



北美風沙
The North American Lasallians
JUNE 2023



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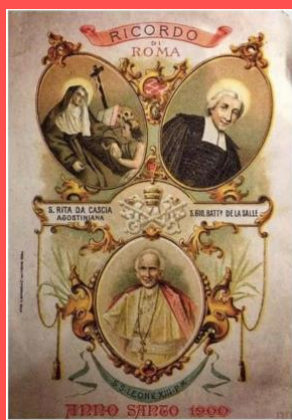
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Vancouver Class of 1970 Annual Crab Fest 2023

Peter Choy (73)

After three years of not being able to hold the Annual Crab Fest (initiated by Danny Hui (70) of Vancouver in 2008) because of COVID-19; Al Woo (70), Danny Hui (70) and Daniel Chung (70) welcomed back their classmates and friends to the 2023 Annual Crab Fest at the end of April. The out of town classmates were: Peter Chiong of Edmonton, Tony Gong and Roland Wong of Las Vegas, Thomas Li of Toronto, Joe Pok of Calgary and Rick Wong of Gig Harbour. The Fest was a great success! These six words in 王勃的滕王閣序 Wang Bo's Preface to Exaltation of Duke Teng's Tower summed it all: 「四美具，二難並」
"The four beauties of life: wonderful day, beautiful scenery, great mood, and happy things are all present. Hospitable hosts and honorable guests are hard to get, but we've got them here."

Big kudos to Al, Danny and Daniel!

Matter of interest:

During one of the dinners, Peter Choy (73) noticed that another Lasallian was dining at the same restaurant a few tables away.

Reason: That's because he was wearing a La Salle sports jacket!

It turned out he is David Wong (67) of Edmonton. David truly demonstrated:

*We are sons of La Salle everyone,
 And No matter where we go,
 High aloft her flag we will hold,
 And strive that her fame may grow!
 Way to go, David!*







Lester Huang Conferred as Affiliated Member

Victor Leung (77)

Fellow LaSallians wish to convey congratulations to Lester Huang (77) for being conferred as Affiliated Member of the Institute of the Brothers of Christian Schools. This is a very special and rarest honour being awarded and was only ever granted to four other members in Hong Kong in the past. Those who are closed to Lester all realize that he has been volunteer supporting the La Salle College and Lasallian Family for many years. The affiliated member title is a formal and well-deserved recognition for Lester's tireless continuous contributions and supports to the La Salle community.

As stated in the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools website, affiliated member is recognized as a person who has helped the Institute in its mission and has demonstrated to show a great appreciation for anything relating to Lasallian spirituality. The Affiliated Member Certificate was issued in March 2023 and was conferred by Br Jose Mari Jiménez, the Head Brother of LEAD in May 2023. Congratulations, Lester!!!

Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools



TO Mr. Lester Huang

The Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools acknowledges with joy and gratitude your generous commitment to our Institute, the quality of your personal life inspired by Lasallian spirituality, and your active and long-lasting participation in our work of education.

My Council and I wish to demonstrate our acknowledgement by associating you more closely with our religious family, and by presenting you with this Letter of Affiliation. As an Affiliated member, you share in the spiritual fruits of the prayers and apostolic activities of all those who are serving in the Lasallian Mission, and of the Brothers of the Institute.

May the Lord in his goodness confirm this Affiliation and, through the intercession of Saint John Baptist de La Salle, shower you with his blessings.

Given on the 30th March 2023 at the Generalate of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, under my signature and the seal of the Institute.

