

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce



The Bulletin



KUNG HEI FAT CHOY

FEBRUARY 1976

多

奇妙的巧合

中文多字，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，聯益機構多，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，渣打隨時鼎力幫助，令你如願以償，事半功倍。

請移玉渣打銀行，或撥電話5-223302顧客服務部垂詢，本行人員隨時樂意為閣下服務。



渣打銀行

對你幫助最多

本會執行董事麥理覺短評

新年展望 萬象更新

種種跡象顯示，香港在一九七六年，將告全面好轉。

工商署署長左敦及其談判代表業已設法穩定港製紡織品輸往歐洲共同市場限額之混亂局勢。美國已將香港列入其特惠稅計劃之內，本港工業定能大獲裨益，至少與其他發展中國家出口貿易相比，已頓除劣勢，恢復競爭力。

貿易額數字令人鼓舞，且有持續進展之勢。就業狀況顯然已較數月前大為改善。主要工業據報均已接獲大量訂單。本會甚至開始聞悉某些行業已出現女工缺乏之初步現象。本港優質產品之市場需求已告增加，且增勢甚勁。工商各界均信心倍增，紛紛籌劃拓展業務及增加投資。

市民雖已對投機浪潮大都失却興趣，股市（恕本人直言）仍然再呈生機及升勢。銀行利率則告降低。本人幾位股票經紀朋友認為，恆生指數會「迅速」升至四百點，且會

於今年內達到五百點。

香港政府已開始動工興建大埔工業新邨，同時正在勘測籌建元朗工業新邨。陶氏化工廠即將開始正式生產，估計可及時滿足市場需求。左敦日前還指出，本港工業設備目前正在大量換用新型先進機器。

中國已開始發展其所購二幅長期油庫地皮之一，以供應本港市場之需求。政府工務局正在大興土木，進行多項重大工程。市政局增建各種康樂設施，遍佈港九市區及新界，成績斐然。市政事務署最近在大埔內外新設許多野餐及燒烤地點。謂予不信，請駕車經新娘潭往沙頭角一遊即知。

總而言之，農曆新年來臨之際，令人興高采烈，歡天喜地。種種祥瑞佳兆表明，今年是香港及全體香港市民之美好的一年。本人以為，其根本理由之一是我們香港人已慣於刻苦工作，而且已引以為榮。恭喜發財！

本會一九七六年大計

香港總商會於一九七五年下半年實行內部改組後，已使一九七六年度貿易及工業之促進工作計劃大為擴充。

貿易部（即以前之國際貿易部）職員因為部份已併入工業部，較前畧為減少；但為會員商行促進貿易之工作仍將繼續進行且予擴展。而工業部則忙於組織一九七六年促進海外工業來港投資之全面計劃。

促進貿易大計：四月埃及和蘇丹——南非及澳洲——五月高麗——八月柏林展覽會及西歐——十月拉丁美洲。

本年度首次貿易促進活動，將是四月下

半月組織考察團訪問埃及和蘇丹。該團成員極為精幹，均由高級行政要員組成，且由該等地區英國貿易代表、各總商會及各商業銀行安排極其完善之訪問考察計劃。埃及和蘇丹兩國，幅員遼闊、人口眾多、經濟正在進展，與香港增加雙邊貿易之潛力極大。此舉尚屬香港貿易團首次訪問蘇丹。

與此同時，另一團將赴南非及澳洲。該團將訪問好望角、約翰內斯堡、德班、墨爾本及雪梨，行程共約三週。南非及澳洲均已與香港建立貿易關係，此項訪問主要旨在宣傳及推廣本港製品。

此外，正在考慮籌組另一貿易團於五月底訪問高麗，此舉將與香港高麗貿易中心合

作進行。

本會將於八月組織香港代表團參加柏林「携手邁進」入口商品展覽會。本會是柏林展覽會管理委員會香港名譽代表。今年本會將與貿易發展局共同組成香港代表團，參加柏林展覽會，隨後將對西歐進行規模更大之貿易訪問。

本會今年秋季，將組織一考察推廣團前往拉丁美洲。該團定於十月訪問巴拿馬城自由貿易區、科倫自由貿易區、巴西馬瑙斯、墨西哥自由貿易區及委內瑞拉。本會上一次組團訪問中南美洲地區是在一九七三年。

促進外國工業來港投資大計：四月澳洲——五、六月美國中西部及東北部——六月美國德州及加州——九月日本。

工業部已於去年十月及十一月組團訪問紐約及克利夫蘭，促進美國工業來港投資，相當成功。今年準備將目標指向其他具工業投資潛力之地區，包括日本、澳洲、西歐以及美國中西部及新英格蘭地區。

工業部分為促進科及發展科，各由副經理主持，並由一名行政助理負責安排與本港廠商之聯絡及訪問。工業部目前由本會執行董事麥理覺主理，但已計劃在今年內聘任一位工業部負責人。

國際勞工條例是否適用香港？

「某校有班學生，一部份來自富裕家庭，另一部分來自貧窮家庭。富學生是為教育而教育。但窮學生則將教育視為一種提高生活水準的途徑，因此在校刻苦學習，天天熬夜攻讀。每逢考試成績放榜，毫無疑問總是窮學生名列前茅，而富學生則名落孫山。」

「每當富學生的家長問其子女成績何以如此之差，答案會是：『這不公平。那些窮學生太用功，天天開夜班。應該阻止他們的學習時數才對。』難道真的『不公平』嗎？當然不是，祇是富學生沒有動力罷了。」

訪問日本之準備工作已在進行，本會擬邀請日本一著名報人於二月來港訪問，並撰寫一系列報導，向日本工業家介紹來港投資之良機。隨後將由麥理覺先行訪問日本，與日本工業家連絡。代表團本身定於九月訪問日本。

訪問澳洲定於四月進行，有關計劃也已開始，正與可能有興趣將業務向香港拓展之澳洲廠商連絡。該團將訪問墨爾本及雪梨。

本會定於五、六月間再次與工商署聯合組團訪問美國，促進美國來港投資，該團將登門拜訪美國中西部及東北地區之工業家。

訪美二團將繼續訪美一團後立即出發。本會將與工商署再度携手，會晤德克薩斯及加里福尼亞兩州之工業家。據說德州近年大有發展，希望該州工業來港投資亦大有潛力。

顯而易見，工業部職員既要進行訪問前之準備工作，又要處理訪問後之諮詢工作，將會一年到頭忙碌不停。

工業部簽證處經已開始簽發運往日本，澳洲、瑞士及加拿大一般特惠稅貨物之產地來源證「表格A」。本會希望能於今年內為運往其他國家之貨物簽發「表格A」。

本會新設立之資料科將繼續為會員商行提供有關貿易統計資料之服務，並計劃將該項資料服務予以擴充，以包括商業及工業之各種項目。

讀者諸君可能已經猜到，上述比喻中的「富學生」及「窮學生」是指富裕的工業化國家及較貧窮的發展中國家。已發展國家經前輩的刻苦辛勞業已達到目前的發展水準，現在就設法阻止發展中的國家迎頭趕上。至少，發展中國家在各種國際會議上經常提出此種譴責。

「丑化香港運動」

此種譴責在香港也時有所聞，均是關於國際勞工組織所規定並在本港實行的勞工標

準。本港若干工業家批評政府不充份考慮本港情況，却過分熱衷於遵行國際勞工組織條例。據稱該等條例很多祇符合已發展國家利益而對正在實行工業化的發展中國家則反而有害。該等條例會增加成本，減少產品競爭力及降低利潤。而香港製造工業利潤之低，在全世界已屈指可數，平均僅達百分之四。

據說本港勞工法例是英國政府施加政治壓力的結果，而英國政府本身也是因為英國工會逼其採取行動反對港貨輸入。但港府堅決否認此事。香港自然嚴加駁斥謂其「使用童工」及「工廠設備簡陋」諸如此類的指責——此類指責一經追查，往往來自於英國工會。近兩年來，此種「丑化香港運動」尤其變本加厲，英國批評家屢次抨擊香港遲遲不實行國際勞工條例。

簡單的經濟法則

鍾士元議員早於一九六八年就已發表題為「生產與生產率」的論文，在國際科學管理協會印度及太平洋委員會香港會議上宣讀，其中闡明：「要世界各國不考慮本國具體情況而全盤照搬國際勞工條例，實屬大謬不然……香港如果（在五十年代初葉）毫無保留地採用全部國際勞工法例，就根本無法生存到現在，更不必說創造出如今已舉世聞名的經濟奇跡來。」

鍾士元博士指出就是美國也曾經是一個發展中的國家。美國人在本世紀初每週平均工作六十小時，而如今許多發展中國家的工業比那時的美國還要落後。「一個國家物質財富的生產總量是工作人口、勞動生產率以及工作時數三者的綜合產品。生產率越高、工作時間越長、工作人口越多，則生產財富的總量就越大。」

