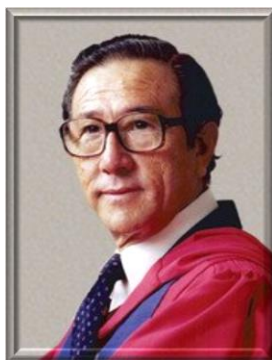


Dr. The Honourable Sir Rogerio “Roger” Hyndman Lobo
The son of an Eminent Rotarian in Macao
The Brother-in-Law of two RI District 345 Governors
The Father-in-Law of a RI District 3450 Governor
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
1 August 2015



During the colonial Hong Kong era, i.e. the years of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社) from 1930 until 1997, the Club was the home of 13 Rotarians invested Knights Bachelor by the British sovereign. Among them there were 3 Honorary Rotarians, and Sir Roger was one of them.

Dr. The Honourable Sir Rogerio “Roger” Hyndman Lobo (羅保爵士), Kt, KSG, CBE, HonLLD (HKU), JP (15 September 1923 - 18 April 2015), was a Hong Kong-Macanese businessman of Portuguese and Scottish descent and was an active philanthropist and politician in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong (英國殖民地香港).

Roger was the eldest son of Dr. Pedro José Lobo (羅保博士) who was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Macau (澳門扶輪社) in 1947. Dr. Lobo was the President of Macao Municipal Council (Presidente do Leal Senado 澳門市政廳主席) from 1959 to 1964.

Roger married Margaret Mary Choa (蔡美蓮), the younger sister of two Rotary International District 345 Governors---Robert Choa (蔡永興) 1971-1972 and George Choa (蔡永善) 1979-1980, both of the Hong Kong Rotary Club. Thus, Roger was the Brother-in-Law of two R.I. District 345 Governors.

Roger’s daughter Margaret Rosalyn (羅美欣) was married to “Andy” Andres Lenin Guillen (桂安狄), Victoria Rotary Club (維多利亞扶輪社) President 1987-1988, and later the Rotary International District 3450 Governor in 1991-1992. Andy was then the Honorary Consul of the Republic of Panama in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong. Thus, Roger was the Father-in-Law of a R.I. District 3450 Governor.



The Story of Roger

“He had a profound love of Hong Kong and a deep commitment to public service.”

-- former Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson (前任香港總督衛奕信爵士)

Early years and education

Rogério Hyndman Lobo was born in the Portuguese Territory Macao (葡萄牙屬地澳門) on 15 September 1923. The eldest son of prominent Macanese Timorese businessman, politician, musician, and philanthropist Dr. Pedro José Lobo (羅保博士) and his Scottish Macanese mother Branca Helena Hyndman. Dr. Pedro Lobo, founder of the Macao Air Transport Company (Companhia Limitada de Transportes Aéreos de Macau 澳門航空運輸有限公司) and Rádio Vila Verde (綠邨電台), was President of the Municipal Council of Macao (1959–1964). A street in Macao was named after him on 18 September 1956---Rua do Dr. Pedro José Lobo (羅保博士街) in recognition to his remarkable contributions.

Roger was raised in Macao where he lived at No.6 Avenida da Praia Grande (南灣大馬路 6 號) with his 2 brothers and 3 sisters. His first language was Portuguese and he was educated first at Escola Central (中心學校), then by the Jesuits at Seminário de São José Macau (澳門聖若瑟修院) and finally at Liceu Nacional Infante D. Henrique (國立殷皇子紀念中學), Macao. He wanted to go to the United States to further his studies, but with the Imperial Japan's aggression to China in 1937, his father instead sent him to La Salle College (喇沙書院) in the British Crown Colony Hong Kong to learn English.

The Pacific War years

Outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, Imperial Japan captured Hong Kong. Roger returned to Macao (where was neutral to the hostility) to be with his family. His mother had passed away when he was only 9 years of age and responsibility was thrust upon him from an early age. During the war years his father played a prominent role, supporting many of the refugees that flooded into Macao. The Lobo family funded many charitable educational causes such as the establishment of the English language Jesuit school St. Luis Gonzaga (聖露易斯中學) started for the Hong Kong boys that had attended La Salle and Wah Yan College (華仁書院). Many of these refugee students were Roger's classmates.

Roger as a young man was involved in his father's diverse business and philanthropic activities in wartime Macao. At one time, he served as an engineering apprentice in the Macau Electric Company, reconstructing old turbines that had been transported and abandoned in Macao, then tending to them to provide much needed electricity during the war years.

His most notable task for his father was in August 1945 as the Pacific War was drawing to its close. Pedro José Lobo had been an important conduit of information for the British and Allied authorities based in neutral Macao, including the use of his private radio station Rádio Vila Verde that was broadcasting coded messages during the war years from his home in the northern part of Macao.