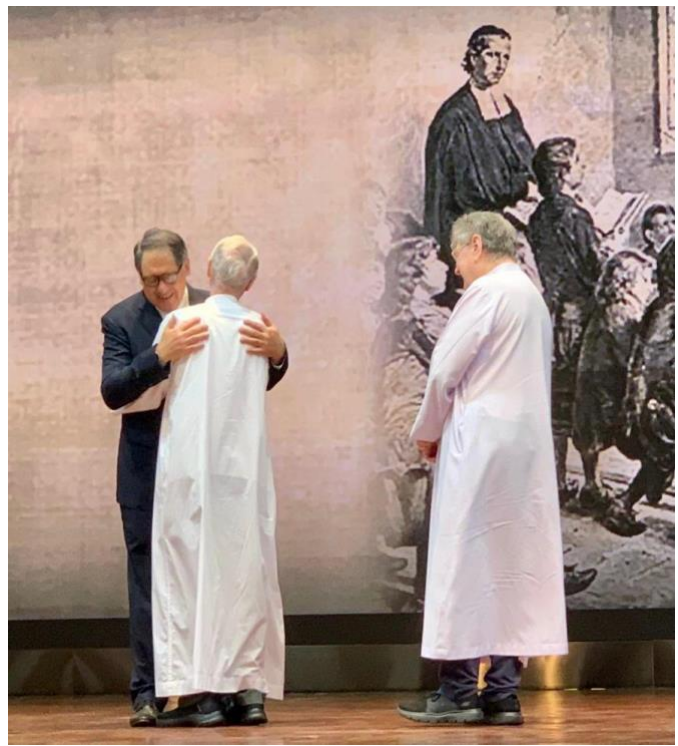
Alfonso Drillo
Secretary General



Superior General



Lester was receiving his Affiliated Member's Certificate from by Br Jose Mari Jiménez, the Head Brother of LEAD



Congratulations from Br Patrick and Br Thomas



Group photos with fellow Brothers



Group photos with fellow 77ers and his brother Mark Huang (right)

St John Baptist de la Salle Life History

Source: [Catholic Readings](#)



On April 30, 1651, St John Baptist de La Salle was born in Reims, France, to a family of considerable wealth.

His parents were Louis de La Salle, his father, who held a judicial post, and her mother Nicolle Moët de Brouillet, with Nicolle hailing from a noble family that owned a thriving winery business.

It's worth noting that Nicolle was related to Claude Moët, the individual responsible for establishing Moët & Chandon.

Due to his remarkable devotion to religion, St John Baptist de La Salle was identified as a candidate for priesthood from a young age.

He displayed exceptional piety during his childhood, which prompted this designation. At the age of eleven, he underwent the tonsure ceremony, and by sixteen, he had already been appointed as a canon of the cathedral chapter at Rheims.

St John Baptist de La Salle was enrolled in the College des Bons Enfants, where he pursued advanced studies. He was sent there for this purpose.

He eventually earned his Master of Arts degree on July 10 1669, after completing his academic program.

After finishing his studies in classical literature and philosophy, St John Baptist de La Salle was sent to Paris to attend the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice, beginning on October 18 1670.

Unfortunately, his mother died on July 19 1671, and his father followed on April 9 1672.

This development compelled him to leave Saint-Sulpice on April 19, 1672, as he was now twenty-one years old and had become the head of the family.

This meant he was responsible for educating his four brothers and two sisters.

St John Baptist de La Salle received the minor order of subdeacon in 1672, and he was ordained as a deacon in 1676.

He then concluded his theological studies and, at the age of 26, was ordained to the priesthood on April 9 1678. Two years later, in 1680, he obtained a doctorate in theology.

St John Baptist de La Salle supported the Sisters of the Child Jesus in creating an establishment to care for the sick and provide education for disadvantaged girls. He acted as their chaplain and confessor.

In 1679, he collaborated with Adrian Nyel and founded a school. Later, a wealthy woman from Reims offered to fund a school, but only if St John Baptist de La Salle was involved.

Originally meant to help Adrian Nyel establish a school for the poor in St John Baptist de La Salle's hometown, this endeavor eventually became his life's work.

In seventeenth-century France, the social classes were firmly established and education was typically reserved for the wealthy and noble.

The vast majority of the population had little access to learning and remained woefully uneducated. John Baptist de la Salle was deeply troubled by this inequality and dedicated his life to addressing it.

He began his work by interacting with impoverished children, but he soon realized that he needed to train teachers to help him in his mission.

To do so, he invited a group of young schoolmasters to come and live with him so that he could provide them with the necessary training and guidance.

