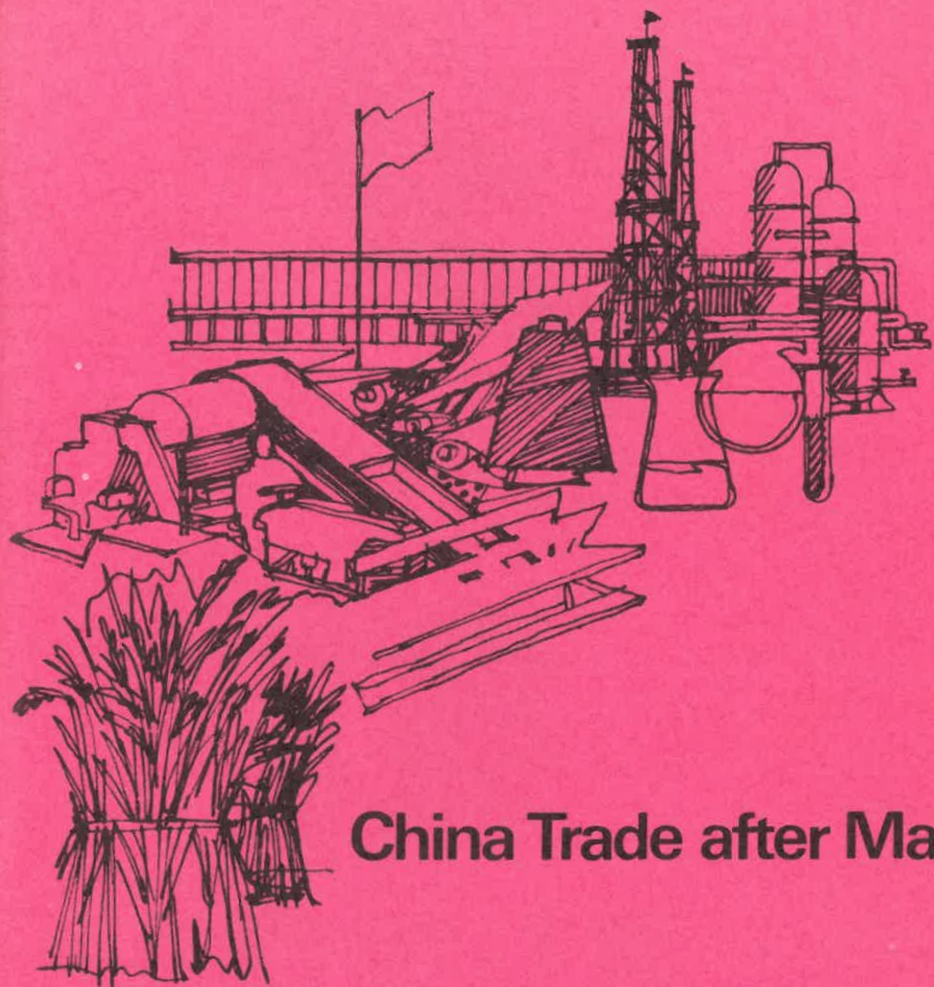


The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce



The Bulletin



China Trade after Mao

see page 11

DECEMBER 1976



奇妙的巧合

中文多了，與渣打銀行的新標誌，不僅形象相似，而且意義相同。渣打分行多，人才多，服務種類多，聯繫機構多，以多字象徵渣打銀行，最貼切恰當。
私人或公司在渣打銀行開戶口，佔盡方便之利，需要任何服務，渣打隨時盡力幫助，令你如願以償，事半功倍。

請移玉渣打銀行，或撥電話5223302顧客服務部查詢，本行人員隨時樂意為閣下服務。



渣打銀行

對你幫助最多

麥理覺專欄

香港歡迎日本工業來港投資。日本具備優越的條件，能向香港提供其工業專門技術及市場，足以為本港工業注入新技術，並發展新產品及新工序。然而，香港必須在日本展開更加積極的促進活動，必須加強研究工作，注重運用日語，並且進一步密切工業投資促進組織之間的聯絡。此乃本會工業投資促進團訪問東京、橫濱及大阪兩週後歸納的部份意見。

本團在近四十間日本公司會議室討論過香港的投資前景，又參加了數個團體會議，包括一個大型研討會，與會者約有一百位工業公司的代表。此種推廣促進活動，日程總是十分緊張，而結果則難於在短期內加以估量。必須繼續與日本各工業公司經常保持接觸，而且必須繼續大力促進香港對日本工業投資的吸引力。

香港已有七十間日本投資企業，其資產總值按保守估計約達一億美元，僱用員工超過十萬人。因此，基礎業已穩固，足可大事擴展。然而，許多日本廠商認為香港僅可作短期投資，一九七七年經常在討論中被提及。隨着本港工業邨的興建落成及其對於資本密集工業提供的條件，香港必須進一步大力加強在日本的促進活動。本會事實上已經提議，香港應當在日本設立永久性的工業投資促進辦事處。鑒於其所需經費及組織的規模，該處似應由香港政府或貿易發展局籌設。

與中國的貿易

本人甫由日本返港，旋即與本會職員及本會會員前往廣州。此行為本人首次參加廣州交易會。本人對廣交會雖已耳熟能詳，但親眼目睹種類款式繁多、質量逐步提高的展品，仍然留下深刻的印象。

本人對機械及自動工業展品尤感興趣。中國顯然正在優先發展基礎穩固的重工業，

用以生產發展農業及輕工業所需的材料。香港作為一個市場及急需的外匯來源，也對於此一巨大努力發揮了重要的外部功能。中國擯棄「四人幫」推行的極端政策，已為加速發展工業及經濟鋪平了前進的道路。

參加交易會期間，順便漫步廣州各處。廣州雖然市容不夠美觀，但顯然正在發展，下午五時的交通問題與世界各大城市不相上下。批判「四人幫」極左派的運動隨處可見，但市面頗為平靜而繁忙。本人僅有二點批評意見——賓館附近街道的宣傳廣播開始得太早，賓館內部的清潔情況較差。

至於交易會的結果，參展商人報導的成交情況頗不平均。有些產品供應充足，有些則供不應求；有些產品價格合理，有些則定價過高。交易會當局則表示很滿意。下屆交易會仍然會客如雲來，其中也會包括本會許多會員。

香港立法

本會最近數月來忙於研審、有時還要批評港府有關生產、出口貿易及工商業的立法。郵政局提案（本會反對其目前條款）、防止貪污法例（本會認為可作有利的修改）、建議中為控制塑膠業而設的危險貨品條例（本會仍然強烈反對其中的部份規定）以及頗為嚴厲的勞工法例，上述法例的累積後果仍然有待於估價。

工商業組織當然負有重大職責，理應對建議中的法例進行仔細的研審，如果發現其中有潛在的破壞損害、錯誤引導或偏面不周之處，就理應提出意見供政府當局考慮。本會將繼續履行此種職責，並盡可能與其他組織協力進行。此種意見對於政府及對於工商業均屬十分重要。沒有任何政府部門能夠獨自全面顧及所有因素，而制定複雜的法例制度。諮詢程序必須繼續利用工商組織代表各

各行業全面經驗的成熟意見。

卓有成效的代表性

香港政府的重要法定委員會及管理局很久以來就委請工商組織的代表出任委員，但仍有某些顯著的例外。最近，勞工顧問委員會擴大委任工商組織代表出任委員。本會樂意以僱主組織地位委派代表出席該委員會。本會將盡力向政府提供明智的見解，當然不一定與政府的觀點完全一致。

貿易促進活動

本會副執行董事戈銳非斯再次代表香港前往日內瓦及巴黎研討貿易程序文件簡化工作的各項問題。戈銳非斯出任香港貿易程序文件簡化委員會的副主席，是貿易程序文件簡化及標準化繁複問題的博學專家之一。國際間近年來在此一方面已進行了大量的工作，而香港則被公認為在東南亞各國中最具經驗且最有成績。此項任務極為艱鉅，不宜過

份樂觀，但可以肯定香港及世界各國在此一方面正在穩步進展。

本會一大型貿易團目前正在中南美洲促進香港出口貿易。團員包括二十九間商行的代表，由本會貿易部經理蔡昭明率團訪問。該團訪問巴拿馬的巴拿馬城及科倫、委內瑞拉的加拉加斯及馬加里達、巴西的聖保羅及馬瑙斯。該團日前來電報告迄今成績令人滿意。該團為本會派赴海外訪問的最大貿易團之一。中南美洲因為有許多國家施行限制入口政策，所以拓展貿易頗為困難。本會此行獲得有關各國駐港領事館及商務專署的大量協助，本人謹此表示感謝。

× × ×

本人最後奉告各位一則喜訊。本會董事會經過仔細考慮後，在十一月會議上決定，一九七七年的會員費仍然為一千港元。上次增加收費是在一九七四年。本會希望全體會員商行對於此項決定及本會服務感到滿意。

中國對外貿易展望及香港的重要作用

今年，中國發生了一系列的重大事件。開國領袖周恩來、朱德、毛澤東等先後去世。天安門事件、唐山大地震、黃河泛濫等相繼暴發。中國的經濟和貿易遭到了嚴重的損害。

世界各國人民，尤其是港澳居民以及與中國已經有或希望有貿易關係的人士，對於中國究竟往何處去，一度十分關切，甚至相當憂慮。

十月上旬，華國鋒出任中共中央主席，並一舉粉碎了「四人幫」的篡權陰謀。中國的政局迅即明朗化。原來就是禍國殃民的「四人幫」在破壞生產、搗亂經濟、阻撓貿易。「四人幫」垮台，不僅廣大中國人民熱烈慶祝，衷心歡呼；而且廣大香港市民也都奔走相告，拍手稱快。