In the weeks of 1945 after the dropping of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima (廣島) and Nagasaki (長崎), the environment in China was highly uncertain. Even after the Emperor's declaration of surrender, many Japanese military units refused to surrender in China, notably the powerful Kwantung Army (關東軍) generals who were resisting the surrender orders from Tokyo (東京) and fighting off the surprise Soviet Union invasion from Siberia. The Communists and Nationalist forces had been vying to secure liberated territory across China and the Allies were attempting to negotiate a truce in Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶) to prevent a civil war.

The British needed trusted couriers to be sent to Hong Kong from Macao. These couriers were to carry secret orders from London to the interned Colonial Secretary Franklin Grimson (輔政司詹遜) for the immediate re-establishment of British rule and his installation as Acting Governor. The British feared that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek (蔣中正) and his Nationalist army would attempt to retake Hong Kong for themselves so this secret mission could determine the future of the Colony.

Roger along with his wartime friends Liang Yuen-Cheong/Y. C. Liang (梁潤昌/梁昌) and Dr. Eddie Gosano (both important members of the British Army Aid Group led by Sir Lindsay Tasman Ride 賴廉士爵士), were tasked as the trusted couriers to carry these messages. Two heavily armed fishing boats departed Macao, accompanied by a fleet of fishing boats crewed by fiercely anti-Japanese pirates, one a decoy and one Roger's.

Demonstrating remarkable bravery and facing considerable personal danger, Roger undertook this mission with his typical indefatigable no fuss manner. The messages were successfully delivered and British rule restored to Hong Kong shortly thereafter. He was all of 21 years of age.

Business life in Hong Kong

After the War, Roger married Margaret Choa on 7 April 1947 and they had 10 children---5 boys and 5 girls who they ably raised over their 68 years of marriage. Life returned to normal for him, his father and his siblings as they rebuilt their lives. Some relocated away from Macao to the United States and Portugal however Roger was determined to forge a life in Hong Kong.



Sir Roger and Lady Margaret Lobo with their 10 children

Roger started his business career modestly working for the family business, P. J. Lobo & Co. as a messenger boy, typing bills of lading and even as a ship captain.

He was an entrepreneur and door to door salesman, often as the local agent representing overseas brands such as Johnson & Johnson (diapers and medical equipment), Martell & Seagram (spirits), United Precision Equipment (machinery) and Buckingham Jewellery (gems). It was a heady time in the 1950s and 1960s as Hong Kong emerged from the war years and took its role as the sole gateway to China. He took great pride in the personal relationships and friendships he developed with these customers that lasted long after his retirement.

One of his lasting businesses is the agency for Kjeslden & Co., Ltd. Danish cookies. Roger chanced upon them when the Danish Consul General gave him a leaflet of Danish products seeking new agencies in Hong Kong. The butter cookies caught his eye as he thought they would appeal to the local consumer tastes. However, he disliked the paper packaging and wrote to the company asking for the cookies to be repackaged in round tins. The product's repackaging was an instant success and decades later these ubiquitous round tinned Kjeslden Cookies remain popular gifts especially at Chinese New Year and Mid-Autumn Festival. Thanks in no small part to Roger's vision, Hong Kong and China remain the largest markets globally for Kjeslden Cookies to this day. He received a commendation from the Danish Government for his contributions to promoting Danish trade.

Air and Marine Transportation Business

Roger's early childhood passion was in aviation and he had wanted to study it in the United States as some of his classmates in Macao had ended up working for Boeing. He met two pilots Australian Syd de Kantzow and his American partner Ray Farrell, both former WWII pilots who flew "the Hump" over the Himalayas for China National Aviation Corporation (中國航空公司) (CNAC). De Kantzow and Farrell founded Cathay Pacific Airways (國泰航空) in 1946 with war surplus aircraft and initially focused on freight. Their first Hong Kong headquarters was at No.4 Chater Road (遮打道 4 號), Central and P. J. Lobo & Co. was their landlord.

P. J. Lobo & Co. was the Hong Kong agent for Banco Nacional Ultramarino (大西洋銀行) (BNU) and as Macao's note issuing bank, was engaged in the transportation of gold. The price of gold was fixed by the post-war Bretton Woods agreement at US\$35 per ounce and its movement and sale closely regulated by central banks, particularly the United States Federal Reserve that then held three quarters of the world's gold reserves.

However, Portugal was not a signatory to the Bretton Woods Agreement, so in Macao gold was available in plentiful supply. If you had a way to transport it to customers in Asia there was a profitable business to be made.

