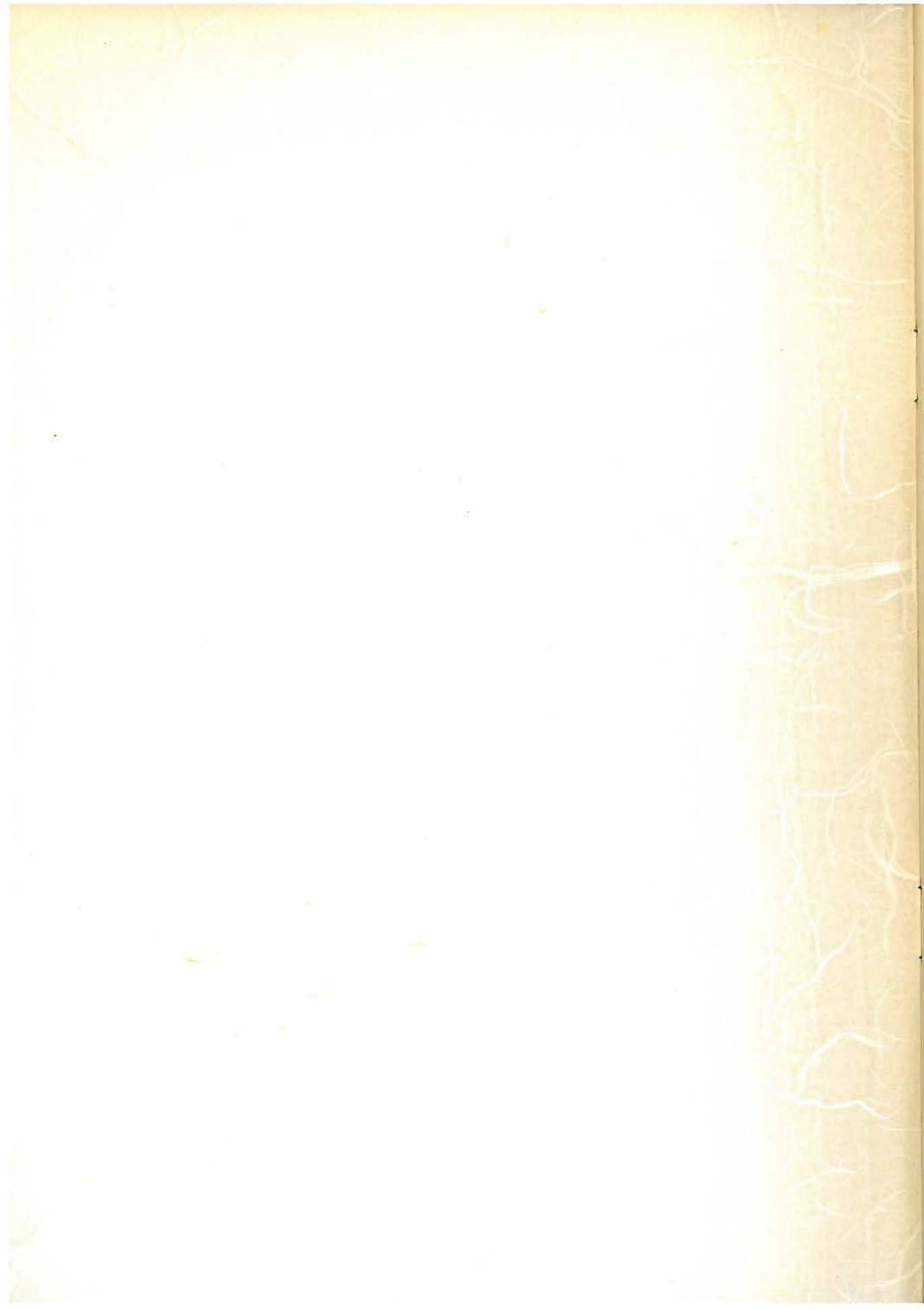


THE  
HONG KONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE



ANNUAL REPORT  
1965

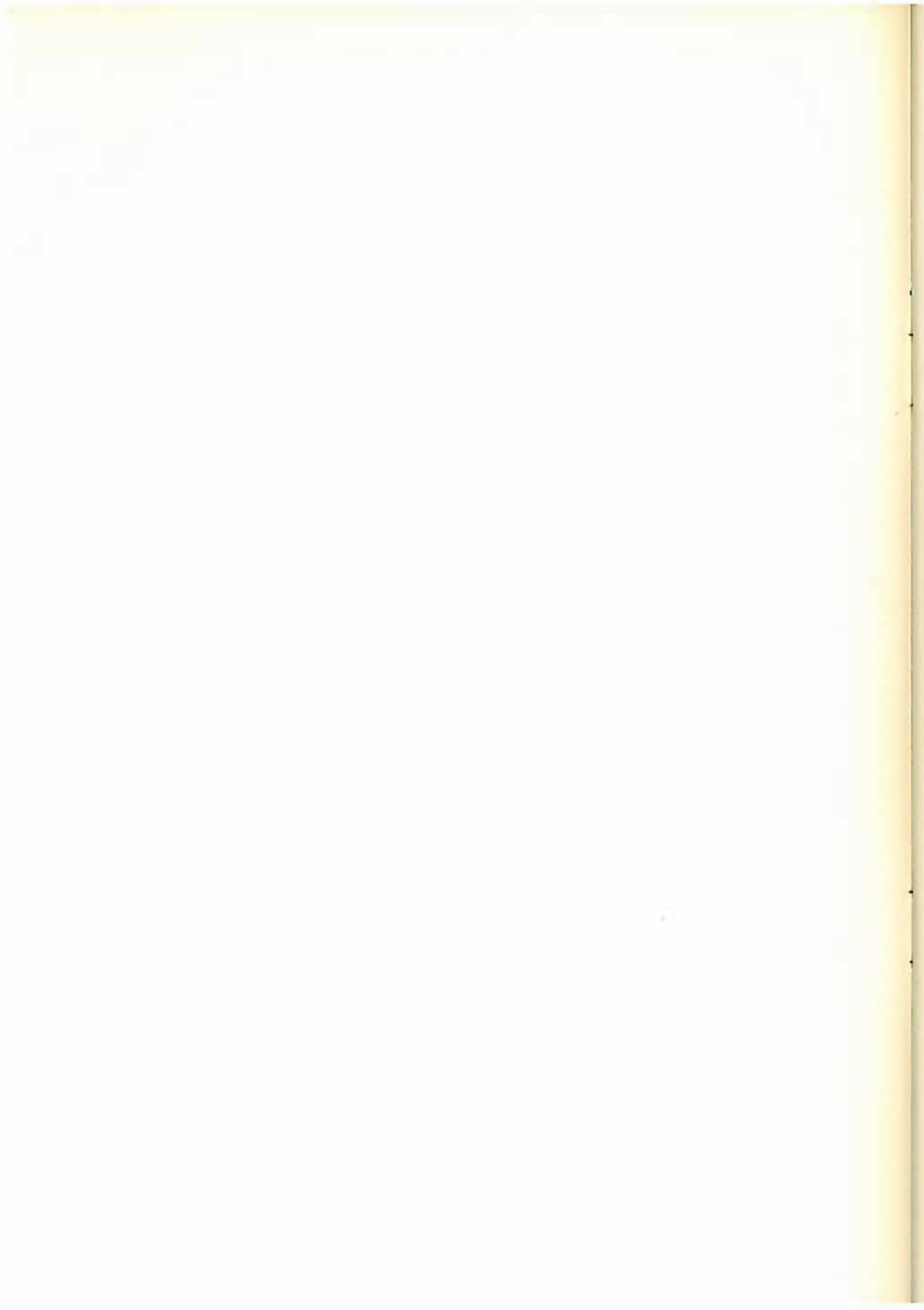


THE HONG KONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE

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A review of 1965

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## GENERAL COMMITTEE

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*J. Dickson Leach, Esq., O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman)*

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### **Secretary**

J. B. Kite, Esq.

### **Assistant Secretary**

S. L. Chung, Esq.

### **Assistant Secretary**

R. P. Wood, Esq.

### **Assistant Secretary**

R. T. Griffiths, Esq.

### **Bankers**

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

### **Treasurers**

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews  
Chartered Accountants



## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

"The one good thing about the Year of the Snake will be the end of it"



THE HON. G.R. ROSS

THIS comment was made by a senior Chinese member of the business community at the end of a meeting in the Chamber, shortly after the Lunar Year had been welcomed. It had, for a while, all the signs of being a most accurate forecast. At that time, the property market was in the depths of a slump, now seen clearly to have been partly responsible for the troubles which afflicted some of our banks. In addition, as a result of the surcharge on imports in the U.K. the future of one of our major export markets appeared to be in jeopardy.

