



一九五零與六零年代 香港輕工業掠影

簡介

照片是政府檔案處歷史檔案館內深受歡迎及廣為閱覽的藏品之一，因為照片是公眾人士了解本土歷史的有效媒介。是次展出的歷史照片選取自館藏專題照片集（政府歷史檔案類別 365 號），輔以歷史檔案以及政府刊物，藉此展示如何透過照片，回顧 1950 及 1960 年代香港輕工業發展的片段。

INTRODUCTION

Photographs are some of the most popular and widely sought-after items in the Public Records Office (PRO) of the Government Records Service. This is because photographs have proved to be an effective means of helping members of the public learn about the history of their local community. To illustrate how photographs may be utilized for the above purpose, this exhibition will use historical photographs extracted from the Feature Article Dossiers with Photographs (Hong Kong Record Series 365) as supplemented by other archival records and government publications to briefly review certain sectors in the Hong Kong light industries in the 1950s and the 1960s.



*SNAPSHOTS ON
HONG KONG'S LIGHT INDUSTRIES
IN THE 1950s & THE 1960s*






館藏政府歷史檔案類別365號專題照片集

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION OF HONG KONG RECORD SERIES 365

本專題照片集是政府新聞處宣傳科，於1950至1970年代製作。每個專題除特寫文章之外，更附有多幅關於該主題的照片，以分發給香港、海內外報章與出版社作宣傳之用。這個專題照片集的題材廣泛，計有傳統風俗、社會問題、工商業、都市和鄉郊發展等。它們在1981年移交至歷史檔案館保存，是本館讀者最常查閱的藏品之一。

Feature Article Dossiers with Photographs (HKRS365) were produced by the Publicity Division of Information Services Department from the 1950s to the 1970s. Each dossier, which contains a number of photographs and a feature article on a particular subject, was distributed to newspapers and publishing agencies in Hong Kong and overseas for publicity purpose at the relevant times. This collection covers a wide range of subjects including traditions, social problems, industries, commerce, urban and rural development, etc. In 1981, the collection was transferred to the PRO and has since become one of its most sought-after items.





大部分照片集均附有專題文章，照片背頁附有簡介。

Most dossiers contain feature articles. Each photograph has a brief explanatory note attached to its back.

香港維護海外市場

香港工業製品，暢銷世界各地，以前祇能貼上毫不顯著的帝國製造標誌，現在就可以非常驕傲的聲明是香港製造。因為香港出品，例如各種塑膠與電器用品，紡織品，時裝等等，已經對世界市場有不平凡的影響，而且品質不斷提高，不再像過去的庸廉價傾銷了。

雖然如此，外國買家仍然時有投訴，特別是有關電器，玩具，與食品。電器用品是新興工業，為香港賺取大量外匯。去年出口總值港幣十二億九千三百萬元（約等於九千二百三十萬英鎊，或二億一千五百五十萬美元），比較一九六九年的港幣十億五千八百萬元（約等於七千五百五十萬英鎊，或一億七千六百三十萬美元），增加了百分之二十二。

香港產品在標準方面，免不了有少缺點，不過並不能完全歸咎於小型工廠。因為它們的出品，是依照海外買家的設計或樣本製成的，而買家祇斤斤計較低廉價錢，但從不規定安全標準。於是香港成了代罪羔羊，這樣就對香港外銷市場，極為不利。

怎樣才能使外國買家對香港貨品有良好印象，實屬當務之急。因為外銷是香港的經濟命脈，去年出口總值的港幣一百二十三億四千七

7327/16

HONG KONG SAFEGUARDS OVERSEAS MARKETS

Health and safety is fast becoming a catchword for 'good business' in Hong Kong, and heralds a new era in the colony's trade development.

This concern with quality has been fostered by the Department of Commerce & Industry which, last year, introduced a rigid testing programme to safeguard overseas consumers of electrical goods, toys and foodstuffs.

Hong Kong is no longer the world's low-cost producer, but is finding ready markets for quality goods carrying a price-tag much lower than products of the west.

PICTURED: On behalf of the Urban Services Department, the Government Laboratory tests foodstuffs, candy and sweets destined for export.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION SERVICES

28-7-71.

HONG KONG SAFEGUARDS OVERSEAS MARKETS

by

Peter Iliffe-Moon



發展輕工業的資源

RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRIES

在1945至1954年間，大批內地居民湧入香港，帶來了發展所需的資金、勞動力和工業技術。儘管韓戰(繼而國際對中國實行禁運)對當時是遠東貿易中心的香港造成衝擊，但是亦助長了本港輕工業的發展。

Between 1945 and 1954, a huge wave of people from Mainland China moved to Hong Kong, providing Hong Kong with the much-needed capital, labour force and industrial skills. Although the Korean War (and the resulting international embargo imposed upon China) adversely affected Hong Kong as a trading centre of the Far East, the influx helped Hong Kong's light industries immeasurably.



在1946年，香港約有160萬人。1947至1954年間約有70萬人自內地移居香港。1962年年底，香港人口達352萬人。

In 1946, Hong Kong's population was about 1.6 million. Between 1947 and 1954, around 700,000 people from Mainland China entered Hong Kong. By the end of 1962, Hong Kong has a population of 3.52 million.

上海的工業家在1948年後遷入香港，帶來大量的資金、廠房設備、機器和技術。照片顯示一家製衣廠的生產線，攝於1964年。

Industrialists from Shanghai moved to Hong Kong after 1948 and they brought to Hong Kong considerable capital, plant and machinery and technical skills. This picture shows a production line of a garment factory in 1964.





大角咀寮屋區的工廠 (1950年代)

香港的工廠數目由1940年的800家增至1958年的3,765家。

Squatter factories in Tai Kok Tsui, 1950s

The number of factories increased from 800 in 1940 to 3,765 in 1958.



310/1 Full view of the surveyed area between Tai Kok Tsui Road, Tong Mi Road & Lei Chi Kok Road.



310/2 Full view of the surveyed area supplementary to 310/1.



**《關於1933、1937及1948年的生活條件
與生活費用的資料》**

**Information as to the Conditions and
Cost of Living in Hong Kong in 1933,
1937 and 1948**

915.125 Con 1933

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
HONG KONG

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9/1

This book being a work
of reference, it is requested
that it may be returned to the
Library WITHOUT DELAY.



INFORMATION
AS TO
THE CONDITIONS AND
COST OF LIVING
IN
HONG KONG

1933

PRINTED BY
NORONHA AND COMPANY
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS, HONG KONG

工業用地短缺是發展輕工業的主要障礙，只有透過填海以增闢土地，問題才得以紓解。
Industrial land shortage was one of the main obstacles to development of light industries.
The problem was tackled by reclamation.



觀塘是香港首個有規劃的填海取地工業區，填海工程始於1955年，並於1966年完工。填海得來的土地有641英畝，其中154英畝預留作為工業用地，有468家工廠投產。這些照片顯示，1960和1966年間觀塘工業區的外貌，照片中的工廠都是位於填海得來的土地上。

Kwun Tong was the first planned and reclaimed industrial area in Hong Kong. Reclamation at Kwun Tong began in 1955 and completed in 1966. Under this scheme, which created 641 acres of reclaimed land from the sea, 154 acres were reserved for industrial use. There were 468 factories in operation. These pictures show part of the industrial area at Kwun Tong in 1960 and 1966 with all the factories standing on reclaimed land.



1963/64 年的觀塘工業區。
A picture showing the industrial township in Kwun Tong in 1963/64.

1957年第一座徙置工廠大廈在長沙灣落成，樓面面積 94,000 平方尺，用以徙置工場和工廠。
The first resettlement factory building was built at Cheung Sha Wan in 1957. It contained 94,000 sq. ft. of factory floor space for the resettlement of workshops and factories.



《徙置事務處年報 1968 - 1969》

1968年徙置廠房的行業分類，共有逾80種不同的生產作業。

Annual Report by the Commissioner for Resettlement, 1968 - 69

In 1968, more than 80 different types of manufacturing industry operated in the resettlement factories.

APPENDIX 7

BREAKDOWN OF TRADES IN RESETTLEMENT FACTORIES
AS AT 31ST MARCH 1968

Classification of Trades	No. of Factories							Total
	SPK	CSW	TWH	CW	JV	KT	YL	
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES								
<i>Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles</i>								
Calendering	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cotton quilt	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	9
Cotton weaving (cloth) ...	20	18	2	—	8	3	—	51
Napping	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Silk weaving	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	31
Tape weaving	45	23	5	—	1	4	—	78
Textile stencilling	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Thread... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nylon quilt	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cotton weaving (label) ...	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Candlewick bed sheet ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Knitting mills</i>								
Hosiery	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Knitting	26	8	6	—	—	—	2	42
<i>Cordage, rope & twine industries</i>								
Rope	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified</i>								
Cotton waste	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
MANUFACTURE OF FOOTWEAR, OTHER WEARING APPAREL AND MADE-UP TEXTILES GOODS								
<i>Manufacture of footwear</i>								
Shoes	16	2	1	1	—	—	—	20
Slippers	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	9
<i>Manufacture of wearing apparel except footwear</i>								
Garments and shirts	20	24	1	4	6	—	1	56
Gloves... ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
Hats	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Umbrellas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2

APPENDIX 7—Contd.

Classification of Trades	No. of Factories							Total
	SPK	CSW	TWH	CW	JV	KT	YL	
<i>Manufacture of made-up textile goods, except wearing apparel</i>								
Embroidery	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
MANUFACTURES OF WOOD & CORK, EXCEPT MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE								
<i>Wooden and cane containers and cane small ware</i>								
Rattan ware	16	20	5	—	—	2	—	43
<i>Manufacture of cork & wood products not elsewhere classified</i>								
Wooden articles	13	28	7	3	10	5	—	66
Fishing rods	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES								
Metal furniture	6	4	—	3	3	3	—	19
Metal windows and doors ...	21	2	3	—	2	—	—	28
Rattan furniture	2	14	—	—	—	4	—	20
Wooden furniture	20	64	3	13	5	8	1	114
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS								
<i>Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard</i>								
Paper boxes	14	10	—	—	1	—	—	25
Joss paper	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4
Paper lanterns	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & ALLIED INDUSTRIES								
Job printing	35	80	3	4	1	—	1	124
MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER & LEATHER & FUR PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR & OTHER WEARING APPAREL								
<i>Manufacture of leather products, except footwear and other wearing apparel...</i>								
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4



徙置工廈獲准經營業務一覽表 (1959年)

**List of trades permitted in the
resettlement factory building, 1959**

HKRS 270-1-2-1

(107)

APPENDIX A

List of Trades permitted in the Resettlement
Factory Building.

Ground Floor

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Coppersheet makers | (4) Saw-mills (small only) |
| (2) Blacksmiths | (5) Finished metal dealers. |
| (3) Metal Plating | |

Upper Floors

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (6) Tinkers | (18) Rubber toy makers (no petrol) |
| (7) Electrical apparatus repairers | (19) Toothbrush handle makers |
| (8) Brass screw threading | (20) Weaving factories |
| (9) Transformer makers | (21) Plastic button makers |
| (10) Box makers | (22) Ink, paste & gum makers |
| (11) Furniture makers | (23) Plastic makers |
| (12) Coopers | (24) Putty makers |
| (13) Sandalwood-ware makers | (25) Rubber heel makers (no petrol) |
| (14) Camphorwood chest makers | (26) Washing soda makers |
| (15) Umbrella handle makers | (27) Glass lamp shade polishers |
| (16) Table tennis bat makers | (28) Iron bowl makers |
| (17) Glass filament holder makers | (29) Steel chain reconditioning. |

Top Floor

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (30) Joss stick makers | (31) Paint sprayers. |
|------------------------|----------------------|

Rooftop

- (32) Drying yards.

List of Trades not permitted in the
Resettlement Factory Building

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Empty drum dealers | (9) Noodle makers |
| (2) Foundries | (10) Enamel-ware manufacturers |
| (3) Timber yards | (11) Aluminium shoe tree makers |
| (4) Bamboo yards | (12) Firewood dealers |
| (5) Waste dealers | (13) Old bottle dealers |
| (6) Waste cotton refiners | (14) Scrap metal dealers |
| (7) Storage godown | (15) Bedding manufacturers |
| (8) Baking Powder makers | (16) Any food factories. |
- 7



用水供應

WATER SUPPLY

為確保工業用水供應充足，1951、1956和1961年先後興建大欖涌水塘、石壁水塘和船灣淡水湖，再加上通過中國東江供水工程計劃，使香港的用水供應得以趨向穩定。

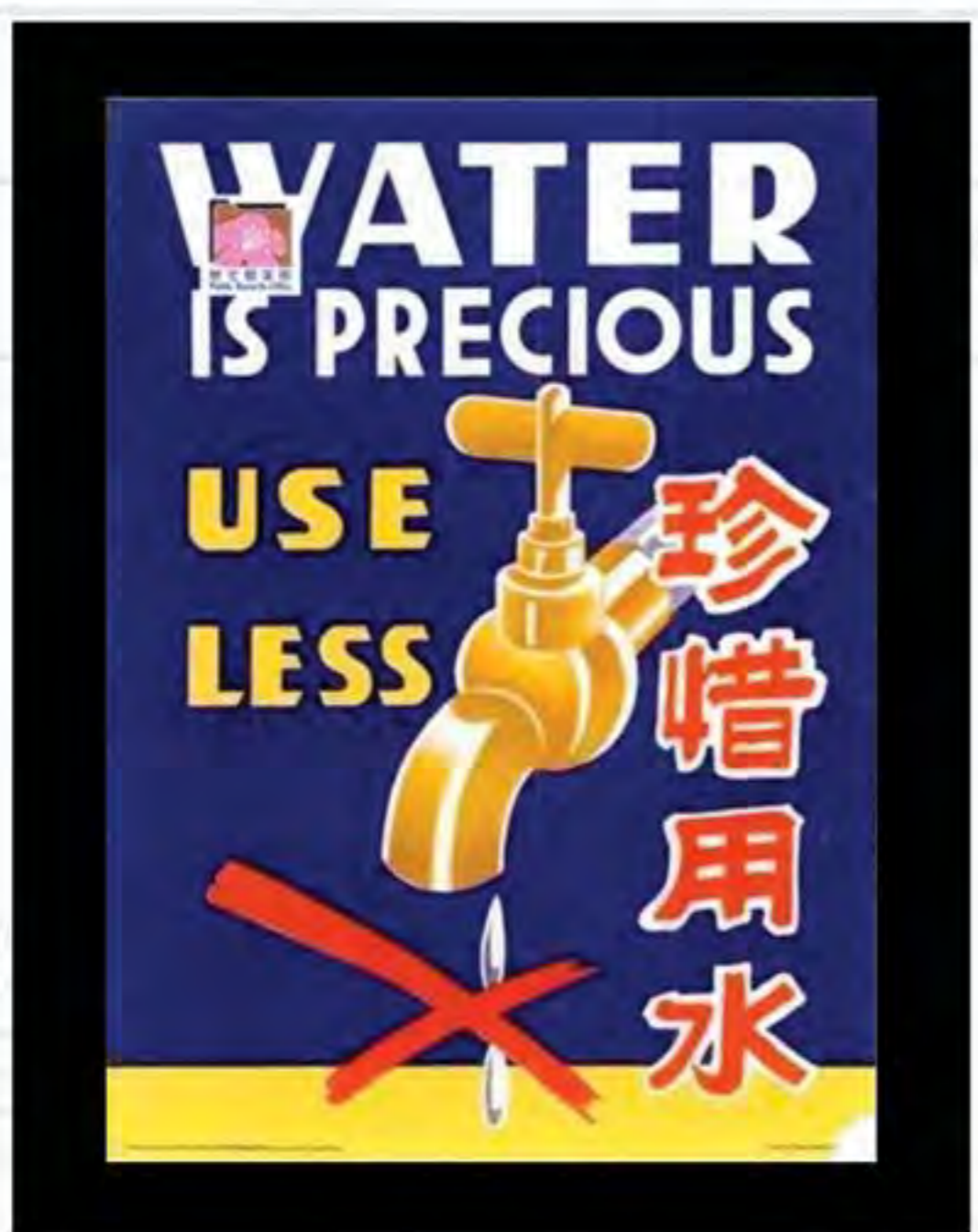
To ensure adequate water supply for industrial use, the Tai Lam Chung Reservoir, the Shek Pik Reservoir and the Plover Cove Reservoir were constructed in 1951, 1956 and 1961 respectively. Besides, water from China's East River was acquired under the East River Scheme to guarantee sufficient water supply for Hong Kong.



