, but total reliance on such services will almost certainly result in an increase (relative to Japan for example), in the cost of Hong Kong products to the overseas buyer and also in the costs of imports. Hongkong exporters would be unable to secure the

considerably lower transportation costs which are anticipated when Container services are established.

If Hong Kong does not provide adequate facilities for Container ships, the port will probably be bypassed by the main liner services. Exporters might then be obliged to ship their goods by feeder services to Container ports such as Singapore or Japan (depending upon the destination of their products) where they would suffer the cost of double handling with a consequent detriment to Hong Kongs competitive position in world markets. Only if the port is able to cope with these new development will Hong Kong be able to maintain its place amongst world ports.

Unfortunately, Container terminals need large areas of flat land; one requirement which it is difficult to meet in Hong Kong. The loading berths must be accessible to large deep draft vessels at all states of the tide, and the benefits of Container operations would be largely nullified were it necessary to rely on a combination of Container terminal operations and lighterage of Containers to vessels in the stream. The establishment of a Two-berth Container Terminal might require, in the cargo volumes obtaining in Hong Kong, something in the region of 10/15 acres of flat land.

The Hong Kong Government had declined the recommendations by the Container Committee to build a Container Port at the Kwai Chung area. Recently the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited submitted to Government a proposal to build a miniature Container Port at an existing pier wharf next to the Ocean Terminal.

(Continue on P.6)

ROUND ABOUT

Chamber Progress

Shortly before Christmas an informal gathering took place at the Chamber with representatives of the press, television and radio. Views were exchanged on communications generally between our visitors, the Chamber and its members.

The Chamber Executive Director stressed that for the second year in succession, the Chamber received a record number of new members. This indicates confidence in the Chamber, particularly in view of the difficult times we have passed through in recent months.

At the height of the troubles, the Chamber Certification Department displayed much determination in continuing to carry out consignment checks and issuing Certificates at the average rate of 11,000 per month.

Our Business Promotion Department throughout the year continued to handle no less than 50 trade enquiries a day, thus achieving an overall increase this year of 7% over 1966. The number of trade enquiries dropped for the 3 months August to October but during the last two months have picked up and shown a 10% increase. During the year, the Chamber received no less than 25 trade missions and now has a system whereby we follow up months later to ensure that all potential business is being promoted on behalf of members.

Our Public Relations Department enjoyed close co-operation with the Hong Kong press, television and radio. Our PR people have produced numerous publications based on the theme of maintaining and creating business confidence in Hong Kong both here and overseas.

CMA Prizes

The Chamber member firm of Hong Kong Chiap Hua Manufacturing Co. (1947) Ltd. was awarded third prize for the best stand at the Silver Jubilee Exhibition of Hong Kong Products, organised by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association.

In addition, a new cup to be presented by the Trade Development Council for the most original and contemporary design of stand was awarded to the Chamber member firm of Amoy Canning Corporation (HK) Ltd.

The award was made by a panel of judges comprising Mr. D.C.C. Luddington, Deputy Director, Commerce and Industry Department; Mrs. Elsie Elliott, Urban Councillor; Mr. M.A.B. Stevenson, Deputy Director, Information Services Department; Mr. Machael Page, Manager, Trade Development Council; and Miss Tina Chin-fei of Shaw's Studios.

New Year Greetings

H.E. The Governor and Lady Trench wish the Chairman and members of the Chamber a happy new year and much business success during the coming year.

Joint Consultation

The Council of the Employers' Federation has given much consideration to improving management/employee relationships in Hong Kong in recent months and in order to study this subject more closely appointed a sub-committee to consider methods of communication between management and labour and to make recommendations for the establishment of consultation machinery suitable for application in Hong Kong.

The Sub-Committee has now submitted its report which has been endorsed by the Council.

The Council is of the opinion that Joint Consultation in both industrial undertakings and in the larger commercial houses is not only possible in Hong Kong but desirable and is an effective two-way communication between management and employees.

The Sub-Committee has submitted a paper on Joint Consultation with special reference

to its application in Hong Kong and the Council requests that members give serious consideration to applying it in their own firms. It is appreciated that a decision to introduce such a system must be taken by individual employers in accordance with their own individual circumstances.

The Council is of the opinion that legislation to enforce joint consultation is not desirable at this stage, as the whole principle of the scheme is based on a whole-hearted desire for management to initiate and foster the scheme. Without this serious interest by top management the scheme will not achieve the desired result. It has been ascertained, however, that Government is prepared to introduce legislation if voluntary action fails or if some particular firms lag behind, but it is anxious that in the first instance management take the initiative.