Macau Air Transport was founded as a seaplane air service that would provide a direct link between Hong Kong and Macao. That was later expanded across other cities in Asia including Saigon, Manila, Seoul and Rangoon. The new company was a joint venture between P. J. Lobo & Co., his wartime friend Y. C. Liang, other Macao partners and Cathay Pacific. In order to comply with Hong Kong aviation regulations requiring British or Commonwealth ownership, Roger adopted British nationality while retaining his dual Portuguese nationality.

The service was launched in 1947 with two PB4Y Catalina flying boats that had been bought from the United States Air Force Federal Liquidation Commission in Manila. The twice daily

service took off on wheels from Kai Tak Airport (啟德機場), and landed on water in the Macau Outer Harbour (澳門外港) transporting passengers, freight and gold.

Besides the profitable gold trade, the seaplanes were used for transporting any cargo freight that P. J. Lobo & Co., and their entrepreneurial partners could profit from. Using their extensive business networks in Southeast Asia, they searched for any valuable cargo that could legally be traded from port to port.

The Catalina fleet proved most effective, safely transporting gold without any robberies by bandits that typified that more lawless post war era. However, in one famous incident a Catalina “Miss Macao” was hijacked and crash landed in the Pearl River (珠江) on 16 July 1948 killing all but one of the passengers and crew.

The Catalinas were replaced in 1961 by the Italian made Piaggio seaplanes and Roger took control of the company with Stanley Ho (何鴻燊). The smaller faster plane could carry only 6 passengers but the service was increased from two to four to six times a day, six days a week. The flight time was 15 minutes and known as “The One Cigarette Hop”, the time to smoke one from take-off to landing.

Another of Roger’s long time business interests was the HongKong Macao Hydrofoil Co., Ltd. (港澳飛翼船有限公司) that was also founded by Y. C. Liang. These new hydrofoils reduced the travel time to/from Macao/Hong Kong from 3-4 hours, by more than half. Ultimately the hydrofoils made the more expensive seaplane service uneconomic and it was wound down in 1968.

Hong Kong and Macao Hydrofoil Company was launched in May 1964 with two Rodriguez PT-20 hydrofoils that were manufactured at the Cantiere Navale Rodriguez, Messina, Italy. The two ships were named “Flying Kingfisher” (飛翠) and “Flying Phoenix” (飛鳳), the latter allegedly named after the code name for Roger and Y. C. Liang’s British Army Aid Group wartime colleague Dr. Eddie Gosano.

The new service caught on immediately and expanded to 6 hydrofoils by 1965, making 22 daily trips between Hong Kong and Macao. In 1974, one of the fleet’s hydrofoils the “Flying Sandpiper” (飛凰) gained global attention when it was featured in the James Bond 007 film 《The Man with the Golden Gun》(鐵金剛大戰金槍客).

In time the subsidiary HongKong China Hydrofoil (港中飛翼船) expanded its services to China opening new services in 1982 from Kowloon (九龍) to Zhuhai (珠海) then other ports in the Pearl River delta. The fleet was upgraded in the 1980s to Swedish waterjet catamarans. Underling the company’s Macanese roots, these 7 modern catamarans were mostly given Portuguese names “Camões”, “Estrela do Mar”, “Lusitano”, “Vasco da Gama”, “Santa Cruz”, “Magellan” and lastly “Öregrund” as a nod to the Swedish manufacturers.

HongKong Macao Hydrofoil Co., Ltd. was in competition with Stanley Ho’s Far East Hydrofoil Co., Ltd. (遠東水翼船務有限公司) for three decades and after years of competition the companies eventually ended under one ownership at Shun Tak Holdings (信德集團). Roger served on the Shun Tak Board of Directors for over 20 years until his passing.




*The "Piaggio" and Gold Run guards at Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong.
In total the seaplane service safely carried over 10 million ounces of gold.*



