

**Rotarians Headed The Red Cross  
In Hong Kong / In Macao / In Mongolia**  
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)  
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In the District 3450 of Rotary International, there have been 5 prominent Rotarians served as the top leaders of the Red Cross in their respective countries. They were, in the chronological order of their tenures: (1) The British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港) – Run Run Shaw (邵逸夫), Kowloon Rotary Club (九龍扶輪社); (2) The Portuguese Territory Macao (葡萄牙屬地澳門) -- Joaquim Morais Alves (歐若堅), Macau Rotary Club (澳門扶輪社); (3) The Portuguese Territory Macao – Nuno Maria Roque Jorge (左立基), Hou Kuong Rotary Club (濠江扶輪社); (4) 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); (5) 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-aiders 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), HonDCL (Oxon), 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 Shaw 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 Shaw at his movie studios in Clear Water Bay (清水灣). Typically, Shaw 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?

Shaw 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 Shaw 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.

Shaw'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 (1966-1972) and then President (1972-1998) for 26 years, and is the longest presidency in the Society's history. Under Shaw'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. That was the era when the Hong Kong Red Cross was a branch of the British Red Cross Society since 12 July 1950.

After Shaw 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, Shaw 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 is 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. (see photo on Page 6)



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



*12 March 1978 -- Sir Run Run Shaw (right), President of the Hong Kong Red Cross Society, presenting long-service awards to Red Cross members. (Getty Images)*



*18 April 1978 -- Sir Run Run Shaw, President of Hong Kong Red Cross, listening to the presentation by Dr. Susan Leong (梁鄧素晶醫生) (left), Director of the HK Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, at the opening of the extension of the Blood Donor Suite in the Ocean Terminal, Hong Kong. (Getty Images)*



*19 November 1982 -- Sir Shiu-Kin Tang (鄧肇堅爵士) (left) pinning the British Red Cross Voluntary Medical Service Medal for Sir Run Run Shaw, President of the Hong Kong Red Cross, in its annual general meeting. These 2 Knights Bachelor were Hong Kong Rotarians. (Getty Images)*



### A visionary philanthropist who believed science drives humanity's progress

Sir Run Run Shaw was an Active Member of The Rotary Club of Kowloon (九龍扶輪社) in Hong Kong since 1961 and later served the Club as President in 1966-1967---the year when his third elder brother Tan Sri Dr. Runme Shaw (丹斯里邵仁枚博士), PMN, DIMP, KStJ, *HonDLitt* (*Singapore*), was already a former Vice-President of Singapore Rotary Club (新加坡扶輪社). These brother Rotarians were reported by 《The Rotarian》 magazine on Page 44 of July 1966. Shaw was a Paul Harris Fellow in 1970 by donating US\$1,000 to The Rotary Foundation.

By reading the post-nominals following his name, one can see that Rotarian Sir Run Run had been conferred 10 honorary doctorates by universities in Hong Kong, Macao, Chinese mainland and the overseas. This is a historical record in the Rotary China History ever since 1919 that a Rotarian had been wearing the highest number of Tudor bonnets or doctoral tams.

Sir Run Run Shaw was a Hong Kong entertainment executive and philanthropist renowned for building a vast media empire through film production and broadcasting. With his brothers, he co-founded the Shaw Organization in the 1920s, evolving it into today Shaw Brothers Pictures International Ltd. (邵氏兄弟國際影業有限公司). Shaw Brothers eventually became one of the most powerful media empires in the Asia-Pacific region, producing over 1,000 feature films (many now considered Chinese classics), operating hundreds of cinemas from Hong Kong across Southeast Asia and extending all the way to North America, and spearheading one of the most profitable TV networks in the world at the time. In 1967, Shaw launched Television Broadcasts Ltd. (TVB) (電視廣播有限公司), establishing Hong Kong's pre-eminent commercial television network.

