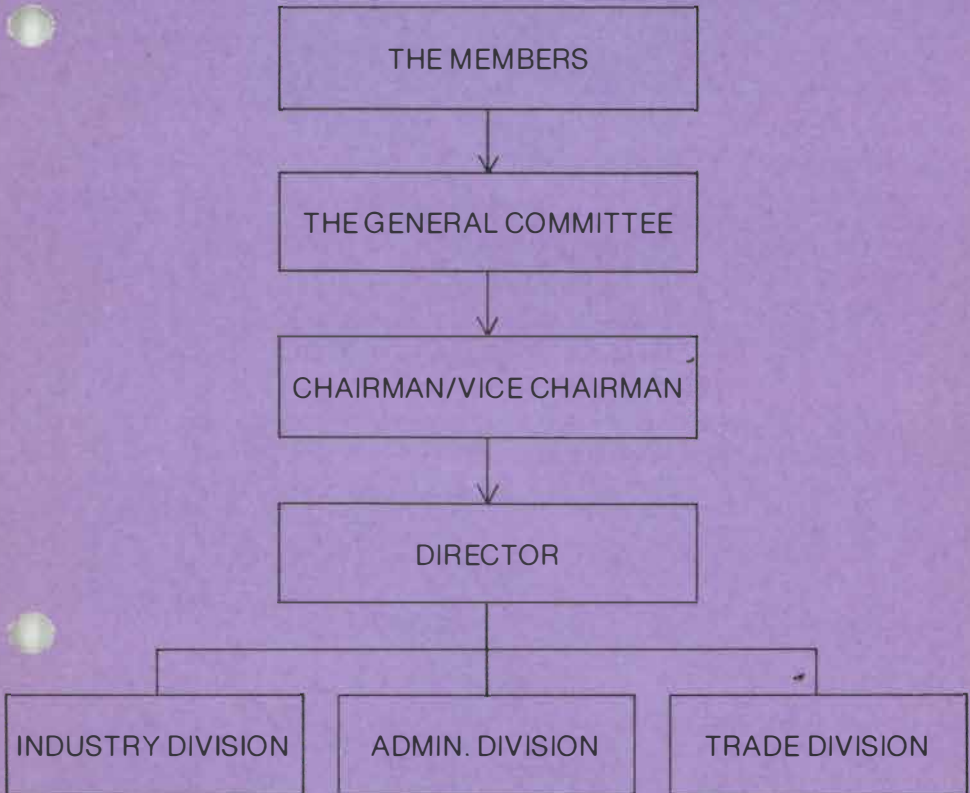




The Bulletin



The Chamber's New Organisation

See page 5

渣

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與葉錫恩女士暢談本港罪行

「我常常有一個夢想——這個夢想是難以實現的。我希望有一個島，就像日光島吧，可以為青年建立一個社區，由他們自己去處理。首先讓他們知道怎樣去處理一個社區的工作，然後讓他們自己去工作，讓他們看到他們是要裁判別人的，而且要作公平的裁判，這種對付青年罪犯的方法遠勝將他們監禁。」

以上是葉錫恩女士談及青年罪犯問題時所發表意見的一部份。她繼續說：「我一生都是從事教育的，雖然我覺得年紀大了，但仍然願意繼續為這個夢想努力，我肯定能夠得到青年工作者的幫忙。我相信我提出的辦法比死刑為佳。如果死刑是有作用的話，為甚麼不將所有犯罪者都判死刑，而我們便再沒有犯罪行為的存在了？」

葉錫恩是市政局議員，教育家，有人更會說是香港首要非官守冤情大使。她認為總商會最近對本港罪行所發表的聲明是甚為消極的。本「會訊」特別邀請她在本刊發表她的意見。

是次與葉女士交談中所涉及範圍甚廣。葉錫恩女士談及死刑問題，女性囚犯，本港人犯罪的原因，警察及裁判司的責任，「西方富裕的生活方式」腐化了本港青年的可能性，與其他許多問題，包括了文豪蕭伯納的意見。

殺一儆百

雖然說了許多關於少年罪犯的話，葉錫恩女士強調一切是由那些老一輩、冷酷無情三合會領袖的影響。她說：「有些大奸大惡的犯罪者，他們年紀是三十至五十歲，雖然於每樣罪行中都有份參與；如運毒，三合會工作，有組織的威脅和勒索等工作，但他們總是可以逍遙法外，他們甚至未踏入過法

庭一步，因為他們是從不受到控訴的。」

「你可以對付那些少年罪犯，但却不可以和那些兇惡而上了年紀的三合會人馬理喻，而他們是訓練青年罪犯與他們合作的。」

「如果你能找着這個罪魁，將他問吊，我是不會反對的。但死刑對一些十八九歲的少年罪犯是起不了作用的，因為他們自少的教養便以為罪惡是生活方式的一種，還有，新一代總要成長起來的。」

治本？治標？

葉錫恩女士同意罪行是香港首要之重要問題，雖然罪行本身可能只是徵兆而不是起因。而促成犯罪行為的各種原因可能是我們真正的第一個大問題。她說：「我在香港已經二十五年了。你會以為中國人變了嗎？或者這些少年生來就與人不同？今日的少年可以為了幾塊錢而操刀攻擊他人，這便是我們要研究的基本問題。我們先要問一問為什麼罪行在過往十年增加了？那些罪行在二十年前是沒有的。」

「如果我們能從基本上着手研究甚麼是做成犯罪的原因，我們便可以開始減少罪行的發生。如果我們想知道少年罪犯的背景，我是願意訪問他們的家庭而找出一些事實，我三四年前曾經作如此請求，但却不獲接納。」

「罪行是在某些情況下滋生的，正如雜

草一般，但割去雜草並不等如減少它的繁殖，這是要從根拔起的。」

貧富懸殊

談及罪行與西方大城市如紐約的物質繁榮的關係，葉錫恩女仕說：「有一羣很富裕的人和一些生計朝不保夕的人生活在同一處地方，而生活環境差別太大，則我以為這便是培養犯罪的地方。那些富有人家自然可以喜歡甚麼便買甚麼，那些窮光蛋却甚麼也買不起。這種挫折使他們想對社會作報復。」

積極與消極

假如葉錫恩女仕得到當局給與權力及金

錢，而其他條件又是有利的話，她怎會去處理此罪犯問題呢？

「第一件事我首先會做的是加稅，然後從事龐大的建屋和教育計劃。使每一個兒童都有屋可住和受到適當教育。政府和廉政署一定要將警察與三合會的關係斷絕。以上是積極的一面，在消極方面我們一定要將刑罰加重。」

由於監獄常常使犯人變得更頑固，她在先前描述的自制性組織可能比較適合。

「如果死刑有阻嚇作用，和能夠解決罪行問題，則我並不反對。但我並不相信在很多案件下是用得着的，因為我們所找到的往往不是我們本來要拘捕的人。」

紡織品配額漫談

香港之生存及繁榮，全賴出口貿易。去年，本港出口總值達二百三十億元，其中百份之五十為紡織品及成衣。實際上，紡織及成衣製造業共僱用了全港勞工總數百份之四十七。

自一九五九年，本港紡織業不但要面臨其他紡織品輸出國之競爭，同時亦受到海外加以之制限。首先始於英國，跟着我們之主要貿易市場對港製紡織品之入口數量亦一一加以制限。

紡織委員會

總商會於最近已成立一「紡織委員會」以研討該工業之配額制度。委員會之成員來自紡織業工商界人士，彼等資歷充沛，其建議均具見地。委員會現正把研討所得擬草一報告書，又於日後呈交政府。

