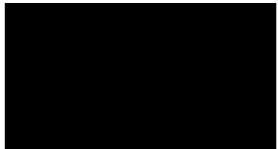


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT



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ORIGIN

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SUPPLEMENT



1. The leading import and export firm in Macao is H. Nolasco & Cia., which is owned and controlled by the Nolasco family, composed of Henrique Nolasco, Sr., Henrique Nolasco, Jr., and Frederico Nolasco. The firm's address in Macao is Avenida Almeida Ribeiro 20, and in Hongkong the Exchange Building. Henrique Nolasco, Sr. is acting Dutch Consul as well as editor and director of Renascimento, a Macao daily newspaper published in the Portuguese language. The company represents many shipping and transport firms, acts as agent for Companhia Nacional de Navegacao, represents many Dutch interests (shipping, air transport, etc.), and owns the Farmacia Popular and the Aurora Portuguesa Restaurant.
2. The leading store in Macao is Oriente Comercial, at Avenida Almeida Ribeiro (opposite the Central Hotel). Its owner is Reinaldo do Rosario Angelo, who is also the agent for the Hongkong daily paper, South China Morning Post.
3. One of the most important businesses of Macao is the Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., more commonly known as MELCO, at 2, 2A, 2B Rua Central. The chairman is Mr. F. J. Gellion (British), and directors are K. P. Fletcher (British) and Henrique Nolasco (Portuguese). In 1941 the company operated at a profit of \$313,404.51 and in 1942 at a loss of \$83,717.19. (Macao dollars. 100 Macao dollars = 96 or 97 Hongkong dollars.)
4. One of the most important industries in Macao is that of the manufacture of firecrackers, which is all done by manual labor and furnishes employment to several thousands of local Chinese. The process of rolling the paper casing and the red paper coverings is performed in the homes by Chinese women and children. Chinese paper imported from Kwantung and Kwangsi is used. It is possible for each laborer to make over 3000 such paper casings every day. The empty casings are sent to the various factories where they are filled with gunpowder prepared in Macao. Pay for this work varies from Macao \$0.60 to \$1.00 per day. Firecrackers are exported mainly to the United States and to other areas where there are large overseas Chinese communities. In 1938 the export of firecrackers amounted to Macao \$466,831.00.
5. Another large industry in Macao is the manufacture of matches and match boxes. This industry dates from 1923 and employs hundreds of girls at extremely low pay. A laborer is paid Macao \$2.50 for making 2000 match boxes in a day. The

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work in this industry is done partly by manual labor and partly by machine. There are three manufacturers of matches: Cheong Meng, Tung Heng, and Tai Kwong. The production is comparatively small, one factory daily producing about 100 cases, each containing 1200 boxes of matches. Raw materials such as chlorate of potash and sulphur are imported from Hongkong and timber from Kwangtung. At present there is no export because of the high cost of production. The export of matches in 1938 amounted to Macao \$74,583.00.

6. Macao possesses an excellent harbor for sheltering fishing craft and is in a locality where there is an abundance of fish. The fishing craft is all of the Chinese type, with no modern motorized boats in the business. There are about 20,000 people engaged in this industry. One informant stated that a Mr. Ogata, a wealthy Japanese, has engaged a Japanese fishing expert and is planning to organize and direct the Macao fishing industry. Ogata was in Macao as a civilian during the war and is said to have worked as an economic advisor to the Japanese gendarmes there. However, at the time of the Japanese surrender he offered his services to the Chinese and as a result has been permitted complete liberty.
7. Another industry in Macao is that of cotton weaving. This is a home industry with most of the factories set up in private homes where wooden looms are used and the work is all done by hand. The main product is towels and cloth of a very poor quality which is used by the Negroes in the Portuguese colonies.
8. The manufacture of Chinese wooden slippers, which provides employment to entire streets of the poorest people in Macao, is a fairly large industry. These slippers are exported mainly to Chungshan (113-23,22 31) district of Kwangtung.
9. There is also a Chinese tobacco industry which is utilizing locally-made machinery, and a lime works which produces lime from oyster shells.

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