1967年的石壁水塘。水塘的建造費為2.2億元，儲水量為53.9億加侖。
Shek Pik Reservoir (1967). The construction cost of the reservoir was \$220 million and it's storage volume was 5,390 million gallons.



照片的背景是船灣淡水湖主壩，攝於1967年。船灣淡水湖的儲水量為300億加侖，建造費接近6億元。
Plover Cove Reservoir (1967) with the main dam wall in the background. The storage capacity of the Plover Cove Reservoir was 30,000 million gallons and the construction cost was nearly \$600 million.



圖為1963年政府呼籲市民珍惜用水的海報。
This poster published in 1963, appeals for saving water.





大欖涌計劃的合同驗證副本 (1955年)

**Certified copies of contracts for Tai Lam
Chung Scheme, 1955**

HKRS 156-1-3370-2

(24) m39/306/52 Copy for Hon. C.S.

in BL 4603/57 subfile

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT

CONTRACT No. 34/52A

TAI LAM CHUNG WATER
SUPPLY SCHEME

Certified true copy

(Bluh)

(T. P. Styles)
for Director of Public Works.



推廣香港產品

PROMOTION OF HONG KONG PRODUCTS

1949年成立的工商業管理處，負責管制出入口，向新興工業提供意見，並與本地和海外的商界保持聯繫。為了宣傳本港產品，該處舉辦貿易推廣活動，每年出版《工商業及財經指南》，以及每月出版《香港貿易月刊》。

The Commerce and Industry Department was formed in 1949 to exercise control over imports and exports, to give advice to new industries and to keep in touch with the local and overseas business communities. To promote Hong Kong's products, the Department organised trade promotion activities and published an annual **Commerce, Industry, Finance Directory** and a monthly **Hong Kong Trade Bulletin**.

1959年維也納國際貿易博覽會的香港攤位。
A general view of Hong Kong's stand at the Vienna International Trade Fair (1959).



同心建設永享安樂

香港

EXPO '70



1970年世界博覽會海報。香港首次以獨立身分參加在1970年在日本大阪舉行的世界博覽會。

Poster: Expo' 70. It was Hong Kong's first independent participation in the world fair held in Osaka, Japan in 1970.



斯德哥爾摩交易會內展示香港產品的一角，攝於1968年。

A corner of Hong Kong products at a trade fair in Stockholm (1968).





《工商業及財經指南》 1955年出版

它是派發給海外商界人士，以介紹香港商情為主的刊物。

**Commerce, Industry, Finance Directory,
1955**

It was a comprehensive guide to Hong Kong business and was distributed to overseas businessmen.

X1 635



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Commerce
Industry
Finance

HONG KONG 1955



《香港商業指南》 1953年出版

工商業管理處編製，1949年創刊，1950年和1953年接續印行。

Commercial Guide to Hong Kong, 1953

The first issue was published by the Commerce and Industry Department in 1949. Sequent issues were published in 1950 and 1953.

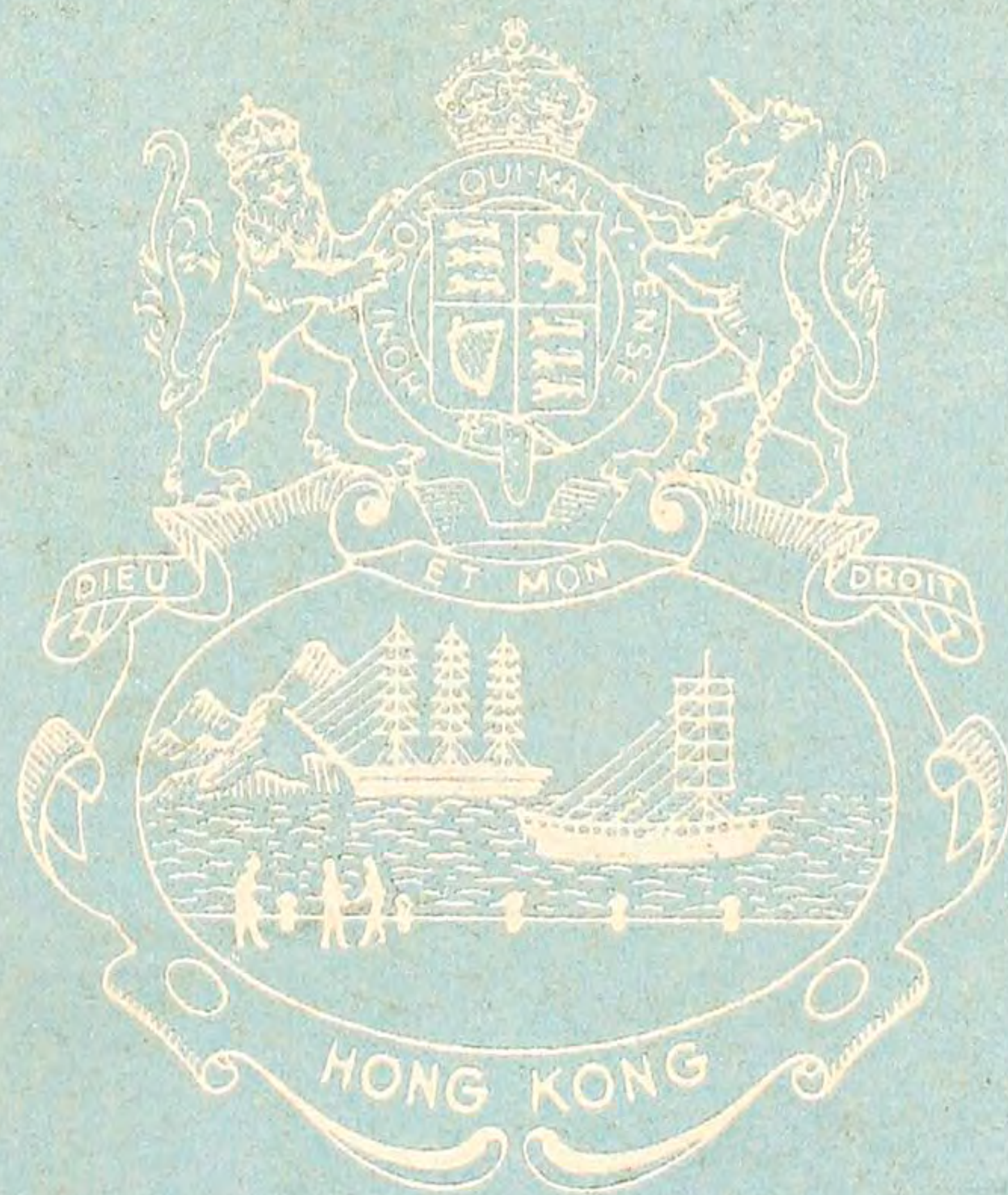
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Elizabeth R
1953

COMMERCIAL GUIDE
TO
HONG KONG



CORONATION ISSUE

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《香港貿易月刊》 1962年11月出版
它是介紹香港產品的月刊。

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, November 1962

It was a monthly general guide to Hong Kong's products.

X1 524

Hong Kong trade bulletin

C876

H

14 JAN 1963

香港貿易月刊

NOVEMBER 1962

TWO DOLLARS



產地來源證

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

產地來源證的作用，是宣傳香港是製造和貿易中心，向海外海關保證香港產品的真確性和來源地，以方便本港貨品輸往海外。1966年，工商業管理處簽發三大類別的來源證包括：(1)英聯邦特惠證書、(2)綜合原產地證書以及(3)標準產地來源證書。

To promote Hong Kong as a manufacturing and trading centre and to win the confidence of overseas customs authorities regarding the authenticity and the origin of Hong Kong's products, Certificates of Origin (Certificates) were granted to products manufactured in Hong Kong for export purpose. In 1966, three main categories of Certificates were issued by the Commerce and Industry Department. They were (1) Commonwealth Preference Certificates; (2) Comprehensive Certificates of Origin; and (3) Standard Certificates of Origin.



1968年，工商業管理處人員在簽發來源證前記錄產品詳情。

An officer of the Commerce and Industry Department recorded details of the product before issuing Certificates of Origin (1968).



1968年，工商業管理處人員到查一家製衣廠。
Inspection taking place in a garment factory (1968).



1968年，工商業管理處人員到查一家服裝店，以確定貨品符合資格領取來源證。
A scene of inspection conducted in a boutique to ensure that the goods would qualify for Hong Kong Certificates of Origin (1968).





**工商業管理處處長通知所有註冊工廠
關於巡查工場的通函 (1961年3月13日)**

**Letter issued by the Director of Commerce
and Industry to all registered factories
about factory inspection, 13 March 1961**

HKRS 270-5-3

13th March 1961.

Sir/Gentlemen,

Commonwealth Preference Circular No. C.P. 2/61

Factory Inspection

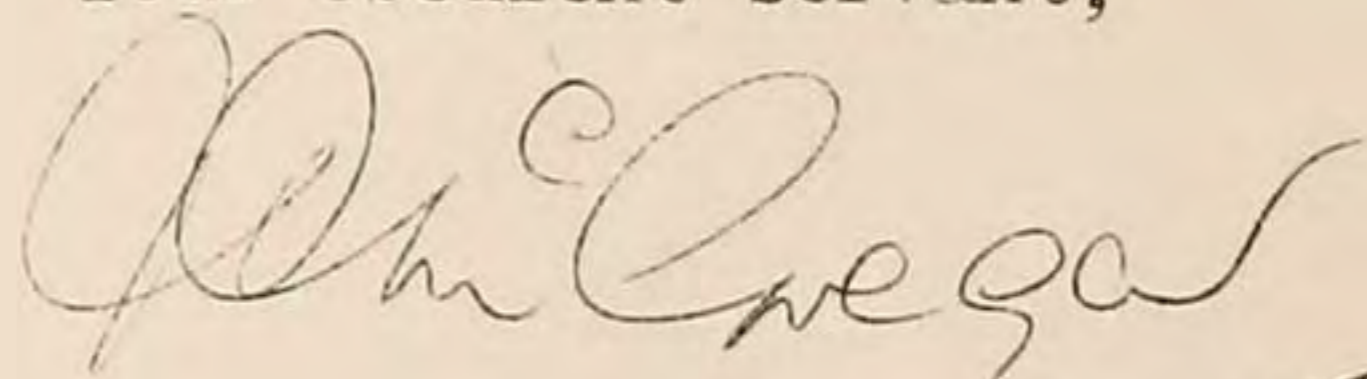
As from 1st April, 1961, officers of this department will commence inspecting factories, which have given Undertakings to H.M. Customs and Excise, London as well as to this department in respect of the intake, storage and use of Commonwealth origin materials in order to ensure that the terms of the Undertakings given are being honoured. A breach of a factory's Undertaking to H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise will be reported by the department to H.M. Commissioners and may result in the withdrawal of the factory's preference privileges for their exports to the United Kingdom in exactly the same manner as for similar breaches of undertakings for Commonwealth territories other than the United Kingdom.

2. Your full co-operation in assisting my inspectors in their line of duty will be appreciated. Easy access to your storage rooms in order to check actual stocks of raw materials together with the ready availability, where that is possible, of Certificates of Origin, linking invoices, etc., relating to the purchases of raw materials will both facilitate an officer's work and minimize the duration of his visit. If the documents supporting purchases of your raw materials are deposited with your Public Accountants, please say so to the inspecting officer who will record this information in his report.

3. The duty of an inspecting officer is to report the facts according to the instructions given to him. He has no authority whatsoever to make administrative decisions or to indicate to you that breaches of Preference undertakings have occurred even if this is subsequently proved to be so from the details given in his report. All inspection reports are examined by my senior administrative staff fairly and impartially and administrative decisions are taken at the appropriate level.

4. All inspecting officers are specifically instructed not to examine goods actually in process of manufacture or to stop production when checking raw material stocks or in any way cause undue inconvenience to a factory. Should you consider that an inspecting officer has not carried out his inspection within these terms of reference, you should report this to me.

I am, Sir/Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,



(J.D. McGregor)
for Director of Commerce and Industry.

To: All registered factories.
Approved Accountants.



產地來源證申請表樣本 (約1972年)

**Blank sample of Application Form for the
Certificate of Origin, about 1972**

HKRS 270-5-108

EXPORTER (Full Name & Address)

B.R. No. Tel. No.

**IMPORT AND EXPORT ORDINANCE :
EXPORTATION (CERTIFICATES
OF ORIGIN AND COMMONWEALTH
PREFERENCE CERTIFICATES) REGULATIONS
GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG**

**Application to the Director of Commerce and Industry by an Exporter for a
Certificate of Hong Kong Origin/Certificate of Processing and declarations
by a Manufacturer/Processor/Producer and Exporter in support thereof**

**\$10.00
Stamp
to be affixed
(Torn or defaced
stamps will not
be accepted)**

This page to be completed by the Exporter

1. I *Proprietor of the above-named exporting firm, the exporter of the
 (Insert Name) Partner Principal Official
 merchandise specified in this application, apply for a ***CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN/CERTIFICATE OF PROCESSING** and
 hereby declare :—

- (a) that I am duly authorized to make and sign this declaration on behalf of the above-named exporting firm;
- (b) that the merchandise described below consists exclusively of the goods described overleaf by the manufacturer/
processor/producer and will be exported by me in the manner described below;
- (c) that all the information I have given in this application is true and correct.

Carrier	Sea/Airport of Loading	Date of Departure	Country of Destination & Code No.		
Port of Discharge	Final Destn. If on Carriage	for piecegoods, state ↓ construction of cloth	If the goods do not carry any labels or brand names the word "none" should be inserted. ↓		
Mark(s) & Number(s)	No. of Packages & Description of Goods		Quantity or Weight & Unit Price (FOB value)	Total FOB value (HK \$) <u>C.I.F.</u>	Brand names or labels
<p>I certify that the above shows the price actually paid or to be paid for the said goods and the actual quantity thereof, that no other invoice bearing goods description and price other than those set out above was issued or will be issued to the purchaser by me, and that no arrangements or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the exporter and purchaser, or by anyone on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown above.</p>					

*Note.
Value to
be typed
on C.I.F.*

- 2. I request that the name of the *manufacturer/processor/producer be omitted from the certificate of origin.
- 3. Should samples of the goods under application be required for scrutiny, these may be obtained by contacting
 * Delete wherever inapplicable.

Mr. *Authorized Signature*
 (Signatures and English translations of Chinese character & Co. Chop :—
 signatures should be repeated in block capitals.)
 Date 19.....

- Note 1. This application and declaration must be made personally by the proprietor or by a partner or principal official authorized by the firm or company exporting the goods.
- Note 2. It must be presented to a Certificate of Origin Office of the Commerce and Industry Department at least 2 clear working days in advance of the advertised departure date of the vessel concerned.
- Note 3. The penalty for making a false declaration in respect of a Certificate of Origin is \$50,000 and one year's imprisonment. The penalty for substitution of goods in respect of a Certificate of Origin is \$100,000 and one year's imprisonment.

For Departmental Use Only	Accepted	Remarks	Date and Number



產地來源證樣本 (1958年)

Blank sample of Certificate of Origin, 1958

HKRS 41-1-10071(2)



ORIGINAL

No 79752

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (COMPREHENSIVE)

I hereby certify that evidence has been produced to satisfy me that the goods specified hereunder have been manufactured, processed, or produced in Hong Kong by:

..... of
(See Condition 4)

to be shipped by
(Name and address of Hong Kong exporter)

per S.S. on

from Hong Kong to

COMMERCIAL

Certificate Number	
to be quoted in any future correspondence	
Date	
Factory	

Shipping Marks	Type of packing & No.	Quantity	Description of goods	Trade Marks (if any)
Value of goods (C.I.F.) HK\$				

The Hong Kong Government hereby certifies that the merchandise described herein is not considered to be of Chinese or North Korean origin within the meaning of the Foreign Assets Control Regulations of the U.S. Treasury Department and that this certificate has been issued in accordance with procedures agreed upon between the Government of Hong Kong and the Government of the United States.

.....
for Director of Commerce & Industry.

CANCELLED

58



紡織和製衣業

TEXTILE AND GARMENT INDUSTRY

紡織業包括紡紗、織布、針織、整染，以及織造紡織品和製衣。自1948年始，製衣業是本港主要的輕工業。五十年代的香港紡織品是以價廉而聞名，六十年代則是以價廉物美而蜚聲國際。Since 1948, the textile industry which included spinning, weaving, knitting, finishing, and the manufacture of textile goods and garments had become the major light industry in Hong Kong. Hong Kong textile products were generally known and purchased for their low price only in 1950s but their quality and range had improved greatly in 1960s while maintaining competitive prices.

