

Rotarians Headed The Red Cross In Hong Kong / In Macao / In Mongolia

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25 December 2020



In the District 3450 of Rotary International, there have been 4 prominent Rotarians served as the top leaders of the Red Cross in their respective countries. They were, in the chronological order of their years: (1) The British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國屬地香港) – Run Run Shaw (邵逸夫), Kowloon Rotary Club (九龍扶輪社); (2) The Portuguese Colonial Macao (葡萄牙屬地澳門) – Nuno Maria Roque Jorge (左立基), Hou Kuong Rotary Club (濠江扶輪社); (3) Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (中國香港特別行政區) – Ti-Liang Yang (楊鐵樑), Hong Kong Rotary Club (香港扶輪社); (4) Mongolia (Монгол) (蒙古國) -- Rabdan Samdandobji (Рабдан Самдандобжи), Ulaanbaatar Rotary Club (Улаанбаатар Ротари клуб) (烏蘭巴托扶輪社).

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is a global humanitarian network of 80 million people that helps those facing disaster, conflict and health and social problems. It consists of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the 192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Normally, the individual society would carry out its missions and actions within these 3 categories:

- (1) Protect human life --- Make deliberate effort to save, or remove factors that may threaten the life of a human being, so as to ensure effective protection and sustainment of human life.
- (2) Care for the health of the vulnerable --- Provide direct assistance, such as care, support and services to help alleviate the plight of those whose physiological or psychological health conditions are in distress, yet with insufficient capability to address the problem themselves.

- (3) Respect human dignity --- Every person is entitled to some basic rights representing the integrity and value of human existence, which should not be infringed. These right should be advocated and respected.

These service programs are quite commonly conducted by most of the Red Cross societies:

Disaster Management

The Disaster Management program helps communities to build resilience to natural and man-made disasters such as earthquakes and floods. The Red Cross does this by assisting communities to prepare for disasters through training and awareness campaigns and providing timely disaster relief and rehabilitation activities.

Health and First Aid

The Health and First Aid program aims to strengthen community health by providing first aid education and practical skills. Red Cross conducts first aid training for volunteers as well as for the commercial and industrial sectors. Voluntary first-aider corps are always organized.

Social Care

The Social Care program provides services to support the well-being and livelihood of vulnerable groups in the local communities such as elderly, migrants and disabled people. Volunteers are mobilized to provide psychosocial support and help vulnerable people with everyday tasks of living, as well as accessing governmental care services.

Youth Program

The Youth Program educates youth on humanitarian values and principles to further develop voluntary service and youth participation at all levels of the society. Red Cross youth clubs or cadet corps in uniform are established in many schools and universities to engage young people in humanitarian activities and further promote these principles to the community. Activities include peer training in health and first aid, earthquake preparedness, clean water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS awareness, youth camps and intercultural exchange.

Blood Donors

The Blood Donor program works with related government and non-governmental organizations to recruit and increase the number of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors. The Red Cross societies may also operate blood banks in providing fresh blood supply to the local hospitals in cases of emergency.



Hong Kong Red Cross First-Aider



Mongolian Red Cross snow disaster relief

Dr. The Honourable Sir Run Run Shaw (邵逸夫爵士)

Kt, GBM, CBE, *HonD (Zhejiang)*, *HonLLD (Oxford)*, *HonDBA (PolyHK)*, *HonDLitt (HKBC)*,
HonDHum (SUNY), *HonDSc (CityPolyHK)*, *HonDLitt (Sussex)*, *HonDSocSc (East Asia)*,
HonDSocSc (CUHK), *HonLLD (HKU)*,



Sir Run Run Shaw (邵仁楞/邵逸夫) (23 November 1907 - 7 January 2014), was world-renowned for his movie-making exploits, but his philanthropy and work with the Red Cross showed his humanity.

In 1966, when Run Run was the Kowloon Rotary Club President, the Hong Kong Red Cross Society (香港紅十字會) was in trouble. It had no money and even less blood. The Society was desperate. A call went out to Run Run at his movie studios in Clear Water Bay (清水灣). Typically, Run Run threw his energy and influence into the effort, staging a gala charity premiere with entry set at HK\$1,000 per couple. The Red Cross was stunned. Who could afford such an extravagant price to watch a movie?

Run Run held a party at his palatial home on a crest above the studios. Paying HK\$1,000 for a good cause was not really all that expensive, he explained to the guests. The cinema was packed. That solved the immediate money problem. But then he started asking questions about the Red Cross.

When Run Run discovered that ingrained superstition and feudal belief deterred many people from donating blood, he became chairman and made blood collection a personal cause. Swordfight heroes and film starlets trooped out before the cameras to personally donate blood. So did wealthy businessmen and their wives. So did a swelling number of the public as a publicity drive persuaded Hongkongers that giving blood was part of their commitment to society.

In 1966, a mere 20,435 units of blood were donated in Hong Kong, largely collected from British soldiers in the local garrison. In 2013, about 170,000 donors, mostly local, gave 247,007 units of blood, the highest total on record.

Under Run Run's leadership, Hong Kong Red Cross has started a wide array of services, including blood transfusion service, disaster relief and preparedness, first-aid and health care service, youth and volunteer development, tracing as well as special education and rehabilitation service. It has also become a humanitarian platform well-supported by the public in Hong Kong.

Run Run's leadership in Hong Kong Red Cross spanned for over half a century since his joining in 1961. He had taken the roles of Chairman and President for 26 years, and is the longest presidency in the Society's history. That was the era when the Hong Kong Red Cross was a branch of the British Red Cross Society since 12 July 1950.