Happily, despite clouds over its early months 1965 developed into another year of expanding trade. At HK\$15,494 million the total figures were up by 8%, direct exports valued at HK\$5,027 million increased by 13½% and re-exports at HK\$1,503 million showed an increase of nearly 11% and were at their highest figures since 1951. With imports at HK\$8,965 million rising by only 4½% there was, for the first time for many years a reduction in the Colony's visible adverse balance of trade.

Although the pattern of total trade was similar to recent years there were some substantial changes in the trading position with various individual countries. It is to be noted that of the HK\$600 million increase in exports of Hong Kong manufactured goods, HK\$490 million represented increased sales to the U.S.A.

There was a pronounced swing in our trade with the United Kingdom. Our imports from that source rose by 15% to HK\$960 million. Shipments of Hong Kong made goods however fell by 11% to HK\$860 million and re-exports fell by 15%. The balance of trade swung therefore from HK\$185 million in our favour in 1964 to HK\$54 million in Britain's favour last year. The temporary import surcharge imposed by H.M.G. in 1964 at 15% was reduced early in the year to 10%. While we have every sympathy with the problem of H.M.G. in their endeavours to check the drain on their external resources this measure hit Hong Kong hard — perhaps harder than any other country in the Commonwealth. The worst feature of the surcharge was undoubtedly the uncertainty as to whether it would again be reduced or be abolished at short notice. In these circumstances British

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importers were understandably disinclined to hold stocks and trade for the remainder of the year tended to be on a hand to mouth basis.

It might seem paradoxical but is nevertheless true that an even greater reduction in British imports from Hong Kong might have taken place had not H.M.G. in October denied Hong Kong the right of carry-over of textile quota. This was business which we could not forego. The reaction to this decision was for Hong Kong shippers to make a sustained effort to increase exports which they did most successfully. The effect on the U.K. domestic market of such heavy arrivals during a relatively short period must pose the question of whether the decision of the Board of Trade was in the country's best interests.

A factor causing concern is in the field of clothing. Here the biggest reduction in our exports to Great Britain took place and, once again, we are reminded how vulnerable we are to any sudden variations in rates of duty. This will have a particular bearing on our reaction to British entry into the European Economic Community. Even now, with the development of the European Free Trade Association we find ourselves at a disadvantage in the British market with shipments of cloth containing artificial fibres where rates of duty applicable to Hong Kong are higher than those for similar products from the E.F.T.A. countries.

The picture of our imports from Britain was, happily, in brighter colours. The decision of Her Majesty's Government to sponsor a British Week in Hong Kong was warmly welcomed by the Chamber which has constantly urged British businessmen to pay more attention to this market which, already valued at over £60 million in 1965 or nearly 1½ per cent of Britain's total exports is, by any standards, well worth cultivating.

Though British Week took place only last month most of the preparations were made in 1965 and it is therefore appropriate to comment on it in this review. Given impetus by the gracious presence of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Margaret and her husband, Lord Snowdon, it surmounted some atrocious weather on the opening day and went on apace right up to a rousing display of fireworks on the evening of the 12th March. Local retailers entered fully into the spirit of the Week and there is no doubt that the interest aroused will continue to be

reflected in the trade returns covering imports of consumer goods. The staging at the same time of a British Engineering Display was another most welcome innovation and will, I am confident, bring its reward to those who supported it.

The presence in Hong Kong of large numbers of British businessmen created ample opportunities for the exchange of ideas on two-way trade. The Chamber, in co-operation with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Chinese Manufacturers' Association met delegates of the Confederation of British Industries in a full day conference during which problems of mutual interest were discussed at length. Not least amongst the important matters was that of realistic delivery dates for British exports to Hong Kong.

Our principal market for Hong Kong manufactured goods was, once more, the United States of America. About one third of our export earnings come from this great market which, fortunately is large enough to absorb our products without undue disturbance to its domestic production. A large increase in the value of clothing shipments was mainly in the woollen knitwear field and further good progress was made in the sale of plastic flowers and toys. Under the heading of electrical goods, our shipments more than doubled to HK\$180 million, reflecting the very substantial investment which American interests have made in our electronics industry.

The visit to the Colony by an official U.S. Trade Mission in November 1965, was, as usual, handled in a most efficient manner by the United States Consulate General and several days of concentrated talks were held with individual Hong Kong firms. The Chamber following its normal practice assisted in the arranging of suitable programmes and contacts for visiting groups of businessmen.

With the countries of the E.E.C. our trade rose in both directions. West Germany remained our most valuable and valued trading partner. Their liberal trading policies will, we hope, be beneficial in the E.E.C. debates on both Britain's entry into the community and the evolution of a common commercial policy. Meanwhile, every effort is being, and must continue to be made, to develop our trade with the other members of the E.E.C. who all enjoy a substantial balance in their favour.

In South East Asia the situation re-



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mained clouded by the Vietnam War and the Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia. These disturbing influences together with the separation of Singapore from the Federation resulted in a reduction of our exports to Malaysia to the 1960 level. There was a further substantial increase in our purchases of foodstuffs from China. Our imports from Japan remained stationary but there was another small and welcome increase in her purchases from us.

No review of the Hong Kong trading position can ignore the contribution to the economy by our invisible exports. Tourism in 1965 was second only to our textiles and clothing industry in its earnings, bringing in some HK\$660 million, a figure equal to 13 per cent of our total exports. The number of passengers in and out of the Colony by sea and air exceeded for the first time the four million mark.

We recognize the need to encourage tourists and business visitors and our fine new Ocean Terminal and the further development of Kai Tak International Airport is evidence of Government's intention to strengthen this important aspect of the economy. We also welcome the interest and support from the Urban Amenities Subcommittee for the creation of a stadium, conference and exhibition complex. The recent success of the British Engineering Display indicates a need for such an establishment.

The handover to the Trade Development Office on 1st April — only a few days ago — of the Public Relations Joint Committee consisting of the Chamber and the Federation brings to an end the Chamber's responsibility for this work which it started nearly eight years ago and carried on alone for some four years. In 1958 the Chamber took the initiative by mounting an emergency operation to combat the vicious campaign against the Colony in the United Kingdom press. At that time no machinery existed for ensuring that the true facts about Hong Kong were available in Britain and elsewhere. The provision of public funds for this work began in 1962 when Government recognised the need not only for the maintenance of this programme but to establish the joint committee of the Chamber and the Federation to plan for our future development overseas.

It is worth placing on record the developments from that small emergency operation in 1958, when the Chamber first

engaged public relations consultants in the United Kingdom. Having persuaded the British press, and other opinion forming groups there, to see Hong Kong in its proper perspective it was decided to promote the Colony's image in a positive manner and operations were extended to Europe where consultants were engaged in 1961 and a Resident Representative was stationed in 1964. Consultants to advise on Tariff Commission matters were engaged in the U.S.A. in 1962 and a Resident Representative appointed there in 1964. Tariff Board Consultants were appointed in Australia late in the same year. 1965 saw the appointment of a Resident Representative in East Africa to cover the countries of Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania.

Concurrently with the widening field of these operations has developed a change in their nature from being predominantly defensive to becoming promotional on behalf of the Colony's export development. This was exemplified last year by the successful programme of store displays in the U.S.A. most ably organised by our Resident Representative there, Mr. K. T. Woo. In Europe, the Joint Committee organised an outstanding pavilion for trade promotion at the Lausanne National Fair. The offices of the Resident Representatives overseas have as their main objective, the generation of interest in Hong Kong products and this has led to an ever increasing flow of trade enquiries. It would be invidious to mention a few out of the long list of names of those who have devoted time and effort to all this work but I would like to record a special word of thanks to our old friend and former colleague, Hugh Barton. The award to him in 1966 of the C.B.E. enables us to add to our thanks, our congratulations on this well earned recognition of his achievements.

Your Committee has assured the new organisation, which will be known as the Trade Development Council, of its continued co-operation and support. We are confident that with Mr. R. G. L. Oliphant, former Deputy Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as its first chief executive it will be given forceful and purposeful direction from its inception. Complementary to these activities your Committee on behalf of its members will continue to seek suitable opportunities to develop sales promotion and sales techniques.

