

香港扶輪社——羅文錦爵士
亞洲足球聯合會共同創始人兼首任會長
Dr. The Honourable Sir Man-Kam Lo, Kt, CBE, LLD, JP
Co-founder and First President of Asian Football Confederation
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
15 October 2017



Dr. The Honourable Sir Man-Kam Lo (羅文錦爵士), Kt, CBE, *HonLLD (HKU)*, JP, (1893–1959) an ethnic Eurasian solicitor, was President 1934-1935 of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong (香港扶輪社) after he had served one year as Vice-President. He was the fourth president of the Club holding the Classification “Law – Chinese Solicitor”.

During the Rotary Year 1934-1935, the Club was not yet districted. It was supervised by Honorary Commissioner Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang (王正廷博士) (*Shanghai, China*) who was appointed by Rotary International President Robert E. Lee Hill (*Columbia, Missouri, USA*). In the Club, there were 96 Active Members and these 2 Honorary Members:

- (1) Dr. the Honourable Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn (香港輔政司修頓爵士), KCMG, KBE, CMG, *HonLLD (HKU)*, MA (*Oxon*), BA (*Oxon*), Colonial Secretary of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong
- (2) The Honourable Sir Alasdair Duncan Atholl MacGregor (香港正按察司麥理高爵士), Kt, CStJ, KC, MA (*Edinburgh*), BA (*Oxon*), Chief Justice of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong



Co-founder and First President of Asian Football Confederation

Lo Man-Kam was a football lover who was already the Vice President of the Hong Kong Football Association (香港足球總會) in 1939. He served as the President of the Association from 1953 to 1954. Following this stint, he went on to become a co-founder and the very first President of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) (亞洲足球聯合會) when it was established in 1954.

The Asian Football Confederation (AFC) is one of the 6 continental confederations within International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) and is the governing body of association football in Asia and Australia. The proposal to establish the AFC could be traced back to 1952 Helsinki Olympics. To the Asian Games in Manila, The Philippines, two years later, the establishment of AFC was finally raised for decision by representatives of 12 Asian nations and territories: (1) Afghanistan

Kingdom; (2) Union of Burma; (3) Republic of China (Taiwan); (4) British Crown Colony Hong Kong; (5) Republic of India; (6) Republic of Indonesia; (7) Japan; (8) Republic of Korea; (9) Dominion of Pakistan; (10) Republic of The Philippines; (11) British Crown Colony Singapore; and (12) Republic of Vietnam.

The AFC was officially formed on 8 May 1954 in Manila, The Philippines, on the sidelines of the Second Asian Games. The main headquarters is located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Being the incumbent President of the Hong Kong Football Association, Sir M. K. Lo was elected to serve as the first President of the Asian Football Confederation, while the first Secretary General was the prominent Hong Kong football player Major-General Lee Wai-Tong (李惠堂少將). Lo served the President for only one year, and handed-over to his fellow Rotarian The Honourable Kwok Chan (議員郭贊太平紳士), O.B.E., J.P., (Hong Kong Rotary Club President 1951-1952) to be his successor.

The first AFC Asian Cup took place in Hong Kong in 1956 and was contested by the 12 founding members of the AFC, with Republic of Korea (大韓民國) winning the inaugural title. The event was thereafter held in various Asian countries every four years, with an exception in 2007 when the quadrennial cycle was moved forward one year. Asian Cup, Asian football (soccer) competition, is that continent's premier football tournament.

Another major contribution by Lo towards the Hong Kong football facilities was the establishment of the South China AA Football Stadium (南華會足球場), also known as Caroline Hill Stadium. Being a past president of the South China Athletic Association (南華體育會), Lo succeed in obtaining permanent leasing rights of a piece of land on the Caroline Hill (加路連山), Hong Kong Island, from the Hong Kong Government in 1929. This was the single most crucial accomplishment that made the Stadium still standing today as one of the major football arenas, as well as the premises of the Association main building. (see photo below)

Lo had also served as the third Chairman of The Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation of Hong Kong (香港中華業餘體育協會理事長) since its establishment in 1916.



1950 年代的南華體育會加路連山運動場
South China Athletic Association Caroline Hill Stadium in the 1950s

The Solicitors Lo & Lo

Lo Man-Kam (羅文錦) was born on 21 July 1893 in a prominent Eurasian family of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong. His father was Lo Cheung-Shiu (羅長肇太平紳士), JP, compradore of the Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (渣甸洋行/怡和洋行) and mother Lucy Zimmern (施湘卿) was the elder sister of British customs officer Andrew Zimmern (施炳光). Grandfather was a Briton, Thomas Rothwell (羅富華), and grandmother Tsang Yau (曾有) was the daughter of a Chinese *Tanka* boatman (蜑家). M. K. was the eldest son of 9 children.

M. K. went to study law in England in 1906 when he was 13. He graduated with the first place of the First Class Honours in the Law Society Examinations in London and returned to Hong Kong in 1915. He began in 1916 to practice law and became the senior partner of the law firm Lo & Lo Solicitors & Notaries Public (羅文錦律師樓) with his younger brother Lo Man-Wai (羅文惠). In 1918 Lo married Victoria Ho-Tung (何錦姿), eldest daughter of the Hong Kong prominent businessman Sir Robert Ho Tung (何東爵士), KBE, KStJ, JP.

Lo and Victoria had 2 sons and 4 daughters: Gwendolyn (佩筠), Wilbur (德權), Phoebe (佩堯), Vera (佩堅), Rita (佩賢) and Tak-Shing (德丞). The youngest son Lo Tak-Shing followed in his father's footsteps, becoming a lawyer and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He ran as a candidate in the first election for Chief Executive of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region following the transfer of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China in 1997.

Vocational Service being a Lawyer

Lo had actualized himself a Rotarian through the avenue of "Vocational Service" as a solicitor.

When the first large-scale labour strike broke out in Hong Kong in 1920, Lo was the legal adviser for the organizer, Chinese Engineers Institute (香港華人機器總工會) and settled an agreement between the workers and employers as a mediator.

Founded in 1909, the Chinese Engineers Institute was a trade union composed mainly of mechanics from various occupations. It first came to prominence in the mechanics' strike of 1920, when it successfully organized and led some 6,000 mechanics from 26 establishments in an 18-day strike against managements. It is noteworthy that despite the nationalist and anti-imperialist fervour generated by the May Fourth Movement (五四運動) of the previous year in China, the mechanics' strike was not politically motivated. It was prompted by the economic hardship afflicting the Colony in the aftermath of the First World War. The strike won for the mechanics a general wage increase of 30% and consolidated the position of the Chinese Engineers Institute as the representative and leader of the local mechanics. At the same time the union's political non-affiliation, and its orderly and disciplined handling of the strike established it as a responsible trade union in the eyes of the colonial government. This paved the way for the Institute's later role as mediator and negotiator between labour, and government and management.