政治經濟的雙重考慮

可以斷言，一九七六年必將以關鍵重大並且影響深遠的一年而載入中國的史冊。然而，中國之外一定仍有許多人難以斷定：中國是否真會有一段極其需要的安定團結時期，用以大力加強生產建設，促進經濟貿易，改善人民生活；或者反而會引起新的政治動亂及經濟停頓。香港當然有充分理由期待前一種發展趨勢。

香港和外國商人最近赴廣州參加中國出口商品交易會，也都十分關心上述問題，而且設法尋求足以顯示中國對外貿易發展趨勢的種種迹象。

中國的領導人如今是否認為現代化的過程須要購買大量外國工業科技設備，所以也

必須相應增加石油等的出口貿易？還是繼續強調自力更生，如同過去一樣將此類入口限於最低限度？

中國的政治理論及以往經驗表明，中國外貿政策的改變取決於對政治及經濟的雙重考慮。毫無疑問，中國如向外國購入大量工業科技設備，必定能加速現代化的過程。然而，中國領導人選擇此類入口的程度及供應的國家，却仍要顧及已故毛主席制定的政治原則。

四個現代化

許多觀察家均認為，華國鋒出任主席並清除「四人幫」，已為中國對外貿易的大規模擴展開闢了前進的道路。

已有越來越多的迹象指出了此種趨勢。最近以來，華國鋒主席、李先念副總理、對外貿易部部長李強、中國國際貿易促進委員會主任王耀庭、中國廣州出口商品交易會主任林李明以及中國的報刊社論，均曾一再明確表示：中國的外交政策及外貿政策均維持不變，由於「四人幫」破壞生產建設及經濟貿易，目前必須大力加強生產、發展經濟及促進貿易，一定要在本世紀內實現工業、農業、國防、科學及技術的現代化，將中國建成為世界先進國家。此也就是周恩來總理在一九七五年一月第四屆人大大會上提出的四個現代化宏偉綱領。

王耀庭還具體指出：由於「四人幫」破壞經濟貿易，目前急須努力彌補損失的時間；由於唐山大地震及其他嚴重的自然災害，造成廣泛的影響；也由於目前外匯不夠充裕而中國今年開始的第五個五年計劃，可能要經過某些修改，而中國的對外貿易，在一九七七及一九七八年也須要加以適當調整，在此之後，就將會以空前的規模大大擴展。

另一個迹象是毛主席在一九四九年的一段語錄最近重新被引用：「中國人民願意同世界各國人民實行友好合作，恢復和發展國際間的通商事業，以利發展生產和繁榮經濟

。」這段語錄自從文化革命後就不再被引用，最近重新頻頻出現在廣州交易會及中國報刊中，確也是令人鼓舞的端倪。

綜合估計經濟數據

由於中國很久以來一直不公佈國民經濟的統計數據，因此對分析中國經濟成績及預測中國貿易趨勢帶來頗大困難。本刊也只能綜合西方各國的估算數字作為依據。

根據綜合估計，中國一九七五年國民經濟總產值與一九七四年比較，增長率為百分之六。糧食產量仍然保持在二億六千萬噸左右。鋼鐵產量自二千四百萬噸增至二千六百萬噸。煤炭產量自三億八千九百萬噸增至四億二千七百萬噸。化肥產量自二千五百萬噸增至二千八百萬噸。石油產量自六千五百八十萬噸增至七千四百五十萬噸，而今年可續增至八千五百萬噸至九千萬噸。

中國的對外貿易近年來也不斷增長，但此種增長與外交關係的進展並駕齊驅。中國目前已同世界上一百五十多個國家和地區建立了貿易關係，其中百分之七十且有政府級貿易協議。而建立貿易關係往往是建立外交關係的前奏。

外貿與外交並駕齊驅

中國對外貿易經常優先考慮第三世界的友好國家。例如本屆廣交會期間，一位中東杜拜商人對本刊透露他定購價值九千萬美元之鉅的建築材料，迅即順利成交；而另一位美國商人欲買十五萬噸建築材料，却僅獲得二萬噸。

美中貿易的起伏上落最能說明政治因素對中國貿易的影響程度。一九七二年，美國總統尼克遜訪問中國並簽署上海公報，美中貿易從此解凍，中國購入三億港元美國貨。到一九七四年，躍增至四十億港元。然而，美中外交關係正常化的進展又告緩慢，一九七五年中美貿易即趨下降。中國方面已經暗示：美中貿易在外交關係未正常化之前，不

會有大幅度的增長。最近，一個「美國與中華民國經濟理事會」在美國成立，旨在促進美國與台灣的貿易。中華人民共和國對此當然不滿，使美中貿易再告放緩。

中國進出口貿易發展趨勢

中國對外貿易的總值，在過去十年內增加了約三倍。估計一九七四年為一百四十億美元，一九七五年增至一百四十三億美元。中國外貿政策在今年內預料不會有太大的改變，所以今年的增幅估計不會超過百分之七，其中大都是由於價格上升所致。

在入口貿易方面，可以看出中國入口商品的組成在近年來已經有了變化。中國大量削減糧食、大豆、食糖及棉花等農產品的輸入，以便縮小入口總額，減少貿易逆差。而另一方面，中國並未減少原材料及資本貨物的輸入。一九七五年，中國向國外購買農產品的總值比一九七四年削減百分之五十。此種大幅度的減少也反映出中國農業在最近兩年獲得豐收。

根據上述的分析，就不難理解為何中國向加拿大、澳洲及美國購貨均告減少，而向西德、法國及意大利購貨則告增加。因為前三國是向中國供給小麥及其他農產品的主要國家；而後三國却主要向中國出售資本設備及鋼鐵器材。

中國近年來對機械及鋼材的入口有顯著的增加。最近，中國向日本定購了一百五十萬噸鋼材，而且預料明年還有更大的定單。綜合各種資料分析，中國今後將重點增加入口成套工廠設備、石油勘探提煉設備、石油化工設備、機械、科技設施及鋼材。

在出口貿易方面，中國出口商品的組成在近年來也有改變，特別是石油出口大幅度增加。農副產品在中國的出口貿易中仍佔頗大比例，而中國則希望推銷其工業產品、農業機械及某些傳統商品。

中國石油與中東石油比較，雖然含硫量較低因而有利於防止污染，但石臘的成份較

高因而大大增加了提煉成本。中國目前正在設法解決提煉的難題，一旦突破之後，將改變世界石油市場的現狀。

香港是中國最大出口市場

近幾年來，由於「四人幫」反對出口農產礦產資源以換取外國先進科技產品，加上西方國家經濟衰退及通貨膨脹提高了工業產品的價格而消弱了農副產品的市場，結果使中國對外貿易出現了較大的逆差。中國與非共國家的貿易逆差，一九七四年達十二億美元，一九七五年因為減少糧食入口，經已下降至八億美元。

中國彌補外貿逆差的途徑是海外華僑的匯款，香港企業的收入，中國銀行的借貸及外匯儲備的調節。中國的外匯儲備，已從前幾年的三十億美元，降至最近的十五億美元左右。中國在一九七五年下半年，約出售了二十噸左右的黃金。

香港在中國的對外貿易及外匯收入方面，扮演越來越重要的角色。香港今年已取日本而代之，成為中國最大的出口市場。香港經濟的恢復及增長，顯然也對中國有利。一九七五年中國貨出口香港總值達十三億六千萬美元，今年一至八月份又比去年同期增加百分之十八，達到十五億美元以上；加上中國在香港的其他無形收入，如匯款、旅遊、香港企業的利潤及中國銀行的貸息，可以換取外匯約七億。總值達二十二億之鉅，佔中國全部外匯收入的百分之四十以上！

廣交會已成國際貿易盛會

中國的出品貿易近一半在一年兩度的廣州交易會成交。中國出口商品交易會自一九五七年起舉辦，開始規模很小，經過逐年擴展，如今已成爲國際貿易中的盛會。一九五七年首屆廣交會，只有來自二十個國家的一千二百名商人參加，展品僅一萬餘件。而最近第四十屆交易會，來賓總數達二萬五千人之多，來自世界之一百十多個國家和地區，



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Director's Viewpoint Japanese Investment In Hong Kong.

JAPAN seems well placed to provide Hong Kong with some of the industrial expertise and markets that will give our industry a welcome injection of technology and a few new products and processes. But we must do more positive promotion in Japan and that means more research and greater attention to the use of the Japanese language and even closer liaison between the industrial investment promotion organisations. These are some of the views the Chamber promotional team brought back from its two-week stint in Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka.

We discussed Hong Kong in nearly 40 company boardrooms and also took part in several group meetings including one larger seminar attended by about 100 industrial company representatives. As always with these hard-sell missions the pace was rapid and results cannot be measured over the short term. Continuity of contact is essential both in terms of individual companies and also in regard to the general effort to promote Hong Kong's industrial attraction to Japanese industries.