「假定先進工業國與發展中國家都充分就業，因為先進國家的勞動生產率較高，所以，發展中國家如果被迫實行與先進國家相同的工作時數，就永遠不能迎頭趕上。發展

中國家的唯一出路是延長工作時間。這是一種簡單的經濟法則。工會當然可以主張：『我們要提高勞工標準，我們要求八小時工作制，保護工人不受剝削。』但事實上，這樣做歸根結蒂，絕無好處，整個社會都要受苦。」

鍾士元指出，好心的社會改革家好高騖遠，操之過急，將許多發展中國家引向歧路。該等國家政府所制定的勞工法例過份先進，超出發展中國家實際能力之外。

「在正在發展工業的國家中，因為工資低、機械化程度差、資本少、工人多，所以勞動生產率較低，必須增加全年工作時數，才能生產較多的物質財富。」

鍾士元的觀點非常明確。香港也屬發展中地區，而且毫無自然資源，產品大量依賴出口，唯一的資源是勤勞刻苦的勞動力。將國際勞工條例生搬硬套到香港來，則為害極大。勞工標準定得太高，就不切實際。

沒有人會指責鍾士元不想改進勞工標準。他多年來一直在立法局等各種場合堅決主張改善工作條件，改善工人醫療及福利設施及提供技術訓練等切實措施。他明確指出不首先考慮實際效果而推行勞工法例，對社會及經濟的進展，有百弊而無一利。

香港的特殊情況

本會工業事務委員會主席丁鶴壽與鍾士元持相同見解，他特別批評英國工會攻擊香港勞工標準的動機。

「在推行勞工法例，尤其是限止工作時間的法例前，應首先考慮香港的特殊情況。」

「首先，香港的工廠房租極貴，迫使香港僱主儘可能延長工作時間，以充分利用廠房。」

「其次，香港經濟高度依賴出口，必須嚴格按時交貨，所以祇有經常超時工作或通宵開工。但婦女及青年做超時工作限於每年二百小時，而且不准婦女做夜班。」

「第三，香港歷來並無失業之患，反而時時有勞工缺乏的現象。

「最後，本港市民普遍認為，如要求取上進，必須努力工作。

「而在英國，工人缺乏努力工作的動力。所以，為什麼要把英國的標準應用到香港來呢？」

婦女可否開夜班？

鍾士元還批評禁止婦女做夜班的法例。此條法例對鍾士元本人的企業——僱用大量女工的電子工業——特別不利。

「美國從來沒有批准國際勞工組織此一條例，因為美國工業的工資很高，投資亦大，僱主顯然不想每天將機器關掉八小時。

「香港工業也已日益機械化，每天只開兩班，往往太不經濟。而且，有關婦女夜間工作的法例，是先進國家在很久以前條件惡劣及交通不便等情況下制訂的。此種情況如今業已改變，在香港也不復存在。本港交通不成問題，許多工廠的條件比工人家中還要好。

「此外，夜晚工作並無強制性。為什麼不讓女工自願多做幾個小時呢？」

「但海外的批評家們並不理解此種情況。他們毫無諒解地批評我們。」

勞工處的解釋

前文僅一般談論「勞工標準」及其如何應用於香港的獨特情況。但究竟本港目前實行那些國際勞工組織條例？指責這些條例不考慮本港情況而加應用究竟是否公平？本會「會訊」就這些問題訪問了勞工處副處長韓達誠。

韓達誠答謂：「首先必須指出，香港並非國際勞工組織的會員國，因為香港根本不是國都。但勞工處處長則以英國代表團顧問身份出席國際勞工組織會議。

「其次，本港祇能推行先經英國批准的

條例。換言之，有些國際勞工條例本可以應用於香港，可惜英國未予批准，所以香港就無法實行。

「但另一方面，應該強調說明，英國批准的條例，香港不一定要批准。本港可有四種選擇。一是全部實行。二是經修改後實行——國際勞工組織會員國並無此種選擇，所以此點份外重要。三是保留決定權，即稍後再決定對該條例實行與否。四是宣佈該條例『無法實行』」。

據一九七五年二月二十日統計，香港未經修改實行的條例有二十條，經修改後實行的有十條，宣佈「保留決定權」的有三十三條。較之英國共批准六十七條，香港則共三十條。國際勞工組織共有一百二十八個會員國，其中五十六國批准的條例多於香港，七國與香港相同，六十五國少於香港。因此香港可謂比上不足，比下有餘。但香港與鄰國（也即競爭者）相比，則尚屬先進。在亞太地區，僅日本通過三十一條，略高於香港；印度與巴基斯坦則與香港相同。台灣和高麗不是國際勞工組織會員國。而孟加拉、印尼、馬來西亞、菲律賓、新加坡、斯里蘭卡、泰國及越南僅批准八至二十九條不等。

韓達誠續謂：「再來談談所謂不考慮本港條件而將國際勞工條例『強加』於香港。大部條例須經立法方能實行。而在立法前，本處則諮詢若干代表勞資雙方的團體（包括香港總商會）。因此一個法例須經普遍同意後方能實行。」

韓達誠同意香港應重視本身在世界中的形象。「任何國家如不實行國際勞工條例，會造成比競爭對手先佔優勢的印象，因而影響整個貿易形象。提高勞工標準則有助於貿易談判，如本港與歐洲共市則其一例。

「本處希望提高本港勞工標準，但却難於實行該等條例。任何勞工法例，必然代表矛盾雙方妥協的結果，所以本處處身其間，當然備受多方批評。」

SONCATRON
ELECTRONICS

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY



800 SERIES DESK-TOP TYPE

900 SERIES AC/DC PORTABLE TYPE
USE THROW-AWAY BATTERIES

100 SERIES AC/DC POCKET-SIZE TYPE
USE THROW-AWAY BATTERIES



Complete range of desk-top type for office use, portable AC/DC type for business executives in and out of office & pocket-size type for everyone

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION

H.S.CHAN, importers & exporters

17/F, Bank of Canton Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., C.,
Hong Kong. Tel: 5-238791, 5-230470

OVERSEAS SALES

SONCA INDUSTRIES LTD.

34, Tai Yau Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, H.K. Cable: 'SONCALTD.' TELEX: 84298 SONCA HX

THINKING OF YOUR STAFF?

For all forms of Retirement
Benefits and Group Life
Assurance Schemes
consult:

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
2nd Floor, Union House, P.O. Box 94,
Hong Kong. Telephone: H-233061.

You get a great deal from Guardian

Director's Viewpoint

1976: 370—400—500 (?)

1976 shows early indications that it will be a good year for Hong Kong. David Jordan and his team of negotiators have clearly managed to stabilize an uncertain and worrying situation for the textile trade and industry in terms of the quantitative limits on exports of our textiles to the EEC. The United States GSP scheme has begun and Hong Kong industry should obtain useful benefits from it; at least we are not exporting at a disadvantage when compared to other developing exporting territories.

Trade figures are encouraging and there appears to be a sustained expansionary trend. Employment is clearly in a much better position than even two or three months ago and several of our major industries report a good order book position. At the same time, we begin to hear the first complaints that in certain areas, female labour is in short supply.

Market information suggests that demand for the kind of products we make best is picking up quite strongly. There has been a surge of confidence in business circles that, in itself, will find further expansion through increased activity and investment. As I write this article, the stock market is reflecting renewed interest (and lower bank interest rates) although most people are not keen to see speculative surges. Several stock broker friends of mine feel that the Hang Seng index will reach 400 'soon' and the 500 mark during the year.

Government is moving ahead rapidly with the first industrial estate at Taipo and surveying another at Yuen Long. The Dow Chemical plant will soon be in production (just in time to meet increased market demand?) and as David Jordan said recently, machine equipment in industry is being replaced with improved models on an increasing basis. China has begun to develop the first of the two land sites obtained for long term oil storage and supply to the Hong Kong market. The PWD is ploughing on with many essential major works projects and, despite an unwelcome planning revision, housing production is prodigious.

The Urban Council's fine work on recreational facilities is increasingly obvious all over the urban areas and in the New Territories. Have you noticed lately how many *new* picnic spots have been created by the USD in and around Taipo? If not, drive over to Shataukok via Bride's Pool. Well done, Mr. Sales.

I reported in the November *Bulletin* on the establishment of the Chamber's Industrial Development Fund. The Fund has now exceeded the target of half a million dollars. The Fund's Management Committee held its first meeting in December, chaired by Leslie Gordon and including representatives from leading banks and corporations which are substantial contributors. Our photo pages this month feature the members of this committee. (see page 18). More members are expected to join it in coming weeks. The committee

Hutchison International complements world business



**Hutchison
International
Limited**

in hong kong and around the world.

22nd Floor, Hutchison House,

10, Harcourt Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-230161

Telex: 73176 HILHK HX Cable: HILHK

finance: imports: exports: textiles: investments: trade

agreed on a 1976 programme of work which will keep us very busy indeed. We'll do our best to make it a successful one.