After Run Run stepped down from the presidency in 1998, he remained to serve as the Vice Patron for 15 years. To further promote Hong Kong Red Cross services, as now an autonomous branch of the Red Cross Society of China (中國紅十字會) since 1 July 1997, Run Run generously donated HK\$126 million, the largest individual donation to the Society by far, to fund the building of its new headquarters. The new building was named as "Hong Kong Red Cross Headquarters Run Run Shaw Building" (香港紅十字會總部邵逸夫樓) upon its completion in early 2015, located in West Kowloon.



Rotarian Run Run Shaw (right) inspected the parade by Hong Kong Red Cross youth members in 1970.

An outstanding practitioner in the applied visual arts

Even as early as in the 1930s, Run Run was already a figure of considerable standing in the movie industry of which he had for so long been an ornament. Born in Shanghai, Run Run could look to a career in film making which covered almost 60 years. In those far off days it took a man of uncanny foresight to be able to understand the meaning of the flickering light and shadow of film, let alone gauge its likely impact upon the world. Today, however, in many places the art of film had become established, and in many universities as a university subject. In the 1920s it was necessary for all-round entrepreneurship to supervise every possible aspect of film making. Run Run's name is now a household word in Hong Kong and Singapore, and he was associated with a world of action and not a little glamour. On the surface his was a very different world from that in the calmer waters of a university. Some people ask, with unwonted curiosity, why people should have called himself "Run Run" Shaw. In fact it comes from two Chinese characters, "Jen Jen 仁仁", of his middle name. The name was admirably suited to the break-neck pace at which he run his life. Just 80 years ago, Run Run left Shanghai to follow his third elder brother Run-Je Shaw (邵仁傑) to Singapore. That was the time to create an overseas market for Chinese films. The objective was to establish a distribution system for Mandarin films produced in

Shanghai. With a correct deftness for the right word, they set up the Tian Yi Film Company (天一影片公司) in 1925.

There was much to be learned about the ways of life both in Singapore which was then part of the British colonial Malaya. Ten years later, Run Run and his brother Run-Me Shaw (邵仁枚) (also later a Singaporean Rotarian) had created a veritable entertainment empire. This consisted of 110 cinemas and a number of parks for public performances throughout the entire region, including Borneo, Thailand and Java (*Indonesia*). The march of technology thrust itself into the film business and Run-Je (the eldest Shaw brother) produced the first Chinese-talking picture in Shanghai. Their first endeavours were in Mandarin, but soon the Cantonese dialect became a more frequent vehicle for their films. It was now 1940 and the end of the Run Run's first adventure into film production. The entire network of Shaw activities was utterly destroyed with the Imperial Japanese invasion and occupation of Southeast Asia. After the Chinese Communist Party's Administration established in Peking on 1 October 1949, the new challenge came, but there was nothing with which to meet it except faith.

"The reason why birds can fly and we can't", said Sir James Matthew Barrie, "is simply that they have perfect faith, for to have faith is to have wings". And the wings of faith sprouted on the back of the brothers Shaw. At the end of the War his faith in films was tested to the full. Tragically, his various enterprises had been destroyed, but by 1950, after superhuman efforts, the Shaw empire had been largely rebuilt. During the 1950s it became clear that the Shaw brothers had one great objective left --- to turn Hong Kong into a new centre for filmmaking.

Of course, Singapore has its attractions, but for a variety of reasons, business and cultural, Run Run's clear preference was for Hong Kong. In 1959, on an unpromising piece of the New Territories (新界), a beginning was made in the creating of a Hong Kong version of Hollywood. With the levelling of a few minor mountains, two-million square feet of uneven terrain became a Movie City. There, at the Shaw's famous Clear Water Bay site, sprang up a vast complex of sets, studios, processing laboratories and even staff quarters. In the late 20th Century, Clear Water Bay had been the birth-place of about one film every week. Actors and actresses were trained in the famous Shaw School, and many of them had subsequently become in the language of the film-world, "stars".

To indicate something of this zestful, active man, it was said of a very famous Hollywood producer that while he was not averse to the rewards of film-making, his major desire was, as he put it, "to tell a good story well". Like Run Run, he had the producer's flair of sensing what the public sought in film-making, but, more than that, of giving it to them in a manner in which their interest is creatively aroused. Movies must move; they have embodied a scientific principle with art. Yet they need a "first mover". In films, science, technology and art all meet. But they require for example, the genius of a Chaplin to spark off memorable moments on film. Like Chaplin, Run Run had the "common touch". He avoided undue theorizing and disarmed all with his engaging modesty.

Yet, Run Run's whole demeanour suggested that he could see through mere pride, pomp and circumstance to certain simple truths. Run Run's great discovery was that there was in our time a burning need for entertainment. The modern Hong Kong citizen works unquestioningly, but he also needs entertainment. In China of old, public entertainment was Chinese opera, with its magnificent traditions which all can admire. Yet this was not necessarily a mass activity. The need existed for giving a working Chinese world entertainment. It is not necessarily true to say

as one historian put it, that “*The history of man is only the record of a man in quest of his daily bread and butter*”. Leisure is a social imperative. The people in public recognize the social significance of Run Run’s discovery.

Turning from Run Run the exponent of the cinematographic fine arts, Run Run was also a community figure and cultural ambassador. He was a guiding light for the establishment of the Hong Kong Arts Festival (香港藝術節) in 1973 and an active chairman, persuading some of the most prestigious cultural groups in the world to perform in Hong Kong’s humble venues. For his work in keeping the Arts Festival from possible pitfalls (not the least financial), we also salute his work for the Hong Kong Arts Centre (香港藝術中心) of which he was the Chairman of that Centre’s board of governors. Run Run had lent his vast talents, knowledge and experience to the successful management of the arts in Hong Kong.

