



# 北美風沙 The North American LaSallians

Dec 2012

## Season's Greetings



*Merry Christmas  
And  
Happy New Year*

## Reminders

### Edmonton

#### Monthly Dim Sum Gathering

Date Dec 7, 2012 (every first Friday)  
Time noon  
Venue Urban China Restaurant 潮樓大酒樓  
10604-101 Street

#### Christmas Party

Date Saturday December 8, 2012  
Time 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm  
Venue Finnagans Bar Bistro and Billiards  
Cost \$30 / person  
RSVP [billshwong@shaw.ca](mailto:billshwong@shaw.ca)

### Southern California

#### Monthly Dim Sum Gathering

Date every first Sunday  
Time noon to 2 pm  
Venue Empress Harbor Seafood Restaurant  
111 N. Atlantic Blvd., 3/F,  
Monterey Park

### Toronto

#### New Year Eve Dinner

Date Monday December 31, 2012  
Time 7:30 pm - 1 am (dancing starts 6:30 pm)  
Venue Regal Chinese Cuisine & Banquet Hall  
富都名宴  
1571 Sandhurst Circle, Unit 107,  
Scarborough (Finch & McCowan)  
Price \$68/person  
RSVP [shihangfong@yahoo.com](mailto:shihangfong@yahoo.com) or  
[jcchang@mcl-miley.com](mailto:jcchang@mcl-miley.com)

## About this newsletter

This newsletter is aimed at providing an electronic platform for communication among La Salle College old boys residing in North America. However, it shall not be used as a tool to promote any personal agenda. The editorial board therefore reserves the right to review and edit all submissions to ensure that no inappropriate contents appear in any issue of this newsletter. The editorial board also reserves the right to reject any submission that is not in line with the objective of this newsletter. Please send all your communications to [editors@lscobaedm.org](mailto:editors@lscobaedm.org).

To subscribe to this newsletter, please email (with subject line: subscribe) to [newsletter-lscobaedm.org-subscribe@lscobaedm.org](mailto:newsletter-lscobaedm.org-subscribe@lscobaedm.org).

Newsletter Committee comprises of the following members:

East Coast (USA) Christopher Tse (1965) ,  
Peter Lai (1967)

Toronto Felix Leung (1985),  
Kevin Kwok (1988),  
Jimmy Chang (1966)

Vancouver Victor Leung (1977)

Southern California Eddie Shek (1985)

San Francisco Bay Area Ephrem Fung (1976)  
Ambrose Lee (1998)

Edmonton Calvin Chan (1971)



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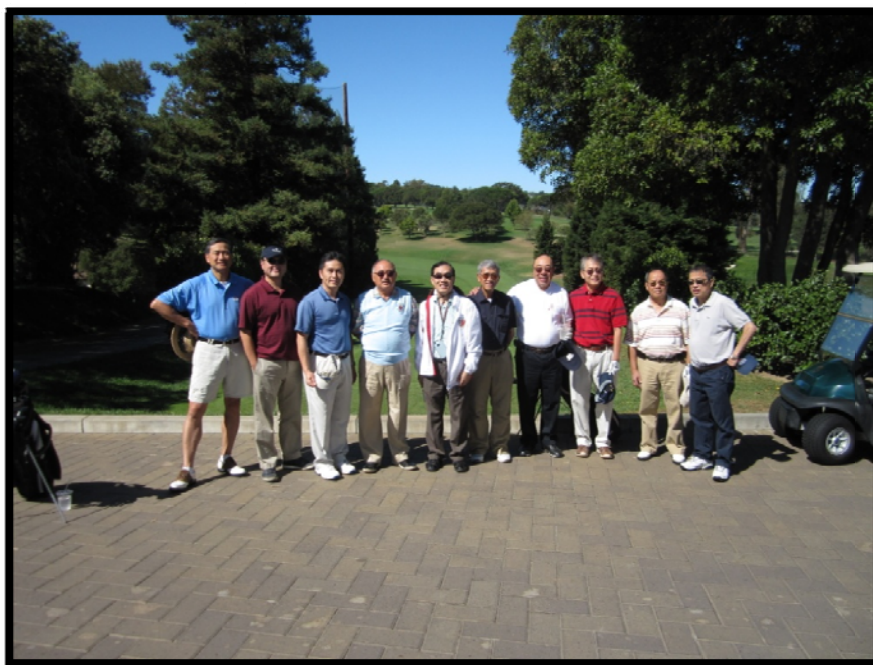
Dec 2012