香港製造的成衣，攝於1968年。
Garment made in Hong Kong (1968).



1967年的成衣出口值為23.17億元，工廠約1,170家，部分成衣甚至出口至東非。

The value of exports of clothing produced by some 1,170 factories rose to \$2,317 million in 1967. Some of the garments were exported to East Africa in 1967.





紡織品的每季生產報表 (1960年)

**Quarterly returns about textile production,
1960**

HKRS 41-1-8578

(44)

Quarterly Production Statistics For Spinning & Weaving Factories

Registered With Certification Branch

For C. of O. & C.P.C.

Description	Unit of quantity	Production		
		4th Quarter	1960 Total	1959
I. A. Yarns				
1. Cotton Yarn	Lb	51,111,785	173,136,790	140,252,996
2. Rayon Yarn	"	-	500	114,703
3. Nylon Yarn	"	48,337	268,556	93,876
4. Nylon/Woollen Yarn	"	-	-	29,532
5. Woollen Yarn	"	845,567	3,788,625	2,644,332
B. Piece Goods				
1. Cotton Piece Goods (a)	Sq Yd.	127,467,889	461,482,262	360,331,302
2. Cotton/Rayon Piece Goods	"	568,369	2,052,977	1,773,033
3. Cotton Towelling	Yd.	252,726	1,120,937	938,994
4. Cotton Towels	Doz	700,094	3,889,732	3,221,310
5. Rayon Piece Goods (b)	Sq Yd.	826,360	2,185,334	1,617,489
6. Silk Piece Goods	"	278,066	1,456,916	1463,425
7. Silk/Rayon Piece Goods	"	179,924	787,426	657,142
8. Woollen Piece Goods	"	-	-	1,239
9. Rayon/Woollen Piece Goods	"	646	646	581
(a) Incl. handkerchiefs & tea towels	Doz	1,771	4,592	35,907
	"	11,893	119,113	45,505
(b) Incl. handkerchiefs & rayon piece goods, with metallic (golden or silver colour) strips	Sq Yd.	35,663	118,067	43,909
	"	6,934	6,934	-

II. Mills	Number	Spindles	Remarks
A. Spinning Mills			
1. Cotton Yarn	24	499,988	13 of which also produce rayon yarns, 14 also weave cotton pc. goods.
2. Rayon Yarn	13	-	Also included in A (1).
3. Nylon Yarn	1	2,362	
4. Nylon/Woollen Yarn	1	-	Also included in A (5).
5. Woollen Yarn	2	15,694	1 also weaves cotton piece goods and 1 produces woollen pc. goods, fishing nets and twine.

	Number	Looms	Remarks
B. Weaving Mills			
1. Cotton Piece Goods	127	17,337	15 of which also produce yarns, 19 of which also weave cotton & rayon bed sheets & table cloths, 6 cotton & rayon handkerchiefs, 5 also weave towels and towelling and these 5 are also included in B (2)
2. Cotton Towels & Towelling	31	967	5 of which are also included in B (1).
3. Silk & Rayon Piece Goods	27	635	
4. Woollen Piece Goods	1	20	Also produces woollen yarn.

III. Returns of spinners & weavers registered as at 31st Dec., 1960

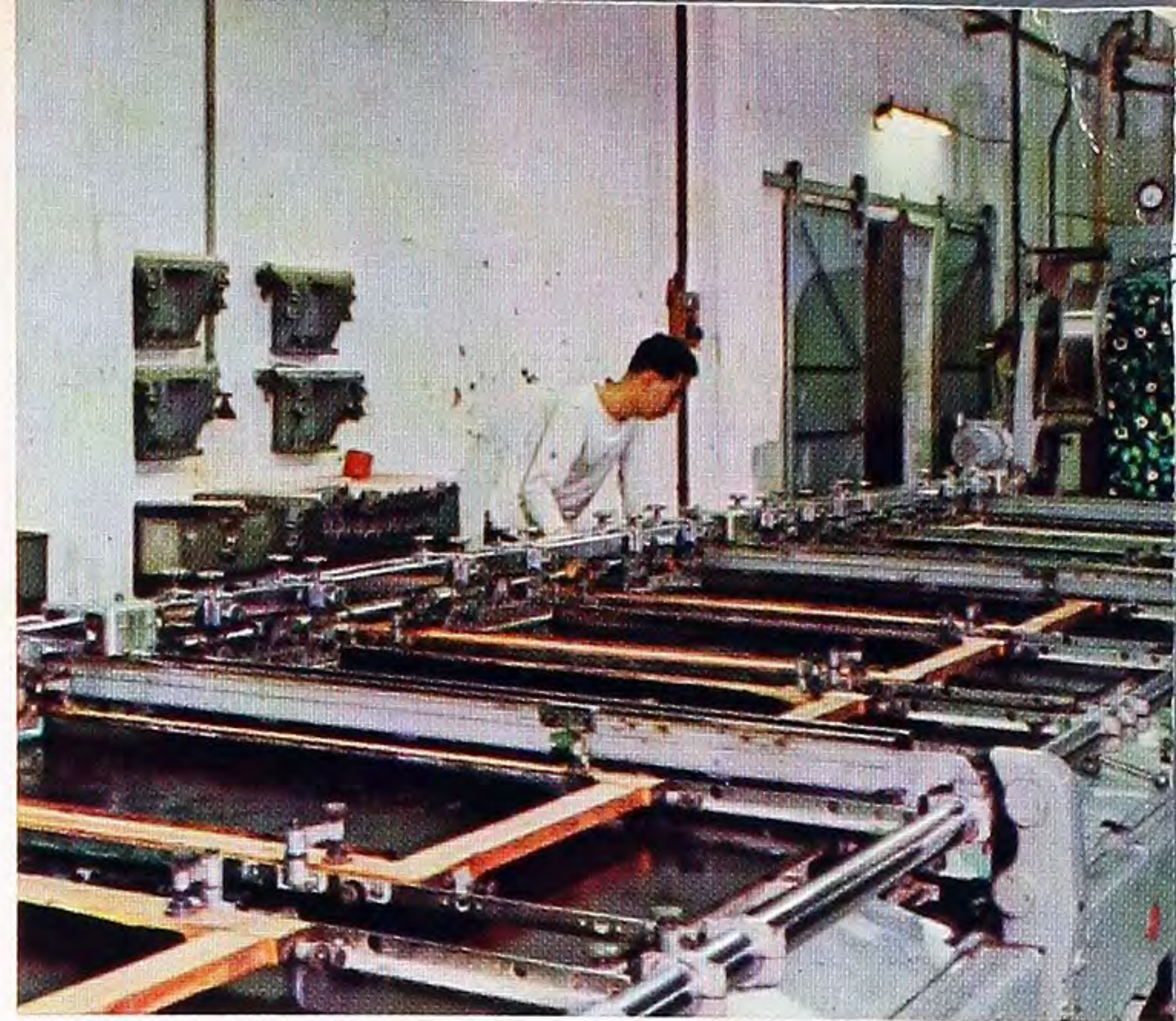
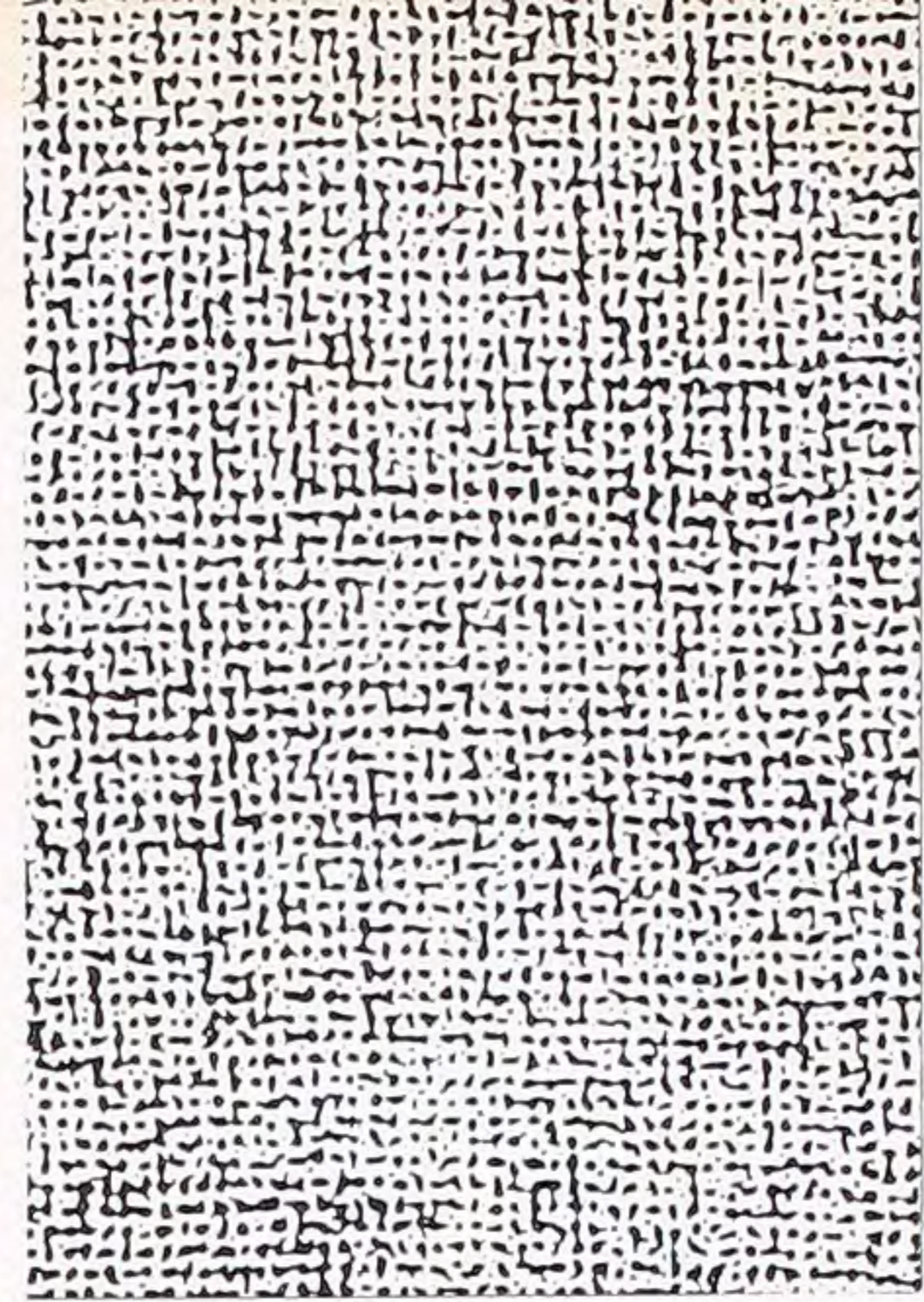
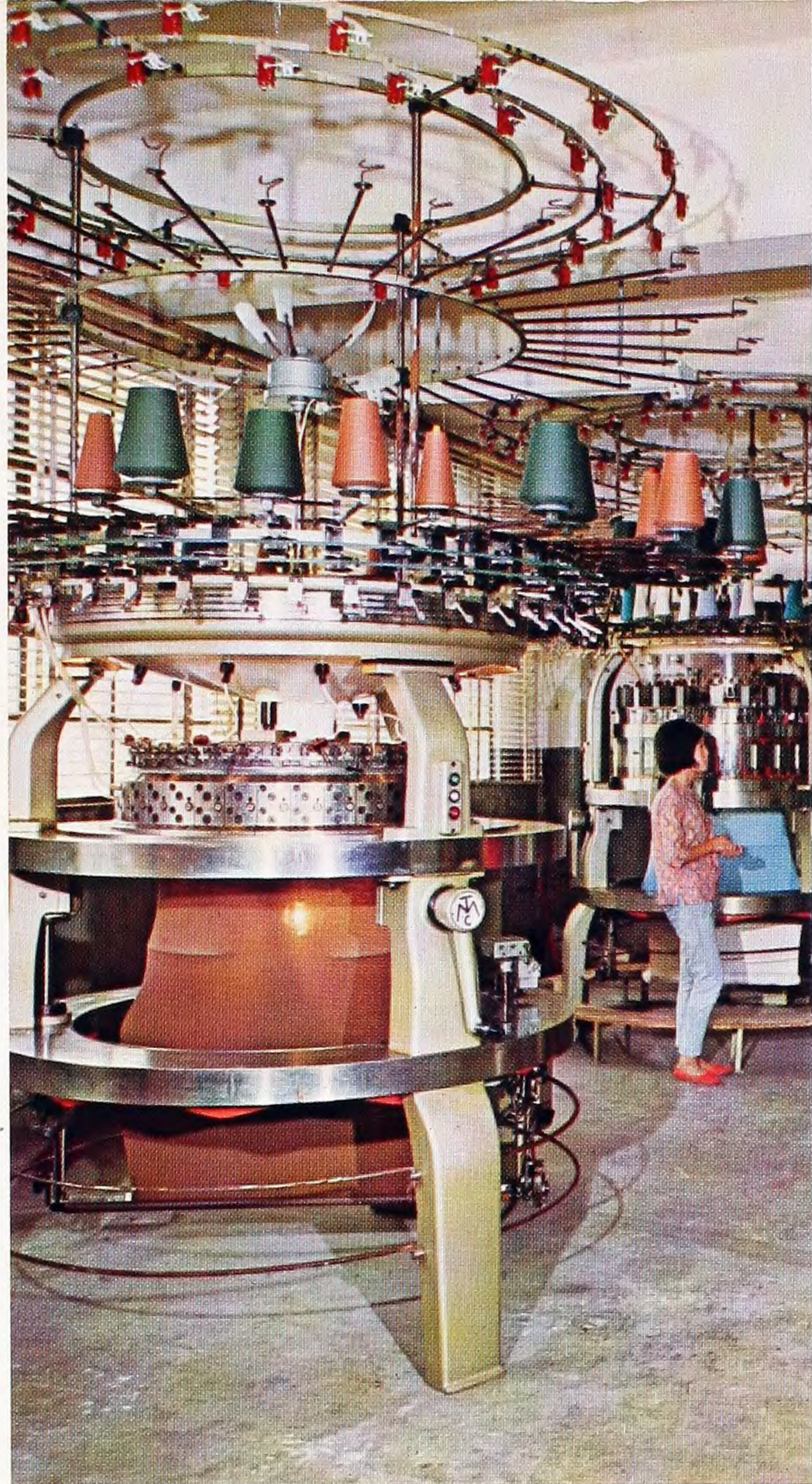
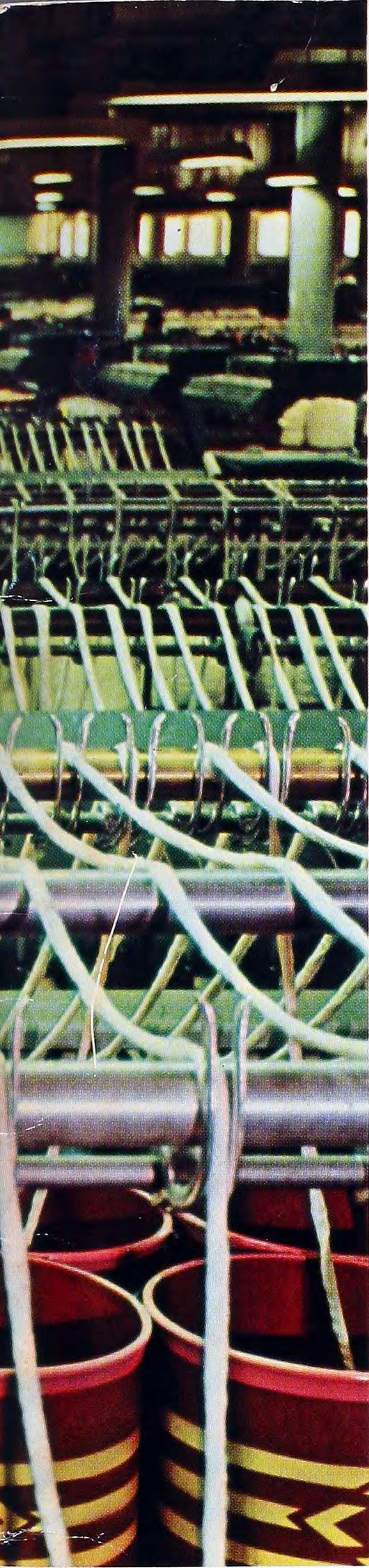
Description	No. registered		Total
	No. submitted production returns	No. not submitted production returns	
Spinners	27	-	27
Weavers	176	5	181



《香港紡織品》 1965年出版

Textiles Hong Kong, 1965

338.4 7677 TEX



TEXTILES HONG KONG





紡織和製衣業

TEXTILE AND GARMENT INDUSTRY



1967年，港督戴麟趾爵士到訪由國際羊毛局和 Wool Industry Interests 合辦的羊毛學院，攝於 1967年。

Sir David Trench, the Governor, at the Wool School financed jointly by the International Wool Secretariat and Wool Industry Interests (1967).