Service to the Community

Lo joined the charity service too and was elected Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital in 1929-1930 (東華醫院己巳年董事局主席), and the honorary legal adviser for the Hospital.

Since 1931 Lo was also the honorary legal adviser for the Po Leung Kuk (保良局) and the Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society (金銀業貿易場). In January 1934, he became the Chairman of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children (香港保護兒童會).

Lo was also the member of both the Court and Council of the University of Hong Kong (香港大學校董會/校務委員會) from 24 March 1932 until 1956.

Lo helped Miss Li Luk-Wah (李綠華) to establish The Hong Kong School for the Deaf (真鐸啟喑學校) in 1935, and The Right Reverend Bishop Ronald Owen Hall (何明華主教) to organize schools for the children of workers. In 1950 Lo attempted to register the children who were unable to attend even a primary school. In the same year Lo suggested in the Legislative Council an enquiry into Government expenditure on education as he believed the Grant Code that provided secondary schools deficiency grant had been over generous. Norman George Fisher, Chief Education Officer of Manchester, England, was invited by the Government to take the enquiry. Fisher subsequently submitted a report of enquiry which became a significant blueprint for the education reform in Hong Kong.

Lo succeeded his mother-in-law Clara Cheung Lin-Kok (張靜蓉,「法號」蓮覺) as director of the Buddhist nunnery Tung Lin Kok Yuen (東蓮覺苑) at Happy Valley (跑馬地) after she died in 1938. Neighbouring the nunnery, tuition-fees-free Po Kok School (寶覺義學校) for girls was founded in 1931 by Clara Cheung. The school was expanded in 1951 by the Tung Lin Kok Yuen under Lo's administration, with middle school section of junior vocational training for girls named "Po Kok Girls Junior Vocational Secondary School" (寶覺女子初級職業中學). Perhaps, that was Lo's "avenue" to actualize the ideal of Rotary's "Vocational Service".

Participate in the political sector

In 1921 at his age of 28, Lo was appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs (香港總督司徒拔爵士) an Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong (非官守太平紳士).

The Hong Kong Sanitary Board (潔淨局) 1929 election was supposed to be held on 22 May 1929 for one of the two unofficial seats in the Sanitary Board of Hong Kong. Prominent Chinese lawyer Lo Man-Kam was elected uncontested.

Sanitary Board (the forerunner of the Urban Council 市政局) was set up in 1883 to supervise and control the practical sanitation of the Colony. As its work involved interference with the private affairs of residents it was unpopular with property owners and with the Chinese generally. It could however only make proposals. Their implementation was a matter for the Government. Originally it consisted solely of official members but subsequently provision was made for nominated unofficial members, and two members elected by ratepayers on the Special and Common Jury Lists of the years or ratepayers who are exempted from serving on Juries on account of their professional avocations, unofficial members of the Executive or Legislative Council, or categories of profession were entitled to vote at the election.

After three years, in 1932, Lo was appointed to serve the Board again until 1937, and was no need to run for the election. The Sanitary Board was renamed the Urban Council when new legislation was passed in 1936 expanding its mandate. In this newly formed Council after the Pacific War (1941-1945), Lo was appointed by Sir Mark Aitchison Young (香港總督楊慕琦爵士) to serve as an Unofficial Member (香港市政局非官守議員) from 1946 until 1951.

A lawmaker in the Legislative Council

Lo also actualized himself a Rotarian through the "Community Service" as a lawmaker. On 9 November 1935, Lo was appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir William Peel (香港總督貝璐爵士) an Unofficial Member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council (香港立法局非官守議員). He became the second Rotary Club President to serve the Council.

The appointment made Lo to succeed Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall (羅旭龢爵士) as one of the three ethnic Chinese members in the Legislative Council. Lo was outspoken for the Chinese interest during his Legislative Council service. Sir Robert was an Active Member of Hong Kong Rotary Club.

Lo supported the government's policy on hiring more local civil servants after a report on government salaries led to a public uproar. Hong Kong Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott (香港總督郝德傑爵士) adopted the policy in 1935 to consider local candidates before vacancies were advertised in Britain. Sir Andrew was the Charter President 1929-1930 of the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur when he was previously a British colonial administrator of the Federated Malay States.

Due to the threat of the Japanese aggression, Lo was also appointed to the Taxation Committee in December 1938 which planned to introduce new tax for raising extra revenue for the war preparation. The Taxation Committee was replaced by the War Revenue Committee in 1940 and Lo was re-appointed to the Committee again. The Committee dominating by the business sector rejected the Government's proposed Income Tax Bill. However the Committee also compromised by suggesting a partial income tax.

Lo was outspoken against the racist policy of segregation which did not change until 1946. Together with José Pedro Braga (布力架), who later became the first Portuguese appointed to the Legislative Council, they formed the League of Fellowship in 1921, aiming at eliminating "racial disabilities" and to "promote good fellowship within the Colony, irrespective of race, class and creed." After the second reading of repealing the Peak District Reservation Ordinance which excluded Chinese to reside on The Peak District on 26 July 1946 in the Legislative Council, Lo claimed that "the Chinese then had no particular desire to live on the Peak. Their opposition was based solely on grounds of racial discrimination."

In 1940 on the eve of the Pacific War, Lo and Leo d'Almada e Castro, the Portuguese representative in the Legislative Council, protested strongly after the Government's ship which evacuated a number of the British nationals, majority of pure European descent, disembarked a number of Eurasians in Manila, The Philippines, on the way to Australia, on the excuse that the Eurasians would feel more at ease among brown or yellow-skinned people. Lo raised the issue of racial discrimination at a Financial Committee meeting by stating that "the tax-payers of this colony are being made to pay for the evacuation of a very small and selected section of the community and, whenever necessary, for their maintenance and support during an indefinite period, leaving some 99.9% of the population uncared for and unprotected when an emergency does come."



HONG KONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

28th November, 1940.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (LIEUT.-GENERAL E. F. NORTON, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS, (MAJORGGENERAL A. E. GRASETT, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.).

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. R. A. C. NORTH, *Acting*).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., K.C.).

THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS (HON. MR. B. C. K. HAWKINS, *Acting*).

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (HON. MR. H. R. BUTTERS).

HON. DR. P. S. SELWYN-CLARKE, M.C., (Director of Medical Services).

HON. MR. H. J. PEARCE, M.C. (Director of Public Works, *Acting*).

HON. MR. C. G. PERDUE (Commissioner of Police, *Acting*).

HON. MR. W. J. CARRIE (Chairman of the Urban Council).

HON. MR. J. J. PATERSON.

HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL.

