



Hong Kong
General Chamber of Commerce

Report for the Year
1958



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General Chamber of Commerce

Report for the Year

1958

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PRINTED BY
CATHAY PRESS, HONG KONG
1959

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COMMITTEES

1958

GENERAL COMMITTEE

THE HON. J. D. CLAGUE, C.B.E., M.C. *Chairman*
B. T. FLANAGAN, ESQ. *Vice-Chairman*

THE HON. H. D. M. BARTON, M.B.E.	H. OWEN HUGHES, ESQ., O.B.E.
THE HON. M. W. TURNER, C.B.E.	W. C. G. KNOWLES, ESQ.
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G. M. GOLDSACK, ESQ.	R. J. SHEPPARD, ESQ.
S. S. GORDON, ESQ.	L. B. STONE, ESQ.

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IMPORTS

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A. T. DOW, ESQ.
R. E. J. GROSFILS, ESQ.
J. HACKNEY, ESQ.
P. MORRISON, ESQ.
K. A. MUNRO, ESQ., M.C.
R. P. PARCELL, ESQ.
J. L. C. PEARCE, ESQ., M.B.E.

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E. W. S. MCGREGOR, ESQ.
E. P. MORSELL, ESQ.
H. B. NEVE, ESQ.
W. B. RAE-SMITH, ESQ.
R. REIERTSEN, ESQ.
R. E. SHEA, ESQ.

EXPORTS

China Produce
P. V. BOTELHO, JR., ESQ.
I. D. BRUCE, ESQ.
H. KEES, ESQ.
J. H. LIDDELL, ESQ., C.B.E.
H. SCHNEIDER, ESQ.
P. R. ZEEMAN, ESQ.
R. ZINDEL, ESQ.

Hong Kong Manufactured Goods

W. C. FLETCHER, ESQ.
G. HOLDSWORTH, ESQ.
J. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
M. N. RAKUSEN, ESQ., M.B.E.
A. DE O. SALES, ESQ.
P. N. SLATER, ESQ.

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R. V. LEDERHOFER, ESQ.
P. MORRISON, ESQ.
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D. L. STRELLETT, ESQ., M.B.E.
R. A. WADESON, ESQ., M.C.

CROWN LEASES AND INDUSTRIAL LANDS

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P. J. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.
H. OWEN HUGHES, ESQ., O.B.E.
R. C. LEE, ESQ., O.B.E.
G. D. SMART, ESQ.
P. C. WONG, ESQ.

TAXATION

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S. S. GORDON, ESQ.
J. Y. V. HUNT, ESQ.
MISS M. MACKINTOSH
J. M. TAN, ESQ.

ACCOUNTANTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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MARTIN & Co.
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.
WONG TAN & Co.

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CHINA

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G. E. MARDEN, Esq., M.C.
R. J. SHEPPARD, Esq.
THE HON. M. W. TURNER, C.B.E.

EVENING SCHOOL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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J. B. KITE, Esq. *Supervisor*
F. K. LEUNG, Esq.
U. SZE WING, Esq.

Secretary

J. B. KITE, Esq.

Assistant Secretary

M. J. HALL, Esq.

Assistant Secretary

D. W. LEACH, Esq.

Treasurer

MESSRS. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

AS was forecast by the Chairman in his Statement to Members at the Annual General Meeting, 1958 was not an easy year for merchants, as is illustrated by the Colony's total trade figures for the year. However, there were some saving graces, and the position, particularly in the export of locally manufactured goods, was looking up towards the end of the year.

Overall the Colony's total trade was down by 7.1 per cent, this being almost entirely in the import trade, illustrating the mood of caution induced by the Quemoy/Matsu tension. This affair did not, as had been the case at the time of the Suez Crisis in 1956, lead to a rush of buying, and the result has been that, for the first time in many years, there has been a reduction in the Colony's visible adverse balance of trade.

The local industry picture was bright although somewhat overshadowed by agitation in the United Kingdom and, in the latter part of the year, in the U.S.A., for restriction of shipments. Big strides were made in the textile and garments industries which are now a major factor in world markets.

OBITUARY

The Committee records with regret the deaths, since the publication of the last Report, of several prominent members, including Mr J. D. Alexander of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., a member of the General Committee for several years; Mr. B. R. Iranee of C. M. Karanjia & Co., members of the Chamber since before the war; Mr. Eugene Penn of E. Penn & Co., one of the Chamber's pre-war industrial members; Mr. A. L. S. Read, Managing Director of Davie, Boag & Co., who had served on the General Committee, and who was for many years a member of the Chamber's Sub-Committees; Mr. M. H. Turner, who had served on the Chamber's Legal and Trade Marks Sub-Committees; and Mr. T. B. Wilson of American President Lines, long a member of the Chamber's Shipping Sub-Committee.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Chamber was asked by the Deputy Colonial Secretary in a letter dated 3rd March, 1958, to submit the name of a member of the Chamber who would be willing to serve as a member of the Legislative Council in the place of the Hon. Cedric Blaker, M.C., if so appointed by the Governor.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of members was called for Monday, 17th March, 1958, at 4 p.m., and Mr. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., was unanimously elected as the Chamber's nominee.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber is an Organisation Member of the British National Committee of the International Chamber, and is represented on the British National Committee by Mr. H. J. Collar, c.B.E.

On the initiation of the British National Committee, the International Chamber has continued to urge the abolition of Consular formalities, mainly in South and Central America, and G.A.T.T. has adopted a Recommendation to its contracting parties broadly on the lines advocated by the I.C.C.

The Brazilian Government has recently introduced a new tariff which makes provision for a relaxation of Consular formalities on these lines.

The question of the clausing of bills of lading in general is still under consideration, but it is anticipated that the International Chamber may issue a recommendation which would help to reduce the difficulties at present caused by the almost invariable practice of stipulating the production of a clean bill of lading as a condition for payment under a Documentary Credit. This practice leaves the banks in a difficult position and often with no option but to refuse payment or to take further instruction from their principals.

A noteworthy development during the year in the field of foreign investments is the outcome of a proposal to establish a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). The proposal in its original form was not supported by the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. or Canada, and although this was not abandoned as an ultimate objective, a much less ambitious compromise resolution was adopted by the United Nations as an interim measure. This proposed to add to the existing Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations a special fund to provide aid to under-developed countries in carrying out surveys of water and other resources, and in providing regional training facilities in public administration.

TARIFF BOARDS

During the year the Chamber was informed that the Canadian Tariff Board had received representations from several Canadian rubber companies for the introduction of alternative specific import duties on waterproof footwear and rubber-soled canvas footwear. The effect would have been to raise very substantially the duty on Hong Kong rubber footwear.

The Chamber and the Hong Kong Exporters' Association, with the assistance of the Hong Kong Government Department of Commerce and Industry, prepared a joint brief to the Canadian Tariff Board, setting forth reasons why these proposed changes should not be adopted.

The Board held its public hearing in March 1958, and later published a report recommending that no changes should be made. A number of points from the brief were quoted in the report.

The Chamber is in the process of making similar representations to Tariff Boards in Australia and South Africa.

CROWN LEASES AND INDUSTRIAL LANDS

The Crown Leases Sub-Committee was re-convened as the Crown Leases and Industrial Lands Sub-Committee. In this capacity it discussed three cases which the Chamber took up with Government on behalf of members. Two of these were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, while one is still pending.

In one instance the Chamber was able to remind Government that it had in the past, in certain cases, agreed to grant lessees up to 20 per cent of their original land area as an extension at upset price plus 50 per cent, and suggested that it might do so again. The suggestion was accepted by Government.

TRADE MARKS SUB-COMMITTEE

It was decided in April that, as the Chamber had been receiving a great many complaints on the subject of infringements of trade marks in the Colony, a Sub-Committee should be set up to investigate the question and to make recommendations to protect members' interests.

This Sub-Committee met several times during the year under the chairmanship of Mr. K. C. Johnson-Hill and received evidence from members, from which it appeared that firms did not always appreciate their rights in law. It was agreed that a memorandum stating the current position should be circulated to all members. This was prepared by a member of the Sub-Committee, Mr. P. A. L. Vine, and a copy is appended to this report.

It was also agreed to ask members to contribute details of trade marks of which they are the owners or registered users in Hong Kong, so that the Chamber might build up a library to assist in tracing infringements, and a large number of marks have already been recorded.

Other methods of preventing infringements were under discussion with Government, particularly the Legal Department and the Department of Commerce and Industry.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

A Bill to amend Estate Duty legislation was published in October. Its objects were stated by the Attorney General to be fourfold:

- (1) To prevent persons from employing certain devices for the purpose of avoiding the incidence of Estate Duty;
- (2) To extend the period that gifts made before death would be dutiable from three to five years;
- (3) To make provision for the separate aggregation of certain property passing on death in which the deceased never had an interest such

as policies of assurance taken out for the exclusive benefit of a widow;

- (4) To make provision for increased relief in the case of small estates by exempting all estates under \$25,000 from duty.

In particular the bill introduced the conception of the 'controlled' company under the management of five or fewer persons or their relatives or nominees and contained provision that where a deceased person had transferred property to such a company at any time, and enjoyed, or had the right to enjoy, benefits from the company during five years before his death, estate duty would be payable on part of its Hong Kong assets.

The Bill was considered by the Taxation Sub-Committee of the Chamber and, as a result, the General Committee decided that representations should be made to Government on certain aspects.

While the Chamber agreed in principle with legislation designed to ensure fair collection of estate duty, it was felt that some of the provisions were inappropriate in Hong Kong, where it was vital to maintain confidence in the security of capital. The Chamber also considered that the Bill constituted a distinct danger to the stability of private trading companies, and was in certain respects retroactive.

Detailed representations were put to Government, and consequently about twenty amendments were made to the Bill, which passed into law on 1st February, 1959.

The principal alterations were:

- (1) The period of three years for gifts *inter vivos* was retained.
- (2) The period for calculation of benefits derived by a deceased person from a 'controlled' company was reduced from five years to three years.
- (3) Estates up to \$50,000 were relieved from estate duty altogether.
- (4) The maximum rate of estate duty was reduced from 52 per cent to 40 per cent and corresponding adjustment was made in the lower rates.

TRADE PROMOTION

Hong Kong did not participate in any trade fairs during 1958, the Trade and Industry Advisory Committee having decided that the year should be one of consolidation.

However, Government decided to send a party to investigate trade possibilities in Central and South America, and the Chamber gave this project its full support. It had been intended that the Secretary should be a member of the party, but he was unable to travel. The Chamber nevertheless made a substantial contribution towards the expenses of the expedition.

The party, comprising the Hon. Kwok Chan, O.B.E., as leader, Mr. T. D. Sorby, Assistant Director of Commerce and Industry, and

Mr. P. V. Botelho, Jr., made a very comprehensive tour towards the end of the year, and it is hoped that an expansion of trade with the area will result. This will, of course, depend upon individual firms following up quickly the contacts made.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. G. M. Goldsack remained the Chamber's representative on this Committee, which was to be reconstituted as the Trade and Industry Advisory Board at the beginning of 1959.

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

During the early part of the year Hong Kong was subjected to a prolonged and virulent attack in certain sections of the United Kingdom press. The majority of the attacks were directed against the Colony's textiles industry and the clamour against the Colony reached a crescendo during the discussions (recorded elsewhere in the Report) which representatives of the industry held with Sir Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G., Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade. So much of the adverse comment was based on inaccurate and 'angled', either for political or other reasons, reporting, that the General Committee decided, during April, that the Chamber must take the initiative in attempting to get the Colony a better press in the United Kingdom.

The Chamber's regular correspondents, the China Association in London, were contacted and they appointed a Hong Kong Sub-Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Keswick, C.M.G., to handle matters at that end. This Hong Kong Committee in London has since worked untiringly on the Colony's behalf and all steps that have been taken by the Chamber and by the Hong Kong Public Relations Committee since its formation, have been in consultation with it.

It was agreed at an early stage that no useful purpose would be served by entering into controversial correspondence in the press and that a more positive approach to the problem must be made. With this end in view the Committee decided that publication on a wide scale in the United Kingdom of the facts about the Colony's textile industry would help to clear up some of the misunderstandings created by the anti-Hong Kong campaign, and work was started on the production of a pamphlet on the subject. After the relative information had been gathered together, the material was handed over to Mr. Henry Ching, former Editor of the *South China Morning Post*, who wrote the pamphlet 'Hong Kong and its Textile Industry' in final form. Publication of this pamphlet, of which more than 20,000 copies were distributed in the United Kingdom, was made in September, coincident with the start of negotiations between the Cotton Board and the Hong Kong Textiles Negotiating Committee, and it came in for much favourable comment in the United Kingdom press.

Meanwhile, the General Committee had reached the conclusion that, for the general good of the Colony, it was desirable that the modern techniques of a good public relations service should be adopted and, with the assistance of the China Association, the Chamber contacted Campbell-Johnson Ltd., the well-known London consultants, who, after some preliminary negotiations, were engaged for a period of one year with effect from 1st August, 1958. Although the Committee had decided that, in any case, the Chamber would underwrite this engagement, it was felt that the proposed campaign would carry much more weight if it had the support and active participation of the other Associations interested in the promotion and protection of the Colony's trade and industries. The Chamber, therefore, contacted the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, the Spinners' Association, the Exporters' Association and others and asked if they wished to join in with the Chamber on the venture. Individual members of the Chamber were also given an opportunity to subscribe and this they did, so that with the contributions received through and from the other Associations adequate funds were available for at least a year's campaign.

Immediately the other Associations had agreed to join with the Chamber on this work a Joint Committee, representative of the Chamber, the Spinners' Association and the Chinese Manufacturers' Association was appointed and took over direction of the Consultants' work and control of the Public Relations Fund, with the Chamber's Staff and the Treasurers, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews providing the necessary administrative facilities.

The Public Relations Committee considered immediately the course of action which the Consultants had recommended and confirmed the Chamber's previous acceptance of their proposals which were designed with the dual object of, firstly, taking the heat out of the dispute with Lancashire and, secondly, creating active goodwill for the Colony in the minds of the general public and of those who influence public opinion such as newspaper editors, Members of Parliament, etcetera. They advised on the form of the Textiles pamphlet mentioned above and arranged a very wide distribution of it and, working in close touch with the Hong Kong London Committee and with the Hong Kong Government's London Representative, Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, quickly established an information service from which the press have been obtaining a regular flow of factual news about Hong Kong which has presented the Colony in a more favourable light and has the additional merit of being true.

So that the Consultants could familiarise themselves with the Colony and thus work from personal experience instead of 'information received', arrangements were made for a visit here by Mr. C. J. Foley, M.B.E., the senior executive of the firm, who had been assigned full time to the Hong Kong contract. Whilst here, for a period of four weeks, in addition

to helping the Hong Kong Textiles Negotiating Committee on the public relations aspect of its work, he was able to make a full study of all aspects of life, commerce and industry in the Colony and his report and recommendations for future activities in the public relations field were, at the time of going to press, under detailed examination.

The General Committee of the Chamber feels that the success, or otherwise, of work in this field, can only be judged by results and that, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the improvement in the Colony's public relations status has been quite remarkable. Bearing this in mind, those members of the Chamber who subscribed direct as well as the other Associations and their members who supported the Chamber in this venture are entitled to feel that a most worthwhile job has been done by them on behalf of the whole Colony.

Early in the new year it became apparent to the General Committee that, in addition to the need for continuing public relations activity on behalf of the Colony in the United Kingdom, a public relations problem was arising in the U.S.A. and, at the time this Report goes to press, the Chamber is approaching Government with a view to Government accepting responsibility for this work on behalf of the whole Colony rather than leaving it to secondary interests.

THE EVENING SCHOOL

The Evening School had another successful year with enrolment in the various classes well up to standard and wastage generally at a slightly lower level than in 1957. As usual, classes were conducted in Book Keeping and English at the Elementary, Intermediate and Final levels, and in Shorthand Theory and Speeds from 50 words per minute to 140 words per minute. Financially, the School was able to meet all its expenses, except for a very small sum, out of fees received.

Students sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Book Keeping Examinations at the various levels in the Spring, Summer and Autumn and, of the 53 enrolled in the Elementary Class, 37 obtained their certificates, 5 of them passing with distinction. At the Intermediate level 12 out of 25 obtained their certificates and in the Higher Accounting Class, which had 26 students, 4 passed with distinction and 14 gained ordinary pass marks.

A total of 82 students was enrolled in the Shorthand Classes, a large proportion being beginners who did not attempt any Pitman's Institute Examinations during the year. A further sub-division of the Speed Classes was undertaken with the result that there is now greater opportunity for those who wish to reach really high speeds, and of the 22 Pitman's certificates gained during the year, 10 were at speeds of 100 words per minute and higher. Two students achieved speeds of 140 words per minute, which the Board considers to be as high a speed as is likely to be required in normal commercial employment.

92 students were enrolled in the English Classes which, as members know, work to the Chamber's own examination standards. The examinations were conducted at the end of the School year, during the first week of July. 7 gained the Elementary certificate, 15 the Intermediate and 15 the Final certificate with, in the last examination, some work of a very high standard.

The Annual distribution of certificates was made on 18th December, 1958, by the Hon. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., Chairman of the Chamber, who, as well as congratulating the successful candidates, was able to note with pleasure that the School continued to draw a high level of enrolment in all its classes.

During the year Mr. J. A. Bendall, who had been the School's Supervisor since its inception in 1951, finally retired from the Colony and, therefore, from the School. The Committee would like to place on permanent record its appreciation of Mr. Bendall's hard work and devotion to the School's interests, which have established it on such a satisfactory footing.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

1958 showed an increase in the number of certificates issued by the Chamber, while additional documentation, attributed to nationalisation and a buyer's market overseas, made extra work for the Certification Section. The attempt by the International Chamber of Commerce to introduce simpler procedure has not as yet been successful.

Altogether 24,610 certificates were issued, 3,030 more than in 1957. 2,376 applications were returned for amendment or correction, and 86 applications were refused: both these figures are substantially less than in 1957.

Only four apparent trade mark infringements were noted.

A further 332 factories were inspected during the year, full details being entered in the Chamber's Register. These brought the total number of factories in the Register on December 31st, 1958, to 2,252. 3,658 inspections and spot checks were carried out during the year; and, in addition to this work, the Chamber's inspectorate staff were able to settle many trade disputes by personal contact.

THE CHAMBER: STAFF AND FINANCES

Membership of the Chamber was again well maintained. There were 750 members at the beginning of the year and 54 applications were approved by the Committee during the year. Against this total of 804 has to be set the 17 who lost their membership rights in the early part of the year and the somewhat larger than usual number of 42 who decided, during December, not to continue as members in 1959, thus leaving the membership at the end of the year at 745.

The flow of trade enquiries continued unabated through the year, 2,289 requests being received for assistance in contacting exporters or

manufacturers and 998 for assistance in finding buyers. These were, as usual, notified to members and there was a continuous stream of representatives calling at the office to follow them up.

Once again, a great deal of time was taken up in dealing with commercial disputes. Although, overall, there was an increase in the number of complaints received from overseas, the number affecting members of the Chamber decreased slightly and, of these, almost all disputes were settled amicably. In dealing with matters of this nature the Committee has permitted the use of the Chamber's inspectors where it has been possible to fit in visits with their normal certification duties and, so far as members of the Chamber are concerned, it is apparent that this intervention by the Chamber's staff has been instrumental in clearing up many misunderstandings. By far the greater number of complaints against Hong Kong firms, however, concerned non-members, an increasing number of which were difficult to locate, if it was possible to locate them at all. The Chamber, however, for the sake of the Colony's good name, does what it can to help obtain settlement in these matters and some successes were achieved during the year.

Mr. R. T. Macnab, the Assistant Secretary, concluded his six years' period of service with the Chamber and went on leave during May. To replace him on the staff Mr. M. J. Hall was recruited in London, and he arrived in the Colony to take up his duties early in the New Year.

The Accounts for the year which are printed overleaf call for little comment, with a small surplus of \$8,668 being added to the General Reserve.

HONG KONG GENERAL

(Incorporated under the

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

1957	GENERAL RESERVE		
\$295,790	As at 31st December, 1957	\$283,937.42	
11,853	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	8,668.27	292,605.69
\$283,937			
\$ 10,000	RESERVE AGAINST FLUCTUATION IN VALUE OF PROVIDENT FUND INVESTMENTS		10,000.00
	CURRENT LIABILITIES, PROVISIONS AND RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE		
\$ 37,078	Staff Superannuation Fund	\$ 45,129.53	
23,000	Passages and Leave Pay	14,000.00	
11,210	Sundry Creditors	13,277.13	
116,100	Subscriptions for 1959 received in advance	120,600.00	
	Provision for accrued Losses on Chamber's Evening School Working \$ 14,534.09		
3,855	Less: Advances to School 10,814.79	3,719.30	196,725.96
\$191,243			
\$ 95,523	STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT	\$ 92,572.36	
	J. D. CLAGUE <i>Chairman</i>		
	B. T. FLANAGAN <i>Vice-Chairman</i>		
	J. B. KITE <i>Secretary</i>		
	LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS <i>Chartered Accountants, Treasurers.</i>		
	AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE		
	We have examined the above Balance Sheet and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.		
	In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce's affairs at 31st December, 1958 according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Chamber.		
	(Signed) PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO. <i>Chartered Accountants, Auditors.</i>		
\$485,180	Hong Kong, 3rd March, 1959.	\$499,311.65	

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ordinances of Hong Kong)

31ST DECEMBER, 1958

1957	FIXED ASSETS		
	Property—R.B.L. No. 588		
	At cost less amounts written off per last Account ...	\$ 19,000.00	
	Additions during the year	45,355.28	
		\$ 64,355.28	
\$ 19,000	Less: Amount written off	9,355.28	55,000.00
	Furniture and Fittings, at cost less amounts written off		
	Office		Staff Quarters
	As at 31st December, 1957 \$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	
	Additions during the year 306.00	10,199.70	
		\$ 6,306.00	\$ 13,199.70
9,000	Less: Amounts written off 1,306.00	2,699.70	
\$ 28,000		\$ 5,000.00	\$ 10,500.00
	INVESTMENT		
	\$157,000 Hong Kong Government 3½% Rehabilitation Loan 1973/78, at cost		141,180.22
\$141,180	(Market Value at 31st Dec., 1958 at 83...\$130,310)		
	CURRENT ASSETS		
\$ 2,176	Stock of Stationery in Hand as certified by the Secretary	\$ 2,465.21	
1,580	Sundry Debtors	6,425.79	
1,720	Sundry Deposits	1,020.00	
290,000	Amount on Fixed Deposit	255,000.00	
	Bank Balance—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Current Account	21,740.43	
19,524	Petty Cash	1,000.00	287,651.43
1,000			
\$316,000			
	STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT		
	Investments at Market Value and Bank Balance	\$ 85,431.62	
	Investments Fluctuation Account	7,140.74	
\$ 95,523		\$ 92,572.36	
\$485,180			\$499,331.65

HONG KONG GENERAL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR

1957	EXPENDITURE	
\$229,101	Secretarial Expenses	\$240,995.67
14,264	Staff Provident Fund Contributions	11,077.00
6,584	Secretary's Endowment Policy Premium	6,584.39
3,288	Staff Medical Expenses	2,832.58
13,454	Leave Pay and Passages including Provision	27,007.80
9,908	Office Boys' Wages	10,289.00
26,259	Office Rent, Telephone and Lighting	24,882.78
16,111	Printing, Stationery and Advertising	19,809.48
10,218	Postages and Petty Expenses	11,694.40
6,537	Net Cost of Annual Reports	6,652.00
2,084	Books and Newspapers	1,928.38
120	Telegrams	257.75
1,000	Audit Fee	1,000.00
920	Subscriptions to Various Chambers of Commerce	920.43
513	Insurance	556.29
1,610	Staff Travelling Expenses	1,549.40
8,669	Legal Fees and Retainer	6,925.00
—	Net Property Expenses	3,475.30
206	Provision for Loss on Evening School Working	20.50
23,890	Trade Promotion Expenses	—
7,700	Amounts written off Property, Furniture and Fittings	13,360.98
10,000	Transfer to Staff Superannuation Fund... ..	10,000.00
5,000	Reserve against Fluctuation in value of Provident Fund Investments	—
—	Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	8,668.27
<u>\$397,436</u>		<u>\$410,487.40</u>

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

1957	INCOME	
\$229,050	Members' Subscriptions	\$233,100.00
143,800	Sundry Fees	164,480.00
10,544	Interest	12,907.40
2,190	Net Property Income	—
11,852	Balance—Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	—
<u>\$397,436</u>		<u>\$410,487.40</u>

CIVIL AVIATION

THE planning of the engineering works that preceded the actual construction of the new promontory, runway and taxiways in the years 1954/1955, was brought to a successful conclusion when the new runway was officially opened by H.E. the Governor, Sir Robert Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., on 12th September, 1958.

After two and a half years of intensive and exacting work by Messrs. Scott and Wilson, Kirkpatrick and Partners, the Société Française d'Entreprises de Dragages et de Travaux Publics and the sub-contractors, the results were most gratifying to all who participated in the design and construction of this huge project. The formal opening attended by thousands of spectators was made the occasion for a demonstration of flying by the various types of aircraft which are now able to operate without any weight restrictions.

Other operating facilities brought into use at the same time were the temporary Control Tower, the new Airport Fire Station, and new roads. The constructional work also included two sub-stations to house all the switch gear and ancillary equipment for the airport lighting and other electric plant. These buildings were completed by the end of August 1958.

Considerable progress was also made on the airport lighting system, the contract for which was placed during February 1958. The main cable-laying on the promontory and on the approaches absorbed over 35 miles of various sizes and types of cable, and the main promontory and associated navigational warning lights and the main runway lighting were completed, except for the installation of the actual light fittings, for the opening on 12th September. Work progressed more slowly on the approach lighting to the north-west and it is not expected to be brought into operation until mid-1959.

1958 showed an all round increase in aircraft and passenger traffic using the airport, and on page 74 statistics relating to aircraft, passengers, mail and freight are shown in detail. These figures indicate the following percentage changes from 1957:

Aircraft	In + 12.7	Mail	In + 22.2
	Out + 12.8		Out - 14.6
Passengers	In + 9.6	Freight	In - 15.2
	Out + 12.5		Out + 1.3

When the new runway was opened, the de Havilland Aircraft Company, in collaboration with B.O.A.C., demonstrated the latest Comet 4 pure jet aircraft due to come into regular service early in 1959. The Comet's beautiful lines and amazing flight capabilities were most

impressive. Canadian Pacific Airlines brought in their new Bristol Britannia type 314, a larger version of the earlier series. Malayan Airlines extended their regional services to Hong Kong with DC-4 aircraft during 1958.

The activities of the Far East Flying Training School were considerably curtailed just before the new runway was opened when their buildings and classrooms were demolished in order to clear the approaches to the runway. Although this was only temporary, it was caused by protracted negotiations for an area within which they could rehabilitate themselves; meanwhile all training and flying ceased. Towards the end of 1958 they were allocated an area on which they re-erected their existing hangar incorporated with a handsome new building. Some training has already restarted, and it is expected that the new class rooms will be rebuilt and occupied by the middle of 1959.

The Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company's operations have continued unabated, and during August/September, 1958, a scheme for their re-location on the airport was drawn up and submitted to Government for approval. This construction job is now under way, and constitutes the removal of their largest aircraft hangar and workshops to a new site south of the re-aligned Clear Water Bay Road which is now being constructed.

This company is also erecting a new hangar, the plans of which were approved by Government at the end of 1958. The company is fully equipped to carry out major repairs and overhauls on all types of aircraft that are now using Hong Kong Airport. In addition many aircraft, which do not normally call at Hong Kong, are sent here for repairs.

Considerable progress was made on the pre-planning, design and ordering of new radio aids to navigation. This equipment includes a new Surveillance Radar for monitoring the approaches to the new runway, Precision Approach Radar (P.A.R.) to enable aircraft to be guided in through the South-East gap and the installation of a V.O.R. on Mount Kellett. Link equipment was installed to increase the efficiency of the remoting of information from Victoria Peak and all-round improvements were experienced in this field.

THE PORT

HARBOUR

THE Port of Hong Kong was again very busy during 1958. The tonnage of ships entering the harbour rose from 13.1 millions in 1957 to 15.2 millions, a post-war record. The port is famed for its fast turn-round, in which it is probably second to none throughout the world. Repairs are also quickly executed, in dry dock, alongside or in the harbour, and during 1958 over 1,500 ships were repaired.

In addition ships up to 500 feet in length and 75 feet in beam can be built, while as a ship-breaking centre, Hong Kong is beginning to vie with Japan: a recent purchase for demolition was S.S. *Arundel Castle* of 19,200 tons.

The port's facilities for bunkering, warehousing, and marine insurance, together with low charges for pilotage and dues, are added attractions.

As a tourist centre the Colony is being visited by more and more cruise ships.

Harbour works during 1958 included the completion of the Kai Tak runway, which is described in the Civil Aviation Section, and continued reclamation.

PORT COMMITTEE AND PORT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Hon. H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E., Mr. W. C. G. Knowles and Mr. A. H. Veltman served as the Chamber's nominees on the Port Committee. Mr. G. R. Ross served as the Chamber's nominee on the Port Executive Committee.

DOCKYARDS

Although the level of activity in 1957 was not quite repeated, the dockyards were again busy in 1958.

The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dockyard completed and delivered nine new vessels, including two double-ended steel passenger ferries for services in Hong Kong harbour, two passenger/cargo motor vessels for Singapore owners, and a passenger/cargo motor vessel for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Taikoo Dockyard delivered a dry cargo vessel of 5,800 tons to the China Navigation Company, and a refrigerated cargo vessel of 2,100 tons for a New Zealand company. They also launched another vessel of 5,900 tons and delivered several smaller ones. Three more large cargo vessels were under construction.

Major repairs carried out by the Taikoo Yard include work on two ships, S.S. *President Hayes* and M.V. *Hoi Wong*, salvaged after grounding on a reef at Paracels. Considerable repair and renewal of steel work

was required through bottom damage, and the work was completed in 23 days and 20 days respectively.