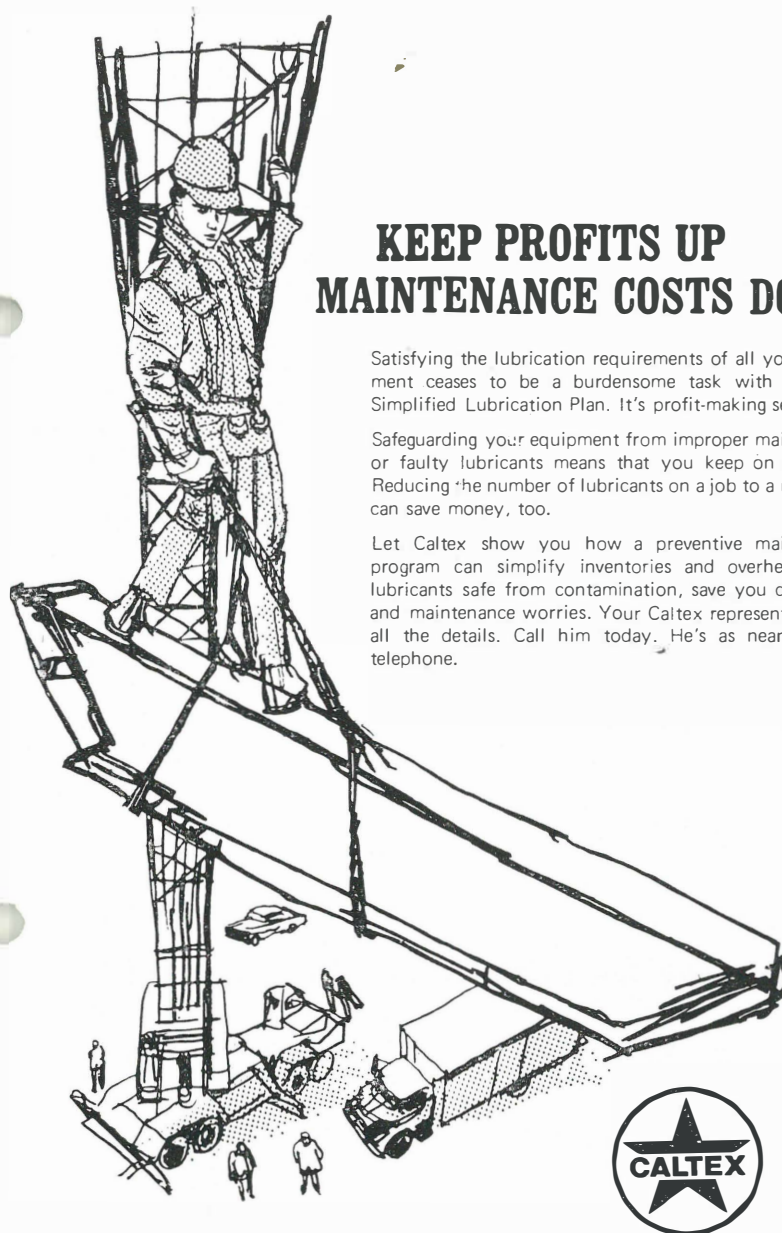
基本原則

於實施配額限制之初期，其計算及分配事宜之原則與目下所用者有異。於一九六二年，有關輸往英國及美國之配額分配乃基於

付貨人之過往出口表現而定。廠家乃並非付貨人，因而不獲配額之分發，故大表不滿。一九六三年，政府訂立將配額均分予廠家及出口商（即各獲百份之五十），其計算方法乃視某一指定期間內之表現而定。總商會紡織委員會委員均一致認定此乃最公平之分配原則。此制度由工商處制定以來可算甚為公允，及使紡織業在窘境下獲正確處理方法。再者，此制度頗具彈性。

配額轉讓制度

自一九六三年起，配額可永久讓斷或暫時轉讓予別間公司。永久轉讓中，讓承商可獲配額原本持有人之一切權利及義務。而臨時轉讓中，承讓家所得之配額需於該配額年度內運用，隨後於下一年度，該等配額又歸原有之持有公司所屬。（下接第三十一頁）



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Director's Viewpoint

Expansion and Service

During the last month, we have re-shaped the structure of the organisation in the Chamber to give effect to the broadening of our interests into industry. We now have three divisions: trade, industry and administration and there have been some staff movements. This should also improve productivity as I intend to cover more ground with the same staff resources; necessarily so since our financial resources are fairly tightly committed.

We have also now established the Chamber's Industrial Development Fund and a number of grants have been received from banks and other sources. We are in touch with other companies and I hope we shall be able to realise at least \$500,000 to finance an active programme of industrial investment promotion working in conjunction with the Government and other organisations. This will be an important contribution by the Chamber to Hong Kong's industrial, business and economic development. The Government supports our initiative and has formed a high level committee to coordinate work in this field. This committee, on which Peter Foxon sits, and whose meetings I attend, has already met to consider future policy and a programme of work.

The first industrial promotion by the Chamber will be undertaken by Peter Foxon, Herb Minich of the American Chamber of Commerce and myself between October 18th and the

end of the month in New York and later on in the Los Angeles area. This is a joint venture with the Commerce and Industry Department whose team will visit Chicago and join ours in Los Angeles. The TDC is helping too so we hope to have good results. We are seeking to attract US industrialists in a fairly broad spectrum of industries to consider Hong Kong as a site for off-shore production, if possible in joint ventures with our own industry. To this end, I have begun to register the interest of our member companies in joint venture possibilities. So if you are interested, please let me know.

Beyond the US promotion, we shall be looking at Japan, Australia and other industrial countries. To help us organise the Chamber's work in this field we shall have a Fund Management Committee and organisations contributing substantially to our Fund will be invited to be represented on the Committee. In this way, we shall have the best advice available and a source of promotional participation as well. FNCB are working directly with us in New York, First National Bank of Chicago in that area and the Bank of America in California. It is already clear that in our future programme we shall rely heavily on assistance from the banking sectors.

This is a new field of Chamber activity and we shall have to develop an efficient organisation and train staff to do the job well. I am sure you will all support this effort and I hope some of you will contribute to our Industrial Development Fund.

Director's Viewpoint — Continued

Continuing Responsibility— Declining Interest?

Is Britain losing interest in Hong Kong? That is a question I have heard asked increasingly during the last few years and I think many people here in Hong Kong have become somewhat concerned over the possibility that the answer may be in the affirmative.

Britain is presently passing through what must surely rank as one of the most difficult economic situations with which the country has had to contend during this century. The British Government is faced with massive unemployment, increasingly difficult trade union activity, insistent inflation, a loss of confidence in the pound by those who have supported it, and the demands of its new European identity. It cannot be expected to have much time to think about Hong Kong, the Hong Kong economy and our future viability. In such circumstances, it is perfectly natural for the British Government to devote all its energy and resources to finding solutions to the country's widespread problems.

A strong British economy and a strong pound sterling are important to the strength of the Hong Kong economy. There is every reason for Hong Kong therefore to support the efforts of the British to improve their unhappy and potentially dangerous situation; but Britain must not forget that it has a constitutional responsibility for Hong Kong and, at the very least, a moral responsibility too

to ensure that Hong Kong is given every assistance possible to overcome our economic difficulties and to face our future with confidence.

We do not ask for aid in the modern international sense of the word. We do not ask for direct British assistance in working out our own policies and economic cures. In fact it is sometimes rather that Britain can help us best by not interfering in our affairs too greatly, by not attempting to export manifestly unsuccessful economic and social disciplines (although this is hardly the right word) to Hong Kong and by according us the greatest possible flexibility and discretion to manage our own economy. In fact Britain has obliged in this latter respect to a significant degree during the last 10 years or so and this has been greatly to our advantage.

But it is important that the world at large shall remain aware that Britain is not only constitutionally responsible for Hong Kong but also has a direct interest in our long-term development and policy. Business and industrial growth and development can best occur in an environment relieved of uncertainty and anxiety, one in which there is no doubt that long-term investment will be safe and profitable.