## Chapter News

### San Francisco Bay Area Chapter

#### Golf Tournament 2012

George Law (1966)



*L-R: Nelson Lai '74, Kelvin Chan '93, Sammy Cheung '84, Joseph Kwok '61, George Law '66, Andrew Sien '63, George Lau '67, Samuel Chan '68, Francis Nguyen '64, and John Chan '64*

On a sunny afternoon on September 15, 2012, ten (10) By Area LaSallians got together for a nice, friendly round of golf.

The venue was the private Peninsula Golf & Country Club in San Mateo, CA. Two local old boys (Joseph Kwok '61 & Samuel Chan '68) are members of this club and hence non-members were able to play as their guests.

This is a beautiful, somewhat hilly, 18-hole par-72 golf course. Our eight players were divided into two foursomes while SF Chapter President Andrew Sien '63 and Past President George Law '66 rode along as spectators. We were especially pleased that two of the players (John Chan '64 & Sammy Cheung '84) made their debut appearance at a SF Chapter function. We hope that they will attend our other social activities in the future as well.

Everyone had a great time, and is already looking forward to doing it again next year.

The pictures will be posted on our official Facebook webpage: [www.facebook.com/lscobasf](http://www.facebook.com/lscobasf)





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## Newcomers Welcoming Dim-Sum Luncheon

Ambrose Lee (1998)



*L-R:Top Jason Chan, Michael Ling, Joseph Wei, Riowise Rsuli, Derek Choy, Andrea Wong, Ambrose Lee, Stanley Lau, Claudio Chan, Franco Chan, Timothy Wan, Carlos Chan, Jesse Lim  
Middle Larry Lei, George Law, Francis Siu, Tony Lau, Chris Ngai, Ephrem Fung  
Bottom Homer Yau*

On Nov 3<sup>rd</sup> 2012, our chapter coordinated a Dim-Sum luncheon to cordially welcome 3 of our junior LaSallians: Michael Ling '10, Andrea Wong '12 and Riowise Rusli '12, to the Bay for their further education.

21 LaSallians and their families shared a blissful Saturday afternoon at Fu Lam Mum Dim Sum Restaurant in Mountain View. 3 tables were fully occupied and created a nice little "La Salle" corner for us to demonstrate our spirit.

The committee would like to express our warmly greetings to our juniors and sincerely wishes them a fruitful adventure in their studies and life.

Yours in La Salle,

**LSCOBASF (Bay Area) Chapter**

The picture will be posted on our official facebook webpage: [www.facebook.com/lscobasf](http://www.facebook.com/lscobasf)

## San Francisco Bay Area Bimonthly Lunch Gathering

Date	Jan 5th 2013 (1st Sat of every other month)
Time :	12:30pm - 2:30pm
Venue :	To be confirmed.
Contact :	<a href="mailto:sf@lscoba.com">sf@lscoba.com</a>





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## Toronto Chapter

### Annual New Year's Eve Dinner

Last year, this most popular annual family event was moved to a new venue. We heard nothing but good responses. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am inviting you, your family and friends to attend the Toronto OBA Chapter's annual New Year's Eve Dinner.