One Profits Most Who Serves Best

Rotarian Run Run’s greatest joy was knowing that the vast fortunes he gave away were doing good for humanity.

In the social welfare sector, other than his long time service with Red Cross, Run Run was Vice-President of the Girl Guides Association of Hong Kong (香港女童軍總會) and also of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (香港復康會). Since its inception in 1969, he had been a leading figure in the fund raising of the Community Chest of Hong Kong (香港公益金).

At the same time Run Run was also a mega contributor toward education. He had taken a considerable interest in the affairs of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學) and was on the Council of that University as well as being Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of United College (聯合書院). In 1985, Run Run donated HK\$110 million to The Chinese University to found the fourth member college at the time --- Shaw College (逸夫書院).

As a philanthropist, Run Run was hugely generous. In 1985 he estimated he had already given away HK\$1 billion. But as an astute entrepreneur, he was careful how he gave. He wanted to see that flood of money put to good use. He targeted education, health and other basic causes that would not merely bring short-term relief to a few people, but create building blocks for the long-term good of Hong Kong and all China. As in October 2012, more than 6,000 educational institution buildings, totally worth HK\$4.75 Billion donation, named after Run Run Shaw in the whole China.

Run Run poured billions into The Sir Run Run Shaw Charitable Trust and The Shaw Foundation. They promoted education, scientific and technological research, medical and welfare services, also art and culture. Among his more recent ventures was the establishment of the Shaw Prize (邵逸夫獎) in 2002, an endowment paying US\$1 million each prize to candidates picked from around the world annually. It honours living “individuals who are currently active in their respective fields and who have recently achieved distinguished and significant advances, who have made outstanding contributions in academic and scientific research or applications, or who in other domains have achieved excellence. The award is dedicated to furthering societal progress, enhancing quality of life, and enriching humanity's spiritual civilization.” The Prize is for recent achievements in the fields of astronomy, life science and medicine, and mathematical

sciences; it is not awarded posthumously. The Prize is widely regarded as the “Nobel of the East” which suggests that it is secondary to the Nobel Prize in terms of reputation and recognition.

The annual selection and giving of Shaw Prizes across the globe is practically exemplifying the truth of *Service Above Self* ... the infinitive influence is spreading continuously in building a better world tomorrow ...

Honors

In recognition to his prominent services and contributions to the community and members of the public, Run Run had been honored in many ways, including some of them listed here:

1974 Decorated a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom.

1977 Knighted by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, at Buckingham Palace, Knight Bachelor of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

1980 Conferred Doctor of Laws Degree (*honoris causa*) by The University of Hong Kong (香港大學名譽法學博士).

1981 Conferred Doctor of Social Science Degree (*honoris causa*) by The Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學榮譽社會科學博士).

1983 Decorated a Badge of Honour (*British Red Cross*) by Queen Elizabeth II in recognition of 20 years of distinguished services in the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross.

1988 Conferred Doctor of Science Degree (*honoris causa*) by the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong (香港城市理工學院榮譽科學博士).

1990 Conferred Doctor of Letters Degree (*honoris causa*) by the Hong Kong Baptist College (香港浸會學院榮譽文學博士).

1990 Chinese Academy of Sciences (中國科學院) names an asteroid as “Run Run Shaw” to recognize his tens of million Yuan contribution toward the development of China’s education.

1991 Conferred Doctor of Business Administration Degree (*honoris causa*) by the Hong Kong Polytechnic (香港理工學院榮譽工商管理學博士).

1998 Decorated a Grand Bauhinia Medal (G.B.M.) (大紫荊勳章) by the Hong Kong SAR Government for his remarkable contribution to this Special Administrative Region of China.

2007 Conferred the China Charity Award (中華慈善獎終身榮譽獎) by the China’s Ministry of Civil Affairs (中國民政部) for his decades of nation-wide philanthropic actions in China.

2013 BAFTA Award honored in Hong Kong by the British Academy of Film & Television Arts, whose London headquarters is home to the Run Run Shaw Theatre.



Dr. The Honorable Dato Seri Paduka Sir Ti-Liang Yang (拿督楊鐵樑爵士)

Kt, GBM, SPMB, *HonLLD (PolyHK)*, *HonDLitt (HKU)*, *HonLLD (CUHK)*, FCIArb, LLB (UCL), JP



The Hong Kong Red Cross (HKRC) was formerly a branch of the British Red Cross Society since 1950. Commencing on 1 July 1997, upon the Government of the People's Republic of China's resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the HKRC has changed its affiliation to become a highly autonomous branch of the Red Cross Society of China. Its full official name being "The Red Cross of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China" (中華人民共和國香港特別行政區紅十字會) and its accepted short title being the "Hong Kong Red Cross (Branch of the Red Cross Society of China)" (香港紅十字會--中國紅十字會分會).

Sir Ti-Liang Yang was elected to serve HKRC as her Chairman in 1998-2012; and subsequently, Yang was elected to a higher position as the Society's President in 2012-2018 before his total retirement after 12 years of service.

Yang is a senior Rotarian who served the Rotary Club of Hong Kong as its President in 1983-1984. Yang is the son-in-law of another senior Rotarian, The Honourable William Ngartse Thomas Tam (譚雅士大律師), O.B.E., J.P., who was a charter member of The Rotary Club of Hong Kong in 1930, and later served the Club as President in 1936-1937.