HON. MR. LO MAN-KAM.

HON. MR. LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO, JNR.

HON. DR. LI SHU-FAN.

HON. MR. A. L. SHIELDS.

HON. MR. W. N. T. TAM.

HON. MR. T. E. PEARCE.

MR. C. B. BURGESS (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

IMMIGRATION CONTROL BILL, 1940.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled "A Bill to regulate the entry and departure of persons into and out of the Colony, to prohibit the entry of undesirable immigrants and to confer various powers in connexion therewith." He said: As I understand various members of this Council are speaking on this second reading I will reserve any further remarks I have to make for my speech in reply.

HON. MR. M. K. LO.—Your Excellency,—As Chinese constitute some 98% of the population of the Colony, any measure such as that contemplated by this Bill is a matter of very great concern to them. I propose, therefore, shortly to state the position of my Chinese colleagues and myself on this question.

For reasons indicated by my Honourable friend the Attorney General in his Objects and Reasons, we cannot but recognise that this measure is a painful necessity in these difficult times. Accordingly we accept the principle of this Bill, and have directed our attention only to its detailed provisions in order to satisfy our own minds that they do impose a minimum of inconvenience on the community compatible with the attainment of the end in view.

The permission granted by my Honourable friend the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to state that this Bill was referred by Government to the District Watch Committee for their consideration enables me to acknowledge with gratitude the helpful attitude of the Attorney General in regard to suggestions

made by the District Watch Committee for certain amendments, which were all readily accepted by him and are now embodied in the Bill before the Council.

The Bill has also received the careful consideration of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, whose observations (like those received from other sources), have been forwarded to Government. The Chamber's observations are directed chiefly to two points, namely, the provisions of section 7, and the fees set out in the Schedule.

As regards section 7, the Chamber points out that unnecessary hardship and inconvenience will be caused to passengers in possession of valid papers if they too have to proceed to the Immigration Office and remain there until permitted to leave. Personally I have always visualised that passengers whose title to land is clearly established by their papers, would be allowed to land by the Immigration Officer, and that only those whose cases require further investigation would be directed to proceed to the Immigration Office. I hope to receive an assurance from Government that my understanding is correct.

As regards the fees the Chamber suggests that they are too high, and should be reduced by fifty per cent.

Whilst it is appreciated that the fees are designed not to bring in revenue, but to make the immigration administration self-supporting, I feel that it must be borne in mind that the administrative measures contemplated by this Bill are in the interests of the Colony as a whole, and that accordingly the burden should not necessarily fall only on those whose movements bring them within the provisions. Accordingly I hope that the question of the reduction of the fees may be considered in committee.

The effect of this measure on the Colony depends, in our view, very largely on how it will be administered by the Immigration Officer. If it is administered sympathetically, and if the Immigration Officer succeeds in building up and maintaining a staff efficient in the discharge of their duties, untinged with corruption, or with even a suspicion of corruption, then we feel that any inconvenience will be cheerfully borne. My colleagues and I intend to maintain a close interest in the operation of this measure, and we shall have no hesitation in making to Government any representations which we may consider it our duty so to do.

Sir, had the circumstances been different, the Colony would now be in the midst of its preparations for celebrating its Centenary next year, and in the course of that celebration the interdependence of this Colony with China in general, and with the Province of Kwangtung in particular, would have received added emphasis. To me, at least, it is a matter of great sadness and profound regret that for the first time in its history, now approaching its Centenary, the Colony should find itself compelled to pass a measure which puts an end to the right of free and unrestricted movement between this Colony and China. But the terrible wars now raging on two Continents have brought about many unpleasant changes, and I feel and believe that Chinese in the Colony will accept this latest unpleasant change with their characteristic philosophic calm and understanding. (*Applause*)

The Wartime of Japanese Occupation

After the outbreak of the Pacific War on 7 December 1941, and the 17 days of Defence of Hong Kong Battle, the Colony was captured by the Imperial Japan's troops on December 25th. During the Japanese Occupation of Hong Kong for the next three and half years, many local Chinese leaders including Lo were pressured by the Japanese authorities to serve on various representative committees.

After the petition of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (香港華商總會) on the difficulties of the disruption of public utilities and of supplies, the currency problem, and prostitution, the Japanese authorities formed the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee (香港善後處理委員會). Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall and Sir Shou-Son Chow (周壽臣爵士) were appointed chairman and vice-chairman respectively, and Lo was appointed member of the Committee. The Committee held 59 meetings and was later on replaced by the Chinese Representative Council (華民代表會) and Chinese Cooperative Council (華民各界協議會), in which Lo was member of the latter.

Lo was able to escape the opprobrium of outright collaboration with the occupying troops due to a series of possibly “diplomatic” illnesses. In contrast to his years in the Legislative Council before the War, Lo generally remained silent on the wartime councils. One of the only time he spoke was when the Japanese authorities asked how they might improve relations between Chinese and Japanese, he replied that the Japanese troops could take the initiative by not relieving themselves in the public.

After the Victory and the British administration returned in 1945, many local leaders were no longer appointed to public positions by the colonial government due to their collaborations with the Japanese. Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall was asked to withdraw from public life and had to resign from the Executive Council. Sir Shou-Son Chow never completely returned and Mr. Li Tse-Fong (李子方太平紳士), J.P., was not re-appointed to the Legislative Council. However, Lo was able to return to the public life because the British Government believed that he had worked with the Japanese only with great reluctance. Both Sir Shouson and Li Tse-Fong were Active Members of Hong Kong Rotary Club.

Hong Kong Governor's “Cabinet” – the Executive Council

The Executive Council (行政局) of the British Crown Colony Hong Kong government before 1 July 1997 was “the cabinet” presided by the Governor of Hong Kong (香港總督). It was analogous to other Executive Councils in the British Commonwealth such as the Federal Executive Council of Australia, the Executive Council of New Zealand, and the Privy Council of the United Kingdom.

In 1949, the Executive Council had 5 ex-officio members: Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Hong Kong (駐港英軍三軍司令) (until 1993), Chief Secretary (布政司), the Attorney General (律政司), the Financial Secretary (財政司), and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (華民政務司). There might be the Commissioner of Labour (勞工處處長), while an “official” was not an ex-officio member. In addition, there were 6 “unofficial members” appointed: the chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (香港上海滙豐銀行), the Tai-Pan of Jardine Matheson (怡和洋行), a solicitor, two barristers, and a physician. In later years, more unofficial members were appointed who were representing various interests from the Colony.

All important decisions must be approved by the Governor in conjunction with the Executive Council prior to implementation.

Lo was appointed by Hong Kong Governor Sir Mark Aitchison Young (香港總督楊慕琦爵士) an Unofficial Member to the Executive Council (香港行政局非官守議員), from 1946 until the last day of his life. And he was re-appointed to the Legislative Council in 1946 until he resigned on 5 June 1950, where he played a great role.