Ever thankful for his audience, the hardworking citizens of Hong Kong's and Asia's rising middle class, Shaw felt impelled to give back by channeling his wealth into philanthropy---donating billions of Hong Kong dollars dedicated to the promotion of education, healthcare, scientific research, arts and culture, emergency relief, and local community support. The Shaw Foundation (Hong Kong) [邵氏基金會 (香港)] since 1973 quickly gained momentum in a wide range of philanthropic work: supporting over 6,000 educational institutions as well as hospitals and clinics in Hong Kong, the Chinese Mainland and beyond.

His Shaw Foundation established in 2004 [The Shaw Prize 邵逸夫獎]---Asia's equivalent to the Nobel Prize---honours outstanding international achievement that benefits humankind initially in the three fields of: (1) Astronomy 天文學; (2) Life Science and Medicine 生命科學與醫學; (3) Mathematical Sciences 數學科學; and then beginning from January 2026 added the fourth (4) Computer Science 計算機科學.

Rotarian Sir Run Run Shaw was a visionary philanthropist who believed science drives humanity's progress, guided by the principle "For the Benefit of Humankind".

### Other services to the Hong Kong community

Shaw also held leadership positions in rehabilitation and youth organizations, including as vice-president of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation (香港復康會), where he advocated for community-driven support for the disabled through voluntary initiatives. His involvement extended to the Hong Kong Girl Guides Association (香港女童軍總會), promoting grassroots youth development via structured voluntary service.

In the cultural domain, Shaw served as the inaugural chairman of the Hong Kong Arts Festival Society (香港藝術節協會) upon its launch in 1973, guiding its formation as a platform for international and local performing arts to enrich civic life without state mandates. As an honorary life patron, he championed the Festival's role in presenting diverse genres, drawing on private sector enthusiasm to sustain annual events that bolstered Hong Kong's cultural identity. Additionally, he chaired the Hong Kong Arts Centre (香港藝術中心), coordinating community access to arts facilities through member-led programming.

### Honours and Recognition

Rotarian Run Run Shaw had been honoured in many ways, locally and internationally. Some of the remarkable are listed here below:

(1) June 1974 – Appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE)

- by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, recognizing his contributions to the entertainment industry through film production and international distribution.
- (2) June 1977 – Appointed Knight Bachelor by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom. Investiture ceremony was held on 7 March 1978 at Buckingham Palace, London.
  - (3) 1980 -- Conferred Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* by The University of Hong Kong (香港大學), British Crown Colony Hong Kong.
  - (4) 3 December 1981 -- Conferred Doctor of Social Science *honoris causa* by The Chinese University of Hong Kong (香港中文大學), British Crown Colony Hong Kong.
  - (5) 1982 – Conferred Commandeur de l’Ordre de la Couronne by King Baudouin, Kingdom of Belgium
  - (6) 1983 -- Conferred Badge of Honour (*British Red Cross*) by Queen Elizabeth II in recognition of 20 years of distinguished services in Hong Kong Red Cross.
  - (7) 1985 -- Conferred Doctor of Social Sciences *honoris causa* by the University of East Asia, (Universidade da Ásia Oriental 澳門東亞大學), Portuguese Territory Macao.
  - (8) 1987 -- Conferred Doctor of Literature *honoris causa* by the University of Sussex, United Kingdom
  - (9) 1988 -- Conferred Doctor of Science *honoris causa* by The City Polytechnic of Hong Kong (香港城市理工學院), British Crown Colony Hong Kong.
  - (10) 1989 -- Conferred Doctor of Humanities *honoris causa* by The State University of New York at Stony Brook, U.S.A.
  - (11) 1990 -- Named an asteroid as “2899 Runrun Shaw 邵逸夫星”, to recognize his tens of million Yuan contribution towards the development of China’s education, by Academy of Sciences, People’s Republic of China (中國科學院).
  - (12) 1990 -- Conferred Doctor of Letters *honoris causa* by Hong Kong Baptist College (香港浸會學院), British Crown Colony Hong Kong.
  - (13) 1991 -- Conferred Doctor of Business Administration *honoris causa* by The Hong Kong Polytechnic (香港理工學院), British Crown Colony Hong Kong.
  - (14) 1992 – Conferred Chevalier de l’Ordre national de la Légion d’honneur by President François Mitterrand of the French Republic
  - (15) 1992 -- Conferred Doctor of Civil Law *honoris causa* by Oxford University, United Kingdom
  - (16) 4 May 1995 -- Conferred an Honorary Doctorate by Zhejiang University (浙江大學), People’s Republic of China.
  - (17) 1998 -- Conferred Grand Bauhinia Medal (GBM) (大紫荊勳章) by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府), for his philanthropy supporting education and healthcare.
  - (18) 2006 -- [Lifetime Achievement Award] conferred by the 51st Asia-Pacific Film Festival
  - (19) 2007 -- Conferred the China Charity Award (中華慈善獎終身榮譽獎) by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, People’s Republic of China (中華人民共和國民政部) for Shaw’s decades of nation-wide philanthropic actions in China.
  - (20) 2007 -- [Lifetime Achievement Award] conferred by the 27th Hong Kong Film Awards (香港電影金像獎世紀影壇成就大獎)
  - (21) 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 was a senior Rotarian who served the Rotary Club of Hong Kong as its President in 1983-1984. Yang was 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 was 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.