Date	Monday December 31, 2012
Time	7:30 p.m.- 1 a.m. (warm-up dancing starts at 6:30 p.m.)
Venue	Regal Chinese Cuisine & Banquet Hall 富都名宴 1571 Sandhurst Circle, Unit 107, Scarborough (Finch & McCowan)
Featuring Live Band	Synergy (led by old boys)
Price	\$68/person
Contact	<a href="mailto:shihangfong@yahoo.com">shihangfong@yahoo.com</a> , or <a href="mailto:jcchang@mcl-miley.com">jcchang@mcl-miley.com</a> , or any director

Note that the ticket price is the same as it was last year.

Our annual New Year's Eve Dinner has become very popular through the years, and it has been a sold out event for the last few years. To reserve your tickets, please contact your favourite director or any e-mail listed above.

Jimmy Chang (1966)  
President  
LSCOBAToronto Chapter

## Remembrance Day

**In Flanders Fields (part 2)**  
And other storied European battlegrounds

**William Lai (1961)**

### World War II

Canada was also a significant participant in WWII. This time, Canada fought mostly under her own flag, though still under the overall command of Great Britain as a member of the Old Commonwealth. The mobilisation of Canadians for the war was in itself an achievement unparalleled by any other country. Before the start of the war, Canada did not have a real professional military and had only a few thousand "regular" military personnel, mostly former British officers. In all, over one million Canadians eventually served in her armed forces during the war. The Royal Canadian Navy became the fourth largest in the world. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, based in Canada, was instrumental in providing aviators who trumped the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain and other air operations over Germany. It was all the more remarkable that nearly all the Canadians who took part in the war were voluntary citizens who answered the call to duty.

Our driving tour started from Amsterdam. The routing took us past some Allied war memorial sites as well as Canadian ones.

### Anne Frank House in Amsterdam

I remember watching the movie, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, as a youngster in Hong Kong. The story is about a Jewish family in hiding from the Nazis in a concealed apartment in Amsterdam for a number of years during the German occupation of the Netherlands. While in hiding, Anne, the teenage daughter of the family wrote a very sensitive journal of her feelings and experiences while cooped up in the secret dwelling. The Franks and other co-refugees were finally discovered and sent off to concentration camps. All Franks, including Anne, perished in these camps, save her father, Otto. Her writings became the Diary which was published and made into a movie posthumously. The actual house is now a museum. The story is a very touching tragedy and going through the very spots and rooms depicted by Anne Frank's writings was a heart-rending experience.



Full view of Anne Frank House -  
no photos allowed inside



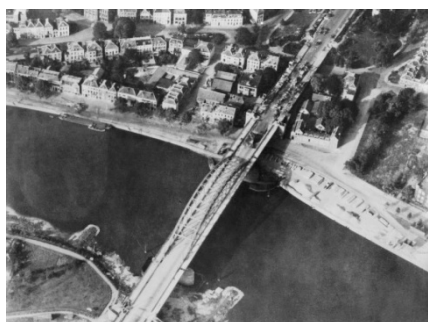
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## A Bridge Too Far

From Amsterdam, our route took us to Arnhem in a couple of hours. Arnhem, of course, was made famous by its bridge. In September 1944, the Allied forces launched a daring airborne assault in Holland aiming to secure a number of bridges leading to northern Germany with the hope of advancing to the German heartland expeditiously. After successfully seizing a number of bridges by the Allies, it then fell to the British 1<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division to take the bridge over the Rhine at Arnhem. The unit tasked to attack the bridge was the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the 1<sup>st</sup> Airborne, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Frost. Unfortunately, by that time, the Germans had been reawakened and fought ferociously to prevent this final bridge from falling into Allied hands. The Germans succeeded in beating back the British forces. It was a bridge too far for the Allies. The defeat was one of few suffered by the Allies during WWII. The operation was known as Operation Market Garden, epitomised in the 1977 movie, *A Bridge Too Far*.

The rebuilt bridge is renamed the John Frost Bridge, which turns out to be a rather nondescript motorway now. But we did spend some time walking the bridge and its surroundings trying to imagine the horrendous fighting that took place at the spot.