All in all, there is a great deal to be thankful about this Chinese New Year. There is every evidence of a good year for Hong Kong and for all Hong Kong citizens. I think one of the basic reasons for this is that we are accustomed in Hong Kong to working hard — it is an attribute these days. Kung hei fat choy!

Trade Promotion Speeds Up in 1976

As member companies will have noticed, the Chamber has been very active with industrial subjects during the last few months. This activity derives from the decision by the General Committee to broaden the Chamber's functional interests and the scope of its service to members. We have made a successful start to our efforts to cooperate with the DCI and the TDC in the field of industrial investment promotion.

The Chamber however has many other activities and responsibilities. These include a wide variety of subjects and functions which fall generally under the heading of "trade". The Trade Division of the Chamber, headed by Tudor Griffiths, is supported by a system of Area Committees, representative of members' interest in trade with various parts of the world and their actual experience in trading with that particular area. Each Committee is chaired by a senior representative of one of our member companies and the members all have something to contribute in the way of

specialised knowledge. The Committees are asked to consider a variety of problems and trade issues, everything from trade restrictions to trade promotion. Sometimes this advice is required by the Chamber itself in determining the timing, scope and character of a trade promotional mission to the area or by other organisations and sometimes by the Govt.

The Area Committees meet regularly and an important aspect of their work is liaison with other organisations in Hong Kong which have similar interests. Thus the Area Committee for West Europe will have a very specific interest in the trade promotional programme of the TDC for that area and, in proposing Chamber promotions, will have regard to the need to fit these in with the TDC programme in order to prevent overlap and wasted effort. In addition, it is quite often necessary for an Area Committee to get into direct discussion with its counterpart in another organisation on specific issues or problems arising for one sector of the trade or generally. The Chamber's China Committee has a close working relationship with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and with the China Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce. There is a mutually beneficial exchange of information and views within this Committee system.

The Area Committee system employed in the Chamber has been improved in recent weeks by amalgamation of Committees involved with areas of trade where issues and problems are common to other adja-

LEASE OF TSING YI LAND

(5~10 years from September 1976)

Interested parties are invited to apply for the lease of prime land (300,000 sq. ft. flat land) designated for light industrial use and especially good for warehouse or open storage. On the main road. Very near to Tsing Yi Bridge. Brokers and agents need not apply.

Please send applications/enquiries with name of person/company, nature of business to Operations Manager, G.P.O. Box 86, H.K.

cent areas. Thus 12 Committees have now become 9 and the UK Area Committee, by way of example, has been amalgamated with the West Europe Committee. This seems appropriate as Britain is now part of the EEC and most of the trade problems which arise in Britain require an examination in the context of EEC policies and procedures.

The Area Committees are elected annually by their individual Area Section members. I should like to remind Members that there is no charge for Area Section membership and that Members may join one or all of our Area Sections. By registering with the Trade Division for membership in Area Sections, members are entitled to receive market information and trade analyses on their individual areas and it is quite often that section members are called upon to meet with business visitors and officials from their areas.

The Trade Division has the task of servicing the 9 Area Committees and also of preparing specific proposals for trade promotions based on recommendations from individual Committees. In 1976 the Trade Division will handle five overseas promotions, two of which will be joint ventures with the TDC and possibly a third. When a mission leaves Hong Kong quite often an executive from the Chamber will accompany it and a good deal of the follow-up work after each mission must be handled by the Trade Division. S. L. Chung, Clement Tsang and Philip Choy have had a great deal of experience in this particular field.

The Division also deals with trade complaints which arrive from various overseas countries and some of which, by an agreed procedure, are referred to the Chamber by the Commerce and Industry Department. Trade complaints are often most difficult to deal with, especially those involving smaller companies where disputes have arisen over a period of time between companies writing in an unfamiliar language. Dealing with complaints can be a very time-consuming and frustrating business. The Chamber does manage however to bring a good many complaints to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Trade Division handles a wide range of trade enquiries, about 65% of which come directly to the Chamber from companies and organisations overseas. The other 35% are received from the TDC under an arrangement which provides the main organisations with a constant source of trade enquiry information on a shared basis. The Chamber would much like to see this expanded as time goes along and Dennis Yeung with his small staff are working towards this objective.

Among other subjects dealt with by the Trade Division are trade facilitation and procedures, liaison with the International Chamber of Commerce and direct contact with many other institutional organisations overseas. All in all, the Chamber's Trade Division, with a relatively small staff, gets through a prodigious amount of work each year, work which is helpful to our members and generally to the development of trade in Hong Kong.

AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Made for
toughness and reliability.



Ask the man who knows Australia

All you have to do is contact the Australian Senior Trade Commissioner who will put you in touch with suppliers of Australian products. You can contact him at: 10th Floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Road Central, HONG KONG. Telephone: H227171-8.



Australian Department of Overseas Trade.

Cater, the Commission & Corruption

THE Independent Commission Against Corruption came into existence some two years ago. During this two year period, what has it achieved? How has it implemented its brief, what have been its successes, where has it been unsuccessful, and what are its plans for the future? In particular, has it concentrated too exclusively on corruption within the Police Force?

These were some of the questions in the minds of Council members when they invited Commissioner Jack Cater to be their guest at the December meeting.

Since early 1974 many corrupt men have been convicted and sentenced and significant inroads have been made into corruption. The 'feather' in ICAC's cap is probably Peter Godber, but the Commission can boast of many other major — if less publicised — successes.

The Commission's fight against corruption consists of a 'three-pronged attack'. The deterrent arm is the Operations Department which investigates corruption. The Corruption Prevention Department aims at eradicating or minimising opportunities for corruption; and the Community Relations Department has the task of educating the public against the evils of corruption and engendering public support.

The approved establishment and present strength (in brackets) of the three departments are respectively: Operations Department 524 (428), Corruption Prevention Department 123 (64) and Community Relations

Department 206 (111). The growth of the Corruption Prevention and Community Relations Departments has been restricted by Government's recession-imposed cutback on expenditure over the past year, but following the Governor's directive given in the Legislative Council on October 8th last year that the Commission should be given the necessary resources to allow the Corruption Prevention and Community Relations Departments (in particular) to expand to their approved establishment, a full-scale recruitment campaign is underway to fill the vacant posts in all three departments.

Investigation

The Operations Department is responsible for receiving reports of corruption and investigating and gathering evidence, as far as practicable, on corrupt individuals and practices. The law requires that before any case is brought to court the Attorney-General's approval must be obtained and, generally speaking, officers from the Legal Department are responsible for the actual prosecution.

The number of reports made to the Commission has continued at a high level ever since it was established. Up to 15 December 1975 more than 13,000 reports had been received. Not all the reports were directly concerned with corruption — in fact over half were only indirectly connected, or had nothing at all to do with corruption. It would appear that the establishment of the ICAC provided the public with a new and

sorely needed channel for complaints and grievances and many people seem to regard it as a sort of ombudsman, or else they have simply added the Commission to their list of addresses of organisations which might be able to help them. But whatever the reason, the referral of non-corruption cases to the ICAC can be taken as a sign of public confidence in the Commission. The ICAC's policy is not to encourage non-corruption reports. However, such reports, if made, are not rejected, but referred to the relevant Government department or public body for action.

Mr. Cater told Council members that the quality of reports alleging corruption had improved in recent months. The proportion of 'non-anonymous reports' — that is, reports from identifiable people — is substantially higher than before and more people are reporting in person. Last year anonymous reports accounted for two-thirds of the total, whereas last month's figures showed that over half of the reports are 'non-anonymous'. Mr. Cater was encouraged by this trend. Obviously it is of more value to receive specific reports from identifiable people who can subsequently be invited to provide further information if required.

This trend has however resulted in more work for the Operations Department. While in the early months only about one report in ten could be followed up, the present rate is about one in five.

Mr. Cater said that over half of the

reports alleging corruption still referred to members of the Police Force. The next most 'popular' (or notorious) departments were the Housing Department and the Urban Services Department. However, this was not necessarily indicative of the relative extent of corruption in these departments. It is rather that such statistics cannot reveal the true extent of the 'satisfied customer' type of corruption which is alleged to be particularly rife in such departments as the PWD and the New Territories Administration.

The Commissioner pointed out that the ICAC is not deliberately concentrating its investigative efforts on any one Government department. The law requires that all allegations of corruption should be considered and investigated wherever practicable. In fact the figures of past arrests show that there has never been a 'vendetta' directed against the police: only a quarter of arrests made were of police officers.

Mr. Cater explained that during the past 20 months or so priority has been given to the work and development of the Operations Department. Consequently the brunt of this year's Government financial restrictions was absorbed by the other two departments. Although this was undesirable, it was recognised that it was vital to have an effective investigation unit which would have the necessary deterrent effect, especially during the initial period. In the long run, however, the ICAC will have to rely increasingly on the more positive

work assigned to the other two departments to get to the root of the problem, that is to educate the public and eliminate the opportunities for corruption.