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The recently constituted Export Credit Insurance Corporation will be in operation this year and should be of great help in our efforts to diversify our markets.


Expansion of the Colony's field and range of exports brings with it additional responsibilities to protect the reputation of our products. This was well evidenced by the unfortunate publicity given in December to alleged cases of toxic materials being found in toys and novelty drink coolers and to faulty Christmas tree lights. Although the items concerned make up only an infinitesimal part of our trade, the adverse publicity arising from such allegations, whether true or false, is most harmful to Hong Kong. Your Committee is co-operating with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Chinese Manufacturers' Association in the setting up of a joint committee to consider the complex problem of an export inspection service.

Our Port continues to operate with its customary efficiency and maintains its reputation as one of the fastest and cheapest turn-round ports in the world. However, there are signs that the ever increasing flow of traffic is beginning to produce strains and the whole question of cargo handling is being examined. Each year valuable working days are lost due to the inadequacy of suitable anchorages in the typhoon season. Additional typhoon shelters are a most urgent requirement and the Chamber is continuously pressing Government for their provision.

Church and commerce frequently come into direct contact and there are few businessmen in the Colony who have not at some time during the past 34 years come into contact with Bishop Hall who retires in June. His tireless and dedicated work on behalf of the entire community has been an inspiration to all. I should like to take this opportunity to thank him and to wish him and Mrs. Hall a long and happy retirement.

Forecasting, whether it be the weather or economic trends is a hazardous pastime, particularly in Hong Kong. However, in retrospect the results for 1965 give us solid grounds in my opinion for confidence in the future. Hong Kong as an industrial centre is growing up. Our economy during the past year has shown its ability to stand up to severe shocks. We have told ourselves so often in the past that we must improve our image, our standard of products, our

calibre of salesmanship, our design and our methods, that perhaps, almost unconsciously we have been doing so. Our prices continue to be fair — too fair in some instances — and our standing is, I believe, changing from that of a political oddity to a thriving, stable and highly industrialised community operating for the first time in the top league of world commerce.



## TRADE REVIEW

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A further expansion of trade was yet again recorded with 1965 reducing Hong Kong's unfavourable trade balance by 12 per cent.

As in previous years, textiles dominated Hong Kong's industrial field accounting for more than half the total export figure. The production of plasticware, the second largest export, continued to maintain a high level but there are signs of a decrease in the demand for plastic flowers. Several small shippers went out of business and there may well be a consolidation among manufacturers.

Enamelware manufacturers (the third largest export category) may be affected in the future by exports from China and the Eastern European countries. Poland is now particularly vigorous in this field.

Hong Kong continued to hold the position of having the largest electric torch factory in the world and in the flashlight industry there were encouraging signs of increased ingenuity in design and quality of production.

The manufacture of transistor radios and components proceeded towards more sophistication and higher production. Exports last year were in excess of \$100 million and although Hong Kong may in future face competition from Taiwan, this young industry is now firmly established as a local product.

The rise of Taiwan as a manufacturing centre could damage Hong Kong's trade with the United States, particularly in view of the close connections between these two countries. In fact one of the contributing factors to the decline in the number of vessels sold for break-up has been caused by strong competition from Taiwan.

Tourism continued to show satisfactory increases and by the end of the year the Colony had attracted more than 446,000 visitors. This figure is almost certain to increase, especially in the light of the A.S.T.A. Convention which was held in Hong Kong.

Trade with China showed a further increase with Hong Kong purchases totalling \$2,321.78 million, 18 per cent more than the previous year and accounting for 26 per cent of the Hong Kong import market.

As in previous years, Japan continued to be the second largest supplier, although here imports recorded only a minor increase over the previous year.

Despite general hesitancy among buyers, imports from the United Kingdom showed their largest annual percentage increase since 1960, with goods to the value of \$961.61 million being shipped. The long-term expansion projects undertaken by the utilities and Britain's campaign to increase its share of the Hong Kong market will undoubtedly bring about even further increases.

The United States remained Hong Kong's largest customer and provided a market for 34 per cent of the Colony's products. Due to the Import Surcharge and the textile carry-over restrictions, exports to Britain dropped by 11 per cent, although the United Kingdom still retained its position as Hong Kong's second largest buyer.

The pattern of the trade to the U.K. remained much as before, with cotton goods the mainstay of the trade, and plastics, footwear and woollens the principal support. Diversification during the year was in the long run largely limited to transistor radios and optical equipment and the expected boom in synthetic fibres did not materialise.

Activity between Hong Kong and European countries other than the U.K. continued to intensify as trade increased. Leading buyers of local goods on the Continent were West Germany, with a 1965 increase of \$77 million, and Holland, up by \$29 million to \$86 million.

Two particular lines — plastic toy tool sets and plastic water-filled ice coolers — came under attack during the year with allegations that both contained harmful substances. The result was a ban by the United States Government on the importation of water coolers and widespread adverse publicity in the United States and Britain.

When the allegations were first heard the Chamber was active, both locally and overseas, in countering the initial complaints and publicising the results of the analytical tests, which in certain instances proved that the products were harmless.

A report was tabled before the Legislative Council on the establishment of a Government-sponsored Export Credit Insurance Corporation. The establishment of the scheme will assist Hong Kong shippers in their efforts to expand in world markets.

It is expected that the Corporation will be established during the second half of 1966.

## TRADE PROMOTION

During the year the Chamber represented members at two trade fairs overseas, the Lausanne National Fair and the Sydney International Trade Fair. Chamber publications were distributed at both fairs and trade enquiries were returned to Hong Kong daily. Enquiries were dealt with by the Chamber's punch-card sorter and in Sydney, the Hong Kong Government office carried out follow-up checks to ensure that every enquiry had been passed to the Colony.

The Chamber is represented on the Trade and Industry Advisory Board and will be represented on the new Trade Development Council. Overseas, the Chamber continues to keep close contact with its counterparts throughout the world.

In other fields, the Chamber shared with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, the services of the Public Relations Joint Committee. Two new overseas trade representatives were appointed by the Committee, Mr. Albert Furrer in Brussels and Mr. G. J. Connington in East and Central Africa. The London Trade Centre was also officially opened and the first displays of Hong Kong products are to be held during 1966. Representation was also maintained in the United States through the resident representative and elsewhere in Europe by public relations consultants.



*Mr. T. K. Ann, leader of the Hong Kong delegation to the Lausanne fair, presented a Neuchatel clock, a gift from the people of Lausanne, to the Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. G. R. Ross*



*Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra who visited Hong Kong in September with her husband, the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, meeting the Chamber's chairman, the Hon. G.R. Ross. Behind the Princess, Mr. Ogilvy is introduced to the Hon. S. S. Gordon, O.B.E.*

### Visitors

During 1965 more than twenty-five visiting trade missions and business groups held discussions in Hong Kong with the Chamber. On all occasions as many of our members as possible were able to take full advantage of these visits in an attempt to develop further business.

The Chamber especially welcomed overseas Chambers of Commerce delegates from the United Kingdom, United States, Sweden, France, Norway and South Africa. As a result, the Chamber's interests overseas were considerably strengthened.

Commemorative presentations to the Chamber were made by the Netherlands Economic Mission who visited the Colony in June and by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce Far Eastern Trade Group in May. A presentation was also made by the Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber also offered their facilities to more than 130 individual business visitors who came from most parts of the world. These included Mr. Richard Bullard, of the Hong Kong Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Howard D. MacPherson, Director of International Commerce Division, State of New York. Wherever possible the Chamber endeavoured to maintain contact with their visitors after their departure.

The Chamber will continue to take every opportunity to assist visiting businessmen to Hong Kong.



*Early morning saw the only quiet periods at the Hong Kong pavilion in the Lausanne National Fair in Switzerland where an estimated 600,000 people out of the million attending the fair saw Hong Kong's display of products.*

## LAUSANNE NATIONAL FAIR

With the explosion of several thousand fire-crackers and the traditional spotting of the dragon's eyes, the Hong Kong pavilion at the 46th Lausanne National Fair in September was opened.

Hong Kong's entry at the Lausanne fair was the result of an invitation to the Chamber and the Federation to join what is traditionally a Swiss national fair but has recently gained international status.

Switzerland is not one of Hong Kong's larger trading partners, but it does represent a vital key to Europe and for this reason it was decided Hong Kong should concentrate upon promoting its image as a quality producer rather than stage a purely trade exhibition. The fact that it drew an estimated 600,000 people, more than half the total attendance to the fair, illustrates the success of this image promotion.