The Hong Kong Government has consistently demonstrated its confidence in Hong Kong's long-term future and viability by pressing on with major projects such as the MTR

cont'd Pg. 29

Textiles Under Scrutiny

HONG KONG exists and prospers by exporting. Last year total exports amounted to just under \$23,000 million, of which half was made up of textiles and garments. The textile and garment industries are responsible for the direct employment of 47 per cent of the manufacturing labour force, and the indirect employment of many thousands more.

Since 1959 our textile industry has had to cope not only with competition from other textile exporting countries, but also with a growing network of controls and restrictions. First the UK, and later all our leading markets, have negotiated quantitative restrictions on textile imports from Hong Kong. These have been implemented largely through a system of export quota controls. Today about 70 per cent of our textile and garment exports — that is 35 per cent of total exports — come under quantitative controls or surveillance of one form or another.

These controls affect every company involved in the textile trade and industry — and that includes a majority of our Members. These Members will by now be aware that the Chamber has set up a Committee on Textiles to examine and comment on the textile quota system. The membership of this Committee covers a cross-section of the textile industry and trade, and collectively includes a wide experience. The Committee's report which is published elsewhere in this issue of *The Bulletin* will no doubt be scrutinised carefully by the

Government and by textile companies and associations.

Last month we commented in *The Bulletin* on the Brussels negotiations (see the article entitled 'EEC Quotas — Feat or Fiasco?') In this article we take a look at the history and principles of the textile quota control system. In particular, we consider the controversial issues or areas which the Textile Committee has been examining and where it might be felt that changes are necessary.

The 1959 Agreement with the Lancashire Cotton Board was seen by some people at the time as the beginning of the end for our textile industry. The US was then our leading market. And until 1959 we had enjoyed virtually unrestricted Most Favoured Nation access rights to all the main importing countries, by virtue of being a dependent territory of the UK. In the UK itself HK's exports enjoyed Commonwealth preferential tariff treatment, which for the most part meant no import duty at all.

The prophets of doom were fortunately proved wrong but in one sense they were correct. The 1969 Agreement was to be only the first of a series of negotiated restrictions on Hong Kong's textile exports. In 1961 the UK Government sought to extend the Hong Kong — Lancashire (allegedly voluntary!) Agreement on a Government-to-Government basis, and it was at this time that the Cotton Advisory Board was established, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Commerce and Industry . . .

Speaker's Corner

This Month — Elsie Elliott on Crime

'to advise Government on any matter which directly affects the cotton industry in Hong Kong.'

The C. A. B. and its successor, the Textiles Advisory Board, in the years following played a vital role in advising the Government on negotiations on export restraints with our major markets and on the implementation of the subsequent quota controls.

After 1961 Agreements were negotiated with the EEC, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Australia and the USA. In the course of these negotiations the Hong Kong Government gained a wide and comprehensive experience in the difficult and complex art of trade bargaining.

The early years

In the early years of quota controls different principles were applied to govern the method of calculating and allocating quota shares. For example, in 1962 quotas for the UK and US markets were allocated on the basis of past performance by shippers only. Manufacturers who were not shippers did not receive quotas and this led to continual complaints from this sector of the textile business.

There was also the controversial 'loomage' principle, whereby quotas for the export of piecegoods to the UK were allocated on the basis of the manufacturing capacity of the weaver, irrespective of which mills were weaving for the UK market before the controls were introduced. This meant that many factories were given quotas for a market with which they had done little business, whilst many of

those who had built up substantial performance lost out proportionately on the quotas.

In 1963, after a heated debate between Government and the industry, much of which was public knowledge, it was decided to allocate quotas on a 50/50 basis between manufacturers and exporters calculated from exports during a selected reference period and this has remained the basis for allocation ever since, with only a few exceptions. Although traders expressed strong opinion in favour of continuing to allocate quotas 100 per cent to shippers who had built up the export performance, it was finally agreed that since the development of exports is a joint effort between manufacturer and exporter, each had a right to the security inherent in possession of textile quotas. The 50/50 split is an arbitrary one, but the trade and industry agreed that it was the only fair balance between manufacturer and exporter.

The Textiles Committee of the Chamber had to consider whether it was still a fair principle today. The lack of uniformity in the early methods of calculating quota allocations pointed up the fact that equality is not easy when arbitrary methods have to be adopted. Some gain and some lose, and all usually complain. The imposition of controls is, by definition, deliberately designed to frustrate an expansion of trade which, if left to its own means, would develop according to free market demand and supply. Whenever quota controls have had to

Cont'd. Pg. 19

I'VE often had a dream—I don't think it's possible—but I'd like to have an island, say like Sunshine Island, and set up a community for those boys and let them run the community. Let them see how to run a community. Let them work, let them see they have to judge others, and judge fairly, instead of putting them in prison.

Elsie Elliott was speaking of the growing numbers of HK youngsters who are today responsible — at least in part — for the worst crime wave HK has ever seen. She developed her theme enthusiastically.

'I've worked in education all my life and I feel I'm getting a little bit old but I'm willing to continue working on it and I'm quite sure I can get young helpers. I'm sure this would be better than hanging. If hanging would do it, why not hang *all* criminals and then we've got no crime?'

Mrs. Elliott, Urban Councillor and educationalist, and some would say HK's number one unofficial ombudsman, has expressed the view that the Chamber's recent statement on crime was very negative. *The Bulletin* invited her to use our columns to put forward her own viewpoint.

In the course of a wide ranging interview, Mrs. Elliott discussed the death penalty, the female criminal, the local causes of crime, the role of the police and the magistracy, the way in which 'western affluence' might be corrupting local youngsters, and many other subjects — including the views of George Bernard Shaw.

Although much was said about young criminals, a theme Mrs. Elliott emphasised was the evil influence of the older, hardened triad leader. 'There are some big criminals, I would say older criminals in the age bracket 30 to 50, who are getting away scot free with everything — drug traffic, triad society work, organisation of intimidation and extortion, corruption. They don't even see the court because they are never charged.'

'You can deal with youngsters. But you can't deal with the tough middle-aged triad society members who are working with and training the youngsters.'

'If you can get the big man and hang him, I wouldn't raise a finger in protest. But it's not going to help by getting these 19 year old boys who've been brought up to believe crime is a way of life. It's not going to help at all because there's always a new generation coming up.'

Mrs. Elliott agreed that crime was HK's number one problem although it may be a symptom rather than a cause, in that the causes of crime may be our *real* number one problem.

'I've been in this colony for 25 years. Would you suggest that the Chinese people have changed? Are they born different? Yet to-day youngsters are attacking people with knives just for a few dollars.'

'You'll never eliminate crime in any society. We have to start off with the question — why has crime increased in the past 10 years? Crime we didn't have 20 years ago — why?'

'If we get down to the fundamentals

about the background of the kids who are committing crime — and I asked for this three or four years ago — I was willing to go to their homes and find out. I wasn't allowed to. If we get down to the fundamentals of what is causing crime we can then start minimising it.'

'Criminals grow in certain conditions, just like weeds. And you won't minimise weeds just by cutting off the heads of the weeds. You have to get down to the roots.'

Speaking of the link between crime and material affluence in big western cities such as New York, Mrs. Elliott said: 'You have the very affluent alongside the borderline people. You have the difference in living conditions. The ghettos. And I think this is where you have the nurturing place of crime. The well-offs can buy what they like, and the have-nots can get nothing. There's a frustration and they feel they want to take revenge on society.'

The Bulletin pointed out that in HK the differences between the very rich, the averagely rich and the rest were still considerable. The middle class businessman — whether Chinese or expatriate — living in the mid-levels was in a very different position from a resettlement estate resident. Was our situation similar to New York?

'Well, our rich and the rest are living in different worlds. The child living in the older type of resettlement estate has between 12 and 16 square feet per person. He can see

in the shops the things that the rich person can afford. He can see pictures on television of how they live. How is he going to feel when he can't even sit down to do his homework?'