Aerial view of Arnhem Bridge before the assault. (from Wikipedia)



John Frost Bridge from river level



Plaque marking John Frost Bridge



Arnhem Bridge after British retreat, Sept 1944. (from Wikipedia)



Present-day bridge that was too far



Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery

The Canadian involvement in this operation occurred towards the end, when elements of The Royal Canadian Engineers assisted in the evacuation of Allied forces from that theatre.

We also visited the nearby Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery, one of the largest Canadian war cemeteries in Europe, before leaving Arnhem. We then drove down the highway through Nijmegen and its own famous bridge which was captured by the Allies during Market Garden.

## Battle of the Bulge

If you have watched the movie, *The Battle of the Bulge*, you will recall the memorable scene when the American general responded to the German demand for surrender with a one-word reply – “Nuts”. That happened in Bastogne, our next stop.

In December 1944, the Germans amassed a large force and launched a last-ditch counter-attack through the Ardennes hoping to turn the tide of the war. The German push created a big bulge at the front lines jetting into Allied-held territory; hence, the popular name of the battle. In its advance, the Germans bypassed the town of Bastogne, held by the US 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne which then became encircled. The Americans were so outnumbered that the German commander thought it would be a slam-dunk by offering The Americans surrender terms. To the German commander’s surprise, the US commander, General Arthur McAuliffe, countered with the now celebrated four-letter word. The Germans were completely baffled by this response and took them some time to unravel the meaning of the Americans’ reply. For the American soldiers, McAuliffe’s action provided a sort of comic relief and a boost in morale in a despondent predicament. McAuliffe’s unit was rescued by other units under General George Patton soon after this incident.





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General McAuliffe's office



House believed to be where McAuliffe issued the Nuts reply



Exact spot where Patton and McAuliffe met after relief of Bastogne



McAuliffe monument in downtown Bastogne



In a foxhole supposedly dug by members of Easy Company



Land behind the memorial that could have been site for tank battle

The town of Bastogne is full of adornments and reminders of the Battle of the Bulge. Just about every building in the main part of town has a history connected to the battle. Memorial plaques commemorating different aspects of the battle are all over the place. We visited the barracks where McAuliffe's unit was headquartered and the very window beside which he and Patton shook hands right after the town was relieved, complete with bullet holes still visible around the window. We were also at the house where McAuliffe allegedly ordered the "Nuts" reply.

The Battle of the Bulge was also noted as having the greatest tank battles of all time, until the Gulf War of 1990. Outside Bastogne, we could see some of the flat land that could have been the site of some of the tank battles in the bulge. It boggles the mind to think of the huge number of tanks that might have rolled across the land in front of us.

In contrast to the flat land, the terrain is also marked by patches of forests. We visited some of these, the most historic of which was the actual site occupied by the Easy Company of the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne. The part played by this unit at the Battle of the Bulge was dramatized by episodes in the TV series, *The Band of Brothers*. There is a memorial paying tribute to Easy Company and its commander, Major Richard Winters. Some of the manoeuvres employed by Winters and his unit have become classic military tactical teachings. Apart from the memorials, you can actually walk into some of the still-visible foxholes allegedly dug by members of Easy Company in the midst of trees, exactly as seen in the movies. One can almost feel the terror of artillery shells exploding just above the trees raining down with shrapnel and broken tree trunks onto unsheltered bodies.

### Canadians in Belgium and the Netherlands

After the Normandy landings in June 1944, the Canadian army was tasked with the critical job of clearing the coastal areas of northern France, Belgium and Holland. The aims were to eliminate the German bases from which attacks on England were launched and to secure the Scheldt estuary and the port of Antwerp which was crucial in maintaining a supply line to the Allied forces now that they had advanced deeply into Europe.