1964年，製衣依然是業內最大的行業，僱用 59,000名工人。圖中顯示紡織廠的工作情況，攝於1964年。

In 1964, the manufacture of garments remained the largest sector within the industry, employing 59,000 workers. This picture shows work in a textile mill (1964).





**《香港貿易月刊》 1963年10月出版
塑料成衣的專題報導。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, October 1963
A feature topic introducing PVC clothing.

X1 524

PVC jackets and coats for children are produced in a variety of styles. The colourful examples shown below give ideal protection against rain, wind and the cold. The prices will probably persuade Mother to buy two for her child — one for everyday wear and one for special occasions.



Local manufacturers of ladies' PVC winterwear offer a fairly large selection of designs and colours in order to cater for most feminine tastes. Men's jackets are made from a smaller range and are usually black, brown or fawn. They are especially durable.



塑膠業 – 塑膠花、玩具

PLASTICS INDUSTRY – FLOWERS AND TOYS

塑膠產品主要分為4大類：玩具、洋娃娃、塑膠花和其他雜項。在1958年香港約有300家註冊的玩具廠。塑膠工業在1969年已成為香港第二大的製造業，出口值為12.12億元。

The manufacture of plastic articles included four main groups - toys, dolls, flowers and miscellaneous articles. There were about 300 registered toy factories in 1958. By 1969, it formed the second biggest manufacturing industry in Hong Kong with the export of plastic goods valued at \$1,212 million.



玩具設計員在繪畫洋娃娃頭部草圖，攝於1958年。
This picture shows a toy designer drawing scale sketch of doll's head (1958).



圖中的工人正在裝配及包裝洋娃娃，攝於1958年。
This picture shows workers assembling and packing dolls (1958).



圖為香港製造的各類玩具，攝於1967年。
This picture shows the variety of toys made in Hong Kong in 1967.





**港督向殖民地國務大臣匯報日本禁制
出口原子粒配件 (1962年6月18日)**

**Hong Kong Governor reported to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies about
the Japanese ban on export of transistors,
18 June 1962**

HKRS 163-1-2855

11

SAVINGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

From the Governor, Hong Kong

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies

Repeated to:— Embassy, Tokyo

Repeated to:—

Date..... 18 June, 1962.

My Reference..... TC 116/62

No. 1253
No. 12
No.
Your Reference.....Japanese Ban on Export of Transistors

7
9

My telegram 24 to Tokyo repeated to you as 492. I attach a copy of Harris' letter of 30th May to Maclehoze which has cast most useful light on the position. I am most grateful for the Embassy's intervention.

2. The Director of Commerce & Industry has seen the Japanese Consul General on two occasions. On May 31st he was informed that the reported action of M.I.T.I. was viewed with concern. It was considered a breach of Article 13 of G.A.T.T., because the ban was restricted to transistors exported to Hong Kong and Okinawa and not, for instance, to South America where Japan had a flourishing market for assembly of radios. Although Japan might consider that the invoking of Article 35 by the United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong (a situation which Hong Kong does not in practice take advantage of to discriminate against Japan) absolved her from the necessity to act in conformity with G.A.T.T., her non-observance of Article 13, if she maintained her present position on transistors, might well impel Hong Kong to review its attitude to the proposed Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, and in particular towards meeting Japan's wish for Article 35 to be disinvoked.

3. He was told that, since Japan had introduced a discriminatory restriction against Hong Kong in breach of G.A.T.T., Hong Kong had a moral and legal right to retaliate. Industrial and commercial associations here were likely to ask for the restriction of imports of Japanese transistor radios to a value equivalent to transistors allowed export from Japan to Hong Kong without restriction as to their ultimate destination. Imports of Japanese transistor radios totalled 339,000, worth over HK\$31 million, in 1961.

4. The Consul General was further told that the lack of prior consultation, on an action which Japan knew must disrupt an important developing local industry, was viewed most seriously. The reason for the Japanese action was not fully understood, as she stood to lose the value of transistor exports to Hong Kong without any compensatory advantage. If restrictions were imposed by the United States, previous experience indicated that the permitted volume of Japanese exports would not be less than at present because of her existing voluntary restraint. The Hong Kong transistor radio industry was vital to the Colony's plans for diversification, and one likely result of this action would be the establishment locally of a transistor manufacturing industry.

5. In reply the Consul General made the suggestion that a representative of this Government should be sent to Tokyo, but he did not at any time suggest that a prior condition was our acceptance of the Japanese request that this Government enforce "orderly marketing arrangements", which in effect would be restrictions imposed by the Japanese on our trade with a third country.

6. The Japanese Consul General was seen again on 4th June and was first told that the leakage to the press in Japan of matters previously discussed with him was unfortunate. He had called at his own request to ask whether Hong Kong would send a representative to join tripartite discussions with Okinawa and Japan. He was informed that any such request should be put to the Embassy in the first instance and that in any case it was unlikely that Hong Kong would agree.



**《香港貿易月刊》 1963年12月出版
香港製造的各類玩具。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, December 1963
A great variety of toys made in Hong Kong.

X1 524

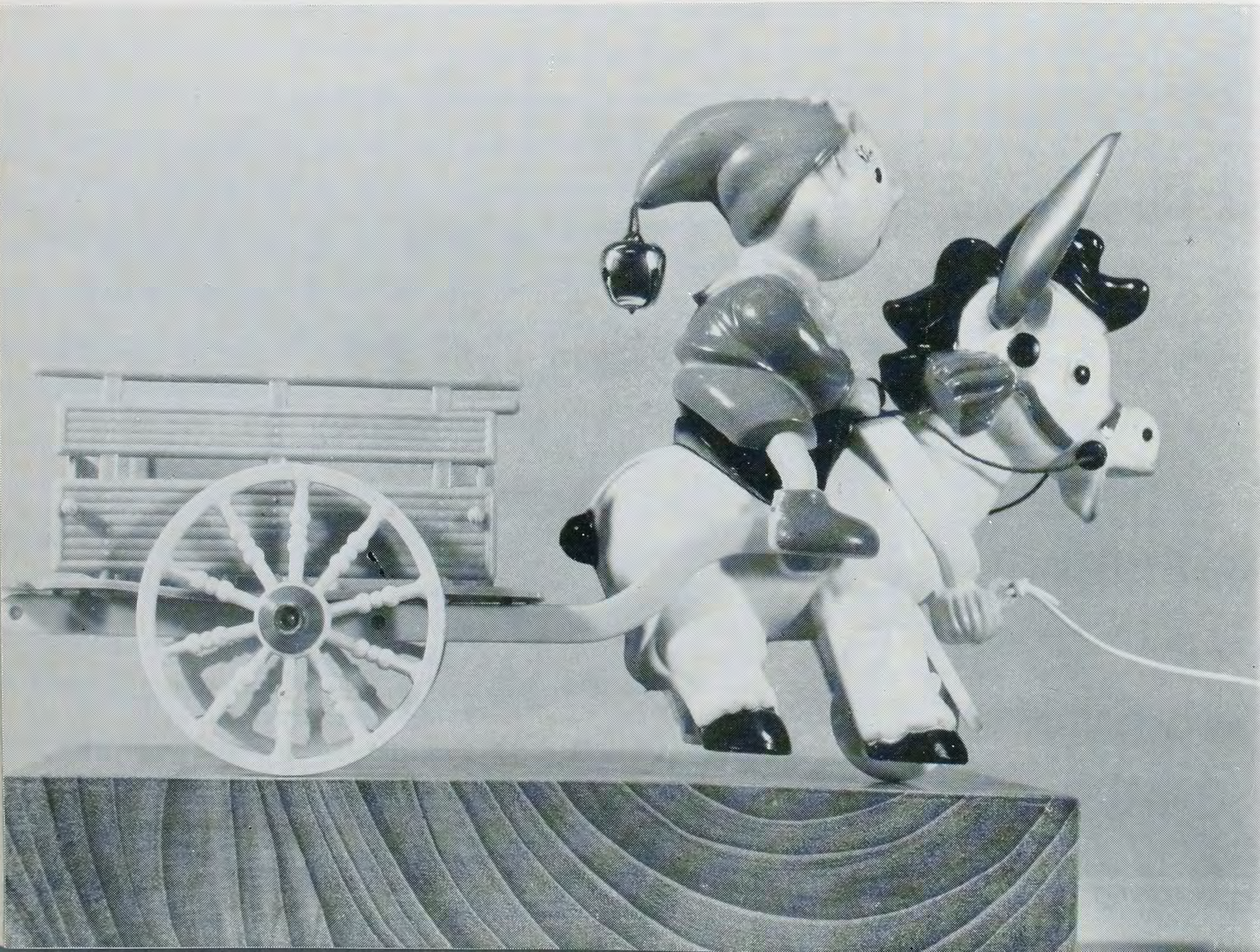


With a large capacity for water the tommy gun shown above should be in heavy demand at the gun counter. Other local models that might become popular have two independent nozzles or can shoot around corners.

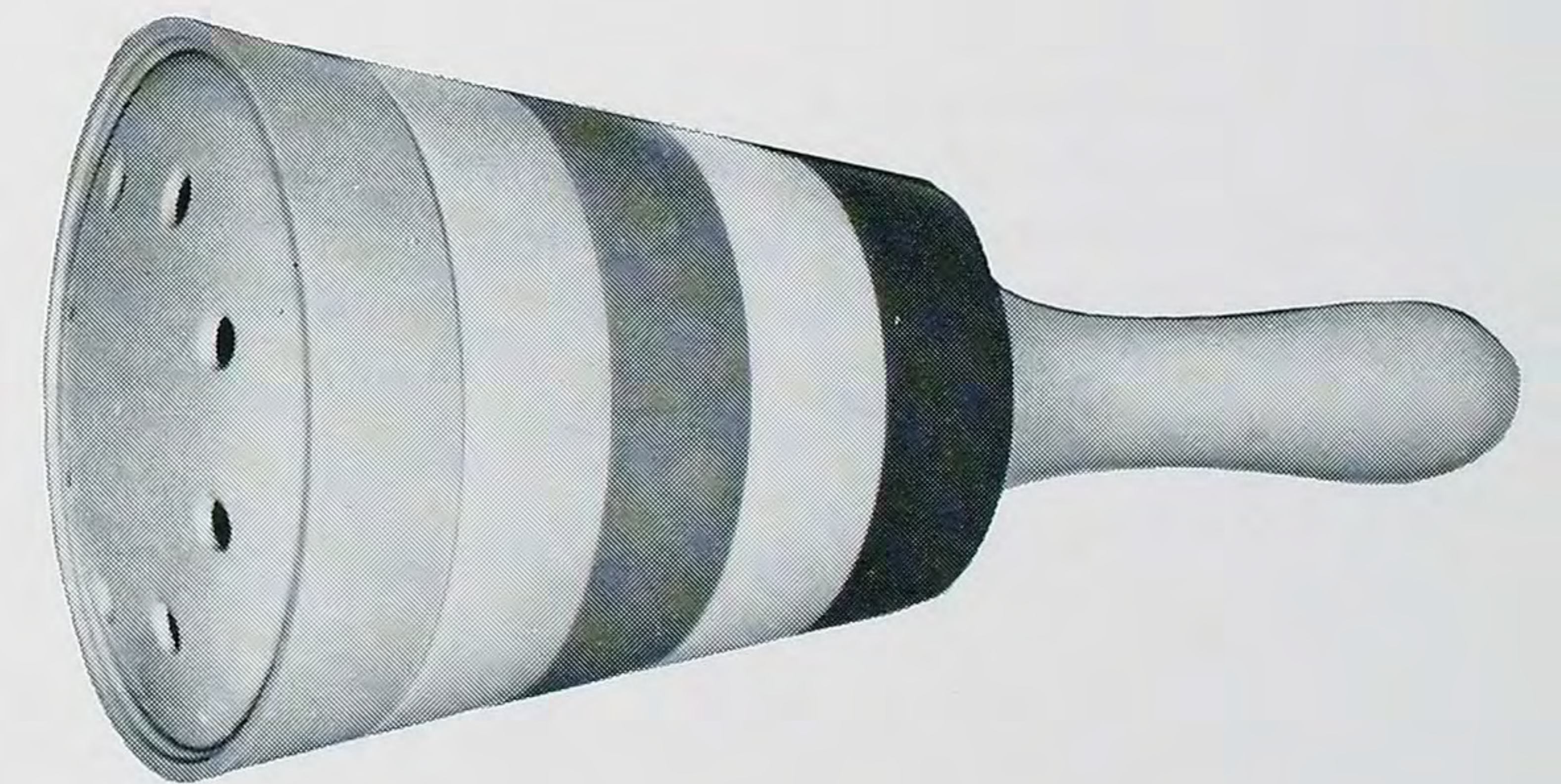
Noddy is well-known to children in Britain. This pullalong set with riding action is made under licence as are many other popular foreign toys.



The Hare and Tortoise combination is driven by a friction motor which raises the Hare in true riding style and moves the head and tail of the Tortoise.



A colourful high gloss rattle for the baby. The handle unscrews to allow the sections to be removed from a central core.





**就塑膠花版權發出的便箋 (1961年4月
13日)**

**Memo about the copyright issue of plastic
flowers, 13 April 1961**

HKRS 163-1-2713

4/5401/61.

CONFIDENTIAL

4

MEMO

G.F. 78A
1,250x100-10/59-B14983

From Commerce and Industry Department
Ref. TD 5/694/61 T.C.
Tel. 36509

To Deputy Economic Secretary
Date 13th April, 1961
Your Ref.

Copyright of Plastic Flowers

④-2 ③ With reference to my memorandum in this series of 22nd March, I attach copies of further correspondence I have had with H.M. Embassy in Washington.

④-3 2. The Embassy has raised the suggestion that plastic flowers may be registrable for copyright in other countries as well as the United States. I have no information on this point, but consider that the facts may best be obtained, as the Embassy suggests, from the Board of Trade through the Colonial Office. I accordingly attach a short draft savingram; this also indicates briefly the present situation in the trade.

3. The local industry is less disturbed by the copyright problem than it was last month and shipments to the United States have largely been resumed. Powerful support is likely to be forthcoming from American importers who have established (on 17th March) an organisation called The Imported Flowers Group, American Importers Inc., the executive committee of which contains representatives of several important companies including F.W. Woolworth Co. The committee is now raising funds and considering legal action.



(D.M. Sellers)
for Director of Commerce and Industry

DMS/BK
encs.

CONFIDENTIAL



塑膠業 — 塑膠花、玩具

PLASTICS INDUSTRY — FLOWERS AND TOYS



一群正在縫紉洋娃娃衣服的工人，攝於 1958 年。

Workers are sewing doll's clothing (1958)



從事塑膠業工人由 1959 年的 2,216 人增至 1969 年的 17,746 人。

The number of workers engaged in plastics industry increased from 2,216 in 1959 to 17,746 in 1969.



玩具製成品，攝於 1958 年。
Finished products (1958).





塑膠花工業的僱傭及行業情況調查報告 (1960年)

**Survey report, employment and trade
conditions of the plastic flowers industry,
1960**

HKRS 843-1-20

Employment and trade conditions of the plastic flowers industry

The employment figure of this industry at the moment is within the region of 10,000 - 11,000, of which 40% are outworkers, normally termed as "Home-makers". Female workers are more than the male, the ratio being 2:1.

The markets are mainly in countries where labour cost is high. The reason is obvious, plastic flowers needing changing much less often than fresh ones. The distribution of markets is approximately as follows:-

- 60% to U.S.A.
- 15% to U.K.
- 10% to Australia
- 10% to Canada
- 5% Local and nearby countries.