Mrs. Elliott drew attention to a recent report of conditions in Algeria under French colonial rule. Urban youths — often idle and illiterate — responded to the picture of the developed world given by detective novels, penny-in-the-slot machines, sexy photographs, pornographic literature, films banned to those under 16 elsewhere, and alcohol, to which in HK Mrs. Elliott would add drugs.

Western affluence & HK's poor

'We're getting all the affluence of the west dangled under the eyes of the poor people of HK. They get education, if they're lucky, up to the age of 11. After which they wander the streets.' As in HK, the favourite weapon of the Algerian street delinquent was the knife.

'The Algerian delinquent needs to feel warm blood. He wants to bathe in the blood of his victim. His savagery shows itself in the number of wounds he inflicts. I don't think we're quite as bad as that, but we're getting very near it.'

Supposing Mrs. Elliott were granted the power and the funds, and other factors were favourable, how would she set about righting the problem?

'The first thing I would do would be to raise the taxes, and start on a very big housing and education pro-

gramme. And make sure that every child has a home to live in and a school to go to. And the Government and the ICAC must break the link between the police and the triads.

What's on the positive side. On the negative side, we've got to impose heavy sentences.'

Since however prison often hardened the criminal, the type of self-regulating community she had described earlier might be a better alternative.

'If capital punishment will serve, and it will solve it alright, I don't object. But I don't believe it's deserved in many cases because you get the wrong person.

'The triad societies use the courts as well, without the judges knowing. Anybody who doesn't do as he's told is framed and appears in court and the magistrate finds him guilty. And it's just to satisfy the triads.'

Outlining her experience of the local feeling in favour of hanging, Mrs. Elliott said, 'You hear Chinese people saying 'I believe they should all be hanged'. But you'll be surprised how many mothers of accused murderers come to my office and say "Don't let him hang." In other words, hang all the criminals except my son.'

'In fact, most of the parents of the young people accused of murder are nice, hard working people.'

The Bulletin pointed out that the shortage of land in HK made it difficult to construct any form of housing that would not, to some extent,

involve overcrowding. Could there ever be a hope of eliminating the breeding ground of crime, if HK had continually to contend with overcrowding?

'If we were to build public housing at 35 square feet per person, which is the world minimum, and put it at a reasonable price, I really think this would help, since it's a well known fact that people living in our better estates are less prone to crime than those in the older estates.'

So far we had discussed crime largely in terms of the young male offender. Did Mrs. Elliott see a similar situation in respect of girls, *The Bulletin* asked?

'Yes, there is a female crime problem coming along, and I would say it's due to the same factors. The girls are not so aggressive in their crimes. They go into vice dens and become prostitutes.

'The Chinese home is very strict and if a girl is found to have some connection with a teddy-boy, she's thrown out. So she has no alternative but to go along with the teddy boys.

'This is a growing matter, I just noticed the number of illegitimate births has increased 400 per cent.

'Some of the girls are what you'd call mob types and really attract the boys and then, when they get raped, complain about it. But often they are no more than ordinary factory girls.'

cont'd. Pg. 29

Pen Profile

H. L. Minich

I'M thrilled by the prospect of working with Jimmy McGregor and Peter Foxon and I am highly bullish about our chances of success. I have been involved in decision-making in manufacturing, investment and marketing for 34 years and I'm sure I can talk effectively and persuasively on the pros and cons of Hong Kong to any US firm considering investing here.'

Herb Minich, the dynamic Executive Director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, was talking about the joint industrial promotion mission currently in the US seeking to attract industrialists there to invest in Hong Kong.

The group consisting of our Chairman, Peter Foxon, Director, Jimmy McGregor, and Mr. Minich, is visiting New York and Los Angeles. At the same time a DC&I group is visiting Chicago and will join up with them in Los Angeles.

It is not purely his role as 'Mr. AmCham' that makes Herb Minich an obvious choice for such a mission. His long and varied involvement in international business and professional knowledge of marketing and industry, as well as his outward-going personality, make him the ideal ambassador. He knows HK industry well and is deeply convinced of the excellent investment potential which HK has to offer.

'I think the merits of Hong Kong, particularly as a regional headquarters for the whole Asia-Pacific, stand out. Our first step is to convince US firms to seriously consider investing in

South East Asia. Once we have done that I'm sure they will see Hong Kong as the obvious base for their activities.'

'Of course, Hong Kong has some disadvantages. For example, it lacks a domestic market, it has no raw materials and land and factory space are costly. But the attractions far outweigh the drawbacks.'

There is still a strong feeling in the US that South East Asia is not too stable, that it is threatened by foreign domination. Might not that feeling put the potential investors off?

'It is up to us,' says Mr. Minich, 'to convince executives in America that SE Asian countries are not going to be dominated by foreign governments, that the area is stable and moreover rapidly growing and that it has great potential for American firms interested in expanding overseas.'

Herb Minich first arrived in Hong Kong in 1966 to head up the Regional Office of Esso Eastern Chemicals Inc., part of the great Exxon Corporation. During his 10 years here in charge of Esso chemical operations throughout South East Asia, Mr. Minich succeeded in increasing sales ten-fold and boosting profits substantially. In doing this he was helped greatly by his extensive experience in marketing and his broad knowledge of the Far East.

He also became quite a specialist on China and in 1972 was appointed as Exxon's authority on trade with the People's Republic. The knowledge he acquired about China

was to be put to good use when he joined AmCham the following year.

Herb started his career in July 1941 with Exxon Corporation as an engineer in the oil-refining industry. Not until the mid-50s did he move into chemicals.

Between 1957 and 1962 he was Exxon's Petro Chemical manager in the Benelux countries. This job took him all over Europe, making decisions on new investment and arranging marketing programmes. Then in 1962 he became Exxon's Chemicals Marketing Manager for Asia, the Pacific and Africa before coming to Hong Kong.

Expanded influence

In the two and a half years Herb Minich has been Executive Director of AmCham the American Chamber's influence has expanded considerably and membership has increased by more than 70 per cent. The American Chamber has also developed an excellent working relationship with the Hong Kong Chamber, a relationship which Mr. Minich feels sure will be further strengthened in coming months.

'The industrial investment mission is just one example of how we can co-operate', says Herb. 'The potential for co-operation is very great indeed, since to a large extent the General Chamber's and AmCham's membership is complementary. We can work together, for example, in examining major issues or legislation affecting the business community, and we can co-operate too in the field of two-way trade promotions, seminars,

briefing sessions for businessmen, as well as publications.'

'There are many other specific areas where I think co-operation is desirable and where we can achieve more by pooling our knowledge and experience. After all, many problems are industry-wide and not just confined to the individual company or to a single organisation.'

Herb was born in a rural farming community in Pennsylvania in 1919. Even now he lists his favourite hobby as gardening—even though, for obvious reasons, he has little chance in Hong Kong to pursue it. But he does hope to take up gardening after he retires.

He also enjoys tennis, jogging and golf—past-times which can be pursued with rather less difficulty in Hong Kong.

The Minichs have five children. Three are married and living in the States. The eldest daughter has earned herself quite a reputation back in the States for her work in special education with slow learners, a subject in which she holds a doctorate degree.

Through his 34 years' experience with one of the world's largest multinational corporations, experience which has taken him to more than 20 countries, Herb Minich has acquired an understanding of international business which would be difficult to match. Not only AmCham members but, indirectly, the entire business community in Hong Kong, including our own members, are now benefitting to some extent from that experience and understanding.

