

The Honourable Fung Hon-Chu, OBE, JP  
Charter President of Hong Kong Island West Rotary Club

by Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian) 1 April 2015



The Charter President of The Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West (香港西區扶輪社) in 1954-1955, the Honourable Fung Hon-Chu (議員馮漢柱太平紳士), OBE, JP (27 January 1911 - 9 August 1994), was a businessman who served as Managing Director and Chairman of the Li & Fung Limited (利豐有限公司) ---a global supply chain manager primarily for US and EU brands in Hong Kong.

The Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West was admitted to Rotary International on 12 April 1954 where Fung played a key role in initiating community-oriented activities that strengthened business networks and supported charitable causes among local professionals and business leaders. His leadership in the Club exemplified efforts to build voluntary associations focused on mutual aid and ethical business practices rather than state-directed programs.

Li & Fung is the family-owned trading firm co-founded by Fung Hon-Chu's father, Fung Pak-Liu (馮柏燎), in Canton (*Guangzhou*) of the Ch'ing Empire (大清國廣州) in 1906. An old boy of King's College (英皇書院) in Hong Kong, Fung Hon-Chu relocated from the Chinese mainland to establish the Company's inaugural overseas branch in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong in 1937, initially with a team of 12 amid intensifying war in the Republic of China (中華民國), and assumed full leadership following his father's death. Under his stewardship, Li & Fung navigated post-World War II recovery, leveraging Hong Kong's emergence as a manufacturing and export center to build a robust trading operation in textiles, apparel, and consumer goods, which his sons Victor and William later modernized into a global supply chain giant.



## The Story of Fung Hon-Chu

### Birth and upbringing

Fung Hon-Chu was born in Canton in 1911, during the final year of the Ch'ing Empire, to Fung Pak-Liu, an English teacher-turned-merchant who co-founded the trading firm Li & Fung in 1906 alongside Li To-Ming (李道明). The firm's early operations focused on exporting Chinese goods like teas, porcelain, and silk to international markets, establishing a foundation in cross-border commerce between the Chinese mainland and the British Crown Colony Hong Kong.

As the third son in a prosperous merchant household, Fung Hon-Chu grew up immersed in the practicalities of trade amid the instability of the Republican China, marked by warlord conflicts and revolutionary upheavals following the 1911 Xinhai Revolution (辛亥革命). This environment, characterized by economic opportunism rather than ideological fervor, fostered an early familiarity with entrepreneurial networks linking southern China's ports to global supply chains under colonial influences.

### Parental influence and relocation to Hong Kong

Li & Fung in 1906 was initially an export-import trading firm navigating the era's British colonial dominance in Hong Kong's entrepôt trade, where Chinese enterprises like theirs focused on sourcing and shipping goods such as silk and porcelain to international markets. This foundational venture instilled in Fung Hon-Chu an early emphasis on adaptive, market-driven entrepreneurship, prioritizing commercial networks and supply chain efficiency over ideological alignments prevalent in the Chinese mainland, such as anti-foreign boycotts during the early republican period.

As Sino-Japanese tensions escalated into full-scale war in 1937, Fung Pak-Liu directed his son to relocate the family's operations southward, prompting Fung Hon-Chu to move from Canton to Hong Kong that year to establish Li & Fung's inaugural overseas branch with a modest team of 12 employees, thereby safeguarding the business amid mainland disruptions. This strategic shift leveraged Hong Kong's stability as a British colony, enabling continued trade flows despite the encroaching conflicts, and positioned the firm to formalize its Hong Kong presence as a limited company by late 1937. The move reflected paternal guidance toward pragmatic survival in a volatile geopolitical landscape, where colonial economic structures offered avenues for Chinese merchants to thrive through export-oriented realism rather than entanglement in nationalist upheavals.

### Education and early career

Fung Hon-Chu's formal education is sparsely documented, with no records of attendance at universities or specialized institutions in available historical accounts.

By 1937, when dispatched at age 26 to establish Li & Fung's Hong Kong office, Fung demonstrated proficiency in logistics and sourcing. This contrasted with elite Western models requiring degrees from institutions like Harvard---credentials later pursued by his sons Victor and William.