The Piaggio


15 MINUTES
FLIGHT TO
MACAU

BY NEW TWIN-ENGINE
"PIAGGIO AMPHIBIAN"
4 FLIGHTS DAILY



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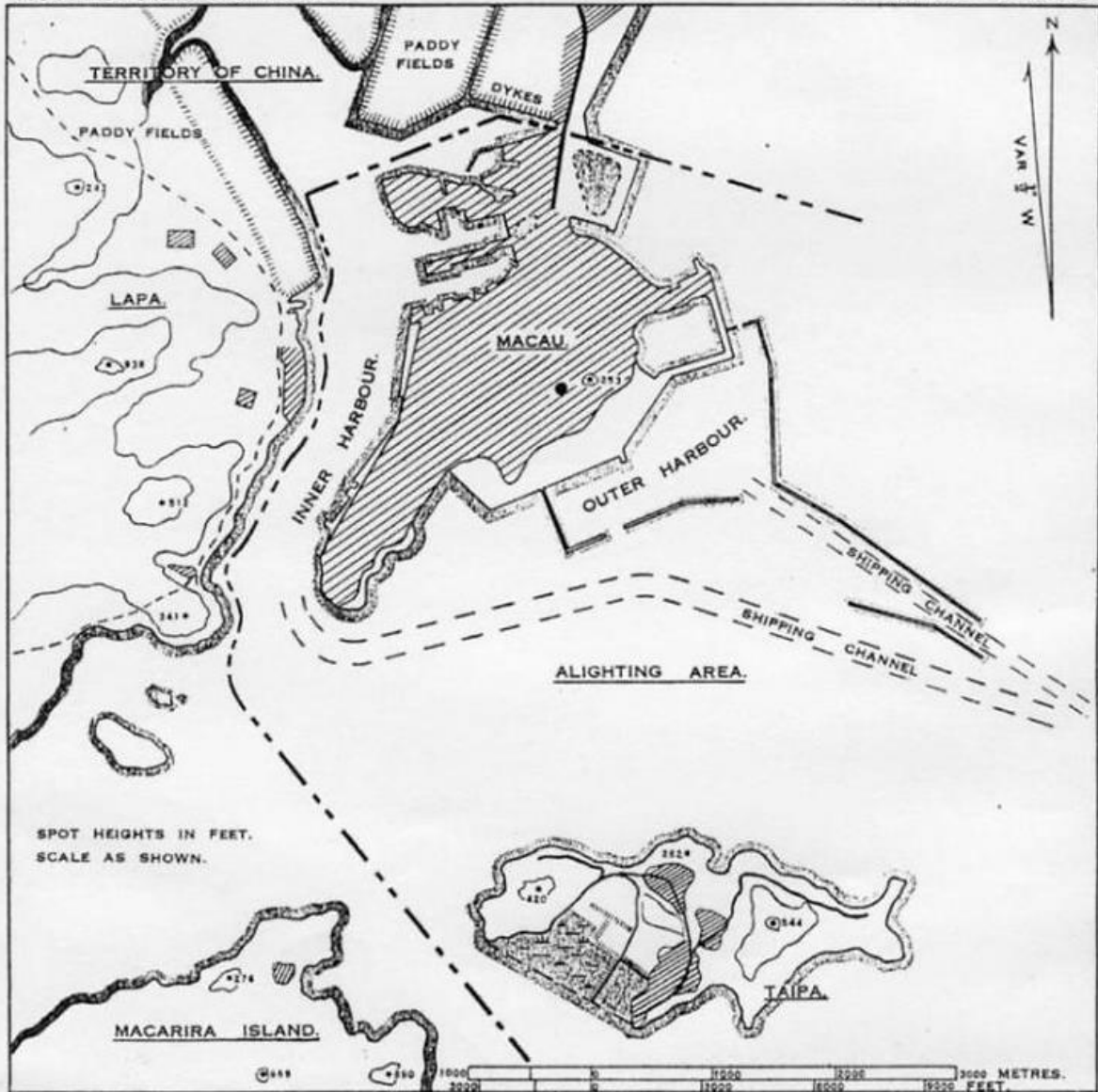
TEL. 61052, 60623, (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.)
60439 (5 p.m. - 11 p.m.)



Macau Airtransport

**MACAU
WATER AERODROME.**

RAC-4-8-8
1/12/54
LANDING CHART.



SPOT HEIGHTS IN FEET.
SCALE AS SHOWN.

LAT. 22° 11' 51" N. LONG 113° 32' 48" E.		REMARKS:- SHIPPING CHANNELS	
TOWER:- (Portugese)	RADIO: 118.9 ON REQUEST.	MARKED BY BEACONS AND RED FLOATING BUOY	
	NDB. 350 Kcs.	DEPTH OF WATER:- MAXIMUM 18' } AT SPRING TIDES MINIMUM 6' }	
APPROACH CONTROL:-	NIL.	FACILITIES:- 1 CONCRETE SLIPWAY, NO MOORING BUOYS.	
LIGHTING:-	NIL.	CAUTION:- AIRCRAFT INFRINGING THE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF CHINA MAY BE FIRED UPON WITHOUT WARNING.	

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION
HONG KONG.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY PRINT.

LC-2

Macau Water Aerodrome Landing Chart in 1954

Community Services in Hong Kong

Following in his father's footsteps and from his time as a student of the Jesuits, Roger was taught of the importance of putting time into the community and that there was a wider responsibility in life other than just making money. Roger started his life in public service humbly, joining as a founding member of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycee) (香港青年商會) movement with his friend Arnaldo de Oliveira "Sonny" Sales (沙利士), and later its National President (國際青年商會香港總會會長) in 1954-1955. He was then invited to raise money for the Hong Kong Society for the Blind (香港盲人輔導會).