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 the genuine
Russian Vodka



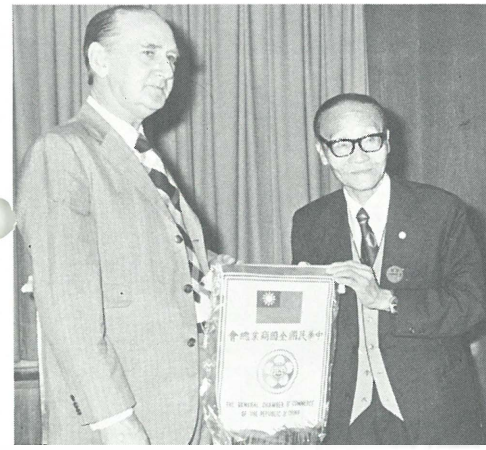
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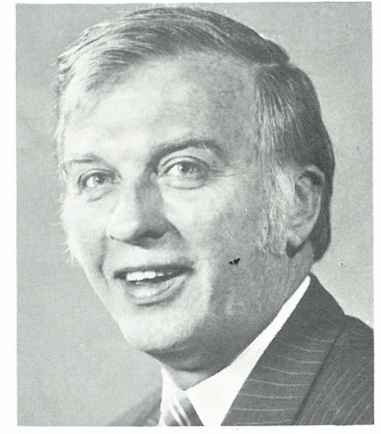
Picture Briefing



Members of the Chamber Council met with the Hon. Charles Morrison and Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, Members of Parliament, on September 18 when issues of interest to businessmen and to the community were discussed at length. From left is the Hon. John Bremridge, Mr. Tugendhat, Mr Leslie Gordon (Vice Chairman) and Mr. Morrison.



A goodwill mission from the Taiwan General Chamber of Commerce, led by its Director Mr. Liu Pe-chin, met with Chamber officers on September 3. Picture shows Mr. Liu (centre) presenting a souvenir to Mr. Allan Stewart, Manager of Certification.

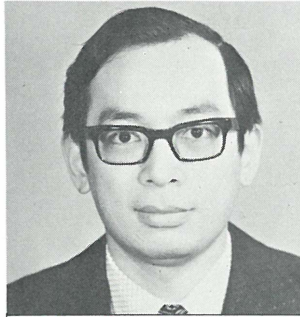


Herbert L. Minich, Executive Director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, who is at the moment on an investment promotion mission in the US with the Chairman, Peter Foxon, and the Director, Jimmy McGregor, is featured in this month's Pen Profile (See page 12).

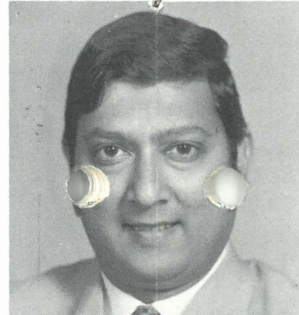
Introducing Members of the Chamber's Textiles Committee



J.W. Ahuis
Horten Aktiengesellschaft
(HK Buying Office)



David Chang
Grand Textile Company



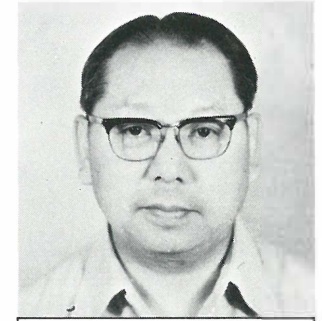
N.J. Souza (Chairman)
Dodwell and Company
Limited



David Chu
Regitex Manufacturers
Limited



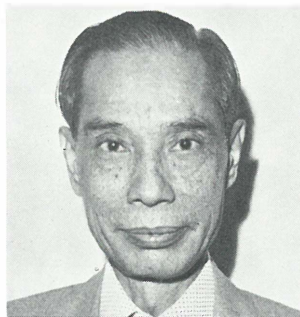
C.W. Dalrymple
Ashfield Associates
Limited



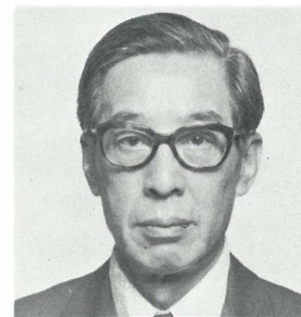
Frank Jen
Ziang Kong Knitting
Factory Limited



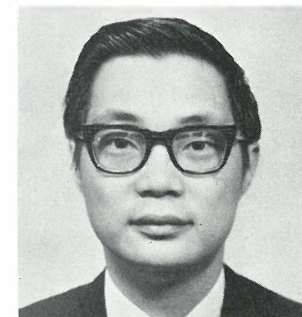
Ian Macaulay
Gibb Livingston and
Company



K.C. Tam
Jan Sin Mee Garments
Manufactory Limited



Elmer Tsu
Island Dyeing and
Printing Company



James Wong
China Dyeing Works
Limited



The Chairman, Peter Foxon, spoke to members of the Rotary Club of Kwun Tong on the evening of September 10 about the future role of the Chamber.



Mrs. Elsie Elliott, Urban Councillor, presented her views on the crime situation in Hong Kong in an interview with Harry Garlick, the Chamber's Assistant Director-Administration. Please see page 9.

Textiles Under Scrutiny —continued

be extended to a new market or new lines the controversial issues have been debated all over again. Thus much of the heat raised on the EEC quota problems has been felt before—although this does not, of course, make the issues any less meaningful.

It is unfortunate that the system which allows businessman A to make a profit also sometimes works to the detriment of businessman B. But in considering the efficiency of the present control system it is necessary to be objective. The issue as far as Hong Kong is concerned is what system best serves the overall economic interests of Hong Kong.

As a general observation it can be said that the system which has been devised and developed by the DC&I over the years has served the textile trade and industry well in difficult circumstances. It is a system which allows for considerable flexibility within the trade. Flexibility is essential if quotas are to be fully utilised. Individual companies must have the chance to react rapidly to changing demands and shifting patterns of trade.

Flexibility is provided partly by the swing transfer system. This gives the individual quota holder a degree of manoeuvrability and allows the DC&I to utilise quantities of quota not required in one category to increase the level of shipments in another. The Agreements themselves also provide flexibility between product categories which are restrained. In other words, the Government is

allowed to administer the Agreement in such a way that the restrained level in each category may be exceeded by a stated percentage by transfers of quotas from other categories.

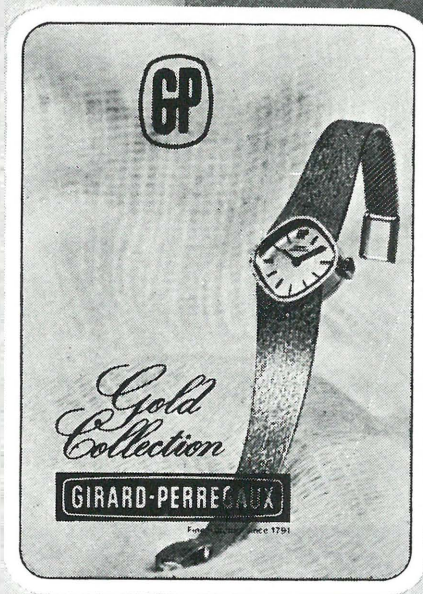
Flexibility is also provided through the quota transfer system. This permits the registration of permanent or temporary transfers of quotas from a quota holder to another company. Since 1963 this has been a legally established system. A permanent transfer confers on the buyer all the rights and obligations of the original quota holder. A temporary transfer, on the other hand, must be used during the current quota year, after which the temporary quota reverts to the original holder. Permanent transfers, understandably, are rather rare.

Farmers

Critics of the transfer system have claimed that the sale of quotas is a side-business in itself from which some people — the 'quota farmers' — rake in a substantial profit. Reports in the UK press have referred to a 'black market' in textile quotas in HK. Having to purchase quota means, in effect, paying for the right to export and can add to the sale price of the item by as much as ten per cent, thereby, it is alleged, undermining the competitiveness of HK's exports.