## Honours

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

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

**1988** Invested Knight Bachelor 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 *honoris causa* by The University of Hong Kong (香港大學名譽文學博士).

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

**1999** Decorated Grand Bauhinia Medal (G.B.M.) (大紫荊勳章) by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府).



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*



The history of the Macau Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha de Macau CVM 澳門紅十字會) before 1999 is deeply linked to its origins as a branch of the Portuguese Red Cross (Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa CVP). Below are the main historical milestones in this period:

### Origins and Foundation (1920–1942)

1920: The Red Cross movement began its official presence in Macao with the creation of an assistance center.

1922: On April 23, the movement was formally integrated as a dependent branch of the Portuguese Red Cross. During its early stages, Macau Red Cross developed with the work and effort of a group of dedicated volunteers. Providing financial and location support, the early staff allowed the organization to operate even without facilities such as proper office premises.

### World War II (1943–1945)

1943: Due to the context of the War in the Pacific, the Branch was re-established and re-organized to deal with the humanitarian crisis in the region.

Prisoner of War Service: As Macao was a territory under the administration of Portugal (a neutral country), the local Red Cross became a vital link, operating the Prisoner of War Service to support detainees and refugees fleeing the conflict in the Republic of China (中華民國) and the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港). Carrying out its primary objective of humanitarian assistance, the organization offered medication, clothing, food and shelter to the needy.

### Consolidation and Transition (1945–1999)

Humanitarian Mission: During the following decades, the organization focused on health services, disaster relief, and social assistance to the local population and refugees.

1987: The organization was formally renamed the Macau Red Cross (Branch of the Portuguese Red Cross). This period coincided with the signing of the 《Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Question of Macao》.

20 December 1999: With the transfer of sovereignty of Macao to the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國), the Macau Red Cross ceased to be a branch of the Portuguese Red Cross and became a highly autonomous branch of the Red Cross Society of China (中國紅十字會). The official names, in Chinese and Portuguese, are [澳門特別行政區紅十字會 Cruz Vermelha da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau].

## Joaquim Morais Alves (歐若堅)



According to the archives provided by [Memória de Macau 澳門記憶] (a heritage project of Fundação Macau 澳門基金會), Joaquim Morais Alves had served as President of the Macau Branch of the Portuguese Red Cross (Presidente da Delegação de Macau da Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa 葡萄牙紅十字會澳門分會主席). However, the years of his tenure is not found from any of the records available.

Joaquim Morais Alves (歐若堅) Com IH, GO IH, GO M, GC M (25 November 1923 - 27 March 2003) was the President 1972-1973 of the Rotary Club of Macau (澳門扶輪社), and later served as Club Secretary in 1974-1975.