The giving of one's time is the most valuable gift of all and for half of a century. Roger has continued to spend time freely on many, many charitable committees in addition to his life appointment as an Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong (香港非官守太平紳士): such as, The Hong Kong Society for the Deaf (香港聾人福利促進會); The Hong Kong Society for the Blind (香港盲人輔導會); the Community Chest of Hong Kong (香港公益金), etc.

A devout Catholic his entire life Roger was Chairman of Caritas Hong Kong (香港明愛理事會主席) from 1976 to 1984. In 1969, he was canonized by the Holy See of Vatican, Knight of The Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Gregory the Great (KSG), for his services to the Holy Catholic Church. In 1970 Roger was instrumental in the organization of the visit to Hong Kong of Pope Paul VI including an open air mass at the Government Stadium with 50,000 Catholics.

Like most of the Portuguese of his generation he was a Club Lusitano (西洋會所) member for all of his adult life, serving as both General Committee Member then Trustee and never forgetting his Portuguese roots in Macao.

Roger was a modest and humble man, with strong convictions on the importance of family, faith and community. Always welcoming with a ready smile, he was down to earth and friendly to a fault. His family life was his absolute priority and he reserved his weekends exclusively for his devoted wife Margaret and their 10 children and many grandchildren.

Public Services in Hong Kong

In 1965, appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (香港總督戴麟趾爵士) Lobo served as an Unofficial Member of the Urban Council (市政局) until 1978 where he ultimately served as Senior Unofficial Member.

In 1967, Roger was appointed also by Sir David to the Executive Council (行政局), overlapping with the best man at his wedding and Macanese compatriot, Sir Alberto Maria Rodrigues (羅理基爵士) (until his retirement in as Senior Unofficial Member in 1974). Lobo served in the Executive Council for 18 years under 3 British Governors, retiring in 1985.

With his compassion and dedication to fight for the needy, Roger was most concerned with social welfare issues. Amongst his many causes, he urged the Hong Kong Government to adopt a housing lottery for people, to evaluate the efficiency of local welfare organizations, to cut tax to boost employment for the disabled, to ban articles of pornography, to promote assistance to the elderly and to improve the overall quality of life for the public.

In 1972 came a concurrent appointment, by Hong Kong Governor Sir Crawford Murray MacLehose (香港總督麥理浩爵士), at the Legislative Council (立法局). Soon, Roger found himself overwhelmed with civic duties and had to retire from the Urban Council in 1978 so he could continue with his work in the Executive and Legislative Councils. This decision proved to be a wise one and after nine years of service on the Legislative Council, and in 1981 he was the first Portuguese to be named Senior Unofficial Member. He served in this capacity until his retirement in 1985.

Roger was best-known for the eponymous motion that he put forward in the Legislative Council on 14 March 1984. Until then, the British and Chinese governments had multiple rounds of negotiations regarding the future of Hong Kong, but the Legislative Council members had been largely excluded from these talks. Roger insisted that Hong Kong's legislative body have a seat at the table. The 《Lobo Motion》, read:

“This Council deems it essential that any proposals for the future of Hong Kong should be debated in this Council before any final agreement is reached.”

The 《Lobo Motion》 was passed unanimously by the Legislative Council, although it was a non-binding resolution duly noted by the British at best and vehemently opposed by the Chinese. Chinese paramount leader Deng Xiaoping (鄧小平), while receiving the three-member delegation of the Legislative Council in Beijing (北京) on 23 June 1984, insisted that the so-called “three-legged stool” has in fact, only two legs.

During this vital period for Hong Kong between 1982 and 1984, Roger met with senior Chinese rulers including Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Zhiyang (國務院總理趙紫陽), as well as the British delegations led by Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher (英國首相戴卓爾夫人) and then Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe (外交大臣賀維). In his no fuss, no nonsense and straightforward style, Roger established working relationships with both the Chinese and British to progress the 《Joint Declaration》 in the best interests of Hong Kong.

Ultimately the 《Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong》 was accepted by the Legislative Council and Roger had stood up for rights of the people of Hong Kong. At the signing on 19 December 1984 in Beijing, Roger represented Hong Kong in his capacity as Senior Unofficial Member of Legislative Council.

Outside his career as a councillor, Roger was noted for his service over many decades to many other civic causes. He has served in the Civil Aid Service (民眾安全服務隊) as a volunteer member long enough to have received its long service medal in 1970, and later became its Commissioner (處長) (1977-1992). Other services were including Chairman of the Housing Authority's Management Committee (房屋委員會管理委員會主席) (1965-1983); committees of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (總督特派廉政專員公署) (1975-1985) and the Chairman of the Hong Kong Broadcasting Authority (香港廣播事務管理局主席) (1989-1997).

In the field of public service, he has served on the Advisory Committee on Corruption (貪污問題諮詢委員會); Lands Tribunal (土地審裁處); the Medical Development Advisory Committee (醫療發展諮詢委員會), etc.