The Corruption Prevention Department, since its establishment at the end of 1974, has carried out a number of assignments aimed at examining the methods of procedure, systems, practices and policies of various Government departments and public bodies to seek out opportunities for corruption and to make recommendations for eliminating them as far as practicable. Over 40 assignments are at present being processed, covering a wide range of subjects, and to date some 30 assignment reports have been completed and sent to the Government departments concerned, together with recommendations.

Education

The third 'prong' of the ICAC is perhaps in the long-run the most important of the three. The Community Relations Department did not begin to take shape until February 1975. The department has a dual aim of public education and involvement in the fight against corruption. To achieve this it has initiated a range of activities, including publicity through the mass media and direct personal contacts with people from all social classes and walks of life.

The Media Programme Office and the Press Information Office of the Department regularly produce news bulletins and other publicity material

for press, radio and TV. There will soon be a half-hour TV drama series on the Chinese channels to expound the work and philosophy of the Commission. Consideration is also being given to designing pamphlets and posters to further public understanding of anti-corruption work.

On the personal contact side, liaison is maintained on regional and district bases, but emphasis has been placed on the grass-roots level. Sub-offices of the ICAC have been opened in Mei Tung Estate (Kowloon City), Fuk Loi Estate (Tsuen Wan) and Hung Yu Building (Shamshuipo). These offices are situated in crowded districts to facilitate grass-roots contact. Five more such offices are planned in the near future.

Mr. Cater told the Council that although there are some encouraging signs that some of the more overt forms of corruption are on the wane (for example, he said that it is far less common these days to see expensive sports cars in police station car-parks!) the Commission has only just begun to get beneath the surface of the problem. He was confident, however, that the back of organised corruption would be broken within a year or two.

In the long-term the war against corruption will be won only through the whole-hearted efforts and support of the entire community. It is important to appreciate the enormity of the problem facing the ICAC and the community and to avoid any unwarranted optimism that the worst of the problem is now over.



Ian Millar
First National City Bank



Leslie Gordon (Chairman)
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews



Tom Welsh
Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Members of the Industrial Development Fund Committee



Paul S. Lam
Hang Seng Bank



David Edwards
Jardine Industries



William Brown
Chartered Bank



Richard Morrison
Bank of America

The ILO Dilemma

— continued

and where the only asset is its hard-working labour force, could be disastrous. Labour standards must not be set at an unrealistically high level.

Nobody can accuse Dr Chung of not wanting improved standards. He has over the years been a firm advocate, particularly in the Legislative Council, of improving working conditions and providing such tangible benefits for workers as improved medical and welfare facilities and technical training. His point is precisely that social and economic progress can be jeopardised rather than helped if labour legislation is introduced without first considering its possible effects on the economy.

A person who shares Dr Chung's concern is the Chairman of the Chamber's Industrial Affairs Committee, Dennis Ting. He is particularly critical of the motives of UK trade unions when they attack Hong Kong labour standards.

'There are certain special characteristics of Hong Kong which should be taken into consideration before labour legislation is introduced, particularly legislation which limits working hours.

'Firstly, there is the high cost of factory space in Hong Kong. This forces local employers to maximise the use of their premises for the longest possible periods.

'Secondly, Hong Kong's economy is highly export-oriented, and this means that shipping deadlines have to be met. Often this can only be done through working long hours of overtime and working through the night.

But overtime is restricted to 200 hours a year for women and young persons, and women are not permitted to work at night.

'Thirdly, Hong Kong has not traditionally suffered from unemployment. Rather the reverse has been true — most of the time in recent years there has been a labour shortage. Finally, it is widely accepted amongst the local population that to get ahead one must work hard.'

'In the UK', pointed out Mr Ting, 'there is little incentive for workers to work hard. Why, therefore, should UK standards be applied in HK?'

Night-work

Dr Chung was also critical of the law which forbids night-work for women. This law particularly affects Dr Chung's own industry, electronics, which has a high proportion of women workers.

'The US has never ratified this particular ILO Convention because wages are high in US industry and the per-capita investment high also. Obviously they don't want to shut down their machines for one-third of the time.'

'Hong Kong industry is also becoming increasingly mechanised and it is often not economical to have only two shifts a day. Moreover, the law about night work for women was made in the advanced countries years ago when conditions were bad, communications difficult, etc. These things have changed now, and neither do they exist in Hong Kong. Communications is no problem here and

the conditions in many factories are better than those in the workers' homes.

'Besides night-work would not be compulsory. But in my experience a girl of 17 or 18 wants to have the chance to earn a little extra cash to buy dresses, make-up, etc. At home these girls probably live in a cubicle, so why should we not allow them to work longer hours if they want to?'

'But our overseas critics don't realise these things. They criticise us without understanding.'

So far we have been talking rather vaguely about 'standards' and the question of applying them in the somewhat peculiar circumstances of Hong Kong. But what specific ILO Conventions are currently applied here? And is it fair to suggest that they are applied without regard to local conditions? *The Bulletin* put these questions to the Deputy Commissioner for Labour, Mr. J. N. Henderson.

'I think I should point out first of all that Hong Kong is not a member of the ILO. It cannot be, since it is what is known as a non-metropolitan territory. But the Commissioner of Labour can and does attend ILO conferences as an adviser to the UK delegation.

'Secondly, we can only be subject to a particular convention if it is first ratified by the UK. This means that there are some ILO conventions which could be applied here, but which unfortunately we cannot apply, since they have not been ratified in the UK.

'But on the other hand, I should emphasise that we don't *have* to ratify a convention that has been ratified by the UK. We can do one of four things. We can apply it in full. We can apply it with modifications — and this is important since ILO members do not have this option. We can reserve a decision, which means the convention may or may not be applied at some later date. Or else we can declare the convention "inapplicable."'

As of 20th February 1975, 20 conventions were applied in Hong Kong without modification and ten were applied with modification. A declaration of 'decision reserved' had been made on another 33 conventions.

The total of 30 conventions compared with 67 conventions ratified in the UK. Out of 128 member countries of the ILO, 56 countries had more ratifications than Hong Kong, seven had the same number and 65 had fewer ratifications. Thus Hong Kong figured neither particularly high nor particularly low on the list. But in comparison with our neighbours (and competitors) HK was fairly advanced. In the Asia/Pacific region only Japan, with 31 ratifications, was higher on the list, while India and Pakistan had the same number of ratifications. Taiwan and South Korea are not members of the ILO, while Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam ratified between eight and 29 conventions.

'As to the suggestion that ILO con-

Cont'd. Pg. 31

Chamber Plans for '76

THE administrative changes carried out within the Chamber during the latter part of 1975 have resulted in an expanded programme of activities in both the trade and industrial promotion fields for 1976. The Trade Division (formerly the International Trade Department) started the year with slightly smaller staff, the new Industry Division having 'poached' some of its members. Nevertheless the work of promoting trade for Members will continue, and indeed will expand, while the Industry Division, for its part, has been very busy organising a full programme of industrial investment promotions for 1976.

The first business promotion this year will be the exploratory group planned for the second half of April to visit the Arab countries of Egypt and Sudan. This will be a small but high-powered group consisting of top executives and a full programme of contacts and appointments will be arranged through the British Trade Representatives, Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Banks in the area. Both Egypt and Sudan are large, populous countries with improving economies and show good potential for increased two-way trade with Hong Kong. This will be the first time a business group from Hong Kong has visited Sudan.

At about the same time a group will be visiting South Africa and Australia. The proposed group will cover Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Melbourne, Sydney and possibly Perth and will be away for about three weeks. This will be a 'hard-sell-

ing group', since South Africa and Australia are established trading partners of Hong Kong. Also under consideration is a business group to South Korea at the end of May. This would be in co-operation with the Korea Trade Centre in Hong Kong (KOTRA).

In August the Chamber will be organising Hong Kong's participation at the Berlin Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress". The Chamber is honorary representative for the Berlin Fair Authorities in HK. This year the Chamber will be teaming up with the Trade Development Council to organise the Hong Kong delegation to the Fair which will be part of a larger business tour to Western Europe.

Exploring the Americas

In the Autumn an exploratory-cum-selling group will be organised to Central and South America. Scheduled for October, the group will take in Panama City, the Colon Free Zone, Manaus in Brazil, the Mexican Free Trade Zones and Venezuela. The last Chamber group to the Central and South America area was in 1973.

Having organised a successful industrial investment promotion mission to New York and Cleveland in October and November, the Industry Division will be setting its sights on other potential sources of industrial investment, including Japan, Australia, Western Europe and the United States — this time to include the Mid-West and New England areas.

The Division is divided into Promotion and Development branches, under Assistant Managers, with an executive organising liaison visits to local factories. The Division is currently headed by the Director, Jimmy McGregor, but there are plans to recruit a senior executive to head the Division some time during 1976.