We already have 70 Japanese ventures in Hong Kong conservatively valued at approximately US\$100 million and employing over 10,000 of our workers. So the solid base is there on which to build. But many Japanese firms see Hong Kong as a short term possibility and 1997 figured often in our discussions. With the advent of industrial estates and their relevance to capital intensive industries, we must promote more

vigorously in Japan. We have in fact recommended that Hong Kong should have an industrial investment promotion office in Japan on a permanent basis. This could probably only be done by the Government or the Trade Development Council in view of the finance and organisation required.

Trade With China

Immediately after returning from Japan, I went to Kwangchow with other Chamber staff and Chamber members to have my first look at the Kwangchow Autumn Fair. I had a pretty good idea of what I would see but was nevertheless impressed with the range and obviously increasing quality standards of the products on display. The machinery and automotive industries were most interesting to me. China is clearly giving priority to the development of a solidly based heavy industry capable of producing the materials needed for agricultural and lighter industrial development. Hong Kong has a peripheral but important part to play in this great effort both as a market and a source of much-needed foreign exchange. The rejection of the extremist policies represented by the 'gang of four' paves the way for accelerated effort towards industrial and economic progress in China.

We were able to walk round many areas of Kwangchow during the few days of our stay. The city, although unimpressive in layout, is clearly on the move and traffic problems at 5 p.m. rival those in major cities elsewhere in the world. The



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campaign against the ultra-leftist 'gang of four' was everywhere evident but the city was peaceful and bustling. My only criticism — the very early start to the publicity broadcasts in the streets adjacent to our hotel.

As to the results of the Fair, businessmen reported an uneven performance. Some products in good supply, some not, some at acceptable prices, some too highly priced. The Fair authorities expressed themselves satisfied and that is what matters, I suppose. There will be no lack of business visitors to the next Fair, including many from the Chamber.

Hong Kong Legislation

In the Chamber, we seem to have become very involved in recent months with examination, and sometimes criticism, of Government legislation which will have an effect on production, exports and business.

The Post Office Bill (which we oppose in its present form), the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (which we think could with advantage (no pun) be revised), the proposed Dangerous Goods regulations to control plastics (to some of which we still have strong objection), and the rather formidable package of labour legislation, the cumulative effect of which has still to be assessed.

It is of course an important function of trade and industrial organisations to subject proposed legislation to searching examination and if found potentially damaging, misleading or inadequate, to put these views to the Government for consideration. That we will continue to do, as far as

possible in concert with other organisations.

These views are as important to the Government as they are to business and industry. No Government department, by itself, can expect to establish complicated legislative controls which will, from the outset, recognise all the implications. The consultative process must continue to make use of the considered views of the Associations whose membership represent the widest possible spectrum of private sector experience and opinion.

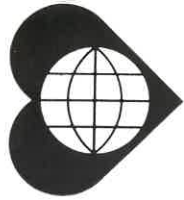
Effective Representation

Representation for the institutional organisations on important Government committees and councils has long been practised in Hong Kong, with certain notable exceptions. The latest to expand its nominee representation for trade and industry organisations is the Labour Advisory Board. The Chamber is pleased to have been accorded the status of a nominating employer association. We shall do our best to provide the Government with wise advice, although this may not always represent concurrence with Government views.

Trade Promotion

Tudor Griffiths has been again to Geneva and Paris to represent Hong Kong's views during discussions on various aspects of trade facilitation. He is the Deputy Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Facilitation Committee and one of the most

Cont'd. Pg. 27



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China Trade After Mao – How Important is Hong Kong?

NINETEEN-seventy-six has been an eventful year for the Chinese people. It may indeed go down in history as one of the most crucial and significant years in China's development since the country first started on the socialist path in 1949. It is a year which has seen the virtual dismemberment through death or political demise of the country's top leaders. It has seen earthquakes, including the devastating one which struck Hopei Province in July; floods; an attempted takeover by the so-called 'gang of four' and finally the appointment last month of Hua Kuo-feng as the new Chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

Many people outside China must now be wondering whether the country is set for a much-needed period of unity and stability which will see greater efforts to modernise industry and agriculture, promote economic growth and improve the standard of living of the Chinese people, or whether 1977 will bring in its wake more political uncertainty leading to economic disruption. Hong Kong has ample reason to hope that China will develop her trade in a stable environment.

Businessmen from Hong Kong and overseas who attended the recent Kwangchow fair were also thinking about these questions and in particular were looking for a few possible pointers to the future direction of China's foreign trade. Will China's leaders now take the view that the modernisation process requires the purchase of larger amounts of foreign

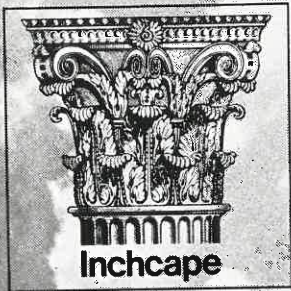
equipment and technology, to be paid for out of revenue from exports, particularly of oil? Or will a continued emphasis on self-reliance mean that such purchases will, as in the past, be kept to a minimum?

Political theory and past experience suggest that changes in China's foreign trade policy are dictated by political as much as by economic considerations. There is no doubt that the modernisation process *could* be speeded up were China to buy large quantities of sophisticated equipment and technology from abroad. But the degree to which Chinese leaders are prepared to make such purchases, and with whom they decide to place their orders, seem likely to be determined in accordance with the political principles laid down by the late Chairman Mao, as interpreted by the new leaders.

Encouraging signs

But many observers are now assuming that with the purging of the radical 'gang of four' and the appointment of Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman the way has been cleared for an expansionary policy and a substantial increase in China's foreign trade. There have been a number of encouraging signs in this direction. The Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), Mr. Wang Yao-ting, told a visiting French delegation recently that trade would 'flourish' in the years to come. He said that the 'gang of four' had sabotaged production while they were in power and

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that the country would now have to work harder to make up for lost time. His comments suggested that China's fifth five-year plan, which was due to have commenced in January, may now be undergoing some revision.

Mr. Wang also confirmed that the earthquake in the industrial and mining district around Tangshan had caused extensive damage.

A recent editorial in *People's Daily* reaffirmed that China will follow the path laid down by Premier Chou En-lai in January last year, to build a relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system before 1980 and to be advancing in the front ranks of the world by the end of century.

Co-operation

Another indicator was the renewed quotation of a statement which Chairman Mao made back in 1949: 'The Chinese people wish to have friendly cooperation with the people of all countries to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity.' This quotation has been little used since the Cultural Revolution and its use in the context of the recent Kwangchow fair was an encouraging sign.

China's trade has grown rapidly in recent years, but this has gone hand in hand with progress on the diplomatic front. China now has trading relations with more than 150 countries. Often the establishment of trading agreements is a prelude to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Friendly third world countries are often given preferential treatment in trading with China. For example, a merchant from Dubai told *The Bulletin* in Kwangchow that he had successfully negotiated a US\$90 million order for building materials, whereas a US businessman hoping to buy 150,000 tons of building materials had been offered a meagre 20,000 tons.

The ups and downs in US-China trade represent a good example of how decisions regarding trade are influenced by developments on the political front. In 1972, the year in which President Nixon visited China and the embargo on US trade with China was lifted, US exports to China were worth \$300 million. By 1974 they had reached \$4,000 million. However, progress towards establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries has been slow since Nixon and Chou En-lai signed the Shanghai Communique and last year trade started to decline. China has intimated that there is little prospect for any meaningful increase in trade with the United States in the absence of diplomatic relations.

Taiwan

The situation was exacerbated by the establishment in the US recently of an organisation called the 'US-Republic of China Economic Council' to promote US-Taiwan trade, a development which the PRC viewed with considerable disfavour.

According to recent estimates the

value of China's trade with the rest of the world last year reached US\$14,300 million, which was an increase of only \$300 million on the 1974 figure. With no major change in China's foreign trade policy this year it is unlikely that total trade will have increased by more than about seven per cent and most if not all of this increase will be the result of inflation.

Import bill reduced

The last two years have seen an appreciable shift in the commodity composition of China's imports away from agricultural products. This has permitted Peking to reduce its total import bill, thereby reducing its trade deficit, but without cutting back on purchases of raw materials and capital goods. The value of Chinese imports of agricultural products, particularly grain, soya-beans, sugar and cotton, dropped by an estimated 50 per cent last year. This decrease reflected the increase in China's own agricultural output during the past two years.

In the light of the above, it is hardly surprising that China's purchases from Canada, Australia and the US have declined while imports from West Germany, France and Italy have increased. This is because the former countries have been major suppliers of grain and other agricultural produce, while the latter have been supplying capital equipment and iron and steel. China's imports of machinery and iron and steel have increased considerably in the past two years. In a

recent deal China ordered 1.5 million tons of steel from Japan and is expected to place another large order next year.

There has also been a change in the pattern of China's exports in recent years, with a particularly large increase in exports of petroleum. The agricultural content of China's exports remains very high, but China would like to boost sales of its industrial goods and some traditional products, such as carpets, particularly through the organisation of mini-fairs.

Hong Kong is now China's largest export market, having this year overtaken Japan. Thus the upturn in the Hong Kong economy has also apparently benefitted China.

Approximately half of China's exports are sold at the bi-annual Kwangchow fairs. From small beginnings in 1957, the fair has grown to be one of the main events in the calendars of many international businessmen. Only 1,200 businessmen from 20 countries attended the first fair, held in 1957, but by this year the number of visitors had reached 25,000, coming from some 110 countries.