Judicial Career

Sir T. L. Yang has been the Chief Justice (首席按察司/首席大法官) of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong in 1988-1996. He is the first ethnic Chinese to hold this most senior post in the Judiciary, second only in status in the Territory to the Hong Kong Governor. An ethnic Cantonese but was born in Shanghai (上海) on 30 June 1929, Yang was educated at Soochow University Law School (東吳大學法學院) in Shanghai in 1946-1949. Yang's family moved to Hong Kong. Later Yang studied at University College London, England, where he obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree (LL.B.) in 1953, and a Rockefeller Fellow in 1963-1964. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1954. Yang was made Honorary Bencher in 1988; Fellow of the University College London in 1989; Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators in 1990.

In the British Crown Colony Hong Kong, Yang was appointed to the High Court in 1975, having previously served as a Magistrate since 1956; Senior Magistrate in 1963; and District Judge in 1968. He became the Justice of Appeal in 1981 and, six years later, Vice-President of the Court. In March 1988, Yang was appointed Chief Justice of Hong Kong (the then Chief Judge of the Court of Appeal) by recommendation of the Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson (香港總督衛奕信爵士). According to customary practice within the British Commonwealth, Chief Justices of Hong Kong would also become Chief Justice of Brunei Darussalam. Yang's predecessor, however, Sir Denys Tudor Emil Roberts (羅弼時爵士), continued to serve as Chief Justice of Brunei Darussalam after his retirement. Yang was instead appointed as Lord President of the Court of Appeal of Brunei in May 1988 until 1992.

Service in Community Affairs

In his professional sphere, Yang has been in the forefront of contributors to the development of the law in Hong Kong through his membership of the Law Reform Commission. In the course of the last quarter of the previous century he has chaired with distinction public inquiries commissioned by the Government into a number of complex and sensitive issues of concern to the community. He led the Territory's Judiciary in its preparations for the transfer in 1997 of its sovereignty to China and the implementation of the Basic Law, in the planning for which he has served as a member of the Hong Kong SAR Basic Law Consultative Committee.

Other than the Red Cross, Yang has been actively involved in the work of many organizations concerned with community affairs in Hong Kong. He was President of the Scout Association of Hong Kong (香港童軍總會); President of the Society Against Child Abuse (防止虐待兒童會); Patron of the Hong Kong Society for the Rehabilitation of Offenders (香港善導會); Vice-Chairman of the Hong Kong Sea Cadet Corps (香港海事青年團), etc.

Service to Higher Education

Supporting the higher education in Hong Kong, Yang served from 1981 to 1984 as Chairman of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee---the body for the planning of higher education in Hong Kong; Chairman of the Council of the University of Hong Kong in 1987-2001, and then Pro-Chancellor in 1994-2001. Yang was also an honorary lecturer in the Faculty of Law of the University. In 2006, he served as an honorary professor of Social Sciences at the Open University of Hong Kong (香港公開大學). Yang also served the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) since 2009 as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Law School, and Honorary Professor of Law. Named after Yang, the Sir TL Yang Society is a society for students organized by CUHK LAW. The Society arranges an array of activities and social functions to assist students in their academic and professional development.

After retiring from the Hong Kong SAR Executive Council (香港特別行政區行政會議) (1997-2002), Yang spent much of his time teaching English grammar and etiquette. In September 2003, he hosted a Radio Television Hong Kong radio programme, "Yang Ti-liang Mail Box" (楊鐵樑留言信箱), teaching English grammar and answering questions on his website.

The contributions of Sir Ti-Liang Yang to Hong Kong are to be found in fields ranging from the formulation of policy in law and order, through the development of tertiary education, to the welfare of the young people of the Territory.

Honors

In recognition to his prominent services and contributions to the community and members of the public, Yang has been honored in many ways, including some of them listed here:

1984 Conferred Doctor of Laws Degree (*honoris causa*) by The Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學榮譽法學博士).

1988 Bestowed Knight Bachelor of The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom.

1990 Conferred The Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Brunei (SPMB), First Class, by Sultan of Negara Brunei Darussalam

1991 Conferred Doctor of Letters Degree (*honoris causa*) by The University of Hong Kong (香港大學名譽文學博士).

1992 Conferred Doctor of Laws Degree (*honoris causa*) by The Hong Kong Polytechnic (香港理工學院榮譽法學博士).

1999 Decorated a Grand Bauhinia Medal (G.B.M.) (大紫荊勳章) by the Hong Kong Government for his remarkable contribution to this Special Administrative Region of China.



香港紅十字會雅麗珊郡主學校 (啟發潛能教育)

Hong Kong Red Cross Princess Alexandra School (for special education and rehabilitation service)



Hong Kong Red Cross Youth Units (香港紅十字會青年團), aged 12-17, in First Aid training



Hong Kong Red Cross Junior Units (香港紅十字會少年團) in primary schools

Nuno Maria Roque Jorge (左立基)



Three months before the sovereign of the Portuguese Colonial Macao was being handed-over to the Government of the People's Republic of China, General Vasco Roacha Vieira (澳門總督韋奇立將軍), the Macao Governor, signed an Ordinance No. 341/99/M on 27 September 1999, of which the full text in Portuguese language was like this:

Portaria n.º 341/99/M de 27 de Setembro

Natural de Macau, o arquitecto Nuno Maria Roque Jorge, apos ter sido, desde 1978, socio da Delegacao de Macau da Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa e, posteriormente seu socio vitalicio e benemerito, e desde 1990, o seu presidente.