Preparing for Japan

Preparations for the Japanese mission are already underway and the Chamber is inviting a prominent Japanese journalist to visit Hong Kong in February and be briefed for a series of articles on investment opportunities for Japanese industrialists in Hong Kong. This will be followed by a pre-mission visit to Japan by the Director to make contact with Japanese industrialists. The mission itself will take place in September.

The Australia mission is planned for April and plans are underway to contact Australian businessmen who might be interested in expanding their operations to Hong Kong. The mission will visit Melbourne and Sydney.

The Chamber will once again team up with the Commerce and Industry Department for its industrial investment promotion mission to the US scheduled for May/June. The mission will be knocking on industrialists' doors in Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia and the New England States of Connecticut and Maine.

This mission US(1) will be closely followed by US(II) where once again the Chamber will be joining hands with DCI to sound out indus-

trialists in the Mid-West, particularly Chicago and Milwaukee.

Clearly the small staff of the Industry Division are going to have a busy time between now and the end of the year with both preparatory work and post-mission processing of enquiries.

The Certification Branch of the Industry Division has now started to issue 'Forms A' for shipments made under the Generalised Preference Schemes of Japan, Austria, Switzerland and Canada. It is hoped during 1976 that the Chamber will also be able to issue 'Forms A' to other countries.

The Chamber's new Information Section will continue to provide a trade statistics service to Members and it is also planned to offer a comprehensive information service covering a variety of topics in commerce and industry.

A GOOD WAY TO MAKE A GREAT IMPRESSION



... If you are interested in having your product or service make a solid impression on the Hong Kong market, we'd like to introduce you to the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST ... the best impression maker of them all ...

In fact it makes*102,000 English language impressions every day, on a high concentration of Hong Kong's most affluent Chinese and expatriate households.

MAKE A GREAT IMPRESSION ON HONG KONG ... ADVERTISE IN THE

South China Morning Post

For rates and additional information about advertising, please contact: Mr. George Spence, Group Advertisement Manager, G.P.O. Box 47, Tong Chong Street, Hong Kong

* SOURCE: SRH MEDIA INDEX 1975

Speaker's Corner Chan Yuk Cheung

STUDENTS want to cultivate a better understanding with the other sectors of society, including businessmen. Nowadays we are facing many common problems. For example, the world recession. Last year students had to face an increase in school fees, found it difficult to get a job after graduation. Other people in society also suffered from the recession. Many became jobless especially the workers. And businessmen were also under its damaging effects. We must understand each other and work with each other to improve the situation.'

'We can see that nowadays the world is facing tremendous changes, and changes in other parts of the world can affect Hong Kong. Because of the competition of the Super Powers, some day there may be war again. We must pay more attention to world politics, to recent trends in developments in world affairs, keep ourselves involved and informed.'

Not exactly the words of a bomb throwing or aircraft hi-jacking revolutionary. But Mr. Chan Yuk Cheung, a student from the University of HK and President of the HK Federation of Students, appears to have no ambitions either to throw a bomb or to hi-jack an aircraft.

Mr. Chan did confess to having been actively involved in the HK student movement. 'In the past, when the student movement in HK first started, most students were very concerned about issues like Chinese language becoming official and the 'Protect the Tiao Yu Tai' movement.

These movements served as a start of the student movement in HK. Students began to think more about society, about themselves and about the future of mankind.'

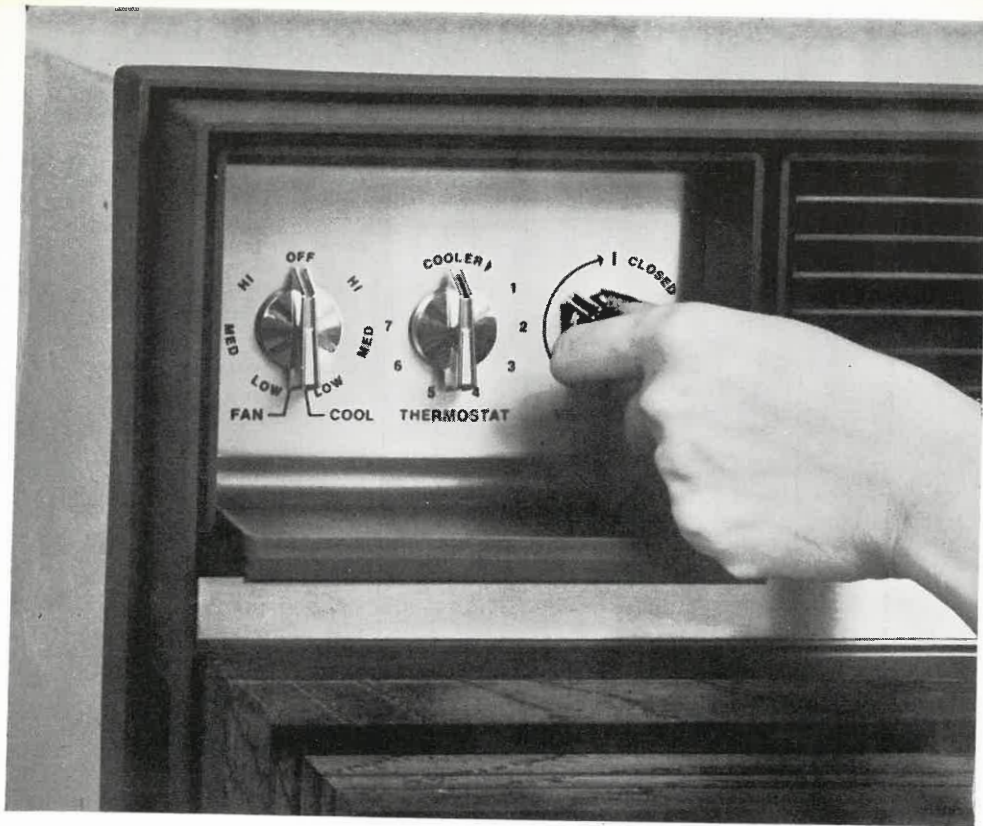
The Bulletin pointed out that concern about political issues all too often expresses itself in violence. How did Mr. Chan see the relationship between the need for change and the use of violence?

'It's difficult to say whether violence is a good thing or a bad thing. Basically everybody does not like violence. But it all depends on the circumstances and the situation. I don't see that the majority of students would use violence.'

'Violence can be seen more in some of the activist groups, who are not students,' Mr. Chan stressed. 'The majority of students are sensible in their behaviour. Whenever they want to make any decision, they have it thoroughly discussed among themselves. When they want to carry out any action, they will also consider it very carefully.'

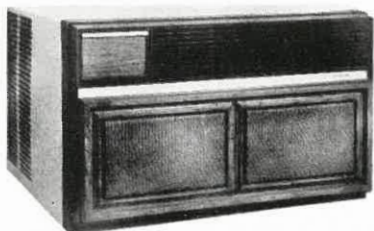
Mr. Chan went on to outline some of the factors that go to make a student 'revolutionary', whether of the violent sort or otherwise.

'In any society, students are usually more energetic, more active, more enthusiastic in their outlook, and they are also more sensitive towards any social evils. Therefore they are critical towards society, toward themselves. And this is why we find it is always the students who voice opinions. Students are not as con-



People who know about air-conditioning...choose PHILCO for their homes.

Philco is the first choice of people who really know air-conditioning: They trust Philco design and durability for years of trouble-free cooling. **Power** Philco offers a wide range from 8,000 to 27,500 B.T.U./hr. 3-speed cooling, 3-speed fan. **Special features** Adjustable louvres. Decorator fronts. Some with hideaway controls. Germ-proof washable filter. Some models designed with automatic airscan.



Gloucester Building Arcade,
Hong Kong. Telephone 5-227011.
Happy Valley Showroom: 20-30
Morrison Hill Road, Hong Kong.
Telephone 5-724687.
Bell House, 533 Nathan Road,
Kowloon, Telephone 3-881863.
Or see them at the Hong Kong
Electric Consumer Centre.

PHILCO 
from GILMANS
A member of the Inchange Group.

servative or passive as other sectors of society.'

The growth of social consciousness among HK students is a recent phenomenon. Mr. Chan believes the HK student has changed in recent years.

'Compared to the student of the past, there has been some change. Most of the students who want to go to the University nowadays do not go because they want to get a very good salary after graduation, but to have more chances to learn and to understand society, understand the world.'

'We cannot deny that some students think that a university student has a high status in society, and therefore after their graduation they must get a job with a high salary. But, after graduation, most students today would like to get jobs that are challenging, which give them an opportunity to train themselves and to broaden their view.'

The word 'society' crops up frequently in Mr. Chan's conversation. And so does the word 'understand'. Both words occur particularly when he speaks of present-day China, a topic he has studied closely. He was indeed fortunate enough to have visited Peking with other students last summer.

'We identify ourselves with the past history of China. We are proud of the glorious past. And we are sorry for the sufferings of the Chinese people in the last hundred years, when China was under foreign imperialists.'