In 1937 Li & Fung Limited in Hong Kong was a small operation with a 12-person team in Central, initially handling exports of traditional Chinese goods including porcelain, fireworks, jade handicrafts, and silk primarily destined for the United States market. In this foundational role, Fung navigated the intricacies of British colonial trade regulations in Hong Kong, which facilitated access to international shipping routes and global buyers while leveraging established networks of Chinese suppliers from the mainland for sourcing. The 1930s economic shifts, marked by political instability and war threats in China, prompted a strategic pivot toward Hong Kong's growing status

as a stable financial and port hub, enabling small-scale trading resilience without full-scale relocation of operations. This period laid groundwork for operational experience in buyer-seller coordination, though the firm remained modest in scope prior to broader wartime adaptations.

## Business leadership at Li & Fung

### Taking over family enterprise

Fung Hon-Chu assumed leadership of Li & Fung upon the death of his father and the Company's founder, Fung Pak-Liu, in 1943. This generational transition took place amid the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, which had commenced in December 1941 following the invasion and surrender of British forces, imposing severe restrictions on trade, shipping, and economic activity.

To sustain the firm's operations during wartime disruptions, Fung relied on pre-established overseas networks and flexible sourcing adaptations, prioritizing commercial pragmatism over political or ideological stances that might have invited reprisals. Such profit-oriented decisions underscored the imperatives of business continuity for trading enterprises, countering narratives that overemphasize resistance at the expense of recognizing survival strategies in occupied territories. By 1946, co-founder Li To-Ming retired and sold his shares to the Fung family, solidifying their sole ownership and enabling post-Occupation recovery.

### Expansion during and post-World War II

Following the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong during World War II, which halted Li & Fung's operations and led to the seizure of company properties, Fung Hon-Chu spearheaded the post-War recovery by reclaiming assets in 1945 and refocusing the firm on Hong Kong's emerging role as a free-port entrepôt. This shift capitalized on the influx of industrial capital and skilled refugees fleeing the Mainland China's civil war, providing abundant cheap labor without reliance on government subsidies or protectionism. Under his direction, Li & Fung pivoted from pre-War mainland sourcing to exporting labor-intensive goods manufactured in Hong Kong, such as rattan furniture, garments, and handicrafts, to Western markets amid decolonization-era demand for affordable Asian products.

The Company's resilient supply chain strategies emphasized private-sector agility, navigating Cold War trade restrictions---such as United Nations embargoes on China---by routing exports through Hong Kong's neutral status and building direct relationships with Asian producers for cost-efficient intermediation. This approach enabled rapid scaling in the late 1940s and 1950s, as Hong Kong transformed from a trading post into a manufacturing hub, with Li & Fung facilitating exports that supported the Colony's export-led growth model driven by market incentives rather than state intervention. By the 1950s, the firm had established itself as a key exporter of consumer goods like toys, electronics, and plastic flowers, laying the foundation for sustained expansion amid global recovery without the distortions of subsidized competitors elsewhere.

Empirical indicators of this growth include Li & Fung's integration into Hong Kong's burgeoning export economy, where private trading houses like it filled voids left by mainland

isolation after 1949, contributing to the Colony's nominal GDP per capita roughly doubling from approximately US\$220 in 1950 to US\$424 by 1960 through export-oriented industrialization. Fung Hon-Chu's emphasis on entrepreneurial sourcing networks---leveraging family ties and local knowledge---debunked reliance on governmental crutches, as evidenced by the firm's survival and prosperity in a laissez-faire environment that prioritized causal efficiencies in global value chains over ideological or interventionist narratives.

### Strategic growth and innovations

Under Fung Hon-Chu's leadership, Li & Fung pursued strategic expansion by diversifying into consumer goods such as toys, garments, plastic flowers, and electronics, while establishing a network of sourcing offices across Asia to coordinate manufacturing and ensure quality control. This approach emphasized operational efficiency in matching buyer demands with supplier capabilities, fostering mutual benefits through reliable delivery and cost reductions rather than extractive practices.

A pivotal innovation occurred in 1973 when the Company listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, an initiative persuaded by Fung Hon-Chu's sons Victor and William, which raised capital for scaling operations amid growing global trade. The initial public offering was oversubscribed 113 times, reflecting strong market confidence. This listing professionalized management structures, enabling investments in logistics coordination that prefigured just-in-time principles by minimizing inventory risks through direct oversight of dispersed production networks.