However, his brothers did not approve of this arrangement, so John Baptist de la Salle and his group relocated to a more suitable location.

Recognizing that a religious community would be necessary to provide a reliable and ongoing supply of teachers who were willing to work without pay, John Baptist de la Salle established the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

This institute was essentially a brotherhood of young men who were drawn to a life of service and focused on teaching.

While the novice teachers took the three traditional religious vows, they did not take Holy Orders. In addition to these vows, the Brothers also pledged to dedicate their lives to teaching the poor, with a particular emphasis on the catechism.

A rule was developed for the institute, which specified that the members must be laymen and that priests could not join the order.

St John Baptist de la Salle soon realized that he needed to commit all of his energy to establishing schools and training teachers.

Despite inheriting a significant fortune, he decided not to use his wealth for this purpose. He received guidance from the saintly priest, Father Barre, of Paris, and prayed for God's direction, ultimately choosing to sell his possessions and donate the proceeds to the poor in the province of Champagne, where a famine was causing much hardship.

From that point on, he relied on the kindness of others to support his endeavors, and he embraced a life of austerity and self-denial.

The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools quickly gained popularity, and numerous young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty sought to join.

The influx of applicants was so great that a junior novitiate had to be established.



Additionally, parish priests from various regions of France began sending their talented young men to be trained by the Brothers so that they could return to their home villages and serve as schoolmasters.

The novice house of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools became the site of what is now recognized as the first Normal School.

This institution was established to provide teacher training and was an integral part of the order's efforts to improve education for the underprivileged.

While at the novice house, Father John Baptist wrote the "Manual for Christian Schools," which outlined his innovative and practical approach to education.

St John Baptist de la Salle made several significant contributions to the field of education. One of his key innovations was the separation of students into different classes based on their level of mental development, a concept now known as "streaming" or

"tracking."

He also championed the use of the vernacular, or the local language, for teaching instead of Latin. In addition, he recognized the value of visual aids in the learning process and was a proponent of using the blackboard extensively in instruction.

St John Baptist de la Salle also believed in offering a comprehensive education that included not only basic subjects like reading and writing but also courses in ethics, literature, physics, philosophy, and mathematics.

His curriculum was designed to produce well-rounded individuals who would be equipped to make meaningful contributions to society.

The establishment of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and its efforts to provide education for the underprivileged were met with opposition from various quarters.

In Paris, the schools for poor boys faced attacks from Jansenists, lay teachers, and tutors who may have felt threatened by the growing movement.

Others who believed that education for the “lower orders” should be limited to vocational training also opposed the initiative. These obstacles and protests had to be overcome through perseverance and dedication.

Despite the opposition, the schools established by the Institute gained popularity and demonstrated their effectiveness in improving the lives of the underprivileged.

Over time, it became clear that these schools were here to stay, and the persecutions gradually ceased. The success of the Institute and its efforts to improve education for the disadvantaged would go on to inspire similar initiatives across France and around the world.

When King James II of England, who was then in exile, requested a college for the education of his followers’ sons, mostly Irish, St John Baptist de la Salle opened such a school for fifty young men of noble birth.

At the same time, he established a school for boys of the working class, which combined technical training with religious practices and became very popular.

In addition, schools were established for “troublesome boys,” now commonly referred to as “juvenile delinquents.”

Thus, efforts were being made to address the needs of all types and classes of boys and young men. This rapidly expanding work required exceptional insight and adaptability.

During his later years, Father John Baptist lived at the College of St. Yon in Rouen. The novitiate had been moved there in 1705, after having been located in Paris for a period of time.

In 1716, he stepped down from his role in managing the Institute and stopped issuing commands. He chose to live a humble life, teaching novices and young boarders.

Father John Baptist wrote several works for them, including <A Method of Mental Prayer>.

St John Baptist de la Salle died on Good Friday, April 7 1719, at the age of sixty-seven, after struggling with illness and the demands of his austere lifestyle.

Six years after his death, Pope Benedict XIII officially recognized the Christian Brothers’ institute and approved its rules.