Considerando a dedicacao, o zelo e a competencia de que o arquitecto Nuno Jorge tem dado provas no exercicio das suas funcoes de presidente da Cruz Vermelha de Macau;

Reconhecendo o merito e o continuo dinamismo da sua intervencao social, os quais tem permitido, atraves da Cruz Vermelha de Macau, a promocao de inumeras accoes de formacao jun-to be instituicoes publicas e privadas do Territorio, bem como uma eficaz e importante participacao no auxilio e cooperacao internacionais;

Considerando o contributo que o arquitecto Nuno Jorge tem prestado para a melhoria das condicoes de vida da populacao mais carenciada do Territorio, nomeadamente atraves da criacao do Centro de Dia e da Clinica da Cruz Vermelha de Macau, bem como de um Centro de Difusao do Direito Internacional Humanitario;

Considerando, ainda, o reconhecimento internacional que, sob a sua presidencia, a Cruz Vermelha de Macau alcançou, e o contributo inequivoco que da sua accao tem advindo para a valorizacao e para o prestigio do Territorio e das suas instituicoes;

Nestes termos, no uso da competencia atribuida pelo artigo 7, do Decreto-Lei no. 42/82/M, de 3 de Setembro, o Governador manda:

Artigo unico, Que, ao abrigo do disposto no artigo 2 do Decreto-Lei no. 42/82/M, de 3 de Setembro, seja concedida ao arquitecto Nuno Maria Roque Jorge a Medalha de Valor.

Governo de Macau, aos 22 de Setembro de 1999.

Publique-se.

O Governador, Vasco Roacha Vieira

Translated briefly in English, this was an official announcement that the Portuguese Governemnt has decided to confer Architect Nuno Maria Roque Jorge the Medal of Value (Medalha de Valor) (英勇勳章). The recognition was based on these facts:

- (1) After having been, since 1978, a member of the Macau Delegation of the Portuguese Red Cross, and later its well-deserved lifetime member, and since 1990, its president (葡萄牙紅十字會澳門代表處主席);
- (2) The dedication, zeal and competence shown in the exercise of his functions as president of the Macau Red Cross (澳門紅十字會主席);
- (3) Recognizing the merit and continuous dynamism of his social intervention, which has allowed, through the Macau Red Cross, the promotion of numerous training actions together with public and private institutions in the Macao community, as well as an effective and important participation in the international assistance and cooperation;
- (4) The contribution that Nuno Jorge has made to improving the living conditions of the poorest population in the Macao community, namely through the creation of the Macau Red Cross Day Center and Clinic, as well as a Center for the Dissemination of International Law Humanitarian;
- (5) Also, the international recognition that, under his presidency, the Macau Red Cross has achieved, and the unequivocal contribution that its action has made to the enhancement and prestige of the Portuguese Colonial Macao and its institutions.

Nuno's remarkable service to Red Cross was also recognized in the overseas. The National Red Cross of Korea has awarded him Red Cross Grand Order of Tai Geuk (大韓民國紅十字太極大勳章) in 1995, cited for his "outstanding services in the cause of humanity and peace." Prior to that, Nuno has been awarded by the Portuguese Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa): (1) Red Cross of Dedication (Cruz Vermelha de Dedicção) (貢獻勳章) in 1988; (2) Red Cross of Merit (Cruz Vermelha de Mérito) (功績勳章) in 1990; and (3) Red Cross of Benefaction (Cruz Vermelha de Benemerência) (慈善勳章) in 1993.

Nuno was also decorated by the Colonial Macao Government : (1) In 1984, Medal of Professional Merit (Medalha de Mérito Profissional) (專業功績勳章); (2) In 1990, Medal of Honor (Medalha de Honra) (榮譽勳章). Nuno was honored again in 2011, but this time by the Macao Special Administrative Region Government (澳門特別行政區政府), the Medal of Altruistic Merit (Medalha de Mérito Altruístico) (仁愛功績勳章). This was to recognize Nuno's continuous service as Presiudent of Macau Red Cross until 2001, and concurrently a Director of the Red Cross Society of China (中國紅十字會理事會理事) in 1999-2001, followed by the Life

Honorary President (永遠名譽會長) of Macau Red Cross, and the Vice President of the Portuguese Red Cross in 2002-2003.

The presence of the Portuguese Red Cross in Macao began in 1920, and became established as a Delegation in 1943. A chapter of the book 《The Red Cross Movement》 described the Macau Red Cross as “simultaneously, a local creation, a delegation integrated into a national/colonial context, an inter-imperial structure and part of a transnational institution with global reach.” Until 1987, the society’s name was officially incorporated as Macau Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Macau) (澳門紅十字會) (Macau Branch of the Portuguese Red Cross). But in 1999, in view of the change of sovereignty as provided by the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the question of Macao, the Macau Red Cross changed its official status as “an autonomous branch of the Red Cross Society of China”, effective on 20 December 1999. The official name, in Portuguese, is “Cruz Vermelha da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau” (澳門特別行政區紅十字會).

The second Rotary District Governor elected from Macao

Nuno first joined Rotary in 1975 as an Active Member of Macau Rotary Club (澳門扶輪社) with his classification as “Architect”. He moved his membership to Hou Kuong Rotary Club---the second Club formed in Macao---when the Club was admitted to Rotary International on 29 November 1978. Later, Nuno was elected to serve as the 26th Governor in 1985-1986 of Rotary International District 345, of which the territory was compiled with the northern portion of Taiwan, the British Crown Colony Hong Kong, and the Portuguese Colonial Macao.