After the Second World War, the Labour Government in London decided to give further representation to the people in the colonies. On his return to Hong Kong in 1946, Governor Sir Mark Young announced a constitutional reform plan of “giving to the inhabitants of the Colony a fuller and more responsible share in the management of their own affairs.” The Young Plan included the larger share of unofficial members in the Legislative Council and formation a municipal council with larger

power elected by the people of Hong Kong. Lo also supported Governor Young's initiative of imposing direct taxation for more social services.

However Young's successor Hong Kong Governor Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham (香港總督葛量洪爵士) did not share the same view as Young. As the Chinese Communists was winning the civil war, Grantham suggested London to drop the reform plan as it would create the chance for the Communist penetration. At a meeting of the Legislative Council on 22 June 1949, Lo suggested that the Young Plan was no longer the best means for giving the inhabitants of the Colony more share in the Government. He tabled a revised proposal supported by all unofficial members which called for a smaller reconstituted Legislative Council with an unofficial majority and abandonment of the establishment of a municipal council. Fear of possible Communists' reaction, the British Cabinet eventually rejected both proposals by Young and Lo and only re-opened the two elected seats in the Urban Council.

In 1950 the government appointed Lo to the Committee on Chinese Law and Custom in Hong Kong to consider reform on the Chinese custom. In the report of the Committee, Lo suggested not to abolish the custom of Chinese man taking concubine as he stated the old law "if it is not so acted upon...will gradually die out."

Honours

- (1) 1935 -- Decorated the King George V Silver Jubilee Medal
- (2) 1937 -- Decorated the King George VI Coronation Medal
- (3) 1941 -- Appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE), by King George VI, of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth.
- (4) 1948 -- Invested Knight Bachelor (Kt) by King George VI.
- (5) 16 March 1951 -- Conferred Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) by the University of Hong Kong (香港大學). (*Full text of the citation can be read on Pages 10-13.*)

Funeral

Lo suffered from heart disease in his later life. He died suddenly of a heart attack at 7:45 p.m. on 7 March 1959 at his Robinson Road (羅便臣道) residence at the age of 67, when he was preparing to join the banquet at the Government House for the visit of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

On the funeral day, hundreds of prominent local citizens including Hong Kong Governor Sir Robert Brown Black (香港總督柏立基爵士) and Commander of the British Forces Major-General Kenneth Cecil Orville Bastyan (巴斯田少將) paid their respects at Lo's residence and at the Wing Pit Ting (永別亭), the "farewell pavilion" in Pokfulam (薄扶林), with the marching band of the Hong Kong Police Force leading the cortège. Wreaths were sent from Governor Black, Secretary of State for the Colonies Alan Lennox-Boyd, and former Hong Kong Governor Sir Alexander Grantham.

Lo was highly rated by Sir Alexander Grantham in his autobiography 《Via Ports》. Grantham said Lo was outstanding among the Executive Council and had "a first class brain, great moral courage and a capacity for digging down into details without becoming lost in them."





香港大學
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Congregation 1951
Sir Man-Kam Lo
Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*

Mr. Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Whether it be justified or not, the prophetic warning and unfortunate experience of Julius Caesar have vested not only the Ides, but the month of March itself with a lasting, sinister reputation; but it would appear that Caesar's fears have never been shared by the powers controlling the destiny of this University. It would be interesting to speculate on what our history might have been, had these early powers not been mundane medicals, had they been of the finer clay which produces Historians and men well versed in the Arts.

With, shall we say, commendable contempt for historical warnings, March was chosen for the laying of the Foundation Stone of this building in 1910: the following year – just forty years ago today – the University was officially founded on the 16th of March, and again, two weeks later – still in the month of March – the University was incorporated by Ordinance.

In 1912, the 11th March witnessed the official opening of the University by Sir Frederick Lugard, as the commemorative stone at the foot of the stairs leading into this Hall bears lasting witness.

Today, to this long list we add yet another March, made memorable by three significant events.

Since writing that I have been made to realize what a grave mistake it is to fail to make use of the topic of weather as an opening gambit in a speech as well as in conversation. Hong Kong's weather has taken umbrage and I am forced to make humble amends. Today's Congregation has been made memorable on four counts. First and foremost, our weather. This morning's fog prevented the landing of the 'plane bearing our guest of honour, and in the faint hope that it would make it possible for him to attend, we had to postpone this Congregation from 3.30 to 4.30. I apologise for the inconvenience I know this must have caused you all.

Next it will be my pleasurable duty in a few minutes to ask the Chancellor to confer our highest academic honour on the Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, His Majesty's Commissioner General for South East Asia. If you care to look at our list of Honorary Graduates, you will see the names of many worthy and famous men, but you will find none so worthy on so many counts as the name of Malcolm MacDonald; on the academic side he is a link between the old and the new, for he is a graduate of one of the oldest of our British universities, the University of Oxford, and at the same time, the Chancellor of the Youngest, the University of Malaya; being the worthy son of a worthy father has not influenced one way or the other his outstanding successes; his service and his attainments in his chosen profession are wholly due to his own outstanding ability, his human approach to his fellow men and his sympathetic understanding of their problems and their aspirations. Whether with the legislative walls of Westminster or in the new-world democracy of Canada, or at the caldron from which we

confidently hope and pray will emerge a peaceful and progressive South East Asia, he has served his country and humanity with fervour, with humility and with honour.

This Congregation is also important because today we similarly honour a leader of a lesser state but a statesman of no lesser caliber; Sir Man-Kam Lo of Hong Kong. This University cannot claim the honour of having played any part in his professional training which led to his being awarded First Class Honours in the Law Society Examinations in London, but the Colony can claim the honour of being his birth place, for it was in this city he was born and it is to the people of this Colony that he has dedicated his life of public service. In view of his illustrious service to the Colony in general and to the University in particular, we today with pride and with pleasure add his name also to our list of honorary graduates.

The third point of significance about today's Congregation is that the Hall around you and the mace before you both proclaim that the active stage of our post-war regeneration has now really begun.

Regarding the Hall, I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Professor of Architecture, the Associated architect Mr. George Hall, and the Contractors Winsome and Company, for the admirable way that they have pushed on the preliminary work of restoration in order that you may sit here today in surroundings more congenial than those of last year when you suffered so stoically and for so long, the discomfort of the ruined Hall and then tortures of our winter weather. Today we are doubly fortunate; you sit in comparative comfort, the weather- God, though fickle, has been kinder.