These two dockyard companies collaborated to salvage M.V. *Tjibantjet*, which had been stranded outside Hong Kong harbour during a severe typhoon. On the completion of this highly difficult and dangerous operation, the Hong Kong and Whampoa dockyard undertook the repairs, which were sufficiently extensive to amount to a virtual reconstruction. 650 tons of steel was handled and worked in 31 days to complete the hull repairs.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Despite signs of a recession at the end of 1957, ocean cargoes have held up remarkably well and there have been substantial increases in some trades, especially to Europe and the Atlantic Coast of the U.S.A.

A feature of the year has been the extensive chartering, and some purchasing, of ocean tonnage by China which has, of course, reduced the share of China trade accruing to the regular ocean lines. Furthermore, congestion at China ports, and consequent delays, have made the turn-round of liners more difficult there and have caused serious disruption of schedules.

The facility for issuing through ocean bills of lading in Canton/Whampoa was given during the latter half of the year, but the amount of cargo from Canton on such bills was falling away rapidly at the end of the year.

During the year several additional direct ocean services were put into operation from Hong Kong. These have materially assisted Hong Kong exporters, especially to the Caribbean and Latin American ports.

SHORT SEA TRADES

Most companies operating liners in short sea trades in the Far East had a very bad year in 1958.

Owing to the general surplus of tonnage, the Chinese Government was able to insist on its own freight tariffs, not only for exports but also for the majority of imports. Naturally these rates were not over-generous, but companies were faced with a 'take it or leave it' ultimatum. With no other employment available for their ships, most owners had no alternative but to accept. Moreover, serious delays have been experienced in many China ports due to congestion and shortage of labour; also political difficulties, e.g. the off-shore Islands, intruded; and the recent almost complete embargo on Chinese exports to Singapore and Malaya, coupled with a ban on rubber imports, completes an unhappy picture.

The total cargo movement from other areas has not been unsatisfactory in the year, but freight rates have sunk to very low levels, due to the over-tonnaging of practically all berths, and the inevitable cut-throat competition which has ensued. An exception to this generalisation is

Indonesia, where economic and political unrest have had a very serious effect on cargo movements. In particular the Hong Kong/Indonesia trade is now a shadow of its former size.

The year ended with many ships laid up in Hong Kong; others operating on what would appear to be an inevitably losing basis; and with many old friends gone to the breakers for scrap.

INSURANCE

THE overall reduction in the Colony's trade during 1958 was naturally reflected in reduced premium incomes for most insurance companies.

Although the effect was shown more immediately in reduced Marine premium income, the Fire and Accident classes inevitably felt the impact of the reduction in the general level of prosperity.

By contrast with 1957, the Hong Kong insurance market was comparatively free of serious Marine claims. However, Particular Average and General Average claims were heavier than usual and underwriters' experience of export shipments has produced very mixed results, particularly in Hong Kong manufactured products.

There was a noticeable increase in the Colony's exports during 1958 to the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and West Germany. Such countries generally demand a higher standard of product and the question of quality is of the utmost importance to Hong Kong industry, if it is to maintain a favourable reputation overseas. Insurance companies have a close contact with this problem and the Enamelware trade in particular provides a useful example.

For a number of years, insurance companies have suffered heavily from shipments of enamelware and, too often, the losses are largely attributable to poor finishing and inferior packing. This has inevitably raised rates for enamelware to a very high level, which must naturally be a handicap to Hong Kong exporters, competing in overseas markets.

The necessity to remain competitive and yet to enjoy the highest reputation with buyers abroad will, it is hoped, encourage manufacturers to improve the standard of their products and packing.

Fires were more numerous in the Colony during 1958 than for a number of years and severe losses were suffered by some companies, particularly in the second half of the year. Notably there were two large cotton fires in a godown in July and October: these two fires together involved approximately twenty insurers in losses of over \$2,500,000. During the year several new Fire Brigade Stations were opened and the water mains were extended in a number of places. These improvements are, of course, welcomed by Fire insurers and have resulted in reduced rates for certain areas in the New Territories, which had previously carried a surcharge because they lacked water or fire fighting facilities or both.

Workmen's Compensation insurance continues to gain the attention of employers and there was a slight increase in the premium for this class of business during 1958, notwithstanding the general reductions in rates which were made by companies from 1st June 1958. The Workmen's

Compensation Ordinance was amended during the year to bring non-manual workers within its scope. This in particular applies to clerical staff and the increased liability for employers should bring new business to underwriters.

Insurers of Burglary and Cash-In-Transit risks have enjoyed good results over the past few years, but in recent months there appears to have been a slight increase in the number of burglaries and robberies, particularly of persons carrying cash to and from offices and banks. The police are, of course, well aware of this trend, but employers can also do much to restrict losses of this kind by taking a few simple precautions for the safety of cash and valuables.

The number of new motor vehicles registered, and of driving licences issued, continued to increase in 1958 and so, consequently, does congestion on the roads. These factors and the mediocre standard of driving in Hong Kong contribute largely to the continued poor underwriting results for motor business.

The position is aggravated by hundreds of private cars operating as illegal taxis, particularly in Kowloon. Further factors influencing the poor results of motor insurance in Hong Kong are the lack of private garage facilities, resulting in numerous claims for damage and theft, whilst vehicles are parked in the street; the generous, although unfortunate, tendency of many car owners to lend their cars; and the malpractices of small garages, some of whom have no proper premises and carry out repairs in the street.

THE IMPORT TRADE

AS indicated in the opening paragraphs of the Report, the feeling in the Import Trade has been one of caution. Overall, the figures of imports are down by just under 11 per cent in comparison with 1957, with the largest decreases being shown in textile yarns and fabrics, \$209 millions, base metals, \$142 millions, and scientific instruments and optical goods, \$78 millions.

Re-exports to China were at a slightly higher level than in the earlier year but, much of this business being on a direct basis and only in transit through the Colony, the improvement was not felt by many of the Colony's import houses.

The supply of raw materials for local industry continued to provide useful bread and butter business and must continue to progress as the various industries increase in stature and diversity.

Difficult conditions had been anticipated and the mood of caution which prevailed enabled most trading companies to operate successfully on a reduced scale, although in the local provision trade some of the smaller dealers ran into difficulties over shortage of cash and failed to weather the storm.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

Imports of chemical fertilizers to the Colony during 1958 were 155,000 tons as against 27,000 tons in 1957, and this quantity was exported almost entirely to China. Although most of this tonnage was accounted for by direct purchase and was in transit only, China did make some small purchases from local stockists to supply territories immediately adjacent to the Colony.

China bought mostly in Europe because of political differences with Japan, but indications are that this rift may soon be healed and the mutual advantages are obvious.

Hong Kong's own requirements, never large, are declining because the influx of vegetables from the collective farms of China is disrupting the market and is discouraging farmers in the New Territories.

CHEMICALS

The volume of trade during the year showed remarkably little difference from that in 1957, imports being \$53 millions and exports \$19.1 millions against \$52.1 millions and \$18.9 millions respectively. China continued to be the main supplier of major alkalis and also made small shipments of chemicals which she could not offer previously.

Towards the end of the year, however, there were some indications of a shortage, probably temporary, of some chemicals from China. It is

believed that China increased her purchases of chemicals from abroad on a direct shipment basis and, as before, Hong Kong representatives were able to negotiate a large part of that business.

Exports to Korea fell slightly, although this was offset by increased exports to China. Exports to Thailand maintained the upward trend shown in 1957.

DYESTUFFS

Imports of dyestuffs into Hong Kong in 1958 were almost identical in value to those of 1957. However, the value of exports showed an increase of over \$2 millions, or slightly more than 10 per cent, despite a drop in exports to China from \$6.5 millions in 1957 to \$3 millions in 1958. Hong Kong has continued to be an entrepôt for dyestuffs in the Far East due to the growth of exports to both the Philippines and Korea.

Exports to South Korea increased from \$4.9 millions to \$8.6 millions. Korean merchants are increasingly interested in obtaining their supplies from Hong Kong, whereby they avoid tying up funds at high interest rates over long periods. Suppliers have been quick to seize on this as a selling point. Similarly, exports to the Philippines have increased from \$2.8 millions to \$4.3 millions, despite overall reduction of imports into the Philippines caused by a shortage of foreign currency.

The Hong Kong dyeing industry had a reasonably good year and the upward trend in sales of dyestuffs in this market, reported in 1957, continued into 1958.

COTTON TEXTILES

Trade in imported cotton yarn dropped to almost half the figures by value of 1957. In the lower counts the total value dropped from \$79 to \$24 millions, with imports from Pakistan, the Colony's biggest supplier in the earlier year, very nearly disappearing. In the higher counts there was an increase in value of \$8 millions in the trade, this being entirely made up of increased purchases from Japan, much of which was woven up in the Colony for use in the garment industry. Imports of yarn from the United Kingdom showed a further decrease and were virtually negligible. Decreases in trade in rayon, nylon and other synthetic yarns were also registered all over the market.

The cotton piece-goods market was also in a depressed condition, although increased purchases were made of poplins from Japan and China, largely for use in the Colony's shirt manufacturing industry. The most severely hit section in this market was finished cotton fabrics, total imports of which dropped in value from \$112 to \$89 millions, reflecting developments in the local finishing industry which have already increased production. It will be interesting to see how the situation develops when current improvements enable this section of local industry to go into full production. The overall picture in the

cotton piece-goods market still remains with Japan and China supplying the great majority of the Colony's needs, whilst other suppliers of higher grade cottons just about hold their position.

WOOLLEN TEXTILES

Imports of woollen yarns were again heavily down with total figures not quite 40 per cent of 1957 purchases. Japan remained the biggest supplier, but supplies from China also appeared on the market in appreciable quantities. However, the biggest use for imported yarn is the Colony's woollen glove industry, and during the year a large amount of its requirements were made by local mills, which have adequate spinning facilities for supplying the market.

In the piece-goods section, first the Lebanon trouble and then the Quemoy/Matsu affair caused the merchants to pause and survey their position. They found heavy stocks on hand and considerable orders still outstanding, so buying stopped from May and only recommenced on a small scale late in the year.

The local offtake was considerably reduced from 1957 and, owing to the U.S. Forces being on the alert for many months, no U.S. Naval ships came to Hong Kong during the period May/November. This left the stocks intended for their use untouched and additional shipments continued to flow into the Colony until October.

In spite of these difficulties most firms have weathered the storm and are gradually picking up business again, but it seems unlikely that the figures for 1959 will come up to 1957.

The new wool/dacron lightweight summer suiting, manufactured in the U.S.A., became popular in the local market to the detriment of woollen mohair suitings, particularly from the United Kingdom.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

The total value of imports of electrical goods during 1958 remained at about \$100 millions. Re-exports to China, however, increased by 90 per cent over the 1957 figure, to a total of about \$3 millions. This increase is attributable to the relaxation of licensing regulations, and was most noticeable in generators, electric motors and wireless apparatus.

Most of our imports of heavy equipment came from the United Kingdom, and were probably due to the development programmes of local power companies.

There was keen competition between the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., West Germany, and Japan to supply small domestic and other electrical appliances, but none of them greatly increased its share of the market.

METALS

The year 1958 might be described as a confused year of trading for local dealers, none of whom were able to make money in traditional lines, although only two small firms failed to weather the storm. It will be

recalled that imports in 1957 were considerably in excess of 1956 due mainly to the Suez trouble, when Autumn shipments were delayed by passage round the Cape and increased the actual arrivals in 1957.

By the beginning of 1958 the market was still fairly heavily stocked and consequently new business placed during 1958 showed a very marked decline as compared with the previous year, as the figures below will indicate.

The position was aggravated during the Spring when offers of bars from Formosa were below prices demanded for local stocks. (\$31.00 per picul c.i.f. Hong Kong). This was followed by offers from China undercutting Formosa by 50 cts. Shortly after this China cancelled her contracts with Japan, which had two effects. Firstly, Hong Kong was able to profit by the situation and to supply China's requirements in bars, sheets and plates; and in due course, the second effect was the reduction in prices of Japanese cargo, which brought them down well below Continental prices. During the Autumn the Japanese prices hardened whilst European prices fell, and at the close of the year business was resumed from Continental sources, which for the greater part of the year were largely out of the market.

Comparative Values of Metal Imports:

	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
	<i>H.K.\$ Millions</i>	<i>H.K.\$ Millions</i>
Sections	16.1	6.8
Bars	79.0	37.0
Black Plates	29.2	27.0
M.S. Plates under $\frac{1}{8}$ "	6.1	8.1
M.S. Plates over $\frac{1}{8}$ "	36.4	17.9
Tinplate W.W.	11.7	6.8
Galvanised Sheets	45.6	6.9
Wire Rods	6.7	0.8
Iron and Steel Wire	10.8	7.4
Steel Tubes and Fittings	23.0	15.8

PHARMACEUTICALS

Both imports and exports of Pharmaceuticals showed an increase of just over 20 per cent in value compared with 1957, which can be regarded as fairly satisfactory, since China is producing more and more of her own pharmaceutical requirements and is in fact now offering a varied list for export. The greater portion of the China trade in pharmaceuticals, both import and export, is transacted directly with suppliers and buyers overseas and so is not included in the Hong Kong figures.

Generally speaking prices, particularly of non-speciality antibiotics, e.g. Penicillin, Streptomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin and mixtures of these, tended to fall gradually but steadily throughout the year. The greater values of antibiotics imported and exported were almost certainly due to the introduction and increase in popularity of newer, expensive

antibiotics rather than to any increase in volume of the older types. Imports were \$36.6 millions (\$28.8 millions in 1957); exports \$33.7 millions (\$29.6 millions).

Antimalarials suffered a set-back, imports dropping by over 40 per cent and exports by about 20 per cent of the 1957 figures. Trade in Caffeine also fell away greatly.

Imports and exports of Vitamins and Vitamin Preparations increased by nearly 40 per cent and over 50 per cent respectively.

Imports of Biological products increased by about one-third, due mainly to the availability of Poliomyelitis Vaccine and the increased awareness of this disease by the local population. Exports of Biological products which are usually a small item were even smaller in 1958.

1958 saw imports of 'Sulpha' drugs increase by 80 per cent and exports of them by nearly 20 per cent. China increased her purchases from Hong Kong by nearly \$1½ millions, but trade with the Philippines dropped from \$435,000 to nil.

Other Medical and Pharmaceutical Products (including Opium Alkaloids and Cocaine) also increased satisfactorily, imports being up by just over six per cent and exports by just over 30 per cent.

THE EXPORT TRADE

CHINA PRODUCE

SOME eight years ago Hong Kong enjoyed a flourishing trade as an entrepôt port for goods supplied to and from China. Since then, however, much of this business has declined and it is evident that this will continue in the present circumstances. One of the many contributing factors is that there are now ocean-going steamers calling regularly at China ports. This obviates the necessity of transporting goods, as formerly, from China either by rail or by coastal vessels to Hong Kong for transshipment to final destinations. As produce is mainly bulk cargo, it would also be uneconomical to continue to ship via Hong Kong when direct freight facilities are available. Another contributing factor is the breaking-off, in September 1958, of trade relations between China and Japan. Japan usually imports large quantities of South China produce and, as the cargo is generally transhipped at Hong Kong, it cannot but seriously affect the flow of goods from China to this port.

EDIBLE OILS, BEANS AND KERNELS

Imports of ground-nut oil were down from 10,400 tons in 1957 to 7,200 tons in 1958. China maintained her supplies at 3,400 tons, although their value was down by 30 per cent, while South Africa supplied two thousand tons less than in 1957. Exports to Burma, which had increased greatly in 1957, fell away sharply.

Wood oil imports fell from 11,000 tons in 1957 to 6,500 tons in 1958, but the total value fell further—from \$26.7 millions to \$10.2 millions. Most of this oil is for re-export, and the largest buyers, the United Kingdom and Japan, greatly reduced their purchases. Sales to Australia, however, increased.

Hong Kong imported about 13,800 tons of soya beans during the year, of which 12,500 tons came from China. Small export shipments were made to Australia, Malaya, Japan and the Philippines, but the bulk was for local consumption.

China's supply of ground-nut kernels was not sufficient to cover the demand, so regular shipments from East Africa were made to Hong Kong, especially during the second half of the year. Imports were also effected from Singapore and Bangkok, but the quantities involved were small.

ESSENTIAL OILS

The value of the essential oils trade continued to fall as more and more buyers turned to synthetic essences. Total 1958 exports were 30 per cent down on 1957.

Prices of citronella oil, from both China and Formosa, fell from \$4.00 f.o.b., port of loading, to \$2.60, and it was noticed that there was a steady drop of 10c/15c per lb. each month during the year. China offered much greater quantities than in previous years, and the Formosan product had to meet this competition, although Formosa's principal market, the U.S.A., was not affected by China's production. However, supply exceeded demand, even in the United States, and, although only the Formosan oil was allowed in, the price fell steadily. In order to stabilize these prices, the Formosan authorities imposed an export ban on the oil during November and December, but the ban had no effect on American prices, and it was eventually lifted.

Little business was possible in cassia oil during 1958, the only market showing any interest at all being Canada; but even there not more than twenty to thirty drums were sold.

A few years ago there was still a relatively large trade in Chinese aniseed oil, but most users have now changed to synthetic essence. Despite the lack of buyers, prices remained fairly steady throughout the year.

Some Chinese and Formosan peppermint oil and menthol crystals were exported, prices remaining stable. Much of the market, however, went to Brazil, whose products were in large supply at lower prices which continued to fall.

FEATHERS

Total quantities of feathers exported were slightly higher than in 1957, but prices were very much lower, so that the value of the trade fell from \$12.0 millions to \$8.3 millions. This drop reflects the fall in import prices, especially of feathers from China, which increased its share of the market to just over one half.

Western Germany continued to be the largest purchaser, with Norway and the United Kingdom second and third.

HIDES

There already existed clear indications late in 1957 that Hong Kong would see its future imports of cowhides from China greatly reduced, but the actual trend has been even more pronounced during 1958 than could have been anticipated, as will be seen from the figures quoted below. This decline in shipments to Hong Kong has been partly due to a general sharp cut in exports from China during 1958.

However the trade generally has been very poor, with total imports only 44 per cent of last year's quantity, and total exports only 53 per cent. Sales to most markets were halved, while those to the United Kingdom fell to 17 per cent of the 1957 figure. This drop is attributed in part to the development of plastic materials, some of which are now sufficiently resistant to replace buffalo hides in places where the wear and tear is great: for instance, as pickers in the weaving industry.

During 1958 the prices for Cowhides and Buffalo hides fell sharply, but more recently there has been increased stability, coupled with occasional price advances.

	IMPORTS			
	1957		1958	
	Cwts.	H.K.\$	Cwts.	H.K.\$
Total:	84,282	11,241,405	37,443	4,737,992
including:				
China	45,370	6,829,304	12,493	1,938,556
Thailand	26,578	3,083,055	11,729	1,308,204
Malaya	5,228	720,456	5,674	925,021

	EXPORTS			
	1957		1958	
	Cwts.	H.K.\$	Cwts.	H.K.\$
Total:	66,942	9,476,853	36,152	4,793,384
including:				
United Kingdom	11,199	1,320,850	1,883	155,459
Germany (Western)	5,410	742,535	2,960	338,707
Formosa	16,534	2,824,634	8,304	1,457,492
Japan	16,911	2,515,615	7,745	1,277,333
Middle East	2,010	284,649	1,912	239,302
India	2,300	213,065	3,362	315,412

TEA

Hong Kong exporters did not have a good year in 1958, with total exports of China tea falling from \$16.0 millions in 1957 to \$14.5 millions. This fall is attributed principally to the cheapness of low grade Indian and African teas, which blenders have therefore been using in preference to Chinese and Formosan teas.

Very large quantities of China Broken teas were shipped direct to London by the China National Tea Export Corporation for sale by public auction. However, there are reports that recently some lots have been withdrawn from auction because bids were too low, and it is not known whether this method of marketing will continue to be used.

The United Kingdom, nevertheless, bought \$2.1 millions worth of tea from Hong Kong compared with \$1.8 millions in 1957.

Most shipments of traditional China teas took place direct from the China Mainland, particularly since the Chinese Government chartered numerous vessels to carry their exports to Europe at advantageous freight rates. Some of this trade was negotiated through Hong Kong exporters.

Direct shipments probably accounted for the drop in Malaya's purchases from \$4.9 millions in 1957 to \$1.7 millions in 1958. Thailand also bought less at \$0.9 millions, while increases were recorded for Australia at \$1.7 millions, and the Middle East at \$2.2 millions.

The value of all teas imported and retained for local consumption was \$14.7 millions.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

THE outstanding feature of the year in the Colony's development in the industrial field was the protracted negotiations, on which a full report is included elsewhere, between representatives of the textile industry and the United Kingdom Cotton Board. The request of the United Kingdom industry that Hong Kong should voluntarily limit its shipments of cotton goods to the home market was the direct result of the rapid progress made by local spinners, weavers and garment makers and was, in the words of the *Straits Times*, 'the penalty of success'.

Towards the end of the year there were indications that members of the garments industry in the U.S.A. were also becoming perturbed at the inroads which Hong Kong garments were making into certain sections of the U.S. market, and it appeared likely that action of one sort or another would be taken.

Despite these problems local industrialists continued to develop their plants and notable advances in equipment and technique were made or set in hand, especially in textile finishing, plastics and toys.

ALUMINIUMWARE

Exports of aluminium utensils were below expectations, and reached only \$7.5 millions, \$1.4 millions less than in 1957. The largest customer, Malaya, increased her purchases from \$2.1 millions to \$2.4 millions, but sales to the rest of South-East Asia fell.

However the industry is young and full of new ideas, and is constantly adding to its range of goods. Light suitcases and tubular frames for furniture are now available in addition to a great variety of household utensils, and there is confidence that total sales will increase.

Aluminium is imported both wrought and unwrought, virtually all the latter coming from Canada. Wrought aluminium, some for retention here, some for re-export, comes largely from the United Kingdom and Japan. The proportion of unwrought to wrought imports retained in the Colony over the last three years shows how rapidly the local industry has become established:

	1956	1957	1958
Unwrought	1,023 tons	1,589 tons	2,548 tons
Wrought	2,159 tons	971 tons	294 tons

COTTON TEXTILES

As predicted last year expansion of plant in the industry was slowed down, due to the general import restrictions becoming more stringent, to the ever increasing duties, and the efforts everywhere, particularly in

South East Asia, to produce locally as many of the items as possible which, until recently, had to be imported.

According to the returns compiled by the Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, the increase in the number of spindles in the spinning mills during the year was 43,000.

In November the Tai Hing Cotton Mill Ltd. announced their intention of erecting during the following year a new cotton spinning and weaving mill to be equipped with some 12,000 spindles and approximately 400 looms.

The knitting section of the industry received many fewer orders. On the other hand, the garment making industry expanded to a surprising degree, having almost doubled the previous year's capacity.

Although the spinning and weaving industries were fully occupied during the year, profit margins were narrowed by the weakness in cotton yarn prices persisting throughout the year, which, in turn, affected selling rates. The results may, however, be considered satisfactory in the light of difficult conditions.

Raw Cotton

Prices for New York Futures ranged from 34.62 U.S. cents per pound in January, to 36.82 in July, falling to 34.89 in December. The prospects for 1959 are of a further substantial increase in acreage in the United States and of another unwieldy surplus.

Sources of raw Cotton—1958

	Cwts.
Brazil	68,480
India	153,694
Pakistan	154,317
U.S.A.	662,706
East Africa, British	280,226
Other Countries	26,520
Total	1,345,943

Cotton Yarns and Fabrics

The production of cotton yarns of all counts in 1958 amounted to approximately 124,000,000 lbs. Average prices per bale of 400 lbs. f.o.b. Hong Kong ranged from HK\$1,070 in January to HK\$997 in September.

Market prices for standard sheeting 60 x 60, 20's x 20's, f.o.b. Hong Kong started at HK\$0.98 per yard in January, dropped steadily to \$0.85 in June, recovered to \$0.90 from July to November, and fell again to \$0.85 in December.

Exports (by Counts) of Cotton Yarn spun in Hong Kong

Yarn and Thread, Grey	To U.K.		Total	
	1957 lbs.	1958 lbs.	1957 lbs.	1958 lbs.
Up to and including 10's	333,617	150,000	1,321,108	918,200
Over 10's but not over 20's	1,131,605	806,443	14,162,194	17,544,369
Over 20's but not over 32's	2,534,376	1,722,110	5,678,006	5,017,933
Over 32's but not over 42's	1,382,360	1,286,085	9,104,047	6,477,940
Over 42's but not over 60's	71,000	66,000	94,600	299,315
Grey yarns represented 98.9 per cent of all yarns exported.				

Exports (by Countries) of Cotton Yarn spun in Hong Kong

Quantity in Million Lbs.			Destination	Value in H.K.\$ Millions		
1956	1957	1958		1956	1957	1958
14.9	12.2	17.9	Indonesia	46.4	38.7	47.2
3.9	7.7	5.6	Philippines	14.1	28.4	20.2
4.7	5.4	4.0	United Kingdom	15.8	19.1	13.8
2.2	1.5	1.7	Thailand	6.4	4.9	5.2
5.2	5.3	2.4	Other Countries	14.8	17.5	4.2
30.9	33.1	30.6	Totals	97.5	108.6	90.6

Exports (by Countries) of Cotton Piece-goods woven in Hong Kong

Quantity in Million Sq. yds.			Destination	Value in H.K.\$ Millions		
1956	1957	1958		1956	1957	1958
59.4	76.3	122.9	United Kingdom	71.8	93.5	132.4
*	24.4	20.8	French Equatorial and West Africa	*	23.0	16.3
9.6	11.4	11.8	Australia	11.8	15.0	14.4
10.1	16.4	7.0	South Africa	14.8	22.8	10.0
3.5	4.3	7.4	Malaya	4.9	6.2	8.9
23.8	28.1	6.2	Indonesia	29.9	30.4	5.4
*	*	6.1	Germany (Western)	*	*	4.6
5.4	3.6	4.0	Thailand	6.7	4.3	3.9
*	*	4.1	U.S.A.	*	*	3.7
28.7	31.8	30.0	Other Countries	33.4	35.4	31.4
140.5	196.3	220.3	Totals	173.3	230.6	230.0

* Comparable figures not available.

China

China was selling cotton textiles in South East Asia at prices said to be 10 to 15 per cent lower than local goods. China's productive capacity has expanded rapidly in recent years: it appears that she now operates some 8,000,000 spindles and 100,000 looms. According to reports, the manufacture of textile machinery has reached 2,000,000 spindles per year. The number of looms being turned out is, unfortunately, not available.

Registered Factories

Cotton spinning	20	Bleaching & dyeing	67
Cotton weaving	183	Carpet manufacture	2
Tape weaving	28	Hosiery	44
Silk weaving	21	Knitting	219
Thread making	6	Mantles	9
Yarn doubling	10	Garments & shirts	455
Yarn sizing	2	Gloves	50
Wool spinning	2	Raincoats	14
Wool weaving	3	Sundries	66

Labour

Once again a year has passed without serious industrial disputes. During the year the Trade Unions Registration Bill, the Employment Bill and the Workmen's Compensation (Amended) Bill passed into law.

The total number of workers employed in all sections of the textile industry was estimated at approximately 70,000; that is to say, about 40 per cent of the total registered labour force.

The new labour regulations coming into force on 1st January, 1959, stipulate that women and young workers may not be employed beyond six days per week. The maximum shift is limited to ten hours, during which there must be rest periods comprising half an hour every five hours. Overtime work is limited to 100 hours per year in not more than 25 weeks per year.

Dyeing and Finishing Industry

The dyeing and finishing works which were being operated were, with a few exceptions, small.

Additional equipment was acquired by some of the large concerns.

Special mention must, however, be made of an important addition to the section, the modern dyeing and finishing works being erected for the Jardine Dyeing & Finishing Co., Ltd., scheduled to open in April or May 1959.

The capacity of these works will be geared to two million yards of cloth per month rising to four million yards per month. Processing will include singeing, bleaching, mercerising, dyeing and printing, and all the modern crease-resistant finishes.

The works will be operated entirely on a commission basis and its facilities will be available to weavers, converters, exporters and garment-manufacturers alike.

Trade with the United States

In the United States concern has been expressed about increasing imports of made-up goods from Hong Kong, and several Trade Associations in the U.S.A. have urged the Government to seek a voluntary limitation of exports on the same lines as their existing agreement with Japan.

Prospects

Most of the cotton mills in the Colony were reported to have secured fairly heavy bookings for 1959.

However, in view of increasing competition from China, the danger in the possibility of further competition from countries in the free trade areas, the threat of limitations by the U.S.A., the limits reached for exports to the United Kingdom and the uncertain prices of raw materials, it would appear that now is the time to advance plans for re-organisation and expansion and to raise standards of efficiency in production and distribution.

ENAMELWARE

1958 was an important year for the Colony's enamelware industry. Great technical improvements were made, and the competition of China in African and South East Asian markets was successfully met.

The following figures show the value of enamelware exports in H.K.\$ millions:

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
44.2	44.2	61.3	56.4	76.2	66.0	68.2

Although the figure for 1958 is lower than that for 1956, the price of goods exported has, on average, fallen by 14 per cent since 1956: the quantity exported set a new record.

This record has been attained largely by improved processes and new techniques. Firstly old furnaces are being replaced with new larger ones, supported by new ancillary machinery, and already an increase of 30 per cent in output has been obtained. Further replacements should bring about a similar increase. Secondly, the process for making coloured ware has been simplified, while the colours themselves are brighter and more attractive. In order to take advantage of these changes, more skilled decorators must be trained, and a wide range of designs is needed.

Since 1954 the number of factories producing enamelware has fallen substantially, while the number of furnaces in operation has dropped only slightly: the resulting greater number of furnaces per factory has helped to reduce manufacturing costs.

The challenge by China was especially serious in Singapore and Malaya, to which large shipments were made between June and September. But, although the price of the Chinese goods was low, their

quality was poor, and it seems unlikely that China will capture the market until her manufacturing techniques improve. Exports by China since September have fallen off greatly.

By far Hong Kong's best customer was Nigeria whose purchases increased from \$13.9 millions in 1957 to \$22.1 millions in 1958. French West Africa also bought more, but these increases were largely offset by falls in sales to other parts of Africa and to much of South-East Asia, particularly Indonesia.