Nuno was the second Portuguese Macanese elected from Macao to serve as District Governor. The first one was Pedro Guimaraes Lobato, of Macau Rotary Club, who was in 1950-1951 Governor of the 57th District of Rotary International which was compiled with the Portuguese Colonial Macao, the British Crown Colony Hong Kong, the Chinese Province Taiwan, as well as 5 provinces located in southern China Mainland.

Chartered Architect and Chartered Accountant

Nuno Maria Roque Jorge, an ethnic Portuguese, was born on 9 February 1947 in Macao, son of Adolfo Adroaldo and Edith (Roque) Jorge. He was married to Madam Maria de Fatima da Costa Azevedo on 14 September 1975, and now they have 3 children: Edith, Alexandra, Filipa.

Nuno was well-educated by having his tertiary studies of business management and architecture, respectively, in Lisbon of Portugal. After his graduation from the University of Lisbon, Nuno was enlisted to the Portuguese Army in 1973-1975.

Returned to Macao, Nuno operates his own private architecture firm since 1975; another entity is business management consultant, as well as an accounting firm since 1981. Two years later, Nuno was the Managing Partner, General Society of Commerce and Industry Ltd., since 1983.

Nuno is also very active in many organizations. He is a founder and President 2019-21 of The Organization of the Families of Asia and the Pacific (OFAP) which was granted Public Utility status in 2010 by Macao S.A.R. Government, and was granted Special Consultative Status with United Nations Economic and Social Council from 2011 as an international NGO in China. Some others are: President of Geography Society Lisbon; Founder & First President 2007-09 of Macau

Association of Architects; Founder & Chairman 1989-1997 of Portuguese Association of Accountants, Macau; Founder & Life Advisor of Macau Management Association; Member of Portuguese Association of Architects, Portuguese Association of Marketing, Portuguese Association of Quality Control; President 2007-09 & 2013-15 of International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO).



Macau Red Cross Medical Transfer Ambulance Command in Areia Preta (黑沙環)



Macau Red Cross voluntary first-aiders and ambulance brigade

Rabdan Samdandobji



Rabdan Samdandobji (Рабдан Самдандобжи) (1951-2020), affectionately known as “Samdan”, was President 1999-2000 of Ulaanbaatar Rotary Club, Mongolia. His classification was a professional administrator of Red Cross, in his official position as the Secretary General of the Mongolian Red Cross Society (Монголын улаан загалмай нийгэмлэг) from 1997 until 2020. He was also a member of the Development Commission of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

Samdan was born on 10 October 1951 in Chandmani Soum, Gobi-Altai Aimag. Prior to his work with the Red Cross, he had been:

- (1) 1978-1981 --- Advisor, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League
- (2) 1981-1983 --- Deputy Chairman, Mongolian Student Union
- (3) 1984-1985 --- Administrator of Foreign Relations Department, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League
- (4) 1985-1991 --- Representative & Secretary, World Federation of Democratic Youth
- (5) 1991-1992 --- Director, International Friendship Camp
- (6) 1993-1996 --- Chief Director, “Sunny” Children’s Center

Other than the above working experience, Samdan also participated actively in these organizations:

- (1) Vice President of the Asia-Pacific Family Organization
- (2) National Representative of the International Federation of Volunteer Organizations of Mongolia
- (3) Head of the C-I-S-V Association
- (4) Head of the Mongolian Children’s Rights Center
- (5) Deputy Head of the Gobi-Altai province’s local council in Ulaanbaatar
- (6) Head of the Mongolian Liver Protection Fund
- (7) President of the Mongolian Volunteers Association
- (8) Head of the Mongolian Consumer Protection Association
- (9) Head of the Danish-Mongolian Training Center DAMOST

Samdan was also an expert of the Kyokushuzan Development Foundation, a member of the Mongolian Society for the Future, the Mongolian Management Association, and also a leader of the Mongolian Herder's Science Center.

Samdandobji passed away in October 2020 due to illness of stomach cancer.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia. It was established in 1939 as a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and is an auxiliary service to the Mongolian Government.

MRCS serves vulnerable Mongolians through a volunteer-based network which promotes humanitarianism values and the principles of the Red Cross / Red Crescent movement. With 33 midlevel branches and over 800 primary level branches across Mongolia, MRCS is able to serve communities nationwide.

In addition to the Red Cross programs mentioned on Page 2, the MRCS launches HIV/AIDS program aiming to decrease the prevalence of HIV/STIs in Mongolia and alleviate discrimination against infected people.







APPENDIX

The International Committee of the Red Cross Soldier of Mercy

The International Committee of the Red Cross:

SOLDIER OF



An ICRC delegate visits a political prisoner in El Salvador.

In a dark cell where light filters in only to cast barred shadows on a blank wall, a visitor sits listening to a detainee.