Business is not good in term of profit return since fairly early this year. The reason is not because of less demand overseas but because of keen competition taking place amongst the local manufacturers. This competition has been responsible for the lowering of the whole sale price by 40%.

Despite this, the number of factories are still in the tendency of growing, chiefly because of the comparatively low initial cost in starting this type of factory coupled with a good number of inexperienced proprietors investing capitals blindly.

The competition, thus taking place, plays no part in quality production but merely confines to market pricing. It is therefore only too apparent that quality deterioration, that inevitably sets in, will result in the gradual losing of the confidence of overseas buyers and, in point of fact, this has been becoming more evident day by day.

A very pessimistic view is being held within the more responsible circle of this industry in the light of the future of this trade.



**《香港貿易月刊》 1962年7月出版
香港製造的塑膠花。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, July 1962
Plastic flowers made in Hong Kong.

X1 524

The Flowers that Bloom . . .

THE words of the song 'The flowers that bloom in the spring have nothing to do with the case', are in some ways appropriate when one considers Hong Kong's plastic flower industry, for Hong Kong plastic flowers bloom not only in the spring but throughout the year, and continue to retain all their first freshness for many years. Hong Kong's plastic flower industry is now one of its leading dollar earners. There are currently some 281 factories listed with the Commerce and Industry Department, as engaged in the manufacture of plastic flowers. They employ some 14,319 people.

Artificial flowers have always had a fair popularity, but even until the late 1950's, such artificial flowers were generally made of wax or cloth or paper. Satisfactory replicas of flowers could be ob-

tained in these mediums but their life, so to speak, was very short. With the introduction of modern plastics, almost all the artificial flowers made are in this material. It has a great number of obvious advantages over other materials, notably in colour. Plastic can be coloured to duplicate exactly the many natural colour tones of fresh flowers. These colours will not fade and, though of course over a period the flowers will attract dust and lose some of their original freshness, this freshness can be restored very simply by rinsing the flowers in warm soapy water. This in no way affects the shape of the flower.

Our colour inset this month is devoted to showing some of the incredibly beautiful floral arrangements which can be obtained using Hong Kong manufactured plastic flowers.





電子業 – 原子粒收音機

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY – TRANSISTOR RADIOS

在1959年，只有一家工廠從事原子粒收音機裝配作業。這個行業的增長，可以從1961年香港出口原子粒收音機26萬台，貨值1,270萬元，到了1964年增至出口逾390萬台，貨值9,500萬元反映出來。出口以英、美等地為主。

In 1959, there was only one factory engaged in assembling transistor radios. As an indication of the growth of this industry, exports of transistor radio increased from 263,000 sets valued at \$12.7 million in 1961 to over 3.9 million sets with a total value of \$95 million in 1964. The principal markets were Britain and the United States.



工人正裝配收音機，攝於1967年。
Workers assembling transistor radios. (1967)



線路底板微調工序，攝於1964年。
Minor corrections being made to a printed circuit board chassis (1964).



兩名收音機聽眾，攝於1969年。
Two radio listeners (1969).

用放大鏡進行微調工序，攝於1964年。
Minor adjustments were carried out with the aid of a magnifying lens (1964).





**工商業諮詢委員會備忘錄 - 原子粒產品
(1962年)**

**Memorandum for the Trade and Industry
Advisory Board - Transistors (1962)**

HKRS 163-1-2855

26

TC 116/62

Copied from CR 3/581/54

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Ref: CR 5702/52.

T.I.A.B. M/60/62

MEMORANDUM FOR THE TRADE
AND INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD

TRANSISTORS

Background

The Hong Kong electronics industry started in the latter part of 1959 with one firm assembling mainly Japanese component parts into transistor radios. Development was very gradual, the original small group of factories concentrating on the assembly of local, British and Japanese parts to the point where they could achieve a 50% British Commonwealth content, thereby entitling them to duty free entry into the British market. To achieve this 50% they had to use British transistors which were at that time (and are to a lesser degree today) more expensive than their Japanese counterparts. This extra cost largely negated the advantage of duty free entry, and a larger number of firms sprang up using Japanese transistors and other components which allowed them to produce radios cheaply enough to absorb the 20% duty payable in the U.K. and still compete. Their principal advantage was and is that entry of Japanese radios into the British market was subject to a rather low quota, whereas radios wholly assembled in Hong Kong could, with the agreement of the U.K. Customs, enter under Open General Licence.

2. The industry did not make any real headway until 1961, and even then only in the latter half of the year when about a dozen firms were operating; today there are 18. Over 80% of the Colony's exports for the year went in the last six months. As an indication of the continuation of this growth curve, the 1961 exports totalled roughly 263,000 sets valued at \$12.7 million, whereas in the first four months of 1962 nearly 265,000 sets valued at \$9.4 million were exported. These figures reveal that unit costs have been coming down.

3. The U.K. was the most important market in 1961, taking 102,000 sets worth \$5.25 million. America took 73,000 sets valued at \$2.5 million. (The lower unit cost reflects the fact that about 50% of the U.K. exports were sets using expensive British transistors and claiming Commonwealth Preference). The last three months of 1961 and the early months of 1962 showed a rapid shift of emphasis however, and America became the principal market. In the first four months of 1962 163,500 sets went to the U.S.A. as opposed to 67,000 to Britain. It was undoubtedly this growth rate of exports to America which provoked the Japanese action, and it therefore calls for explanation.

4. By mid 1961 American buyers had placed their orders in Japan for August to October shipment, i.e. the Christmas season. It was not, therefore, until these orders had been filled that American buyers' interest in Hong Kong radios was felt. Growing competitiveness in price made Hong Kong radios attractive for reasons other than circumvention of self imposed quota restrictions on Japanese radios to the U.S.A. In January 1962, when Hong Kong shipped to the U.S. almost as many radios as were shipped to that market in the whole of 1961, rumours concerning possible Japanese export restrictions on transistors started to be heard. In April 1962, the department wrote to the British Embassy in Tokyo seeking confirmation of these rumours, but definite information was not received until the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry issued a notice on 25th May suspending approval of exports of transistors and diodes to Hong Kong and Okinawa.

Current Situation

5. Immediate clarification was sought from both the British Embassy in Tokyo and the Japanese Consulate General in Hong Kong. The M.I.T.I. notice merely advised the suspension of exports and described it as temporary,

C O N F I D E N T I A L



**《香港貿易月刊》 1963年9月出版
香港製造的各類原子粒收音機。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, September 1963

A variety of transistor radios made in
Hong Kong.

X1 524



A selection of some Hong Kong-made transistor radios.



假髮業

HAIR WIG INDUSTRY

假髮業在1960年代發展蓬勃，在1967年有12,701人受僱於假髮業。到了1969年，假髮業以出口總值計，是香港第五大的工業，受僱工人總數達24,596人。

The wig industry experienced significant growth in the 1960s. In 1967, there were 12,701 workers in the wig industry and by 1969 it had become the 5th biggest industry in Hong Kong in terms of export value, employing a total of 24,596 workers.



工人正把漂染後的頭髮分成長度接近的髮束，攝於1967年。
A worker sorting out bleached hair into rough lengths (1967).



真髮分類、洗淨與漂染工序，攝於1967年。
A section on sorting, washing and bleaching of raw hair (1967).



工人以人手把頭髮束編成絲質網帽，攝於1967年。
Hand operators worked strands of hair into a silk net cap (1967).



本港製造的假髮供歐美的理髮培訓中心使用。照片展示兩名來自香港的學生於倫敦理髮培訓中心受訓的情景，攝於1967年。
Wigs made in Hong Kong were used at the hair dressing training centres in Europe and America. This picture shows that the two students from Hong Kong received training at a hair dressing centre in London in 1967.





關於假髮業的檔案 (1962年11月至 1971年3月)

它提及1965年假髮廠數目以及1967年港製假髮發現蝨卵殼。

Record about hair wig industry, November 1962 to March 1971

It shows the number of wig manufacturing factory in 1965 and the empty lice-eggs on Hong Kong made wigs in 1967.

HKRS 1056-1-120

Cable of 11.12.67 to Manitoba Dir. of P.M.S. Winnipeg.

M. 13

A.I.
S.I.D. LM 13/12/67

Empty lice-eggs on
Hong Kong-made wigs

I give below a brief interim report on investigations carried out so far.

2. I have contacted Mr. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner, who confirmed he has no information on this case. He advised me to cable either the Director of Preventive Medical Services, Winnipeg or the department of National Health and Social Welfare direct.
3. A cable seeking additional information was immediately sent - see encl. 1.

Advice from industry

4. Three wig factories (Paris Wigs, Bonnie and Regina Wigs) have been contacted and they confirmed that it is impossible for lice eggs to survive the type of treatment given in manufacture. They think, however, that there is a remote possibility that the lice may be transferred from workers.

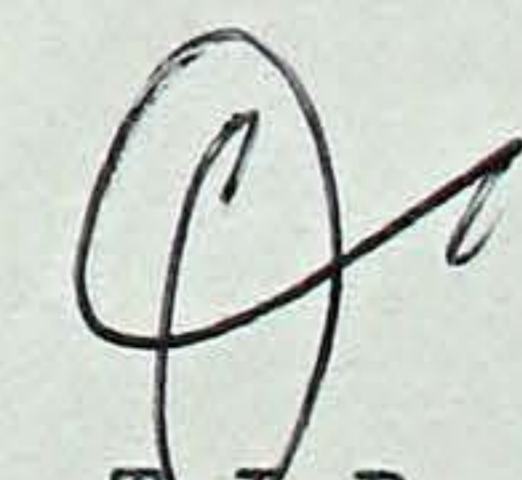
Advice from the Medical & Health Services

5. I have spoken to Dr. Brown, Assistant Director of Medical & Health, who confirmed that -

- (a) his department can assist in testing wigs;
- (b) it is highly unlikely that lice eggs can survive the type of treatment given in manufacture;
- (c) it is possible that lice on someone's head can be transferred to the wig. He recalled that during his recent vacation leave in Dublin, he went to a wig shop and saw women trying on various wigs. He said that the wig in question might get lice in this way. He further added that in his experience, lice is very seldom found in the hair of Chinese women in Hong Kong. ✓

Interim action

6. Arrangement is being made for the Medical & Health Department to visit one or two wig factories to check the manufacturing processes involved and to draw one or two samples for testing.


T.I.D.
11/12/67



**《香港貿易月刊》1967年1月出版
假髮業的專題報導。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, January 1967
A feature topic about wig industry.

X1 524



WIGS—THE GAYEST

DECEIVERS

IT takes a lot of living to make a house a home; and this year, it takes a lot of cosmetics to make a woman look like she is wearing none. With fashion's great emphasis on everyone looking like an angelic choir girl, one would expect wigs to be as obsolete as stiletto heels. But as unpredictable as their wearers, wigs have become even more popular as styles have grown more simple.

When wigs first made headlines (it was the same year as a Paris model appeared with a shaven scalp . . . but that may be coincidental) women tentatively bought wiglets which could sit gingerly atop a head that didn't have time to go to the hairdresser that day. Then full wigs became best-sellers and, like the wiglets, were used as disaster measures — the thing to wear after swimming or when one's own hair couldn't bear being looked at. Today both of these have been replaced in popularity by the fall: a luxurious six-ounce hank of hair 20 to 22-inches in length that fits under one's own hair and is usually attached toward the front of the crown. Unlike wiglets and full wigs, the fall is normally used as part of the ordinary setting to achieve what one New York stylist describes as elaborated simplicity. The object of the great swath of hair is to surround the face with a big frame that makes the features appear small, flower-like, and protected. A look that, to judge from its popularity, is exactly how women want to appear.

With the difficulties of CCOs behind them, the Colony's wig-makers are reaping the benefits of the American market, which seems to have an insatiable appetite for glorious heads of false hair.

Although the making of wigs varies from cottage industries to factories and the standard of production is, to say the least, uneven, one factory is leading the way toward what should become the norm for Hong Kong manufacturers. The factory includes such rarities as air conditioning and piped music and is establishing its own sales office in New York. Most local manufacturers rely either on agents abroad or their reputation to attract overseas buyers while they are in the Colony. The establishment of an overseas office to handle sales, importing and distribution for all of the United States, the Colony's largest buyer, is unique.

The most difficult aspect of wig-making is matching colours. France originally established



關於假髮業調查的檔案 (1967年)

**Record relating to survey about wig
industry, 1967**

HKRS 1056-1-204

①

WIG INDUSTRY

(as at 5th December, 1967)

Factory Registration

Registered for C. of O.	88
Registered for C.C.O.	96
Registered for both C. of O. & C.C.O.	<u>11</u>
Total	<u>195</u> ===

Employment

Total No. of workers :	12,701
------------------------	--------

Location of Factories

No. of Premises in Hong Kong :	31
No. of premises in Kowloon :	185
No. of premises in N.T.	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>226</u> ===

Export Performance

1964	\$8,586,783
1965	\$72,228,277
1966	\$71,150,806
1967 (August)	\$121,747,809

Labour Department Record (as at 30.9.67)

No. of factories :	143
No. of workers	9,267



保溫瓶製造業



VACUUM FLASKS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

製造保溫瓶是香港歷史悠久的工業，市場以澳洲、東南亞與中東為主。1956、1957年出口的保溫瓶和暖水壺逾230萬個。1958年的出口貨值790萬元。

The manufacture of vacuum flasks was an old-established industry in Hong Kong. The major markets were Australia, South East Asia and Middle East. More than 2.3 million vacuum flasks and jugs were exported in 1956 and 1957. The value of exports in 1958 was \$7.9 million.



正在進行配件組裝，攝於1958年。
The finished components being assembled (1958).



正在為暖水壺外殼進行噴漆的工序，攝於1958年。
Outer casings of flasks being sprayed (1958).



圖為不同種類的保溫瓶和暖水壺，攝於1958年。
A variety of vacuum flasks and jugs (1958).





**《香港貿易月刊》 1961年4月出版
香港製造的各式鞋履。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, April 1961
A variety of footwear made in Hong Kong.

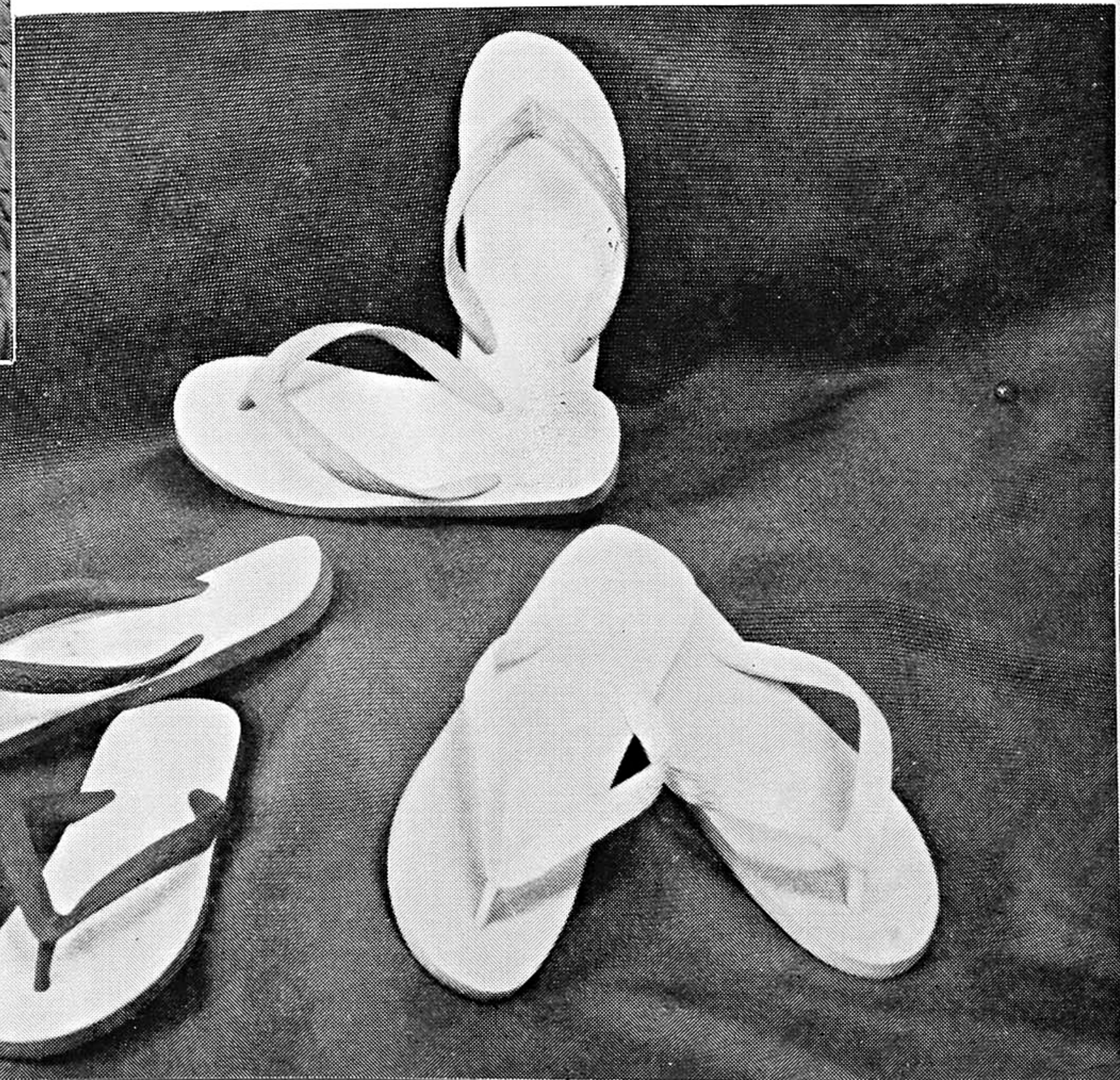
X1 524



Footwear

Hong Kong has long been a leading supplier of all kinds of rubber shoes and sandals. In recent years the Colony has also turned to the manufacture of leather shoes.