The fighting at the Battle of the Scheldt was fierce and difficult. Much of the terrain needed to be traversed in order to reach objectives was flat floodlands, some enclosed by dykes and part of the landscape was lined with canals, perfect for defence. As we drove through the northern Belgium coastal areas and towns, we could still see the dykes, canals and lowlands that would favour a stationary force and make for a tactically difficult area for the army on the move. We visited several of the towns that saw ferocious fighting by the Canadians and we drove the length of Walcheren Island in the estuary, the main objective of the operation captured by the Canadians. Most of the former battlegrounds in Belgium and the Netherlands that we passed through now are very scenic and idyllic places. Others are now thriving business parks. It was hard to imagine that some of the world's most horrific combats happened in these locations. Before leaving the area, we pay our respects at two the largest Canadian war cemeteries in Europe, at Bergen-op-Zoom and at Adegem.



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Fighting at the Belgian canals. From Wikipedia



The canals today



For Freedom Museum in Knokke-Heist focuses on British and Canadian involvement in the war



The capture of this town, Middleburg, ended the Scheldt campaign, a victory for Canada opening up the Antwerp Harbour



Antwerp Harbour, which Canadians fought to hold, enabling supplies to be delivered by sea, the first entering the harbour also happened to be Canadian



The museum chairs are perforated with maple leaf designs

Much of the grunt work in the Canadian advance up the Belgian coast was done by units of the Canadian First Army which was once commanded by General Andrew McNaughton whose grandson, now retired Lieutenant-General (then Lieutenant-Colonel) Andrew Leslie, was my direct boss when I was a Staff Officer at the Land Force Western Area Headquarters in Edmonton.

## Dunkirk

Going down the coast, we next came to Dunkirk, France, made famous by the mass evacuation of British and Allied forces in 1940 from that beach. It was not long after the declaration of the opening of WWII. In those early days, the British and French forces were no match for the German blitzkrieg juggernaut and found themselves cornered at Dunkirk. Code-named Operation Dynamo, the evacuation effort rescued some 300,000 personnel from the German jaw.



Dunkirk during evacuation.  
From Wikipedia

Dunkirk is now a rather pretty holiday beach resort town. Again, we had to use our imagination to visualise the vast amount of ships, equipment and people on the expanse of the beach waiting to be rescued while being shelled by the enemy, a scene I could remember from the 1958 movie of the same name.



Dunkirk now



Allied HQ during evacuation, now a museum of the event



Dunkirk memorial

## Dieppe

Further down the French coast is Dieppe, which was and still is the source of many a Canadian tear. If any Canadian operation during WWII can be called a fiasco, the attack on Dieppe spearheaded by an all-Canadian force with support from the Brits would be it.





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“Operation Jubilee”, as the raid on Dieppe was called, was controversial right from the beginning. It was 1942 and the Allies were not doing well. It was felt that something had to be done to distract the Germans who basically had occupied all of Europe and deep into Russia. The Allies were then not strong enough to launch a full scale offensive to reoccupy Europe. The compromise was to mount a raid on Dieppe to test the waters, so to speak. The objectives were never very clear and had doubtful military objectives. According to the Veteran Affairs Canada publication on the Dieppe raid, the operation “was designed to test new equipment, and gain the experience and knowledge necessary for planning a great amphibious assault that would one day be necessary to defeat Germany. Also after years of training in Britain, some Canadian politicians and generals were anxious for Canadian troops to experience battle”. There was also a suggestion from other sources that intelligence gathering was a clandestine objective of the raid.

The problem was that the area was so well defended by the Germans that the attackers stood no chance in the open, pebbled beach of Dieppe. None of the major objectives were achieved. It was basically a field day for the defenders. Over 60 per cent of the Canadian attackers were lost, with some over 1,000 killed and over 2,000 taken prisoner, with absolutely nothing to show for it. The purported purposes of the raid, as stated above, just did not justify the sacrifices made on the Dieppe beaches. It was the darkest day for Canada in the war.