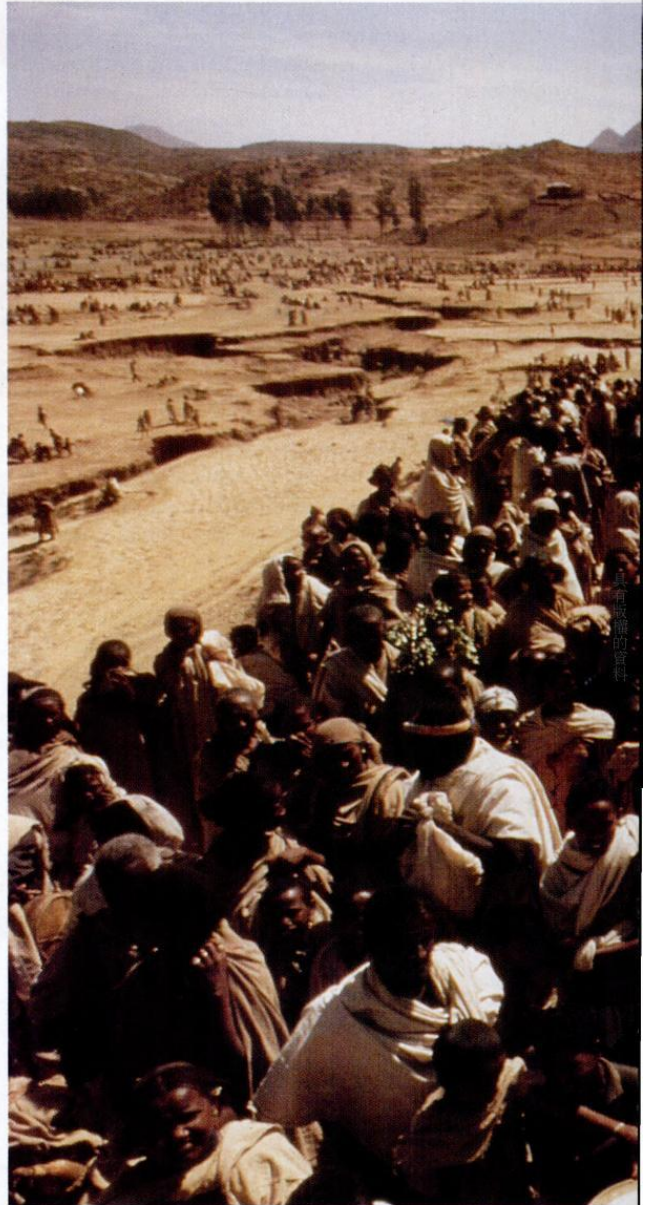
At a hospital near the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, doctors and nurses bend over a child whose leg has been blown off by a land mine.

On dangerous roads in the Ethiopian highlands, a delegate at the wheel of a Landrover leads a convoy of trucks loaded with sacks of food to an open plain where long lines of hungry people wait.

If you could take pictures of these scenes, you would find the same emblem somewhere in each—a red cross on a white background, surrounded by the words “International Committee, Geneva.” Don’t be misled by the name. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a private Swiss institution, subject to

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was presented the 1986 Rotary Award for World Understanding at the R.I. International Convention. The Committee was honored for its humanitarian activities in times of conflict and its pioneering and continuing encouragement of governments to uphold human rights and the principles of the Geneva Conventions.

ICRC is the sixth recipient of the award, which was first bestowed in 1981 and has honored, among others, Pope John Paul II, SCOUT (The World Organization of Scouting), and Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the oral polio vaccine. The 1986 award provides for 10 Rotary Foundation scholarships to be given in ICRC’s name to students from developing countries to study abroad for one year. During that time, as the scholars improve their skills in their respective fields, they will also serve as ambassadors of goodwill between their home and host countries.



that nation’s laws and staffed by its citizens. But it is quite independent of the Swiss or any other government. It remains neutral in all political, ideological, and religious matters.

What is often simply called “The Red Cross” is actually made up of three elements:

PHOTO COURTESY ICRC

MERCY

by Michèle Barta-Jaquier



具有啟發的資料

- The National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are recognized by their countries' governments; work in the fields of relief, health, and social welfare; organize first-aid courses, nurses training, blood transfusion, and youth programs; and in wartime act as auxiliaries to army medical services.

Crowds of hungry people, displaced by civil war in Ethiopia, gather to receive food at an ICRC relief center.

- The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the international federation of the above. It contributes to the development of National Societies, coordinates their relief activities to help victims of natural

PHOTO BY DANY GIGNOUX

THE ROTARIAN/NOVEMBER 1986

29



An ICRC medical team provides emergency care to a wounded Khmer refugee at a hospital in Kao Dang, Thailand, near the fighting along the Kampuchean border.

disasters, and assists refugees outside conflict zones.

- The ICRC is a separate institution that acts as a neutral intermediary between parties engaged in armed conflict, and tries to bring protection and assistance to victims of war between or within nations.

All three of these organizations can be found working under the symbol of the red cross; in certain Islamic countries, the red crescent.

The idea for the ICRC was born in the mind of a Swiss named Henry Dunant. While traveling through Italy in 1859, Dunant arrived in Solferino just after a bloody confrontation pitting Austria against France and Sardinia had left 40,000 dead and wounded abandoned on the battlefield. Horrified, he called out the local people and organized an effort to save those still alive. Later, he wrote about the experience in "A Memory of Solferino," suggesting the creation of civilian aid societies to back up military health services. He also proposed that the action of these societies be based on an international convention.

In 1863 in Geneva, a committee, the future ICRC, was founded on the ideas of Henry Dunant. In 1864, the committee persuaded the European powers to agree on a set of rules aimed at improving medical care for wounded soldiers. Since then, at the ICRC's initiative, International Humanitarian Law has developed into the 600 articles contained in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two Protocols of 1977. These texts outlaw cruelty. Having signed the Conventions, 164 countries have said in effect to the ICRC, "It's your job to protect and assist the victims of armed conflict." They have also agreed:

- To care equally for all wounded, friend or foe;
- To protect people's physical and spiritual well-being, their dignity and religious and moral convictions, and their right to communicate with their families;

- To ban torture and inhuman treatment, summary executions and mass slaughter, deportations, the taking of hostages, pillage, and the wanton destruction of civilian property;

- To allow ICRC delegates to visit prisoners of war and interned civilians and to speak in private with those detained, without witnesses.