The Hong Kong pavilion occupied 5,561 square feet with the interior design taking the motif of the lotus leaf and the temple bell. Centrepiece of the display was a column of Hong Kong-made textiles sur-

rounded by individual manufacturers' stands. The Chamber and the Federation provided a 'Hong Kong room' which was flanked by examples of ivory and jade carvings and the more sophisticated products such as photographic equipment and transistors.

The publicity reaction to the Hong Kong display was overwhelming with Hong Kong being featured daily by the Swiss press, and radio and television networks. During the exhibition an art competition was held for Lausanne schoolchildren to describe, 'My impression of Hong Kong'. This, together with a display of photographic murals and a wall map showing Hong Kong's position, was one of the most attractive facets of the fair.

Although not designed as a trade fair, the Hong Kong pavilion attracted the attention of many European buyers and more than a thousand enquiries were referred back to Hong Kong. Of particular interest to the Swiss people were locally produced watch cases, rattan furniture, made-up garments.

## SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

In October the Chamber, in conjunction with the Government and the Tourist Association, shared a pavilion at the Third Sydney International Trade Fair. Although Hong Kong's exports to Australia have increased by 50 per cent since 1959 and the 1965 figures show a new record, other Asian countries, particularly Japan, have not been slow to take advantage of Australia's prosperity.

This was illustrated by the fact that Japan, Taiwan, Thailand and Indonesia were among the 18 countries exhibiting at the fair. The Hong Kong display, which was housed in an Oriental-style pavilion covering 1,500 square feet, exhibited some 400 items ranging from made-up garments to outdoor equipment. The Chamber's display took the form of an information room displaying locally made furniture and carpets. The room occupied a third of the total area in the pavilion.

Although attendance figures at the fair, which was held in the outskirts of Sydney, were poor, the first two 'buyers' only' days brought in more than 400 trade enquiries. Also, as a direct result of the Hong Kong

pavilion, many Australian businessmen contemplating a buying trip overseas were persuaded to visit Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's major exports to Australia are cotton fabrics and made-up garments, but despite a heavy surcharge considerable interest was shown in locally-made transistors. Interest was also created in a Hong Kong-made television set which screened Australian programmes inside the pavilion. Trade enquiries were received for optical equipment, cameras and binoculars, 'novelty' plastic items and electrical domestic equipment.

The most successful feature of the Hong Kong participation was a series of fashion shows given by two Australian models and 'Miss Hong Kong'. Thirty garments supplied by local fashion houses were seen by 320 trade and press representatives and afterwards by 1,900 visitors to the public shows.

Hong Kong's display at Sydney, although small compared with that of the European countries, was frequently complimented and the impact it made did much to enhance the Colony's reputation.

*The Hong Kong pavilion at the Sydney International Fair showing the Chamber's trade information room.*



## BANKING & LAND

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The banking crisis in February 1965 cast a shadow over the banking system and indeed over the Colony's whole economy during the year.

The new Banking Ordinance came into force in December 1964, and its requirements regarding minimum standards of liquidity caused many banks to take stock of their positions and make preparations to comply with the Ordinance. This led to a reduction in the amount of banks' advances. The failure of a small bank just before Chinese New Year and then of another just after the holiday, set off a crisis of confidence, and there were runs on a number of the local banks. Prompt supporting action by the two major British banks to the affected banks and restrictions on cash withdrawals to \$100 per person per day imposed by Government, stopped the runs. The restriction on cash withdrawals was lifted after a week. To avoid any possibility of a shortage of currency notes, Sterling Notes were declared legal tender in the Colony, at HK\$16 = £1 and supplies of notes were flown in from the United Kingdom. There was, however, no need to issue the notes which were returned to London in June, and the regulation declaring them to be legal tender revoked. A further, but smaller, spate of runs occurred again in April, as a result of which one of the affected banks offered a controlling interest to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which was accepted.

Because of the troubles which beset some of the banks there has during the year been a redistribution of deposits within the banks but the lack of public confidence had some effect on the rate of growth of bank deposits which increased by only 12% over 1964 as against the 1964/1963 increase of 21%.

The enforced restriction of credit by some banks and the reluctance of others to extend credit led to a considerable realization of shares on the stock market with a consequent fall in prices. Real estate development also suffered partly because of saturation in the luxury type of accommodation and partly because of the public adopting a more cautious attitude to this type of investment.

Industry was little affected by the crisis and overall trade figures increased by 8% over 1964. Many trading firms were obliged to make careful review of the credit facilities which they had previously so generously extended and this sector of the economy is now on a much sounder base.

In line with the increase in interest rates in the United Kingdom due to the rise in Bank rate to 7% in November 1964, deposit rates were raised by approximately 1% p.a. in January, and the prime lending rate to first class borrowers by  $\frac{3}{4}$ % p.a. from 1st February. In July, slight reductions were made in deposit rates, and the prime lending rate was reduced by  $\frac{1}{4}$ % p.a. It was felt that the full reduction of 1% p.a. in the United Kingdom Bank rate in June should not be fully reflected in local rates to avoid money leaving the Colony.

**Land.** The general economic situation had a marked effect on the property market and the number of land sales was considerably less than in previous years.

The Hong Kong Government, however, continued its policy of expanding the new industrial areas at Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan and announced its intention to develop two further new towns at Castle Peak and Sha Tin. Draft plans are likely to be published during the first half of 1966. A draft plan for the development of Tsim Sha Tsui published during the year included proposals for the re-allocation of the Kowloon/Canton railway terminal at Hung Hom, the redevelopment of Whitfield Barracks and provides for the Kowloon landfall of the proposed cross-harbour road tunnel.

Plans approved by the Buildings Ordinance Office in 1965 was reduced to 859. The value of \$979,000,000 was the highest ever recorded and \$140,000,000 in excess of the previous year.

The Public Works Department continues to carry out a building programme which includes schools, hospitals and clinics, office blocks, police and fire stations, courts, markets, resettlement and low cost housing estates. Total Government expenditure on buildings in 1965 amounted to \$224 millions, of which \$121 millions was spent on resettlement and low cost housing estates.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Although Hong Kong is diminutive in size, its intense population of almost four million creates congestion and communication problems which seriously hamper development. Traditionally, the island of Hong Kong is the commercial centre while the twin city of Kowloon and its urban area accommodates the industrial sections. Such has been the growth of Hong Kong over the past decade, however, that normal progress both within these two areas and between them has become the cause of considerable concern.

The past year, fortunately, has seen the initiation of several steps taken by both Government and Chamber members to alleviate some of these problems. The most striking and imaginative of all the plans now taking shape is the inception of a road tunnel underneath the harbour, linking Hong Kong island and Kowloon.

The tunnel will be approximately one mile long, carry four lanes of traffic (including provision for double-deck buses) and cost approximately \$211 million. Work on this project is expected to start in the Autumn of 1966.

Not only will the tunnel be the largest in the Far East, it will be the only tunnel of its type in the world to be constructed, owned and operated by private enterprise.

Nearing completion is another striking project: the Ocean Terminal. Hong Kong's reputation for the quick turn-round service for shipping will be maintained by the terminal which will jut 1,250 feet into the harbour and be 250 feet wide. Facilities for four ocean-going liners to use the terminal simultaneously will be available. Office, catering and shopping areas will be included together with parking areas for 1,200 cars. The Ocean Terminal will be in operation by early 1966.

The Hong Kong based airline of Cathay Pacific added two Convair 880 aircraft to their fleet and negotiations are now in hand for the purchase of another Convair. When this purchase has been made, the airline will operate an all-jet service on its routes.

In line with this expansion and the increase of passenger aircraft using Hong Kong's international airport, further development plans have been approved. These include extensions to the cargo terminal building and the aircraft parking apron.







Top (left): One of C.P.A.'s Convair aircraft at Kai Tak Airport. Above: A scale model of the new Ocean Terminal now nearing completion. Left: Commonwealth Trade Representatives in Hong Kong with H.E. the Governor, at the opening of the SEACOM cable link. Below (left) Launching the 'Hunan', the largest vessel to be built in Hong Kong since the war. Below (centre) telephone installation work in the new Central District exchange. Beneath: Work on the Lion Rock Tunnel which will provide a new access road between Kowloon and the developing areas in the New Territories.



## INSURANCE & UTILITIES

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During the year 206 insurance companies transacted business in Hong Kong.