Dieppe, like Dunkirk, has now become a popular holiday resort. It was teeming with tourists when we were there. Amongst the kiosks selling the usual touristy trinkets lining the shoreline were small monuments marking the spots where some of the Canadian units had landed. Beyond the kiosks were the beach and the landmarked white cliffs overlooking the beaches, a scene that jumps out of historic photographs of the raid. And, if you look carefully, you can find pebbles with track marks, obviously having been run over by track vehicles during the raid. Walking along the beach and on its pebbles and looking at the cliffs, one can easily see the folly of trying to take this place by force without disabling the defenders first.

Apart from the beach itself, we also visited the memorial and the Canadian Dieppe War Cemetery south of town. Looking at the rows and rows of graves resulting from this one operation reinforced the sense of futility of this military blunder. But, the saving grace of this episode of Canadian military history is that, despite the defeat, it had almost the same effect as Vimy Ridge in unifying the country emotionally.



Dieppe beach after Canadian retreat. From Wikipedia



Some pebbles still have marks of the invasion



The Dieppe memorial by the beach



Memorial to the Essex Scottish Regiment which landed at this spot



Dieppe Canadian War Cemetery



Dieppe remembers Canada with this floral design at the main traffic circle leading into town

## Juno Beach

Canada's military independence earned in operations in the two world wars was best honoured by being accorded her “own” beach on D-Day, 6<sup>th</sup> of June 1944. Juno Beach was Canada's sector in the invasion of Normandy on that fateful day. Eight kilometres wide, the Juno Beach sector was fronted by the towns of Courseulles-sur-Mer, Bernières, and St Aubin. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Division was chosen to be the attacking force. About 14,000 Canadian soldiers stormed the beach that day. In addition, other Canadians were





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involved in the transportation of soldiers across the English Channel and in the pre-landing air and airborne strikes to soften up the enemy positions. By the end of the day, some 340 Canadians were killed, nearly 600 wounded and about 50 taken prisoner. The Canadians distinguished themselves by liberating one of the first houses on the entire front and advancing further inland than any of the Allies on D-Day.



Canadian soldiers storming Juno Beach at Bernieres-sur-Mer - note the house on the beach. From Wikipedia



The house after liberation, and renamed The Maison de Queen's Own Rifles of Canada in honour of its liberators



The house, on 6 June 2012

The Canadian contribution to the Normandy landings is now memorialised by the Juno Beach Centre and museum at Courseulles-sur-Mer. This town figures quite prominently in some of the documentaries on the Canadian landings. We were at Juno Beach 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of June. It was opportune that we were able to time our visit to coincide with the 68<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the invasion. We had been to the American beaches (Utah and Omaha) some years ago, but were unable to visit Juno. We had planned this visit to Juno Beach as our highlight of this self-drive tour.



The Centre Juno Beach and museum



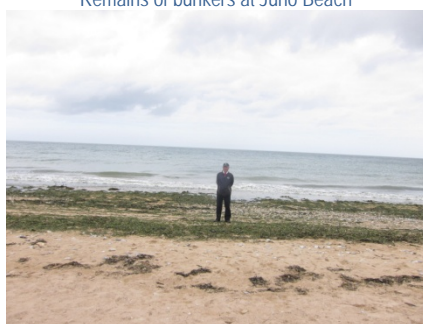
Remains of bunkers at Juno Beach



D-Day 68th Anniversary ceremony



Memorial to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada



Juno Beach - 6 June 2012



Beny-sur-mer Canadian War Cemetery, near Juno Beach

We walked on the beach the first day we arrived. While much of the landscape has inevitably changed through the years, one can still see the vast expanse of the beach without cover and it was not hard to picture the horrible struggles the amphibian attackers experienced by just slogging through the sand. When we were there, the weather was terrible, windy, rainy and cold, much like what it was like on D-Day. It was difficult for us to maintain our upright posture walking the beach as tourists. Just imagine what if, at the same time in these weather conditions, you'd have to carry heavy kit and weapon while trudging through unstable and barb-wired soil, with people shooting at you at the same time.