Quite often ICRC delegates are the only people allowed through the barbed wire and barricades, into occupied territories, and across front lines. A prisoner in a Latin American jail once said: "The guards threaten to kill us every day. But as long as you come to visit us, they won't dare. Your visits give us hope."

Last year, delegates visited over 30,000 prisoners of war and political detainees in 700 places of detention in 30 countries. Access to these detention centers is, of course, conditional. The ICRC does not question the reasons why people are detained. To do so would prevent delegates from carrying out their limited but vital function: to ensure those held are treated humanely and that conditions of detention are decent.

Prison reports are submitted to the authorities concerned and contain, if necessary, suggestions for improvement. These reports are confidential, because few governments or opposition groups will open their prison doors to anyone who might publish their findings.

"The reports that the ICRC sends to governments after visits by its delegates to prisons," says Amnesty International, "are often more effective in stopping torture than any other action." The ICRC advises when and where visits were conducted and how many detainees were seen. And delegates often take into prisons food, clothing, and blankets, or books and games to help make the detainees' long hours behind bars a little more tolerable.

The ICRC can also be called upon to help displaced civilians—those who escape from shelling or armed attack only to find themselves homeless, hungry, and threatened by disease. Last year, delegates distributed over 136,000 metric tonnes (150,000 tons) of relief supplies in 39 different countries, and 447 medical staff gave emergency care. ICRC staff also provides reeducation for those handicapped in combat zones, and constructs and fits artificial legs to allow victims of landmine explosions to walk again without crutches. In addition, ICRC representatives negotiate and organize repatriation for POWs, particularly the seriously wounded and ill.

In June 1985, after a TWA Athens-to-Rome flight was hijacked from Beirut to Algiers, the hijackers finally agreed with U.S. and Algerian authorities to allow the ICRC to intervene. Six ICRC delegates were allowed to board the aircraft, speak to passengers and hijackers, and obtain the release of three hostages on humanitarian grounds. The plane then flew back to Beirut and was immobilized. During the night of 25 June, a

delegate and a doctor visited the hostages and filled out registration cards, which were sent to the American Red Cross to be forwarded to the families. On 30 June, with the agreement of all parties, the ICRC organized the transfer of passengers and crew in 12 vehicles from Beirut to Damascus, where they were handed over to Syrian and U.S. representatives and finally flown home.

Only a few months later, in September, Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, the daughter of the president of El Salvador, was abducted along with one of her friends and held by the FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front). An agreement with the FMLN was reached with the help of the Salvadoran Church. The agreement stipulated the simultaneous release on 24 October of the two hostages, FMLN members held by the government, mayors and municipal officials in the hands of the FMLN, and the evacuation of wounded guerillas to other countries. The ICRC was entrusted with the operation at the request of both parties. President Duarte's daughter and her friend were freed; 18 detainees were transferred to Tenancingo, Mexico, and four others to the Panamanian and Costa Rican embassies in San Salvador; 101 wounded guerillas were picked up at 12 different points and taken to San Salvador airport (where they boarded two planes, one bound for Panama and the other for Mexico City); and 23 mayors and municipal officials were released. The whole operation was carried out in a single day—requiring all of the ICRC delegation's personnel and resources, backed by workers and ambulances from the Salvadoran Red Cross.

But if spectacular successes like this one get a lot of media attention, the quiet work the ICRC does every day is sometimes of even greater importance.

It is tragic when a husband, brother, son, or daughter is killed during a war. But no one can fully imagine the agony of a loved one vanishing without trace. "Is he alive? Dead? Captured? Wounded? Suffering?" Since it began work more than 100 years ago, the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency has been striving to answer these questions.

The agency gathers information on prisoners, internees, and displaced persons, and tries to trace those reported missing. In 1985 agency delegates handled 27,506 such enquiries. They also reunited families, issued certificates of captivity and death, and provided 2,017 travel documents for refugees and people who lacked identification papers or were "stateless."

The agency's biggest job of all: to serve as a link where none exists, allowing families to communicate with relatives who are captured or detained. Delegates also provide basic postal services in regions where fighting or lack of security have destroyed communications. Last year the agency transmitted 1,713,332 family messages.

With the increased number of conflicts in the world,



In Peshawar, Pakistan, near the Afghanistan border, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society rushes a wounded Afghan war victim to the hospital. Mobile Red Crescent teams, supported by the ICRC, treated 1,478 war wounded at first-aid posts along the Afghan/Pakistani border in 1985.

ICRC personnel has likewise expanded. But the organization voluntarily limits its growth to maintain a rapid and effective response to emergency. This year some 500 people at headquarters and another 500 in the field are working to handle activities in 80 different countries. In addition, 36 delegations employ some 2,000 local employees.

Who pays for all this? The institution has no income of its own and no capital endowment. Some say that the ICRC's finances are shrouded in secrecy, but, in fact, full accounts are published every year in an annual report. Contributions are provided by governments and the National Societies, through donations, legacies, public fund-raising, and other sources. Nearly half the income comes directly from the Swiss Confederation. And generous voluntary contributions from the international community follow the ICRC's appeals, launched whenever funds are urgently required.

With the continued support of nations, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the public, the ICRC will continue to perform its multi-faceted but distinct role: interceding on the side of the victims of war and helping to maintain the spirit of the Red Cross movement. The spirit that was born over 120 years ago in the mind of one man lives today in the actions of 250 million ICRC members around the globe—a spirit of world understanding and peace. ●

● Michèle Barta-Jaquier is editor of the ICRC Press Division in Geneva, Switzerland.