By the mid-1970s, these strategies positioned Li & Fung as a regional supply chain intermediary, with offices facilitating cross-border flows and adapting to shifting trade dynamics without reliance on political favoritism, prioritizing verifiable performance metrics like on-time delivery over ideological narratives of exploitation. The firm's model leveraged network effects, where expanded supplier relationships reduced costs for all parties via scale, contrasting critiques from certain academic sources that overlook such efficiency-driven gains in favor of broader systemic indictments.

### Economic contributions to Hong Kong

The family firm Li & Fung, founded in 1906 by Fung Hon-Chu's father Fung Pak-Liu alongside Li To-Ming, established it as one of the earliest trading firms financed entirely by Chinese capital amid British colonial dominance in Hong Kong's commerce. Initially focused on exporting traditional Chinese goods such as porcelain, silk, and handicrafts, the Company relocated operations to Hong Kong, leveraging the territory's free-port status and low-tax environment to pivot toward labor-intensive manufacturing exports in the postwar period. This strategic shift under Fung's direction transformed Li & Fung into a key exporter of garments, toys, electronics, and plastic flowers---products emblematic of Hong Kong's nascent industrial base---directly supporting the Colony's transition from entrepôt trade to export manufacturing.

By the 1950s, Li & Fung had emerged as Hong Kong's largest exporter in several consumer goods categories, handling substantial volumes that bolstered the Colony's overall export growth from approximately HK\$1.2 billion in total domestic exports in 1950 to over HK\$10 billion by 1960. This expansion contributed to employment in manufacturing and logistics, with the firm's sourcing networks connecting local factories to Western markets, thereby driving real GDP growth averaging around 8% annually through the 1960s---a period when private enterprise thrived under minimal government intervention, contrasting with state-directed economic models elsewhere in Asia. Empirical metrics underscore the causal role of such trading houses: exports as a share of GDP rose from under 20% in the early 1950s to over 60% by the late 1960s, with firms like Li & Fung facilitating re-exports and value-added processing that amplified Hong Kong's integration into global supply chains.

Fung's emphasis on agile, market-responsive trading strategies exemplified the liberalization-driven prosperity of colonial Hong Kong, where rule-of-law protections and open markets enabled sustained output expansion without heavy subsidization. Post-handover narratives sometimes underemphasize these pre-1997 foundations, yet data reveal that the export-led model Fung helped pioneer accounted for the bulk of per capita GDP gains---from roughly US\$400 in 1950 to over US\$20,000 by 1997---predominantly during the colonial phase, highlighting the efficacy of private-sector dynamism over subsequent bureaucratic expansions. Li & Fung's growth under his oversight not only generated direct revenue streams but also spurred ancillary sectors like shipping and finance, cementing Hong Kong's status as a global trade hub through verifiable trade volume surges rather than policy mandates.

### **Influence on supply chain management**

Under Fung Hon-Chu's leadership since 1943, and particularly following the 1949 Communist takeover of the Chinese mainland, the firm redirected operations to export labor-intensive consumer goods---such as garments, toys, electronics, plastic flowers, and wigs---produced in Hong Kong's burgeoning manufacturing sector to U.S. retailers. This pivot established an early form of integrated sourcing by linking local factories directly with international buyers, achieving cost efficiencies through Hong Kong's low-wage labor and strategic port access, which handled over 90% of the Colony's re-exports by the 1950s.

His strategy exemplified risk diversification in global trading, as relocating sourcing away from politically unstable Chinese mainland prevented total disruption and enabled steady growth. By 1973, when the Company listed publicly, annual turnover exceeded HK\$100 million, underscoring the resilience of multi-jurisdictional supply bases against single-market dependence. This approach contrasted with over-reliance on any one region, later proven prescient amid events like the 1970s oil crises and China's 1978 reforms, which Li & Fung leveraged without foundational over-exposure.

Through private-sector initiative, Fung's model prioritized intermediary efficiency in matching supply with demand, fostering innovations like consolidated shipping from dispersed Hong Kong

workshops that reduced lead times and inventory costs for Western clients---practices rooted in market incentives rather than regulatory mandates. Empirical outcomes, including the firm's evolution into a network spanning Asia by the late 20th century, highlight how such entrepreneurial adaptations drove supply chain advancements, independent of state interventions often credited in policy-oriented analyses.