In 1900, St John Baptist de la Salle was canonized. Thanks to his courageous efforts, the concept of universal education was widely accepted.

Despite facing internal challenges, primarily related to the level of strictness in the Brothers' lifestyle, the schools founded by the Christian Brothers continued to grow and thrive until the French Revolution.

However, during that time of persecution, the number of active members dwindled down to only twenty. Nevertheless, when Napoleon I lifted the ban in 1799, the community rebounded with remarkable resilience.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the schools continued to expand, but from 1904 to 1908, the community suffered another setback when 1285 schools were closed by legislative decree in France.

Despite this setback, the Christian Brothers established themselves in other countries, including England, Ireland, the Levant, North and South America, the West Indies, and Australia.

The first Christian Brothers school in the United States was founded in 1846, and today many of their schools operate at the college level.

Beatification and Canonization

St. John Baptist de la Salle was beatified on February 19 1888, at Saint Peter's Basilica and declared a saint by Pope Leo XIII on May 24 1900.

Four years later, in 1904, Pope Pius X added his feast day to the General Roman Calendar to be celebrated on **May 15**.

In the revised Church calendar of 1969, his feast day was moved to April 7, the day on which he died.

St John Baptist de la Salle is the Patron Saint of

- Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools,
- Lasallian educational institutions,
- Educators,
- School principals,
- Teachers

Thanks to his exemplary life and inspiring written works, St. John Baptist de la Salle was named the Patron Saint of All Teachers of Youth by Pope Pius XII on May 15, 1950.



Cathedral of Reims, France

The Fourteen FIFA World Cup Since 1966 (part 7)

Danny Leung (71)

World Cup 1970 The Beautiful Game (continue)

Memorable Games:

- The semifinal game between Italy vs W. Germany 4-3 can be described as a tale of two stories. After Italy scored early in the game, it fell back to its traditional tight defense to lock up the game. The regular time turned into a master game of defense vs offense. The Germans bombarded the Italian goal with shots that were brilliantly saved by the in-form goalkeeper Albertosi, defenders and woodwork. The Germans eventually tied the game in the final minute. The overtime game resembled a hectic basketball game with goals turned around every few minutes. The Germans scored first, then the Italians, Italians, Germans and the substitute Rivera scored the winner. It was a breathtaking game known as **The Game of the Century**.



Rivera winning goal in the Game of the Century

Foul of the tournament:

The Italians are famous for their professional fouls which sometimes exceed the legal limits. During the game against W. Germany, their defenders had been constantly chopping down Beckenbauer to stop his run. One of the fouls inside the penalty box prevented a one on one towards the Italian goal. Since Germany had used up both of the substitutes, Beckenbauer had to play the rest of the game with a dislocated arm in a sling. No penalty and red card from the Japanese referee were given but just a free kick outside the box. The free kick came to nothing and the Germans struggled in the overtime playing with their injured star player.

Famous or infamous quote:

- Ramsay said he had never seen England surrender a two-goal lead in his lifetime.

出身教育世家以育人為使命 喇沙小學校長培養學生做紳士

Source: Topick.hket.com



本地首屈一指的傳統名校喇沙小學，是許多男生家長心儀的學校，多年來培育了大批人才，「喇沙仔」遍布各行各業。每年小一自行分配學位階段，喇沙小學校門外都聚集了遞交申請表的家長，學位競爭激烈，即使父親是校友也未必能入讀。喇沙小學黎月兒校長分享學校的教學優勢，如何教出具有良好品德的小紳士。



九龍城區 41 校網的喇沙小學創校於 1957 年，黎月兒校長（Chandni Nair Rakesh）自 2016 年上任至今 6 年多，她形容喇沙擁有獨特的傳統及悠久的歷史，具備前瞻性及創新性。學校有很多適合男生的教學策略，黎校長表示：