It is always a difficult task to assess the volume and type of business negotiated at Kwangchow or to make comparisons with previous fairs. No detailed statistics are ever released by the fair authorities and the chances are, if one were to talk to a dozen different businessmen specialising in various lines, one would get a mixed and even contradictory picture.

The Bulletin's impression was that

with the recovery of overseas demand many buyers came to the Autumn Kwangchow fair hoping to place large orders, but many of them came away disappointed, having been unable to secure more than a fraction of the desired quantities.

It is difficult to generalise about prices, but in most categories of goods prices were above those of the Spring fair, and in some cases above those prevailing on the world market (which of course is one way of saying "not available") Overall, prices would appear to have been about 10 per cent up on the Spring fair and in certain categories, for example garments, at least 25 per cent higher (although one buyer dealing in rattanware told *The Bulletin* that prices had come down slightly). But the high prices did not seem to dampen the demand.

From various accounts it would appear that this Autumn fair was not a good one for sellers. The Chinese were asking for very competitive prices. Little business was done in chemicals or machinery, although it is quite possible that substantial orders were negotiated outside the fair, either before it began or after it ended.

Visitors from Europe were particularly in evidence this time. The number of Japanese visitors was approximately the same as last Autumn, while the number of Americans showed a slight decrease. The invitations extended to Hong Kong traders were reportedly cut by between 30 and 40 per cent. Hotel

accommodation was at a premium, particularly at the beginning of the fair when many foreign businessmen found themselves sharing double rooms at the Tung Fang Hotel, or being offered alternative accommodation in other hotels. The new Bai Yun ('White Cloud') Hotel on the northern outskirts of the city is completed and ready for occupation, but no lifts have been installed yet. The factory manufacturing lifts is in Tientsin and may have been damaged by the earthquake in July.

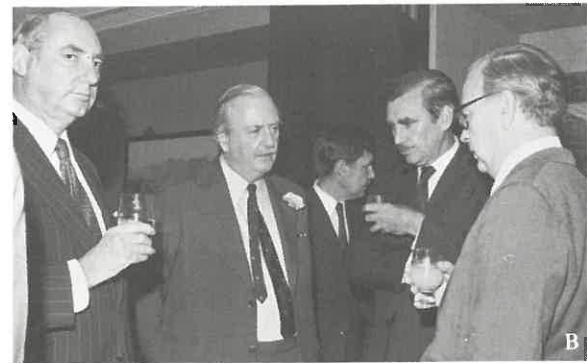
The Kwangchow fair is a showcase for Chinese products as well as being a place where business is negotiated. Many of the products on display are not yet produced for export but are displayed as an example of what China can achieve. *The Bulletin* was impressed by some of the advances China has made in the machinery and electronic fields. Some of the new products on display, such as a computer-controlled automatic cutter-changing lathe, a 1,000 watt colour television transmitter and a laser communication set, appeared to be on a par with advanced world levels. In the recent past such high-technology goods would have had to be imported.

The Kwangchow fair may have provided few direct clues about coming changes in trade policy, but those visitors who ventured beyond the immediate vicinity of the fair and their hotels will have been left in little doubt of the importance and signi-

Cont'd. Pg. 27

Picture Briefing

- A. The Deputy Director, Tudor Griffiths, presented Good Citizen Awards to two residents of Tung Tau Estate in a ceremony held at the estate's Kaifong Headquarters on October 18th. (From left: The Chairman of the Tung Tau Kaifong Association, Mr. Cheng Chi-kwai; Good Citizens, Mr. Lam Kwan and Mr. Cheung Kwok-ki; the Wong Tai Sin Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Wilson Wu; and Mr. Griffiths).
- B. The visiting Permanent Secretary at the Department of Trade, Sir Peter Thornton KCB, was guest of honour at a luncheon held by the Chamber on October 26. Sir Peter (right) is pictured with members of the General Committee.
- C. The Executive Director of the Port of Houston Authority, Mr. George Altvater, hosted a luncheon for Chamber and AmCham members on October 18th at which he spoke about developments in Houston. After lunch he presented the Chamber with a souvenir of his visit. The Chairman of the North America Area Committee, Mr. C. D. Beale, received the gift on behalf of the Chamber.
- D. A mission from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Rheinessen in Germany visited the Chamber on October 22nd and held discussions with the Europe Area Committee. The mission was led by the Chairman of the Rheinessen Chamber, Dr. Von Holt (standing).
- E. An Extraordinary General Meeting of members was held in the Boardroom on November 4th to amend the Chamber's Articles of Association. The Chairman, Leslie Gordon, is shown moving the resolutions. (A copy of the amended Articles will be sent to members shortly.)
- F. The Executive Director of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Stanley Young, is the subject of our Profile this month (see page 21).



The Polytechnic - A Dream Coming True

THE history of technical education in Hong Kong dates back to the early 1930s when the Salesian Brothers offered some basic training in printing, shoe-making and tailoring at their school in Third Street. Then in 1937 the Government Trade School was opened in Wanchai. This provided technical education at post-secondary level. After the war the Trade School became the Hong Kong Technical College.

In 1965 Dr. the Hon. S. Y. Chung said in the Legislative Council that the time had come to consider the establishment in Hong Kong of a Polytechnic. Following intensive planning within the Government, the late Dr. P. Y. Tang, who had long taken a keen interest in the development of technical education in Hong Kong, was appointed in 1969 as Chairman of a Polytechnic Planning Committee to draw up detailed proposals on the creation of a Polytechnic.

The Committee's final report was submitted to the Government in 1971 and the Polytechnic was formally established on 1 August, 1972. Unfortunately Dr. Tang did not live to see his dream come true, but we believe that if he were alive today he would not be disappointed.

The Polytechnic's new wing was officially opened on October 26th, 1976. Members who regularly travel through the Cross-Harbour Tunnel will have followed with interest the construction of this striking red-brick building with its medieval-looking round towers. It is the first in a series of new buildings which are to

be constructed under the Polytechnic's development plan. By 1980 the Polytechnic will be able to cater for some 30,000 full-time and part-time students and will be contributing in a very important way to the development of the Hong Kong economy.

Soon after the opening of the new wing *The Bulletin* called on the Deputy Director of the Polytechnic, Dr. Y. K. Ching, and the Academic Secretary, Mr. Lo King-man, and asked if they would care to describe for our members some of the facilities of the new building, the types of courses now being offered by the Polytechnic and the way in which they related to the overall development of HK's industry and commerce.

Meeting HK's needs

Dr. Ching explained that the role of the Polytechnic is to equip students with the education and vocational training necessary to meet the growing needs of HK's social and economic development. There are two types of course—full-time day courses which provide a higher education for middle-school graduates, and evening courses which are aimed principally at working people who wish to further their education.

The Polytechnic has grown at a very rapid pace since it took over from the Hong Kong Technical College in 1972. In the academic year 1975/76 the number of full-time day students reached 5,000 compared with 1,650 in 1972, while the number of students taking part-time evening courses reached 14,000 compared with the

original 9,000, making a total of nearly 20,000 students.

The Polytechnic now has 15 teaching departments and an Industrial Centre. It offers 49 full-time, 29 part-time day release and 90 evening courses. According to the level and duration of the courses and the mode of attendance, the Polytechnic awards Technician or Ordinary Diploma/Certificates, Higher Diploma/Certificates or an Associateship (degree equivalent).

Mr. Lo pointed out: 'The word "Polytechnic" means a place of learning where many different arts are taught. The Polytechnic provides courses in a wide variety of subjects in the Arts and Sciences and caters for many different levels of education and training. As Hong Kong's society becomes increasingly modernised the pace of commercial and industrial change accelerates and the demand for all kinds of qualified personnel increases. The great advantage of the evening courses provided by the Polytechnic is that they can satisfy this demand quickly by providing training for working people.'

The Polytechnic frequently arranges short specialist industrial and commercial courses to cater for the needs of both the public and the private sector. 'For example', said Dr. Ching, 'the Polytechnic has arranged specialist courses for companies like China Light & Power, the HK Electric Company, the HK Telephone Company and the HK Aircraft Engineering Company.'

Sometimes courses are arranged in conjunction with other public bodies.

Diploma courses in management are provided in conjunction with the Hong Kong Management Association, commercial English courses with Radio Television Hong Kong, and secretarial courses with Commercial Television.

The present site on which the Polytechnic development is taking place covers approximately 25 acres, which is about four times the area available to the former Technical College. The new building covers an area of more than 52,000 square feet. It consists of a workshop and laboratories floor at ground level and a five-storey multi-purpose block containing over 100 classrooms, tutorial rooms, lecture theatres and staff offices.