The 'black market' accusation is difficult to accept, since for a commodity to have a black market its sale must be either officially controlled or

Image



illegal, which the sale of quotas is not. However, there undoubtedly do exist 'quota farmers'. The problem is to identify and quantify them, since the majority of those who sell quotas do so for quite legitimate reasons. An attempt was once made to identify and eliminate the quota farmers, with a marked lack of success. Moreover, any action taken against them would be likely to result in quota transfers going underground and not being registered with DC&I, which is in fact what used to happen before transfers were made legal.

One voice which has been much heard recently in defence of the quota transfer system is that of Stephen Cheung, a member of the Textiles Advisory Board and Director of Lee Wah Weaving Factory Ltd. Mr. Cheung claims that his views are supported by the majority of the textile industry.

'Supposing', says Mr. Cheung, 'Hong Kong is restricted to supplying X number of, say, shirts to the US or Europe. HK's performance in the market being restricted is the sum total of the individual performances of the industrialists who pioneered that market. Were the Government to show no sympathy for the toil and sweat expended in gaining this performance it would be quite unjust. That is the first point.

'However, were the Government to say 'Factory A, you shipped X number of shirts last year, so now we will give you last year's performance plus growth or minus the amount which has to be cut down. But you

must utilise this quota fully. No transfer of quota is allowed' — were the Government to say this, then that factory would be locked into rigidly supplying a particular market with a particular product. In order to safeguard his performance, the manufacturer would have to sell, irrespective of market conditions, irrespective of economics, at prices which would not necessarily be profitable to him. If quota transfers were not allowed the manufacturer would be unable effectively to develop other markets and HK's exports would suffer.'

A second argument in favour of the transfer system, says Mr. Cheung, is that it enables the manufacturer to achieve a streamlining and rationalisation of his production.

Concentration

'A company might be manufacturing general garments — let's say shirts, trousers, skirts and jackets — for an unrestricted market. With the imposition of restrictions he must concentrate on one or two or three of these lines. In view of past performance, however, he would have quotas for all four.

'If he's not allowed to transfer quotas, again he's locked in. He would eventually have either to throw in his towel or go bust. But if he's allowed to transfer some of his quota he can concentrate on two of the lines while somebody else develops the other two'.

Another attack which has been made on the quota system is that 'you get the quota for life' — in other words, the past performance principle

Report By the Chamber's Committee on Textiles

Introduction

In view of the increasing economic and social importance of Hong Kong's textile exports and the fact that a substantial proportion of these are subject to quantitative restraints negotiated by the Hong Kong Government, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce decided to set up a Textiles Committee with the following terms of reference:

- To examine the present textile quota systems of calculation, allocation and utilisation;
- To determine whether these are fair and equitable;
- To propose changes considered desirable to the Government.

The Committee began its work during September and at the outset decided that the main objective would be to assist Government as far as possible by providing suggestions for modifications to the present system of textile quota controls, based on the wide spectrum of experience in the textile trade and industry represented by the membership of the Committee.

The composition of the Committee is as follows: Messrs. N. J. Sousa (Chairman), Dodwell & Co. Ltd.; J. W. Ahuis, Horten Aktiengesellschaft HK Buying Office; David Chu, Regatex Manufacturers Ltd.; C. W. Dalrymple, Ashfield Associates Ltd.; Frank Jen, Ziang Kong Knitting Fty. Ltd.; Ian Macaulay, Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd.; K. C. Tam, Jan Sin Mee Garments Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Elmer Tsu, Island Dyeing & Printing Co.; James Wong, China Dyeing Works Ltd.; David H.K. Chang, Grand Textile Co. Ltd.; J. D. McGregor, Director,

HKGCC and Miss Cecilia Fung, Secretary, HKGCC.

The Committee met three times and discussed the present quota control system in considerable detail. During the third meeting the Committee had the opportunity to put questions on principles and systems to Mr. C. Yeung of the Textiles Controls Division of the Commerce and Industry Department. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the department for permitting Mr. Yeung to attend this meeting.

The following paragraphs represent the views and recommendations of the Committee on the main aspects of the DCI quota control system considered by the Committee.

Principles of Quota Allocations

Members supported the basic principle established by Government in regard to the issuance of quotas on a 50/50 basis to manufacturers and exporters who had established the performance giving rise to the restraint. In the case of finished piecegoods, allocation is 40/30/30 between the exporters/weavers/finishers where the material has been woven in Hong Kong. Where the material is imported, quota should be allocated on a 50/50 basis as between the exporter and finishers. Members agreed that these basic principles are fair and equitable.

Members agreed that the principle of past performance during a 'reference period' for the determination of newly established quota eligibility should not be changed.

(1) *Members agreed that the 'reference period' for newly established*

other words, the fittest survive and the inefficient go under.

Some members of the trade have expressed concern over the apparent reluctance of the DC&I to release statistics relating to the utilisation of quotas and the use being made of export authorisation and export registration schemes. For example, quota transfer statistics are not published — although the Government has maintained that the number of genuine 'quota farmers' — unofficially defined as those people who have consistently sold quota over a three-year period — is very small. These figures are essential in any examination of the transfer system.

Another target of bitter comment recently has been the composition of the Textile Advisory Board. The Board does, of course, have considerable weight and its recommendations are generally taken up by the Government. Textab members can be said to represent a cross-section of the textile trade and industry and although they serve on the Board in individual capacity, many of them are Chairmen, Vice Chairmen etc. of textile manufacturers' associations or other trade organisations. Resentment has been expressed over the allegedly privileged position of members of Textab, in that they have access to details regarding implementation of controls, or revision of existing controls which are under consideration. A certain degree of secrecy is of course essential to the

cont'd. Pg. 27

favours the textile 'establishment' at the expense of the newcomer.

Various methods have been used to provide quota for these companies. These have included such measures as the high cost content scheme for garments to the UK, the redistribution of forfeited quota to all-comers, the allocation of quota to companies which have established performance against export authorisation and/or export registrations and the allocation of quota against performance registered under the DC&I's *free quota* schemes.

Actually records show that the pattern of quota holdings can change considerably within the space of about five years. Thus it is not true that the quota holder has his quota 'for life'. In order to maintain his quota from one year to another the manufacturer/exporter must utilise 95 per cent of his quota. If he ships less than 95 per cent but over 50 per cent he gets his performance only (plus growth factor) and if he ships less than 50 per cent he must forfeit the whole quota. This forfeited quota is pooled, and the pool is redistributed to all-comers.

This leads us to another point. Is it fair that an exporter/manufacturer who has only managed to ship, say 45 per cent of his quota for the year, should lose the entire quota? Admittedly it might be possible to raise that performance to above 50 per cent by making use of swing, but it has been suggested that it would be fairer to allocate quota on a 'pro rata' basis. The argument against this is that the present 50 per cent cut-off keeps the manufacturer/exporter on his toes. In

quota entitlement should be limited to 12 months or multiples of 12 months. Any variation of this principle could result in discrimination for or against sectors of the trade and industry. (2) Members agreed that the reference period selected should reflect the most recent shipment performance possible.

Performance

Members agreed that export performance should represent the basic criterion for the allocation of quotas although it was recognised that, in certain circumstances, other criteria might have to be employed. It was important however, members felt, that the DCI should not lose sight of the need to ensure that (3) *the companies which were establishing the performance had a right to expect subsequent quotas based on this performance. This applies not only to allocations of quotas for newly restrained items, but also as far as possible for items restrained from one year to the next.*

Surrender and Reclaim Schemes

Members believed that these schemes employed by the DCI were inequitable and unreasonable in that they tended to protect to a much greater degree than necessary the quota rights of companies which could not make use of quotas in their possession, yet could not be forced to give them up in time to let other companies use them. (4) *Members believed that 'surrender and reclaim' schemes should be dispensed with altogether and that the DCI should reintroduce a requirement*

on all quota holders to export certain proportions of their quotas at particular points during the textile year with penalties being applied to those companies which failed to meet the performance required. (5) Forfeit quotas should be offered to all comers and not only to existing quota holders and subsequent export performance against 'free quotas' should count equally with that of quota holders for the following year's quota allocations.