FOOTWEAR

Export statistics for 1958 show a general overall improvement in footwear shipments over the previous year's figures. The value of exports of all types of footwear to all markets amounted to \$100.1 millions compared with 1957 figures of \$73.5 millions, an increase of 36 per cent. The following table shows increased export turnovers in canvas and rubber footwear and slippers, although there was an appreciable reduction in export values of leather footwear.

	All Values in HK\$ millions					
	<i>Footwear All Types</i>	<i>Canvas</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Slippers</i>	<i>Leather</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>
1956	83.7	39.4	18.8	6.5	18.1	0.9
1957	73.5	36.0	9.5	7.6	18.2	2.2
1958	100.1	55.9	12.5	11.0	17.6	3.1

RUBBER AND CANVAS FOOTWEAR: Total export shipments were valued at \$68.4 millions compared with 1957 exports of \$45.5 millions. A breakdown of these figures is given in the following table, which also illustrates some of the more interesting markets:

	All Values in HK\$ millions					
	<i>Canvas</i>			<i>Rubber</i>		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Totals	39.4	36.0	55.9	18.8	9.5	12.5
United Kingdom	26.9	21.4	28.9	14.3	6.5	8.5
Canada	2.6	4.4	5.3	1.6	0.1	0.07
U.S.A.	0.06	0.9	14.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
Belgium	1.2	0.7	0.9	—	—	—
W.Germany	1.1	0.5	1.3	—	—	—

While, on the basis of statistics, exporters and manufacturers showed substantial increases in quantity and value turnovers over 1957 figures, the year was not without its disturbing features. The United Kingdom market, which is the most important outlet for Hong Kong canvas and rubber footwear and which absorbed about 54 per cent of total exports in 1958, tended to pay lower prices than those prevailing in 1957. Competition in this trade is extremely keen and many established factories in recent years have expanded their productive capacity. In addition, other factories not previously interested in the United Kingdom

trade have entered this market. The result in 1958 was that few factories solely in the United Kingdom trade operated to full production capacity, profits were low and it is reported that some factories showed appreciable losses on this part of their business. It is likely that 1959 will see demands from manufacturers for higher prices, taking into account also increased cost of raw materials.

An outstanding feature was the phenomenal increase in shipments of canvas footwear to the U.S.A., from \$0.89 millions in 1957 to \$14.6 millions in 1958. The future of this trade with U.S.A. remains somewhat in doubt. Domestic manufacturers there have exerted considerable pressure on the U.S. Government to institute further controls on these imports and latest regulations may have a restrictive effect. Canada remained an important buyer of Hong Kong canvas footwear in 1958 and it is interesting to record that during the year a Canadian Tariff Board, which examined representations from domestic manufacturers for increased tariffs, made no alterations to existing rates of duty. As reported elsewhere, a joint brief was submitted to the Board by the Chamber and the Hong Kong Exporters' Association.

Some exporters feel that increased competition among factories and strong external pressure from such established markets as the United Kingdom has had the effect, in recent years, of reducing quality standards of rubber and canvas footwear. This is a matter that responsible exporters are watching very carefully.

SLIPPERS: In the past few years sales of Hong Kong made slippers have developed increasingly and the 1958 export value at \$11.0 millions shows an improvement of 36 per cent over 1957 figures. Both the United Kingdom and U.S.A. showed increased interest in this product in 1958, the former purchasing \$4.2 millions and the latter nearly \$2.0 millions. Another encouraging feature was the increased shipments to Western Germany, \$0.76 in 1958 as opposed to \$0.08 millions in 1957. (Shipments of canvas footwear to Western Germany also showed encouraging improvement). Other European countries purchasing were the Netherlands (\$0.75 millions) and Sweden (\$0.32 millions).

LEATHER FOOTWEAR: Exports of leather footwear slipped from \$18.2 millions in 1957 to \$15.6 millions in 1958. With the notable exceptions of Burma and Japan, many of the traditional buyers of leather footwear reduced purchases, for example: Malaya (from \$6.9 millions to \$5.9 millions) and Thailand from \$3.0 millions to \$0.8 millions). There were increased exports to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and markets in British Africa. The United Kingdom's purchases improved from \$0.5 millions in 1957 to \$1.2 millions in 1958, while New Zealand bought \$0.34 millions during the year.

It would appear that locally made leather footwear is improving in quality and it is likely that exports to the United Kingdom and other European markets can be increased during 1959.

GARMENTS

Altogether the garment trade had a very good year during 1958 and there were only one or two minor exceptions. The most spectacular development during the year was, of course, the tremendous increase in exports to the United States market. For instance, the trade in underwear and nightwear with the U.S.A. was almost negligible in 1957, but during 1958 the exports of these lines were worth approximately HK\$21 millions. The factories participating in this business have made considerable improvements in their plant and equipment, and one very large and extremely well equipped factory was established during the early months of the year. This factory has installed brand new equipment, mainly of U.S. origin, and the plant is well laid out and well lit. Unfortunately prices dropped during the year and, although the cost of raw materials also dropped, the manufacturers had to work on reduced margins.

Another line which showed a spectacular increase during the year was outerwear, consisting mainly of blouses, slacks, jeans and shorts. The increase in exports of these goods to the U.S.A. was truly amazing. In 1957 the value of exports was HK\$21.7 millions, but in 1958 the value rose to HK\$82.5 millions. More factories were established during the year including one erected by a U.S. manufacturer. This type of business, is, of course, extremely competitive and the most up-to-date methods of production must be used. One manufacturer now has a vertical organisation, spinning and weaving the base fabrics, dyeing and finishing them in his own plant, and having garments made up by a subsidiary company. This type of venture can, of course, only be successful if the quantities of finished garments required are very large and if there is a certain market for them. U.S. importers are ordering fabrics well in advance, and it is interesting to note that more Hong Kong fabrics are now being used. However, there is still plenty of room for improvement, as the range of materials of Hong Kong origin available to the local garment manufacturers is very limited. The industry will therefore look forward to the completion of a new dyeing and finishing works in the early months of 1959, and it is hoped that the establishment of this works will encourage local weavers to turn out better quality fabrics. At present Hong Kong still cannot compete with Japan in better quality cotton goods, and consequently garment manufacturers are forced to obtain their supplies elsewhere.

The United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Germany also contributed to the increase in exports of brassières and outerwear, but not to the same extent as the U.S.A.

The export of cotton singlets showed a drop which was probably due to competition from China, as the traditional markets for Hong Kong are in South-East Asia and that is where the effects of competition from the mainland have principally been felt.

In knitted underwear other than singlets, however, there was an increase in exports over 1957, and the countries mainly responsible for this were the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. There are good prospects of developing this line to the Continent also, but the industry there is highly organised and, in order to compete, Hong Kong must improve its methods of production and its quality.

The outlook for 1959 is very encouraging provided, of course, that no restrictions are placed on imports from Hong Kong. There is most definitely a demand for better quality fabrics and garments, and it is hoped that the establishment of the new dyeing and finishing works will fill the need.

GLOVES

Total shipments of gloves during 1958 reached \$52.3 millions, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent compared with 1957. A large part of this drop occurred in sales to the U.S.A., whose imports were valued at \$10.4 millions, 25 per cent below the 1957 figure: two contributing factors were the low open market rate for the U.S. dollar and increased Japanese competition.

The United Kingdom remains Hong Kong's best customer and shipments during the year were valued at \$23.3 millions, a fall of nearly 5 per cent. The other principal buyers were Australia, Canada, West Germany and Sweden—all quality-conscious markets.

The quality of gloves manufactured in Hong Kong has continued to improve as manufacturers have profited by experience. The bulk of our exports is made up of woollen and cotton fabric gloves, but some manufacturers are gaining a reputation for other types, such as stretch-nylon, cotton simplex and nylon simplex gloves. These have been very well received overseas, and there are therefore good grounds for believing that the industry should enjoy a successful year in 1959.

PLASTIC GOODS

The youngest of Hong Kong's major light industries has continued to thrive in the past year over an ever-widening range of products. That the industry has come of age is evidenced by a major American toy manufacturer establishing an office in Hong Kong.

Possibly the most spectacular development in 1958 was in the manufacture of polyethylene artificial flowers. Starting at the beginning of the year in a very small way, this new branch of the industry was firmly established by the end of the year, and many factories have specialised in it to the exclusion of all other plastic products. While the total number employed in the industry almost doubled during 1958, those employed in making flowers increased from 52 to 1,462. The business was built up on substantial orders from the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom.

Among established toys, blown polythene dolls have proved to be a line in which Hong Kong manufacturers excel.

There have been developments in the field of mechanical toys and a few battery-driven articles have appeared in the past year. One manufacturer has already produced an electric train set and others are known to be working on similar projects. Generally, however, it would appear that the majority of toy manufacturers wish to exploit to the full the simpler types of toys, before investing in the most costly production of mechanical toys.

The packing and presentation of Hong Kong toys has always been of a rather low standard, but there were noticeable improvements in 1958. When designing art work for the packing of their toys, manufacturers would do well to consider the tastes of the markets in which they hope to sell, and to obtain advice from their buyers, or from Hong Kong merchants who are acquainted with the standards required. Spelling and grammatical mistakes on a printed packet frequently condemn an otherwise interesting product in the eyes of an overseas buyer.

RATTANWARE

Although the pessimistic outlook in last year's Report was not entirely confirmed by the 1958 figures, there was a decided falling-off in exports to the U.S.A.—particularly of rattan furniture, which dropped from \$19.4 millions to \$15.2 millions, more than 20 per cent. This can be accounted for by:

- (a) Stocks of popular lines still being held in the U.S.A. as a result of stockpiling before the increased freight measurement system became operative in 1957. It should be recalled that 1957 figures exceeded those of 1956 by \$3 millions, mainly because of accelerated shipments to avoid the increase in freight costs;
- (b) Falling-off in sales in the U.S.A. during last summer, partly attributable to the growing popularity of tubular and wooden furniture of modern design. This adversely affected the volume of orders usually received in the later months of the year;
- (c) A very large decline in demand for tub chairs which in past years constituted a major part of sales to the U.S.A. The waning popularity of this chair was probably accentuated by the greatly increased c.i.f. cost following the change in freight measurement. Late in 1958 the Shipping Conference agreed to a special rate of US\$12 for tub chairs (compared with US\$13.50 for other Rattan Furniture) as a result of which there was a noticeable increase in shipments.

Although there was a reduced demand for the popular or traditional types of rattan furniture, there was no decline in orders for the better grades. Furthermore, those who showed enterprise by improving on existing designs, or introducing new ones, were rewarded with ample orders.

It is pleasing to note that exports to the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia have increased appreciably, the combined figures for these territories being almost \$5 millions, compared with \$3 millions in 1957.

Supplies of raw material were fairly steady, with minor price fluctuations, and there were no serious labour problems.

Exports of basketware to the U.S.A., the main market, were on the same level as 1957, while the United Kingdom took \$1.5 millions in 1958 compared with \$1.1 millions in 1957.

Whilst it is fairly certain that Hong Kong cannot be replaced as a source of supply of rattan furniture (particularly to the U.S.A.), it is evident that the demand for cheap goods of inferior quality is growing less and less. Although this will mean losing some part of this trade, it should lead to a higher quality and more permanent trade, with an increasingly large value.

TORCH CASES

Exports during 1958 were \$9 millions less than in 1957, which in turn were \$9 millions less than in 1956.

There are several reasons for this decline:

- (a) Loss of markets due to restrictions on Hong Kong goods: for example, exports to Indonesia and India have dropped from \$2,066,000 to \$17,800 and from \$902,234 to \$38,115 respectively.
- (b) The cheaper types of Hong Kong torches have fallen into disfavour in certain markets due to previous shipments of goods of unreliable quality. As a result customers prefer a reliable domestic product even at a higher price.
- (c) There has been a steady increase in demand in several markets for Hong Kong made cycle lamps, rear lamps, and lanterns. A large number of manufacturers have switched their production to these items, which is shown by an increase of more than \$4 millions in the export of lamps during 1958.

The industry does not view the future with much optimism, as costs are difficult to maintain at their present level. Labour costs have already shown an appreciable rise, due to the shorter working hours imposed by the new labour laws. However, for those manufacturers equipped to turn out a good quality product, prospects are good.

TORCH BULBS AND BATTERIES

Sales of Hong Kong torch bulbs during 1958 recovered a little of the ground they had lost during 1957, and totalled \$4.9 millions compared with \$4.2 millions.

Exports of batteries remained at about \$11.0 millions, and although sales to the U.S.A. fell away, this drop was matched by an increase in purchases by Malaya.

COTTON TEXTILES SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

In the Annual Report of the Chamber for 1910 there is included an Abbreviated History of the first fifty years of the Chamber wherein is the note:

'In September 1862 it was decided in view of the intimate relations which existed between Hong Kong and Lancashire to raise funds by public subscription to assist the Cotton operatives who were suffering from the closing of the mills.'

On the last day of 1958 history repeated itself when, at the request of the Cotton Board, which was seeking a means of alleviating distress in the Lancashire industry, representatives of the Hong Kong industry gave a voluntary undertaking to limit, for a period of three years, shipments to the United Kingdom of Hong Kong manufactured cotton goods for sale on the home market.

The Chamber was intimately concerned in the negotiations which led up to the giving of this undertaking, with the Chairman of the Chamber being Chairman of the Hong Kong Textiles Negotiating Committee and Mr. G. M. Goldsack the Chamber's nominated representative on it. In addition, the Chamber's permanent staff carried out all the Secretarial work of the negotiations. The Committee feels that members will wish to have a full report and that the Chamber's Annual Report is the most suitable medium for placing on permanent record such an important event in the Colony's history.

In order to set the negotiations in their proper perspective it is necessary first to go briefly over the steps which led up to their being held at all.

Hong Kong first entered the United Kingdom Textile Market to any considerable extent in 1953. During the latter part of 1955 the Director of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations paid a visit to the Colony and, on his return to the United Kingdom, wrote a report setting out the Lancashire Cotton Industry's case for protection against unrestricted duty free imports of cotton goods from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong. At the end of 1955 so far as grey cloth was concerned, out of a total import of 268.1 million square yards in that year, the United Kingdom had bought, from Hong Kong 48.8 million, from India 130.3 million, and from the rest of the Commonwealth 0.1 million.

Early in 1957 the Colony was visited by a Mission from the United Kingdom Cotton Board under the leadership of Sir Cuthbert Clegg. This Mission had previously visited India where understanding for a voluntary ceiling on shipments had been reached in principle, subject to similar agreements being made with Hong Kong and Pakistan. Whilst in Hong Kong, the Mission had talks with members of the Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association and with the Chinese Manufacturers' Association and put forward proposals for a voluntary agreement to restrict all shipments of Hong Kong manufactured cotton goods to the

United Kingdom. The Chamber was not involved in these approaches but, from correspondence available to us, it appears that, before leaving Hong Kong, Sir Cuthbert had been advised by the President of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association that they had no authority to make on behalf of the Hong Kong industry an agreement such as was sought by his Mission. The Mission proceeded to Karachi for talks with the representatives of the Pakistan industry and, whilst there, cabled Hong Kong on the subject. Hong Kong's reply was that its position remained unchanged. There ensued a violent anti-Hong Kong press campaign in the United Kingdom.

As a result of strong pressure from Lancashire interests both in Parliament and through the Press, H.M. Government decided to intervene and, early in 1958, sent to Hong Kong Sir Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G., the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade. Sir Frank held meetings here with a committee consisting of representatives of: The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, The Chinese Manufacturers' Association, The Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, The Hong Kong Weavers' Association, and The Hong Kong Weaving Manufacturers' Association. At a later stage in the discussions representatives of the finishing industry also joined the Hong Kong Committee.

Sir Frank made it clear to the Colony's representatives that, although the Lancashire industry was pressing for restrictions on the importation of all cotton goods, all he came to seek, on the instructions of H.M.G., was the agreement of Hong Kong to enter into negotiations, on an industry to industry level, with a view to making a voluntary agreement for the setting of a ceiling on the importation into the United Kingdom of piece-goods for use on the Home Market. He also conveyed to the Hong Kong industry an invitation to attend, if it wished to do so, the industry to industry talks shortly to be held in London with representatives of the Indian and Pakistan industries.

The Hong Kong Committee, in the memorandum which was handed to Sir Frank at the end of these talks, made it clear that the local industry considered that Hong Kong, as a Crown Colony, was in an entirely different position from that of large independent countries such as India and Pakistan. Nevertheless, in spite of the many difficulties which faced it, the Hong Kong industry was prepared, subject to certain natural and necessary conditions, to enter into negotiations with a view to the setting of a voluntary ceiling on shipments of grey loomstate cloth for retention in the U.K. home market. As the Colony considered itself to be in an entirely different position from India and Pakistan, the invitation to attend the London talks was declined and it was stipulated that the Hong Kong/Lancashire talks should be held after the results were known of the talks with India and Pakistan.

During August the Hon. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., as Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, was asked by the

Hong Kong Government to assist in the formation of a Committee to meet representatives of the U.K. Cotton Board for the industry to industry talks which it had been indicated to Sir Frank Lee that the industry was prepared to undertake. Mr. Clague, with the assistance of the Director of Commerce and Industry, gathered together a Committee on identical lines to that which had met Sir Frank Lee, with the addition of representatives of the Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Union. This Committee, known as the Hong Kong Textile Negotiating Committee, held its first meeting on 9th September and considered a memorandum which Mr. Clague had received from Lord Rochdale, the Chairman of the Cotton Board, setting out in general terms the type of agreement which was sought. The Hong Kong Committee noted with dismay that it was the Cotton Board's intention to extend the scope of the talks far beyond the limits sought by or indicated to Sir Frank Lee, and to seek the setting of a ceiling on all cotton goods, including made-up garments. This feeling of dismay was conveyed to Lord Rochdale in a telegram dated the same day, in which it was also made clear that, despite its misgivings, the Hong Kong Committee was prepared to discuss without prior commitment, the possibility of making a voluntary agreement for a ceiling on cotton goods including goods other than grey cloth.

The Hong Kong Committee also intimated that it was greatly handicapped in its preparations for the conference by the absence of details of the agreements which were understood to have been made with India and Pakistan. After a further exchange of telegrams, the Cotton Board Delegation arrived in the Colony on Tuesday, 23rd September. On their arrival, the Negotiating Committee was immediately provided with copies of the provisional agreement which had been made with India and Pakistan and with sets of statistics prepared by the Cotton Board which, in view of the Board's Statutory authority to collect such information, were accepted by the Hong Kong Committee as being suitable for the purposes of the conference.

Perusal of these documents immediately brought out six important considerations from the Hong Kong point of view, as follows:

- (a) 1957 had been India's optimum year as regards shipments to the United Kingdom.
- (b) For all practical purposes, India was not concerned in the shipment of made-up cotton garments to the United Kingdom.
- (c) The voluntary ceiling agreed with India was almost exactly her 1957 performance.
- (d) The voluntary ceiling agreed with Pakistan was almost six times her 1957 performance.
- (e) The agreement reached jointly with India and Pakistan was conditional upon a similar agreement, acceptable to them, being reached with Hong Kong.

- (f) The available figures for 1958 (January to July) showed that during this year, Hong Kong's shipments all of classes of goods had risen sharply whilst those of India in particular had been falling away.

At the first joint meeting, held on the day of their arrival, the Cotton Board representatives stated their case and members of the Hong Kong Committee noted with pleasure Lord Rochdale's statement that Lancashire did not seek so much to restrict Hong Kong's trade in the U.K. as to set a limit on its expansion, so that the Lancashire industry could have a firm basis on which to carry out its reorganisation and adjustments to meet changed conditions. They wished to negotiate with the Hong Kong industry an agreement for a voluntary ceiling to cover retained U.K. imports of all cotton piece-goods, household textiles and made-up garments. In putting forward these proposals, Lord Rochdale outlined the advantages which the Cotton Board considered would accrue to both sides from a voluntary agreement.

The members of the Hong Kong Committee discussed the Cotton Board's proposals with their nominating organisations and noted a statement attributed to the President of the Board of Trade in the morning press on Wednesday, 24th September, where it was reported that, at the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal, the President had indicated that it was undesirable that under-developed countries in the Commonwealth should have their exports limited, from which it might appear that H.M.G.'s attitude to voluntary agreements had changed.

At the second joint meeting held on 25th September, the Cotton Board representatives were asked to seek confirmation that H.M.G. still wished Hong Kong to reach a voluntary agreement. Lord Rochdale undertook to do this and such confirmation was later received. At this meeting the Hong Kong Committee confirmed its willingness to negotiate with the Cotton Board on the basis of the memorandum which had been handed to Sir Frank Lee, which would limit the talks to consideration of a ceiling on grey cloth. The Committee pointed out the Hong Kong Industry's objections to the placing of restrictions on made-up garments which included the fact that it was known that other countries, large markets for Hong Kong manufactured garments, were considering the imposition of restrictions on imports of such goods and had only held off taking such action to see whether the United Kingdom was going to give a lead in the matter.

The Hong Kong Committee noted that negotiations with the Textile Industries in the three countries had proceeded for more than one-and-a-half years without any definite conclusions being reached and, as a gesture of goodwill and in an effort to facilitate the Cotton Board's negotiations, announced that any agreements which might be reached by it would not be conditional upon and would be independent of any

agreements which the Cotton Board might make with the representatives of the India and Pakistan industries.

At the same meeting the Hong Kong Committee asked the Cotton Board Delegation to contact the Cotton Board with a view to ascertaining whether negotiations could continue on the basis of the Hong Kong memorandum given to Sir Frank Lee if a wider basis were not possible.

At the third meeting, held on 26th September, members were each provided with a copy of the telegraphed reply which Lord Rochdale had received from the Cotton Board saying that the Board and Committee were absolutely firm and unanimous that he should break off negotiations rather than negotiate on grey cloth alone. It was made clear to the Cotton Board representatives that, in the understanding of the Hong Kong Negotiating Committee, they had not at any time been told that the Cotton Board insisted on an agreement covering the whole range of cotton goods or no agreement at all. At a later stage in this meeting the representatives of the various associations stated in detail the objections which the Hong Kong Industry had to setting a ceiling on made-up garments.

At the fourth meeting, held on 29th September, the Hong Kong Committee was given confirmation that H.M.G. still wished Hong Kong to reach a voluntary agreement and the Cotton Board representatives submitted new proposals which, whilst setting no ceiling whatever on importation of made-up garments, aimed to provide for a reduction in the ceiling for grey and finished cloth *pari passu* with increases in the cloth equivalent of U.K. imports of Hong Kong manufactured garments. At this meeting the Cotton Board Delegation accepted the Hong Kong industry's suggestion that the talks be conducted in three stages, i.e. grey cloth; finished cloth; any further considerations. During the next few days the members of the Hong Kong Committee discussed the Cotton Board's proposals with their nominating associations and agreed that for purposes of negotiation, they would adhere to the three stages formula.

On 30th September, the Committee received from the Hong Kong Government the answers to several questions which had been put to Government on various safeguards which might be arranged by Government against the possibility of different sections of Hong Kong's industry losing through misuse of the Hong Kong ceiling by other countries. A further meeting was held on 1st October, and on 2nd October the Hong Kong Committee was invited to attend a meeting with the Hon. Financial Secretary at which it was pointed out that, without the active participation of the Hong Kong Government, it seemed unlikely that the negotiations would be successful. The Financial Secretary announced that Government were prepared to do everything in their power to assist the negotiations and would agree to play a full part in the interest of Hong Kong industries in implementing any agreement which might be reached.

A further joint meeting was held on 3rd October at which representatives of the grey cloth manufacturers put forward a proposed ceiling figure, without commitment, for grey cloth. After discussion, the Cotton Board representatives undertook to note this figure and to take it back with them to the United Kingdom for discussion with the Cotton Board. The figure was considerably higher than the ceiling which had been proposed by the Cotton Board. The conference was then able to move on to discussions on finished cloth, and the representatives of the finishing industry had technical discussions with the Cotton Board representatives and also had a private meeting which was attended by the Chairman of the Negotiating Committee. As a result of these meetings proposed ceilings for grey cloth and for finished goods were discussed at a further joint meeting on Monday, 6th October and the Hong Kong Committee indicated that, until it received a firm counter-offer from the Cotton Board on these proposals, it could not proceed to consideration of the Cotton Board's proposals for an overall arrangement including made-up articles.

At the meeting on 7th October, which turned out to be the last full joint meeting of the two delegations, the Chairman and Lord Rochdale announced that they had each received a letter from H.E. the Governor, passing on to them a message he had received from the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P. The Prime Minister had said that he was sorry to learn of the difficulties which the conference was encountering. After expressing his view that failure to reach agreement would be a most unfortunate outcome he went on to state his conviction that it would be in the interests of both Hong Kong and of the United Kingdom if a voluntary agreement could be made on a comprehensive basis. This would provide a period for necessary adjustments to be made on either side without hardship and would have the great advantage of removing the issue from domestic politics in the United Kingdom. Mr. Macmillan expressed his earnest hope that both sides would make the further efforts necessary to conclude a satisfactory agreement.

In the light of this message, which was mutually agreed to be of the greatest importance, Lord Rochdale asked the Hong Kong Committee to consider a revised ceiling which he proposed, based on calculations from the current year's trade figures and considerably in advance of anything he had previously suggested. This ceiling was to cover all piece-goods and there was to be provision in the agreement for a form of escalator clause in respect of made-up garments. It was necessary for members of the Hong Kong Committee to discuss these revised proposals with their nominating associations but, as the Cotton Board representatives were due to leave that day, the Chairman suggested that, in view of the distinct possibility of some form of agreement being reached, it might be as well if at least one representative of the Board could remain in the Colony for a further forty-eight hours.

After Lord Rochdale had made a detailed and very sincere statement summing up the situation from the point of view of the Lancashire industry and had, at the request of the Hong Kong Committee, undertaken to ensure that the Cotton Board would endeavour to discourage its member bodies from conducting organised campaigns in the nature of boycotts of the Colony's products and propaganda against working conditions in the Colony, the meeting ended with mutual expressions of goodwill.

Later in the day it was announced that Lord Rochdale himself had deferred his departure for two days, whilst his colleagues would proceed as arranged to India and Pakistan for discussions on their way to the United Kingdom.

The Hong Kong Committee held a further meeting on Wednesday 9th October, and reached unanimous agreement on the terms of a firm counter-offer to the Cotton Board's latest proposals. This offer involved, in view of the necessity to provide for known developments already in train in the Colony's finishing industry, a somewhat higher ceiling than that proposed by the Cotton Board. It was decided that the offer should be drawn up in the form of the important sections of a draft agreement and a covering letter to be handed to Lord Rochdale. These documents were approved at a meeting on 9th October and were handed to Lord Rochdale on the same day. Lord Rochdale promised to discuss them with his colleagues on the Cotton Board and to let the Committee have a reply as early as possible.

The Cotton Board's reply to the Hong Kong offer was received on 31st October and had been drawn up after the Board's Annual Conference at Harrogate which had been attended and addressed by the Prime Minister. With his letter Lord Rochdale forwarded a revised draft agreement which was studied by the Hong Kong Committee and discussed at a meeting on 4th November, after which it was announced that the Cotton Board's proposals for a voluntary ceiling formed a reasonable basis for agreement although there were a number of technical points on which clarification was required.

Meanwhile, it had become increasingly apparent that the result which the Hong Kong Committee had all along anticipated was going to come to pass: that there was a real danger that making an agreement to limit shipments to the United Kingdom would be quoted as a precedent by other countries seeking to impose restrictions on imports of Hong Kong manufactured goods and by other industries in the United Kingdom seeking the support of H.M.G. with a view to restriction of imports of goods other than textiles, and the Chairman had addressed a letter on 31st October to the Hong Kong Government asking that assurances on the subject be obtained from H.M.G. The announcement on the following day of restrictions imposed by the French Government on imports of Hong Kong textiles had added force to the Chairman's

request, and at the meeting on 4th November he was able to announce to the Committee that he had been given assurances firstly, that H.M.G. would continue to support Hong Kong in opposing import restrictions unilaterally imposed by other countries, and that it would not sponsor requests for voluntary agreements for restrictions of shipments to the United Kingdom of other Hong Kong products.

The Committee was, therefore, able to continue with its consideration of the Cotton Board's proposals and, at a meeting on 7th November it was agreed to address a letter to the Hong Kong Government asking if it agreed publicly to ratify and to administer any voluntary undertaking which might be given to the Cotton Board, and whether it would agree to set up an Advisory Committee representative of all sections of the industry to assist it in such administration. Government was also asked if it would obtain from H.M.G. formally, and for publication, the assurances that had already been given verbally to the Chairman and, finally, whether it agreed with the principles which the Committee was following in its efforts to draw up a voluntary undertaking which would be in the best interests of the Colony as a whole and, at the same time, acceptable to the Cotton Board.

The terms of the Cotton Board's offer received on 31st October being, subject to certain minor amendments, very nearly acceptable, there remained for discussion only some questions which were purely of Hong Kong internal interest. From the outset the Committee had taken as its guiding principle that, if any undertaking was given to the Cotton Board for limitation of shipments to an agreed ceiling figure, any goods shipped under the arrangement would contain the maximum possible Hong Kong labour content consistent with the protection of the legitimate interests of each of the different sections of the industry. The Committee was determined that no one section of the industry should be caused to suffer disproportionately as a result of the application of controls.

One of the chief problems which had to be settled was the question whether all shipments being made against the agreed ceiling should be of, or made from, cloth that had been spun, woven and, where applicable, finished and/or made up in the Colony. It has to be noted, in this connection, that there are considerable sections of the Hong Kong industry which traditionally use imported yarn for the manufacture of such items as yarn-dyed cloth and towelling. The Committee had recognised this principle and had, in its last offer to the Cotton Board, suggested that such articles should be excluded from the ceiling arrangements; a suggestion which, in view of the possibility of its becoming too big a loop-hole, the Cotton Board had been unable to accept. The Committee agreed to accept the Cotton Board's point and to cover the question by setting aside a proportion of the ceiling in line with past performance, which, together with a small additional quota, which was eventually agreed by the Cotton Board, would cover the trade.