'The young Chinese student in HK upholds the good tradition of the May

Fourth Movement (*a celebrated student demonstration against imperialism that occurred in 1919 in Peking*). We love our country and our people.'

'The same applies to modern China. Whenever there is a glorious performance of the Chinese people, we are proud of it. The Chinese people have stood up by their own efforts, and we Chinese want to rely on our own efforts, rely on our own ability, to build up our society, our country.'

Campaign

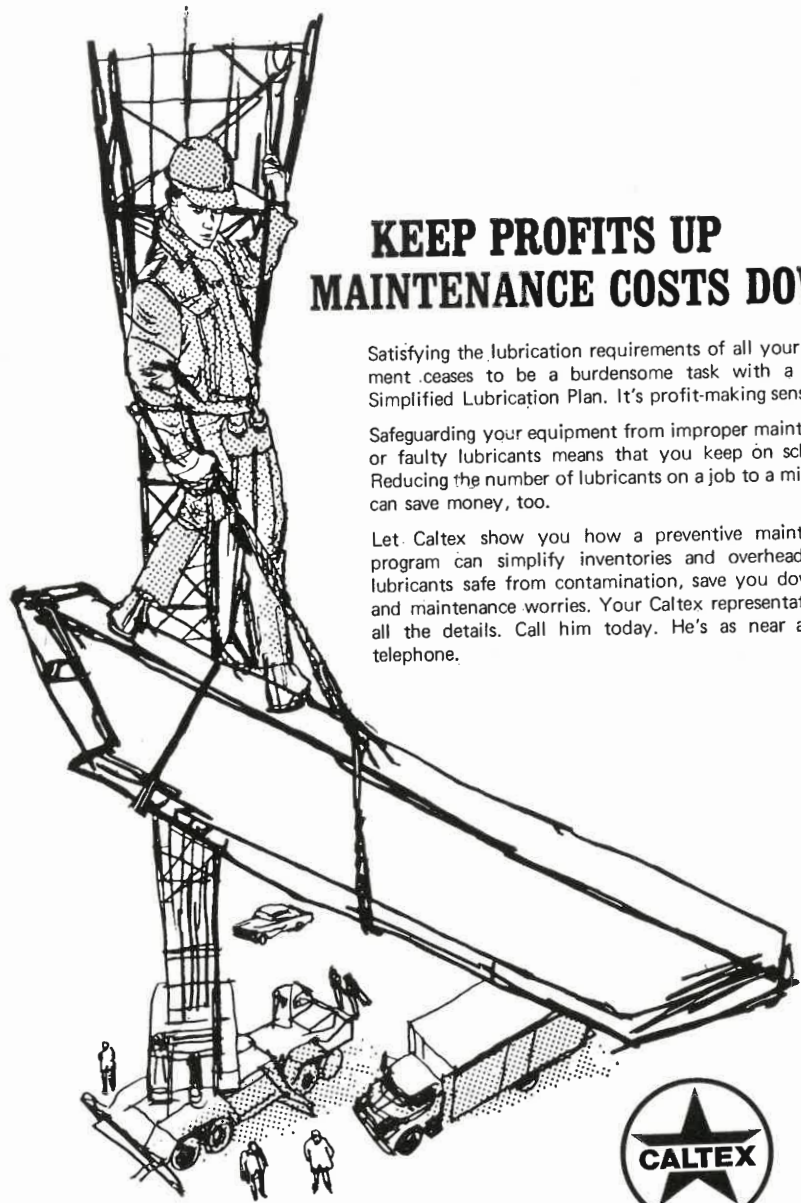
Would the average HK student wish to live in present day China?

'To us, the socialist system being practised in China today is entirely new. This is why students in Hong Kong in recent years have started a campaign to know our motherland. We want to get more students to join with us and understand more about China, about the social system being practiced, whether it's good or bad, and whether there's any merit or defect about it. The basic attitude in understanding our motherland should be taken in the interest of the majority of the Chinese people and not as an observer or outsider.'

'We want to find out the reason why China could achieve so much in the past 26 years. We are only at the start of getting to know our motherland.'

Did Mr. Chan have much contact with Chinese students when he visited the country?

'We met student leaders at Peking University and Tsing Hua University. We made friends and exchanged



KEEP PROFITS UP MAINTENANCE COSTS DOWN

Satisfying the lubrication requirements of all your equipment ceases to be a burdensome task with a Caltex Simplified Lubrication Plan. It's profit-making sense, too.

Safeguarding your equipment from improper maintenance or faulty lubricants means that you keep on schedule. Reducing the number of lubricants on a job to a minimum can save money, too.

Let Caltex show you how a preventive maintenance program can simplify inventories and overhead, keep lubricants safe from contamination, save you downtime and maintenance worries. Your Caltex representative has all the details. Call him today. He's as near as your telephone.



Keeps Machinery Moving

Caltex Oil Hong Kong Ltd., 7th Floor, Edinburgh House, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Telephone: H-233091

views, and we hope that in future we can also keep in touch, so that we can exchange our viewpoints and exchange periodicals.'

'Especially since the Cultural Revolution, young people in China are trained to be more outspoken and not to constrain themselves with their viewpoint. The thing that impressed us most was we found that the students in China are very well informed about the world situation. We were told that every one of them could learn about world politics from a daily newspaper called the *Reference News*'.

How then did Mr. Chan see relations between HK and China?

'HK is part of Chinese territory. The future of HK must be considered with the future of China. Everyone must be aware of the fact that China will some day get back HK. But it seems to me — and the general impression is—that the 'status quo' of HK will remain for quite some time.'

What was meant by 'quite some time': 10 years? 20 years? 50 years?

'No one can tell. The Chinese Government has made it clear that there's no problem about relations between HK and China'.

If therefore HK is to stay as it is for the foreseeable future, how did students such as Mr. Chan look upon the present system here? Were they satisfied with the way HK was governed, for instance?

'We are not happy with some of the Government's policies—to increase taxation and to have increase in

fares and in the public utilities. A responsible government should try its best to improve conditions so that people who become jobless can get a job, or at least can have the means to live and businessmen can go on with their business.'

'Everybody wants HK to be prosperous, everybody wants HK to become a better society. But I have to stress that students will not tolerate the fact that prosperity is mainly in the hands of a minority group, whereas the majority of people cannot enjoy the same privileges.'

Mr. Chan's own organisation, the HK Federation of Students, is a development reflecting the changing tastes and views of today's student. 'The HKFS is the most representative body for all post secondary students in HK. It comprises eight member unions, including the student unions from HK University, Chinese University, Polytechnic, HK Baptist College, the three teacher training colleges and Lingnan College. We have a membership of more than 17,000 students.'

One of the purposes of the Federation is to cultivate among students a greater awareness of the world around them.

'In the past, students only concentrated on their studies and stayed in their ivory tower. Due to the change in the world situation, in the past several years, students have become awakened, and they tend to care more. They want to learn more about society, about their living environment, their surroundings.'



The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Head Office:

6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

With branches in Singapore, Malaysia,
Thailand, Macau and Hong Kong.

Subsidiaries:

Canbank Finance Ltd.
Bank of Canton (Nominees) Ltd.

Affiliate:

Hong Kong & Shanghai Insurance Co., Ltd.

 Affiliated with SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK

Head Office:

Los Angeles, with branches and
representative offices around the world.

ILO DILEMMA—cont'd.

ventions are in some way "imposed" on Hong Kong without considering local conditions', continued Mr Henderson, 'as you know, most of the conventions require legislation before they can be applied here and before such legislation is introduced we consult a number of bodies (including the Chamber) representing both employers and workers. So a piece of legislation has to be generally acceptable before it can be applied.'

Mr Henderson agreed that the image which Hong Kong presents to the outside world is important. 'If a country does not go along with ILO conventions it could lead to a feeling that that country has a "hidden advantage" over its competitors, and this would affect its overall trading image. The progress we have made in raising labour standards has also helped us in our trade negotiations.'

'But', he added 'the main reason we take trouble over applying these conventions is that we want to improve local working conditions. Any labour legislation, of necessity, represents a compromise between two opposing sides and we, of course, are in the middle and get criticised by both parties!'

There are clearly two sides to this particular issue but most private companies hold the pragmatic view that labour legislation, whether or not ILO inspired, must only be introduced or revised in accordance with HK's best interests. And HK's best interests require industry to be competitive, mobile and highly productive.

ARTS FESTIVAL & STUDENTS

Hong Kong's fourth Arts Festival opens on 2nd February. This year's festival offers a rich and varied feast of ballet, mime, story-telling, poetry reading, folk dancing, Cantonese and Peking opera and both Western and Oriental music.