Export of shoes of all kinds for 1960 totalled over 3,458,889 dozen pairs worth HK\$114,535,317 (*Trade Bulletin*, August 1960).





**有關保溫瓶製造業的檔案 (1957年12
月至1972年12月)**

**Record about vacuum flasks manufacturing
industry, December 1957 to December 1972**

HKRS 1056-1-65

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXPORT OF VACUUM FLASKS,
VACUUM JUGS, ETC., TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TOGETHER
WITH SOME COMMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE
VACUUM CONTAINER INDUSTRY

1. General Information

1. British import duties are levied upon the captioned products at the following rates:-

(a) Complete vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels.

<u>Full Duty</u>	<u>Commonwealth Preference and E.F.T.A.</u>
30%	Free

(b) All parts of vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels except glass inners (fillers).

<u>Full Duty</u>	<u>Commonwealth Preference and E.F.T.A.</u>
20%	Free

(c) Glass inners (fillers) for vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels.

<u>Full Duty</u>	<u>Commonwealth Preference and E.F.T.A.</u>
30%	Free

2. Purchase tax on the three flask and component categories set out in paragraph 1 is payable at the following rates irrespective of whether the item is imported or is British made:-

* (a) 11% (b) 11% (c) NIL

3. Hong Kong's entire export trade in vacuum flasks for the years 1965 and 1966 appears under Hong Kong statistical item number 899970 at Appendix I while the export trade in inners (fillers) for vacuum vessels appears under statistical item number 665120 at Appendix II.

4. A graph showing the total sales to Britain of Hong Kong made vacuum flasks over the five years 1962 to 1966 is at Appendix III.

* Note

The basic rate of purchase tax on these items is 10% but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the power to operate an additional 10% regulator; this he has invoked, hence the somewhat unusual 11%. The Chancellor's authority to invoke the regulator must be renewed annually.

鐘錶製造業

CLOCK MAKING INDUSTRY

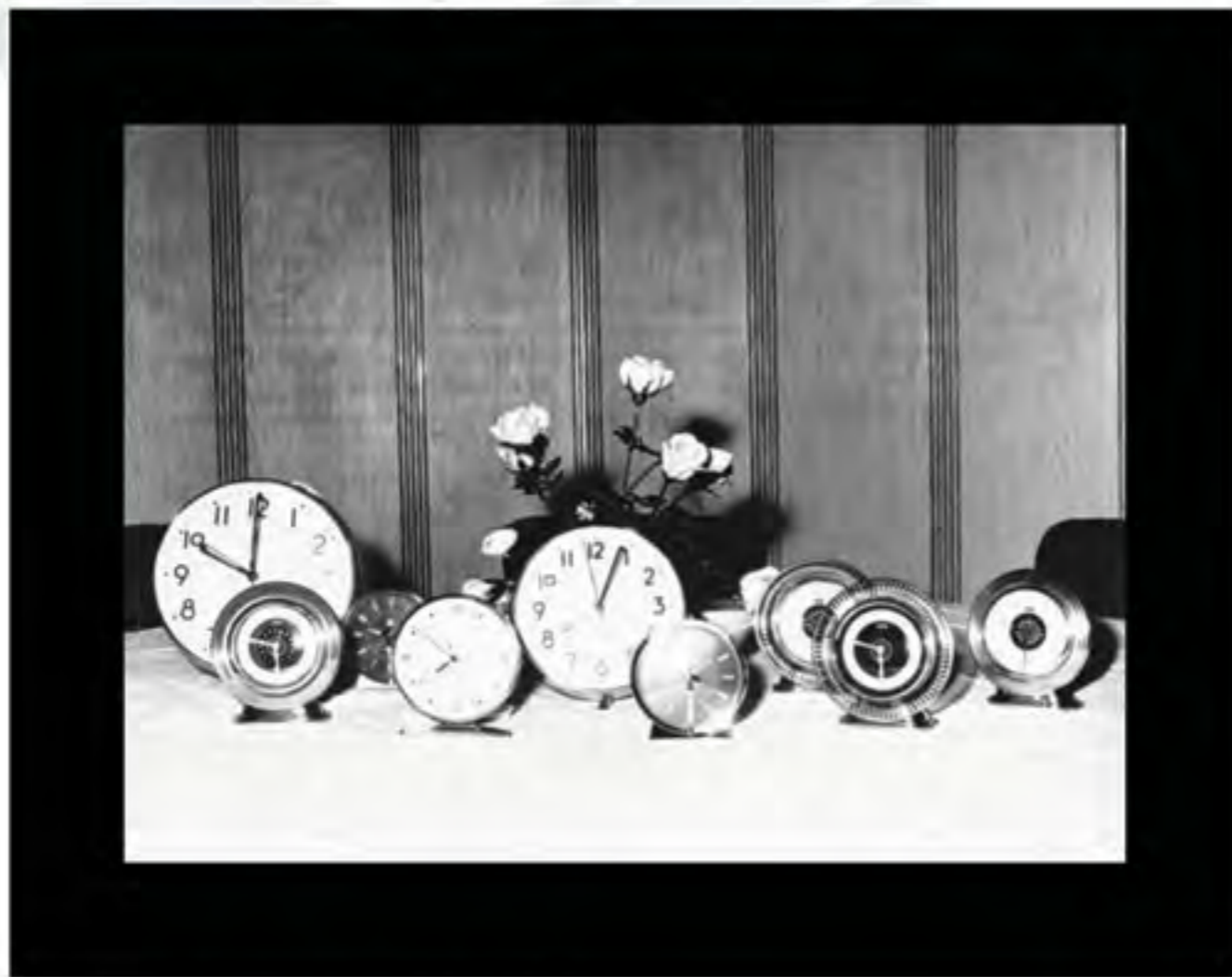
鐘錶製造業引進外國的先進機械，以提高產品的精確度。1959年，本地最大的鐘錶工場每月生產2萬個鬧鐘，員工逾300人，其中250名為女工。產品主要銷往英國、伊朗、韓國和墨西哥。Advanced machinery sourced from overseas improved the quality of local watch and clock making. In 1959, the largest local clock making factory produced 20,000 alarm clocks each month. It employed over 300 workers, of whom 250 were female. The biggest buyers were Britain, Iran, Korea and Mexico.



技師正在裝配時鐘，攝於1959年。
A technician assembling a clock (1959).



鐘錶業工人工作情況，攝於1959年。
Clock making workers at work (1959).