The Hall is by no means yet finished and many of the fittings are but temporary, but the work thus far completed reveals the fact that it is the intention of the Council and our Department of Architecture to produce new University buildings worthy of this lovely city and it keeping with their comparable surroundings; it is important that our buildings and the compound in which they are set should instill a sense of pride not only in the members of the University but also in the citizens of the Colony; this sense of pride should prove an added incentive for us to match the standard of our attainments and our served with that of the accommodation which the public purse has so generously provided.

Another example of a beautifully appointed building you will see when Lady Grantham has opened the Lady Ho Tung Hall later this afternoon; our women undergraduates are indeed fortunate in being able to live and work in such comfortable and pleasant, almost palatial, surroundings. I believe it has already had a disturbing effect on the men who are fast becoming house-conscious and envious, and it has, at the same time, also disclosed a new aspect of the age-old problem of inequality of the sexes!

This benefaction from Sir Robert Ho Tung has been referred to on a previous occasion, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without stressing again our gratitude made all the more pleasing by the knowledge that his donation of one million dollars to the University has not affected his continuous stream of contributions to the poor and needy of the Colony. To his lasting praise, this stream flows unabated, and we in the University consider ourselves very fortunate that Sir Robert should extend his generosity to us in this magnificent fashion.

For the new mace we are indebted to the munificence of Mr. Leung Yew who immediately after the last Congregation came forward and offered to cover the cost of its manufacture. During tea this afternoon I hope all of you will take the opportunity of examining the mace, and although it still lacks its jade ornaments, I am sure you will agree that it is an outstanding example of British craftsmanship;

combining as it does, oriental history through the medium of occidental art, it is a fitting emblem to symbolize the supreme authority of a British University set beside a China sea.

On the shaft of the mace you will see four panels; on one is embossed a scene of early Hong Kong, on another a picture of this building as it was last year; the third bears an inscription recording the munificence of Mr. Leung Yew and the fourth remains empty and on it later is hoped to depict the main building as it will be when completed. On the obverse of the head of the mace is the Colony Coat-of-Arms, an on the reverse that of the University, both beautifully embossed, a significant reminder that we are an integral part of the Colony.

Last year I put to you the case for a British University in Hong Kong. Since then I have heard the cogency of the argument admitted on many sides, but I have also heard the question raised, "What service does the University render the Colony in return for the public and private money spent on it?" I don't intend to answer the ethical side of that question today, or to deal with the obvious advantage it is to the Colony that the responsibility for the higher education of its young people should rest in its own hands; we have only to look at the history of totalitarian countries during the last generation to realize the magnitude of that advantage; but I do want to consider for a few moments the economic side, an aspect which I hope will appeal to the practical business man of this Colony.

In July last year a simple, unostentatious but significant ceremony was performed at the Tsan Yuk Hospital by the Director of Medical and Health Services Dr. Isaac Newton. It was this; a small inscribed silver bowl was presented to one of Hong Kong's poor because she happened to be the Mother of the 50,000th baby delivered by the University Obstetrical Unit since it was organized. Each year now the University gives to over 5,000 of the poorest of the poor mothers in this Colony, the best advice, attention and care that medical science in this part of the world can provide. In addition to this obstetrical care, it provides ante- and post-natal attention for over six thousand women each year, treats about two thousand out-patient cases and performs about one thousand gynaecological operations. This argument could be amplified by quoting the large numbers of cases dealt with by our Surgical, Medical and Pathology Departments and by reference to our consulting services to the more well-to-do patients of the Colony.

These services alone would cost the community many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually had they to be provided through other channels, and they form but a fraction of what the University does for the Colony in the field of medicine. In this connection it would be unjust if we claim all the credit for the University, and if we did not acknowledge the part played in all this work by the Hong Kong Government; for it must be emphasized that we are not a Government institution, and not being in the fortunate position of most other medical schools who have their own hospitals, we have to depend on Government hospitals for our teaching facilities without which most of our public medical services just referred to would not be possible. I should like here to take this opportunity of stressing with gratification and pleasure the close co-operation and mutual good-will that exists between Government Departments in the fields of Public Works, Education, Social Services, Architecture and Gardens as well as Medicine, and their sister departments in the University.

There are yet other services we render which, while not so readily translated into dollars and cents, are nevertheless just as valuable. In addition to doctors, University graduates including teachers, economists, lawyers, engineers and business men. Have you ever thought how much it would cost the Colony - either directly or indirectly - to send all these people abroad for their professional education?

Nor is the value of post-graduate education to be forgotten. We are providing Diploma courses in Social Studies and in Education, and each year post-graduate courses are given in one or another of the medical clinical sciences and recently our Department of Engineering has run a post-graduate course at which over 100 engineers of the Colony have been attending. Our fee for this course is \$25: would anyone care to estimate its worth to the engineering profession of the Colony?

In the senior staff we have a body of men of recognized status in their professions; they owe no allegiance to any vested interest, their professional opinions are not swayed by the official views of Government; they are a body of men intellectually independent, whose services are at the disposal of the community on whatever boards or committee they may be required, and it is very gratifying to us to see how much in these post-war years these services have been solicited. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" I shall answer the modern and local version of that old taunt by one statement. The Royal College of Surgeons of England honours the memory of one of the world's greatest eighteenth century anatomists and surgeons, John Hunter, by appointing Hunterian Professors each to deliver a lecture on his special contribution to the advancement of the science of surgery. One of those chosen this year is the Professor of Surgery of this University, and this November Professor Stock, to whom we offer our heartiest congratulations, goes to London to deliver his lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons on "The Surgical Treatment of Cirrhosis of the Liver". To sum up – the function of a University does not begin and end with the ringing of a lecture bell or the posting of degree examination results; should you try to evaluate its services by a profit and loss account, or to estimate its efficiency by the total expenditure per student, you are neglecting the consideration of those ancillary yet important functions which characterize a vital university. These functions the University of Hong Kong does not neglect.

May I now just say one word to the graduands. You have finished your course; you have satisfied your examiners. In what way are you going to use your talents? Advice this year regarding that problem is easy to give because I venture to predict you will remember this 16th of March 1951 not merely because it was the day on which you took your degrees, but because it was the on which you graduated in company with two famous men. A generation ago they too satisfied their examiners, but that was not the end of their striving, their learning, or their serving in the University of life – and that is the larger meaning of the word – in life universal they have satisfied their fellow men. May you continue to strive, may you continue to learn, and each in your own profession according to your own talents, may you continue to serve as did your fellow senior graduands, Malcolm MacDonald and Lo Man-Kam.

At the Congregation 1951 of The University of Hong Kong, Sir Man-Kam Lo, Kt, CBE, JP, was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) by The Chancellor, Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham (葛量洪爵士), GCMG, Governor of Hong Kong.