Honours

- (1) 1969 – Canonized by the Holy See of Vatican, Knight of The Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Gregory the Great (KSG)
- (2) 1972 – Appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (OBE) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (3) 1978 – Appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE) by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom
- (4) 1982 – Conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* by the University of Hong Kong
- (5) 1985 – Invested Knight Bachelor by Queen Elizabeth II, United Kingdom

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香 港 大 學

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Congregation 1982

The Hon Rogerio Hyndman LOBO

Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*

Rogerio Lobo's father settled in Macao over eighty years ago from Portuguese Timor and married Branca Hyndman. Thus Rogerio Lobo can trace his family to Henry Hyndman, a Scottish sea captain who served in the English East India Company at Singapore and settled in Macao at the beginning of the last century. Captain Hyndman's son, Rogerio's great grandfather, lived to be over ninety years old and was much respected and loved as a former teacher at the Macao Government Lyceum. An extract from an article in the Macao Tribune on December 25, 1943, appears in JP Braga's book *The Portuguese in Hong Kong and China*:

"Across the street there lived a nona-genarian than whom Macao could boast of none more upright, wise and good. It is extraordinary how my whole outlook on life was so deeply influenced by this grand old man. His was a life that inspired others with devotion to duty, his was the heart that harboured no malice against anyone. Rather, to him used to come old and young when they needed advice."

Mr. Chancellor, I have taken the liberty of mentioning this, even at the risk of embarrassing Rogerio Lobo, because I am convinced that traditions of philanthropy and community service are perpetuated through the family. And Rogerio Lobo freely admits that his penchant for public service and his concern for community welfare were inspired by his parents. After studying at the Lyceum in Macao and La Salle College in Hong Kong, Rogerio Lobo entered his father's business in 1945. He soon found himself immersed in deeds of philanthropy. As a founder member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and later its President, he, together with a group of friends, started the practice of taking children from squatter areas on outings to the beach, airport or just for a walk through town. The desperate poverty of the squatters in the years just after the War can be judged from the fact that the JCC had to "hire" the children so as to compensate their parents for the loss of revenue resulting from their afternoon off.

The giving of one's time is the most valuable gift of all and for over thirty years Rogerio Lobo has continued to spend time freely on many, many charitable committees; such as, Society for the Deaf, Society for the Blind, Caritas Committee and the Community Chest. In the field of public service, he has served on the Advisory Committee on Corruption, Tenancy Tribunal and the Medical Development Advisory Committee. He has been concurrently a member of the Urban Council, Executive and Legislative Councils and is now Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. He has served in the Civil Aid Services long enough to have received its long service medal in 1970 and has been its commissioner since 1977. All this has been done while carrying on his business and raising a large family of which he is justifiably proud. Having grown up in a close and happy family and having in turn provided an ideal home for his children, Rogerio Lobo is convinced that the key to a stable and contented society is to be found in the family and the provision of a healthy environment for it to grow in. His concern for the improvement of the quality of life in Hong Kong has led to his advocacy of such widely divergent projects as the provision of mobile and floating libraries, control of hawkers and home ownership programmes. He has not been afraid to face controversy and has frequently let his conscience be his guide in matters involving public welfare. His recent pronouncements have earned for him, in some quarters, the title of "Sandwich Man". This is not meant to be a reference to his eating habits, nor is it meant to be a reference to an earlier career in advertising. It is a reference to his championing of the growing number of people who find themselves squeezed in the middle rungs of our financial ladder, and his use of the word to describe their situation. Upon closer analysis, they are, in fact, Sir Jack Cater's "heroes of our economic success".

Mr. Chancellor, Rogerio Lobo has been honoured by Her Majesty with the OBE in 1972 and the CBE in 1978. For his long and loyal public services, extending over thirty years, the University likewise would like to honour him and I request Your Excellency to confer upon Rogerio Hyndman Lobo the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

Citation written and delivered by Professor Arnold Hsieh Chia Loh, the Public Orator of the University.



A volunteer of the Civil Aid Service for decades that made Roger awarded the Long Service Medal in 1970.



Commissioner of Civil Aid Service, Hong Kong (1977-1992)



22 July 1977 -- The Commissioner for Civil Aid Service, Roger Lobo (right), presents a silver salver to his predecessor Woo Pak-Chuen (胡百全) at his farewell party. (Getty Images)



31 December 1977 -- Roger Lobo (centre), Commissioner for Civil Aid Service, inspecting a passing-out parade staged by policemen at the Aberdeen Police Training School. (Getty Images)



23 June 1978 -- Governor Sir Murray MacLehose (centre) going to attend the Civil Aid Service's annual dinner, greeted by Roger Lobo (right), Commissioner for Civil Aid Service. (Getty Images)



1988 --- Sir Rogerio Hyndman Lobo (left), Commissioner for Civil Aid Service, and Dr. Thong Kah-Leong (唐嘉良醫生), Director of Medical and Health Services (醫務衛生署署長), concurrently Commissioner for Auxiliary Medical Service (醫療輔助隊總監).