## Public and political roles

### Service in Urban Council

Fung was appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir Robert Brown Black (香港總督柏立基爵士) an Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong (香港非官守太平紳士) since 1960.

In the same year, he was appointed also by Governor Sir Robert an Unofficial Member of the Urban Council (香港市政局非官守議員), serving until 1966. In this capacity, he contributed to the oversight of municipal services in Hong Kong's urban areas, which encompassed sanitation, public amenities, market regulation, and infrastructure maintenance essential for commercial operations. His business background in trading informed a practical approach to urban governance, prioritizing policies grounded in economic imperatives like efficient facilities for trade logistics over short-term populist measures.

Amid emerging social tensions, including the "1966 Star Ferry riots" that highlighted public discontent with fare hikes and governance, Fung, regarded as a conservative businessman, advocated for stability through adherence to rule-of-law and incremental infrastructure enhancements rather than disruptive reforms. Specific efforts included support for youth programs and building regulations to bolster urban resilience, as evidenced by his related discussions on delays in the Buildings Ordinance and youth welfare initiatives during the period.

### Legislative Council membership

Again appointed by Governor Sir Robert, Fung Hon-Chu served as an Unofficial Member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council (香港立法局非官守議員) from 8 August 1962 to 8 July 1970, with service spanning two terms. The first from 8 August 1962 to 9 January 1968, and the second from 10 January 1968 until his resignation on 8 July 1970. In this capacity, he represented business interests in an advisory legislature dominated by colonial officials, offering perspectives on fiscal, trade, and economic matters without electoral accountability.

As a leading trader through Li & Fung, Fung advocated positions aligned with Hong Kong's emerging laissez-faire framework, emphasizing minimal government intervention to sustain commercial growth amid post-War recovery and regional instability. His inputs in Council debates, such as those on pensions and social welfare funding, reflected a pragmatic merchant viewpoint prioritizing fiscal restraint over expansive public spending, consistent with the observable economic expansion during the period.

Fung navigated his role by upholding loyalty to British colonial administration while safeguarding Chinese business community concerns, steering clear of the Nationalist disruptions that undermined Mainland enterprises during the same era. This balance facilitated policy stability, enabling Hong Kong's trade-oriented model to flourish without the ideological conflicts afflicting comparable ports.

Fung's contributions to the Colony was recognized by the British monarch. Fung was decorated in June 1955 the Badge of Honour. He was further appointed in June 1965 an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.

### Other civic contributions

Fung participated in the Hong Kong Exporters' Association (香港出口商會), promoting export-driven growth through cooperative frameworks that emphasized private enterprise and empirical evidence of trade liberalization's benefits over centralized economic controls. These roles highlighted a preference for decentralized, incentive-based collaboration in fostering Hong Kong's commercial resilience. Fung was also President of the Hong Kong Cotton Merchants Association (香港棉業商會) and Member of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries (香港工業總會).

In community services, Fung became a director of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (東華三院) in 1951 and served its Board as Chairman in 1953 before he joined Rotary. He was also Vice-Chairman of the Hong Kong Football Association (香港足球總會); Chairman and President of the South China Athletic Association (香港南華體育會).

### Family and descendants

Fung Hon-Chu was married to Charity Lee Pui-Yiu (李佩瑤) (1919–2013), with whom he had two sons: Victor Fung Kwok-King (馮國經) and William Fung Kwok-Lun (馮國綸).

The Honourable Rotarian Fung Hon-Chu, OBE, JP, passed away on 9 August 1994, at the age of 83, peacefully in his sleep at Adventist Hospital in Hong Kong (香港港安醫院) after a long career leading the Li & Fung Group.

### Legacy to educational support

#### Fung Hon Chu Gifted Education Centre

Fung Hon Chu Gifted Education Centre (馮漢柱資優教育中心) was established by the Education Department, Hong Kong Government (香港政府教育署), in 1995 under the recommendation of the Education Commission Report No. 4 (1990). The original site of the Centre was situated at No. 7 Shing Mun Road, Tsuen Wan (荃灣城門道7號). The Centre was named to commemorate its deceased benefactor Mr. Fung Hon-Chu for donating HK\$8 million for the phase-one renovation of the Centre.