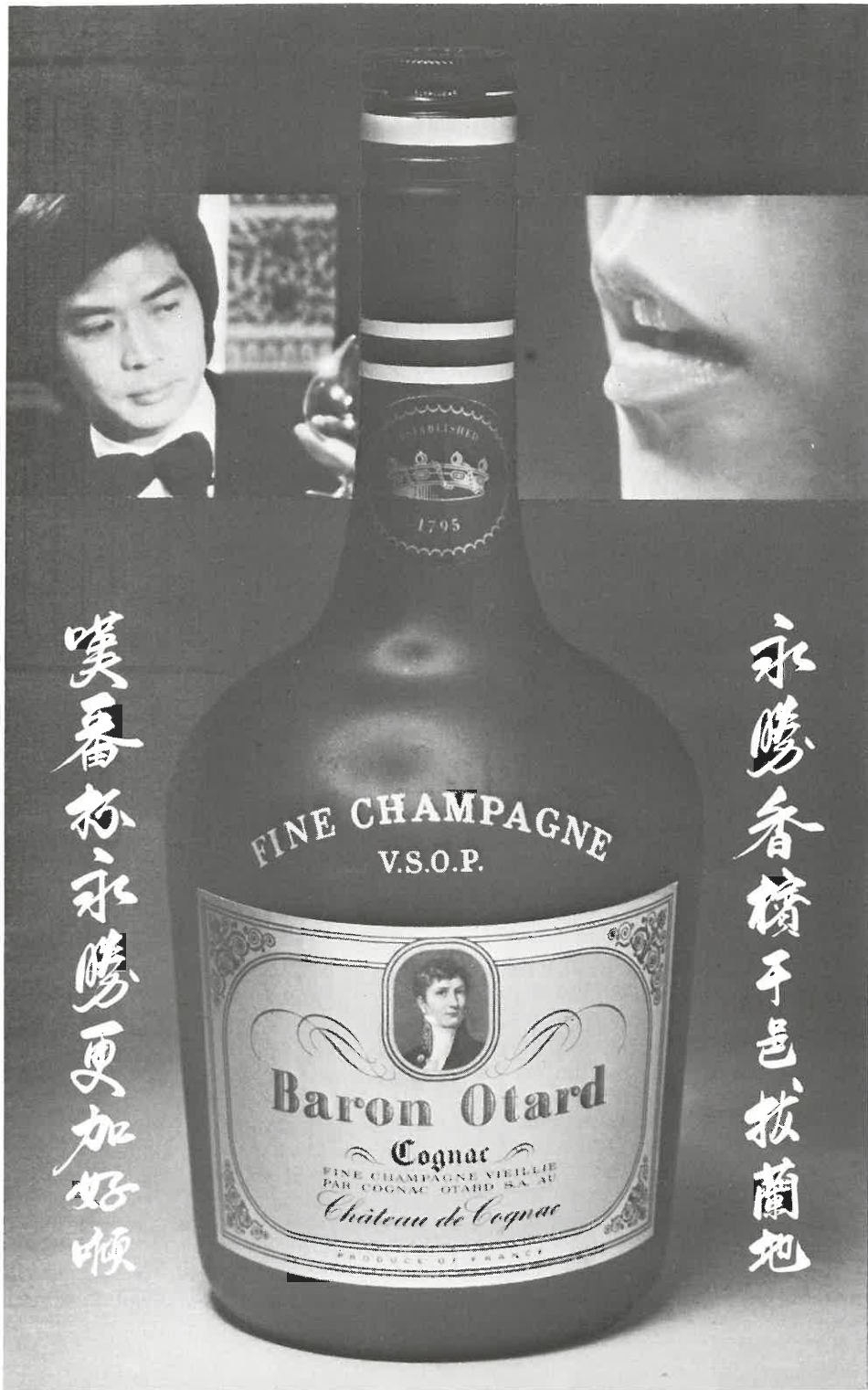
Library

An outstanding feature of the new building will be its spacious library capable of catering to 3,000 students at once and stocked with some 400,000 books. The library is due to open in February next year.

'The environment of many students' home in Hong Kong is not conducive to study and homework', said Mr. Lo. 'That is why we decided to build such a big library.'

The second phase of the building development programme is at present underway. This includes the construction of two buildings, one for sports facilities and the other for student and staff amenities, canteen facilities as well as additional workshop and laboratory space.

'While the first phase of the development programme was underway', said Mr. Lo, 'we had to rent temporary classrooms in a building in the



old Taikoo Dockyard building at Quarry Bay. About one third of the students were attending classes there, but they have all returned to Hung Hom now.

'One of the great advantages of the Polytechnic', he continued, 'is its convenient location, within easy access of most parts of Hong Kong and Kowloon.'

The Bulletin asked how the courses currently being offered by the Polytechnic compared with international standards and whether their degrees (Associateships) were internationally recognised.

Mr. Lo replied that on the one hand the Polytechnic aimed at meeting the practical requirements of HK's social and economic development, while on the other hand it also sought international recognition of its courses.

Aim

'In the field of engineering, for example, our principal aim is not to turn out qualified engineers, but rather to equip students with a basic and general knowledge of engineering techniques. We believe that HK industry at its present stage of development has a more urgent need for the latter type of personnel than for the former.'

A graduate employment survey carried out in November last year showed that 59.3 per cent of the 1975 graduates and Associateship candidates were employed in the commercial and industrial sectors of the community. It would appear, therefore, that the Polytechnic is achieving its goal of providing education and practical training for students who will go on to

take their place in HK commerce and industry. (Of the remaining 40.7 per cent, 7.5 per cent of graduates were employed in Government or non-profit-making organisations, 21.5 per cent continued their studies and 10.3 per cent were still seeking employment at the time of the survey).

The Chamber and its members have an obvious interest in the development of the Polytechnic and in the nature of the training which it provides. The Chamber has offered annual scholarships to Polytechnic students since 1972, as well as to students of other technical institutes. (These are now being increased in number). *The Bulletin* asked whether there was anything further the Chamber could do to help the Polytechnic.

'The education which we provide our students must be suited to the specific requirements of Hong Kong's industrial and commercial development. To this end, therefore, we would welcome statistics relating to the type and numbers of qualified personnel required by various industries and companies in Hong Kong. The information given by an individual company can obviously not reflect overall requirements, but the Chamber, through its wide membership representing the whole spectrum of commerce and industry in Hong Kong, might be able to provide information which more accurately reflects the overall situation.'

Education is a long-term investment but it pays continuous dividends in social and economic terms. HK will be well served by our Polytechnic.

Welcome Back, Mr. Young!

YOU won't find it listed in any medical dictionary, although it's a common ailment in this part of the world. It's known as the 'Asian Bug' and once bitten by it the infected person rarely recovers.

How many expatriates have been posted to Hong Kong or other parts of Asia, ostensibly for two or three years, and have subsequently ended up spending the rest of their lives here? Or else after trying unsuccessfully to retire to their original homeland have been drawn inexorably back to Asia? We don't know, but our guess is that there are quite a few such people living in Hong Kong.

One such 'victim' who recently decided to continue his life-long love affair with Asia is the new Executive Director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, Mr. Stanley Young. First posted to the area as a junior army officer during the Pacific War in 1943, he has remained in Asia, with a few short breaks, ever since.

Mr. Young describes himself as an 'old resident' of Hong Kong. He and his wife first came here from Shanghai at the end of 1949 and although they only stayed for one year, they quickly gained a liking for HK.

'We lived in the old Dodwell flats in May Road, next to the Peak Tram,' he recalls. 'Now, 26 years later, guess where we are living—in Century Towers, on almost the same site!'

Mr. Young's interesting and widely travelled career has taken him all over Asia, including China, Hong Kong, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philip-

pinas and Pakistan. He has also worked in East Africa and, of course, in the United States.

Like his predecessor at AmCham, Herb Minich, most of Mr. Young's career has been with the petroleum industry, working for the giant multinational Esso Corporation. He joined Esso in New York in 1935 during the depression, and for seven years worked hard during the day and studied in the evening at the New York University School of Business Administration. After graduating in 1942 he was seconded to the Petroleum Administration for War in Washington D.C., where he worked on the government's aviation gasoline programme. The following year he was drafted and after a brief training period was sent to the Pacific as a Petroleum Officer.

Mei Foo

When the war ended he was transferred to Japan with four other officers to take over the petroleum facilities there. After a short stint in Okinawa he returned to the United States and rejoined Esso, working for its sister company Standard Vacuum Oil, then known in Asia as 'Mei Foo'.

Needless to say, he was soon back in Asia. In 1947—by this time he was married—Stanley Young went to Shanghai, where he remained until the end of 1949. From Shanghai the Youngs came to Hong Kong. Although they were only here for a year, they must have had a vague realisation that they would one day return, for when they left they kept up their

memberships in the American Club, the Ladies Recreation Club and the Cricket Club.

Since 1951 the Youngs have spent six years in Tokyo, three years in Nairobi, two years in Bangkok, two years in Manila, five years in Saigon, and two years in Karachi.

The three years in East Africa were among the most interesting of his whole career, Mr. Young told *The Bulletin*. 'I was Marketing Director for East Africa, based in Nairobi. This was the period just after the Mau Mau uprising and the colonial government was preparing the way for independence. The colonial civil servants had few resources, but they worked extremely hard trying to equip the local population with some of the skills required to build up their own country. I developed a great admiration for what they were doing.'

His years in Saigon were also eventful ones of course for this was the height of the Vietnam War. Mr. Young was instrumental in introducing hospitalisation benefits and bringing American union leaders to Saigon to help to develop the labour movement in Vietnam. As a reward for his efforts he was given the Labour Medal First Class by the Vietnamese Government—probably the first American to be so awarded. He was also President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam between 1968-1970.

His final posting with Esso was as General Manager in Karachi from 1970-1972. The Youngs must have

imagined that the Pakistan posting would be somewhat more peaceful than their years in Saigon had been. However, barely a few months after their arrival war broke out between India and Pakistan and East Pakistan became Bangladesh.