As in previous years, a number of tickets at every performance will be available to students at only 20 per cent of their original price. This provides local students with an excellent opportunity to enrich and broaden their interests.. (Each applicant will, of course, have to prove that he is a bona-fide student.) The Executive Committee of the festival has a number of generous benefactors who act as guarantors for the festival, but for student ticket subsidies it has to rely on donations from the community as a whole, including both individuals and organisations.

Already over \$100,000 has been donated, but more is needed. In particular, the response from business and industry has not been very encouraging so far. The committee therefore requests more donations from firms, industrialists and civic leaders who are sympathetic towards helping students benefit from the various cultural events in Hong Kong.

All a donor needs to do is send a crossed cheque to the Arts Festival Society, 1A Garden Road, Hong Kong, specifying that the money is being donated towards the subsidy. So come on, all you culture-loving businessmen, dig in your pockets and help our students!

Mr. Peter Foxon, Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce issued the following statement following the death of Premier Chou En Lai:

HKGCC EXPRESSES REGRET OVER DEATH OF PREMIER CHOU EN LAI

Mr. Peter Foxon, Chairman of The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, today expressed regret at the death of the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En Lai. He said that he spoke not only for himself but also for the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Chou, he said, had been a dynamic leader of the Chinese people for many years and his influence and wisdom had been felt not only in China but very widely in China's relationships with other countries in the world. His death would undoubtedly be a great loss to China and to the Chinese people.

Mr. Foxon said he believed that Mr. Chou had during the last few years addressed himself increasingly to the need for continued stability in China and a policy of cooperation with other countries of the world. 'He will be remembered widely for his skill and experience in foreign policy'.

香港總商會主席霍沛德先生今日對中國總理周恩來之逝世表示哀悼。霍沛德表示其悼詞不僅代表他本人，而且代表香港總商會。周總理長期以來一直是中國人民之偉大領袖，其能力及睿智不僅在中國而且在中國與世界各國之關係中均有極其廣泛之影響。周總理之逝世無疑是中國及中國人民之巨大損失。

霍沛德表示他相信周總理於最近數年中會再三指出必須繼續保持中國之安定並執行與世界各國合作之政策。周總理在外交政策上之練達及經驗將被廣為懷念。

香港總商會對周總理逝世表示哀悼

香港總商會主席霍沛德於周恩來總理逝世後發表唁辭，全文如下：

(一九七六年一月九日)

姬達專員暢談廉署貪污工作

港督特派廉政專員公署約於二年前宣告成立。二年以來，廉政公署是否卓有成效？是否完成任務？究竟孰功孰過？未來計劃又將如何？尤其是，究竟是否過份側重於警方人員之貪污案件？

對於上述問題，本會諮詢理事會理事均甚感興趣，特於十二月月會時，專誠邀請姬達專員光臨。

自一九七四年初以來，許多貪官污吏及奸商劣紳受到檢控判處，業已顯著阻遏貪污。廉政公署成績斐然，有目共睹，除婦孺皆知之葛柏案外，屢建奇功，舉不勝舉。

廉署工作，「三管齊下」

廉政公署之反貪污工作可謂「三管齊下」。執行處偵查貪污案件，施展阻遏作用。防止貪污處旨在徹底杜絕或儘量減少貪污漏洞。社區關係處則負責教育市民反對貪污以及爭取公眾鼎力支持。

該三處職員獲准僱用人數及目前實際人數（列於表格內）分別如下：執行處五百二十四人（四百二十八人），防止貪污處一百二十三人（六十四人），社區關係處二百零六人（一百一十一人）。防止貪污處及社區關係處之擴展工作，因為去年經濟衰退，政府削減經費，曾經受限制。去年十月八日，港督在立法局指令應撥予廉政公署必需之經費，以使防止貪污處尤其是社區關係處擴展至核准規模。

因此，廉政公署目前正在大力進行招募工作，聘請適當人選，出任該三處之全部空缺。

執行處負責接收有關貪污事件之舉報，並對涉嫌貪污人物及其貪污行為展開偵查，設法收集證供。

防止賄賂法例規定，任何貪污案件均須先經律政司批准方可向法院提出檢控，一般亦由律政司署官員負責檢控。

公眾信賴，舉報逾萬

廉政公署成立以來，接獲舉報之數目一直非常驚人。截至一九七五年十二月十五日止，已接到一萬三千多宗舉報。並非所有舉報均與貪污直接有關——事實上，其中一半以上僅屬間接有關，或與貪污完全無關。看來廉政公署之成立，供給市民大眾所急需之投訴門徑。許多市民似乎視之為包青天式欽差大臣，或是可去求救之援助機構。無論出於何種原因，向廉政公署投訴非貪污事件此一事實，適足表明市民大眾對廉政公署之信賴。

但廉政公署雖不拒絕，却並不鼓勵與貪污無關之舉報，如接獲這類舉報，則轉交政府其他有關部門或公眾機構處理。

姬達專員向本會理事會透露，最近數月來與貪污有關之舉報，質量已有提高。署名舉報之比例較前大幅增加，親自登門舉報者人數亦告增加。匿名舉報去年佔總數三分之二，而據最近統計已不到二分之一。姬達表示此種趨勢令人十分鼓舞。顯而易見，署名舉報更有價值，如有需要，即可請舉報者進一步提供詳情。

此種趨勢使執行處之工作大為增加。廉政公署成立初期，僅約十分之一舉報案可以展開偵查；目前此比例已升至五分之一左右

有貪必反，並無「側重」

姬達專員指出，涉嫌貪污之舉報，一半以上涉及警察部門人員。其次該數房屋署及市政事務署。但此種比較並不一定表示該等部門之相對貪污程度。此種統計不能揭示「兩廂情願」式貪污之實際程度。後者據說在工務局及新界民政署等部門尤為猖獗。

姬達專員強調指出，廉政公署並未故意集中力量偵查任何一個政府部門。有關法律規定，凡與貪污有關之舉報，均應設法偵查處理。

事實上，拘捕案件統計結果表明，其中僅四分之一屬警方官員，但從來沒有任何一宗案件是「公報私仇」，誣告警方。有時看來廉政公署似乎主要在反警察部門之貪污，或許是因爲報紙編輯認爲警察貪污之消息較爲轟動，足以增加報紙銷數。當然亦有道德方面之理由：警察既然受託負起維護法律及治安之職責，自應以身作則，如竟反而濫用信任、知法犯法、監守自盜，理當受到公衆輿論之譴責。許多被拘捕之政府高級公務員確實是警察部門官員。

先遏其勢，再除其根

姬達專員解釋，以往二十個月期間，執行處之工作及擴展一直獲優先考慮。因此，該年度政府限制經費，均由其他兩處承擔。此種做法雖然不甚合理，但在廉政公署創辦初期，當務之急是建立一支幹練有效之偵查隊伍，方能施行必要之阻遏作用。然而，就長遠觀點而言，廉政公署必須日益更多依賴其他兩處之正面工作，從根本上解決問題，亦即教育市民大眾及消滅貪污漏洞。

防止貪污處自一九七四年底成立以來，已展開一系列探討工作，旨在研究政府各部門及各公共機構之政策、制度、業務、程序

及方法，以查出可能發生貪污之漏洞，並提出切實可行之改進建議。目前正在進行四十多項探討工作，涉及範圍極廣。迄今業已完成約三十項研討工作報告，連同防微杜漸之改革建議，呈送政府各有關部門。

就長遠觀點而言，廉署三處中最重要者也許應數第三處。社區關係處直至一九七五年二月才初具雛形。該處兼具教育公衆及剷除貪污之雙重宗旨。

爲達到目的，該處業已開始一系列工作，經由大眾傳播媒介及個別直接連絡，向社會各界人士展開宣傳攻勢。

該處文教創作組及新聞組出版新聞公報及其他宣傳資料，供給報社、電台及電視台。並迅即在中文電視台推出一套半小時電視連續劇，推廣廉政公署之工作及宣傳肅貪倡廉之思想。

此外，正在策劃設計傳單及海報，使廣大市民進一步瞭解反貪污工作。

該處個別連絡工作，除各區外，重點放於最基層。廉政公署已先後在九龍城美東邨、荃灣福來邨及深水埗鴻裕大廈開設分區辦事處，均位於鬧市中心，便於基層連絡。計劃在最近將來再增設五間分區辦事處。

任務艱巨，切忌懈怠

姬達專員最後強調指出，雖然貪官污吏已不敢再明目張胆公然貪污（例如，警署停車場如今已較少見到豪華跑車），種種跡象令人鼓舞；但廉政公署才剛剛開始深入展開反貪污工作。

姬達滿懷信心在一、兩年內摧毀有組織貪污之幕後靠山。

歸根結蒂，反貪污之持久戰祇有依靠全港市民之全力支持，方能取得勝利。必須強調，廉政公署及全港市民所面臨之任務仍然萬分艱巨，認爲棘手難題業已解決之論調，純屬過分樂觀，祇會鬆懈鬥志，務須力加糾正。