Joaquim Morais Alves was born in Vila Real, Portugal, on 25 November 1923. He went to Macao when he was just 16 years old. Since 1939, he took up residence and settled in Macao until his death, where he carried out intense and brilliant civic, political and professional activities. Having distinguished himself in the life of the Territory, Joaquim became a prominent member of the Portuguese community in Macao. He was known as the “Macaense de Trás-os-Montes” (Macanese Behind-the-Hills). Joaquim married in 1948 with Ólaida da Encarnação Couto, an ethnic Portuguese Macanese, with whom he had 4 children: Joaquim Morais Alves Júnior, Carlos Alberto Couto Morais Alves, Victor Manuel Couto Morais Alves, and Marília Couto Morais Alves. Joaquim died at the age of 79, a victim of cancer, on 27 March 2003.

### Business and Profession

After graduation from the high school, Joaquim joined the army service. As one of the close collaborators of Stanley Ho (何鴻燊), Joaquim was, until the day of his death, General Secretary of the The Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau (STDM) (Macao Tourism and Amusement Society 澳門旅遊娛樂股份有限公司), and President of the Board of the General Assembly of the Sociedade de Jogos de Macau (SJM) (Macao Gaming Society 澳門博彩控股有限公司), which is a subsidiary of STDM in the casino sector. The STDM is a company in Macao owned by the family of Stanley Ho. Historically, it held a monopoly to Macao’s gambling industry as the only licensee for casinos.

On a business level, Joaquim was also the founder and president of Companhia de Electricidade de Macau (CEM) (Macao Electricity Company 澳門電力股份有限公司). From 1906 to 1972, the electricity supply service was managed by the “Macao Electric Lighting Company

Ltd.” which had its headquarters in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong. In 1972, due to non-fulfilment of its concession contract with the Portuguese Administration, the company was replaced by CEM. CEM was restructured with the Portuguese Administration’s support in 1982. In 1985, CEM signed the 25-year concession contract. It has since scored achievements in the areas of cost-effectiveness and technology.

### Public Services

On the civic-political level, Joaquim Morais Alves had served the community in various positions, including some of the majors listed here:

1/ 1966-1974 -- Presidente do Leal Senado de Macau (President of Macao Municipal Council 澳門市政廳主席)

2/ Presidente da Comissão para a Implementação da Língua Chinesa na Administração de Macau (Chairman of the Commission for the Implementation of the Chinese Language in the Administration of Macao 在公職推行使用中文委員會主席)

3/ Membro do Conselho Judiciário de Macau (Member of the Judiciary Council of Macao 澳門司法委員會成員)

4/ Presidente da Delegação de Macau da Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa (President, Macao Branch of the Portuguese Red Cross 葡萄牙紅十字會澳門分會主席)

5/ 1987 - Presidente do Comité Olímpico de Macau (Chairman of the Olympic Committee of Macao 澳門奧林匹克委員會主席)

6/ Presidente da Associação Promotora da Instrução dos Macaenses (APIM) (President of the Macanese Education Promotion Association 澳門土生教育協進會主席) --- Joaquim was a great friend and close to the Macanese mestizo community, to the point of often identifying himself as part of it. For this reason, he was commonly called by his acquaintances “Macaense de Trás-os-Montes”, despite not being a local mestizo and Eurasian of Portuguese descent.

7/ In addition to these positions, he was also a deputy to the Assembleia Legislativa de Macau (Legislative Assembly of Macao 澳門立法會議員) in two different legislatures: (1) In 1980-1984, elected by direct suffrage by the list of the Association for the Defense of Macau’s Interests (ADIM), headed by Carlos d’Assumpção; and (2) In 1996-1999, appointed by General Vasco Joaquim Rocha Vieira, GCTE, GCC, GCIH, ComA, the Governor of Macao (澳門總督韋奇立將軍).