Pakistan

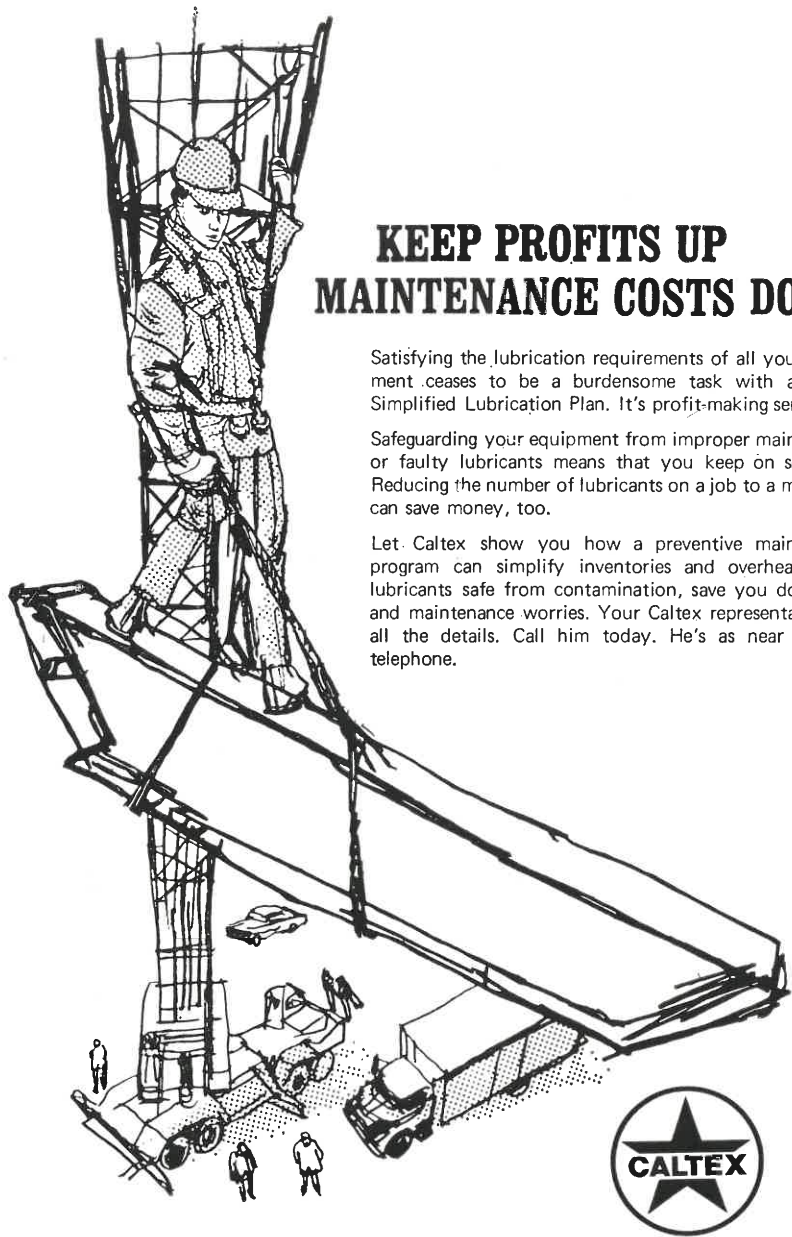
While in Pakistan he was Vice-President of the International Chamber of Commerce there. 'In fact I very nearly became President!'

After retirement in December 1972, the Youngs settled in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida and Stanley managed a branch of the Florida Federal Savings and Loan Association. He describes this as 'a cushy set-up', since the staff did most of the work for him.

Rather less 'cushy', however, was his spell as City Commissioner for St. Petersburg Beach: 'I paid for my own campaign, gave my salary away to charity and I have never worked so hard for so much abuse in my life.'

Although they were living comfortably in Florida, the Youngs were so keen to get back to Asia that when they heard about the vacancy at AmCham, Stanley offered to pay their airfares out to Hong Kong. That must have clinched it!

The knowledge and experience accumulated over the years will be put to good use at AmCham. Mr. Young has taken over a lively and growing organisation. He predicts that by the end of this year AmCham will have reached a total of 1,125 members,



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compared to 961 at the end of last year. Since the American Chamber's resources are limited and it has a very small staff, the bulk of its work has to be done by the committees, of which there are now 18.

'I intend to make AmCham more responsive to the needs of its members and I shall continue to place a strong emphasis on the work of the committees,' Mr. Young told *The Bulletin*.

'AmCham has three basic objectives, which are firstly, to increase trade between Hong Kong and the United States, secondly, to increase trade between the US and China and thirdly, to increase the two-way flow of manufacturing investment between Hong Kong and the United States.

Investment in US

'That third one is not as crazy as it sounds. While we tend to talk a lot about US investment in Hong Kong industry, not many people realise that there is in fact considerable potential for HK industrial investment in parts of the United States, particularly in the South. Like trading, investment is a two-way process.'

Stanley Young is personally very interested in the second of these objectives, to increase trade between the PRC and the United States. AmCham is very active in this field and its China Commercial Relations Committee now has almost 200 members. He told *The Bulletin* he was most upset by a resolution passed by APCAC (Asia Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce) at its recent conference in Jakarta which,

he says, amounted to a recognition of 'two Chinas' and went against the spirit of the Shanghai Communiqué. The HK AmCham delegation argued strongly against the proposal on the grounds that a regional Chamber group should restrict itself to commercial and trade issues and insisted on having its objection to the resolution recorded.

AmCham recently established a Vietnam Commercial Relations Committee. Although there is still an embargo on US/Vietnam trade, Mr. Young feels that this could be lifted in a year or two, and when it is he believes that HK will be a good springboard for developing trade with Vietnam.

Stanley Young intends to continue and strengthen the mutually beneficial relationship between our two Chambers, which he is happy to have inherited from Herb Minich. He sees a number of areas where this cooperation can be strengthened and where our roles are to a large extent complementary.

The Youngs have two grown up sons, Geoffrey and Jordan. One of them is doing his post graduate university work in Chinese studies and hopes to spend some time in Hong Kong with his parents broadening his knowledge.

This Chamber extends its congratulations to AmCham on finding such an able and distinguished successor to Herb Minich and says 'Welcome back to HK, Mr. Young.'

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DIRECTOR'S VIEWPOINT —cont'd.

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Much work has been done internationally in this field during the last few years and Hong Kong is recognised as being pre-eminent in Asia in terms of experience and action. It is a difficult subject to get enthusiastic about but I can assure you that steady progress is being made in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

The Chamber has a large business group in Central and South America right now pushing Hong Kong's exports. Twenty-nine companies are represented and Philip Choy, one of our Managers, is responsible for the organisation. They are visiting Panama City, Caracas, Margarita, Sao Paulo and Manaus and a recent telex says that they are generally pleased with the results so far. This is one of the largest groups the Chamber has sent abroad for some time.

The area is a difficult one for trade with many countries maintaining rather restrictive import regimes. We have had much help from the respective Consulates and Trade Commissions in HK and I thank them all for their interest and assistance.

Let me end on a happy note. After careful consideration, the General Committee decided at its November meeting that the membership fee for 1977 should remain at \$1,000. The last increase was in 1974. We hope we are giving you all good value for your money.

Jimmy McGregor

CHINA—continued

ficance of the recent political changes. The arrest of the 'gang of four' and the subsequent appointment of Hua Kuo-feng were clearly extremely popular moves. The walls of the city were plastered with 'big character posters', indignant slogans and colourful cartoons by unknown but evidently talented artists denouncing the alleged crimes of the 'four pests'. It wasn't necessary to understand Chinese to grasp their content! And those visitors who were lucky enough, as *The Bulletin* was, to witness the gigantic rally which took place in the city on October 18, in which an estimated 800,000 people participated, can testify to the genuine jubilation of those who took part.

China has come a long way since 1949 in developing a strong and balanced economic base. As its industry and agriculture have developed so has the volume of its foreign trade increased. However, it is important to remember that China's foreign trade is still very small in relation to the economy as a whole. Even if, as Mr. Wang Yao-ting hinted, we see a substantial increase in trade starting from 1978 or 1979, in relation to China's Gross National Product trade will remain at a very low level.

It is quite clear however that exports to Hong Kong will continue to be an important segment of China's total exports and that the resultant foreign exchange earnings will remain significant to China's imports. Hong Kong is undoubtedly playing a most useful role in the development of China's trade and economy.