However, irrespective of this settlement, there remained the larger question of the extent to which the independent weavers, who naturally feared the setting up of a virtual monopoly, should be tied to locally spun yarn against the possibility that the spinners and spinner/weavers could be left in a position where use of imported yarn could, conceivably, put them out of business, particularly in view of the fact that yarn supplies from Pakistan, whose raw cotton is required by local spinners for Commonwealth Preference purposes, are subsidized by virtue of their not being subject to the export duty applied to shipments of raw cotton.

The other major local question was that of sub-division of ceiling quotas amongst the various sections of the industry and the export merchants and, allied to it, the method that should be adopted for allocation of quotas to individual shippers. On this there were sharply differing schools of thought. Certain sections of the industry advocated allocation on a 'first come, first served' basis and others argued just as strongly for allocation on the basis of previous performance.

These and other problems were debated at length by the Committee and with Government at a series of meetings during which the Committee also formulated its views on the remaining outstanding points of difference with the Cotton Board and a further letter setting out these views was sent to the Cotton Board on 25th November. Further messages, including one from the Prime Minister, who had been kept continuously informed of the progress of the negotiations, were exchanged and the remaining differences with the Cotton Board were resolved.

Discussions on local problems continued apace and more or less continuous meetings were held up to 23rd December when, at a meeting presided over by the Hon. Financial Secretary, the representatives of the different sections of the industry agreed to submit to Government their views on outstanding questions and to abide by Government's decision on them.

This left the way clear for the Committee to make its final offer to the Cotton Board and, at a meeting in the Chamber on 24th December, the draft voluntary undertaking was initialled in the form set out at the end of this report. It was immediately despatched and, on 28th December, the Committee received a telegram from Lord Rochdale, on behalf of the Cotton Board, gratefully accepting it.

A VOLUNTARY UNDERTAKING

given by

THE HONG KONG TEXTILES NEGOTIATING
COMMITTEE

to

THE UNITED KINGDOM COTTON BOARD

for

*the placing of a temporary limit on shipments of certain types
of cotton textile manufactures from Hong Kong
to the United Kingdom*

WHEREAS the Hong Kong Textiles Negotiating Committee (hereinafter called the Committee), representing the Hong Kong textile industry, and the United Kingdom Cotton Board, a body established by Act of the United Kingdom Parliament, have held conversations on the problem presented to the United Kingdom textile industry by the rapid increase in duty-free imports of Commonwealth cotton textiles into the United Kingdom for retention there at a time when its own export markets are shrinking,

and Whereas exports of Hong Kong cotton piece-goods to the United Kingdom for retention there had reached an annual rate of about 92 million square yards at the time the conversations were held,

and Whereas the Committee recognises that the Hong Kong industry would be acting in conformity with the spirit of Commonwealth economic co-operation if it were to limit temporarily the expansion of its exports to the United Kingdom to a rate which would facilitate the necessary adjustments in the United Kingdom,

and Whereas Her Majesty's Prime Minister in the United Kingdom and His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong have made it known that they consider the giving of this undertaking to be in the best interests of both Hong Kong and the United Kingdom,

and Whereas the Committee has received assurances from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that it will not sponsor approaches which might be made by other industries in the United Kingdom with a view to limitation of exports from Hong Kong to the

United Kingdom and that it will oppose vigorously the unilateral imposition of restrictions by other countries on imports of Hong Kong goods.

Now, therefore, the Committee, on behalf of the Hong Kong cotton textile industry voluntarily undertakes, subject to the approval of the Hong Kong Government, to impose on itself such a limit for a period of three years only in the following terms:

1. This undertaking shall not apply to the following:

- Cotton yarns and threads
- Articles manufactured from cloth of United Kingdom origin
- Sacks and bags
- Stockings and socks
- Knitted underwear
- Knitted outerwear
- Fabric gloves
- Knitted gloves
- Plimsolls and canvas shoes
- Any other manufactures of cotton

which the Hong Kong Government may specify as not properly coming within the scope of this undertaking.

2. Exports of cotton piece-goods to the United Kingdom for retention there shall not exceed a ceiling figure of 115 million square yards in each year for a period of three years only from a date in 1959 to be appointed by the Hong Kong Government, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 below.

3. If the ceiling figure is not reached in any particular year, the shortfall shall be carried forward for use within the first six months of the succeeding year.

4. There shall be in each year an additional ceiling of three million square yards to be applied specifically to yarn-dyed cloth and towelling exported in excess of 4 million square yards. If this additional ceiling is not reached in any particular year, the shortfall shall not be carried forward but shall lapse, and shall not be made available for any other type of cloth.

5. There shall be no limit on exports of made-up cotton manufactures.

6. For the purposes of this undertaking estimates shall be made from time to time of the cloth equivalent of the made-up cotton manufactures (other than those specified in paragraph 1 above) exported to the United Kingdom for retention there. The method of calculating the cloth equivalent of made-up cotton textile manufactures shall be as agreed between the Hong Kong Government and the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

7. A calculation shall be made of the cloth equivalent of the made-up cotton textile manufactures (other than those specified in paragraph 1 above) exported to the United Kingdom for retention there during the twelve months ending three months prior to the coming into force of this undertaking. For the purposes of this undertaking this quantity shall be called X million square yards and shall not be less than 46 million square yards.

8. The ceiling set down in paragraph 2 above shall be reduced or increased for the second year of the undertaking by the amount by which the cloth equivalent of the made-up cotton textile manufactures (other than those specified in paragraph 1 above) exported to the United Kingdom for retention during the first twelve months of the undertaking exceeds or falls short of X million square yards. The ceiling for the third year of the undertaking shall be adjusted in accordance with the same formula. In the event of the ceiling thereby approaching zero the Hong Kong Industry and the Cotton Board will request their respective Governments to consult together.

9. This undertaking shall not apply to cotton textiles, whether in the piece or made-up, which are imported into the United Kingdom for re-export, with or without processing there. If it is established to the satisfaction of the Hong Kong Government, after consultation with the United Kingdom Board of Trade, that cotton textiles exported to the United Kingdom under the provisions of paragraphs 2—8 above for retention there have subsequently been re-exported, a further amount equal to the quantity so re-exported shall be added back to the appropriate ceiling.

10. The Hong Kong Government shall be solely responsible for the legal and administrative arrangements necessary for the proper carrying out of this undertaking and may request the United Kingdom Board of Trade to put into force any ancillary arrangements in the United Kingdom which it may deem necessary.

11. This voluntary undertaking is not conditional on similar undertakings being given by other Commonwealth countries.

12. If, during the currency of this undertaking, there should occur any major changes, other than the changes envisaged in paragraph 8 above or changes in the proportions of loom-state and finished cloth, in the pattern of the United Kingdom import trade in cotton textiles, to the detriment of either the Hong Kong industry or the United Kingdom industry, there shall be further consultations at the request of either industry to consider whether any consequential modifications to this undertaking are necessary.

13. The Committee reserves to itself the right to withdraw this undertaking should the Hong Kong Government at any time decide that economic conditions in the Colony have deteriorated to such an extent as to justify its withdrawal in the general interests of the Colony.

Signatories:

J. D. Clague	Chairman <i>Representing</i>
G. M. Goldsack	The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
P. Y. Tang	The Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association
H. T. Liu	The Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association
Chu Shek Lun	The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
Ernest C. Wong	The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
Lam Kun Shing	The Hong Kong Garments Manufacturers' Union
U. Tsowin	The Hong Kong Garments Manufacturers' Union
M. N. Rakusen	The Hong Kong Exporters' Association
Cha Chi Ming	The Hong Kong Textile Finishing Industry
W. C. Gomersall	The Hong Kong Weavers' Association

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER

17TH MARCH, 1958

THE Annual Meeting of members was held on the 8th floor of the Gloucester Building on 17th March, 1958, with the Hon. C. Blaker, M.C., Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. It was attended by a substantial number of members.

The Chairman's Statement was circulated to members several days before the Annual Meeting. It is reproduced below.

'Any review of 1957, from the point of view of Hong Kong's Business Community, is bound to produce somewhat mixed feelings. It has been a year when much has been accomplished, and when much that was hoped for has failed to materialise. Both in the international field and in that of local progress there have been grounds for satisfaction and grounds for wishing that more had been achieved. For business generally it has been a difficult year.

Statistically, the Colony's total trade at \$8,165 millions, excluding gold and specie, showed a rise of 5 per cent in values compared with 1956, whilst there was a nett increase of just under 5 per cent in tonnages of cargo moving into and out of the port. Bank Clearings at \$16,939 millions have risen by about 11 per cent.

This over-all increase in trade was brought about by a steep rise in both values and tonnages of imports, percentage comparisons with 1956 being an increase of just under 13 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Some explanation of this is found in the carry-over into 1957 of shipments which, but for the closure of the Suez Canal, would have arrived during the last quarter of 1956. It is estimated that this factor, combined with speculative buying, resulted in the value figures for the first two quarters of the year under review being inflated by some \$150 millions. The total increase over 1956 was \$583 millions and there is no doubt that, at the half year, when your Committee went into the question in some detail, the Colony was fairly heavily over-stocked with some commodities, particularly steel.

Unfortunately, the rise in imports was not accompanied by a rise in recorded exports. In fact, there was a fall of \$193 millions in value and 218 thousand tons in bulk of export cargoes recorded. Compared with 1956 totals, these figures represent drops of 6 and 11 per cent respectively, with the most serious falls being shown in textile fibres and waste, \$32 millions; animal and vegetable crude materials, \$29 millions; textile yarns and fabrics, \$82 millions; and paper and paperboard, \$20 millions. Various other substantial drops were recorded by different commodities

but there was a pleasing rise in the value of exports of clothing where the increase was just under \$40 millions.

The values of imports and exports have again produced a record visible adverse balance of trade which, at \$2,133 millions, or 41 per cent of the total imports, is disturbing at first glance. Whilst in many parts of the world it is deemed necessary to regulate such matters by controls of one form or another, your Committee supports the view that, in Hong Kong, where we enjoy the benefits of a free economy, regulation is much better left to normal economic influence.

To make up two fifths of the Colony's balance of payments position is a formidable task for our invisible exports. They come from so many sources, H.M. Forces, remittances, capital inflow, marine insurance, ocean freights, tourism, etc., that it would be quite impossible to collect itemised figures. It is, however, with pleasure that your Committee notes the effort being made by Government to collect, at minimum inconvenience to merchants, parcel post statistics which, until lately, have been yet another unknown factor. Invisible exports must be boosted by every possible means and your Committee hopes to see a more aggressive approach by Government to the attraction of tourists to the Colony. Tourism is an industry that brings benefits to almost every walk of life in the Colony and advertisement of Hong Kong as a tourist centre should be undertaken on a wide scale by Government as well as by private enterprise.

The opening of the new Airport which we look forward to in the autumn of this year will provide a substantial fillip to the tourist trade. Its further development, expected in the first half of 1959, into a twenty-four hour airport will call for an adequate ferry service from Kai Tak to the central area of Victoria and I feel that plans for this should be pushed forward now.

Looking at the pattern of trade by countries we turn, traditionally, to China first and find an increase of \$92 millions worth of imports and, for the fourth successive year, yet another decrease in exports, the fall this time being \$12.7 millions. The 9 per cent increase in our purchases from China shows up over almost the whole range of commodities handled, particularly fruits and vegetables, \$26 millions, and textile yarns and fabrics, \$10 millions. It reflects, in part, increased consumption within the Colony and, in slightly greater measure, increased passage through Hong Kong of China's agricultural and light industrial products. The fall in exports to China occurred principally through a drop in the volume of fertilisers passing through the Colony, the value of sales of this commodity falling from \$36 millions to \$7½ millions and this being partly off-set by small increases in sales of a wide range of other commodities.

This progressively widening adverse balance of the Colony's trade with China is not only having its effect on our merchant community, it

is having serious repercussions on some local industries. From imports retained here for local consumption, China has been earning, over recent years, an average of about £25 millions sterling in good foreign exchange and, whilst we recognise the natural wish of the Chinese authorities to buy direct the majority of her imports, we feel that, with a controlled economy, such as China has, it ought not to be a matter of insuperable difficulty to channel some of her purchases through the Colony and thereby redress the balance in part.

Trade with other neighbouring East Asian countries has provided a graphic illustration of the dangers to which I drew attention in my statement last year, in that there was a serious and continuous fall in the value of exports to Indonesia, Thailand, Japan and South Korea, the decreases being \$181, \$131, \$89, and \$53 millions respectively. As the majority of these decreases were due to reduced shipments of locally manufactured goods, the effect on the Colony has been felt more severely than would have been the case had it only been the entrepôt trade that had been affected. On the brighter side there have been noteworthy increases in the values of shipments to Burma, the Philippine Republic, North Vietnam and Laos. There is always danger in becoming too dependent on a few markets and whilst we all hope for a return to their former high levels of the value of our exports to all our East Asian markets, I repeat that we must strive continuously for the consolidation of our foothold in other markets further afield and for the finding of new markets.

It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that I draw attention to the increases which have been recorded in the values of shipments to the U.S.A. and to Germany. The increases have been recorded almost exclusively in locally manufactured goods and I think there can be little doubt that they are a tangible result of the Colony's participation in the New York and Frankfurt trade fairs. In accordance with the promise made to members, your Committee gives full support to Government trade promotion activities of this nature and, as noted in the Report, the Secretary attended the New York Fair as an official delegate and the Assistant Secretary went to Frankfurt in a similar capacity, whilst at the latter Fair one of the members of the General Committee headed the Colony's Delegation. Although there is not to be any Colony participation in trade fairs during the current year, I understand that there is under consideration a project to survey the prospects in some new areas and members can be assured that the Chamber will again play its part.

So far as our trade with the United Kingdom is concerned, there seems to be no end to the agitation being made in Britain by interested parties for the restriction of imports of Hong Kong manufactured goods, notably textiles. Whilst we recognise and acknowledge Lancashire's difficulties, we deplore the fact that our particular case appears to be

misrepresented in that we are always bracketed with India and Pakistan. I suggested last year that it seemed less than realistic to regard Hong Kong's 300 thousand spindles and 5 thousand looms as a menace to Lancashire with its 25 million spindles and many thousands of looms. This lack of realism seems even more pronounced when it is noted that, against the U.K.'s production of 2,124 million square yards of grey cloth in the first eleven months of 1957, imports of this commodity from Hong Kong over the whole year totalled only 71 million square yards or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In any case, little note seems to be taken of the balance of trade between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom. In 1957 our imports, valued at \$667 millions, showed an increase of \$154 millions, or 23 per cent, over 1956, whilst their purchases from us, at \$337 millions, showed an increase of only \$38 millions, or just under 12 per cent.

The possibility of the United Kingdom becoming associated with a European Free Trade Area is one which may have wide and serious implications for the Colony. Hong Kong, with its mainly industrial economy, is somewhat different from the majority of other colonial countries and if it is not included in the arrangement will not only lose the benefits of Imperial Preference in the United Kingdom against imports from other F.T.A. countries, but will have to compete in remaining individual F.T.A. countries against duty-free imports from each other. We shall also lose through the extension by various dependent territories of colonial preferences to all F.T.A. countries instead of their being restricted to only the respective Mother Countries as at present. If we, only, of the colonial territories, are included we may well lose the benefits of Imperial Preference in other colonial markets. But, on balance, we sincerely hope that Government's efforts to get Hong Kong included will be successful.

Reverting now to local affairs, much has been achieved but a great deal remains to be done. Some real progress has been made in housing and the opening of the Java Road and other low cost housing schemes has been accompanied by further progress in the resettlement of squatters. From early reports of the Java Road Scheme it would appear that the level of rents is perhaps somewhat high for the type of tenant which the Housing Authority has always had in mind. It seems regrettable that, as yet, Hong Kong has received no direct help from outside in dealing with the refugee population, as the burden which this places on the Hong Kong Government will inevitably mean a slowing down in the development of our other social services.

Your Committee noted with pleasure the Interim Report of the Special Committee on Housing, particularly in its references to land for industrial development. The Chamber is aware of several instances where non-availability of land alone has caused projects for new development by industrial concerns from outside the Colony to be abandoned. With Hong Kong's pressing need to increase exports of locally manu-

factured goods in replacement of the greatly curtailed entrepôt trade, it is essential that suitable land for industry of all types should be made available at economic prices. I am told that one of the main difficulties holding up suggested reclamation projects at Tsun Wan and Taipo and also the third stage of Kun Tong is a shortage of the necessary engineers in Government Service. If this is so, then surely the Government should make more use of private enterprise to assist them in overcoming this serious bottleneck in the Colony's development programme.

Hong Kong's traffic problems do not seem to grow any less acute. The police are to be congratulated on the manner in which they cope with the problem, particularly in the central area where, considering the problems involved, it is a wonder, at times, that they are able to keep traffic moving at all. It is to be hoped that, when the Royal Naval Dockyard and Murray Barracks areas become available for use, full allowance will be made in development plans for an appreciable increase in traffic requirements, which must be expected when the many schemes now in hand, and projected, for the redevelopment of properties in the central area, come to fruition.

There is, however, one aspect of traffic on which I must express the dissatisfaction of the commercial community and that is cross harbour vehicular traffic. The existing vehicular ferry service operates at maximum efficiency with the facilities available to it but that these facilities are completely inadequate for modern requirements is amply evidenced by the long queues of lorries to be seen waiting at either terminal almost any afternoon. Such loss of efficiency and waste of money are unacceptable and, as bridges or tunnels, are, of necessity, long term projects, it is a matter of urgency that the plans for a second ferry service are implemented forthwith.

I have already mentioned the closure of the Naval Dockyard in its connection with the traffic problem. The loss of employment to 5,000 regular workers is a matter of a very serious nature and the Chamber is most anxious to co-operate with Government in helping the Dockyard authorities to find other employment for those discharged. The Secretary was nominated to the Liaison Committee, set up by the Commissioner of Labour, which has the full support of the General Committee. He has for some time been passing on to members information as to availabilities and your Committee hopes that members will make every effort to employ Dockyard men when they have suitable vacancies. Up-to-date, those discharged in the run-down process have, in the great majority, all found new employment, but there are a lot more to come and it is a matter of extreme importance that this substantial force of trained labour should be absorbed into commercial employment in the Colony.

The opening of the Tai Lam Chung reservoir marked a most welcome step forward and, to some extent, assisted by a somewhat heavier winter rainfall than usual, has had a beneficial effect on the hours of supply

which could be permitted. New industries are projected in the Colony and two of these, I refer to textile finishing and the manufacture of steel, are of a very thirsty type, so that the provision of ever greater water storage and supply facilities will continue to be a matter of urgency and importance. The Chamber hopes that present surveys on Lan Tao Island will be successful and that new schemes will be pushed forward.

From time to time it has been suggested that there should be a credit information service in Hong Kong and, although some members consider that such a service would not provide any more information than is provided by their own intelligence services, your Committee is considering whether such a service of this nature would be a practical proposition. A service has, we understand, been operating in Singapore for some time with success and we are obtaining details for study.

The suggestion that there should be organised representation of Hong Kong industry as a whole, which was made by Sir Alexander Grantham when he was speaking at the opening of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association Exhibition, is a matter of great interest. Your Committee feels that there is a requirement for some body that can speak wholly and solely for industry in the Colony but great care will have to be taken to ensure that, if a federation or some such organisation is set up, it is, firstly, fully representative, secondly, strong and firm in its dealings with its members and others and, thirdly, not in opposition to already established associations. There are many functions which such an organisation could perform and one of the most vital to the Colony's trade might well be the ensuring of adherence to contracts for quality of products. Decreasing world trade always makes buyers more selective and, with the urgent need, which I have stressed elsewhere, for export of the Colony's manufactured goods to be expanded in replacement of lost entrepôt trade, it is essential that, in addition to continuous improvement in quality, there should be meticulous adherence to contract. An organisation that can achieve this will earn the gratitude and confidence of the merchant community and will receive the full support of this Chamber.

Another line along which a strong organisation could operate with benefit to the Colony might be in regard to infringement of trade marks. Your Committee has noted, with regret, that this type of malpractice is still far too prevalent. Members will be pleased to know that the Chamber's inspectors have been active in this field and that when making their inspections for certification purposes they always contrive to get a sight of the trade mark being attached to the product. Some infringements were found during the year and were duly reported in the appropriate quarters but it would be impossible for our inspectors to memorise details of all trade marks that need protection. However, the Chamber is ready and willing to assist when asked to do so and your Committee has it under consideration whether some further action might be generally possible.

Your staff have, as usual, been kept busy and much useful work has been accomplished. Continuous and cordial relationships have been maintained with the various Departments of Government, with whom it is our business to deal and, once again, I should like to express the Chamber's appreciation of the courtesy which has been extended to our representatives.

A copy of the Accounts has already been sent to you and members will note that, during the year, we had a small excess of expenditure over income which was almost equal to the fall in income from Sundry Fees, reflecting the reduction in the Colony's exports. Estimates prepared for 1958 indicate that there will be a somewhat larger deficiency during the current year. However, in view of the Chamber's healthy finances, as shown by the Balance Sheet, your Committee sees no cause for any changes in present subscriptions.

To sum up, 1957 was not an easy year for traders and, by the end of the year, the recession in world trading, and the tightening of credit in the United Kingdom, were having their full effect on Hong Kong. These conditions still apply and 1958 shows every sign of being another difficult year.'

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1957, the Chairman thanked all those members with specialist knowledge who had helped the Secretary in compiling the Report, both with contributed articles and with guidance and advice on market trends and prospects.

The Chairman referred to the retirement after 10 years' devoted service to the Colony of their distinguished Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, calling it the outstanding event of 1957. So much had rightly been said and written about Sir Alexander, that it might have seemed that there was nothing he could add. Nevertheless, at this important occasion in the Chamber's year, it was fitting that they should record their sorrow at seeing him go and their best wishes to him and his gracious lady for many years of happiness in the retirement they had both so richly earned. His wisdom and courage had guided and inspired the Colony through 10 years of development and expansion, which had been carried out in spite of the problems stemming from the influx of large numbers of refugees from China which might well have daunted any administration. Having arrived to find the Colony still suffering from the effects of the war and the occupation, he was leaving it well established as a busy and thriving industrial centre. They were all deeply grateful to him.

Their sorrow at seeing Sir Alexander Grantham depart did not, however, detract in any way from the warmth of their welcome to his successor, Sir Robert Black. He came to them with an outstanding record and, what was more, as an old friend who had already, in his

time here as Colonial Secretary, amply demonstrated his ability which was enhanced by his personal charm. The Chairman knew that he was speaking for all members when he assured His Excellency that he would have the full support of the Chamber in his administration.

The Chairman next referred to the Budget which had been introduced in the Legislative Council since his Statement had been drafted. He was sure that everyone was most gratified at the buoyant state of the Colony's finances and at the announcement that no increases in taxation were called for. Collections from Profits Tax during the year had been based, of course, on results of trading during 1956, and so they must wait until next year before they could know how serious would be the effects of the difficult trading conditions which they had had in the past year.

The Chairman then quoted from the Financial Secretary's comments in his Budget Speech about the airport:

'The largest single item of expenditure is, once again, the airport, for which \$35 millions have been provided. The revised estimate of the cost of the airport, as shown against subhead 129, is \$110 millions, and I should point out that this figure does not include the cost of the terminal facilities. We have run into some difficulty in planning for the terminal building. The proposals put up by the Director of Civil Aviation, when translated into terms of hard cash, resulted in an estimate of cost of \$26 millions for the terminal area and its buildings. This was a figure which Government was unable to accept without the fullest justification, and the proposals have been sent back with a view to reducing the cost substantially. This may well mean some delay in the provision of the terminal facilities, but this delay will have to be accepted; until the new building is ready the present building will have to serve.'

It seemed deplorable to the Chairman that a major engineering operation like the construction of the new runway could have been planned and worked on for two years and yet the designs of the new air terminal building had not been agreed, although the runway itself was being brought into use in September that year. Congestion at Kai Tak had become notorious and could only give the worst possible first impression to the tourists whom Government was trying to encourage to come to Hong Kong. The existing terminal building had taken its present shape some time in 1954; it was an extension of the old building designed as a stop-gap and had been barely adequate for the traffic using Kai Tak at that time. According to the Director of Civil Aviation's official figures, in the year ending 31st March, 1955, the in and out passenger traffic had been 121,000 people. A year later the number had grown to 147,000, and in the year ending 31st March, 1957 it had been 188,000. Even a year ago, therefore, 50 per cent more passengers had been using Kai Tak than when the building was designed. A few days before when bad weather had caused congestion at Kai Tak, a state of affairs

which unhappily was not infrequent in the Colony, the crowds at the terminal building had been so bad that some of the passengers had actually been sent to take their seats in the aircraft, and had had to sit there for an hour or so waiting for conditions to make a take-off possible.

It now seemed that the new terminal building could not be ready for two years, and with the present revision of plans it might be three. Obviously with a building of that expense and importance they must make sure that they get it right, and if the additional delay was necessary to avoid mistakes, it must be accepted. But in the meanwhile it seemed desirable that Government should consider plans for a temporary extension of the present buildings as a matter of urgency; the airlines were planning on the basis of a continued increase in traffic at least as great as in recent years, which, with the increased size of the new generation of aircraft, could only lead to quite insupportable conditions at Kai Tak if something was not done immediately.

Turning to the closure of the Royal Naval Dockyard, the Chairman noted that he had commented in his Statement on the urgency of placing in civil employment in the Colony the 5,000 workers who would have to be discharged. Government were to be congratulated on the measures that had been adopted, and it was reassuring to know that, so far, virtually all those displaced by the run-down had been found work. He felt sure that commercial and industrial employers fully appreciated the importance of the matter and would play their part.

On the subject of War Department land the Chairman recorded his gratification that agreement had at last been reached for the release of land then occupied by Murray Barracks and the Detention Barracks. That, together with Admiralty land, would make a large area available for development and it should be possible to ease the traffic problems in the approaches to the central district. The Chamber would welcome early announcement of the plans for development of those important areas.

The Chairman said that it had been many years since the Chamber had first approached Government on the question of Local Purchase and Government Stores. In his review of the year in the first part of the Budget Debate, His Excellency the Governor had mentioned the further degree of freedom which had been given to Hong Kong to manage its own finances in view of its good Financial and Administrative standing. The Chairman hoped that this would lead to increased Local Purchases in place of a rigid policy of indenting on the Crown Agents, subject of course to such purchases being economical, as he believed had been the case with Antibiotics during the previous year.

The Chairman then expressed the Chamber's welcome to Major H. F. Stanley, the newly appointed Director of the Hong Kong Tourist Association, adding that he had stressed in his Statement the importance of tourism. Major Stanley had had an opportunity of studying various

aspects of the question of tourism, both in Europe and at the recent Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Associations in Santa Barbara, and he must have noted the measures of official encouragement given to tourist organisations in the countries he had visited. Not all those measures would necessarily be applicable to Hong Kong, but he would find here plenty of scope for his energies and the Chairman assured him of the support of the Chamber.

In conclusion the Chairman said that was the last opportunity he would have of addressing members and, when he left the Colony on Thursday, he would take with him many happy memories of his associations with the Chamber. When he first came to the Colony nearly fifty years ago the Chamber had just celebrated its Golden Jubilee and was a much smaller organisation. There were then 145 members and the Secretaryship was in the hands of the present Treasurers, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews. Even then the Chamber had an important part to play in advising Government on commercial matters. Since the end of the Pacific War he had been intimately and continuously concerned with the Chamber's affairs, and, in closing, he would like to express his thanks to his colleagues on the General Committee, and to all members of Sub-Committees, and to the various members who had so freely given him their advice and support, particularly in his three years of office as Chairman. He then formally proposed that the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1957, as presented, be adopted.

SECONDER'S SPEECH

Seconding the proposal, Mr. Soren C. Hansen commented that this was the time when it was customary for seconders, on behalf of the shareholders, to extend a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for a successful year. Although the Chamber was a non-profit-making body, that did not make his task less pleasant. He was not an old China hand, nor had he been domiciled in Hong Kong for very long, but he was pleased to have been afforded this opportunity of addressing the meeting.

Being a comparative newcomer to the Colony, he could not resist the temptation to peep at the speeches made by Seconders in previous years, and it seemed to him that, apart from the tendency to grow longer year by year, there was also a certain similarity. That was, perhaps, unavoidable, and he hoped members would bear with him if he repeated what had been said before.

Having read the Chairman's detailed Report and listened to his remarks that day, there was little he could add, except to express on behalf of all members their thanks to him, the General Committee and the various Sub-Committees for the time and effort they had devoted to the Chamber's interests. He would also like to pay tribute to the Secretary and his staff for their hard work.

After being in Singapore for a number of years, he found it pleasant on coming to Hong Kong that, out of the Chamber's membership of over 700, no less than 300 were Chinese and 70 Indian. One could truly say that the Chamber fully represented most sections of the commercial community, and therefore spoke with authority.

Commenting on the Chairman's Report, Mr. Hansen thought that members could all agree with him that the year under review had been a difficult one for most traders. Many firms had felt with increasing intensity the effects of the tight money position in Hong Kong and abroad. The market in Hong Kong, particularly during the latter part of 1957, had been burdened with large stocks of different types of merchandise, notably steel, much of which had been brought here on pure speculation. The anticipated purchases by Japan and other territories had not materialized, and the result had been a rapid collapse of prices. It proved once again how dangerous it could be for the Colony to rely too much on outlets for imported merchandise to their neighbours.

Mr. Hansen referred to the Chairman's warning in his Report about the year which lay ahead. It brought to his mind a recent issue of the *Economist* which read:

'This is the Year of the Dog, in China; it has just begun and it is not traditionally a propitious year. The oriental symbol of man's best friend lacks its western connotations; this, indeed, should be a dubious year for new enterprises, a time of anxiety and suspicion, when the prudent householder is wary of strangers at the door and prowlers in the night, of dishonest servants and insincere intruders in the backyard.'