Flexibility

Members noted flexibility is not only essential to the full utilisation of quotas but also provides individual companies in the textile trade with a means of reacting quickly to changing market demands. Members agreed that all textile control systems should incorporate the greatest possible flexibility for the trade. Companies must have the ability to meet changing consumer demands and it was important therefore that companies holding quota should be able to buy and sell them or otherwise transfer them. (6) *It was also highly important that newcomers to the trade should have reasonable access to quotas and that they should be able subsequently to secure quota on a permanent basis against their performance.*

Transfer System — Policy

Members recognised that quotas represented marketable and realisable assets and that the present system of quota sales and brokerage must continue in the interests of trade flexibility. Members also noted that the cost of quotas was almost invari-

ably passed on to the overseas buyers and that the additional premia obtained in this way, which remained here, was beneficial to Hong Kong. Members believed that the cost of quotas should vary according to the market demand and that the more open the system the more accurately quota prices would reflect the actual demand. Members were therefore opposed to any suggestion that the quota transfer system should either be abolished, reduced in scope or in one way or another driven underground.

Transfer System — Permanent/Temporary Transfers

Although members agreed that a quota transfer system is necessary to provide a wide measure of flexibility in the use of quotas, concern was expressed at the principle and procedures which had been adopted by the Government to protect the quota holder who transfers quota temporarily. Members felt that this system was unfair, inequitable and damaging to the development of the textile trade and industry in that newcomers cannot secure permanent quota which will provide them with planning security. Many quota holders were alleged to sell their quotas or part of them year after year and yet retain their full quota rights. The problem could not be quantified because DCI did not issue information on the extent of quota transfers, either temporary or permanent. Quota 'farmers' existed and should not be allowed to continue to sell their quotas without penalty. The temporary transfer system tended to inhibit development as people who

had earned quotas on a particular pattern of export performance now had quite a different pattern of trade but, under the present system, could only buy and sell quotas on a continuing basis.

(7) *Members therefore recommended that quota holders engaging in temporary transfers should lose half of the subsequent export performance to the transferees.* This would be fair to both parties and would provide much needed access to newcomers. Quota farmers would lose their quotas gradually and flexibility would not be lost. Members considered it important to ensure that if this recommendation was adopted by the Government, any falsification of export documents which subsequently occurred to avoid registering a quota transfer should result in 100% of the export performance being granted to the transferee. This would effectively reduce such malpractice but it would be essential for the DCI to carry out random checks on the accuracy of commercial documents in addition.

Penalties

Apart from the penalties imposed on those companies which failed to reach a proportionate performance during a textile year, members considered that it was unfair and inequitable that the DCI should penalise companies which, at the end of the quota year, had failed to ship more than 50% of their quotas, by denying the company any quota rights at all for the following year. Members considered that any company which had performed against its quota should

receive a proportionate allocation the following year based on its actual performance. Companies with less than 50% quota utilisation should not however receive any annual growth increase. The reintroduction of stepped proportionate export performance requirements on quota holders would reduce the need to penalise the poor performers at the end of each quota year.

Swing Transfers

Members agreed that the swing transfer system, although somewhat complicated, is an important aid in providing the individual quota holder with flexibility and growth and the ability to increase his exports in categories of textiles in particular demand. Within this system, it has been possible for the DCI to utilise quantities of quotas not required in one category to increase the level of shipments in another. Members agreed that the swing transfer system is valuable to the overall export performance in textiles.

(8) *Members agreed however that companies which had obtained free quota should not subsequently be permitted to swing out of the category concerned.*

To permit this was to encourage speculation.

Statistical Information

Members expressed concern over the apparent reluctance of the DCI to release important statistics relating to levels of exports negotiated with other territories and the regular performance against these levels. Quota transfers

were not statistically published and these figures were essential to any examination of the transfer system. In view of the importance of the textile trade to the economy, (9) *the fullest possible information on restraint levels, performance and calculation criteria should be issued as regularly as practicable by DCI.*

Liaison with the Textiles Advisory Board

Members agreed that when highly confidential matters are discussed between DCI and the Board, especially in regard to negotiating positions, the trade and industry could not be consulted; but they felt that in matters involving quotas there is not enough direct consultation with the trade and industry to ensure that their views are fully taken into consideration.

It could be said that Textab was representative of the textile trade and industry but did not represent them. The Board has also in recent years to some extent had to take on an executive role as its Standing Committee which is chaired by an unofficial member is bound to have an influence on DCI which could be said to amount to an executive authority. If the Standing Committee agrees on a proposal it appears likely it will be approved by the Board. This is an inherently unsatisfactory situation. Board members could be placed in a difficult position when issues of real concern to their companies are discussed. Major quota holders such as those on the Board can hardly be expected to be completely impartial, for example, towards the claims of newcomers to the trade.

TEXTILES REPORT

— continued

(10) *Ad Hoc specialist committees of a small size, preferably with an official chairman, could consider specific problems from time to time as required and members felt this was preferable to a large Standing Committee.*

(11) *Members felt strongly that local trade/industrial associations and the textile associations in particular should be fully and directly consulted when major non-confidential issues arise which are likely to affect the trade.*

The Committee recognises the difficulties faced by the DCI in administering the complicated and extensive textile restraint agreements by means of quota and licensing controls. It recognises also that the DCI has displayed over many years great determination and competence in introducing and operating these controls often in most difficult circumstances and at short notice. The record of the DCI is an enviable one in this regard. Nevertheless, the Committee feels that the sheer size of the trade and its changing character demand continual surveillance and scrutiny of the control system by the widest possible spectrum of informed opinion. Otherwise, unfair practices can occur, resulting in over-protection of some participants and inadequate access for others. The Committee believes that the eleven recommendations made in this report represent feasible and sensible suggestions and that if they are adopted, they will improve the administration of the textile quota control system operated by the DCI, with consequent benefits for the textile trade and industry and the economy.

TEXTILES UNDER SCRUTINY—continued

Government during textiles negotiations, but is such confidentiality essential at all times? It is easy to see that this secrecy can be the target for accusations of 'privilege'.

Do Mr. Cheung and other members of the Textiles Advisory Board defend the present system purely because they themselves have past performance?

'Such accusations are most unfair' says Mr. Cheung. 'We are thinking of the interests of Hong Kong as a whole. I could cite numerous examples of newcomers who have successfully built themselves a large slice of the trade in a restricted market. They have been allowed to grow and prosper because the system devised has provided flexibility and room for growth. I would say that the system has definitely been of overall benefit to Hong Kong.'

The Chamber, along with the Government and other trade and industrial bodies, has frequently spoken of the need for Hong Kong to diversify its industrial base, to branch out into new industries and search out new markets. Part of the reason for this is the fear that the textile industry cannot continue to grow and prosper in the face of restrictions in markets, and increasing competition from neighbouring developing countries. However, we would certainly not advocate diversification at the expense of the textile industry, which, if it can continue to be provided with the flexibility essential to continued growth, will continue to be HK's number one export-earner for quite some time to come.

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Keep Posted.



DIRECTOR'S VIEWPOINT— continued

the development of major road, water and the development of major road, water and housing projects. Businessmen and industrialists have shown the confidence and the private sector is heavily engaged in long-term development.

All this is in rather marked contrast to an apparent and perplexing lack of interest in us by British Members of Parliament. Many visit us, it is true, and this does indicate that they know where we are and in very general terms what we are about. But some are not well informed, yet feel that they should advise us, often in the press, on such subjects as taxation, labour management relations, management of our economy, housing and so on. It is unfortunately clear from some of these spontaneous and well intentioned suggestions that the speakers do not really know as much as they should about the Hong Kong situation; or perhaps have been unwilling to learn. None of them mention the British stake in Hong Kong.