展品達四萬多件。

由於交易會當局從不公佈成交的詳細數據，因此很難估計交易會中成交商品的種類及數量，也難於與過去的交易會作比較。如果與來自不同國家或經營不同生意的商人交談，所獲印象可能各不相同，甚至互相矛盾。此也是本港中西報章關於廣交會的報導經常會大相逕庭的原因之一。

在供給方面，由於世界經濟普遍復原，海外市場需求均告回升，許多買家參加廣交會均希望增加定單。因此，中國方面雖然維持供貨，仍感供不應求，於是只能平均分配。結果，許多外商只能購得一部份所需貨量，難免感到失望。最搶手的貨品據稱有皮革製品、部份罐頭食品、草袋等手工藝品、珠寶玉石等等。

在價格方面，各類商品也並不一致。大部份商品的批價高於上屆交易會，有些產品甚至高於世界市場價格（當然即是表示「無貨供應」）。增幅一般為百分之十左右，而成衣及染料等某些商品則達百分之二十五。但外商大都認為，中國提高售價，向世界市場通貨膨脹看齊，也屬合理之舉。所以，價格提高並未阻遏需求。外商更關切的是供應充裕及交貨準期。

至於參加本屆交易會的外商人數，歐洲商人有顯著增加，日本商人較前大致相同，美國商人略有減少，而發給港澳商人的請柬則銳減了百分之三十左右。

新產品引人注目

廣交會既是接洽生意的場所，也是陳列中國產品的櫥窗。許多展品尚未大量生產供給出口（甚至近年仍須入口），但足以顯示中國經濟取得的成就及中國科技達到的水準。本屆交易會有些新展品頗引人注目。例如，可以加工航空工業高級零件的電腦控制多種功能機床，一千瓦彩色電視發射機，激光通訊及醫療設備等，均已達到世界一流的水準。

此外，年產二百五十萬噸的一百二十噸純氧頂吹轉爐車間模型，提煉高級特殊耐高溫稀有合金鋼的電子轟擊爐照片，也屬首次向國外公佈的成就，顯示作為中國原子能工業及太空航空工業基礎的冶金工業，已有了驚人的進展。

廣州交易會本身雖不直接指出中國外貿政策的未來趨勢，但參展的外商在廣州不難看出中國最近政局變化的重大意義及深遠影響。華國鋒出任主席並逮捕「四人幫」，顯然深得人心，大受支持。廣州街道兩旁貼滿了批判「四人幫」的「大字報」、標語及漫畫，色彩繽紛，琳瑯滿目，而且相當有藝術性。連不懂中文的外商也能一目瞭然。本會行政人員有幸親眼目睹數十萬廣州軍民的盛大慶祝集會遊行，人們敲鑼打鼓，衷心歡呼，熱烈慶祝，確實盛況空前。

九億消費者的龐大市場

中國從一九四九年以來，在發展穩固的經濟基礎方面已有了可觀的成績。工農業產量不斷提高，對外貿易也逐步增長。但必須記住：中國的對外貿易在整個國民經濟中仍然只佔極小比重，在最近的將來即使有大幅的增加也仍屬有限。擁有九億消費者的中國固然是全世界最為龐大最有潛力的市場，但想要在此一市場中自由推銷，看來還須期以未來。

一位美國飛機公司代表對本刊表示，他參加廣交會已歷八屆，並非來購買中國商品，而是想推銷美國飛機。他雖然迄無收穫，但仍充滿信心，中國既然買過英法的飛機，又定購了和諧機；當然也會垂青美國的波音機……

顯而易見，中國對香港的出口將繼續在中國全部出口貿易中佔極為重大的比例，而中國在香港賺取的外匯也仍將對中國的入口貿易具有極為重要的價值。毫無疑問，香港在發展中國的貿易及經濟方面，扮演著極為有用的角色。

理工學院大展宏圖

本港三大高等學府之一——香港理工學院於一九七六年十月二十六日隆重舉行首期校舍擴建工程落成啓用儀式。榮譽監督麥理浩爵士親臨主持新校舍開幕盛典。

本會「會刊」記者特此登門訪問理工學院副院長程源錯博士及教務長盧景文先生，瞭解理工學院的校舍擴建工程、教育發展計劃及其對於香港工商業的關係。

理工學院新校舍座落在紅磡海底隧道口理工學院校園內，雄偉壯觀，極有氣魄。從遠處望，硃紅色的大樓反襯着蔚藍的海天及青翠的草木，立即成為引人注目的焦點。走近了看，現代化的設計與古典美的形象融成一體，自然使人聯想到「知識的寶庫」及「科技的堡壘」……

課程設施 服務工商

程副院長及盧教務長可能因為記者來自於一工商組織，所以開門見山就闡明：理工學院是教育訓練學生具備香港社會及工商業各種專門職業所需知識技術的大專程度教育機構。

程博士指出：「為了適應工商業對於各種專業人才日益增多的需求，也為了滿足青年一代獲取更高教育的廣泛需要，本院提供二類課程，供二類學生修讀。一類是全日制課程，主要供中學畢業生升入本院繼續深造。另一類是夜校課程，主要供已經工作而再求上進的有為青年在晚上進修。

「本港各大政府機構及工商企業經常選派年青僱員來本院就讀。本院也經常派遣教職員協助各大企業機構舉辦專門性短期課程及講習班。」

理工學院校董會主席鍾士元議員一九六五年首先在立法局上提出香港考慮成立理工學院的時機已經成熟。此後，已故的著名工

業家唐炳源博士於一九六九年被委任為理工學院計劃委員會主席，制定建校的具体計劃，於一九七一年呈交港府批准，理工學院終於在一九七二年八月一日正式成立。唐博士雖然未能親眼目睹新校舍的落成，但他為之鞠躬盡瘁的理想終於成為現實了。

理工學院成立以來，發展極為迅速。一九七五至一九七六教學年度，全日制課程學生人數已由最初的一千六百五十名增加至五千名，而夜校學生人數也由原來的九千名增加至一萬四千三百名。

理工學院目前共有十五個學系及一個工業中心。日校部提供四十九項全日制課程及二十九項部份時間課程，夜校部提供九十項課程。

與此同時，理工學院又應工商企業及政府機構等的要求，提供專門性短期課程及工商實地訓練課程。例如，該院會為香港電燈公司、中華電力公司、香港電話公司及飛機工程公司等等舉辦多項專門訓練課程。

除此之外，理工學院還與其他機構合作舉辦多項課程，例如，與香港管理專業協會合辦管理學文憑課程，與設計學會合辦包裝課程，與香港電台合辦商業英語課程，與佳藝電視合辦秘書課程等等。

多種工藝 綜合施教

盧先生指出：「理工學院的英文名稱是 Polytechnic，顧名思義，就是多種工藝技術的學院。事實上，理工學院的確綜合多種工藝技術、多種學科專業、多種教學程度、多種上課形式及多種訓練方法。

「在教職員方面，本院聘有各種專門學科的資深教職員，可以根據香港社會及工商業的需要，綜合利用本院的教學、研究、訓練及實習的設備，充份發揮全體教職員的學

問、經驗、專長及才幹。」

擴建工程 進展迅速

本刊記者詢及理工學院隨着新校舍啓用之後有何新的擴建計劃及發展宏圖。

盧先生答道：「本院校舍擴建計劃係配合教育發展計劃而進行，所以是一項長遠的整套計劃。」

程博士回憶道：「本院在一九七二年成立後，校董會經由港府大學及理工教育資助委員會的監管及批准，制定了擴建校舍的全面長期計劃。」

「政府原則上將紅磡海底隧道口位於康莊道、漆咸道及柯士甸道之間的整幅『蠶豆形』地段劃歸理工學院。部份原有的建築物還須搬遷或拆除。」

「一九七三年，擴建校舍的長期計劃籌備妥當，根據主次輕重緩急，而分成若干期施行。首期擴展工程就是剛落成啓用的五層新校舍，面積超過五萬二千平方公尺，主要是教學設施，包括課室、講堂、實驗室、教職員辦公室等共一百間。此外還有一個規模龐大的新圖書館。」

「第二期校舍擴建計劃已經開始動工，主要是師生員工的福利康樂設施及訓練設備，包括體育館、膳堂、醫療設備、學生會辦公室、教職員休息室、文娛康樂活動室等等及紡織訓練實習工場。預期可於一九七七年九月落成啓用。」

「首期校舍興建期間，本院須租用臨時上課場所。一九七三年，租用港島鯉魚涌太古船塢舊址的三層樓宇，租期三年，至今年六月期滿。其間本院有三分之一約一千名學生在該處就讀，現已全部遷回紅磡統一校舍上課。紅磡尚有二十七、八間臨時課室，也將隨時拆建。」

根據理工學院一九七八至一九八一年三年發展計劃，至一九七八年時，全日制課程學生將增至八千名，而夜校學生將達二萬名。預計至一九八一年時，全日制學生人數將

增達一萬一千四百名之多。

盧先生補充道：「本院自一九七二至一九七六年度，發展極為迅速，每年擴展幅度平均高達百分之二十五。而在一九七八至一九八一年下期發展計劃期間，速度將適當放慢，着重鞏固已有的成績，加強各種系科，再拓展新的領域。」

「本院因為位於市中心區，來往港九均甚便利，學生走讀毫無困難，所以並無計劃興建宿舍。但考慮到學生家中環境一般不適宜溫習功課，因此新圖書館規模巨大，設備一流，特別寬敞，可容納三千名學生，擁有四十多萬冊藏書，預定明年二月初正式啓用，特邀雅麗珊郡主蒞臨主持開幕儀式。」

教育計劃 大展新猷

理工學院的新發展計劃，業已按步就班一一施行，開設了電腦中心及行政資料統籌處，成立了工業中心以提供不同程度的工程繪圖及工場製作實習等訓練，會計學系開辦了專供會計實習的單位，商業及管理學系開設了模型辦公室及袖珍銀行。新課程包括六項全日制及九項部份時間課程。

程博士及盧先生透露：港府已批准於一九七七年將社會福利署屬下的社會工作訓練學院移交給理工學院。此一步驟對於有關各方均甚有利。又該學院目前正與醫務衛生署進行商討，設立物理治療、職業治療及放射治療等醫療輔助服務人員的訓練學院。港府決定港大設立眼科學院，中大開設醫學院，理工學院開辦醫療輔助人員訓練學院，對於發展本港醫療健康計劃，提高本港社會福利，意義至為重大。