Continuing, Mr. Hansen said that some friends called it a recession, others a depression, whilst a few even went so far as to say that we were heading for a slump. They must hope that it would eventually turn out to be a mild recession. Right then shipowners in the charter trade were very badly hit, and he did not see any signs of an early improvement. As far as the Colony's trade prospects were concerned, there were also many disturbing factors near their doorstep. For instance the news of the crisis in Indonesia, who had been a good customer in past years, would unquestionably for a long time have an adverse effect on the trade with that area. Other countries in South East Asia were introducing from time to time quota restrictions or similar measures, which were all designed to curb imports. They agreed with their Chairman when he said that it was becoming increasingly urgent for their local industry to look for new markets further afield, if the Colony was to weather successfully the storm which seemed to be gathering on the horizon.

Mr. Hansen referred to the Budget Speech made the previous week, saying that in the face of the rather gloomy picture of the Colony's trade prospects during the coming year, it had provided very pleasant reading. They had been told that there would be no increase in taxation—on the

contrary, a small concession was to be introduced by way of a reduction in business registration fees. At a time when communities in most other countries were burdened with increasing taxation of different varieties, they had every reason to congratulate their administration. He expressed a sincere hope that Government's prophecies would prove to be right.

The Report mentioned that the new runway at Kai Tak would be opened to traffic early in 1958, and that early in 1959 the airport would be ready to handle night flying. Mr. Hansen claimed that this was an achievement of which the Colony could justly be proud. It had been an expensive venture, and they shared the Chairman's hope that the better facilities at Kai Tak would result in increasing traffic and a larger number of tourists coming to their fair city. In that connection he might perhaps be forgiven for mentioning that the Scandinavian community had been very disappointed to hear that the traffic rights for their national airline had been withdrawn in 1956. As a Scandinavian member of the Chamber he expressed the hope that, with the added facilities becoming available at Kai Tak, Government might reconsider its decision.

The Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1957, were unanimously adopted.

OTHER BUSINESS

Proposed by Mr. J. L. Marden and seconded by Mr. H. Schneider the following members were elected to serve as the General Committee for the ensuing year:—

The Hon. M. W. Turner, C.B.E., Messrs. H. D. M. Barton, M.B.E., J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., S. J. Cooke, B. T. Flanagan, G. M. Goldsack, S. S. Gordon, H. Owen Hughes, O.B.E., W. C. G. Knowles, G. R. Ross, L. B. Stone and C. A. Wright.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. P. V. C. E. Liebenschutz, it was unanimously agreed that the subscription for the year beginning 1st January, 1959, be \$300.

Mr. S. S. Gordon proposed, Mr. J. March seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. be re-elected auditors of the Chamber's accounts for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$1,000.

On the proposal of Mr. P. F. F. Watkinson, seconded by Mr. E. C. Van Helden, the meeting confirmed the election during the previous year of 59 new members.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE HON. C. BLAKER, M.C.

Before the meeting closed, the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. L. B. Stone, proposed that the following vote of thanks be recorded in the minutes of the meeting:

'This Chamber of Commerce acknowledges with grateful thanks the many services performed for it by the Honourable Cedric Blaker, M.C., E.D., learns with regret of his retirement from active membership and

renders to him the best wishes of all its members for many years of happiness in his retirement.'

Mr. Stone felt that all members would agree with him that the Chairman's impending retirement could not be allowed to pass without comment and special emphasis.

Mr. Blaker had mentioned, almost as though it was insignificant, that he had first come out to the Colony nearly 50 years ago. He had originally come out from England as a member of the staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and, after having made his own way back to Europe in 1915, he had fought with distinction in the First World War and had been decorated for gallantry in 1918. He had returned to the Far East in 1919 as a member of Gilman & Co., Ltd., one of the Chamber's four surviving founder members.

Mr. Blaker had first served on the General Committee of the Chamber in 1935 and, since 1947, he had been continuously a member of that Committee, having been Vice-Chairman for three years and Chairman for another three. Mr. Stone said that he himself had been one of Mr. Blaker's colleagues for much of the past eleven years. He could therefore say with certainty that his personality, wisdom and patient hard work had done much to put the Chamber in its present healthy state. He had also acted as the Chamber's nominee, appointed to the Legislative Council, where His Excellency the Governor had recently drawn attention to the way in which Mr. Blaker had represented the commercial community, and to the gap that would be left by his departure.

It was not only to the Chamber that Mr. Blaker had given his unstinting service. His advice had been sought by a number of public companies in the Colony, and he had, over a long period, been a director of many and chairman of several, not least of these Mr. Stone's own company. Outside the world of commerce Mr. Blaker had served on the Executive Council, had for over thirty years been a member of the School Council of the Diocesan Boys' School, and during all his time here had taken an active part in the Colony's Volunteer Forces. It had been in this last capacity that, at the age of fifty-three, he had been taken prisoner-of-war when the Colony was overrun. It had seemed a most appropriate crown to his volunteering career when, in 1954, he had been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Hong Kong Regiment.

Mr. Stone concluded by saying that such men as the Chairman appeared on the scene too seldom for their departure to go unmarked. He therefore proposed a vote of thanks.

The proposal was carried with acclamation.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

At a meeting of the General Committee held immediately after the above meeting, Mr. J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C., was elected Chairman, and Mr. B. T. Flanagan was elected Vice-Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1958.

APPENDIX
*Merchandise Marks, Patents, Designs and
Copyright Protection in Hong Kong*

TRADE MARKS

Applications for registration are filed with the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hong Kong. Applications are made either in Part A or Part B.

Part A

Applications in Part A are further sub-divided into those registrable:

(1) WITHOUT PROOF OF DISTINCTIVENESS. This is the case for words having no connection with the product, e.g. 'Sentinel' Soap. Such words must neither praise nor describe the product, nor be a geographical name, etc. It is also the case for invented words, pictorial or design marks, and the various other types of mark which qualify under Section 9 of the Trade Marks Ordinance 1954. For applications of this sort three forms need completion:

- (a) Appointment of a firm of Solicitors as Agents on T.M. Form 50. This will not be necessary if the Applicant files his own papers.
- (b) Application for registration on T.M. Form 3.
- (c) Statutory Declaration in support of application declared before a Commissioner for Oaths or Notary Public and made on T.M. Form 4.

Three additional prints of the proposed mark similar to those attached to T.M. 3 and T.M. 4 also need to accompany this declaration.

(2) UPON PROOF OF DISTINCTIVENESS. When any prominent part of a mark consists of a surname, signature, etc., evidence of distinctiveness is required. Proof of distinctiveness involves evidence from the Applicant in addition to the application and routine Declaration in support. This additional evidence is provided by Statutory Declarations showing the quantity of goods sold in Hong Kong bearing the subject mark, evidence as to advertisements of the mark in Hong Kong and the belief of the Applicant that no other manufacturer is using the surname in question for goods of the kind involved in the application. At least five years' user has to be shown, and the Applicant's declaration has to be supported by Declarations from at least three independent Hong Kong dealers in the product in question, who declare as to the quantity of goods bearing the subject mark they have sold, and declare that the Applicant is the only person using the name in question for that product in Hong Kong.

If five year's user cannot be shown, but at least two years' user can be, then the Applicant normally applies for a Part B registration; but a Part B registration is not as strong as a Part A Registration if it should

be necessary to take action in the Supreme Court to recover damages for infringement.

If the Plaintiff has a Part A Registration, the Defendant will *not* escape liability for damages by showing that the public are unlikely to be confused by the infringement.

This is a defence to a case founded on a Part B registration which considerably weakens its force.

Part B

This part of the register was established by the 1954 Ordinance.

In Part B are registered marks which the Registrar is unwilling to accept in Part A either because the mark is lacking in distinctiveness or on any other ground which makes it unsuitable for Part A. Before a mark can be registered in Part B at least two years' user must be shown, and if the mark is a surname, then Declaration must be filed as to user of the type already mentioned. This is a recent ruling of the Registrar who previously allowed all Part B Applications to go through without evidence of user.

OPPOSITIONS TO TRADE MARKS

If the Registrar allows an application to proceed (whether intended for Part A or Part B) he orders advertisement in the Gazette. There is a time-limit of two months for any person who wishes to do so to enter notice of opposition.

If a notice of opposition is filed, then there is an established procedure which leads to the filing of evidence by declaration and an eventual hearing before the Registrar, with a right of appeal from his decision to the Court.

REGISTRATION

If the application is unopposed and the requisite time has elapsed, or if the opposition to registration is withdrawn or defeated, then a Certificate of Registration is issued. Such a Certificate is dated with the date of the original application.

Registration is good for seven years and may then be renewed for a further 14 years. It becomes extremely difficult for any other firm to apply to have a mark removed from the register after seven years. Before that date application can be made to the Court if the Plaintiff shows that the Registered Mark is similar to a mark which was extensively used in Hong Kong for goods originating outside Hong Kong, and that both the Plaintiff's user in Hong Kong and registration in the country of origin preceded the Hong Kong registration of the mark which is under attack.

ASSIGNMENT OF MARKS

Since 1955 it has been permissible to assign Trade Marks, i.e. to sell them, without the transfer of the business of the manufacturer. There is a procedure laid down to protect the public.

REGISTERED USERS

Any Hong Kong manufacturer who is using marks which belong to a parent or associated company should take immediate advantage of the Registered User provisions of the Hong Kong Trade Marks Ordinance. If the Hong Kong manufacturer does not do so, then he is endangering the parent company's rights to prevent other unauthorised firms from copying the marks. The provision for registration of users came into force in Hong Kong in 1955 and has been used extensively since that date by leading firms. Certain documents have to be filed with the Registrar establishing the relationship between the parent company and the Registered User, and the Registrar has a discretion to refuse registration if he thinks the local manufacturer will not maintain the standards of quality of the registered proprietor of the mark, and that the public may suffer. All information provided under this section is treated as confidential, and may not be inspected by the public.

CLASSIFICATION

The Trade Mark Register is divided into Classes. Before 1955 the register had 50 Classes, but for new applications filed since January 1st 1955 the English classification has been adopted which divides the register into 34 Classes. Registrations obtained before this date will continue in the old classification, unless application is made to transfer to the new classification. This is sometimes advisable where it is intended to register some further versions of an old mark. Usually such additional versions are permitted only as associated marks, which, if assigned, must all be assigned together.

When applying to register, a separate application and declaration must be filed in each class specifying the goods in that Class to which the subject mark will be applied. The Applicant must state in his declaration where the mark is registered elsewhere (if applicable), and that he is either using the mark already in Hong Kong, or intends to do so immediately, in respect of the goods described in the application. The only exception to this is an application for defensive registration.

DEFENSIVE REGISTRATION

Since 1955 it has been possible in Hong Kong to register certain types of mark defensively for goods outside the range of the applicant's own products, if the Registrar is satisfied that the use of the applicant's mark by some other manufacturer would detract from the distinctive character of the mark.

Defensive registration is available for Trade Marks consisting of devices (such as the 'Lucky Strike' concentric circle device) and invented words, but not for words which are not invented, however well-known the marks may be.

REMEDIES FOR TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT

Remedies for Trade Mark infringement may be divided into Civil Remedies and Criminal Remedies.

(a) Civil Remedies

Civil Remedies are generally appropriate where the infringing firm is a substantial concern.

The Plaintiff issues a Writ, drawn by his legal advisers, claiming damages for infringement to compensate the Plaintiff for all financial loss he has sustained in consequence of the sale of the infringing goods. At a very early stage in the action (sometimes when the Writ is issued) the Plaintiff applies for an injunction to restrain the Defendant from continuing the alleged infringement until the judgment of the Court can be delivered. An infringement action can only be brought in respect of imitation of registered marks. In the case of imitation of unregistered marks, packages, bottles and 'get-up' generally, the Plaintiff can bring a 'passing off' action, but the burden of proof is heavier than in any infringement action because the Plaintiff has to satisfy the Court, not only as to the imitation, but also as to the public being deceived. The latter requirement is sometimes difficult to satisfy, particularly where the infringing product is being produced in Hong Kong for sale abroad.

(b) Criminal Remedies

Criminal Remedies for imitation of Trade Marks and Trade Descriptions are provided in the Merchandise Marks Ordinance. Only registered Trade Marks can be the subject of a prosecution. A Trade Description need not however be registered and a false Trade Description is defined as being any false or misleading statement as to number or weight, etc., of the goods sold, as to the factory or place of origin of the goods, as to mode of manufacture or composition, as to the goods being the subject of a patent, design or copyright.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance of 1870 has recently been modified by the Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Ordinance No. 6 of 1958, as a result of recommendations made by a Committee set up by the Hon. Attorney General. The main benefit derived from this Ordinance is the now much easier procedure for swearing an information before a magistrate of the belief of the person making the affidavit that goods bearing a trade mark imitation or false trade description are at the place specified.

The 1958 Ordinance has also greatly increased the maximum penalties for Trade Mark forgery to a fine of \$100,000 and five years imprisonment, but the powers of a magistrate are less than this, and a great deal depends on whether the Crown asks the magistrate to hear the case, or arranges for the case to be heard in the District Court (where the powers of punishment are greater), or before the Supreme Court which has the maximum powers.

PATENTS

Patents are on quite a different footing from Trade Marks. In order to obtain any protection for a Patent in Hong Kong, the inventor must first register his Patent in England. This is a slow and tedious business

normally handled by a firm of Patent Agents in the United Kingdom. A preliminary specification and drawing accompanies the application, followed later by the final specification which is examined by a specially qualified team of examiners to determine whether it really is a new invention. When registration has ultimately been obtained, if the owner desires protection in Hong Kong, he has to file a local application, declaration in support and certified copy of the U.K. registration. The Patent is then extended to Hong Kong and after that date the Plaintiff can apply to the Court by Civil Action only to prevent infringements and claim damages. The first step is usually to issue a Writ and apply for an injunction. In the case of small scale infringements this usually so frightens the infringer that he stops the infringement and the trial of the action is not necessary.

The procedure for Hong Kong extension is laid down in the Reistration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance (Chapter 42) as amended by the Registration of United Kingdom Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958. The 'priority date' in the United Kingdom is now applicable to Hong Kong.

DESIGNS

Industrial designs are similar to Patents and the procedure for registration in the U.K. is almost identical.

Instances of registered designs are types of cuffs, labels, designs of bottles, boxes, torchcases, fabric and textile designs and so on.

There must be an element of novelty about the design and many applications are rejected on this score.

Registered Designs (unlike Patents) automatically extend to British Colonies, but our United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance provides that any owner who wants to recover damages, in addition to an injunction to restrain the infringement, has to show that reasonable steps have been taken to make the registered design known in Hong Kong. This is usually done by an advertisement in the press exhibiting a picture of the Registered Design and warning any would-be imitators of the consequences.

Care must be taken not to use any patent or design before application for registration in the United Kingdom has been filed. If the proprietor applies his patent or design to goods sold or distributed before he has filed his application in the U.K., he will lose all rights in the patents or design.

COPYRIGHT

Copyright is something quite distinct from Trade Marks, Patents and Designs. Generally speaking the United Kingdom Copyright Act of 1911 applies to Hong Kong, with certain modifications provided by the Copyright Ordinance and the Fine Arts Copyright Ordinance.

Civil and Criminal Remedies are available to persons whose copyright has been infringed.

HONG KONG HARBOUR

The following statistical tables covering shipping and trade figures are provided by courtesy of the Statistics Section of the Hong Kong Government Department of Commerce and Industry.

Shipping (Ocean and River Over 60 Tons Net) Entering and Clearing the Port of Hong Kong, 1958.

FLAG	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No.	TONS	No.	TONS
British	3,140	5,956,359	3,122	5,890,975
Foreign	2,906	9,252,053	2,901	9,221,566
Total	6,046	15,208,412	6,023	15,112,541

Foreign Trade Conducted By Junks and Launches Under 60 Tons

	INWARD	OUTWARD
Tonnage of Cargo: Junks	1,415,066	134,021
Tonnage of Cargo: Launches	132,663	18,675
Total	1,547,729	152,696
Tonnage of Vessels: Junks	1,442,820	1,448,798
Tonnage of Vessels: Launches	203,393	205,730
Total	1,646,213	1,654,528

Commercial Cargo Tonnages

	DISCHARGED	LOADED
	TONS	TONS
Ocean-going Vessels	3,675,414	1,763,760
River Steamers	13,221	16,859
Total	3,688,635	1,780,619

HONG KONG AIRPORT
TOTAL OF AIRCRAFT, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND MAIL

1 9 5 8

MONTH	AIRCRAFT		PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (Kilos)		MAIL (Kilos)	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
JANUARY	371	376	7,099	8,242	67,877	213,458	34,805	23,711
FEBRUARY	334	333	7,935	7,971	69,450	192,691	32,721	20,788
MARCH	374	376	10,101	10,627	69,088	215,975	37,071	25,393
APRIL	387	385	11,332	11,934	57,792	239,176	31,670	22,977
MAY	405	408	10,925	12,707	55,882	202,786	31,538	24,301
JUNE	386	381	9,372	10,942	55,105	189,341	30,939	22,939
JULY	416	418	9,677	10,717	65,143	226,658	30,949	23,436
AUGUST	414	415	10,625	11,035	60,508	233,696	30,087	23,045
SEPTEMBER	401	399	10,313	11,250	59,178	203,307	32,542	23,239
OCTOBER	435	440	12,235	12,159	72,231	249,140	35,556	23,676
NOVEMBER	419	418	11,211	11,925	71,016	231,471	32,516	24,706
DECEMBER	431	431	11,232	12,340	88,791	249,026	42,881	31,666
TOTAL	4,773	4,780	122,057	131,849	792,061	2,646,725	403,295	288,977

ANALYSIS OF AIRLINES
OPERATING REGULAR INTERNATIONAL SERVICES
FROM HONG KONG AS AT 14TH JULY 1958

OPERATOR	NATIONALITY OF AIRCRAFT	TYPES OF AIRCRAFT	ROUTE FROM HONG KONG TO	WEEKLY FREQUENCY AND DAYS OF WEEK
Air France	French	L-1049	Paris via Saigon	2. Thurs. Fri.
Air Vietnam	Vietnamese	DC-4	Tokyo Saigon	1. Mon. 1. Mon.
Air India International	Indian	L-1049	U.K. & Bombay via Bangkok & Calcutta Tokyo	2. Sun. Wed. 2. Mon. Fri.
Air Laos	Laotian	B-307 Stratoliner	Vientiane via Tourane	1. Tues.
British Overseas Airways Corporation	British	Britannia	London via Bangkok London via Rangoon London via Singapore Tokyo	2. Wed. Sat. 1. Mon. 2. Tues. Thurs. 3. Mon. Thurs. Sat.
Canadian Pacific Air Lines	Canadian	DC-6B	Buenos Aires via Tokyo & Vancouver	2. Wed. Sat.
Cathay Pacific Airways	British	DC-6B DC-6 DC-4 DC-3	Singapore via Bangkok Singapore via Saigon Singapore Manila Calcutta via Bangkok & Rangoon Kuching via Labuan Phnom Penh Vientiane	5. Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri. Sat. 1. Thurs. 1. Sun. 3. Mon. Thurs. Fri. 2. Sun. Thurs. 1. Mon. 1. Sat. 1. Sat.
Civil Air Transport	Nationalist Chinese	DC-4	Seoul via Taipei & Tokyo	3. Sun. Wed. Fri.
Hong Kong Airways	British	Viscount	Taipei Seoul via Taipei Manila	1. Fri. 1. Thurs. 4. Mon. Wed. Sat. Sun.
Japan Air Lines	Japanese	DC-6B	Tokyo via Taipei U.S.A. via Okinawa & Tokyo Bangkok-Singapore	3. Tues. Thurs. Sat. 5. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 3. Tues. Fri. Sun.
Korean National Airways Pan American World Airways	South Korean U.S.A.	DC-4 DC-6B	Seoul U.S.A. via Tokyo & Honolulu U.S.A. via Manila & Guam U.S.A. via Bangkok & India & Europe	1. Wed. 5. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. 2. Tues. Fri. 6. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.
Philippine Airlines	Philippines	Viscount	Manila	8. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. (2) Fri. Sat.
Qantas Empire Airways	Australian	L-1049	Sydney via Manila & Darwin	2. Tues. Sat.
Royal Air Cambodge	Cambodian	B-307 Stratoliner	Phnom Penh	—
Swiss Air	Swiss	DC-6B	Zurich via Bangkok & Calcutta Tokyo	1. Tues. 1. Sun.
Thai Airways Co.	Siamese (Thai)	L-1049	Singapore via Bangkok Tokyo via Taipei	2. Wed. Sat. 2. Mon. Thurs.
Union of Burma Airways	Burmese	Viscount	Rangoon via Bangkok	1. Sat.

COMPARISON OF TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

By divisions for the years 1957 and 1958

ARTICLES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Live animals, chiefly for food	178,780,493	231,806,608	971,386	2,140,417
Meat and meat preparations	66,834,557	55,639,786	8,918,583	7,444,394
Dairy products, eggs and honey	100,766,458	102,404,994	14,888,551	18,181,976
Fish and fish preparations	93,792,314	115,908,959	33,184,175	45,286,384
Cereals and cereal preparations	287,728,866	335,297,592	44,786,572	79,036,810
Fruits and vegetables	233,422,443	235,152,804	119,147,288	123,274,839
Sugar and sugar preparations	91,612,047	89,829,128	54,546,366	45,483,001
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	61,685,208	49,105,236	30,070,859	20,393,339
Feeding stuffs for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	8,452,077	6,126,739	2,445,718	2,742,363
Miscellaneous food preparations	38,326,138	33,809,387	32,688,882	30,329,811
Beverages	32,529,540	27,402,005	11,268,686	8,759,151
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	74,050,554	74,392,170	9,500,292	13,387,551
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	13,359,250	5,481,223	10,593,732	5,267,532
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	34,686,769	29,773,397	18,492,591	10,419,233
Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	18,311,933	18,609,974	2,366,383	1,798,439
Wood, lumber and cork	76,771,510	60,950,643	10,804,155	10,871,503
Pulp and waste paper	3,072,265	1,679,211	2,283,360	1,135,321
Textile fibres and waste	309,113,496	251,798,528	69,220,149	30,562,920
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones	10,422,882	9,947,119	4,214,464	5,876,845
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	59,702,616	8,386,368	89,932,517	41,378,764
Animal and vegetable crude materials, inedible	181,220,378	151,951,303	114,591,475	116,284,525
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	212,823,478	194,212,416	5,347,016	4,845,269
Animal and vegetable oils	89,442,419	54,729,647	41,574,085	23,822,199
Chemical elements and compounds	52,098,425	53,032,918	18,922,704	19,135,023
Mineral tar and crude chemicals	328,200	628,214	149,573	16,282
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	48,915,284	48,727,234	49,231,516	47,554,751
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	83,622,144	96,727,877	81,868,020	85,087,934
Essential oils, perfumes and cleansing preparations	43,733,733	40,004,855	23,055,680	16,207,433
Fertilizers, manufactured	10,399,457	35,896,911	10,210,581	34,232,937

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COMPARISON OF TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

By divisions for the years 1957 and 1958—Continued

ARTICLES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Explosives and chemicals	78,686,609	80,867,019	21,849,591	31,086,348
Leather, leather goods and dressed furs	24,702,788	22,312,757	2,037,502	2,849,855
Rubber manufactures	13,887,348	13,100,963	5,201,009	5,221,877
Wood and cork manufactures	12,784,426	17,245,445	4,668,281	7,481,087
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	130,499,368	108,319,489	51,597,211	37,823,112
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	941,455,178	732,807,939	752,199,404	666,417,506
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	94,646,455	93,371,351	39,985,654	36,459,891
Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	106,719,765	109,193,759	30,507,146	38,021,949
Base metals	331,669,197	199,936,622	106,688,277	62,619,766
Manufactures of metals	66,453,007	63,054,257	122,853,271	130,012,252
Machinery other than electric	177,831,201	170,812,935	34,004,833	39,380,736
Electric machinery and appliances	99,513,684	105,657,427	37,205,348	46,593,250
Transport equipment	114,779,302	77,755,757	36,371,114	39,839,307
Prefabricated buildings; plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures	12,982,666	12,562,467	65,701,645	53,802,629
Furniture and fixtures	4,902,096	5,915,634	36,440,410	34,926,511
Travel goods and handbags	3,217,979	3,338,908	18,371,795	16,371,795
Clothing	62,141,711	65,115,889	438,785,278	525,114,151
Footwear	9,910,023	11,870,135	73,521,637	100,144,773
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	238,226,038	160,178,348	39,141,557	41,572,824
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	107,858,011	100,949,507	183,370,694	208,206,488
Postal Packages (not separately valued in 1957)	—	19,157,156	—	12,693,031
Live animals, not for food	584,031	796,622	813,593	1,205,628
Total Merchandise	5,149,454,917	4,593,733,632	3,016,272,226	2,988,801,712
Total Gold and Specie	403,532,724	257,874,824	408,320,048	262,020,504
Grand Total	5,552,987,641	4,851,608,456	3,424,592,274	3,250,822,216

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COMPARISON OF TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1957 and 1958

78

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Aden	265,731	64,862	9,657,102	9,265,634
Africa, n.e.s.	1,483,480	2,198,049	30,143,080	24,070,531
Argentina	4,446,890	1,252,435	432,544	1,243,858
Asia, n.e.s.	7,500	4,680	1,847,120	1,406,242
Australia	112,959,941	112,769,089	65,520,739	75,940,565
Austria	14,432,703	11,238,447	82,264	145,558
Belgian Congo	326,289	560,276	13,629,987	8,178,791
Belgium	117,627,719	60,082,472	16,044,452	20,282,255
Borneo, British	47,788,460	34,147,124	39,046,139	45,322,588
Brazil	20,332,981	12,950,909	1,063,428	816,629
British Commonwealth, n.e.s.	223,438	40,377	260,269	365,555
Burma	16,881,200	15,298,634	49,620,791	29,971,613
Cambodia	53,346,697	50,037,272	46,308,016	25,482,242
Canada	51,362,478	42,958,937	41,110,898	51,161,926
Central African Federation	4,531,111	4,590,984	15,460,243	9,389,101
Central America, n.e.s.	194,730	966,161	30,284,480	28,762,420
Ceylon	5,391,703	5,949,670	16,449,499	18,815,203
China (excluding Formosa)	1,131,102,451	1,396,915,730	123,351,977	155,763,132
Cuba	141,736	4,368,784	5,034,832	3,929,252
Czechoslovakia	9,147,236	4,748,080	—	—
Denmark	8,826,102	10,195,788	4,815,037	5,526,521
East Africa, British	67,352,924	65,653,228	31,129,491	27,277,421
Egypt	10,506,897	60,906	295,530	275,407
Equatorial and West Africa, French... ..	4,839	12,152	39,585,215	36,717,723
Europe, n.e.s.	12,429,807	8,828,681	2,749,708	5,159,021
Europe, Eastern, n.e.s.	5,512,719	4,309,534	—	163

COMPARISON OF TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1957 and 1958—Continued

79

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Fiji	99,807	23,473	3,035,220	4,618,143
Formosa (Taiwan)	71,728,898	49,839,100	60,603,212	61,715,594
France	36,982,884	29,066,978	12,817,967	9,901,106
Germany (Western)	159,266,421	135,154,017	42,025,424	64,647,825
Haiti	—	—	1,382,727	1,956,951
India	89,054,459	65,820,919	13,612,350	9,390,321
Indonesia	126,248,493	94,681,076	312,495,759	210,753,637
Italy	63,478,719	55,314,549	9,102,719	9,982,749
Japan	763,372,977	596,992,986	228,261,201	120,159,870
Korea, North	—	26,552	32,400	38,420
Korea, South	21,642,301	8,227,468	71,366,430	52,807,645
Laos	503,235	153,002	68,662,725	27,010,078
Macao	42,872,541	39,897,978	66,380,683	57,805,218
Madagascar	187,160	329,436	5,160,162	3,569,497
Malaya	101,687,490	102,837,009	372,683,321	382,233,325
Mauritius	2,483,168	6,390,194	5,918,355	6,893,126
Mediterranean Territories, British	12,909	151,596	7,156,181	5,289,054
Mexico	45,067	115,449	2,640,701	2,407,813
Middle and Near East, n.e.s.	55,325,716	63,351,148	31,684,801	42,373,978
Netherlands	86,189,924	75,952,407	18,090,286	23,170,833
New Zealand	4,312,463	2,515,146	17,790,156	19,914,904
Nigeria	—	15,600	30,878,371	42,349,111
North Africa, French	18,996	16,966	2,322,542	1,864,761
Norway	13,350,539	5,474,920	9,522,166	9,914,339
Oceania, British, n.e.s.	1,405,566	2,406,932	2,196,455	2,409,109
Oceania, United States	190,882	445,625	31,340,457	31,238,008

COMPARISON OF TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

By countries for the years 1957 and 1958—Continued

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
Oceania, n.e.s.	660,080	366,397	13,834,520	11,303,063
Pakistan	92,003,220	33,396,776	4,316,992	4,935,487
Philippines	18,230,849	6,930,896	72,813,345	55,727,750
South Africa	55,609,132	48,243,033	43,643,588	30,912,804
South America, n.e.s.	1,465,863	896,995	11,294,924	9,719,585
Sweden	25,630,325	18,395,131	10,400,052	17,546,646
Switzerland	193,038,501	130,973,836	3,336,200	3,904,407
Thailand	191,787,225	160,287,706	188,159,486	217,009,924
United Kingdom	667,279,421	530,889,629	336,749,032	393,241,465
U.S.A.	539,043,092	439,559,587	198,181,851	326,353,470
U.S.S.R.	2,707	110,840	—	—
Venezuela	22,770	8,220	13,457,987	15,643,021
Vietnam, North	22,937,956	13,597,812	30,485,166	36,110,085
Vietnam, South	4,361,273	5,255,812	33,086,853	20,927,387
West Africa, British, n.e.s.	—	—	21,266,327	19,085,179
West Indies, British	288,126	255,136	24,159,691	25,803,642
Postal Packages (not separately listed in 1957)	—	19,157,156	—	12,693,031
Total	5,149,454,917	4,593,733,632	3,016,272,226	2,988,801,712

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES
ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG

DATE OF ELECTION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	FIRM	HOW ELECTED
1884	Thomas Jackson	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	Elected 2nd January.
1886	Alexander Palmer MacEwen	Holiday, Wise & Co.	Elected 27th April, Mr. Jackson on leave.
1887	Alexander Palmer MacEwen	—do—	Elected 17th September, on retirement of Mr. Jackson.
1888	Bendyshe Layton	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 22nd May, Mr. MacEwen on leave.
1890	Thomas Henderson Whitehead	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	Elected 18th September, on resignation of Mr. MacEwen.
1894	Alexander MacConachie	Gilman & Co.	Elected 9th June, Mr. Whitehead on leave.
1896	Thomas Henderson Whitehead	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	Re-elected 19th September, on expiry of term.
1900	Herbert Smith	Butterfield & Swire	Elected 30th April, Mr. Whitehead on leave.
1900	John Thurburn	Mercantile Bank	Elected 18th June, on resignation of Mr. H. Smith.
1901	Thomas Henderson Whitehead	Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	Returned from leave, 12th July, 1901.
1902	Robert Gordon Shewan	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Elected 5th June, Mr. Whitehead on leave.
1902	Robert Gordon Shewan	—do—	Elected 3rd October, on expiry of term.
1903	Henry Edward Pollock, K.C.	Barrister at Law	Elected on 21st August, Mr. Shewan on leave.
1904	Robert Gordon Shewan	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Returned from leave, 12th July, 1904.
1906	Edbert Ansgar Hewett	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	Elected 26th April, Mr. Shewan resigned.
1908	Murray Stewart	Stewart Bros.	Elected 17th March, Mr. Hewett on leave.
1908	Edbert Ansgar Hewett	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	Returned from leave, 15th October, 1908.
1912	Edbert Ansgar Hewett, C.M.G.	—do—	Re-elected 25th April, 1912, on expiry of term.
1912	Murray Stewart	Stewart Bros.	Elected 25th May, 1912, Mr. Hewett on leave.
1912	J. W. C. Bonnar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 10th September, 1912, Mr. Murray Stewart resigned.
1913	Edbert Ansgar Hewett, C.M.G.	P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	Returned from leave 19th December, 1912.
1915	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Elected on death of Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., 10th Dec., 1915.
1917	Stanley Hudson Dodwell	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Elected 29th May, Mr. P. H. Holyoak on leave.
1917	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Returned from leave 31st October, 1917.
1918	Percy Hobson Holyoak	—do—	Returned from leave 24th September, 1918.
1919	Edward Victor David Parr	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Elected 13th May, Mr. P. H. Holyoak on leave.
1920	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Returned from leave 24th March, 1920.
1921	Archibald Orr Lang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 21st April, 1921, Mr. P. H. Holyoak on leave.
1921	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Reiss & Co.	Returned from leave, 18th June, 1921.
1921	Archibald Orr Lang	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Elected 24th November, 1921, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, on leave.
1923	Percy Hobson Holyoak	Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave, 3rd January, 1923.
1924	Percy Hobson Holyoak	—do—	—
1925	Percy Hobson Holyoak	—do—	—
1926	Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Elected 16th April, 1926, Mr. Holyoak on leave.
1926	Dallas Gerald Mercer Bernard	—do—	Elected 14th June, 1926, on death of Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
1927	John Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	Elected 16th May, 1927, on Mr. Bernard's appointment to the Council on the nomination of H.E. the Governor.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES
ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONG KONG—*Continued*

DATE OF ELECTION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	FIRM	HOW ELECTED
1928	John Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking Co.	
1929	Benjamin David Fleming Beith	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Elected 19th April, Mr. J. Owen Hughes on leave.
1929	John Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	Returned from leave 22nd November, 1929.
1930	John Owen Hughes	—do—	
1931	Charles Gordon Stewart Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Elected 4th May, 1931, on retirement of Mr. Owen Hughes.
1932	William Henry Bell	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	Elected 29th March, 1932, Mr. C. G. S. Mackie on leave.
1933	Charles Gordon Stewart Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Returned from leave, 8th February, 1933.
1934	Charles Gordon Stewart Mackie	—do—	
1935	William Henry Bell	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	Elected 5th April, on resignation of Mr. Mackie.
1936	Arthur William Hughes	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	Elected 26th July, on resignation of Mr. Bell.
1937	Marcus Theodore Johnson	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Elected 18th May, on resignation of Mr. Hughes.
1938	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Elected 7th October, on resignation of Mr. Johnson.
1939	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Mr. Bousfield was elected on 25th May to serve during Mr. Shields' absence from the Colony.
	John Keith Bousfield	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	
1940	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave, end of 1939.
1941	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	
1942 to 1944	Andrew Lusk Shields	Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd.	Died in Stanley Internment Camp, 24th July, 1944.
1944	Ronald Dare Gillespie	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	Elected 29th April, 1946.
1947	Ronald Dare Gillespie	—do—	
1948	Charles Collingwood Roberts	Butterfield & Swire	Elected 6th May, on resignation of Mr. Gillespie.
1948	Philip Stanley Cassidy	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected 12th August, on resignation of Mr. Roberts.
1949	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Elected 19th April, 1949, Mr. P. S. Cassidy on leave.
1949 to 1952	Philip Stanley Cassidy	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	
1952	Hubert John Collar, C.B.E.	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	Elected 9th May, 1952, on resignation of Mr. P. S. Cassidy
1953	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Elected 30th March, 1953 on resignation of Mr. H. J. Collar.
1954	John Arthur Blackwood	Butterfield & Swire	Elected on 30th May, 1954 to serve during Mr. Blaker's absence from the Colony.
1954	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave at the beginning of October, 1954.
1955	John Arthur Blackwood	Butterfield & Swire	Elected on 28th May, 1955 to serve during Mr. Blaker's absence from the Colony.
1955	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave, on 29th September, 1955.
1956	John Douglas Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected on 25th June, 1956 to serve during Mr. Blaker's absence from the Colony.
1956 to 1958	Cedric Blaker, M.C.	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	Returned from leave on 30th September, 1956.
1958	John Douglas Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	Elected on 17th March, 1958 on resignation of Mr. C. Blaker.

OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
From date of formation 1861 to 1958

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.
1861	Alexander Percival	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	W. Walkinshaw	Turner & Co.	Johnson	
1862	James MacAndrew	Dent & Co.	C. W. Murray	Birley & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1863	J. J. Mackenzie	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	C. F. Still	Liyall, Still & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1864	H. B. Gibb	Gilman & Co.	H. B. Lemann	Gilman & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1865	H. B. Lemann	Dent & Co.	P. W. Ryrie	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	J. C. Baldwin	
1866	John Dent	Turner & Co.	P. W. Nissen	Turner & Co.	Edward Norton	
1867	P. Ryrie	—do—	G. J. Helland	Siemssen & Co.	Edward Norton	
1868	P. Ryrie	—do—	G. J. Helland	J. Burch & Co.	J. W. Wood	
1869	W. J. Bryans	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	J. B. Taylor	Smith, Archer & Co.	J. W. Wood	
1870	W. Keswick	Turner & Co.	A. Zimmerman	Reiss & Co.	A. Noel Blakeman	
1871	P. Ryrie	—do—	L. Kahn	—do—	Ed. Baker, Acting	
1872	P. Ryrie	—do—	L. Kahn	—do—	A. Noel Blakeman	
1873	P. Ryrie	—do—	James Grigg	—do—	A. Noel Blakeman	
1874	P. Ryrie	—do—	W. Keswick	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	A. Noel Blakeman	
1875	P. Ryrie	—do—	H. H. Nelson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. Noel Blakeman	
1876	P. Ryrie	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H. H. Nelson	Chartered Mercantile Bank	N. B. Denny	
1877	W. Keswick	—do—	H. H. Nelson	Birley & Co.	E. George	
1878	W. Keswick	—do—	H. H. Nelson	Chartered Mercantile Bank	E. George	
1879	W. Keswick	—do—	H. H. Nelson	—do—	E. George	
1880	W. Keswick	—do—	H. H. Nelson	—do—	E. George	
1881	W. Keswick	—do—	H. H. Nelson	—do—	E. George	
1882	F. B. Johnson	—do—	H. L. Dalrymple	—do—	E. George	
1883	W. Keswick	—do—	H. L. Dalrymple	—do—	E. George	
1884	W. Keswick	—do—	P. Ryrie	—do—	E. George	
1885	W. Keswick	—do—	P. Ryrie	—do—	E. George	
1886	P. Ryrie	Turner & Co.	A. P. MacEwen	—do—	H. M. Baily	
1887	P. Ryrie	—do—	J. Bell Irving	Holiday Wise & Co.	H. M. Baily	
1888	P. Ryrie	—do—	J. Bell Irving	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H. M. Baily	
1889	P. Ryrie	Butterfield & Swire	A. P. MacEwen	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H. U. Jefferies	
1890	E. Mackintosh	—do—	J. J. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	F. Henderson	
1891	E. Mackintosh	—do—	J. J. Keswick	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	F. Henderson	
1892	E. Mackintosh	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. G. Wood	—do—	F. Henderson	
1893	E. Mackintosh	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	E. Mackintosh	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Adam Lind, Acting	
1894	A. M. Gray	Gilman & Co.	A. McConachie	Butterfield & Swire	F. Henderson	
1895	R. M. Gray	Reiss & Co.	Herbert Smith	Butterfield & Swire	F. Henderson	
1896	R. M. Gray	—do—	Herbert Smith	Butterfield & Swire	R. C. Wilcox	
1897	R. M. Gray	—do—	Herbert Smith	Butterfield & Swire	R. C. Wilcox	
1898	R. M. Gray	—do—	A. McConachie	—do—	R. C. Wilcox	
1899	R. M. Gray	—do—	J. J. Keswick	Gilman & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1900	Sir Thomas Jackson	—do—	C. S. Sharp	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1901	C. S. Sharp	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	E. A. Hewett	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	R. C. Wilcox	
1902		Gibb, Livingston & Co.		P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	A. R. Lowe	

OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From date of formation 1861 to 1958—Continued

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.
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 ...	— do —	A. G. Wood ...	— do —	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	
1911	E. A. Hewett ...	— do —	H. Keswick ...	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>	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
1914	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	— do —	J. W. C. Bonnar ...	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>	D. K. Blair
1915	E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.	— do —	J. W. C. Bonnar ...	— do —	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1916	D. Landale ...	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	J. W. C. Bonnar ...	— do —	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>	D. K. Blair
	G. T. Edkins ...	Butterfield & Swire	S. H. Dodwell ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	E. A. M. Williams	D. K. Blair
1917	P. H. Holyoak ...	Reiss & Co.	S. H. Dodwell ...	— do —	A. R. Lowe, <i>Acting</i>	D. K. Blair
1918	P. H. Holyoak ...	— do —	S. H. Dodwell ...	— do —	E. A. M. Williams	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.	D. K. Blair, <i>Acting</i>	D. K. Blair
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
1923	D. G. M. Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	E. V. D. Parr ...	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	D. K. Blair	M. F. Key
1924	J. Owen Hughes	Harry Wicking & Co.	A. O. Lang ...	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	M. F. Key, <i>Acting</i>	
1925	P. H. Holyoak ...	Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.	G. M. Young ...	Butterfield & Swire	M. F. Key	
1926	D. G. M. Bernard	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	A. O. Lang ...	Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	
1927	D. G. M. Bernard	— do —	A. O. Lang ...	— do —	M. F. Key	
1928	T. G. Weall ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	T. G. Weall ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1929	B. D. F. Beith ...	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	C. G. S. Mackie ...	Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1930	G. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	W. H. Bell ...	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1931	W. H. Bell ...	The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	T. H. R. Shaw ...	Butterfield & Swire	E. R. Price, <i>Acting</i>	E. R. Price
	J. A. Plummer	Bradley & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ...	— do —	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1932	T. H. R. Shaw, (Acting from December 13)	Butterfield & Swire	—	—	M. F. Key	

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OFFICERS OF THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From date of formation 1861 to 1958—Continued

YEAR	CHAIRMAN	FIRM	VICE-CHAIRMAN	FIRM	SECRETARY	ASST. SEC.
1933	C. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	T. H. R. Shaw ...	Butterfield & Swire.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1934	C. Gordon Mackie	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	W. H. Bell ...	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	E. R. Price, <i>Acting</i>	E. R. Price
1935	W. H. Bell ...	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	S. H. Dodwell ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1936	S. H. Dodwell ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	A. W. Hughes ...	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1937	M. T. Johnson ...	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	A. L. Shields ...	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1938	A. L. Shields ...	Shewan, Tomes & Co. ...	T. E. Pearce ...	John D. Hutchison & Co.	M. F. Key	E. R. Price
1939	T. E. Pearce ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. K. Bousfield ...	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	E. R. Price, <i>Acting</i>	E. R. Price
1940	J. K. Bousfield ...	Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	S. H. Dodwell ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price
1941	S. H. Dodwell ...	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	G. Miskin ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	E. R. Price
1942	War in the Pacific					
1945						
1946						
1947	R. D. Gillespie ...	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	G. Miskin	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	M. F. Key, O.B.E.	—
1948	R. D. Gillespie ...	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	P. S. Cassidy ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. Sullivan
1949	{ C. C. Roberts ...	Butterfield & Swire	P. S. Cassidy ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. B. Arnott
1950	{ P. S. Cassidy ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	N. O. C. Marsh ...	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	J. B. Kite	Mrs. E. S. Bruce
	{ P. S. Cassidy ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	Mrs. E. S. Bruce
	{ C. C. Roberts ...	Butterfield & Swire	P. S. Cassidy ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	Mrs. E. S. Bruce, <i>Acting</i>
1951	P. S. Cassidy ...	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. E. Aiers
1952	H. J. Collar, C.B.E.	Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.	C. Blaker, M.C. ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	H. J. Faers
1953	C. Blaker, M.C. ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. A. Blackwood ...	Butterfield & Swire.	J. B. Kite	H. J. Faers
1954	J. A. Blackwood ...	Butterfield & Swire	R. Gordon ...	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab
1955	J. A. Blackwood ...	Butterfield & Swire	L. B. Stone ...	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab
1956	C. Blaker, M.C. ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach
1957	C. Blaker, M.C. ...	Gilman & Co., Ltd.	L. B. Stone ...	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	J. B. Kite	R. T. Macnab
1958	J. D. Clague, C.B.E., M.C.	John D. Hutchison & Co., Ltd.	B. T. Flanagan	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	J. B. Kite	D. W. Leach

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HONG KONG HOLIDAY LIST FOR 1959

GENERAL HOLIDAYS

Every Sunday
The first week-day of January.....	Thursday, 1st January.
The day following Chinese New Year's Day.....	Monday, 9th February.
The Tuesday following Chinese New Year's Day.....	Tuesday, 10th February.
Good Friday	Friday, 27th March.
The day following Good Friday	Saturday, 28th March.
Easter Monday.....	Monday, 30th March.
The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen	Tuesday, 21st April.
Whit Monday	Monday, 18th May.
The first week-day in July.....	Wednesday, 1st July.
The first Monday in August	Monday, 3rd August.
The day following the 30th Day of August	Monday, 31st August.
Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival Day.....	Thursday, 17th September.
The third Monday in October.....	Monday, 19th October.
The day following Remembrance Sunday	Monday, 9th November.
Christmas Day	Friday, 25th December.
The 26th Day of December.....	Saturday, 26th December.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY

The day following Empire Day.....	Monday, 25th May.
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TRADE DIRECTORIES

AUSTRALIA

Lloyd's Australian and New Zealand Trade Register 1956/1957.
Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses of Australia and New Zealand 1958.

AUSTRIA

Export Compas—Directory of Austrian Exporters 1955/1956.
Herold Austria Export—1956.

BARBADOS

Telephone Directory—1956.

BELGIUM

The Belgian Congo Today 1955.
Belgian Export Directory—1957/1958.
Index of Belgian Products.
Official Belgian Directory—1953/1954.
Repertoire Officiel des Producteurs-Exportateurs Belges—1950.

BURMA

Burma Business Directory 1956.

CANADA

Canada—1955.
Canadian Industry Builds—1953.
Canadian Trade Index—1958.
The Food and Drugs Act and The Food and Drugs Regulations—1954.

CHINA

Trade with China—A Practical Guide—1957.

CYPRUS

Cyprus Commercial Directory—1954/1955.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Economy and Foreign Trade 1955.

DENMARK

Danish Export Directory—1954.
Denmark—1956.

EAST AFRICA

The East African Business Directory—1954.
Guia Economico de Mocambique—1956/1957.

EIRE

Irish Exporters' Association Annual Directory—1958.

FRANCE

- Bottin Française 1955.
- Bottin International Business Register 1959.
- Bottin Mondial 1955.
- Bottin Professions, Paris A—H 1955.
- Bottin Professions, Paris H—Z 1955.
- France Peinture.
- Slog General Directory of Exports—1955.

GENERAL

- Asia Commercial Directory —1956/1957.
- Bentley's Second Phrase Code.
- Far East Trade Development 1956/1957.
- Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers 1956.
- Seattle World Trade Directory—1954.
- Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory of the World 1956/1957.

GERMANY

- Biedermann, Export/Import 1956.
- Export Catalogue for Suabia with Index of Importers.
- Export/Import Germany Allemagne Alemania.
- Karlebo Verktyg.
- Meier's Adressbuch der Exporteure und Importeure 1958/1959.
- Meyer's German Export Catalogue 1955.
- Rademacher's Firmenregister für Industrie und Exporthandel (Vols. I-III).
- Seibt Export Directory of German Industries 14th Edition 1957.
- Telegraphic Directory Vols. I & II 1955 (Western Germany).
- Wer Liefert Was?—1958.
- Quellenwerk Einkauf Für Verzeichnis.

HOLLAND

- Factories of Capital Goods in Holland—1956.
- Holland Exports 1957.
- Metal Products from Holland.

HONG KONG AND MACAO

- C. I. F. Directory of Hong Kong—1958.
- Classified Directory of Members. The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong—1956/1957.
- Gregg's Medical Directory of Hong Kong and Macao—1952/1953.
- The Grocers' Handbook 1955.
- Hong Kong Builders' and Engineers' Classified Directory 1957.
- The Hong Kong Dollar Directory 1959.
- The Hong Kong Exporter and Far Eastern Importer—1958/1959.
- The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce Classified Directory of Members—1957.

- Hong Kong Industry Business Directory 1956.
- Hong Kong Pharmaceutical and Chemical Directory 1956/1957.
- Hong Kong Textile Annual—1958.
- O. K. Business Directory 1959.
- Weavers' Annual 1957.

INDIA

- A—I. M. O. Indian Export Guide 1955.
- The Times of India Directory and Year Book 1954/1955.
- 'Trado' Indian Directory 1958.

INDONESIA

- 'Cito's' Indonesia—1957/1958.
- Indonesia International Trade and Business Guide—1955/1957.
- Trade Directory of Indonesia.

IRAQ

- Trade Directory of the Baghdad Chamber of Commerce—1958.

ISRAEL

- Israel Import Export Classified List 1956.
- Israel Industry and Export Trade Directory—1957.

ITALY

- Catalogo Esportatori E Importatori Della Provincia Di Bologna.
- Catalogo Importatori e Esportatori Della Provincia Di Torino.
- Economic Survey of Italy 1957.

JAPAN

- Aichi Foreign Trade Directory 1955/1956.
- Buyers' Guide of Tokyo 1958/1959.
- Directory—Exporters of Japanese Textile Products—1957.
- Directory of Machinery Manufacturers and Exporters—1957.
- Foreign Trade Directory of Kobe 1955.
- Guide to Woodworking Machinery 1955.
- Hyogo Trade Guide—1957.
- Japan Directory 1955.
- Japan Medical Instrument Catalogue 1957.
- Japan Trade Directory—1958.
- Japan Trade Guide 1958.
- Japanese Internal-Combustion Engines for Marine Use 1955.
- Kanagawa Prefecture Trade Directory—1957.
- Kobe Business Directory 1956.
- Kobe Directory 1958.
- Kure Directory—1956.
- Kyoto Directory of Manufacturers, Exporters and Importers 1958.
- Machinery Japan Guide Book of 1957/1958.
- Nagoya Trade Directory—1958.

Okinawa Trade Guide 1955.
Osaka Business Directory—1957/1958.
Osaka Catalogue Machinery, Tools and Metals 1958/1959.
Osaka Trade Marks Guide 1955.
Osaka Trade Index 1958.
Schofield Commercial 3-Letter Code.
Shizuoka Prefecture Trade Directory 1958.
Standard Trade Index of Japan 1958/1959.
Tokyo Foreign Trade Directory—1957/1958.
Trade Guide of Kyoto, Japan 1958.
Well-Known Japanese Trade Marks Used on Cotton Goods 1955.

KOREA

Annual Economic Review 1956.
Directory Trade and Industry in Korea 1958.
Korea Economic Charts 1955.
Trade Guide to Korea—1957.

MALTA

The Malta Directory and Trade Index—1957.

NETHERLANDS

Adresboek, 1955.
Chemicalien, Adresboek.
Nederlandse Chemische en Pharmaceutische Producten—1956.

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland Chamber of Commerce Directory of Members—1958/1959.
Engineering Equipment Reference 1956.
The New Zealand Business Who's Who.

NORWAY

Industries of Norway.
Norwegian Export Directory 1956/1957.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Exports—A Guide to Foreign Buyers—1957.

PHILIPPINES

'A. B.' Commercial Directory of the Philippines.

SOUTH AFRICA

National Trade-Index and Directory of Southern Africa—1956.

SWEDEN

Swedish Export Directory—1958.

SWITZERLAND

Directory of Swiss Manufacturers and Producers.
Trade Index Classified Handbook of the Members of the British Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland 1958.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Telephone Directory—1956.

TURKEY

The Istanbul Chamber of Commerce Trade Directory Vols. I & II—1954/1955.

UGANDA

Classified Trades and Professions of Uganda—1958.

UNITED KINGDOM

The Beama Catalogue—1958.
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Trades Directory—1959.
Britain—An Official Handbook 1959.
British Empire Trades Index—1958/1959.
The British Engineers' Association Classified Handbook of Members 1958.
British Industries—Oil.
British and International Buyers and Sellers Guide—1957/1958.
The 'CM' Year Book and Buyers' Guide.
The Directory of British Exporters—1957/1958.
Directory of British Footwear Exporters 1956.
FBI Register of British Manufacturers—1959.
Lloyds British Dominions Directory—1958/1959.
The London Directory International Register—1958.
Manchester Chamber of Commerce Directory—1957.
Marconi's International Register 1956.
Sell's British Exporters' Register and National Directory—1958.
The Wire Industry Encyclopaedic Handbook—1956.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Directory of New York Importers 1957.
Los Angeles County Importers Directory—1956.
Los Angeles County Directory of Exporters 1958.

VENEZUELA

Directorio de Importadores y Exportadores de Venezuela—1956.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Foreign Trade Almanac 1958.

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1958

With the date of Election to Membership

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

Golding, F. W. 1953
Cotton Controller, 306 Loke Yew Building,
50-52 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

FIRMS

Abdoollally Ebrahim & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1940
General Import/Export, 20 Stanley Street,
Hong Kong.

Agencia Commercial 'Progresso', Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, 443 Alexandra
House, Hong Kong.

Air-India International 1957
Scheduled Airline, Fu House, 7 Ice House
Street, Hong Kong.

Alexander Young (London), Ltd. 1951
General Import/Export, 311-313 Alexan-
dra House, P.O. Box 2303, Hong Kong.

Alexandra, James & Co., Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 512-513,
9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 735, Hong
Kong.

**Aluminium Manufacturers Company of
Hong Kong, Limited, The** 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, Room 28
St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong
Kong.

Alves, J. M., & Co., Ltd. 1910
General Import/Export, Queen's Building,
Hong Kong.

American Express Co., Inc. 1929
Bankers and Forwarding Agents, Union
Building, Hong Kong.

**American International Underwriters,
Ltd.** 1949
General Insurance, 14 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong.

American President Lines, Ltd. 1918
St. George's Building, Hong Kong.

**Amoy Canning Corporation (H.K.), Ltd.,
The** 1952
51 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.
Factory: 53 Ngau Chi Wan, Kowloon.

Anderson & Ashe 1929
Marine Surveyors, Queen's Building,
Hong Kong.

Anderson, Robert & Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 944-9 Alexandra
House, 9th floor, Hong Kong.

Annett, M. A., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 912-921, 9 Ice
House Street, P.O. Box 586, Hong Kong.

Anson Company 1955
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, Pedder
Building, P.O. Box 453, Hong Kong.

Antibiotics, Limited 1958
Antibiotics Subdividing, 602 Man Yee
Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong
Kong.

Arnhold & Co., Ltd. 1952
Engineers and Contractors, Holland House,
P.O. Box 90, Hong Kong.

Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd. 1936
General Import/Export, Telephone House,
Hong Kong.

Asia Agencies 1947
General Import/Export, Rutton Building,
11 Duddell Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Asia Camphor Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1951
Manufacturers of Camphor Products,
Room 525 Man Yee Building, 60-68 Des
Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
Factory: 610 Nga Chin Wai Chuen,
Kowloon.

Asia Metal Trading Co. 1958
Metal dealers and traders, 208 Holland
House, Hong Kong.

Assanmal, G., & Co. 1950
General Import/Export, 3 Hollywood
Road, Hong Kong.

Associated Produce Co. 1946
General Import/Export, 502 Commercial
House, P.O. Box 389, Hong Kong.

**Associated Trading & Development Co.,
(H.K.)** 1952
General Import/Export, 54 Queen's Road
Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Australian Leathers (H.K.), Ltd. 1957
General Import/Export, 101-2 Prince's
Building, 1st floor, Chater Road, Hong
Kong.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. 1950
Engineers and Contractors, 10th floor,
Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Backhouse, James H., Ltd. 1926
General Import/Export, Marina House,
P.O. Box 611, Hong Kong.

Bai Foong & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1950
General Import/Export, 417 China Build-
ing, Hong Kong.

Bank of East Asia, Ltd. 1920
Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Bank Line (China), Ltd. 1910
Shipowners, 1125-1130 Alexandra House,
P.O. Box 110 Hong Kong.

**Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extreme-
Orient) Soc. Anonyme** 1946
Edinburgh House, Ground floor, Hong
Kong.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine 1895
French Bank Building, Hong Kong

Barma, H. T., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 4 Wyndham
Street, P.O. Box 768, Hong Kong.

Barretto Shipping (H.K.), Ltd. 1957
Shipbrokers, Shipping Agents and Ship-
owners, Rooms 1202/4, Wing On Life
Building, 22 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

Bennett, A., & Co. 1948
General Import/Export, 4 Queen's Road
Central, P.O. Box 944, Hong Kong.

Beraha, M., & Company, Ltd. 1939
General Import/Export, Room 303 Man
Yee Building, P.O. Box 778, Hong Kong.

Bernard, K. Y. P., & Co., Ltd. 1958
General Import/Export, 505 Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank Building, Mongkok,
Kowloon.

Bhojsons & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1954
General Import/Export, 61 Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong.

Blair & Co., Ltd. 1946
General Import/Export, 212 Windsor
House, P.O. Box 327, Hong Kong.

Blue Taxicabs, Ltd. 1948
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Bockhing Trading Corporation, Ltd. ... 1953
General Import/Export, 319 Hongkong
Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Borneo Sumatra Trading Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1953
General Import/Export, 501-503 Man
Yee Building, 5th floor, P.O. Box 758,
Hong Kong.

Botelho, A. G., & Co. 1940
General Import/Export, Union Building,
Hong Kong.

Brighten Trading Co. 1947
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Wang
Hing Building, Hong Kong.

Brilliance Trading Co., The 1955
General Import/Export, 40 Fuk Wing
Street, Grd. floor, Shum Shui Po, P.O.
Box 8106, Kowloon.

**British American Tobacco Co. (H.K.),
Ltd.** 1903
Distributors, 256 Gloucester Road, Hong
Kong.

British General Electric Co., Ltd. 1915
Agents and Distributors, Queen's Building,
Hong Kong.

British Overseas Airways Corporation ... 1947
Passengers and Freight, 120 Alexandra
House, Hong Kong.

British Oxygen (Hong Kong), Ltd. 1955
Manufacturers, 41A Ma Tau Wei Road,
Kowloon.

Brutton & Co. 1915
Solicitors, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Bunge & Co., Ltd. 1947
General Import/Export, Suite 907-908,
8/8A Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Bunnan Tong & Co. 1928
General Import/Export, Marina House,
Hong Kong.

Burkill, A. R., & Sons (H.K.), Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, 101 Edinburgh
House, Hong Kong.

Burkill, Neel & Co., Ltd. 1956
General Merchants, Import/Export,
Rooms 609-610, 9 Ice House Street, 6th
floor, P.O. Box 603, Hong Kong.

Burwill Metal, Ltd. 1951
Import/Export of Iron and Steel materials,
non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, oil seeds,
etc. 32 Printing House, Duddell Street,
Hong Kong.

Butterfield & Swire 1903
General Import/Export, Shipowners and
Insurance Agents, 1 Connaught Road
Central, Hong Kong.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd. 1947
5th floor, Mercury House, 3 Connaught
Road Central, Hong Kong.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 1895
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Prince's Build-
ing, Hong Kong.

Caltex (Asia), Ltd. 1947
Petroleum Products, 404-405 Edinburgh
House, Hong Kong.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd. ... 1917
Union Building, Hong Kong.

Canton Bros. Rubber Co. (1935), Ltd. ... 1938
c/o Davie, Boag & Co., Ltd.

Carmichael & Clarke 1915
Consulting Engineers and Naval Architects,
Union Building, Hong Kong.

Casey Company, Ltd. 1955
General Import/Export, 805 Wing On
Life Building, 22 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

Cathay Export Co. (H.K.), Ltd. 1948
General Import/Export, 4th floor, Union
Building, P.O. Box 977, Hong Kong.