男生天生比較好動、有競爭心，也愛冒險，我們將這些特質融入在他們的學習經歷中，並採用不同的教學方法，來保持他們的學習興趣。

兄弟情維繫中小學

校方重視學生的全人發展，除了學術外，亦培育他們「一體一藝」。黎校長指出，喇沙現時設有 26 個校隊，包括體育、音樂、科技、藝術、棋藝等，直言「你說得出的，我們都有」。

我相信所有學生都是有才華的，擁有不同的能力，學校會給予他們大量機會，透過活動、訓練來發掘他們特別的才能。

喇沙小學與直屬中學喇沙書院保持緊密合作，在行政、課程及文化活動方面都有交流，中小學生不時聯合參與音樂項目及表演，體育團隊也有共同訓練的機會。不得不提喇沙一直重視的「兄弟情」，黎校長舉例早前在學界籃球比賽上，書院師兄到場為小學師弟打氣，可見中小學深厚的情誼，最終該校學生在比賽勇奪冠軍。





培育具良好品德的「喇沙紳士」

學生品學俱佳，黎校長期望培育男生成為「喇沙紳士」（Lasallian Gentleman），在行為、想法及態度表現出來，鼓勵學生善待別人，表達愛與關懷。她提及喇沙會創辦人聖若翰喇沙（St. John Baptist de La Salle）的使命，正正是要幫助有需要的人。

小學六年生涯為小朋友紮下穩固基礎，正如喇沙校歌所言，黎校長希望男生擁有勇氣與膽量，充滿男子氣概且貼心，同時帶著堅毅與正向思維去迎接挑戰，「盼望他們過得快樂，一直當『喇沙紳士』」。

她強調學生要成為傑出的「喇沙紳士」，具有良好的品德與信念、正面的價值觀，能夠服務社群，也有抗逆力及正向思維，以應對生活中的挑戰，獲得滿滿的幸福。

叩門申請的收生要求

喇沙作為本地龍頭男校，黎校長透露學校的未來方向，在三年發展計劃中，著力培育學生自主學習及終生學習，同時持續推動閱讀及探究式學習，並發展「STREAM」教育，提升網上學習效能。另一方面，學校欲加深學生對中國歷史及文化的認識，加強他們的國民身份認同。

在小一統一派位後，喇沙一般會提供極少量「叩門位」以供申請，有關詳情將於6月在學校網頁公布。家長都想知道喇沙的收生條件，黎校長透露：

我們沒有特別的收生要求，但我們希望家長分享為何選擇喇沙小學，他們可以寫下孩子的興趣愛好，並提交個人資料檔（Portfolio），入圍的申請人會獲邀面試。





校長出身教育世家

黎校長來自一個教育工作者的家庭，在香港土生土長。她從小便立志投身教育界：我相信我可以改變孩子，也想在小學階段做到，覺得這個時期的孩子可塑性很大。如果你關心他們，他們會願意改變，並會聽取你的建議。



談及在喇沙小學的點滴，黎校長說實在有太多美好的回憶了。她特別記得5年前，學校舉行鑽禧慶祝活動時，她看到家長、孩子和校友之間的團隊合作，彼此創造了精彩的回憶，「我們在那段時間每月都有慶祝活動，我能夠參與其中，這是非常難忘的。」

About the North American Lasallians

This newsletter is aimed at providing an electronic platform for communication & sharing among La Salle old boys in North America. It is not meant to be used as an instrument for promoting any personal agenda.

The editorial board reserves the rights to oversee and edit all submissions, to ensure all contents shall meet our publication standards, as well as appropriate for the newsletter's intended audience & global circulation. Our editorial board has the exclusive right to reject submissions deemed to be not in line, or incompatible with the purpose or spirit of this newsletter at our sole discretion.

Previous issues of the newsletter are available on HKOBA website at <https://www.lscoba.com/north-american-lasallians-newsletter/>

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The Chief editors appreciate Peter Choy (73) and Danny Leung (71) for their contributions to this issue.

Chief Editors	Victor Leung (77) Kevin Kwok (88) Chris Fong (94) Ambrose Lee (98)
Editors-in-training	Alex Tsoi (2016) Kenny Fong (2017) Josh Raphael (2018) Edison Liem (2020)