訪學聯主席陳毓祥

「學生想與社會各界人士，包括商人在內，獲致更好的瞭解。目前我們面臨許多共同的難題，例如世界性的經濟衰退。去年，學生學費增加，畢業後難於謀職。社會各界人士亦遭受經濟衰退的困苦，失業人數增加，商人亦深受其害。我們必須相互瞭解，相互合作，以改善這種局勢。

「當前，世界正面臨巨大的變遷，而世界其他地區的變遷會影響香港。因爲超級大國競爭加劇，將來也許會戰火重燃。我們必須更加關注世界政治及世界時事的最新發展趨勢，而且要隨時熟悉，積極參與。」

上述見解出之於香港專上學生聯會會長陳毓祥之口，還算不上是投擲炸彈或騎劫飛機的激進份子言論吧？看來他並無那種野心本會「會訊」日前訪問陳毓祥，請他談談香港學生運動、學生的思想及其對於政治、香港及中國的態度。

首次發難

陳毓祥承認他一貫積極參與香港學生運動。「當初學生運動在香港首次發難時，大多數學生對中文合法化及保衛釣魚台等運動甚感興趣。這些活動成爲香港學生運動的肇端。學生開始對社會、對自己、對人類的未來思考更多的問題。」

政治與暴力

「會訊」指出對政治問題的關注往往用暴力形式來表現。陳毓祥對需要改革與訴諸暴力之間的關係解答如下：

「暴力是好事抑或壞事，很難一言以蔽之。大致上說，大家都不喜歡暴力，但一切須視環境和形勢而定。大多數學生亦不採取暴力。」

陳毓祥強調指出：「某些常訴諸暴力的活動團體不是學生。大多數學生慎於言行，無論要發表什麼決定，必先行翻覆討論；無論要採取任何行動，亦必定先作仔細的考慮。」

陳毓祥同意「會訊」的見解：每逢示威

者中間或附近有一羣青年人，不管其究竟是與否，動輒被指爲「學生」。

陳毓祥續謂：「在任何社會中，學生通常都比較活躍、積極、熱情，對社會弊病也比較敏感。他們批評社會，也批評自己。因此我們會覺得提意見的總是學生。學生不像社會其他階層人士那樣保守和消極。」

新的轉變

香港學生中的社會覺悟在最近有所提高。陳毓祥相信本港學生在最近數年中已有所轉變。

「與過去相比，已有所轉變。如今大部份學生進大學讀書，並不是因爲想在畢業後獲得高薪，而是想有更多機會學習、瞭解社會、瞭解世界。

「我們不否認有些學生以爲大學生在社會上地位高，畢業後謀職也要薪酬高。但如今大部份學生畢業後都想獲得有機會經受考驗、訓練自己及增廣見識的職位。」

瞭解社會、認識祖國

陳毓祥在談話中經常使用「社會」及「瞭解」這兩個詞，尤其當他談及中國時就用得更多。他對這個專題會進行過周密的研究，並在去年夏天訪問過北京。

「我們對中國過去的歷史表示認同，爲中國的光榮歷史感到自豪，對近百年來外國帝國主義控制中國時期中國人民的苦難表示

遺憾。

「香港的青年學生發揚五四運動的優秀傳統。我們熱愛我們的國家，我們熱愛我們的人民。」

「這些原則對今日的中國也同樣適用。我們對中國人民的每項光輝成就引為自豪。中國人民已依靠自力更生站起來了，我們也要自力更生建設我們的社會及我們的國家。」

然而，一般香港學生願意在今日的中國居住生活嗎？

「中國今日實行的社會主義制度對於我們是全新的事物。所以香港學生近來興起了一個認識祖國的運動。我們想爭取更多的學生與我們一起進一步瞭解中國及其實行的社會制度，究竟是好是壞，有無優點缺點。」

「我們還想探討中國在以往廿六年中所能取得如此巨大成就的原因。我們還剛剛開始逐漸認識我們的祖國。」

中國之行

陳毓祥訪問中國時與中國學生有無很多接觸？

「我們會晤了北京大學和清華大學的學生領袖。我們交上了朋友，交換了觀點，希望將來能保持聯絡，以便交換觀點和刊物。」

「尤其是在文化革命之後，中國的青年人受到訓練，比較坦率直言，不再壓抑自己的觀點。我們印象最深的事是中國學生對世界形勢消息非常靈通。他們都閱讀一份名叫『參考消息』的日報，從中獲悉世界政治。」

「『人民日報』是公開發售的，但『參考消息』却是內部發行。那份報紙幾乎一字不易地登載着各大新聞社發表的大部份消息。」

香港前途

陳毓祥對香港和中國之間關係的前途持何看法？

「香港是中國領土的一部份。香港的未來必須與中國的未來一起考慮。大家必須注

意中國遲早要收回香港這一事實。但在我看來——一般輿論也作如是觀——香港的現狀將在相當長的時間內維持不變。」

「相當長的時間」究竟作何解釋：十年？廿年？卅年？

「沒有人能斷言。中國政府已明確表示：香港與中國的關係沒有問題。」

香港繁榮之正途

香港在可預測的將來如能維持現狀，像陳毓祥這樣的學生將如何看待本港目前的制度？例如他們是否對香港的統治形式表示滿意？

「我們不滿意港府的某些政策——諸如增加稅收、增加公用事業收費等等。一個負責的政府應盡力改善條件，使商人得以經商，失業者得以就業或至少可以謀生。」

「人人都希望香港繁榮，人人都希望香港成爲一個更美好的社會。但我們必須強調，學生最無法容忍這種現實；繁榮主要掌握在少數人手中，而大多數人不能享受同等的權利。」

「總而言之，我們希望香港的繁榮將使大多數人提高生活水準，使大多數人享有普遍就業機會及衣食住行各方面的平等生活條件。」

學聯宗旨

陳毓祥自己的組織——香港專上學生聯會足以反映今日香港學生志趣和觀點的轉變。「學聯是香港全體專上學生最有代表性的團體，由八個會員學生會組成，包括港大、中大、理工學院、浸會學院、三個教育學院及嶺南書院。會員共一萬七千多名學生。」

「以前，學生祇專心讀書，住在象牙塔裏。由於世界形勢的轉變，學生在最近數年中覺醒過來了，越來越關心世事。他們想要進一步學習社會，進一步學習他們生活的環境及他們周圍的一切。」

How your company can profit from The Hongkong Bank Group's extensive knowledge of international markets

Although The Hongkong Bank Group originated in Asia, we have always had a very international outlook. Much of the financial support for overseas investment and trade by Asian companies doing business outside Asia has come from us. If your company is interested in establishing or building up its business anywhere throughout the world, you should consider using the accumulated knowledge, understanding and resources of The Hongkong Bank Group.



We can advise you on all areas of financial investment.

Business partner for Asian companies overseas.

Whether your company is exporting manufactured goods or importing primary products or machinery, we can help you all along the line. In addition to more than 200 branches throughout Asia, The Hongkong Bank Group has offices in many other countries around the world. Market information and statistics are marshalled by our offices and then cross-referenced for the use of our clients. In this way, businessmen can

interpret facts and figures into selling and buying opportunities abroad – without having to leave their home base. This background information can include such vital factors as the ins and outs of trading overseas, taxes, laws, quotas, duty regulations, trade fairs and promotional possibilities, European Common Market facts and so on. All areas where inside information could give you a very competitive edge in very competitive markets.

International financing organized.

As one of the world's biggest banks and with assets currently exceeding US\$10,000 million, The Hongkong Bank Group is well placed to arrange the many diverse kinds of financial help needed to do business overseas, be it in Europe, America or Australasia.



We can help you with all kinds of money matters throughout the world.

International financing, foreign exchange dealings, Eurodollars and Eurobonds – these can all be handled by us, through our network of branches throughout Asia and abroad. We can play a valuable intermediary role too, helping you avoid the delays



that often occur when you deal through local or correspondent banks in countries outside Asia. And these are delays that can affect costs because of overnight changes in the rate of exchange.

Valuable contacts arranged.

In every country abroad, The Hongkong Bank Group people are well-known locally and can therefore introduce you right away to your most influential contacts – ones that might otherwise take you years to establish. They know the people you should meet: agents, fellow businessmen, suppliers, Government representatives and those in technology and industry . . . all at the right level.



We are where you want to be – in the most important cities of the world.

For further information on how you can profit from The Hongkong Bank Group's knowledge, please contact any of our offices throughout the world. **The Hongkong Bank Group includes The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Mercantile Bank Ltd; The British Bank of the Middle East; The Hongkong Bank of California; Hongkong Finance Ltd, Australia; Wardley Ltd, Hong Kong; Hang Seng Bank Ltd, Hong Kong and Wardley Canada Ltd.**

THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP

Serving Asia and the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Offices in Australia, Brunei,

People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, New Hebrides, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand. Also in Bahrain, Canada, Channel Islands, Djibouti, France, Germany, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritius, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Yemen Arab Republic.