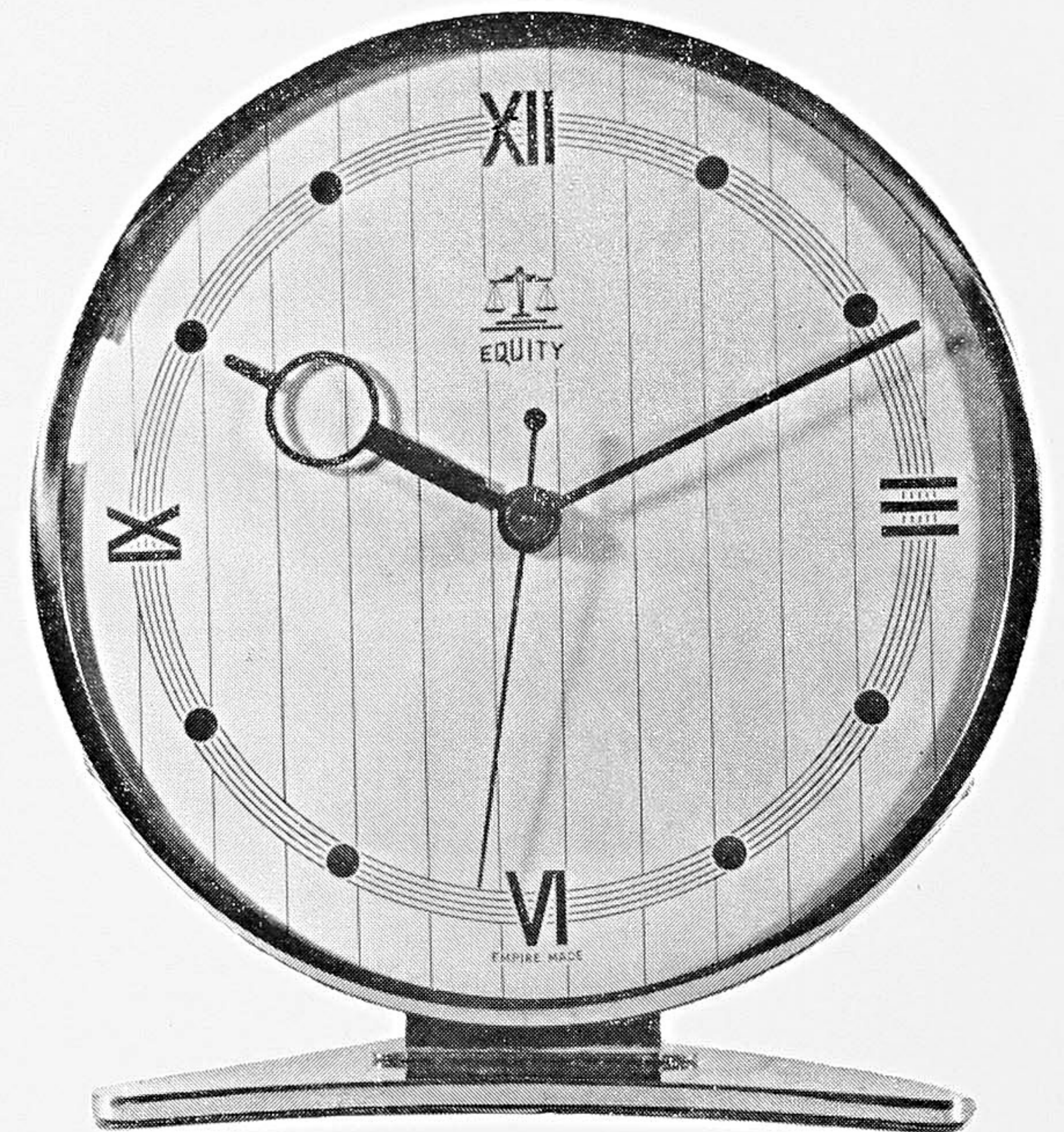
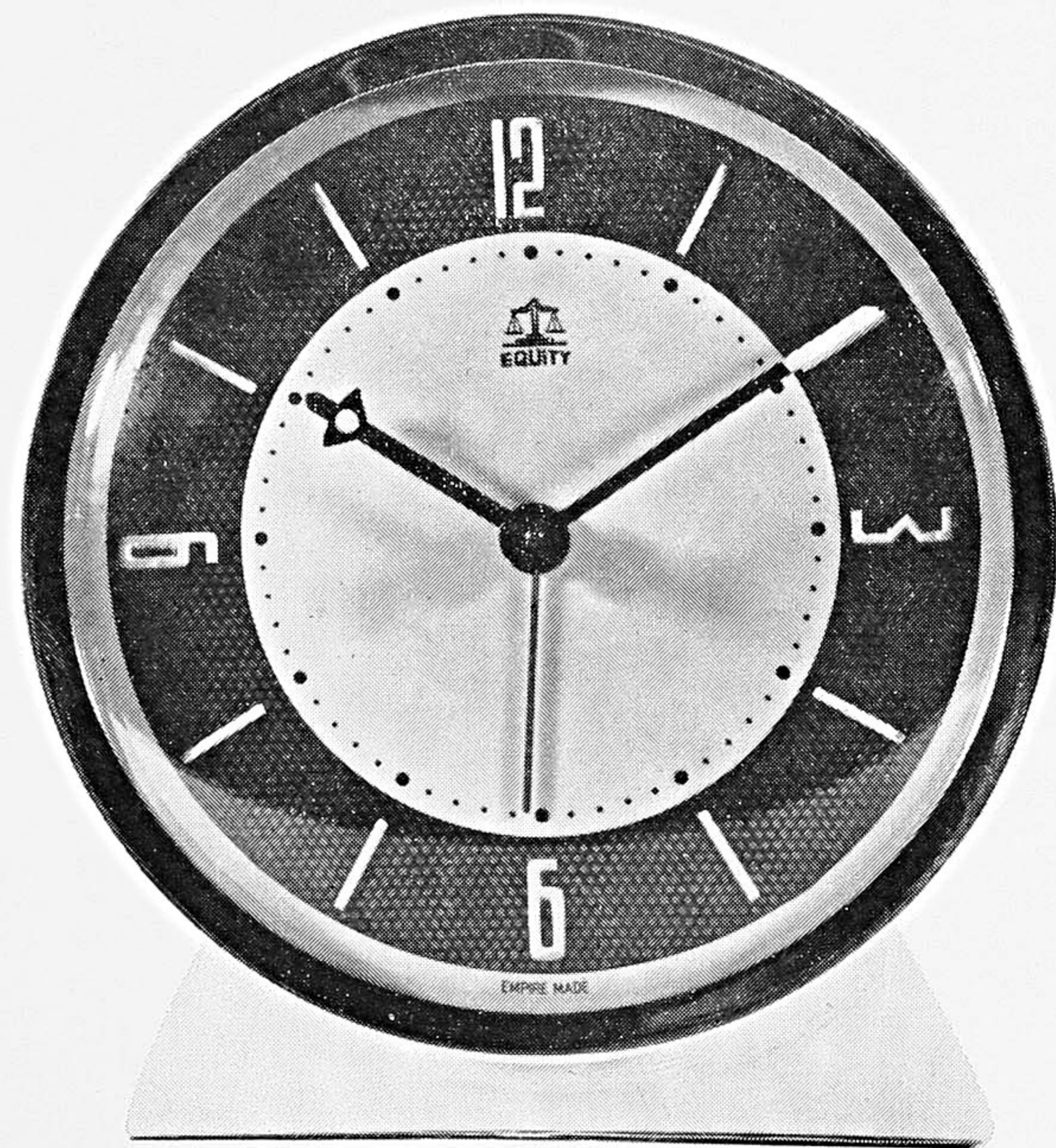
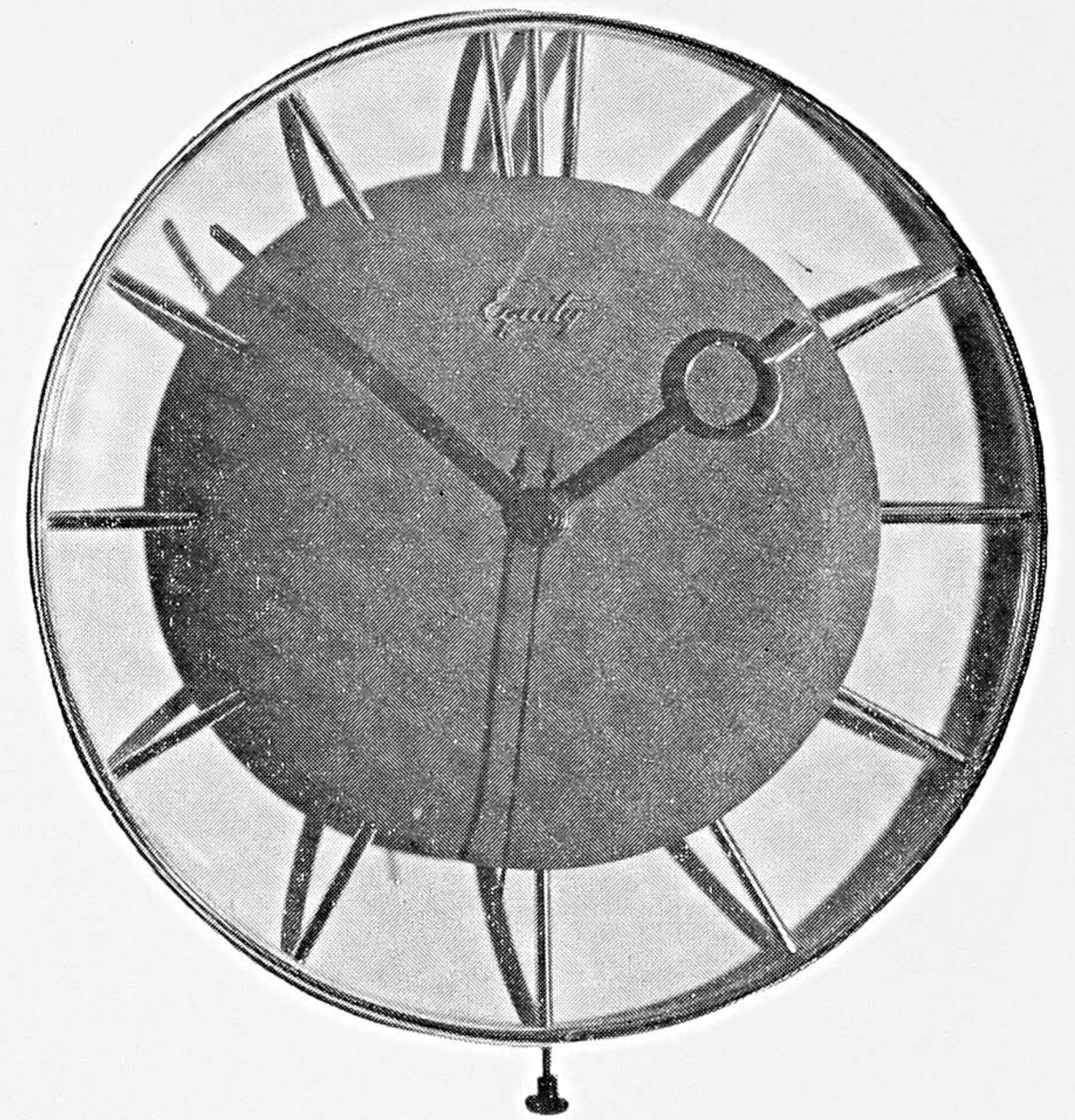
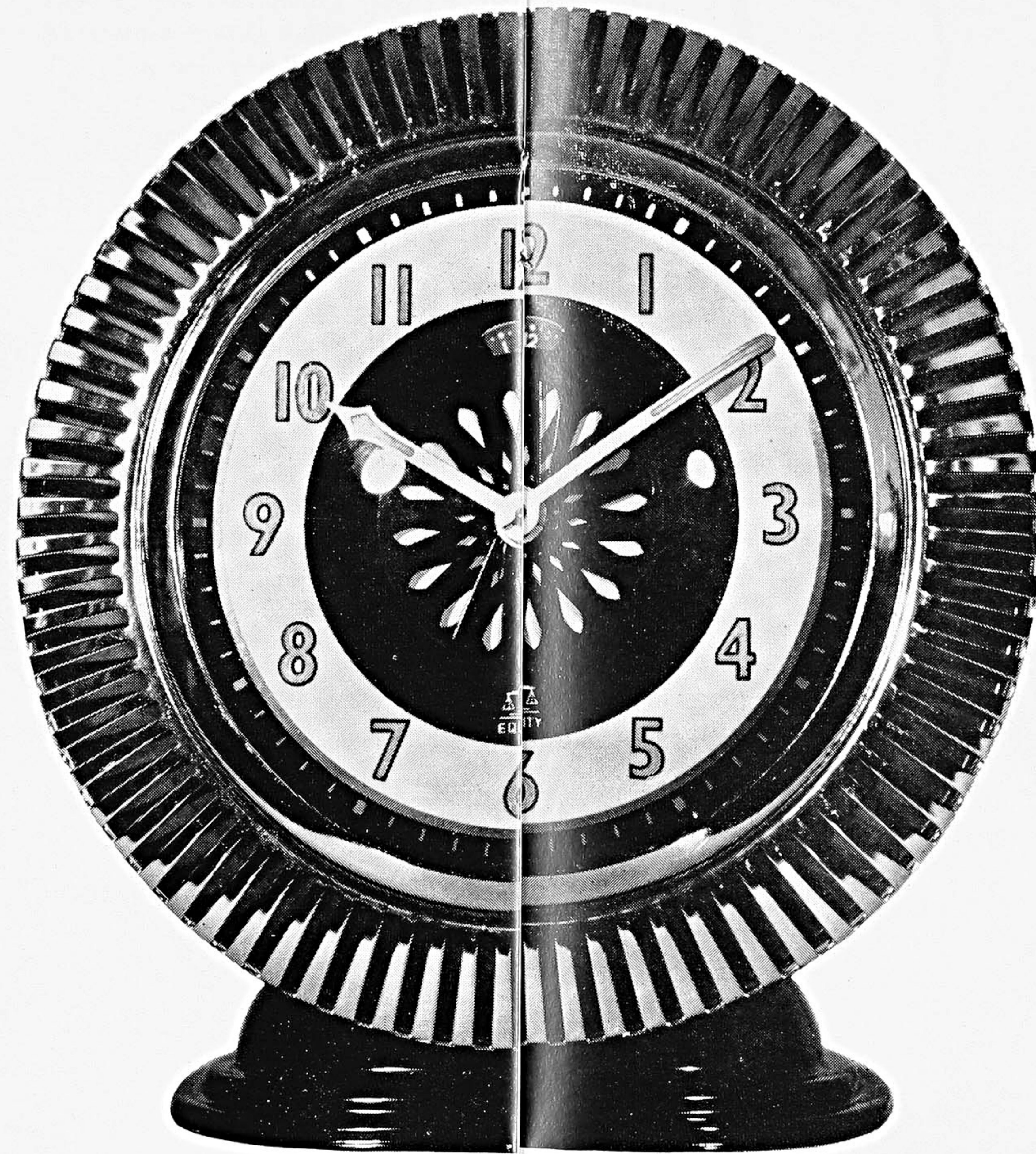
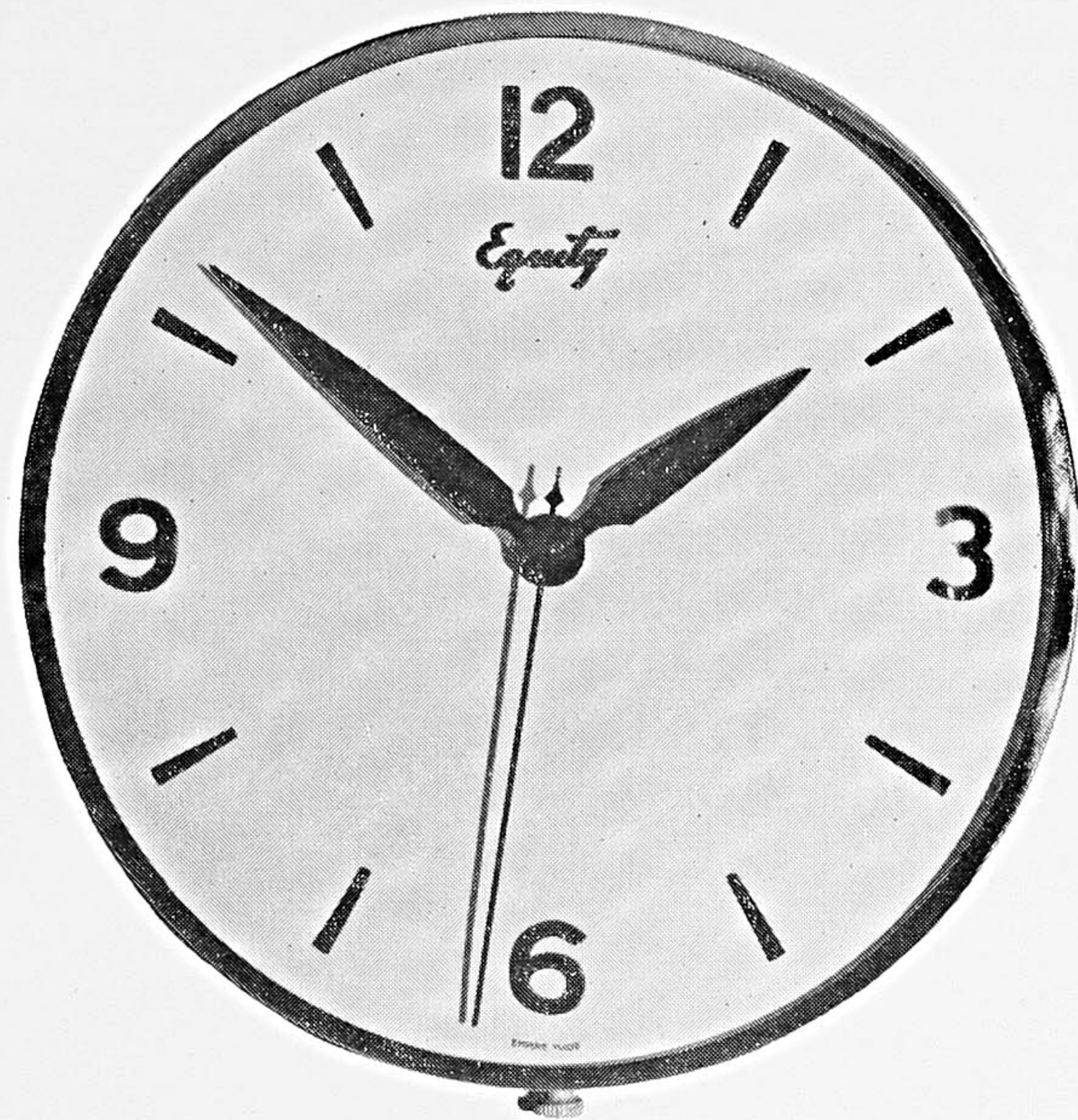
鐘錶產品，攝於1959年。
A variety of clocks (1959).




**《香港貿易月刊》 1962年5月出版
香港製造的各類型鐘錶。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, May 1962
A variety of clocks made in Hong Kong.

X1 524



Few households can afford to be without a clock and all households can afford to buy one made in Hong Kong.



有關勞資關係的檔案 (1964年1月至1967年3月)

在1964年，鐘錶製作工人每日工作9-10小時。

Record relating to relationship between labour and employer, January 1964 to March 1967

In 1964, the net working hours for workers in factories manufacturing watches and clocks were 9 -10 hours a day.

HKRS 843-1-39

- (i) 8 hours in the central district, or
- (ii) 10 hours in Kowloon.

In some shops in Kowloon and by taking a $\frac{1}{2}$ day's off by rotation employees work $2\frac{1}{2}$ days in a period of three days. The employers contended that during working hours the employees might not be fully worked. In the absence of customers the employees, or some of them, might spend their spare time in reading newspapers or slipping out for a cup of tea and a chat with friends. Employees are eligible for at least 2 days' off in a month.

5. In answer to my question the employers said that so far neither of the two workers unions in the trade had made representations to them or the employers association on what are considered as long working hours.

6. It is understood that in the case of factories manufacturing watches and clocks (such as Chiap Hua Clocks & Watches Ltd), or watch cases (such as Rays Metal Factory), the net working hours are 9 to 10 hours a day. I presume that workers in these factories are more or less fully worked during official working hours

7. It will be recalled that in my discussion with employers in the provision, wine and spirit trade (department stores such as Wellcome Co. Ltd.) I quietly threw in the question of rather long business hours (and therefore long working hours for employees) of these stores. The employers' views were that they had to keep their stores open for long hours to cater for customers and they, as employers, did not like long hours either (they also had to be in the shop). According to them the business hours (and hence working hours for employees) could be shortened if:

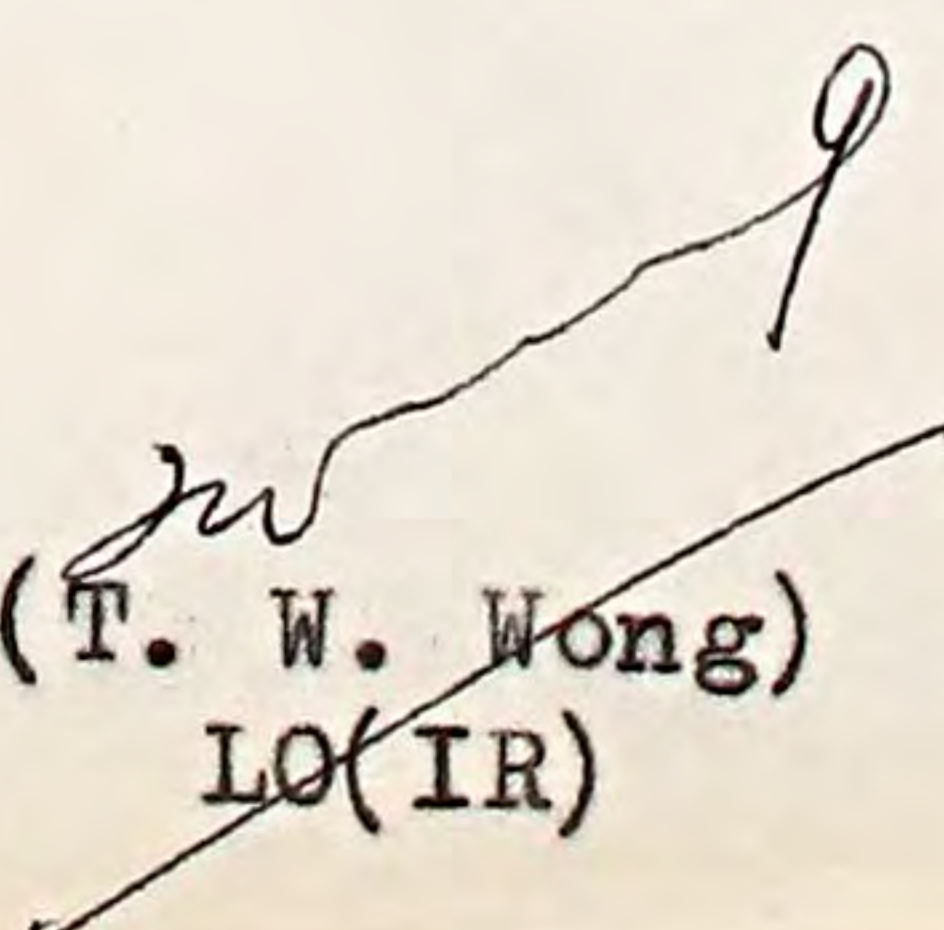
(a) all department stores agree to (and abide by) a kind of standard business hours; or better still

(b) government regulates the business hours by legislation.

8. The Clock & Watch Trade Merchants Association also enquired whether the H.K. Technical College would be prepared to co-operate with the Association by introducing, in the curriculum of studies at the College, a course on "watch and clock mechanics". I suggested to the employers that the best thing to do would be (i) for the Association to draw up a practical scheme, and (ii) to approach the H.K. Technical College with the scheme for exploratory discussion. In this connection the employers mentioned that one of the leading manufacturers of watches in Switzerland, Girard - Perregaux, had agreed in principle to establish a training school in Hong Kong in 1965 for the training of mechanics in the art of servicing and repairing watches and clocks. However, it was not clear as to whether training was limited to the servicing and repair of watches made by Girard - Perregaux only, or to cater for watches of all makes and brands.

9. According to the employers wage rates for mechanics in the "servicing dept." of watch and clock shops are - (a) \$200-\$300 for the newly graduates, (b) \$300-\$500 for those with experience, and (c) \$500-\$700 for those with good experience and longer years of service. Free meals are provided.

10. The Association has a total of 288 members (including 153 member firms) with a work force of 1,200 - 1,500. Youngsters who join the shops as apprentice-mechanics are paid \$120-\$150 per month with free board and lodging.