準備開設 學位課程

本刊記者提及本港工商界均希望理工學院的課程及畢業生能獲得國際承認而達到正式學位資格。未知理工學院在此一方面有何計劃？

盧先生表示：本港高等教育在三所政府

高等學府中統籌協調，分工合作。例如，在培養工程技術人員方面，理工學院的培養目標主要不是工程師及工程學研究生，而是對於一般工程有基本知識及實際訓練的技術員及高級技術員。事實上，本港工商業對於後者的需求比對於前者更為廣泛也更為迫切。

理工學院一方面根據香港社會及工商業的實際需要制訂課程，另一方面也積極爭取國際專業學會對於該等課程的正式承認。目前，理工學院技術員及高級技術員的程度已達相當可觀的成績。但院士程度雖然可說相當於學士學位，但仍未獲得某些國際專業學會的正式認可。

其實，在英國，相應的專業文憑現已改為學位資格。香港理工學院教職員的質素，足以媲美英國理工學院。因此，理工學院教職員準備編制有限度並與社會需要有關的學士學位課程，預期可在一九七八年或一九八〇年之前開課。

程博士還透露：「本院自一九七七年新學期開始，效法美國的教學制度，將目前的學年制改為學分制。以固定學科為基礎，提供適當的選擇範圍及伸縮彈性。鑒於現代社會的經濟變化發展極為迅速，學分制可使學

生隨時轉修社會最迫切需要的課程。」

十年樹木 百年樹人

常言道：「十年樹木，百年樹人。」教育也是一項長期的投資。請問理工學院如何預計二十年後的香港及其教育事業的前途？

「對於這個問題，各人的判斷會各不相同。二十年後的情況現在無人能夠預知。香港九龍地區有數百萬人之多，無論何種社會制度總需要教育事業。」

本會每年均為理工學院提供部份獎學金。本刊記者最後詢及理工學院對本會及屬下會員商行有何希望及要求？

程博士及盧先生表示：「教育必須要適應工商經濟的發展。因此，本院希望多多瞭解各行各業對各種專業人才的需求人數、要求程度及其他有關統計資料。個別公司的資料可能比較局限於一個方面，而總商會屬下的會員公司就包括各行各業，所以希望貴會能多提供較為全面的有關統計資料。」

× × ×

筆者結束訪問走出校園時，秋陽正將理工新校舍映得一片金紅明麗，莘莘學子正在伏案專研，埋頭攻讀……

歡迎美國商會新任執行董事楊世騰

許多奉派來香港或遠東其他地區工作的外籍人士，或是最初只打算任職兩、三年，結果却事隨境遷而在此渡其終生；或是設法退職返回祖國但却未能如願以償，結果仍是回到亞洲的第二故鄉。此種情況在香港確是不乏其人。

最近的一例就是香港美國商會新任執行董事楊世騰先生。

一生業績 多姿多彩

楊世騰先生於一九四三年太平洋戰爭期間是初級軍官，奉派初次前來遠東。從此迄今，他除少數幾度短期他往外，就一直住在

亞洲。

楊世騰夫婦於一九四九年底從上海初次來到香港，雖然只在香港住了一年，但很快就對此「東方明珠」大表喜愛。所以，他自稱為「老香港」。

楊世騰一生業績多姿多采，足跡履歷遍佈亞洲各國，包括中國、香港、日本、泰國、越南、菲律賓及巴基斯坦。此外，他也在東非工作過。當然，還包括美國。

與美國商會前任執行董事米尼克先生一樣，楊世騰先生大多數經歷均與石油工業有關，為石油巨擘東方標準跨國公司集團服務。楊世騰於一九三五年大衰退期間在紐約加

入東方標準石油公司。此後整整七年，白天在公司努力工作，晚上則在紐約大學工商管理系刻苦進修。一九四二年大學畢業後，奉調加入華盛頓特區戰時石油管理局，參與政府航空用汽油管理計劃。翌年，徵召服役，奉派前往太平洋戰區任石油軍需官。

戰爭結束後，楊世騰與其他四名軍官奉調前往日本接管當地的石油設施。在沖繩工作一段短時期後，又回到美國，重新加入東方標準石油公司集團，為其姊妹公司「美孚」石油公司服務。

毋庸置言，楊世騰不久又回到亞洲。一九四七年，楊世騰婚後抵達上海，直到一九四九年底，楊世騰夫婦離滬南下香港。

卓有成績 榮獲獎章

一九五一年以來，楊世騰夫婦在東京工作過六年，在奈羅比三年，在曼谷二年，在馬尼拉二年，在西貢五年，以及在卡拉奇二年。

楊世騰在西貢的經歷也很多姿多采，當時正值越南戰爭進入白熱化階段。他的職責包括推行醫院化計劃及邀請美國工會領袖來西貢協助發展越南勞工運動。楊世騰因此榮獲越南政府頒發的一級勞工獎章，也許是獲得此種殊榮的第一個美國人。他在一九六八至一九七〇年間出任越南美國商會會長。

楊世騰在東京標準石油公司的最後職位是於一九七〇至一九七二年出任卡拉奇分公司總經理。楊世騰夫婦或許以為卡拉奇的工作總會比西貢的經歷來得安穩平靜。不料，他們抵達後才幾個月，印度和巴基斯坦之間就爆發了戰爭，結果東巴基斯坦變成了孟加拉。楊世騰在巴基斯坦期間出任巴基斯坦國際工商總會副會長。

楊世騰於一九七二年十二月退職，回到美國佛羅里達州聖彼得堡灘，出任佛羅里達儲蓄信貸銀行協會分會經理及市政局專員。

楊世騰夫婦渴望回到亞洲，所以一聽說香港美國商會聘請執行董事，就來港應徵，

而終於如願以償。

得償所願 大展新猷

楊世騰先生歷年來累積的豐富經驗及廣博知識將對美國商會大有用途。美國商會是一個不斷發展且充滿活力的組織。楊世騰預料美國商會到今年年底將擴展至一千一百二十五間會員商行，比去年年底的九百六十一個會員將大為增多。鑒於美國商會基金設備有限，職員人數很少，大量工作均須由各個委員會進行，目前共有十八個委員會。楊世騰表示：「我希望使美國商會更能滿足會員商行的需求，所以我將繼續加強各個委員會的工作。」

「美國商會有三個基本宗旨；第一是增加香港與美國的貿易，第二是增加美國與中國的貿易，第三是增加香港與美國的雙邊工業投資。許多人並不瞭解美國有些地方，尤其是南部，確實大有潛在可能吸引香港工業前往投資。投資與貿易一樣，是一種相互作用及雙邊交往。」

楊世騰本人對第二個宗旨——增加美國與中國的貿易——尤感興趣。美國商會在此一方面非常積極，屬下的中國商業關係委員會目前已有近二百間會員商行。楊世騰對亞太區美國商會聯會最近在雅加達會議通過的決議極為憂慮，該項決議等於承認「兩個中國」，因此違反上海公報的精神。香港美國商會代表團堅決反對該項提議，認為地區商會應局限於商業及貿易事務，並堅持將其反對意見寫入該項決議。

美國商會最近成立了一個越南商業關係委員會，雖然美國與越南的貿易目前仍處於禁止通商的狀態，但楊世騰認為一、兩年後就會解禁，而他深信解禁之後，香港將成為發展與越南貿易的極佳跳板。

本會與美國商會一向有合作互利的密切關係。楊世騰欣然從米尼克手中繼承此種友好關係，並希望繼續發揚光大。他認為此種合作關係今後應該繼續加強。



Standardised Dates



For any American,
12-9-1974 means December 9, 1974

For any European,
12-9-1974 means 12 September 1974

Why? Because there has been no international agreement on the writing of dates. Whenever the month is spelled out, there is no problem: 12 September = September 12 but a date written in numerical form can lead to confusion.

There is now a way to dispel this confusion. The International Standards Organisation has elaborated an *International Standard* establishing a logical descending numerical order:

YEAR	MONTH	DAY
1974	09	12
1974-09-12		

This means 12 September 1974 all over the world.

ISO has published 3000 International Standards all of which have the same goal: better communication, better understanding between people of all nations.

文件日期標準寫法

對美國人而言：

12-9-1974 = 一九七四年十二月九日

對歐洲人而言：

12-9-1974 = 一九七四年九月十二日

為什麼呢？因為世界各國尚未統一日期之寫法。寫明月份，則無問題；但數字形式則易引起混淆。

「國際標準組織」業已確定一種數字形式文件日期之國際標準寫法，排列次序如下：

年	月	日
1974	09	12

對此，世界各國均視作一九七四年九月十二日。

國際標準組織業已出版三千種國際標準，均為達成同一目標：使世界各國人民之間有更佳之聯絡，更好之瞭解。

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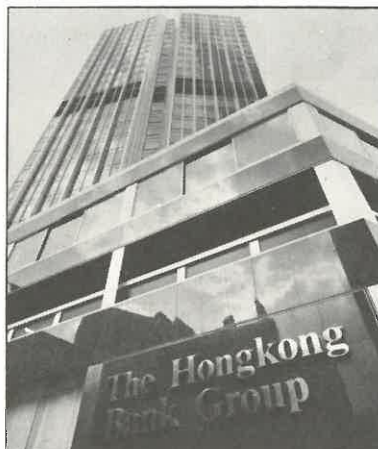
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