The Citation was written and delivered by The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lindsay Tasman Ride (香港大學校長賴廉士博士), CBE, LLD, ED, DM, MA, BCh





1918 年—羅文錦伉儷身著傳統中式服裝的婚禮照
 1918 -- The wedding photo of Lo Man-Kam and Victoria Ho-Tung in traditional Chinese costume



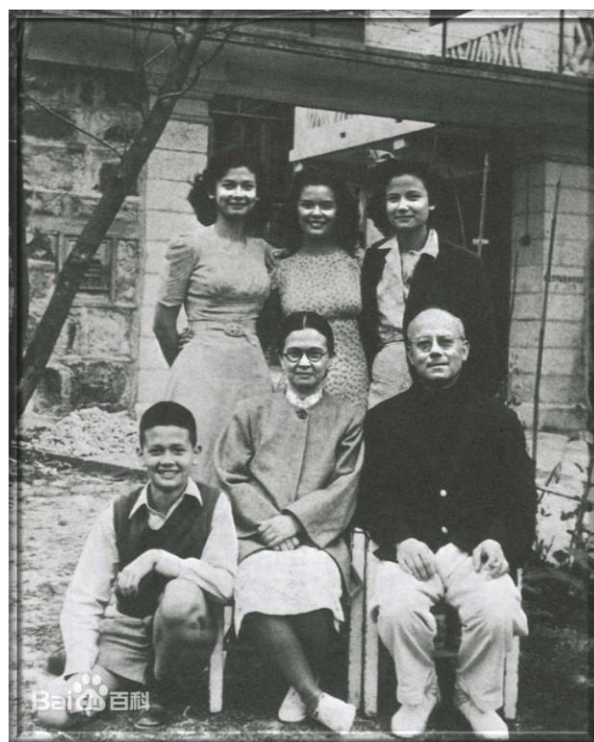
羅文錦伉儷（前排中座）的結婚照，羅文錦的父母分別坐在兩側。
 The wedding photo of Lo Man-Kam and Victoria Ho-Tung (front sitting) with Lo's parents on both sides.



1918 年—羅文錦伉儷的另一張結婚照
 1918 -- Another wedding photo of Lo Man-Kam and Victoria Ho-Tung



1956 年 -- 羅文錦爵士伉儷 (右四/五) 在寶覺義學賣物會上與東蓮覺苑董事合照。
 1956 -- Sir Man Kam and Lady Lo (R4 & 5) in the group photo
 of the board members of Tung Lin Kok Yuen at the Po Kok School fundraising bazaar.



羅文錦爵士和夫人何錦姿，與及兒子羅德丞、女兒羅佩堯、羅佩堅、羅佩賢
The family photos of Sir Man Kam and Lady Victoria Ho with 1 son and 3 daughters



1954 年 -- 羅文錦爵士伉儷——作為香港足球總會會長，羅文錦爵士被選為亞洲足球聯合會首任會長。
 1954 – Sir M. K. Lo and Lady Victoria Lo -- Being the President of the Hong Kong Football Association, Sir M. K. Lo was elected to serve as the first President of the Asian Football Confederation.

聞
 花開富貴
 壽星高照
 喜氣盈門
 福祿壽三星
 齊臨門

家少主德 承 **少爺** 佩堅 (壽星) 佩瑤 (壽星) 佩賢 (壽星) **小姐之**

令尊翁羅文錦爵士 於一九五九年三月七日下午七時四十五分壽終正寢積閱享壽七十有餘歲謹擇三月八日下午三時大殮擇吉出殯謹此報

羅懷德堂家人稟報

喪居：羅便臣道一〇七號
 電話：二二五七八號



像遺士爵錦文羅

謝

先夫**文錦爵士**之喪昨日出殯辱承
 輔政司 督憲柏立基爵士 暨
 三軍政務司 華民政務司
 中外官紳社團僑領各界名流親戚友好親臨弔送並
 賜厚賻或函電唁慰 高誼隆情歿存均感哀此鳴

未亡人**羅何錦姿**率男德承女佩瑤泣叩

辛未年十一月初五日 上午四時三十分 壽終養和醫院積閣
享壽百齡 遺體奉移東蓮覺苑治喪 謹擇公曆十一月五日(星
期三)上午十一時 恭請永惺法師說法封棺 隨即辭靈出
殯 殯柩安葬香港昭遠墳場祖塋哀此訃