- Cathay Ltd.** ... 1947
Advertisers, Printers and Publishers, 309 Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd.** ... 1947
Passengers and Freight, Butterfield & Swire Building, 1 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Cathay Textile Corporation** ... 1957
Exporters and Cotton Weavers, P. & O. Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Cathay Traders (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 28 Gilman Bazaar, Hong Kong.
- Caudron, K., & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, P.O. Box 521, Hong Kong.
- Central Textiles (Hong Kong), Ltd.** ... 1958
Cotton Spinners, Weavers and Exporters, 108 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Central Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1934
General Import/Export, Union Building, Hong Kong.
- Chainrai Sons** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 11 Cameron Road, P.O. Box 5053, Kowloon.
- Chang, H. C., & Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 708 Marina House, Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 867, Hong Kong.
- Chanrai, J. T. (Hongkong), Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 73 Wyndham Street, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.
- Charles Morgan Lendrum, Limited** ... 1947
Importers of Stationery, Paper, etc. 307-309 Marina House, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Chartered Bank, The** ... 1861
4 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Chen San & Co.** ... 1955
Import/Export, 58 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Printing Works: 30 Lee Yuen Street West, Hong Kong.
- Chellaram, D.** ... 1936
General Import/Export, 41 Pottinger Street, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.
- Cheong-Leen, H., & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 310-311 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Cheong Mao Hong** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 39 Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.
- Cheong Tai Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 107 Kwok Man House, 8A Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Cheung Fat & Co.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 126 Wing Lok Street West, Hong Kong.
- Cheung Kam Kee Trading Co.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 10 Wing Kut Street, P.O. Box 2305, Hong Kong.
- Cheung T., & Company** ... 1955
General Import/Export and Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 613, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Cheung Tai Hong, Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 187 Wing Lok Street West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Chiap Hua Flashlights Limited** ... 1958
Manufacturers, K.M.L. 85 Kwei Chow Street, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.
- Chik Fung Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, P.O. Box 274, Hong Kong.
- China Agencies & Sales Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Henry House, P.O. Box 170 and 673, Hong Kong.
- China Dyeing Works, Ltd.** ... 1952
Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers of Grey Cotton, 8A Des Voeux Road Central, Top floor, Hong Kong. Mill: Tsun Wan, Kowloon.
- China Egg Produce Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 25 Chun Tin Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon.
- China Embroidery Company** ... 1956
General Import/Export, Manufacturers and Wholesalers, 6 On Hing Terrace, Hong Kong.
- China Emporium, Ltd.** ... 1949
Universal Providers, 62-68 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 130, Hong Kong.
- China Engineers, Ltd., The** ... 1940
General Importers and Engineers, 325 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- China Handicraft Co.** ... 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 11 Mody Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.
- China Light & Power Co., Ltd.** ... 1915
Public Utility, Argyle Street, Kowloon.
- China New Guinea Mercantile Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 507-8 Marina House, 5th floor, Hong Kong.
- China Plastics Company** ... 1958
Suppliers of Plastic equipment, molds, raw materials and products, 2-10 Tam Kung Road, Kowloon.
- China Provident Co., Ltd.** ... 1915
Godown Proprietors, 171-178 Connaught Road West, P.O. Box 354, Hong Kong.
- China Resources Co.** ... 1952
General Importers/Exporters, Bank of China Building, Hong Kong.
- China Trading Corporation, The** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 220-221 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 716, Hong Kong.
- China Underwriters, Ltd.** ... 1927
General Insurance, Gloucester Building, 3rd floor, P.O. Box 245, Hong Kong.
- Chinese Produce Shippers** ... 1951
Exporters of China Produce, Central House, P.O. Box 616, Hong Kong.
- Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.** ... 1952
Importation and Distribution from Sweden, P.O. Box 1583, Hong Kong.
- Ching Cheung Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Marina House, P.O. Box 960, Hong Kong.
- Chingman Company** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 2A Pottinger Street, Import/Export Dept: Room 402, Chartered Bank Building, 4th Floor, 4, Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.
- Chisia Trading Company** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 330 King's Road, 10th floor, Hong Kong.
- Chiu Kwong Flashlight Bulbs Fty.** ... 1958
Manufacturers, 21-27 Sheung Heung Road, 2nd floor, To Ka Wan, Kowloon.
- Chotirmall, K. A. J., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1936
General Import/Export, 304 Hing Fat House, 8 Duddell Street, P.O. Box 317, Hong Kong.
- Choy Brothers & Co., Ltd.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, Room 603 Loke Yew Building, 50 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 422, Hong Kong.
- Choy Lee Lung Metal Factory** ... 1955
Manufacturers, 445, Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.
- Chuen Sun Knitting Factory, Ltd.** ... 1952
Manufacturers of Cotton Singlets, Vests and Sport Shirts, 249 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Chui Tak Loong & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Room 701, Des Voeux House, 103-109 Des Voeux Road West, P.O. Box 1383, Hong Kong.
- Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.** ... 1903
8 Queen's Road West, Hong Kong.
- Chung Ah Company** ... 1958
General Exporters and Manufacturers' Representatives, 101 Portland Street, Kowloon.
- Chung Kong Co.** ... 1951
Manufacturers and Exporters, 228-230 Fuk Wing Street, Kowloon. Factory: N.K.I.L. 435 Fuk Wing Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon.
- Chung Nam Flashlight Factory** ... 1946
165 King's Road, Hong Kong.
- Chung Nam Weaving Factory, Ltd.** ... 1948
Room 102 Loke Yew Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: 2 Mok Cheong Street, Tam Kung Road, Kowloon.
- Chung Shing Shun, Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 156 Queen's Road West, Hong Kong.
- Ciba (China), Ltd.** ... 1946
Chemical and Dye Importers, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Comfort Clothing Factory, The** ... 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 500-2, Fuk Wing Street, Kowloon. Factory: 565 Fuk Wah Street, Kowloon.
- Commerce & Industry Suppliers** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 708 China Building, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
- Commerce and Trade Far East** ... 1956
Exporters and Transhippers, 410 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Confederation Mercantile Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 25 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Conley Trading Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Kwok Man House, 1st floor, P.O. Box 769, Hong Kong.
- Connell, H., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Central House, Hong Kong.
- Connell Bros. Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1910
General Import/Export, Holland House, Hong Kong.
- Continental Rubber Manufactory** ... 1940
Winslow Street, Hunghom, Kowloon.
- Cook, Thos., & Son (Continental & Overseas), Ltd.** ... 1911
Foreign Exchange Dealers, Passenger and Forwarding Agents, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- Cordial Co., Ltd., The** ... 1953
General Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail, 35 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
- Cowan & Co.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 39 Beech Street, Kowloon.
- Cowie, John, & Co., Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 403 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Craig's Limited** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 123-4 Alexandra House, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1010, Hong Kong.
- Dah Chong Hong, Ltd.** ... 1957
Import/Export, General Merchants and Warehouse Keepers, 161-167 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Dah Chung Industrial Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
Wing On Bank Building, Hong Kong. Factory: S.I.L. 503 R.P., Main Street, Shauiwan West, Hong Kong.
- Dah Way Company** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 513 China Building, Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 2199, Hong Kong.
- Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., The** ... 1916
Distributors, Butchers, Poultrymen, Milk Suppliers and Importers, Windsor House, Hong Kong.
- Dalamal & Sons** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 45 Pottinger Street, Hong Kong.
- Danby & Hance, Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 404 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Daryanani Textiles & Agencies** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 78 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 237, Hong Kong.
- Davie, Boag & Co., Ltd.** ... 1923
General Import/Export, Jardine House, 12th floor, Hong Kong.
- Dayaram & Sons** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 55 Wyndham Street, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 2169, Hong Kong.
- Deacon & Co., Ltd.** ... 1939
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Deacons ... 1904
Solicitors and Notaries, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Debs Bros. & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. ... 1948
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Wang Hing Building, Hong Kong.

Dennis & Co., Ltd. ... 1936
General Import/Export, Holland House, Hong Kong.

Desco de Schulthess & Co. ... 1946
General Import/Export, 912-921, 9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 586, Hong Kong.

Dhabher & Son ... 1940
General Import/Export, Room 543 Alexandra House, 5th floor, P.O. Box 496, Hong Kong.

Dhanamall Co. (H.K.), Ltd. ... 1952
General Import/Export, 23 Hollywood Road, P.O. Box 1940, Hong Kong.

Dialdas, B., & Co. ... 1951
General Import/Export, 1A Hollywood Road, P.O. Box 2533, Hong Kong.

Dialdas, N., & Sons ... 1946
General Import/Export, Room 308 Hing Fat House, P.O. Box 81, Hong Kong.

Diamond Company ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives and Commission Agents, 58 Bonham Strand West, P.O. Box 2513, Hong Kong.

Diaward Trading Co. ... 1948
General Import/Export, 6 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Dietz, R. E., Company Limited ... 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 59 Caxton House, 1 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd. ... 1903
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong, Equipment, etc. 7A Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Dodwell Motors, Ltd. ... 1946
Importers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. ... 1861
Shipowners, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.

Dransfield, A., & Co. ... 1948
General Import/Export, 725-730 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 724, Hong Kong.

Dreyer & Co., Ltd. ... 1949
General Import/Export, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Dunbar, L., & Co. (1950), Ltd. ... 1915
General Import/Export, Flour, Rice and Timber Merchants, 317 Queen's Building, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd. ... 1932
Rubber Importers and Distributors, Marina House, Hong Kong.

Duro Paint Mfg. Co., Ltd. ... 1949
Manufacturers of Paints, Enamels, Lacquers and Varnish, 1 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Eagle & Globe Steel Co., Ltd., The ... 1941
Agents and Distributors, 302 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.

East Asia Co. ... 1951
General Import/Export, 3 Tai Ping Building, 16 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 1148, Hong Kong.

East Asia Co. (H.K.), Ltd., The ... 1958
General Import/Export, Room 323 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

East Asia Exporters ... 1958
Exporters, 124 Nathan Road, P.O. Box 5670, Kowloon.

East Asiatic Co., Ltd., The ... 1935
General Import/Export, Shippers, 201 Queen's Building, P.O. Box 835, Hong Kong.

East Sun Textile Company Limited ... 1958
General Import/Export, Spinners and Weavers, Room 804 Great China House, 8 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Eastern Cotton Mills, Limited ... 1958
Spinners, Room 805 Fu House, 8th floor, 7 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Eastern Trading Co., Ltd. ... 1937
General Import/Export, 114-115 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 788, Hong Kong.

Eastern Zone Industrial Co., Ltd. ... 1953
General Import/Export, Correspondence: 209 Central Building, Hong Kong, Design and Export Department: 47 Gloucester Road, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Edgar, Durutti, Ltd. ... 1957
General Import/Export, 703-705 Man Yee Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Ek Guan Hong ... 1953
General Import/Export, 229 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 2657, Hong Kong.

Ekman Foreign Agencies (China), Ltd., The ... 1949
Paper Import, 9 Ice House Street, 7th floor, Hong Kong.

Elias & Co., Ltd. ... 1958
General Import/Export, 208 Holland House, Hong Kong.

Ernest Trading Corporation ... 1950
General Import/Export, Union Building, P.O. Box 1278, Hong Kong.

Esmail, H. M. H., & Sons ... 1941
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Everett Steamship Corporation ... 1946
Shipowners, Agents and Brokers, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

Everlast Manufacturing Co., The ... 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, Bedford Road, K.L.L. 6474 of S.A., Tai Kok Choi, Kowloon.

Excellent Embroidery Factory ... 1958
Manufacturers, 97 Fuk Lo Tsun Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Exquisite Silks & Silkwear Export Co. ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 289 Des Voeux Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Fabian & Co. ... 1953
Exporters and Distributors of Rubber Footwear, Room 301, 3rd floor, Hong Kong Bank Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Fairmount Company Ltd. ... 1955
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 806 Great China House, 8-8A Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 1630, Hong Kong.

Falconer, George, & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. ... 1949
Manufacturing Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, Alexandra House, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.

Family Sarikat & Co. ... 1956
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 333 Wang Hing Building, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Far East Associated Traders, Ltd., The ... 1954
General Import/Export and Insurance Agents, 604 Holland House, P.O. Box 2125, Hong Kong.

Far East Commercial Co., Ltd., The ... 1956
General Import/Export, 13 Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.

Far East Commodities Corporation, Ltd. ... 1949
General Import/Export, 33 St. George's Building, Hong Kong.

Far East Enamel Factory ... 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 64 Sham Chun Street, Kowloon.

Fehaco, Ltd. ... 1951
General Import/Export, 401-405 Marina House, P.O. Box 2458, Hong Kong.

Feld, F., & Co., Ltd. ... 1951
Merchants, Room 1131 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Fidelity Mercantile Company ... 1956
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, Room 328-329 Prince's Building, P.O. Box 890, Hong Kong.

Fing Lee Co. ... 1947
General Import/Export, 6 Pedder Building, Hong Kong.

Fire Insurance Association of Hong Kong ... 1915
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Hong Kong.

Fong Brothers Company ... 1956
Manufacturers of Rattanware, Import/Export, 128 Ngar Tsin Wai Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Fonson & Co. ... 1947
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, Asia Life Building, Hong Kong.

Foo Hang Jewellery ... 1947
General Import/Export, 7th floor, King's Theatre Building, P.O. Box 2096, Hong Kong.

Fookkoon ... 1952
Exporters and Manufacturers, 505-506, 4th floor, 4 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: 296A-298 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.

Francois d'Hardvilliers ... 1946
Agents for Metals, General Importers, 26 French Bank Building, 2nd fl., Hong Kong.

Freuthal, Fr., Ltd. ... 1956
General Import/Export, Room 42, Printing House, P.O. Box 384, Hong Kong.

Friesland Trading Co., Ltd. ... 1939
General Import/Export, Holland House, Hong Kong.

Fung Chau Chip ... 1956
General Import/Export, 127 Leighton Road, P.O. Box 428, Hong Kong.

Fung Keong Rubber Mfg., Ltd. ... 1938
Wholesale Dept. 243 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. Head Office and Works: 407 Shaukiwan Road, Hong Kong.

Gabbott, F. R., & Co., Ltd. ... 1947
General Export, 819 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 232, Hong Kong.

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd. ... 1947
Wine, Spirits and Cigar Merchants, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong.

Garden Co., Ltd., The ... 1955
General Import/Export, Bakers and Confectioners, N.K.I.L. 3745 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.

Gee Chang Co., Ltd. ... 1948
General Import/Export, 18 Wing Kut Street, P.O. Box 393, Hong Kong.

Geekay Export & Import Co. ... 1950
Exporters, 1A Hollywood Road, P.O. Box 2660, Hong Kong.

General Commercial Corporation, Ltd. ... 1949
General Import/Export, 204-205 Queen's Building, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

General Garment Manufactory (H.K.), Ltd. ... 1958
Manufacturers, No. LX 4099 Sung Wong Toi Road, Kowloon.

German China Traders, The ... 1956
General Import/Export, Room 121 China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Getz Bros. & Co. ... 1941
General Import/Export, 415-419, Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd. ... 1861
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.

Gidumal & Watumull, O.K., Ltd. ... 1957
General Import/Export, Commission Agents, 57-59 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 2268, Hong Kong.

Gill, F.B., M.I.N.A., M.L., M.A.R.E. ... 1952
Marine Surveyor and Consulting Engineer, Room 302-303 Fung House, Hong Kong.

Gilman & Co., Ltd. ... 1861
General Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance Agents, 911 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Gilmore & Co. ... 1954
General Import/Export, 403 Victory House, P.O. Box 1135, Hong Kong.

Glen Trading Co. ... 1953
General Import/Export, 76 Jardine House, Hong Kong.

- Globe Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1941
General Import/Export, Rooms 204/5
Man Yee Building, 60-70 Des Voeux
Road Central, P.O. Box 755, Hong Kong.
- Goddard & Co., Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, Room 103
Victory House, P.O. Box 3000, Hong
Kong.
- Gomes, Luiz B., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1954
General Import/Export, (Engineers and
Contractors), 602 Fu House, 6th floor,
7 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Goodwill Import-Export Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, Room 1005, Com-
mercial House, P.O. Box 882, Hong Kong.
- Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. (F.E.), Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 316 Edinburgh
House, P.O. Box 87, Hong Kong.
- Great China Match Co., Ltd.** ... 1949
Match Manufacturers, 10 Des Voeux
Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Great China Trading Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 841 Alexandra
House, Hong Kong.
- Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.** ... 1900
Telephone House, Hong Kong.
- Greenwood Company** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 22 Connaught
Road, Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Gregory, T. M., & Co.** ... 1918
General Import/Export, Queen's Building,
Hong Kong.
- Gulab, A. D.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 43, Wyndham
Street, P.O. Box 2249, Hong Kong.
- Gutwirth & Sons (M), Ltd.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 601 Bank of
China Building, Hong Kong.
- Haking, W., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 494 King's Road,
Hong Kong.
- Hale, Hamilton (Hongkong), Ltd.** ... 1956
General Merchants, Import/Export, 516
Marina House, Hong Kong.
- Hang Cheung Shing** ... 1949
Manufacturers of Rattan Products, 43
Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Hang Seng Bank, Ltd.** ... 1957
General Bankers, 161-167 Queen's Road
Central, Hong Kong.
- Hang Tai & Fungs Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 20 Queen's Road
Central, P.O. Box 629, Hong Kong.
- Hardy Development Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 325 Gloucester
Building, P.O. Box 980, Hong Kong.
- Harilela's Emporium** ... 1953
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and
Retailers, Kowloon Hotel Building, 1-2
Middle Road, P.O. Box 1715, Kowloon.
- Harms & Marcus** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 806-7 Yu To
Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong.
- Harriman Realty Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
Real Estate Agents, Architects, Surveyors
and Property Managers, 714-718, Edin-
burgh House, Hong Kong.
- Harvey, Main & Company, Ltd.** ... 1955
Engineers, Technical and Scientific Equip-
ment, Import Merchants, 310-311 Glou-
cester Building, P.O. Box 268, Hong Kong.
- Heera Trading Co.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 2-4 Lee Yuen
Street West, Hong Kong.
- Hemandas & Co.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 47 Pottinger
Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Henningsen & Co., Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 144 Jardine
House, Pedder Street, P.O. Box 325,
Hong Kong.
- Henry Metals Company** ... 1957
General Import/Export and Manufac-
turers' Representatives, Rooms 311A-313
China Building, 3rd floor, P.O. Box 1927,
Hong Kong.
- Herald International, Ltd.** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers'
Representatives, 801 Wing On Life Build-
ing, Hong Kong.
- Herring, G. (H.K.), Limited** ... 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, Beutron
House, Island Road, Aberdeen, Hong
Kong.
- Hind Corporation** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 13 Hollywood
Road, Hong Kong.
- Hindustan Trading Company** ... 1956
General Import/Export, 27 Hollywood
Road, P.O. Box 2394, Hong Kong.
- Hing Kee Hong & Co.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 180 Wellington
Street, Hong Kong.
- Hing Lee & Co.** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 20 Hing Lung
Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 870, Hong
Kong.
- Hing Wah Battery Factory** ... 1956
Manufacturers, 82-84 To Kwa Wan Road,
Kowloon.
- Hinson Co., Ltd.** ... 1954
General Import/Export, Rooms 104-6,
14-16 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Hip Hing Hong Co., Ltd.** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 34 Ko Shing
Street, P.O. Box 955, Hong Kong.
- Hip Shing & Co.** ... 1950
Garment Manufacturers, 313 China Build-
ing, P.O. Box 5559, Hong Kong. Factory:
339-341, Portland Street, Mongkok
Kowloon.
- Hip Shing Hong** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 511-512 Union
Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Hip Shing Industrial Factory** ... 1957
Manufacturers, 65-67 King Yip Street,
Kun Tong, Kowloon.
- Hip Shing Timber Company** ... 1957
Saw Millers, Import/Export, Builders and
Manufacturers, LZ 1290, Fuk Wah Street,
Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.
- Hip Yick Company, Limited** ... 1956
Manufacturers, General Import/Export,
Rooms 806-807 Man Yee Building, P.O.
Box 1812, Hong Kong.
- Hiranand, M.** ... 1956
General Import/Export, 41 Wyndham
Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 2846, Hong
Kong.
- Holland China Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1899
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Alexan-
dra House, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co.,
Ltd.** ... 1956
Overhaul, Repair and Maintenance of
Aircraft, Kai Tak Airport, Kowloon.
- Hong Kong Canton Export Co., Ltd.** ... 1933
General Import/Export, Shipping and
Insurance, French Bank Building, Hong
Kong.
- Hong Kong Chiap Hua Manufactory Co.
(1947), Ltd.** ... 1950
Government Contractors and Exporters,
Steel and Hardware Manufacturers, Tai
Ping Building, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong & China Gas Co., Ltd.** ... 1896
Public Utility, Edinburgh House, P.O.
Box 85, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Development Corporation** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 507 Man Yee
Building, P.O. Box 1754, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong and Eastern Shipping Co.,
Ltd., The** ... 1948
Shipowners, Shipping Agents and Brokers,
131-136 Jardine House, P.O. Box 1993,
Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd.** ... 1909
Public Utility, P. & O. Building, Hong
Kong.
- Hong Kong Enamelware Factory, Ltd.** 1955
Manufacturers, 411-413 Alexandra House,
Hong Kong. Factory: 608 Castle Peak Road,
Kowloon.
- Hong Kong Exporting Co., The** ... 1948
707 Marina House, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Flour Mills, Limited** ... 1955
Suppliers and Exporters of all types of
Wheat Flour, David House, Mill: 446-450,
Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong.
- Hongkong Glove Manufacturing
Company Limited, The** ... 1957
Manufacturers, 606 China Building,
Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.
Factory: Ah Kung Ngam, Shauiwan,
Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd.** ... 1903
Tsim-Sha-Tsui, Kowloon.
- Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency
Co., Ltd.** ... 1903
Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Match Factory, The** ... 1941
Manufacturers, 309 Bank of East Asia
Building, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Mercantile & Chemicals,
Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 108 Edinburgh
House, Queen's Road Central, Hong
Kong.
- Hong Kong Mercantile Co.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 31 Wing Fung
Street, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Motor Accessory Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
Importers of Automobile & Radio Parts,
306 Kwok Man House, P.O. Box 575,
Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong-Pacific Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 16 Bonham
Strand West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- H.K. Preserved Ginger Distributors, Ltd.,
The** ... 1946
Central House, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Products Trading Company** 1957
General Exporters, 404 Victory House, 5
Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- H.K. Property Owners' Association** ... 1939
601 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- H.K. Realty & Trust Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
c/o Wheelock, Marden & Co., Ltd., Hong
Kong.
- Hong Kong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.** ... 1900
Room 423, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- H.K. Rubber Manufactory, Ltd.** ... 1938
37, K.I.L. 4039 Tung Kung Road, Kowloon.
- Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, The** ... 1865
1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.** ... 1921
Telephone House, Hong Kong.
- H.K. Spinners, Ltd.** ... 1954
Cotton Spinners, 1003-1007 Alexandra
House, Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.** ... 1904
Public Utility, Telephone House, Hong
Kong.
- Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd.** ... 1915
Public Utility, Canal Road East, Hong
Kong.
- Hongkong Transportation Co., Ltd.** ... 1930
Molasses Importers, Marina House, Hong
Kong.
- Hong Kong Union Embroidery Co.** ... 1955
Manufacturers and Exporters, 131-133
Tung Chau Street, Kowloon.
- Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.** ... 1895
Shipbuilders, Repairers and Engineers,
Kowloon Docks, Kowloon.
- Hongkong & Yaumati Ferry Co., Ltd., The** 1946
Public Utility, 144-148 Des Voeux Road
Central, Hong Kong.
- Hop Hing Hong** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 114 Des Voeux
Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Hop Hing Loong Co.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 225 Wing Lok
Street West, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Horn Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1957
Manufacturers' Representatives and
General Import/Export, Rutton Building,
1st floor, 11 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.
- Hou Feng Feather Works** ... 1953
Feather Processing, Bedding and Fancy,
Room 301 Kwok Man Building, P.O. Box
5634, Hong Kong.

- Howah & Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 26 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 707, Hong Kong.
- How Sang Linen Co., Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 18 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Hsu Brothers** ... 1956
General Import/Export, 33 Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Hua Tong Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1956
General Import/Export, 71 Connaught Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Humphreys, Boyle & Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Kayamally Building, 5th floor, 20 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
- Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.** ... 1940
131-132, Gloucester Building Hong Kong.
- Hung Cheung Rattan Co.** ... 1956
Manufacturers, Head Office: 105 Yee Kuk Street, Shumshuipo, Kowloon. Branch: 339 Lai Chi Kok Road, Shumshuipo, Kowloon. Factory: LZ2958 Koon Tong Road, Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.
- Hunt, William, & Co. (International), Inc.** ... 1946
Contractors, Merchants and Commission Agents, Steamship Agents, Machinery Agents and Dealers in Heavy Industrial Equipment, 123 Hong Kong Bank Building, P.O. Box 539, Hong Kong.
- Huntley Trading Co.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, China Building, Hong Kong.
- Hutchison, John D. & Co., Ltd.** ... 1903
General Import/Export, Union Building, 4th floor, Hong Kong.
- Imperial Chemical Industries (China), Ltd.** ... 1919
Agents and Distributors, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- India China Enterprises, Limited** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Room 505 Hing Fat House, 8 Duddell Street, 5th floor, Hong Kong.
- Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.** 1921
Jardine House, Hong Kong.
- Indo-China Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Room 407-408 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Inniss & Riddle (China), Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 67-68 Des Voeux Road, Central, P.O. Box 73, Hong Kong.
- Interco (Textiles)** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 10 Ruttonjee Building, Grd. floor, P.O. Box 992, Hong Kong.
- International Beverages Co., Ltd.** ... 1956
Manufacturers, 604 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- International Import & Export Co.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, P.O. Box 5964, Kowloon.
- International Marketing Exchange, Ltd.** 1937
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- International Merchandising Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Rutton Building, 1st floor, Duddell Street, P.O. Box 443, Hong Kong.
- International Trade Organization** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 212 Yu To Sang Street, P.O. Box 2756, Hong Kong.
- Interocean Mercantile Corporation** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 212 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Ip, Matthew, & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, David House, Hong Kong.
- Ip Tak & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Ipekdjian Bros., Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 946 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- I. S. Bros. Co.** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 1306, 13th floor, Wing On Life Building, 22A Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Jacks, William, & Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
Engineers and General Merchants, 332/333, Prince's Building, P.O. Box 2150, Hong Kong.
- Jackson Trading Co.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 21 Connaught Road, 3rd floor, P.O. Box 2534, Hong Kong.
- Jacobson van den Berg (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 408-409, Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 2111, Hong Kong.
- James S. Lee & Co. Clothing Mill (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1956
Manufacturers, Import/Export, Retailers, Wholesalers, 225-227, Gloucester Road Ground floor, P.O. Box 412, Hong Kong. Kowloon Branch: 8 Cameron Road, Kowloon.
- Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd.** ... 1922
Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.** ... 1861
General Import/Export, Jardine House, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Jebson & Co.** ... 1896
General Import/Export, Steamship Agents, Pedder Building, Hong Kong.
- Jeep Lee Corporation** ... 1955
Manufactures, Import/Export, 213-219, China Building, Hong Kong
- Jhamatmal Sons** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 28 Hollywood Road, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.
- Jhaveri, H. A., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 21 Wyndham Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 928, Hong Kong.
- Johnson, Ltd.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, Room 103 Jardine House, 1st floor, 14-16 Pedder Street, P.O. Box 896, Hong Kong.
- Johnson & Company** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Rooms 21-22 Henry House, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Johnson, Stokes & Master** ... 1895
Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Jones & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 2nd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Joseph & Company** ... 1956
General Import/Export, Room 416 China Building, Hong Kong.
- Jub Tai Choon** ... 1956
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 254 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Kader Industrial Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
General Merchants, Panner Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
- Kadoorie, Sir Elly, & Sons** ... 1940
Company Directors, St. George's Building, Hong Kong.
- Kai It Battery Factory** ... 1953
Manufacturers, 40 Bonham Strand East, 2nd floor, Hong Kong. Factory: 6 Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon.
- Kai Ming Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 8th floor, Bank of East Asia Building, P.O. Box 844, Hong Kong.
- Kailey, H. G., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 16 Stanley Street, P.O. Box 555, Hong Kong.
- Kalachand, S., & Co.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 23 Hollywood Road, Hong Kong.
- Kam Lee Drawn Work Co.** ... 1958
Manufacturers and Exporters, 7 On Hing Terrace, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Kam Wah Hong** ... 1951
General Import/Export, Room 219 Bank of Canton Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Kan Ngai Sang & Co.** ... 1956
Import/Export, General Merchants, 184 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 449, Hong Kong.
- Karanjia, C. M., & Co.** ... 1938
General Import/Export, 52 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Kees, O., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1941
General Import/Export, 9 Ice House Street, 8th floor, P.O. Box 598, Hong Kong.
- Keller, Ed. A., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1920
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents, 201-22 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Kelly Bros. Mfg. Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
Manufacturers of Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods, 50 Castle Peak Road, Shumshuipo, Kowloon.
- Kelly International Corporation** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 624 Man Yee Building, 60-68 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Kewalram Jhamatmal** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Kewalram Building, 71 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Kewalsons, R. V.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 13 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Khemchand & Sons** ... 1953
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 32 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Khunglin & Company** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 6 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 871, Hong Kong.
- Ki Sun & Co.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, Bank of Canton Building, Hong Kong.
- Kian Gwan Co. (China), Ltd.** ... 1940
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Kiao-Tung Trading (Casing) Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 802 Loke Yew Building, Hong Kong. Factory: 37-41 Ahkungnam, Shaukiwan, Hong Kong.
- Kie Fung Hong** ... 1956
General Import/Export, 102 Wing Lok Street East, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 2954, Hong Kong.
- Kien Hwa (1958), Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 402-403 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Kimatrai, J., & Co.** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 1-A Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Kin Wah Pens Factory** ... 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 241 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factories: 203 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong and 258 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
- King Fung Trading Co.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Central House, 4 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 834, Hong Kong.
- King Tai Guan Sons & Co., Ltd.** ... 1958
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 406 China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Kirpalani, M., & Co.** ... 1955
General Import/Export of Hong Kong Manufactured and Processed goods, 13 Wellington Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1591, Hong Kong.
- Kishinchand & Sons** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 53 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Kishinchand Chellaram (1954), Ltd.** ... 1940
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Kiu Foong Enamel Factory (H.K.), Ltd.** 1955
Manufacturers, Import/Export, P.O. Box 5426, Tsun Wan, Kowloon.
- Kiu On Hong** ... 1955
General Import/Export, Commission Agents, Manufacturers' Representatives, 229 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 2177, Hong Kong.
- Kiu Shun Trading Company** ... 1958
Importers/Exporters and General Merchants, Room 112 Lock Hing Building, 33 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