Copies of the paper-Joint consultation are available at the chamber members interested are requested to contact Miss B. Chiu.

Chamber Visit

Earlier this month a trade mission from the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce led by Mr. W. Dauer, Vice-President of the Chamber, spent one day in Hong Kong on route to Australia.

The Hong Kong Tourist Association held a meeting with these visitors at which Major Stanley, Executive Director of the Association, and his executives emphasized future confidence and planning in Hong Kong by the tourist industry. The Chamber Executive Director, Mr. Geoffrey Archer, and Miss Bassania Chiu, Chamber Public meeting and stressed to these San Francisco businessmen the tradition in the future in Hong Kong.

Mr. Dauer undertook to pass on this information about potential business with Hong Kong to members of the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on his return to San Francisco.

Acceptance Sampling Technique

Whether goods are ordered on formal specification or by any of their other means of quality description previously enumerated, the inspection of deliveries,

including the application of appropriate tests, is essential to ensure that the quality of the delivery is in conformity with the order and as represented by the supplier.

The manner of inspection depends largely on the type of product or material under consideration. As a general rule, any purchase important enough to warrant the preparation of a formal specification will call for inspection and test, to an extent and in a manner defined in the specification itself.

Obviously it is not feasible to test/inspect all the goods purchased. Scientific sampling and inspection methods have been developed in recent years. A course on this scientific sampling — Acceptance Sampling Technique is being offered by the Hong Kong Management Association. This course is designed for the factory manager, personnel in charge of the purchasing department and all those interested in the subject of quality control.

There will be three lectures to this course starting on January 15, 1968. Each lecture will last for one hour.

The fee for this course is \$60.00 — special fee for members of H.K.M.A. is \$30.00. For enrolment please write to: The Secretary, The Hong Kong Management Association, United Chinese Bank Building, 12th floor, 31-37 Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong. The closing date for enrolment will be January 8, 1968.

Television Licences

Licences for broadcast television sets are now on sale at all post offices.

Licences will be valid for 12 months from the date of issue and upon expiration a new licence is required. The domestic fee is a single one and will remain at \$36 a year for each household, and will include, as well as portable sets, any installed in the householder's motor cars or vessels.

Owners or renters of television sets for receiving "wired television service only" who now pay the monthly fee to Rediffusion (H.K.) Ltd. for their service are not required to purchase a broadcast television receiving licence because the fee of \$36 a year is included in the service charge paid by the subscriber to Rediffusion Television who pay a sum equivalent to the fee to the

Government.

This procedure has been in force since Rediffusion Television was first established in 1957 and will be continued.

Owners of dual purpose wireless television sets which receive the Rediffusion television service are also subject to only one licence which will be paid as part of the wired service subscription, as is the case at present with wired television service subscribers. On discontinuation of the wired service, owners will be required to immediately purchase a wireless television receiving licence.

The Regulations also provide for a general licence to cover all television sets installed in hotels, schools, institutes, clubs or restaurants. The fee for this type of licence is based on the number of viewing screens installed by the licensee at the standard rate of \$36 each. One composite licence will normally be issued listing the details of the sets owned or hired or otherwise installed. However, to avoid complications of renewal, any new sets acquired between the dates of issue and renewal of the original licence will be covered by the issue of a separate licence. These composite licences will not be issued over post office counters but are obtainable from the Telecommunications Authority, General Post Office, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Chamber's Prize Winners

The Chamber has awarded cash prizes to the six local winners of the Royal Commonwealth Society Group Project Competition. The competition, which is open to all Commonwealth schools, attracted many Hong Kong entries. Sacred Heart Canossian College, won the senior section prize with their team of six pupils who studied the problem of population in the Commonwealth.

The Chamber has already similar prizes to local winning entries in the Royal Commonwealth Society's Essay Competition.

Local participation in these two annual events is organised by the Hon. J.D. Clague, and the marking of the scripts together with the administrative work is carried out by the Education Department. Mr. J.B. Kite, Secretary of the Chamber presented these prizes to individual winning schools.

m.s. "Schwabenstein"

The m.s. "SCHWABENSTEIN", fifth of seven new express-liners of Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen, was launched recently at the Bremer Vulkan, Bremen after having been christened "SCHWABENSTEIN", by the wife of Captain Heinz Vollmers, who was Master of her predecessor, the well-known "Combi-vessel" SCHWABENSTEIN, a name familiar to local shippers and consignees.