孝男 德權

孝女佩筠

佩賢 嬌 邱建江
佩堅 嬌 許賢根

外務省
MILITARY
外務省

夫弟 **羅文惠** 弟婦 **洪奇芳**

羅德超 伍博 編撰文
羅德超 伍博

夫弟 **羅文顯** 弟婦 **林惠姬**

夫弟 **羅文浩** 侄女 佩儀

夫	夫
妹	妹
巧	雪
貞	貞
適	適
何	何

保貞 德貞
適 適
蔡 蔡

兄
何世榮嫂洪蘊芝

胞弟
何世勤
何世儉
弟婦
MORDIA O'SHEA

胞妹	何世禮
何慧姿	弟婢
適	洪奇芬
歐陽	

何綽姿適黃錫霖

何奇姿適
何文姿適

何孝姿	何孝姿
適	適
楊國璋	楊國璋

半至十時半 親屬繁衍 恕未盡述

東蓮覺苑 地址：西貢馬鞍山
電話：五七式式四

電話：五

治喪處：**東蓮覺苑** 地址：跑馬地山光道15號
電話：五七式四零七

通訊處：**羅文錦律師樓** 地址：中環太古大廈11字樓二室
電話：五式叁八八一

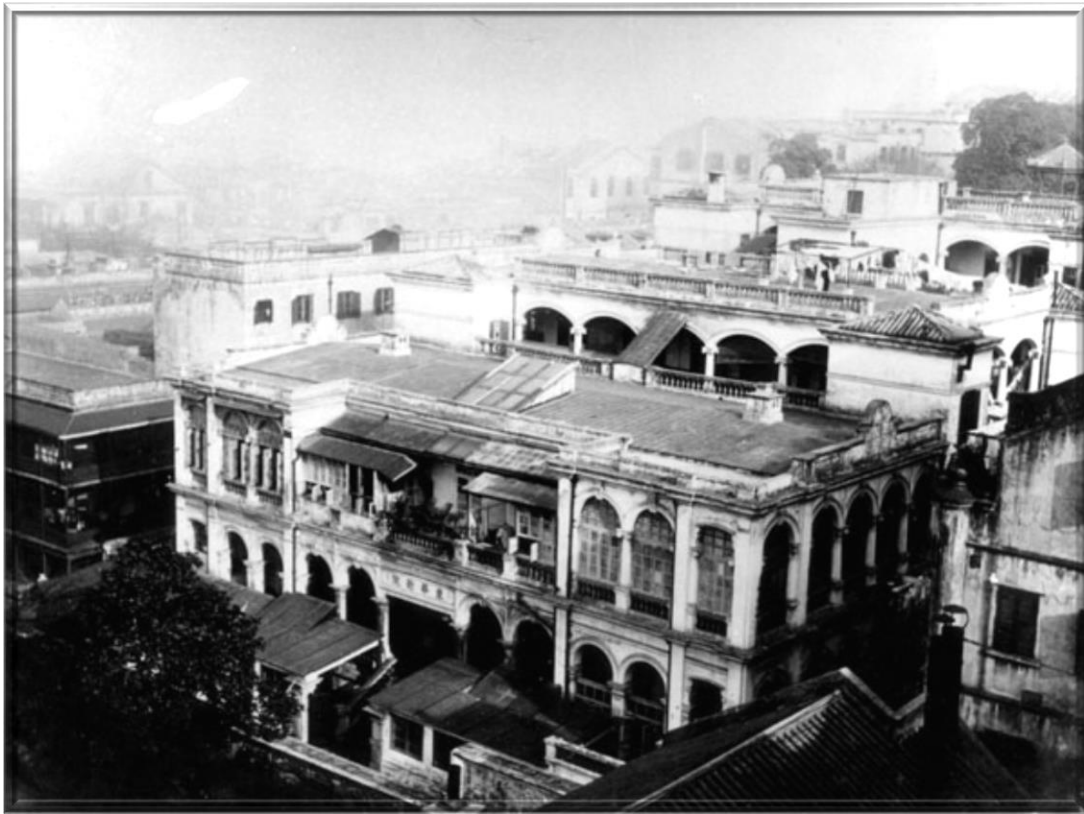
公祭時間：十五日上午八時半至十時半

治喪處：**東蓮覺苑**
地址：跑馬地山光道15號
電話：五七式四叁七

通訊處：羅文錦律師樓
地址：中環太古大廈11字樓1122室
電話：五式叁八一八一

泣告





1902 年 — 東華醫院，位於上環普仁街。
 1902 -- Tung Wah Hospital located at Po Yan Street, Sheung Wan.



東蓮覺苑是香港一個佛教場所，由何東夫人張蓮覺出資興建，「東蓮覺苑」就是以何東及張蓮覺夫婦之名字組合而成。
 This photo shows Tung Lin Kok Yuen (東蓮覺苑) in the 1930s. The name "Tung Lin Kok" was taken from the names of the couple "Ho Tung 何東" and "Lin-Kok 蓮覺", and "Yuen 苑" is literally meaning "nunnery".

香港扶輪社——羅文錦爵士
亞洲足球聯合會共同創始人兼首任會長



羅文錦爵士 (Dr. The Honourable Sir Man-Kam Lo, Kt, CBE, *HonLLD (HKU)*, JP)，擔任香港扶輪社(Hong Kong Rotary Club)副社長一年以後，於 1934-1935 年度出任社長。他是該社第四任社長，職業分類「法律服務—華裔律師」。

在 1934-1935 扶輪年度，香港扶輪社尚未編列地區，由國際扶輪社長希爾 (Robert E. Lee Hill) 委任的名譽專員王正廷博士 (Dr. Chengting Thomas Wang / 上海扶輪社 Shanghai Rotary Club) 負責督導。當年該社共有 96 位現職社員和以下兩位榮譽社員：

(1) 香港輔政司修頓爵士 Dr. the Honorable Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn, KCMG, KBE, CMG, *HonLLD (HKU)*, MA (*Oxon*), BA (*Oxon*), Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong

(2) 香港正按察司麥理高爵士 The Honourable Sir Alasdair Duncan Atholl MacGregor, Kt, CStJ, KC, MA (*Edinburgh*), BA (*Oxon*), Chief Justice of Hong Kong

羅文錦爵士(1893 年—1959 年 3 月 7 日)於廣東番禺出生，是香港著名的歐亞裔律師、政治家和社會領袖，因對香港社會的重大貢獻而聞名。他在香港歷史上是一位重要人物，其影響力涵蓋法律、政治、教育和體育等多個領域。羅文錦家族乃香港四大家族之一，與利希慎、何東、高可寧家族齊名。

羅文錦是足球愛好者，早在 1939 年就擔任香港足球總會(Hong Kong Football Association)副會長。1953 年至 1954 年，他擔任該會會長。抓住這個機會，他又成為亞洲足球聯合會(亞足聯)(Asian Football Confederation, AFC)的聯合創始人之一，並在 1954 年亞足聯成立時擔任首任會長。

1954 年 5 月 8 日，在菲律賓馬尼拉(Manila, The Philippines)舉行的第二屆亞洲運動會(Second Asian Games)期間，12 個創始成員協會共同發起成立亞洲足球聯合會，總部現設於馬來西亞吉隆坡(Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)。創始成員由 12 個國家及地區的足球總會組成，包括阿富汗、緬甸、中華民國(現以中華台北名義參與)、香港、印度、印度尼西亞、日本、大韓民國、巴基斯坦、菲律賓、新加坡及越南。

亞足聯是管理亞洲區足球事務的權威體育組織，隸屬於國際足球協會(Fédération Internationale de Football Association, FIFA)，負責舉辦各項國家級及俱樂部級賽事，包括協助國際足協舉行世界盃外圍賽、4 年一度的亞洲盃、沙灘足球、五人制足球、亞足聯冠軍精英聯賽(AFC Champions League, ACL)在內的多項重大賽事。

首屆亞洲盃於1956年在香港舉行，由亞足聯的12個創始成員國參賽，韓國隊最終奪冠。此後，亞洲盃每四年在亞洲各國舉辦一次。2007年除外，當時四年一度的舉辦週期提早了一年。亞洲盃，即亞洲足球錦標賽，是亞洲最高級別的足球賽事。亞足聯每年舉辦大型的足球賽事，較為人認識的有亞洲盃及2003年改制亞足聯冠軍聯賽。前者是最高等級的國家級賽事，早在1956年舉辦；後者是最高等級的俱樂部級賽事，在亞洲地位與歐洲冠軍聯賽之於歐洲無異，之前由亞洲冠軍盃及亞洲盃賽冠軍盃合併而成。

羅文錦對香港足球設施的另一個重大貢獻，是建立了南華會足球場，又稱加路連山球場。作為南華體育會(South China Athletic Association)的前任會長，羅文錦於1929年成功從香港政府獲得了位於香港島加路連山(Caroline Hill)的一塊土地的永久租賃權。最關鍵的成就是，這使南華會足球場至今仍是主要足球場館之一，同時也是南華體育會總部所在地。(圖見第2頁)

羅文錦亦是香港中華業餘體育協會(The Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation of Hong Kong)自1916年成立以來，擔任第三任理事長。