19 December 1976 --- Legislative Councillor, Roger Lobo, takes the salute at the annual review of the Hong Kong Road Safety Patrols (香港交通安全隊) at Hong Kong Government Stadium.



25 August 1977 --- Roger Lobo, Chairman of the Housing Authority's Management Committee, unveils a plaque at Lok Fu Estate (樂富邨) to mark the completion of a pilot scheme to redevelop old estates. Looking on at left is Donald Ian McIntosh (麥慶士), Deputy Director of Housing (Estate Management).



25 August 1977 --- Donald Liao Poon-Huai (廖本懷) (left), Acting Secretary for Housing (署理房屋司), and Roger Lobo (second left), Chairman of the Housing Authority's Management Committee, visit a family at the newly renovated Lok Fu Estate (樂富邨) in Kowloon.



28 July 1989 --- Sir Roger Lobo, Chairman of the Broadcasting Authority, unveils a plaque to commemorate the opening of the Television Production Training Centre set up by Television Broadcasts Ltd. at TVB City.



28 July 1989 --- From left: Mrs. Lily Yam Kwan Pui-Ying (任關佩英) of the Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority (影視及娛樂事務管理處); Sir Run Run Shaw (邵逸夫爵士), Executive Chairman of Television Broadcasts Ltd (TVB) (電視廣播有限公司); Sir Roger Lobo, Chairman of the Broadcasting Authority; Miss Elaine Chung Lai-Kwok (鍾麗嫻), Deputy Secretary for Administrative Services and Information (副行政司); and Mr. Kelly Cheng Kwan-Leuk (鄭君略), TVB's General Manager, at the opening ceremony of the Television Production Training Centre set up by TVB in its studios in Clearwater Bay Road.



31 May 1993 --- Sir Roger Lobo (left), Chairman of the Broadcasting Authority, Wharf Cable Managing Director Ng Tin-Hoi (九倉電訊有限公司總裁吳天海) and James So Yiu-Cho (蘇耀祖), Secretary for Recreation and Culture (文康廣播司), during the launch of Cable TV (有線電視) at Hong Kong Hotel, Kowloon.

EXCERPT



THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT

The Session of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong which opened on Wednesday,
30 October 1985 in 34th Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
President---His Excellency The Governor Sir Edward Youde, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

The Honourable Lydia Dunn, C.B.E., J.P.:

Sir, I am very glad to have the chance to pay a tribute to my predecessor as Senior Unofficial Member, Sir Roger LOBO. Sir Roger has been on the Council longer than any of the other retiring Members, having joined in 1972. He has led the Council since 1981. There are few years of Hong Kong's history that are not eventful. But his period, seeing, as it did, the collapse of the land market, the disappearance of budget surpluses, and the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong must go down as one of the most difficult.

It was during the negotiations that Sir Roger's leadership came to prominence. The negotiations were secret yet every move was known to Executive Council. Nothing could be said yet the strength of feeling on the issues at stake had to be assessed. And these issues affected the whole livelihood of Hong Kong. This was a harrowing time for anyone on Executive Council but for the leader of the Legislative Council, which was not privy to the talks, it must have been particularly delicate.

Although Hong Kong itself had no status in the talks, and there was nothing this Council could do constitutionally about either the talks or the outcome, Sir Roger moved the famous "LOBO Motion" expressing the view that "this Council deems it essential that any proposals for the future of Hong Kong should be debated in this Council before any final agreement is reached." In that debate, and in those that followed it, I believe this Council gave voice to the real feelings and wishes of the people of Hong Kong.

The negotiations thrust greatness on Sir Roger who rose splendidly to the occasion. But even before that he had made a place for himself among those in, to use a phrase he coined, the sandwich society. The pedant may wonder just what the sandwich society is but we all know the feeling of being pressed on all sides. His plea for care not to ask for too much struck a strong chord of sympathy. So too did his very human call to avoid proposals which created 'too wide a gap between what is statistically satisfactory and what is personally satisfying'.

The Council will miss his personal touch and characteristic cheerfulness.



South China Morning Post

Obituary: Sir Roger Lobo, Hong Kong lawmaker who sought transparency on pre-handover talks

Gary Cheung 《South China Morning Post》 Tuesday, 21 April 2015



Sir Roger Lobo 1923-2015

A former lawmaker whose 1984 attempt to lift the veil of secrecy over Sino-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong sparked suspicion in Beijing has died at the age of 91.