The "SCHWABENSTEIN" (11,500 GRT) runs at a service speed in excess of 21 knots and is specially adapted for the Far East trade. All seven vessels of this new type are equipped with container facilities and a special car deck serves the purpose of carefully accommodating unpacked vehicles being loaded through sideports installed in the superstructure of the vessel.

Five holds are installed with a total capacity of 770,000 cbft. which includes refrigerator space of 29,000 cbft. 11 bulk liquid tanks, two of which are stainless steel tanks can carry 44,150 cbft. of liquid cargo.

Further a special chemical compartment of 8,000 cbft. meets the requirements of customers. Cargo handling equipment consists of 14 conventional derricks with a lifting capacity upto 10 tons and additionally 4 deck cranes will be fitted (lifting capacity of 5 tons). One Stuelcken heavy-lift derrick with a capacity of 30 tons is located between hatches 3 and 4 — a further 80 tons derrick will be installed at hatch 2. The main propulsion unit is a MAN Diesel engine with 18,400 HP giving the full loaded vessel a speed of 21 knots plus.



m.s. "BADENSTEIN"

Chinese Language Examinations

Colloquial Mandarin and Cantonese examinations will be held respectively on 26th January and 27th January, 1968. Details of time and place will be given to candidates after registration.

Mandarin

Levels: Preliminary, Intermediate or Final.

Date: Friday, 26th January, 1968.

Cantonese

Levels: Preliminary, Intermediate or Final.

Date: 27th January, 1968.

Examination Conditions

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

Entries

Candidates must register with the Chamber by not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, 15th January, 1968 and should provide particulars of:—

- (a) Level.
- (b) Name of firm and address of candidate.
- (c) Telephone number at which candidate can be contacted.

Examination Fee

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

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

International Dental Survey

Hong Kong is participating in an international dental health survey sponsored by the World Health Organisation.

Five teams, each comprising an examiner, a recorder and a marshal, from the Government

Dental Service are now carrying out the survey in the Colony's resettlement estates. They will be assisted by two liaison officers.

The main purpose of the survey is to test in the field a new method of survey developed by the World Health Organisation as compared with the conventional methods.

The survey is being carried out in resettlement estates because of the availability of the large number of people of different age groups which could provide useful information on decaying, missing and filled teeth as well as other dental diseases.

A substantial part of the estimated cost of this project has been covered by a grant of \$16,000 from the World Health Organisation.

The survey is being conducted simultaneously in four other countries — Britain, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and Nigeria. It will involve duplicate examination of each person using the new method and the conventional one. A record will be kept of the time involved in each type of examination.

The information obtained will be recorded on special cards provided by W.H.O. At the end of the survey, all cards will be forwarded to W.H.O. in Geneva for processing by computer. The data will determine the value of the new method as compared with the conventional one.

Far Eastern Freight Conference

The Far Eastern Freight Conference has advised that the Tariff rules concerning the non-acceptance of Fibreboard Containers or Cartons shown on Page 6a (which had been in abeyance since 1963) have been amended by the deletion of a number of items on the list.

With effect from 12th December, 1967 only the following items will not be accepted for shipment if packed in fibreboard containers or cartons:

- a. All hazardous or semi-hazardous goods
- b. Liquids of an objectionable nature in glass or fragile containers

The FEFC indicated, however, that in amending the rules to assist shippers, the shipping lines reserve the right to refuse to ship cargo contained in sub-standard cartons, and this decision rests with the lines or their agents.

Containerisation and Unitisation — Contd.

Unitisation — Cargo on Pallets

To enable easy handling and movement, cargo can be grouped together on pallet by shippers before they are sent to buyers at the other end of the ocean. Shipping conferences now allow up to ten per cent of the measurement of the unit load (cargo and pallet) to be excluded from freight calculations if the pallets comply with International Standards Organisation specifications.

Pallets can be made of wood, plastic, fibreglass or metal.

Pallets are to be constructed so as to permit the entry of fingers of fork-lift trucks, preferably from any side, but at least from two opposite sides.

The unit load is to be squared on four sides, level on the top, of sufficient strength to allow over-stowing by other pallets.

The unit load is not to weigh more than two tons (2,032 kilos) and, where freight rate is calculated on the measurement, it is not to be less than 40 cubic feet (1,133 cubic metres).

While unitisation does not enjoy the benefits of containerisation, it is an improved method of cargo handling and is now being recommended to shippers by shipping and godown companies in Hong Kong.