In April 2006, the Centre relocated to its present site at No.19 Sha Fuk Road, Kowloon Tong (九龍塘沙福道19號教育局九龍塘教育服務中心東座3樓E328室) and functions as a hub for gifted education which promotes the development of gifted education in Hong Kong.

## Fung Hon Chu Endowed Chair of Humanics – Hong Kong Baptist University

The Fung Hon Chu Foundation (馮漢柱慈善基金) provided a generous donation to Hong Kong Baptist University (香港浸會大學) (HKBU) in 2006 to establish the [Fung Hon Chu Endowed Professorship in Humanics] (馮漢柱基金全人教育講座教授席), commemorating the late Fung Hon-Chu and marking the centennial of the Li & Fung Group. This endowment supports HKBU's commitment to whole person education, aiming to develop versatile talents capable of addressing societal challenges through broadened global perspectives and leadership cultivation.

Directed by the second son Dr. William K. L. Fung, (馮國綸博士), SBS, OBE, JP, the Foundation's contributions prioritize research-driven initiatives over broad redistributive efforts, fostering measurable advancements in education and elder care without relying on public fiscal resources. This approach underscores private philanthropy's role in sustaining societal functions, evidenced by the professorship's support for peer-reviewed outputs and interdisciplinary projects in humanics-related fields. William said: "Amid a growing trend of globalization, future leaders should be aware of how our world and history are made, and be committed to shaping our future from a global perspective. We wish that the Endowed Chair of Humanics can help broaden young people's minds and vision, thereby nurturing the next generation of outstanding all-round leaders for our community."



Read on Pages 10-15 the article 《A Family of Hong Kong》, reprinted from the June 1962 Issue of 《The Rotarian》 Magazine, for the story of Fung Hon-Chu and his family in photos.



*The Honourable Fung Hon-Chu, OBE, JP & Mrs. Fung 馮漢柱與李佩瑤伉儷*



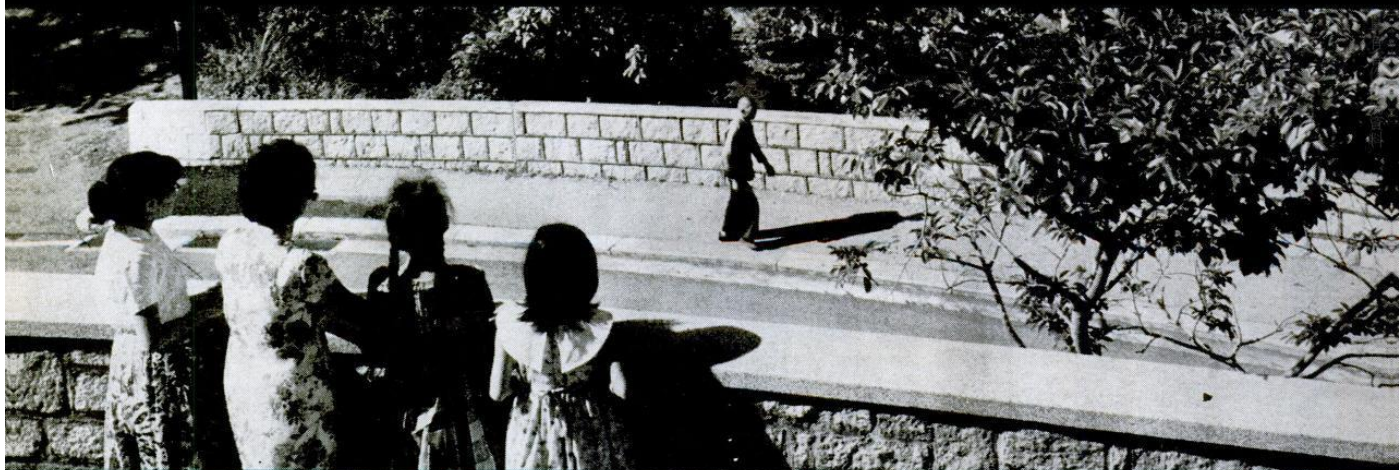
1 April 1953 --- Chairman Fung Hon-Chu (馮漢柱主席) delivers the inaugural speech at the installation of the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Board of Directors 1953-1954 (東華三院癸巳年董事局).