羅文錦生平

羅文錦於1893年在廣東番禺出生，是香港開埠初期富商怡和洋行買辦羅長肇太平紳士(Lo Cheung-Shiu, JP)的長子。母親施湘卿(Lucy Zimmern)，為大清國駐朝鮮欽差協理施炳光(Andrew Zimmern)之姊。

羅文錦的妻子何錦姿(Victoria Hotung)是香港著名商人何東爵士(Sir Robert Hotung)的長女。1947年12月，香港總督葛量洪爵士(Sir Alexander Grantham)委任何錦姿為非官守太平紳士，成為香港史上第一位女性太平紳士。二人婚後育有二子四女，長子羅德權(Wilbur Lo Tak-Kuen)1936年早夭。次子羅德丞(Lo Tak-Shing)畢業於牛津大學(Oxford University)法律系，曾任香港律師會會長(1969-1971)，並先後獲香港總督委任為市政局議員、立法局議員及行政局議員。長女羅佩筠(Gwendolyn Lo)早逝，次女羅佩堯(Phoebe Lo Pui-Yiu)為美國農科碩士，三女羅佩堅(Vera Lo Pui-Kin)，四女羅佩賢(Rita Lo Pui-Yin)曾任香港大學醫學院內科助教。

羅文錦早年就讀香港一所私立小學，13歲到英國留學，主修法律。1915年在倫敦法律協會(The Law Society of England and Wales)考試中以一級榮譽畢業後，並在英國取得律師資格。之後返回香港，成為第一個獲准執業的本地華裔血統的律師。於1916年與弟弟羅文惠(Lo Man-Wai)合夥，成立羅文錦律師樓(Lo & Lo Solicitors & Notaries Public)。除了成立律師樓外，羅文錦在商場上亦長袖善舞，曾先後擔任中華電力公司、香港大酒店、省港澳輪船公司等香港多間大公司的董事。

羅文錦積極參與多項社會事務，尤其關注教育發展。他協助為聾人設立學校，並支持擴建寶覺義學(Po Kok School)。他曾建議政府調查教育開支，並爭取為無法上小學的兒童註冊。

1921年，香港總督司徒拔爵士(Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs)委任為非官守太平紳士。

1929年/1930年，羅文錦擔任東華醫院己巳年董事局主席。

1929年5月羅文錦當選為香港潔淨局議員，獲得一個代表本地納稅人的席位。至1932年5月，獲香港總督貝璐爵士(Sir William Peel)委任，無需選舉，直到1937年卸任。

1930年，羅文錦擔任保良局永遠議員，直到1959年3月7日逝世。

1932 年，羅文錦擔任香港大學校董會董事並校務委員會參事，直到 1956 年。

1934 年 1 月，羅文錦擔任香港保護兒童會主席。

1935 年 11 月 9 日，護理香港總督修頓爵士(Sir Wilfrid Thomas Southorn)委任羅文錦為立法局非官守議員，直到 1950 年 6 月 5 日辭職。

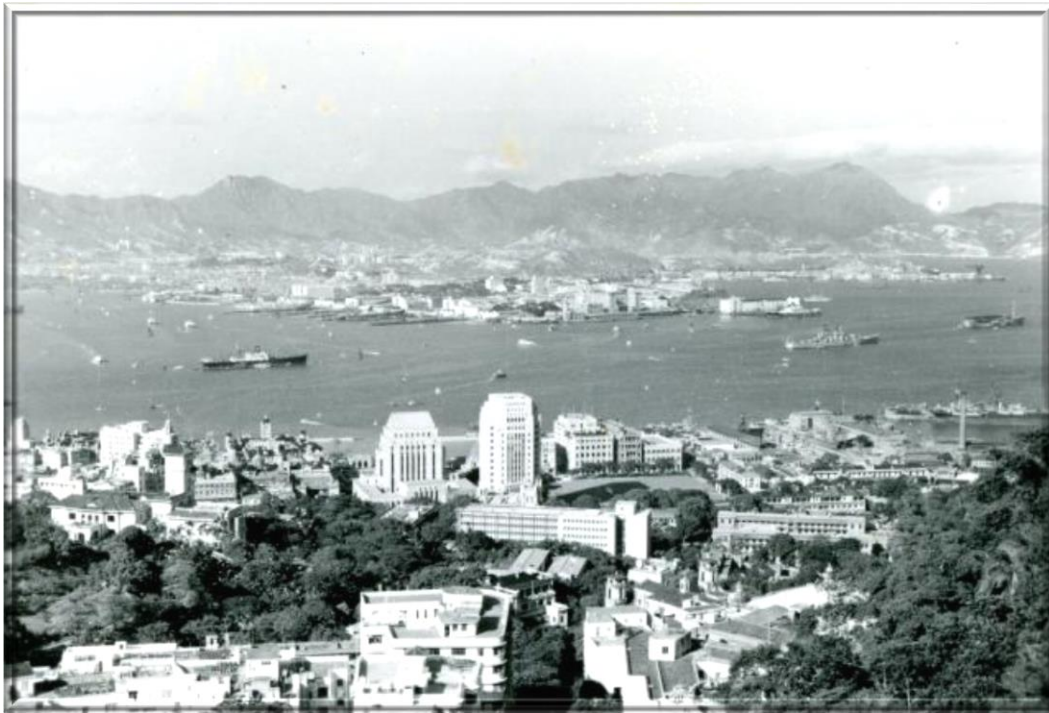
1946 年，香港總督楊慕琦爵士(Sir Mark Aitchison Young)委任羅文錦為市政局非官守議員，直到 1951 年。

1946 年 5 月 28 日，香港總督楊慕琦爵士(Sir Mark Aitchison Young)委任羅文錦為行政局非官守議員，直到 1959 年 3 月 7 日逝世。

1959 年 3 月 7 日羅文錦因心臟病逝世，終年 65 歲。其家人於翌日 3 月 8 日在報章刊登訃聞(圖見第 17 頁)，喪禮於 3 月 12 日舉行，靈柩安葬於摩星嶺昭遠墳場。

榮 譽

- (1) 1935 年—香港總督授予英國國王佐治五世銀禧紀念章
- (2) 1937 年—香港總督授予英國國王佐治六世加冕紀念章
- (3) 1941 年—英國國王佐治六世授予大英帝國最優秀司令勳章 (CBE)
- (4) 1948 年—英國國王佐治六世冊封下級勳位爵士 (Knight Bachelor)
- (5) 1951 年 3 月 16 日—香港大學授予名譽法學博士學位。(完整贊詞見 10-13 頁)



1950 年代的香港 — 最高的建築是中國銀行大廈，香港上海匯豐銀行總行位於西側。

*Hong Kong in the 1950s -- The tallest building was the Bank of China,
with The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Main Office on its western side.*