Patented Products for Manufacture

Mardec International, "Product Search and Licensing Division", 10 Christine Avenue, Belair, Adelaide, South Australia, 5052, offers the following patented products for manufacture under licence in Hong Kong:—

Prefabricated fibreglass bathroom floors used extensively in the transportable homes field.

A pressure control system for household mains water systems. This control system is cheaper than pressure relief valves and is used by the Hong Kong government housing authorities.

A water temperature control tap, designed as a single tap to replace both the hot and cold water taps.

NEWS FROM D. C. & I.

Australia

The Department has received information that the Australian Customs authorities have established a set of "normal values" for imports of the following items from Hong Kong:—

<i>Description</i>	<i>H.K. Domestic Exports to Australia in 1966 (HK\$)</i>
Cotton sheeting suitable for use as bed sheeting, pillow casing or bolster casing or for use in the making up of such goods	15 million (approx.)
Bed sheets, pillowcases and bolster cases, including sets	67 thousand (approx.)

For imports of these goods from Hong Kong into Australia on or after 28th August, 1967, dumping cash securities equivalent to the amount by which the export prices f.o.b. are lower than the "normal values" are collected by Australian Customs.

The above action taken by the Australian Government is a temporary measure pending further enquiries by the Australian Tariff Board. As far as the Department is aware no date has yet been fixed for the Tariff Board enquiry. Additional information is, however, being sought and a further O.T.R. Circular will be issued as soon as a Tariff Board hearing is announced.

(Mr. J.Y.C. Ng, Tel. H-453939)

Canada

The Kennedy Round — Tariff Concessions

Further to O.T.R. Circular No. 34/67, Canadian tariff concessions of interest to Hong Kong made under the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations are shown in the attached appendices —

- i) Appendix I — items which Hong Kong presently exports in substantial quantities to Canada and
- ii) Appendix II — items which Hong Kong does not export in quantity to Canada but does export in reasonably large quantities to their markets.

The tariff reductions will generally be implemented in five equal stages over four years. One-fifth of each tariff concession will be implemented on 1st January 1968 and the four remaining instalments at annual intervals, finishing on 1st January 1972.

Full details of all tariff concessions to be made by Canada are available for perusal at the Department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry, Fire Brigade Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong. Analyses of the

tariff concessions of other countries will be issued as and when they are completed.

(Mr. D.S.H. Chan, Tel: H31233)

Austria Imposes Anti-Dumping Duty

An anti-dumping duty will be charged on the importation of certain textile products into Austria if their import price, free Austrian border (i.e. less import duty), is lower than the minimum price established by the Austrian authority.

The duty will be equivalent to the difference between the minimum price established and the import price of the goods concerned.

This anti-dumping duty has been imposed under a new order which involves the determination of fixed minimum prices for the goods in question when imported into Austria for home consumption.

The new order was made by the Austrian Ministry for Trade, Commerce and Industry in accordance with the country's new Anti-Dumping Law which came into effect on July 1 this year.

Among the range of textile products of interest to Hong Kong and affected by the new

order are cardigans, including pullovers and sets of lambswool, pullovers and sets of merino wool yarn as well as pullovers and sets of shetland wool yarn.

The minimum price for cardigans or pullovers and sets of lambswool is 340 Austrian Schillings per kilogram, for cardigans or pullovers and sets of merino wool yarn A.S. 324 per kilogram and for cardigans or pullovers and sets of shetland wool yarn A.S. 223 per kilogram. These minimum prices are effective until March 31 next year.

The total value of Hong Kong's domestic export of these items to Austria from January to September this year amounted to HK\$2,422,000.

Australia

The tariff concessions being offered by Australia under the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations include two items which Hong Kong is exporting in substantial quantities to the country presently.

The items are woven cotton fabrics and artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts therefore.

These two items, the base rate of duty for which is 2½ per cent and 7½ per cent respectively, can be imported free of duty from Hong Kong.

Six other items which Hong Kong does not export in quantity to Australia but does export in reasonably large quantities to other markets are also accorded concession treatment.

Briefly, these are electrical lighting and signalling equipment and electrical windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters for cycles or motor vehicles; lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements of any materials; refracting telescopes (both monocular and binocular prismatic or not); plastic processing machines; magnifying and reading glass; and woven fabrics of man-made fibres.

The concession rate of duty for these items are: electrical windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters for cycles or motor vehicles — lenses, prisms, mirrors etc.

Full details of all tariff concessions to be made by Australia are available for inspection at the Commerce and Industry Department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry on the second floor of Fire Brigade Building.