(T. W. Wong)
LO(IR)

在1964年，從事玻璃製品的工場有19家，僱用男工825名、女工224名，年產值995萬元。照片中的工人正在吹製玻璃製品，攝於1967年。

In 1964, there were 19 factories engaged in the manufacture of glassware employing 825 male and 224 female workers with annual production valued at \$9.95 million. This picture shows the production of glassware in 1967.



1960年代的象牙雕刻出口至世界各地，頗受歡迎。此照片攝於1958年。

In 1960s, ivory carvings were exported to many parts of the world and found a ready market. This picture was taken in 1958.



1966年香港最大的地氈廠僱用了400名員工。照片中的一組工人正在編織地氈，攝於1966年。
In 1966, Hong Kong's biggest carpet factory employed 400 workers. This picture shows a team of weavers at work (1966).



1968年有200多種不同類型的蠟燭生產，除了常見的錐型和螺旋型蠟燭之外，也有中國神話故事人物，出口貨值700萬元，此照片攝於1968年。

In 1968, there were over 200 different types of candles, ranging from the more mundane tapers and spirals to famous figures from Chinese mythology. It contributed \$7 million to the amount of Hong Kong exports. This picture was taken in 1968.

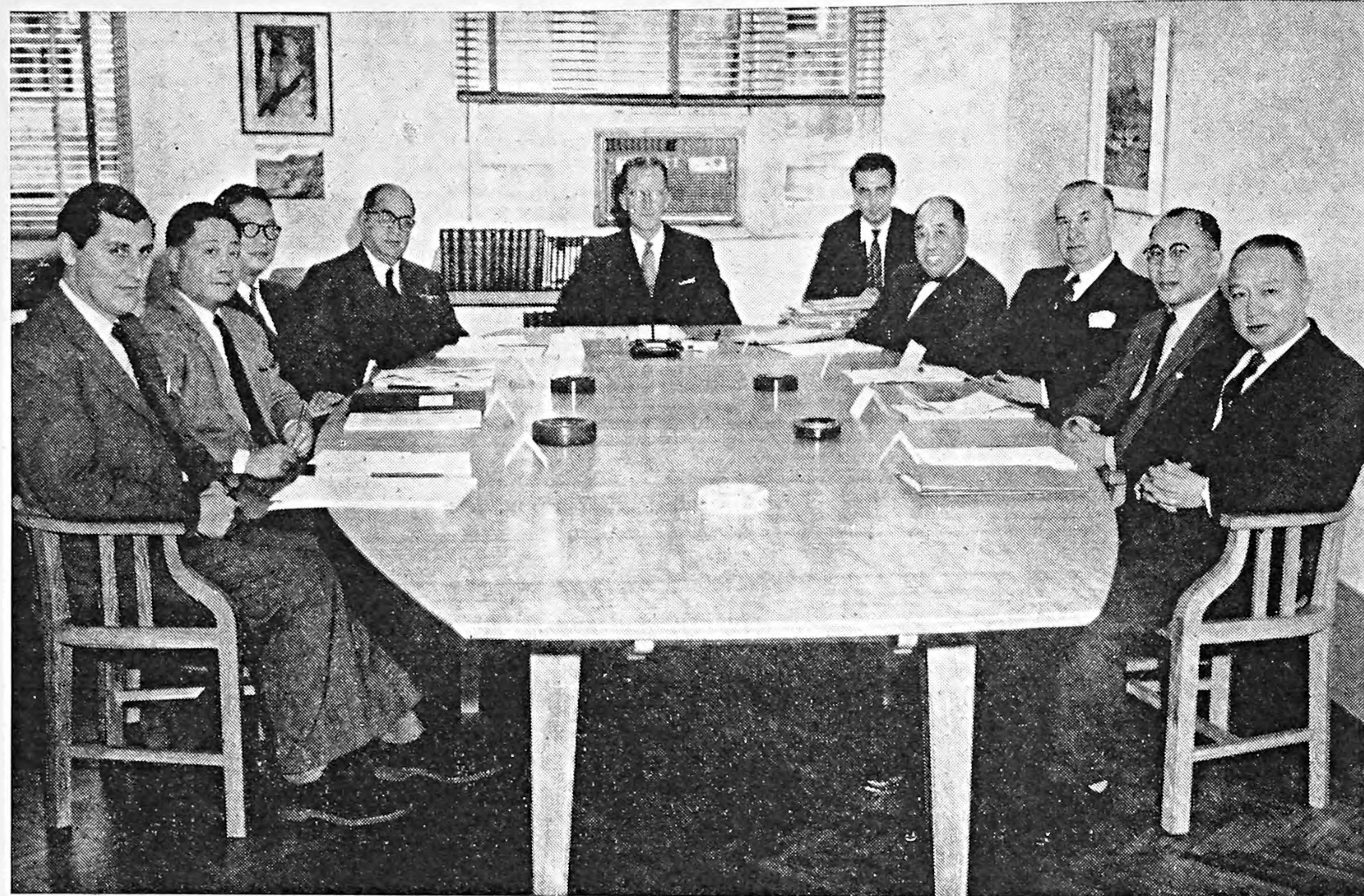


**《香港貿易月刊》 1959年3月出版
香港製造的各式電筒。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, March 1959
A variety of torches made in Hong Kong.

X1 524

The Trade and Industry Advisory Board



ON the 1st of January 1959, the Trade and Industry Advisory Committee, which was established in 1954, was replaced by the Trade and Industry Advisory Board. The members of the new Board are appointed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The Board consists of nine prominent businessmen, six of whom were members of the former Committee. Three represent commerce, three industry and three are experts in the fields of banking, accountancy and general investment. Under the *ex-officio* chairmanship of the Director of Commerce and Industry, the Board has the same terms of reference as the former Committee, namely 'to advise the Director of Commerce and Industry on all matters other than labour which affect the Colony's trade and industry'. Its elevation in status, however, is an indication of the high regard which Government places on the advice of leading businessmen in Hong Kong.

Members of the Board

Mr. U Tat Chee, O.B.E., J.P. Mr. U Tat Chee, familiarly known as the 'Ginger King' owing to

his chairmanship of the company which controls Hong Kong's thirteen leading ginger factories, is one of the Colony's foremost industrialists and civic leaders. He was an original member of the Trade and Industry Advisory Committee, and served throughout the life of the Committee. He is a member of the Urban Council and a director of many concerns including a department store, insurance companies, a tourist travel service and perfumery and rubber factories. On three occasions he has led the Hong Kong Trade Delegation to the British Industries Fair in London. In 1957, he led the Colony's delegation to the New York World Trade Fair, and in 1958 to the E.C.A.F.E. Conference in Kuala Lumpur. A brief biography of Mr. U, in his capacity as Honorary President of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, appeared in the January, 1958, issue of the *Trade Bulletin*.

Mr. Dhun Ruttonjee, O.B.E., J.P. Mr. Ruttonjee was born and educated in the Colony and is, in addition to his business activities, a former member of the Legislative and Urban Councils and of the Trade and Industry Advisory Committee. He is a

Torch Cases . . .





**《香港貿易月刊》 1961年7月出版
以象牙和塑膠製的麻將。**

Hong Kong Trade Bulletin, July 1961
Mahjong sets in ivory and in plastic.

X1 524

and

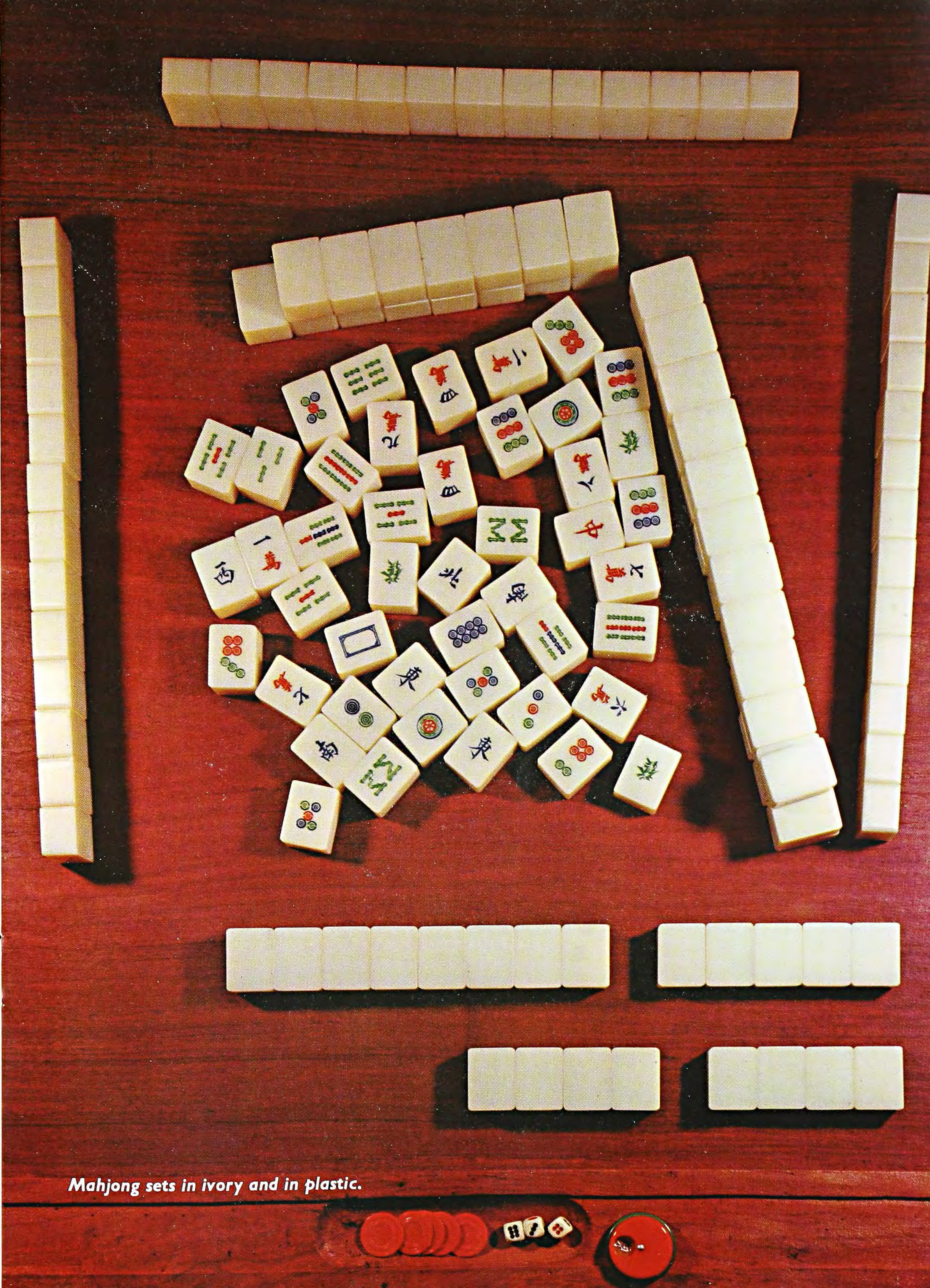
Matches

A small local industry is the manufacture of matches. Many different brands are made, and especially popular are scented matches which exude perfumes of various kinds when they are lit.



Medicines

Chinese patent medicines are world famous. One well-known brand claims to cure coughs, colds, headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, sciatica, lumbago, sore-throat, toothache, asthma, scorpion stings, cuts, cramps, and all chest complaints.



Mahjong sets in ivory and in plastic.



工資及物價

WAGES AND PRICES

1952至1970年間，製造業工人每日工資：
Range of daily wages for workers in manufacturing industries between 1952-70 :

年份 Year	熟手工人 (港元) Skilled Worker (HK\$)	半技術工人 (港元) Semi-Skilled Worker (HK\$)	非技術工人 (港元) Unskilled Worker (HK\$)
1952 - 1953	6 - 8.5	5 - 6.5	3.5 - 5
1958 - 1959	7 - 18	4 - 8	2.5 - 6
1964 - 1965	9 - 28	5.6 - 16.5	5.25 - 11.6
1969 - 1970	10.8 - 36.5	7.2 - 25	6.3 - 16.3

資料來源：《勞工處年報》。

Source : Annual Departmental Report (Labour Department).

1958年和1963/64年選取食品的平均零售價：
Average retail prices of selected items in 1958 and 1963/64 :

項目 Item	1958年價格 (港元) Price in 1958 (HK\$)	1963/64年價格 (港元) Price in 1963/64 (HK\$)
上等米 (每担) Rice, top grade (per picul)	54.68	54.48
豬肉 (每斤) Pork (per catty)	3.4	3.25
雞 (每斤) Chicken (per catty)	5.93	4.23
菠菜 (每斤) Spinach (per catty)	0.23	0.2

資料來源：《一九五八至一九六三/一九六四年生活費用調查》。

Source : Cost of Living Survey 1958-63/64.



街頭的大排檔，攝於1956年。
Streetside food stalls (1956).



觀塘街頭的大排檔，攝於1960年。
Food stalls at Kwun Tong (1960).





《勞工處年報 1963-1964年》

當中提及個別行業的工資、工時和超時比率。

**The Hong Kong Departmental Report by
the Commissioner of Labour for the
Financial Year 1963-64**

It contains information of wages, hours of work and overtime rates for manual workers in certain industries.

X1 228



《1958年至1963/1964年生活費用調查》

香港工商業管理處出版。

Cost of Living Survey 1958-63/64

Published by Commerce and Industry
Department.

339.42 COS 1965

第九類： 本地屠宰之豬肉

一、 價格變動 - 4.4%

二、 (甲) 資料來源

表列價格由物價調查員在港九各市場搜集而得。

(乙) 方法

項 目	1958 價 格 \$	1963/64 價 格 \$
本地屠宰豬肉每斤.....	3.40	3.25
$\text{總計增加} = \frac{\$3.25 - \$3.40}{\$3.40} \times 100\% = -4.41\%$		

三、 需求與供應

在此（一九五八至一九六三年）期間內，豬肉之消耗量曾有巨額增加：

年 份	屠 宰 生 豬		輸 入 之 凍 肉， 烟 肉 或 鹹 肉	
	(單位：千隻)	指數	(單位：千磅)	指數
1958	1,099	100	6,848	100
1959	1,205	110	9,914	145
1960	1,221	111	13,216	193
1961	1,172	107	18,556	271
1962	1,584	144	14,234	208
1963	1,783	162	13,681	200
1964	1,877	172	21,843	319

在香港，豬隻多由新界農民飼養。根據一九六一年戶口統計，專業養豬者有六千三百人。本地之產量能補給本港總消耗量百分之二十五。

中國為主要之海外供應來源，佔總輸入額百分之七十五。中國在生豬市場上所佔之優勢，雖對本地養豬者有損，然有助於平抑一般價格。

中國不獨為生豬之主要供應來源，且亦為凍藏豬肉之主要供應來源，佔輸入總額百分之八十五以上。自一九五八年至現在，每年之輸入總額已有一倍之增加。在新鮮豬肉售價較為合理之時，凍藏豬肉之銷路有限。

現有之肉枱為數超過三百七十間，分佈於四十個政府市場之內。另有數以百計之認可肉食店遍佈於全港各地區。至於木屋區，未開發之山區等地之居民，則有無數小販，挑賣供應。

四、 價格動態

詳見於下表及附圖。價格以一九五九年為最高。

豬肉平均零售價格

(以港元及每斤為單位)

每月平均	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
一月.....	3.40	4.54	3.78	3.64	4.00	3.56	3.22
二月.....	3.45	4.51	3.81	4.07	3.85	3.53	3.23
三月.....	3.44	4.09	3.80	4.08	3.57	3.42	3.31
四月.....	3.40	4.31	3.68	4.06	3.50	3.33	3.25
五月.....	3.40	4.15	3.75	3.97	3.32	3.32	3.23
六月.....	3.40	4.36	4.23	3.91	3.34	3.24	3.23
七月.....	3.40	4.16	3.93	3.77	3.51	3.38	3.24
八月.....	3.32	4.16	3.94	3.85	3.40	3.46	3.21
九月.....	3.40	4.20	3.88	4.21	3.36	3.37	3.21
十月.....	3.40	3.96	3.83	4.22	3.45	3.25	3.37
十一月.....	3.40	3.75	3.66	4.05	3.43	3.24	3.41
十二月.....	3.40	3.70	3.60	3.86	3.43	3.22	3.39
歷年平均.....	3.40	4.16	3.82	3.97	3.51	3.36	3.28

附註：每月之平均價目係以每月之十六日至下月之十五日計算。



館藏政府歷史檔案類別365號專題照片集

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