2 April 1953 --- Chairman Fung Hon-Chu (馮漢柱主席) Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and the Board of Directors 1953-1954 inspect the operation theatre of Kwong Wah Hospital (廣華醫院) in Kowloon.



## A FAMILY OF



*Hong Kong's teeming harbor, mushrooming city of Kowloon, and barren hills of the Asian mainland lie before the Fungs' apartment on The Peak.*

*Meet Fung Hon-Chu and family, of this crowded and fabulous land on Red China's doorstep.*

THE ORIENT offers few greater sights, veteran travellers agree, than the air approach to Hong Kong. The jet glides in over the South China Sea, its sparkling surface dotted by fishing junks with ragged, bat-winged sails. Rocky coves swarming with sampans give way to terraced hillsides. The blue waters of the harbor, alive with barges, ferries, and great freighters, frame the gleaming city of Victoria, where modern buildings climb the towering Peak. Flaps down, the plane thunders low over tall, serried housing blocks and bursting tenements, their balconies and rooftops

aflutter with laundry tied to bamboo poles. Kai Tak runway comes with a gentle bump, and, minutes later, traders and tourists blink in the bright sun before plunging into the sights, sounds, and smells which make this industrious, opulent, and fantastically crowded British colony the most talked-about place on earth.

To its 13,000 monthly visitors, Hong Kong is a tailor-made suit, a ricksha ride, fried prawns in a floating restaurant, a bewildering shopping paradise, a disturbing glimpse of Asia's poverty. But to Fung Hon-Chu (the family name is first) and his family, this tiny chip of land



香港

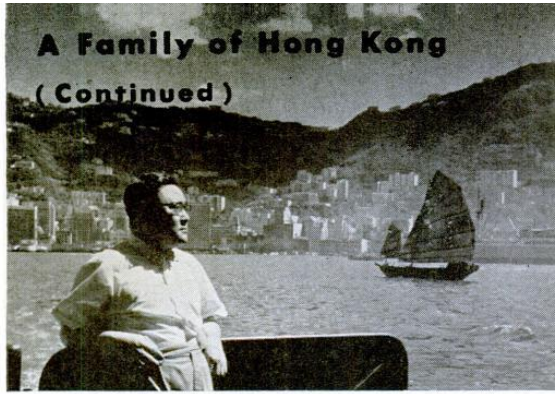
# HONG KONG



HOW  
ROTARIANS  
LIVE

Photos and Text by  
Herbert A. Pigman

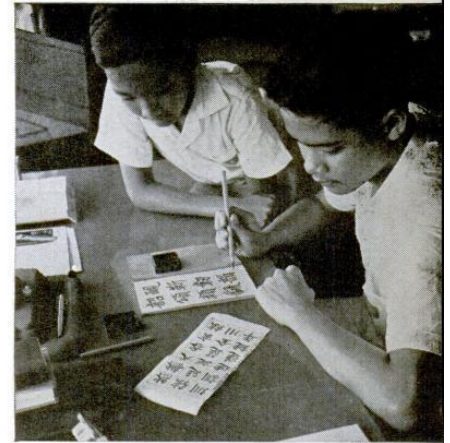
*Lined up on the foredeck of their 46-foot Bluebird in the sump-crowded harbor of Aberdeen are Fung Hon-Chu and Charity, his wife; Belinda, Clara, Angela; and sons, William (left) and Victor.*



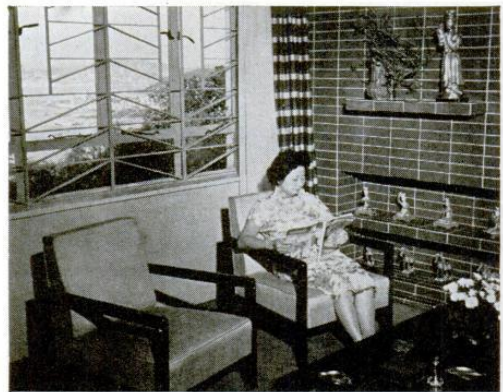
**A Family of Hong Kong**  
(Continued)