It is of course impossible to assess with any hope of accuracy something as intangible as 'interest', but there is a growing feeling in business circles here that we could do with some hard evidence that the British Government, as a matter of policy, recognises the tremendous value for Britain in having Hong Kong as a long term viable, successful and loyal partner in Asia. Perhaps our next group of visiting MPs might concede the point.

Jimmy McGregor

ELSIE ELLIOTT — continued

'You also have to take into consideration that the Chinese girl is often the unwanted person in the family. If she's the second, third or fourth girl, she should have been a boy, and she isn't wanted, and she feels this. If someone comes along and says "your mother isn't treating you very well, come along with me" well, you can't really say that she's a gangster, can you?'

Taking this approach further, *The Bulletin* remarked on the fact that many criminals appear to rely on the income of vice—the illegal casinos and brothels. If these activities flourished, it could only be because there was a considerable demand for them. Thus in many ways the 'honest' man with a weakness for gambling or girls was helping to finance crime.

'All the money is coming from the people, directly or indirectly, it's all coming from the poorest people. Anybody who goes into a house of prostitution—he may just pay and come out—but he's using a girl who may have been kidnapped.'

Finally, Mrs. Elliott agreed with the Chamber that much crime went unreported.

'If Mr. Slevin will admit that it exists, and get on with the job of cleaning it up, then we're going places. But as long as he says, as he did say the other day, that your report was wrong, I think the criminals are going to clap their hands and say "That's just what we want to hear."



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representative offices around the world.

不少人仕對此「配額轉讓」制度加以批評，指出一些人以出售配額而取利。最近，英國新聞界對本港「黑市配額」大事報導，謂買家於付錢購買所需配額後，將費用加諸於出口價格上，有時竟達出口價百份之十，以至減低了港製貨品在出口上之競爭性。

工商處於前曾屢次試圖偵查以出售配額之公司，但此舉一無所獲，因那些被懷疑只把配額出售的公司在實際上亦購進不少配額。再者，在這方面任何激烈的措施可使更多人瞞報而把配額黑市出售。

分配公允？

政府之紡織品諮詢委員會會員——利華布廠有限公司之董事兼經理張鑑泉先生發表對配額分配制度之高見，其要點為：

——假定香港於制限下只可輸出某一數量之恤衫往美國及歐洲，此乃有賴本港先鋒工商界人仕在該等市場所作之出口表現。那末香港政府應否漠視那些汗馬功勞？

——假若政府基於某一工廠去年恤衫出口之成績而於本年度予以應得之配額，而不批准任何配額調換，那末，該工廠是否要全心全力單純製造恤衫？又是否要不顧一切經濟情況或可獲之利潤而把恤衫推銷海外？假若配額不獲轉讓，於長遠計，香港之出口定蒙損失。

——配額轉讓制度可使廠家對其生產加以適當調整。

「自由配額」分配

一向以來，工商處對新加入紡織行列之公司予以照顧。此舉包括把已充公之配額分配給此行業內之所有公司及在出口登記及「自由配額」制度下有所登記之公司。

配額持有者假若希望繼續擁有該等配額，便需要證實可把百份之九十五之配額運用。假若其出口成績少過百份之九十五但超過百份之五十，只可獲其實蹟（及少許增長率）

之配額分配，但假若其出口不及百份之五十，便受處分——配額被「充公」，而該等配額隨後由行業內其他公司均分。

缺乏統計詳情

總商會之「紡織品委員會」於最近多次會議中曾詳細討論政府一向以來並無發表任何有關配額運用之統計數字及工商界人仕運用該處之「出口登記」一事之資料。委員會會員對此點甚為關注，並強調彼等正搜集此等資料以助配額調轉制度之研討。

紡織品諮詢會

總商會「紡織品委員會」對政府之「紡織品諮詢委員會」之工作加以審訂。

彼等認為該政府諮詢委員會之成員可算頗具代表性——其成員中不少為本港紡織界，社會及其他工商機構之要員。而亦基於此，一些人仕抨擊謂諮詢會之會員可因利成便獲得有關該行業之機要消息，對彼等最為有利。紡織品諮詢委員會之職權頗大。許多時，其建議多為政府所接納。

誠然，政府在貿易磋商及談判之內容為高度機密之事，但否委員會在會議中所商談者全為機密？

據張鑑泉先生指出：「紡織品諮詢委員會會員均以本港大眾之利益為大前題。不少新近加入紡織業之公司均能成功地在對本港有所限制之海外市場之貿易中佔一地位。我深信工商處目下之配額分配制度予以本港之利益尤多。」

本總商會、本港政府及其他工商社團常時談及香港極需擴展其工業根基，發展新的工業及尋找新的海外市場。此論調之一部份原因乃是由於紡織工業在日下海外所施行之限制下需覓取生存及發展。

本總商會深信紡織業在頗具伸縮性之配額制度下定能繼續不斷發展，在未來時日中，在本港之主要出口貿易中，仍可佔首席。

紡織委員會報告書

總商會之紡織品委員會自九月中成立以來對紡織品配額制度曾作詳細研討，研討所得現已編備一報告書。該文件已於日前呈交工商處處長察閱。以下為報告書中之十一項建議。

配額分配原則

(一) 政府應基於十二個月或十二個月之倍數之出口實績作新配額分配之基礎。

(二) 所謂根據實績分發配額應基於最新近期間之出口表現。

出口實績

(三) 工商處應注視那些有出口實績表現之公司能基於此實績而獲發配額。這不但只以新近受限制之品類而言，而是應包括每年續受限制之貨品。

配額之「交還」制度

(四) 現有之「交還」制度應一併取消。取而代之，工商處應實施新制指定配額持有人應於紡織年度某一時間內輸出某一數量之貨品，否則便受處分。

(五) 被「充公」之配額應公開配給該品類之所有廠商及出口商而並非單純予以現有之配額持有人。於「自由配額」下之出口實績表現在下一年度之配額分配中應與一般之配額持有人之出口表現獲同等看待。

配額運用之伸縮性

(六) 新入行者應能獲分發配額。而最後又能基於彼等之出口實績表現而獲永久之配額。

配額之轉讓

(七) 配額持有人若將配額臨時轉讓他

人的話，其最終出口實績之表現之百分之五十應一併損失，而由後者即承讓人所獲得。

配額之轉調

(八) 獲配「自由配額」之公司不得將獲得自由配額一類貨品之配額轉調至他類貨品之配額。

統計資料

(九) 工商處應定期公開有關配額限制水平、出口實績表現及計算之準則。

與「紡織諮詢委員會之聯繫」

(十) 由一小撮專業人士所組成之特別小組委員會研討磋商遠勝大規模之委員會。小組委員會可由一政府官員出任主席。

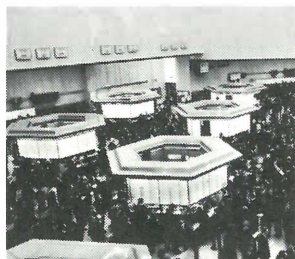
(十一) 政府之「紡織品諮詢委員會」應與本港各工商社團，尤其紡織業之社團商討與該行業有關之非機密性之課題。

委員會名單

本會紡織委員會主席為天祥洋行蘇沙先生。其他成員為西德何頓洋行歐韋士先生，大綸紡織有限公司張浩國先生，立德製衣廠朱恩餘先生，毅富洋行戴齡柏先生，長江製衣廠任家祥先生，仁記洋行麥可利先生，真善美製衣廠譚國始先生，香島印染廠朱誠信先生，中國染廠王世榮先生。

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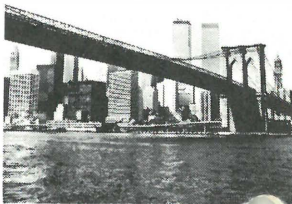
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