No Hong Kong registered tonnage was totally lost during the year but cargo interests suffered when the 'Nan An' ran aground in Mirs Bay in April. Local insurance market continued to provide limited hull cover facilities.

Agreements were made through the Marine Insurance Association of Hong Kong between companies to support London and other leading markets in their resolution to introduce surcharges for over-age vessels. This was necessary to counter unfavourable under-writing results particularly for war-time vessels where disastrous loss experience has now become evident, especially where bulk cargoes are concerned.

Hong Kong insurance interests were not heavily committed over vessels known to have discharged cargo consigned to India at Pakistan ports following the Indo/Pakistan hostilities. Arrangements have, however, been completed for a joint appearance to be entered on behalf of all cargo interests before a Prize Court constituted by the Government of Pakistan.

A total of 115 companies was registered with the Marine Insurance Association.

There were fewer major fires in Hong Kong, insurance companies were nevertheless involved in claim payments totalling approximately \$6,000,000. Poor maintenance of electrical equipment and congested workspaces continue to be the main causes of outbreaks.

A total of 135 companies was registered with the Fire Insurance Association of Hong Kong.

Increased rates for virtually all types of motor vehicles were announced as from January 1st., 1966. This decision, by the Accident Insurance Association of Hong Kong, follows adverse trends in motor loss ratios over the previous years. Rates in the Colony, however, remain favourable compared with that of other areas.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance has been affected by new Government legislation which increases the limits of compensation payable in fatal cases and permanent disability. Revisions have been made in the scope of cover afforded by

insurers and the increased liability was absorbed within the existing rating structures.

**Telephone.** A landmark in the history of the Hong Kong Telephone Co. Ltd., was reached during the year with the installation of the 250,000th telephone.

The company is now aiming at an annual expansion rate of 20 per cent.

At the beginning of 1965 there were 33,217 new line applications on the waiting list of which 25,295 were given service. In addition, 24,771 new connections were made out of the 48,294 applications received during the year. Three new exchanges were put into operation and extensions to 16 existing exchanges carried out, resulting in the installation of an additional 52,200 lines.

**Electric.** The China Light and Power Co. Ltd., which supplies electricity to Kowloon and the New Territories recorded an increase in demand of 14.1 per cent over 1964. The year's peak load was 339 MW and the commissioning of a new 60 MW unit in early 1966 will bring the total capacity to 422 MW.

At the beginning of the year, the Peninsula Electric Power Co. Ltd., was formed to provide additional generation facilities for the system operated by China Light & Power Co. Ltd. The new company is owned 60 per cent by Esso and 40 per cent by China Light and Power Co. Ltd.

The number of consumers increased by 19.7 per cent over the previous year and the 1,834.5 million kWh generated up to September, 1965, represented an increase of 15.9 per cent over the previous year.

The Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd., which services Hong Kong Island, recorded an increase in electricity of 12.7 per cent over the previous year. Total sales amounted to 729,797,214 kWh. The number of consumers increased by 9.7 per cent to 137,577. Sales of bulk power to industrial users increased by 23 per cent.

A 120 MW extension to the company's North Point power station will be commissioned in May, 1966, and on Ap Lei Chau the company is developing a site with an ultimate capacity of approximately 700 M.W.

## TEXTILES



Textiles are Hong Kong's major industry. Above is a weaving shed equipped with automatic looms.

In retrospect, the year was one which could not be considered satisfactory to cotton spinners generally. The denial of textile carry-over, the Import Surcharge, the West German woollen garment restrictions and the six categorisation suspensions by the United States on combed yarn, combed lawns, combed violes, combed ducks and knitted blouses, contributed towards an over-all dampening effect, despite increased exports.

Generally, these difficulties were overcome, in particular through the endeavours of manufacturers to clear the unshipped yardage, estimated at the time of the carry-over ban in October, to be between 50 and 60 million square yards worth \$150 million.

Hong Kong's world export of cotton piecegoods rose from \$463.4 million in 1964 to \$539.8 million at the year's end with the United States increasing their share from \$92.8 million to \$115.6 million. **Raw Cotton.** Imports of raw cotton increased by one per cent to 2,628,243 cwt., this figure, however, is an eight per cent increase over 1963. Major increases were from Brazil (97 per cent), Mexico (80 per cent) and Tanganyika (29 per cent). Hong Kong manufacturers imported considerably less from Nigeria (— 98 per cent), Syria (— 74 per cent), Pakistan (— 42 per cent) and Kenya (— 25 per cent). There were no raw cotton imports from Argentina.

**Cotton Yarn.** From January to September, owing to slackness of demand, there was an imbalance of supply and demand. Competition became keen and prices dropped to the lowest level of the decade. During June, July and August, the most severe period of the year, some mills were forced

to curtail production to rectify the imbalance.

In August the Thailand Government introduced new controls on cotton yarn imports and although licences were granted liberally, prices were unsatisfactory and it is felt the existence of the Thailand market is limited. The year concluded with new business from Saigon and a slight appreciation in price.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1965, 6.09 million lbs. of yarn were shipped to Britain against a total quota of 6.3 million lbs. The details of export, including other destinations together with counts are shown hereunder.

### Exports (by counts) of Cotton Yarn spun in Hong Kong (As from 1st of January up to end of December, 1965)

Cotton Yarn Grey	To U.K.	Total
Up to and including		
15/s	398,246	2,148,269
Over 15/s to 20/s	2,112,633	12,514,175
Over 20/s to 32/s	1,685,610	4,955,682
Over 32/s to 40/s	1,880,952	10,409,184
Over 40/s to 60/s	17,000	1,689,200
Over 60s	2,000	111,079
Total	6,096,441	31,827,589

### Exports (by countries) of Cotton Yarn spun in Hong Kong (As from 1st of January up to end of December, 1965)

Quantity in million lb.	Countries	Value in HK\$ millions
6.1	United Kingdom	19.2
4.2	Indonesia	11.0
6.3	Thailand	19.6
2.6	New Zealand	9.0
5.1	*Malaysia	11.5
0.3	Australia	1.1
7.2	Other countries	21.7

\* Including Singapore.

## SHIPPING & THE PORT

Shipping opportunities to and from Britain and Europe were maintained at the same level as in the previous year and shipping lines continued to provide more modern tonnage with the emphasis on quick transit.

Due mainly to the Import Surcharge, exports to the United Kingdom decreased by some \$100 million although the actual tonnage shipped might equal the 1964 figure when returns are complete. The 1965 tonnage figures were further sustained by manufacturers' successful drive to clear unshipped yardage before the end of December following the British Government's refusal to allow carry-over of the cotton textile quota, but the cost was high and reduced shipments in 1966 might be one result.

Shipping activity between Hong Kong and European countries other than Britain continued to intensify. Competition be-

tween shipping lines in the Hong Kong — United States trade continued in 1965, the extra effort being rewarded with increasing cargo in both directions.

In local trades extensive timber importation was mainly met from Sabah and Sarawak. A certain amount of sawn timber was re-exported to U.S.A. and Australia.

From the Bay of Bengal, Calcutta gunnies continued to provide a regular trade and there has been a revival of shipments to and from Indonesia. Shipping services to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific area provided a regular outlet for Hong Kong's growing volume of exports to these countries.

Hong Kong's harbour facilities continue to improve in pace with modern shipping demands and the increasing number of cargo liners using the port. At times there has been pressure on the number of mooring berths available and as trade ex-



*The port of Hong Kong where once again there was an increased movement in shipping. Regular and frequent passenger and freight services are maintained to European, Australian and United States' ports.*

pansion continues, more thought will have to be given to providing additional areas within the port to handle the movement of cargo in and out of junks and lighters. Ships are working cargo at the extreme ends of the harbour area and the various demands on waterfront space have aggravated the problem of control over small craft. Studies are now being carried out as to the most convenient, economic and efficient methods of regulating cargo handling over the waterfront in order to ensure that Hong Kong maintains its reputation for quick turn-round.

For several years the sale and purchase market in Hong Kong has been dominated by the number of vessels sold for break-up; 1965 saw a big change in this trend. During the last quarter of the year the break-up industry was at a standstill principally because of the local credit squeeze, a building trade depression, the shortage of breaking berths and the strong Taiwan market.

Hong Kong operators have however, shown enterprise and resilience in the purchase of further trading tonnage. Prominent among these are large tanker and bulk-carrier newbuildings from Japan, the conversion of a medium sized tanker to a bulkcarrier, a passenger ship, a tug and dry cargo tonnage ranging from modern 12,000 deadweight motorships to coasters of a few hundred tons.