*A cooling ferry ride (fare: 3 cents) between Kowloon and Victoria offers a welcome respite in Hon-Chu's busy schedule.*

on the rim of Asia (see map page 15) is home. The son of a late Canton, China, Rotarian, he came to Hong Kong in 1937 to manage a trading firm and factories which today deal in garments, toys, firecrackers, plastic flowers, rattan furniture (his classification in the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island West), jade, jewelry, and dozens of other items bearing the stamp "Made in Hong Kong." An influential voice in a land that must trade to live, he led the Hong Kong delegation to the recent Tokyo meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. His life is geared to quick decisions, high-level committee meetings, and, through membership on Hong Kong's Urban Council, hard thinking about the overwhelming problems of this refugee-swollen colony, the home of more than 3 million Chinese. His wife, Charity, has an equally busy schedule, yet they both guard jealously their free time, Sundays especially, when they can get together for some family outings with their two sons and three daughters.

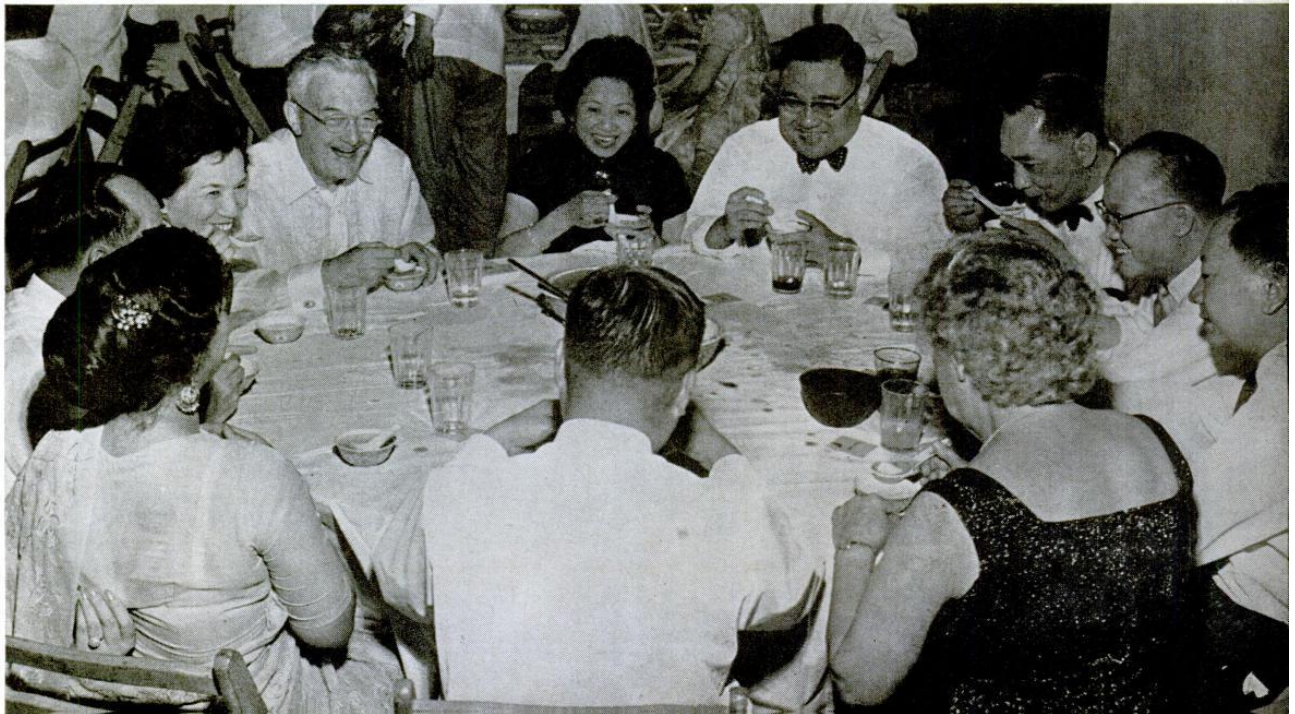


*Though their schoolwork is carried on in English, Victor and William spend time each day learning to write in Chinese characters.*