- Kong Ming Mantle Factory** ... 1955
Manufacturers of Incandescent Gasman-
tles of all descriptions, 21 Kwong Wa Street,
Kowloon.
- Konin Company, Limited** ... 1957
Import/Export, General Merchants, Room
101 Li Po Chun Chambers, 185-195 Des
Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Koo Yuen Hong, Ltd.** ... 1951
General Import/Export, 204 Victory
House, Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 1745,
Hong Kong.
- Kowloon Enamelware Factory, Ltd.** ... 1957
Manufacturers and Exporters, 106 Queen's
Road Central, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 922,
Hong Kong. Factory: L.S.O. 60/1766/54
Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.
- Kowloon Shoes Factory, The** ... 1956
Manufacturers, 109-117 Ki Lung Street,
Kowloon.
- Kowloon Textile Industries, Ltd.** ... 1950
Manufacturers, St. George's Building,
Chater Road, Hong Kong. Mill: Castle
Peak Road, P.O. Box 2209, Kowloon.
- Kuang Ming Flashlight Bulb Mfg. Co.,
Ltd.** ... 1955
Manufacturers and Exporters of Flashlight
Bulbs, 47-51 Pak Tai Street, Kowloon.
Factory: 12 Pak Kung Street, Kowloon.
- Kwan, M. W., & Co.** ... 1952
Accountants, 14-16 Pedder Street, 1st floor
Hong Kong.
- Kwong Fat Cheung Ivory and Majong
Manufactory** ... 1957
Manufacturers, 111 Wellington Street,
Ground floor, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Fat Yuen Hong** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 33 Des Voeux
Road West, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Hing Hong** ... 1947
General Import/Export, China Building,
P.O. Box 1289, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Hop & Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export 404 Wing On
Life Building, P.O. Box 2009, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Loong Tai Company, Limited** ... 1955
Manufacturers, 94-98 Larch Street, P.O.
Box 8391, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.
- Kwong, Ming & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Wang Hing Build-
ing, Hong Kong.
- Kwong Shun Hong** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 821 Li Po Chun
Chambers, 185-195 Des Voeux Road
Central, Hong Kong.
- Lai Wah** ... 1957
Import/Export, Tailors, 41 Hankow Road,
Kowloon.
- Lalchand & Sons (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 20 Lee Yuen
Street West Hong Kong.
- Lammert Brothers** ... 1919
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers,
Pedder Building, Hong Kong.
- Landis Bros. & Co., Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 5 Queen's Road
Central, Ground floor, P.O. Box 1371,
Hong Kong.
- Lane, Crawford, Ltd.** ... 1903
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and
Retailers, Telephone House, Hong Kong.
- Lansing & Co., Ltd.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, Manufacturers'
Representatives, 169 Lockhart Road, Hong
Kong.
- Lap Heng Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 518-519 Marina
House, Hong Kong.
- Le C. Kuen, Thomas, & Co.** ... 1939
Accountants and Auditors, 1025-1034
Alexandra House, 10th floor, Hong Kong.
- Lea Hin Co., Ltd.** ... 1957
Exporters, 56, Gloucester Road, Hong
Kong.
- Lea Tai Textile Co., Ltd.** ... 1958
Cotton Spinners, 502, The Chartered Bank
Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong
Kong.
- Lebel (China), Ltd.** ... 1941
General Import/Export, 5th floor, Alexan-
dra House, Hong Kong.
- Lee & Leong Bros., Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, Room Nos. 1001-
1002 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's
Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Lee, S. W., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Wang Hing Build-
ing, 10 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box
784, Hong Kong.
- Lekhraj & Bros. (H.K.)** ... 1956
General Import/Export, 30 Hollywood
Road, Hong Kong.
- Lepack Company (1955), Ltd.** ... 1939
General Import/Export, 238 Alexandra
House, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 114, Hong
Kong.
- Leung Yew** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 31-32 David
House, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.
- Leung Yuk Kee** ... 1947
General Textile Importers, 90E Wellington
Street, P.O. Box 542, Hong Kong.
- Lever Bros. (China), Ltd.** ... 1950
Import/Export of Soaps, Glycerine and
Toilet Preparations, 14-16 Pedder Street,
5th floor, P.O. Box 530, Hong Kong.
- Li Jui & Sons, Ltd.** ... 1952
Exporters of Vegetable Oils and China
Produce, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Li & Fung, Ltd.** ... 1938
General Import/Export, Fung House,
18-20 Connaught Road Central, P.O. Box
150, Hong Kong.
- Liddell Bros. & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 14-16 Pedder
Street, 6th floor, Hong Kong.
- Lien Yi Co. Ltd.,** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 605 Central House,
Hong Kong.
- Lilaram, V., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 22 Lee Yuen
Street East, Ground floor, P.O. Box 2627,
Hong Kong.
- Ling Nam Hardware Mfg. Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
67-77 Ha Heung Road, Kowloon.
- Lobo, P. J., & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Alexandra House,
1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Local Printing Press, Ltd., The** ... 1946
Printers, Book-binders and Stationers, 13
Duddell Street, Hong Kong.
- Lombard Insurance Co., Ltd.** ... 1895
14-18 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Long Hah Company** ... 1956
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 6 On Lan
Street, P.O. Box 2809, Hong Kong.
- Longmans, Green & Company, Limited** 1958
Book Publishers, B.A.T. Building, 443
Lockhart Road, P.O. Box 223, Hong Kong.
- Lowbridge, Shackleton & Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, Rooms 614-616, 9
Ice House Street, P.O. Box 620, Hong
Kong.
- Lowe, Bingham & Matthews** ... 1907
Accountants and Auditors, 7th floor,
Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Loxley, W. R., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1903
General Import/Export, Shipping and
Insurance Agents, Jardine House, 11th
floor, 20 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Lucky Enamelware Factory, Ltd.** ... 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 142 Pau
Chung Street, Kowloon.
- Luen Cheong Hong, Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, Central House,
1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Lune Hing Cheong** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 8 Connaught
Road West, Hong Kong.
- Luxmi Export Import Co.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 5 Hollywood
Road, Ground floor, Hong Kong.
- Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd.** ... 1922
Public Utility, Macao.
- Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. of Hong
Kong, Ltd.** ... 1863
Shipping Agents, P. & O. Building, P.O.
Box 113, Hong Kong.
- Mak, L. Y., & Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Rooms 112-113
Union Building, 1st floor, P.O. Box 766,
Hong Kong.
- Mak, W. S., & Sons, Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Holland House,
P.O. Box 101, Hong Kong.
- Man Chong Rattan Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1949
Manufacturers and General Import/Export.
Office: Room 802 Central Building, Pedder
Street, Hong Kong. Factory: 1-9 Polung
Terrace, Kennedy Town, Hong Kong.
- Man Tai Hong** ... 1956
Manufacturers' Representatives, Import/
Export, 49 Des Voeux Road West, Hong
Kong.
- Mandarin Textiles, Ltd.** ... 1952
Garment Manufacturers, 60 To Kwa Wan
Road, Kowloon.
- Manetta & Company** ... 1956
General Import/Export, Room 31 Shui
Hing Building, 3rd floor, Des Voeux Road
Central, P.O. Box 2484, Hong Kong.
- Mann, Peter** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Pedder
Building, P.O. Box 1181, Hong Kong.
- Manners Trading Ltd.** ... 1954
General Import/Export and Insurance
Agents, Alexandra House, P.O. Box 235,
Hong Kong.
- Manning, E., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
Ship Brokers, Agents, General Import/
Export, Union Building, Hong Kong.
- Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., The** 1946
Windsor House, Hong Kong.
- Manufacturers United Trading Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, China Building,
P.O. Box 493, Hong Kong.
- Mar Fan, Charles, & Co.** ... 1950
Accountants and Chartered Secretaries,
108-110, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Marconi (China), Ltd.** ... 1941
Telecommunication Engineers, Queen's
Building, Hong Kong.
- Marconi International Marine Commu-
nication Co., Ltd.** ... 1925
Central Building, Hong Kong.
- Marine Insurance Association of Hong
Kong** ... 1909
c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Hong
Kong.
- Marsman Hong Kong China Ltd.** ... 1939
Contractors, Mining and Industrial Engin-
eers, Merchants, 202 Hong Kong Bank
Building, Hong Kong.
- Martin & Co.** ... 1938
Accountants and Auditors, 603, Chartered
Bank Building, 6th fl., 4 Des Voeux Road
Central, Hong Kong.
- Maxim & Co.** ... 1922
General Import/Export, c/o Room 807
Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.
- McBain, George** ... 1947
Company Managers, South China Morning
Post Building, Hong Kong.
- Mee Tak Company, Limited** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 29 Jervois Street,
Hong Kong.
- Melchers & Co.** ... 1869
General Import/Export, Fung House, Top
floor, 18-20 Connaught Road Central,
P.O. Box 713, Hong Kong.
- Mercantile Bank, Limited** ... 1903
7 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Messageries Maritimes, Compagnie des** 1863
Shipowners and Agents, Queen's Building,
P.O. Box 53, Hong Kong.
- Meyer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.** ... 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 55 Kowloon
City Road, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.
- Michel Freres** ... 1957
General Import/Export, 75 French Bank
Building, Hong Kong.

Rhima Dyes & Chemical Co. ... 1951
General Import/Export, 616 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Rieckermann (H.K.) Co. ... 1954
General Import/Export, Rooms 1001-1002 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.

Robertson, Wilson & Co., Ltd. ... 1913
General Import/Export, David House, Hong Kong.

Robinson, J. L., & Co., Ltd. ... 1940
General Import/Export, Contractors, Mercantile Bank Building, P.O. Box 802, Hong Kong.

Rondon, L., & Co. (H.K.), Ltd. ... 1939
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Ross, Alex., & Co., Ltd. ... 1902
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. ... 1917
13 Printing House, 1st floor, 6 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Royal InterOcean Lines ... 1904
Shipowners, Alexandra House, Hong Kong.

Russ & Co. ... 1952
Solicitors, Bank of Canton Building, Hong Kong.

Ruttonjee, H. & Son, Ltd. ... 1946
Wine and Spirit Merchants, 7 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Sadhwanis ... 1951
General Import/Export, 47 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 2476, Hong Kong.

Sales, A. de O., & Co., Ltd. ... 1955
General Import/Export, 832-834 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 1094, Hong Kong.

Sam A. Co. ... 1948
General Import/Export, 161 Des Voeux Road Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong.

Sam Tsang & Co. ... 1953
General Import/Export, Room 339, Wang Hing Building, 3rd Floor, 10, Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.

San Miguel Brewery Hong Kong, Ltd. ... 1933
Rooms 95-96 Jardine House, 9th floor, Hong Kong.

Sanda Mercantile Co. ... 1955
General Import/Export, Rooms 502-504 Hing Fat House, 8 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

Sansco Corporation ... 1958
Exporters and Manufacturers, 227 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 3774, Hong Kong.

Sassoon, E. D., Banking Co., Ltd. ... 1936
Holland House, Hong Kong.

Scientific Service Company ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 447-450 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 923, Hong Kong.

Scott & English, Ltd. ... 1946
General Import/Export, Jardine House, 13th floor, Pedder Street, P.O. Box 1555, Hong Kong.

Sharp, C. F., & Co., S.A. ... 1953
Steamship Agents, Operators, Ship Brokers, Caxton House, Hong Kong.

Sheila's ... 1958
Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Tailors, 3-B Cameron Road, Kowloon.

Shell Company of Hong Kong, Ltd., The ... 1908
Central Building, 11th floor, Hong Kong.

Shewan, Tomes & Co., Ltd. ... 1903
General Import/Export, 9 Ice House Street, P. O. Box 115, Hong Kong.

Shriro (China), Ltd. ... 1948
General Import/Export, Room 831 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 181, Hong Kong.

Shroff & Co. ... 1952
General Import/Export, 26 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 2495, Hong Kong.

Shun Shing Fat Trading Co. ... 1957
General Import/Export, 223 Wing Lok Street West, Hong Kong.

Siber Hegner & Co., Ltd. ... 1947
General Import/Export, Room 1001, Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Singapore Trading Co. ... 1952
General Import/Export, 19 Queen Street, Hong Kong.

Singer Sewing Machine Co. ... 1955
Room 602, The Chartered Bank Building, 6th fl., Des Voeux Road, Central, P.O. Box 663, Hong Kong.

Sino-American Trade Advancement Co. ... 1952
General Import/Export, 410 Central Building, 4th floor, P.O. Box 1069, Hong Kong.

Sino-British (H.K.), Ltd. ... 1947
Engineers, Contractors and Importers, 811-813 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 152, Hong Kong.

Sintack Company Limited ... 1958
Import/Export and Real Estate Owners, 811, Yu To Sang Building, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Societe Francaise D'Entreprises de Dragages et de Travaux Publics ... 1955
Airport Development, Sung Wong Toi Road, Kowloon.

Song, V. K., & Co., Ltd. ... 1954
Manufacturers, 2 Ma Hang Chung Road, Kowloon.

South British Insurance Co., Ltd. ... 1917
Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

South China Morning Post, Ltd. ... 1955
Publishers, 1-3 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

South China Textile, Ltd. ... 1948
Cotton Spinning and Textile Machinery, Rooms 101-106 Jardine House, 10th floor, 20 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

South China Traders ... 1946
General Import/Export, Rooms 721-2, 9 Ice House Street, P.O. Box 187, Hong Kong.

South Sea Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ... 1958
Cotton Spinners, 501-6 Marina House, Hong Kong.

Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. ... 1903
Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Stanley Associates, Ltd. ... 1952
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, 302A Victory House, Hong Kong.

Stanley Shao & Co. ... 1957
General Import/Export, 712 China Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Factory: 488 Un Chau Street, Kowloon.

Stanley Steamship Co., Ltd. ... 1950
31-32 David House, Hong Kong.

Star Textile, Ltd. ... 1954
General Import/Export, Jardine House, 10th floor, Hong Kong.

Starbright Trading Co. ... 1946
General Import/Export, 505-6 Holland House, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Star Underwear Co. ... 1953
General Import/Export, 86 Yee Wo Street, P.O. Box 722, Hong Kong.

Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd. ... 1946
General Import/Export, 505 Central Building, 5th floor, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Stewart & Co. ... 1957
Solicitors, Room 228 Wang Hing Building, 10 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Sui Cheng Company, Ltd. ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 206-7 Bank of East Asia Building, P.O. Box 1023, Hong Kong.

Sui Cheng International Trading Co., Ltd. ... 1947
General Import/Export, 206 Bank of East Asia Building, Hong Kong.

Sui Heong Yuen ... 1927
General Import/Export, 34-36 Hing Lung Street, Hong Kong.

Sun Co., Ltd., The ... 1927
Wholesalers and Retailers, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Sun Fung Co., Ltd. ... 1946
General Import/Export, 3rd floor, Oi Kwan Building, P.O. Box 261, Hong Kong.

Sun Lee Company ... 1955
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and Agents, 42 Jervois Street, Hong Kong.

Suncure Tobacco Traders ... 1953
Leaf Tobacco Merchants, Dealers, Importers and Exporters of all Kinds of Tobacco, Room 502 Oi Kwan Building, 63-65 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 698, Hong Kong.

Sunlight Trading Co. ... 1950
General Import/Export, Manufacturers of Flashlights, 305 Bank of Canton Building, P.O. Box 2133, Hong Kong.

Sunny & Co. ... 1946
General Import/Export, 7th floor, Bank of East Asia Building, P.O. Box 952, Hong Kong.

Swatow Drawn Work Co., Ltd. ... 1938
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, 14-16 Pedder Street, Jardine House, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.

Swatow Weng Lee Co. ... 1951
Exporters and Manufacturers, 52 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Factory: 97 Hau Wong Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., The ... 1948
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

Swire & Maclaine, Ltd. ... 1946
General Import/Export, 1 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Tai Hing Knitting Factory ... 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 275 Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Tai Hong Company ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Room 55 Shui Hing Building, Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 313, Hong Kong.

Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co., of H.K., Ltd. ... 1941
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.

Taikoo Sugar Refining Company, Limited, The ... 1957
Sugar Refiners, 1 Connaught Road Central, P.O. Box 4, Hong Kong.

Tangson Company, The ... 1958
General Import/Export, 11 Chiu Lung Street, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1300, Hong Kong.

Tao Fung Hong ... 1955
General Import/Export, 136 Wing Lok Street, Hong Kong.

Tata, B. D., & Co., Ltd. ... 1949
General Import/Export, 6 Kayamally Building, Hong Kong.

Teh-Hu Sunfluh Co., Ltd. ... 1948
General Import and Commission Agents, 301-302 Marina House, P.O. Box 419, Hong Kong.

Textile Corporation of Hong Kong, Ltd. The ... 1958
Cotton Spinners and Weavers, 701 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.

Thai-Wa Trading Co. ... 1955
General Import/Export, 55 Bonham Strand West, Hong Kong.

Thoresen & Co., Ltd. ... 1915
General Import/Export, Shipping Agents, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

Tien Fu Trading Co. ... 1954
General Import/Export, Room 1406 Central Building, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

Ting Fung Iron Works, Ltd. ... 1955
Manufacturers, Room 704 Wing On Life Building, Hong Kong.

Tone Seng Trading Co. ... 1952
General Import/Export, 16 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.

Tonley & Co., Ltd. ... 1948
General Import/Export, Wing On Life Building, P.O. Box 219, Hong Kong.

Traders & Suppliers, Ltd. ... 1949
General Import/Export, Rooms 705-8, 8-8A Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Trans-Ocean Mercantile Corporation. ... 1955
General Import/Export, Room 422 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 316, Hong Kong.

Tsang Fook Piano Co. ... 1954
Manufacturers, Import/Export, Marina House, 19 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 2092, Hong Kong.

- Tsien, Jamie C., & Co., Inc.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, 424 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 1192, Hong Kong.
- Tsun Tsun Trading Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 203 Fu House, P.O. Box 505, Hong Kong.
- Tung C. C., & Co.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, P.O. Box 1321, Hong Kong.
- Tung Cheng Peking Trading Co.** ... 1954
General Import/Export, 37 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
- Tung Sheng Dyestuffs & Trading Co.** ... 1956
General Import/Export, Commission Agents, Room 501 Pedder Building, P.O. Box 2040, Hong Kong.
- Tung Tai Trading Co.** ... 1952
General Import/Export, 203 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong. Showroom: 41 Connaught Road Central, P.O. Box 1928, Hong Kong.
- Tze Kee Company** ... 1954
Exporters, 147 Lockhart Road, Hong Kong.
- U. D. Overseas Trading Society** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 21 Wyndham Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Ultra Pacific Trading Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, 106-B Holland House, P.O. Box 619, Hong Kong.
- Unination Trading Co., Ltd., The** ... 1947
General Import/Export, American International Building, 12-14 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 945, Hong Kong.
- Union Embroidery Co.** ... 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 22 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Union Enterprises Company, Limited** ... 1958
General Import/Export, Rooms 1106-7 Man Yee Building, 60-70 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.** ... 1885
525-534 Alexandra House, 5th floor, Hong Kong.
- Union Knitting Factory** ... 1957
Manufacturers and Wholesalers, 214 Fuk Wing Street, Shum Shui Po, Kowloon.
- Union Mercantile Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 204-205 Edinburgh House, Hong Kong.
- Union Metal Works, Ltd.** ... 1952
Manufacturers, 17 Kayamally Building, Hong Kong. Factory: 522 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.
- Union Star Co., Ltd.** ... 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 29A Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Union Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1915
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents, 225 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.** ... 1915
306 Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- United Agencies, Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 224 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- United China Products Co.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Central House, Hong Kong.
- United Chinese Bank, Ltd.** ... 1954
8A Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- United Electric Manufacturing Factory** ... 1958
Manufacturers, 912-914 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon.
- United Enamel Works, Ltd., The** ... 1955
Manufacturers and Exporters, LZ 3409 L.S.O. 105/1766/55 Ngau Chi Wan, Kowloon.
- United Leathers** ... 1958
Importers/Exporters and Manufacturers' Agents in Leathers and Shoe making materials, 502 Li Po Chun Chambers, Hong Kong.
- United Lingerie Co.** ... 1956
Manufacturers and General Import/Export, Office: 4 On Lan Street, Hong Kong. Factory: 39 Fuk Lo Tsun Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.
- United States Lines Co.** ... 1948
314 Queen's Building, Hong Kong.
- United Trading & Shipping Co., Ltd., The** ... 1955
Import/Export, Shipping and Insurance, 14-16 Pedder Street, Hong Kong.
- Universal Commercial Company, The** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, 131 Des Voeux Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Universal Merchandise Co.** ... 1956
Import/Export, Room 601, 4 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 198, Hong Kong.
- Universal Weaving Factory** ... 1954
Manufacturers and Exporters, 410-420 Un Chau Street, P.O. Box 3314, Kowloon.
- Utoomal & Assudamal Co.** ... 1936
General Import/Export, 3-5 Duddell Street, Hong Kong.
- Vago, A** ... 1941
General Import/Export, French Bank Building, P.O. Box 678, Hong Kong.
- Vasunia, J. P., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1941
General Import/Export, 38 Wyndham Street, P.O. Box 406, Hong Kong.
- Vaswani Trading Co., Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 75 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
- Verder & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1949
General Import/Export, 102-107 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Vogue Enterprises** ... 1957
General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Room 606, Central House, 4 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
- Wah Hing Co., Ltd.** ... 1941
General Import/Export, 15/17, Connaught Road Central, 6th fl., P.O. Box 841, Hong Kong.
- Wah Hing Trading Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 1st floor, Kwok Man House, P.O. Box 2239, Hong Kong.
- Wah Keong Rubber Manufactory, Ltd.** ... 1940
4 Anchor Street, Kowloon.
- Wah Sing Lace Company** ... 1956
Manufacturers and Exporters, 7 On Lan Street, Hong Kong.
- Wai Kee & Co.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, 1 Gilman Street, P.O. Box 510, Hong Kong.
- Wai Shing Co.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, Transhippers, 64 Bonham Strand West, 1st floor, P.O. Box 2729, Hong Kong.
- Wallace Harper & Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
Importers, Distributors of Motorcars and Accessories, Central Building, P.O. Box 807, Hong Kong.
- Wallem & Co.** ... 1933
Shipowners, Hong Kong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Wallem Lambert Brothers, Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Insurance Agents, Hongkong Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Wang Kee & Co.** ... 1938
Ship's Chandlers, Stevedores, Import/Export, 34-37 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Warne, Victor, & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 1118-1120 Alexandra House, P.O. Box 202, Hong Kong.
- Wasan, S. S., & Co.** ... 1956
Manufacturers' Representatives, General Import/Export, 11 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1900, Hong Kong.
- Wassiamull Assomull & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Rutton Building, Hong Kong.
- Watanmal Boolchand Co., Ltd.** ... 1936
General Import/Export, 18-20 On Lan Street, P.O. Box 644, Hong Kong.
- Watson, A. S., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1915
Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists and Dispensers, Wine, Spirit and Aerated Water Merchants, Watson Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
- Wattie, J. A., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
Rubber Estate Managers and Secretaries, Marina House, Hong Kong.
- Wayon Export & Import Co.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 5 Rutton Building, Hong Kong.
- Wehry, George, & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1950
General Import/Export, 249-250 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
- Wei Yit Vacuum Flask Manufactory** ... 1955
Manufacturers, Camel House, Palm Street, Taikoktsui, Kowloon.
- Wellcome Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
Grocery and Wines, etc. David House, Hong Kong.
- Weyssen & Company** ... 1957
General Import/Export, 114 Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Wheelock Marden & Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
Finance and Shipping, 701-707 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 85, Hong Kong.
- Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import, Wholesalers and Retailers, Fung House, Hong Kong.
- Wicking, Harry, & Co., Ltd.** ... 1903
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Wilkinson & Grist** ... 1915
Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries, The First National City Bank Building, Hong Kong.
- Williamson & Co.** ... 1922
Shipowners and Agents, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong.
- Wilman Rubber Products** ... 1948
203-211 Nam Cheung Street, Shumshui Po Kowloon.
- Wing Fung Enamelware & Stamping Factory** ... 1957
Manufacturers, 91 Tong Mi Road, 2nd floor, Kowloon.
- Wing Hing Hong** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 19 New Market Street, Hong Kong.
- Wing Hing Knitting Factory** ... 1957
Manufacturers, Import/Export, 272 Portland Street, P.O. Box 1522, Kowloon.
- Wing Lung Bank, Ltd.** ... 1957
Bankers, 112 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Wing On Cheong Emporium, Ltd.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 123-125 Man Yee Building, Hong Kong.
- Wing On Co., Ltd.** ... 1948
General Import/Export, Wholesalers and Retailers, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Wing Sang Trading Co.** ... 1958
General Import/Export, 709 Yu To Sang Building, 37 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Wing Shun Co.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, Wing On Bank Building, 26 Des Voeux Road Central, P.O. Box 1185, Hong Kong.
- Wing Wah Co.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 47 Wing Lok Street, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Winkler & Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1940
General Import/Export, Rooms 81-83 Jardine House, P.O. Box 146, Hong Kong.
- Wo Fung Trading Co.** ... 1953
General Import/Export, especially Leather and Hides, 303 Union Building, P.O. Box 2449, Hong Kong.
- Wong H. P., & Brothers** ... 1951
General Import/Export, Room 404 Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, Hong Kong.
- Wong Kwan Sang Seed Co.** ... 1955
General Import/Export, 132 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shumshui Po, Kowloon.
- Wong, T. M., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
General Import/Export, 35 Hennessy Road, P.O. Box 2146, Hong Kong.
- Wong, T. O., & Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
General Import/Export, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.
- Wong, Tan & Co.** ... 1938
Chartered Accountants, Rooms 732-735 Alexandra House, 7th floor, Hong Kong.

- Wong, W. S., & Co.** ... 1950
 Accountants and Auditors, 408-410, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Wood & Browne** ... 1903
 Marine Surveyors, Compass Adjusters and Cotton Controllers, Rooms 93-94 Jardine House, Hong Kong.
- World Button Factory, Ltd., The** ... 1957
 General Import/Export, Manufacturers, Manufacturers' Representatives, 3-3A Mongkok Road, Mongkok, Kowloon.
- World Pencil Co., Ltd., The** ... 1949
 Pencil Manufacturers, Wing On Life Building, Hong Kong. Factory: Castle Peak Road, Kowloon.
- World Trading Co., The** ... 1954
 General Import/Export, Room 503 The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, P.O. Box 1042, Hong Kong.
- World Trading Corporation, The** ... 1948
 General Import/Export, 405 Kwok Man House, Hong Kong.
- World-Wide Company (Managers), Limited** ... 1958
 Ship Managers, Shipping Agents and Ship Operators, Marina House, 4th floor, Hong Kong.
- Wyler Textiles, Ltd.** ... 1958
 Cotton Spinners, Doublers and Weavers, Room 308, 9 Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
- Yau, James & Co.** ... 1929
 General Import/Export, 115 Windsor House, Hong Kong.
- Yau Hing Co.** ... 1952
 Meat Suppliers and Contractors, Import/Export Livestocks, 831-832 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 458, Hong Kong. Butchery Dept: 171 Stall, Central Market, Hong Kong.
- Yau Yue & Co.** ... 1950
 General Import/Export, 79 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.
- Yee Lee Industrial Chemical, Ltd.** ... 1957
 General Import/Export, Warehouse-keepers, Manufacturers' Suppliers and Representatives, 36-38 Tung Man Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong. Branch: 99 Kweilin Street, Grd. floor, Kowloon.
- Yee On Hong Co., Ltd.** ... 1946
 General Import/Export, Fu House, Grd. floor, Hong Kong.
- Yee Sing Industrial Co., Ltd.** ... 1958
 Manufacturers and Exporters, L.Z. 3020 Ngau Tau Kok, Kowloon.
- Yen, Joseph, & Co.** ... 1952
 General Import/Export, 25A David House, Hong Kong.
- Yi Chi Trading Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1951
 General Import/Export, 103 Edinburgh House, P.O. Box 1420, Hong Kong.
- Yick Cheong Company** ... 1956
 General Import/Export, 81 Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, P.O. Box 1655, Hong Kong.
- Yick Tai & Co. (Malaya), Ltd.** ... 1953
 General Import/Export, Manufacturers' Representatives, Shipping Agents, Room 210 Man Yee Building, 2nd floor, P.O. Box 873, Hong Kong.
- Ying Tai Company** ... 1957
 Manufacturers, 27 Chungking Arcade, Kowloon.
- Yip Shing Company** ... 1954
 Import/Export, Rm. 2 Tai Ping Building, 4th floor, 16-18 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- Young, K. L., & Co.** ... 1954
 Rooms 431-2 Man Yee Building, P.O. Box 708, Hong Kong.
- Younghusband, P. Capt.** ... 1950
 Marine Surveyors, 25 St. George's Building, 1st floor, Hong Kong.
- Yu Tung Tai, Ltd.** ... 1946
 General Import/Export and Rubber Merchants, First National City Bank of New York Building, Top floor, P.O. Box 24, Hong Kong.
- Yue Tai Cheung** ... 1948
 General Import/Export, 11 Wing Kut Street, Hong Kong.
- Yue Ying Can Manufacturing Co.** ... 1949
 Lithographic Tin Printing, Decorated Tin Containers, Crown and Screw Caps, etc., 281-283 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Hing & Co.** ... 1955
 General Import/Export, 62 Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Hing Hong & Co., Ltd.** ... 1947
 General Import/Export, Rooms 612-613 Marina House, P.O. Box 2016, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Hing Weaving & Dyeing Works, Ltd.** ... 1947
 51, Bonham Strand West, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Kee Hong** ... 1955
 Import/Export, Manufacturers' Agents, 247 Wing Lok Street West, Hong Kong.
- Yuen Loong & Co.** ... 1950
 General Import/Export, 59 Des Voeux Road West, P.O. Box 2283, Hong Kong.
- Yung Zeng Industrial Co. (H.K.), Ltd.** ... 1948
 General Import/Export, Room 611 Central Building, P.O. Box 1399, Hong Kong.
- Zennon Mercantile Agencies** ... 1956
 Manufacturers' Representatives, Import/Export, Room 317 China Building, 3rd floor, Hong Kong.
- Zung Fu Co.** ... 1950
 General Import/Export, 303A Kai Ming Building, Hong Kong.