Roger Lobo, a Macau-born entrepreneur and one of the most respected members of the city's Portuguese community, died of cancer on Saturday.

His public service - for which he received a knighthood - included years on the Executive Council, as an acting and later a full member from 1967 to 1985. He was also a lawmaker, becoming senior member of the Legislative Council from 1980 to 1985.

One of his best-known acts was moving the so-called Lobo Motion, which demanded a full debate in LegCo before Britain and China reached a final agreement on Hong Kong.

"The purpose of this motion is very simple. It means what it says - no more - and one might think that it could not be easily misunderstood or misrepresented," he told lawmakers after Beijing implied it was a bid to intervene in talks.

"The acceptability of any proposed settlement lies in whether people believe that its terms will be respected and will endure," he said. *"Faith cannot be created by orders. Trust cannot be induced by the exercise of power. And no settlement which fails to engender trust can possibly preserve our stability and prosperity."*

“Finally, for those who questioned the wisdom of this debate, I believe that it has amply justified itself.”

It was passed unanimously, six months before the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

In 1989, he worked with business leaders and former civil servants to found the Vision 2047 Foundation, to build global understanding of Hong Kong.

Former governor David Wilson said he was saddened by Lobo’s death. *“He had a profound love of Hong Kong and a deep commitment to public service, demonstrated by his membership of the Executive Council, his service in the Legislative Council including the very important position of senior member, and many other significant roles serving the community of Hong Kong.”*

Former senior LegCo member and senior unofficial member of the Executive Council Lydia Dunn hailed her *“tireless and selfless”* colleague. *“I am deeply saddened by news of Sir Roger Lobo’s death. We were colleagues in LegCo where I saw at first hand the tireless and selfless way he worked for Hong Kong. He was a man of great modesty and humility who never sought credit for his leadership as senior member and he was always kind and helpful to his junior colleagues.”* *“I shall miss him and remember him with affection and respect,”* she said.

PCCW chairman Richard Li Tzar-kai called Lobo, who served on the firm’s board, a *“giant of his times”* who *“was never on the side of the authorities for the sake of it, but always a voice of reason”*.

Businessman Victor Fung Kwok-king, a long-time friend, said: *“At a critical time for Hong Kong and its future, we were extremely fortunate to have had a man who cared so deeply for the wellbeing of the people of Hong Kong and who performed his public service with great wisdom, dignity and humility.”*

“Sir Roger remained passionately interested in Hong Kong’s future long after he had stepped down from his public roles,” Fung said.

Rachel Cartland, a retired senior civil servant who worked closely with Lobo in the 1980s when he was Chairman of the Broadcasting Authority said: *“Naturally, I already knew of him as a famous member of the community, who had received all its accolades. His personality and behaviour during our acquaintance made a lifelong impression on me as I found him to be someone of the greatest integrity who worked tirelessly to get a fair result for the benefit of the community.”*

Lobo is survived by his wife, Margaret, five sons and five daughters, as well as 28 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren. Son-in-law Kenneth Morrison said Lobo was deeply committed to Hong Kong and its people, in particular its youth.

“This was a frequent topic of conversation for Sir Roger and one of the reasons he was so committed to the Vision 2047 Foundation,” said Morrison, who was the immediate past chairman of the Foundation.

教徒獻祭紀念羅保爵士

稱許畢生服務社會與教會

《公教報》2015年7月31日



已故天主教徒羅保爵士（Sir Rogerio Hyndman Lobo，圖）生前致力服務香港社會及教會，湯漢樞機七月十一日在主教座堂獻祭，與羅保親友、教會人士和社會賢達一起追思他對本地社會和教會的貢獻。

長年服務香港明愛、曾任理事會主席的羅保爵士四月十八日病逝，享年九十一歲。七月十一日的彌撒中，明愛主席、楊鳴章輔理主教稱許羅保爵士是香港歷史、香港教會及明愛大家庭的一部份。他指羅保竭力追隨基督，在世時活於主愛。

羅保於一九二三年生於澳門，父親是葡萄牙人，母親為蘇格蘭人。羅保曾就讀香港的喇沙書院。羅保說自己從二戰年代培育出重自由、輕物質的價值觀，從中學懂體察別人的需要；戰爭亦讓他深信，每個人應當有尊嚴地生活。

他於一九六〇年代起獲委任為市政局、行政局及立法局的議員；八四年聯合聲明簽署前於立法局提出當時著名的「羅保動議」，主張香港前途問題當讓當時的立法局討論，讓香港人得以向中英雙方提出意見。他八十年代獲英女皇封為爵士。

社會服務方面，他曾服務香港明愛、民安隊、香港聾人福利促進會、盲人輔導會及公益金等組織，並因著對明愛和社會的貢獻，而獲時任教宗冊封為「聖大額我略教宗騎士團爵士」。