In previous years large tankers have been attracted to Hong Kong purely through efficient repair facilities offered at the dockyards. With improved berths and the local increased fuel consumption these big ships are also now calling here to discharge oil in unprecedented quantities.

It is notable that Hong Kong was one of the very few ports in the Far East which experienced no real congestion problem last year and we were fortunate in being spared the results of any severe typhoons. This does not, however, eliminate the need for a high priority being given to the clearing of existing typhoon shelters pending the construction of new shelters, the cost of which is considerable. In this connection long term legislation may be required to provide stringent criteria for craft licensing and for the removal of unlicensed craft from typhoon shelters. It is most important, in order to make the best use of facilities now in existence, that typhoon shelters should be cleared of squatters and that new squatters

should be prevented from entering the shelters.

**The Port.** In the harbour a total of 6,385 vessels were accommodated during the year. Buoys were resited in the western harbour area bringing the total now in use to 39 'A' buoys and 24 'B' buoys. The number of dumb steel lighters and the mechanisation of cargo junks increased. The shortage of typhoon shelter space for harbour working craft brought about the adoption of various measures to make the best use of available shelter in the greater harbour areas.

**Dockyards.** Both the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hong Kong Ltd., and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd., had a full year. At Taikoo, the 10,700-ton cargo-liner, 'Hunan' was launched. The 'Hunan' is one of the largest vessels to be built in Hong Kong, while a conversion operation on the turbo-electrically driven 'Maori' from that of a passenger ferry to a roll-on/roll-off car ferry was completed. The 'Maori' will service the North and South Islands of New Zealand.

The tug 'Tai Koo' was at sea for almost a month attempting to salvage part of an off-shore drilling rig which had broken up in the China Sea. Dockyard or harbour repairs were also carried out on 853 ships with a total gross tonnage of 6,077,601.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd., completed extensions to their new deep sea berth and began work on the reconstruction of a former building berth. Additional machinery was also installed in the fabrication and shipbuilders' shed. During the year four steel harbour oil tankers and passenger and passenger/vehicle ferries were among the vessels constructed and delivered.

No fewer than 24 different national flags were seen on ships at Kowloon docks during the year while work was also carried out on the re-assembly of a Manitowoc Hydro Dump Barge, shipped in sections from the United States to Hong Kong. The barge is being used in connection with the Plover Cove Water Scheme, a vast water conservation project in the north-east of the Colony.

During the year 442 ships were drydocked or slipped, while a further 888 ships with a total gross tonnage of 4,766,732 were repaired by the Company.

## THE CHAMBER

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In line with Hong Kong's awareness of the need to extend its markets overseas and provide greater outlets for the Colony's increasing industrialisation, the Chamber entered into a period of expansion of both its services and staff.

The ICT 302 punch-card sorter which was installed towards the end of 1964 is now fully operational and more than 700 member firms have contributed information towards the compilation of punch cards. The sorter, which is rented by the Chamber, dealt with almost 4,000 enquiries of which 18,000 notices were sent to local manufacturers and merchants. The effectiveness of the sorter can be illustrated by the fact that after the Lausanne fair more than 1,200 enquiries were dealt with in a fortnight.

Apart from enquiries processed by the punch-card system, a further 6,275 enquiries were circulated to members through the Chamber's bulletins. The bulletins' employment registers also advertised more than 5,000 applications, an increase of almost 100 per cent over the previous year.

Similarly, the 107,819 Certificates of Origin issued by the Chamber's Hong Kong and Kowloon offices represented an increase of 10.6 per cent over 1964. In relation to the Chamber's certificates, 12,035 spot checks of applicants' premises were made during the year by the Chamber's own inspectorate staff.

Considerable office expansion and modernisation also took place during 1965. The Chamber's premises were enlarged and new office and secretarial facilities are to be provided by the Chamber for the Hong Kong Exporters' Association. Alterations to the visitors' entrance and the boardroom will be complete in January, 1966.

Closer co-ordination between its 1,200 members and the Chamber was also maintained by the appointment of a full-time membership liaison executive. During the year 601 members were visited and their suggestions, which ranged from the formation of a Chamber 'club' to the issue of membership certificates, were considered. This last suggestion was adopted and more than 800 members now display membership certificates. The first six certificates were presented to founder members who are still in active business.

Plans were also approved to rent a Rank Xerox duplicating machine to be at members' service for a nominal fee and dis-

cussions are presently taking place on the possibility of providing a Chinese translation service. Other future plans include the investigation of the Chamber introducing an annual design award scheme for Hong Kong manufacturers.

In May 1965, Mr. J. A. A. Knott, Deputy Secretary of the Chamber resigned. Mr. Knott, had also twice acted as Secretary during Mr. Kite's absence on leave and had represented the Chamber on several occasions overseas.

The sudden death in October of Mr. Donald Leach, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber since 1954, came as a shock to all members and staff. Mr. Leach, a former Shanghai businessman, had just returned from taking part in the Lausanne National Fair and was due to represent the Chamber later in the year at the Sydney International Fair. During his years with the Chamber, Mr. Leach earned the respect and friendship of business circles both in Hong Kong and overseas.

In the twelve years that Mr. Leach was with the Chamber he had been continuously in charge of the Chamber's rapidly expanding certification work and this most important section of the Chamber's work is now under the supervision of Mr. S. L. Chung.

Three new appointments were made during the year. In May, Mr. R. T. Griffiths, joined the staff as Assistant Secretary from the firm of Fibreglass Ltd. in England. Mr. Griffiths, a former Malayan Government Officer, is an economics graduate of The University of Wales. He is presently in charge *inter alia* of the trade, statistical and shipping sections of the Chamber's work.

In September, Mr. R. P. Wood was also appointed Assistant Secretary. Mr. Wood was formerly in the publications section of the Hong Kong Government's Information Services. His present role with the Chamber includes, publications and press and public relations. He represented the Chamber at the Lausanne National Fair and later at the Sydney International Trade Fair.

To ease the burden from the exacting, and almost full-time work of the Chamber's Chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Archer was appointed Executive Director of the Chamber in October. Before joining the Chamber, Mr. Archer was Personal Assistant to the Chairman of British Petroleum & Co. Ltd.

## Overall Trade

	1963		1964		1965	
	\$ million	Yearly change	\$ million	Yearly change	\$ million	Yearly change
Imports	7,411.94	(+11.3%)	8,550.56	(+15.4%)	8,964.83	(+ 4.8%)
Exports	3,831.03	(+15.4%)	4,427.62	(+15.6%)	5,026.80	(+13.5%)
Re-exports	1,160.20	(+ 8.4%)	1,355.95	(+16.9%)	1,502.76	(+10.8%)
Total Trade	12,403.17	(+12.3%)	14,334.13	(+15.6%)	15,494.39	(+ 8.1%)
Total Exports	4,991.23	(+13.7%)	5,783.57	(+15.9%)	6,529.56	(+12.9%)
Trade Balance	2,420.71	(+ 6.6%)	2,766.99	(+14.3%)	2,435.27	(—12.0%)

## Imports by Country (Principal Suppliers)

	1963			1964			1965		
	\$million	Yearly change	Total Imps.	\$million	Yearly change	Total Imps.	\$million	Yearly change	Total Imps.
China	1,486.92	(+22%)	(20%)	1,969.98	(+32%)	(23%)	2,321.78	(+18%)	(26%)
Japan	1,239.20	(+13%)	(17%)	1,549.34	(+25%)	(18%)	1,550.86	(+0.1%)	(17%)
U.S.A.	784.40	(— 1%)	(11%)	983.01	(+25%)	(11%)	994.32	(+ 1%)	(11%)
Britain	859.85	(+13%)	(12%)	838.28	(—2.5%)	(10%)	961.61	(+15%)	(11%)
W. Germany	193.63	(+ 2%)	( 3%)	246.78	(+27%)	( 3%)	275.63	(+12%)	( 3%)
Thailand	266.20	(—12%)	( 4%)	267.39	(+0.4%)	( 3%)	238.74	(—11%)	( 3%)

## Exports by Country (Principal Markets)

	1963			1964			1965		
	\$million	Yearly change	Total Exps.	\$million	Yearly change	Total Exps.	\$million	Yearly change	Total Exps.
U.S.A.	973.75	(+11%)	(25%)	1,227.24	(+26%)	(28%)	1,718.83	(+40%)	(34%)
Britain	863.84	(+21%)	(22%)	968.66	(+12%)	(22%)	860.68	(—11%)	(17%)
W. Germany	217.26	(+44%)	( 6%)	294.15	(+35%)	( 7%)	370.66	(+26%)	( 7%)
Malaya & Singapore	269.94	(+ 3%)	( 7%)	260.41	(— 4%)	( 6%)	82.81 142.95	(—13%)	( 4%)
Canada	85.28	(— 6%)	( 2%)	115.90	(+36%)	( 3%)	135.10	(+17%)	( 3%)
Australia	84.35	(— 2%)	( 2%)	112.51	(+33%)	(2.5%)	133.91	(+19%)	( 3%)

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

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At the Annual General Meeting held on 8th. April, 1965, the Report and Accounts were presented by the retiring Chairman, the Hon. S.S. Gordon, O.B.E. Below is a summary of his speech.