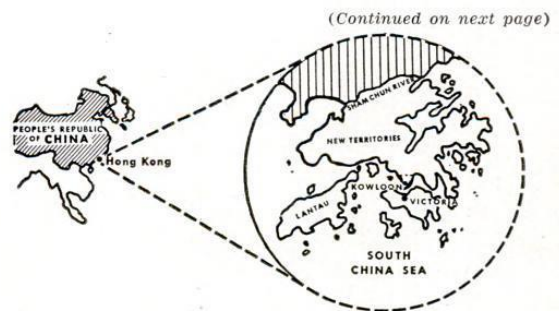
*Jade carvings and Chinese paintings adorn the Fungs' exquisite apartment. Charity usually starts the day with a little figure-trimming Chinese shadow boxing.*

*Merriment reigns when Chinese gather around the dinner table. Hon-chu and Charity entertain friends and overseas business visitors often. Dinners, which usually include shark's fin soup, beef, pork, chicken, fruit, and tea, start about 9 P.M. and break up around 11 or 12 o'clock.*





A woman with a tiny baby slung on her back eyes a street hawker's burden of oranges on Shanghai Street in Kowloon. Hon-Chu gives his driver his morning schedule. A maze of signs and bamboo poles, used for scaffolding and clothes drying, arches overhead.



**HONG KONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES** are the home of more than 3 million Chinese and a handful of British. The New Territories, which comprise about nine-tenths of Hong Kong's 391 square miles, were acquired in 1898 under 99-year lease from China, now a vast enigmatic land of 700 million people lying just across the Sham Chun River (photo left). Barbed wire, blockhouses, and gunboats seal the border, but still refugees risk death to sneak into Hong Kong, where thousands live in shacks and in bursting tenements; 75,000 live on rooftops.

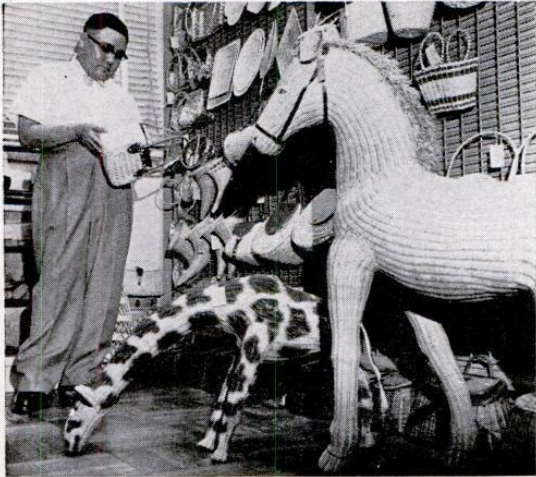


*In the 18-acre So Uk Estates, 33,000 Chinese live in eight- to 16-story housing blocks. Four to 11 persons share one room with tiny kitchen, toilet, and a balcony from which they can see less fortunate families in Hong Kong's rooftop shacks (center). A member of the Housing Authority, Hon-Chu helps plan such huge resettlement projects.*

*A working mother claims her babies at a nursery which Charity Fung helped to start. The daily fee for child care is 18 cents.*



*Few refugees starve in Hong Kong, thanks to dedicated people like Msgr. John Romaniello (right), a close friend of Hon-Chu. Famous as the "Noodle Priest," he invented cheap machines which turn U. S. surplus corn meal, flour, and powdered milk into nutritious noodles. Seventeen tiny plants run by refugees grind out more than 5 million pounds of noodles a year, which are distributed free.*



Grazing giraffe, Trojan-like horse illustrate the artistry of Hon-Chu's rattan-furniture workers. He exports tons of dime-store toys, manufactures firecrackers and plastic flowers.



Nimble-fingered girls decorate fly swatters with roses in Hon-Chu's plastic-flower factory, which hums around the clock. World demand for the artificial blooms has boosted the plant's output to 3,000 dozens a day. . . . (Below) Workers pressing out flower parts—from aster stems to zinnia petals—shed their shirts in Hong Kong's humid Summer heat.



Massive lions flanking the entrance to a Hong Kong bank scowl at ever-increasing traffic jams on the narrow streets of downtown Victoria, the capital. . . . (Below) Hon-Chu talks trade quotas with Sir Sik-nin Chau, Chairman of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries. Any let-up in Hong Kong's trade and manufacturing boom seriously hurts efforts to feed and house the soaring population.



In the Golden Dragon Restaurant, Rotarians of Hong Kong Island West ply chopsticks on diced pork, chicken, shrimp, and nuts. Hon-Chu was charter President of the Cantonese-speaking Club.



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