8/ Presidente do Conselho de Consumidores de Macau (Chairman of Macao Consumer Council 澳門消費者委員會主席)

9/ Presidente do Conselho de Curadores do Salão da Misericórdia (Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hall of Mercy 仁慈堂值理會主席)

### Honours

In recognition to his invaluable contribution to the Macanese community, Joaquim Morais Alves was honoured in many ways, including these remarkable awards:

1/ Citizen Emeritus of Macau by the Leal Senado de Macau

2/ Commander / Grand Officer: Order of Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal

3/ Plaque of Honour of the Portuguese Red Cross (the highest distinction of that organization)

4/ Medalha de Valor (澳門政府頒授英勇勳章)

5/ Medalha de Mérito Desportivo (澳門政府頒授體育功績勳章)

6/ Grand Cross of the Order of Merit (2005) -- Posthumous title was conferred to the late Joaquim Morais Alves by President Jorge Sampaio of the Portuguese Republic.

## 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 temprestado 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 Branch 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分會主席);
- (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 Dedicacão 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 President 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 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, 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.







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## 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.

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

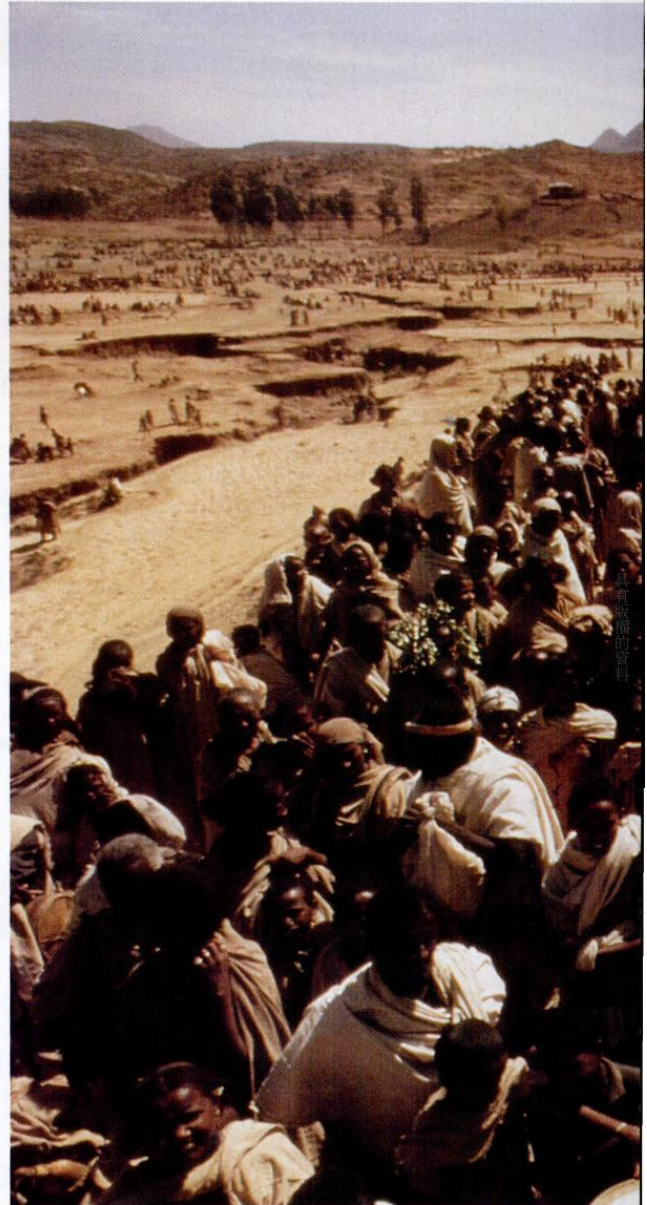
At a hospital near the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, doctors and nurses bend over a child whose leg has been blown off by a land mine.

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



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- 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

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*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.

**T**he 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. ☉

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