Any general commentary on Hong Kong business affairs must deal sooner or later with our difficulties in trade with other countries. The Colony has conscientiously applied the conditions of the Geneva Long Term Arrangement to avoid disruption of the textile industries of Europe and North America.

This being the year in which the arrangement is due for a major review, we can justly claim to have put our house in order with regard to the initial objective — that of bringing some measure of regulation and orderliness into the world textiles trade — and we now await negotiations aimed at expanding this trade on a fair and mutually profitable basis.

I suggest that those countries who have so far benefited from our willingness to compromise should now give positive evidence of their goodwill in the matter of trade development and show that their attitude is one of give as well as take.

These observations apply in particular to the United Kingdom and North America. Our special arrangements with Britain are due to terminate at the end of this year and, to avoid disruption of the established trade, negotiations for renewal must be started immediately.

We know that the Hong Kong Government has made repeated and vigorous representations to the Whitehall authorities about the urgency of starting these discussions: and whilst it is clear that Her Majesty's Government faces many difficulties in this matter, I think it is of overriding importance that some visible progress should start to be made at the earliest possible date.

The administration of the restrictions applied by the United States appears to be running reasonably smoothly but clearly the quantities shipped under many of the categories controlled by that Government cannot be even noticed in the vast U.S. market — never mind be disruptive.

I consider that the U.S. Government should now look again at these categories and apply some degree of liberalisation. This would assist our industry at a time when outside stimulation is sorely needed.

The following is a summary of the speech by Mr. P. Mardulyn who seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

However important it is for Hong Kong's problems to be explained abroad, it is equally important to bring to Hong Kong, as invited guests, some of the people abroad whose influence is such that they are likely to shape public opinion and determine decisions which might effect Hong Kong.

About two years ago a Government representative of a member country of the European Common Market passed through Hong Kong on his way from Tokyo to Europe. During his time here I tried, in a condensed but realistic manner to show Hong Kong to this man whose voice I knew to be important in the deliberations in Brussels on Common Market matters which might have a bearing on Hong Kong. Before he left, this man frankly admitted to me that, when he arrived in the Colony, he was prejudiced as he had always thought Hong Kong to be one of the last bastions of capitalism thriving on sweat labour, but he would have no hesitation, after having seen Hong Kong, to speak up for the Colony whenever possible. From an eventual antagonist, Hong Kong, by showing herself, had made an ally.

This experiment could be repeated many times over. In other words, whereas more and more missions should be sent abroad to explain Hong Kong, it would also seem to be money well spent to bring to Hong Kong some of those people whose voice and opinion carry weight in the countries with which Hong Kong is trading.

In this field, the Chamber's intervention is most valuable, not only in the preparation of the missions Hong Kong sends abroad, but also, vice versa, to ensure that visitors to Hong Kong will derive maximum benefit from their journey. Misconceptions regarding Hong Kong are still current abroad, particularly concerning wages and working conditions. There again, it is much easier to convince a visitor who can see for himself, than a listener, however sympathetic he may be. Visitors to Hong Kong are bound to be impressed by the visibly fast-rising standard in working conditions and maybe also by the sense of partnership and corporate spirit, which we so frequently detect between workers and management.



## SUB-COMMITTEES

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### ARBITRATION & SURVEYS

M.A.R. Herries, Esq. M.C.  
R.P. Parcell, Esq., M.B.E.  
E.J.S. Tsu, Esq.

### ACCOUNTANTS' ADVISORY

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Lowe, Bingham & Matthews  
Martin & Co.  
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.  
Wong, Tan & Co.

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E.K. Christie, Esq.  
R.M. Hall, Esq.  
H. Hennig, Esq.  
Capt. G.I. Lawson  
B.G.W. Weldon, Esq.

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J.C. Hodson, Esq.  
C.G. Smith, Esq.  
J.M. Tan, Esq.

### TEXTILES

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M.P. Keyes, Esq.  
R.P. Parcell, Esq., M.B.E.  
W. Russell, Esq.

### TRADE MARKS

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C.J. Moray-Sutor, Esq.  
K.I. Coullie Esq.

## OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY
1861	Alexander Percival	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	W. Walkinshaw	Turner & Co.	J. Johnson
1862	James MacAndrew	— do —	C. W. Murray	Briey & Co.	J. C. Baldwin
1863	J. J. Mackenzie	Dent & Co.	C. F. Still	Liyall, Still & Co.	J. C. Baldwin
1864	H. B. Gibb	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	H. B. Lemann	Gilman & Co.	J. C. Baldwin
1865	H. B. Lemann	Gilman & Co.	H. B. Gibb	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	J. C. Baldwin
1866	John Dent	Dent & Co.	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	Edward Norton
1867	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	W. Nissen	Siemssen & Co.	Edward Norton
1868	P. Ryrie	— do —	G. J. Helland	J. Burch & Co.	J. W. Wood
1869	W. J. Bryans	— do —	G. J. Helland	— do —	J. W. Wood
1870	W. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	J. B. Taylor	Smith Archer & Co.	A. Noel Blakeman
1871	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	A. Zimmern	Reiss & Co.	A. Noel Blakeman
1872	P. Ryrie	— do —	L. Kahn	— do —	Ed. Baker, <i>Acting</i>
1873	P. Ryrie	— do —	L. Kahn	— do —	A. Noel Blakeman
1874	P. Ryrie	— do —	James Crieg	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	A. Noel Blakeman
1875	P. Ryrie	— do —	James Crieg	— do —	A. Noel Blakeman
1876	P. Ryrie	— do —	W. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	N. B. Dennys
1877	W. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H. H. Nelson	Chartered Mercantile Bank	H. L. Dennys
1878	W. Keswick	— do —	H. L. Dalrymple	Birley & Co.	E. George
1879	W. Keswick	— do —	H. H. Nelson	Chartered Mercantile Bank	E. George
1880	W. Keswick	— do —	H. H. Nelson	— do —	E. George
1881	W. Keswick	— do —	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	E. George
1882	F. B. Johnson	— do —	H. L. Dalrymple	Birley & Co.	E. George
1883	F. B. Johnson	— do —	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	E. George
1884	W. Keswick	— do —	P. Ryrie	— do —	H. M. Baily
1885	W. Keswick	— do —	P. Ryrie	— do —	H. M. Baily
1886	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	A. P. MacEwen	Holiday Wise & Co.	H. M. Baily
1887	P. Ryrie	— do —	A. P. MacEwen	— do —	H. U. Jefferies
1888	P. Ryrie	— do —	J. Bell Irving	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H. U. Jefferies
1889	P. Ryrie	— do —	J. Bell Irving	— do —	F. Henderson
1890	E. Mackintosh	Butterfield & Swire	A. P. MacEwen	Holiday Wise & Co.	F. Henderson
1891	E. Mackintosh	— do —	J. J. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	F. Henderson
1892	E. Mackintosh	— do —	J. J. Keswick	— do —	Adam Lind, <i>Acting</i>
1893	J. J. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. G. Wood	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	F. Henderson
1894	J. J. Keswick	— do —	E. Mackintosh	Butterfield & Swire	F. Henderson
1895	A. G. Wood	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. McConachie	Gilman & Co.	F. Henderson
1896	A. McConachie	Gilman & Co.	Herbett Smith	Butterfield & Swire	R. C. Wilcox
1897	R. M. Gray	Reiss & Co.	Herbett Smith	— do —	R. C. Wilcox
1898	R. M. Gray	— do —	Herbett Smith	— do —	R. C. Wilcox
1899	R. M. Gray	— do —	A. McConachie	Gilman & Co.	R. C. Wilcox
1900	R. M. Gray	— do —	J. J. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	R. C. Wilcox
1901	Sir Thomas Jackson	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	C. S. Sharp	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	R. C. Wilcox
1902	C. S. Sharp	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	E. A. Hewett	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	A. R. Lowe
1903	E. A. Hewett	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	D. R. Law	Butterfield & Swire	A. R. Lowe
1904	E. A. Hewett	— do —	D. R. Law	— do —	A. R. Lowe
1905	E. A. Hewett	— do —	A. G. Wood	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. R. Lowe
1906	E. A. Hewett	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	A. G. Wood	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. R. Lowe
1907	E. A. Hewett	— do —	A. G. Wood	— do —	A. R. Lowe
1908	E. A. Hewett	— do —	A. G. Wood	— do —	E. A. M. Williams
1909	E. A. Hewett	— do —	J. R. M. Smith	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	E. A. M. Williams
1910	E. A. Hewett	— do —	J. R. M. Smith	— do —	E. A. M. Williams A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>
1911	E. A. Hewett	— do —	H. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair
1912	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	— do —	N. J. Stabb	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair
1913	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	— do —	C. H. Ross	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i> D. K. Blair
1914	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	— do —	J. W. C. Bonnar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	E. A. M. Williams
1915	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	— do —	J. W. C. Bonnar	— do —	E. A. M. Williams
1915	D. Landale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	J. W. C. Bonnar	— do —	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i> D. K. Blair
1916	G. T. Edkins	Butterfield & Swire	S. H. Dodwell	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>
1917	P. H. Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	S. H. Dodwell	— do —	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair
1918	P. H. Holyoak	— do —	S. H. Dodwell	— do —	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i> D. K. Blair
1919	S. H. Dodwell	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E. V. D. Parr	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair
1920	P. H. Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	E. V. D. Parr	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>
1921	P. H. Holyoak	— do —	A. O. Lang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	E. A. M. Williams D. K. Blair
1922	A. O. Lang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	D. G. M. Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	D. K. Blair M. F. Key

OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE *Continued*

EAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.	
923	D. G. M. Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. V. D. Parr .. A. O. Lang ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie Gibb, Livingston & Co.	D. K. Blair	M. F. Key	
924	J. Owen Hughes ..	Harry Wicking & Co.	G. M. Young ..	Butterfield & Swire	M. F. Key, <i>Acting</i>		
925	P. H. Holyoak ..	Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.	A. O. Lang ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	M. F. Key		
926	D. G. M. Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. O. Lang ..	— do —	M. F. Key		
927	D. G. M. Bernard	— do —	T. G. Weall ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key		
928	T. G. Weall ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	C. G. S. Mackie ..	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
929	B. D. F. Beith ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	W. H. Bell ..	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
930	G. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	Butterfield & Swire	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
931	W. H. Bell ..	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	— do —	E. R. Price, <i>Acting</i>	E. R. Price	
932	J. A. Plummer T. H. R. Shaw (Acting)	Bradley & Co. Butterfield & Swire	T. H. R. Shaw ..	— do —	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
933	C. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ..	Butterfield & Swire	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
934	C. Gordon Mackie	— do —	W. H. Bell ..	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	E. R. Price, <i>Acting</i>		
935	W. H. Bell ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
936	S. H. Dodwell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	A. W. Hughes ..	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
937	M. T. Johnson ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	A. L. Shields ..	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price	
938	A. L. Shields ..	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	T. E. Pearce ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key E. R. Price, <i>Acting</i>		
939	T. E. Pearce ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. K. Bousfield ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price	
940	J. K. Bousfield ..	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	S. H. Dodwell ..		M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price	
941	S. H. Dowell ..	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	G. Miskin ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price	
942	War in the Pacific						
943							
944	R. D. Gillespie ..	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	G. Miskin ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	—	
945	R. D. Gillespie ..	— do —	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. Sullivan	
946	C. C. Roberts ..	Butterfield & Swire	P. S. Cassidy ..	— do —	J. B. Kite	D. B. Arnett	
947	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	N. O. C. Marsh ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.			
948	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	Mrs. E. S. Bruce	
949	C. C. Roberts ..	Butterfield & Swire	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite Mrs. E. S. Bruce, <i>Acting</i>	Mrs. E. S. Bruce	
950	P. S. Cassidy ..	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. E. Aiers H. J. Faers	
951	H. J. Collar, C.B.E.	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	— do —	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab H. J. Faers	
952	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. A. Blackwood ..	Butterfield & Swire	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab H. J. Faers	
953	J. A. Blackwood ..	Butterfield & Swire	R. Gordon ..	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab D. W. Leach	
954	J. A. Blackwood ..	— do —	L. B. Stone ..	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab D. W. Leach	
955	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite R. T. Macnab, <i>Acting</i>	R. T. Macnab D. W. Leach	
956	C. Blaker, M.C. ..	— do —	L. B. Stone ..	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab D. W. Leach	
957	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	B. T. Flanagan ..	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab	
958	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	— do —	H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach M. J. Hall	
959	G. M. Goldsack ..	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	W. C. G. Knowles	Butterfield & Swire	J. B. Kite M. J. Hall, <i>Acting</i>	D. W. Leach M. J. Hall	
960	W. C. G. Knowles	Butterfield & Swire	S. S. Gordon ..	Lowe, Bingham & Mathews	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach M. J. Hall	
961	W. C. G. Knowles	Butterfield & Swire	S. S. Gordon ..	Lowe, Bingham & Mathews	J. B. Kite J. A. A. Knott, <i>Acting</i>	D. W. Leach M. J. Hall J. A. A. Knott	
962	S. S. Gordon ..	Lowe, Bingham & Mathews	G. R. Ross ..	Deacon & Co. Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach J. A. A. Knott Mrs. P. Gartly	
963	S. S. Gordon ..	— do —	G. R. Ross ..	— do —	J. B. Kite J. A. A. Knott, <i>Acting &amp; Deputy</i>	D. W. Leach Mrs. P. Gartly S. L. Chung	
964	G. R. Ross	Deacon & Co. Ltd.	J. Dickson Leach, O.B.E.	Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	J. B. Kite	S. L. Chung R. T. Griffiths R. P. Wood	

## CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES

### ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG

*Names of members provisionally appointed to serve during the absence of appointed members are shown in brackets.*

DATE	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	FIRM
1884-87	T. Jackson  (A. P. MacEwen 1886)	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Holiday, Wise & Co.
1887-90	A. P. MacEwen (B. Layton 1888)	Holiday, Wise & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
1890-1902	T. H. Whitehead  (A. MacConachie 1894) (H. Smith 1900) (J. Thurburn 1900) (R. G. Shewan 1902)	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China. Gilman & Co. Butterfield & Swire Mercantile Bank Shewan, Tomes & Co.
1902-1906	R. G. Shewan (H. E. Pollock, K.C. 1903)	Shewan, Tomes & Co. Barrister at Law
1906-1915	E. A. Hewett  (M. Stewart 1908 and 1912) (J. W. C. Bonnar 1912)	P.&O. Steam Navigation Co. Stewart Bros, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
1915-1926	P. H. Holyoak  (S. H. Dodwell 1917) (E. V. D. Parr 1919)  (A. O. Lang 1921) (D. G. M. Bernard 1926)	Reiss & Co. (later Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.) Dodwell & Co., Ltd. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
1926-1927	D. G. M. Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
1927-1931	J. Owen Hughes (B. D. F. Beith 1929)	Harry Wicking & Co. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
1931-1935	C. G. S. Mackie  (W. H. Bell 1932)	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.
1935-1936	W. H. Bell	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.
1936-1937	A. W. Hughes	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

DATE	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	FIRM
1937-1938	M. T. Johnson	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
1938-1944	A. L. Shields (J. K. Bousfield 1939)	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd. The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.
1946-1948	R. D. Gillespie	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.
1948	C. C. Roberts	Butterfield & Swire
1948-1953	P. S. Cassidy (C. Blaker, M.C. 1949)	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd. Gilman & Co., Ltd.
1953	H. J. Collar, C.B.E .	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.
1953-1958	C. Blaker, M.C. (J. A. Blackwood) (1954 and 1955) (J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C. 1956)	Gilman & Co., Ltd. Butterfield & Swire  John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.
1958-1960	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.
1960-1961	G. M. Goldsack	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
1961-1964	W. C. G. Knowles	Butterfield & Swire
1964-	G. R. Ross	Deacon & Co., Ltd.