Japan

Further to O.T.R. Circular No. 33/67, Japanese tariff concessions of interest to Hong Kong made under the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations are shown in the attached appendices—

- (i) Appendix I — items which Hong Kong presently exports in substantial quantities to Japan; and
- (ii) Appendix II — items which Hong Kong does not export in quantity to Japan but does export in reasonably large quantities to other markets.

The tariff reductions will generally be implemented in four stages over four years. At the first stage, two-fifths of each concession will be implemented during the period 1st July 1968 to 1st September 1968; the remaining three-fifths will be implemented, in equal stages, on 1st January 1970, 1971 and 1972.

Full details of all tariff concessions to be made by Japan are available for perusal at the Department's Commercial Relations (General) Registry, Fire Brigade Building, 2nd floor, Hong Kong. Analyses of the tariff concessions of other countries will be issued as and when they are completed.

(Mr. J.Y.C. Ng, Tel: H-453939)

Lebanon

The Government of Lebanon has introduced a temporary surtax of 10% in their customs tariff on a range of textile imports. Of the items affected, the following are of interest to Hong Kong:—

- Woven fabrics of cotton
- Woven fabrics of discontinuous man-made or synthetic fibres
- Carpets and rugs (not knitted) of wool or man-made fibres
- Men's & boys' outer garments
- Women's outer garments
- Garments made up of knitted or crocheted fabrics

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Lebanon of these items were valued at HK\$3.5 million in 1966. (Mr. J.Y.C. Ng, Tel. H-453939)

Import Control — Tanzania

The Chamber has a copy of a general Notice relating to open general licences for Tanzania for interested members to read.

U.S.A. — Foreign Corporation Licensing

"Foreign Corporation Licensing", a new publication to facilitate the licensing of foreign nationality corporations in the State of Ohio is at the Chamber's Business Promotion Department for interested members to read. Copies of this booklet may be obtained by writing to: Secretary of State, Department of State, State of Ohio, Columbus 43215, Ohio, U.S.A.

Indian Industries

The 8th Edition of the Indian Industries (Year 1967) provides latest industrial information with statistics and about 75,000 full addresses of all the industries of India. The publisher — Indian Industries, Air Conditioned Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34, India.

TENDERS

Hong Kong

Tenders are invited for the supply of:—

- Laundry materials.
- U.H.F. radio packsets.
- Stone ballast.
- Timber.
- X-Ray films and chemicals.
- Asian water closets.
- Food conveyors.
- Uniforms for the Resettlement Department.

Tender forms and further details may be obtained from the Stores Department, Oil Street, North Point.

TRADE FAIRS

Austria. The 87th Vienna International Trade Fair will be held from 3rd to 10th March 1968. Members interested may contact the Austrian Trade Commissioner, 1203 Shell House, Hong Kong, for details.

United Kingdom. The International Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition will open at Olympia, London, on 13 May 1968.

The International Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Exhibition will be held in London from 22 to 27 April 1968.

France — The Paris Technical Fortnight:

The 6th International Exhibition of Public Works and Building Equipment (EXPOMAT) will be held from 16 to 26 May 1968.

The International Fair of Baking, Pastry and Biscuit (EUROPAIN) will be held from 18 to 30 May 1968.

The Paris International Trade Fair will be held from 18 May to 3 June 1968.

The Electrical Equipment Biennial will be held from 20 to 30 May 1968.

The 8th International Chemical Exhibition will be held from 24 May to 1 June 1968.

Further information may be obtained from: QUINZAINTECHNIQUE DE PARIS, 14, rue Chateaubriand, 75 Paris 8, France.

France. The 37th International Arts of Home Making Exhibition will take place at the Palais de la Defense from 2 to 17 March 1968. For details contact Mr. Philippe Drevon, Assistant French Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong.

France. The 8th European Exhibition of Men's and Boys' Wear will take place in the Parc des Expositions de la Porte de Versailles, Paris, from 10th to 13th February 1968.

MEMBERSHIP

Amalgamated

P. J. Lobo & Co., Ltd. & W. R. Loxley & Co., Ltd. into Loxley Group of Companies 606 Prince's Bldg. Hong Kong.

Change of Title

Onward Rattan Limited 10 Sutherland St. 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Onward Manufacturing Co.)

Union Knitting Factory Co., Ltd. 1107 Takshing House, Hong Kong.

(Formerly Union Knitting Factory)

Change of Address

A. Senut, 1014 Tung Ying Bldg. 100 Nathan Road, Kowloon. (Formerly 1002 Telephone House)