We also spent quite a bit of time at the Juno Beach Centre which has a very well-organised exhibition on the Canadian landings. We also took the guided tour which brought us into some of the preserved bunkers and some of positions occupied by the opposing forces.



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On the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, we attended the Commemorative Ceremony for the 68<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of D-Day. The programme featured a few Canadian WWII veterans, including one who actually landed on the very beach 68 years ago. The key-note speaker turned out to be General Rick Hillier (ret'd), the former Canadian Chief of Defence Staff. After the ceremony, we followed the crowd to visit several beach-side memorials where Canadian units landed. The most significant one was the house that was first liberated by the Allies. It was taken by soldiers of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. The house has been nicely restored and is a prime tourist attraction these days. We were fortunate to be able to visit inside this house which symbolised Canadian grittiness, perseverance, success and pride. We then went to the Canadian War Cemetery at close-by Bény to pay our respects.



Air Force memorial at Juno Beach



Memorials are placed all along Juno Beach, this one to the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, right next to our hotel's parking lot



Canadian Memorial Garden at the Caen Memorial Museum

We also visited Caen, just south of Juno Beach. Caen has a special relationship with Canada. The town and its environs saw a great deal of action and were liberated by the Canadians. One of the Canadian objectives on D-Day was to capture the German airfield near Caen. Present-day Caen, of course, bears little resemblance to the documentary photos of the city during the war. It is a very pleasant place with several canals and well-manicured parks. It is noted for its Mémorial de Caen which is dedicated to the history of human conflict and focuses particularly on the Second World War. There are three memorial gardens on its grounds, The American Garden, The British Garden and the Canadian Garden. In the Canadian Garden are listed all the 122 communities liberated by Canadian troops in the course of WWII.

## Reflections

Some of the museums and memorials that we visited had background period music, playing such tunes as *It's a Long Way to Tipperary*, and *The Quartermaster's Store*, songs that we used to sing as 17ers at La Salle. It appears wherever I go in my travels there is always something in the scenario that harks back to my La Salle days. While the spots I visit may be new, there always seems to be an implicit familiarity with these sites, thanks to what I learnt at La Salle, which enables a more insightful appreciation of the places visited. That speaks to the impact and value of an LSC education which has life-long influences.

We started this trip as tourists. As the tour progressed, we felt more like pilgrims. We were at many of the exact locations where the legends of the two world wars were formed. In-between these spots are countless war cemeteries belonging to all the combating nations, not only Canada. It was a sobering experience visiting these cemeteries. But it was also exhilarating to see numerous Canadian flags being flown all over the place en route. I saw more Canadian flags flying on this trip than I have ever seen anywhere in Canada, and I have travelled the country extensively in my days. One can never fully appreciate how people of these European countries value our Canadian predecessors unless one is there to see it.

Travelling through these former theatres of war also put us in awe of the colossal scale of the military operations and the enormity of human sacrifice. We visited many museums on the way that describe and re-enact the battles in every conceivable way. We felt elated when we saw panels documenting successes of our Allies, and sombre when we were reading about the military calamities befalling them. A consolatory thought is that good eventually overcame evil in these wars. Unspeakable prices were paid for these conflicts which seem to be a constant feature of the human condition from time immemorial. We can only honour and respect those who paid the price.







## School News

Excerpts from <http://www.lasalle.edu.hk>

**2012-11-28**

### La Salle College Chinese Orchestra Win Gold

The La Salle College Chinese Orchestra won a first placing and the Gold Prize in the 2012 Hong Kong Youth Music Interflows held at Tuen Mun Town Hall on Wednesday, November 28th. The orchestra played a very ancient classical piece composed in Beijing around the Ming Dynasty era. Congratulations and well done to the orchestra, Mr NG the conductor, teachers, and old boy supporters.



**2012-11-27**

### La Salle College String Orchestra

The La Salle College String Orchestra came 2nd and won Silver in the 2012 Hong Kong Youth Music Interflows held at the Hong Kong City Hall on Tuesday evening, November 27th. The orchestra played a very solemn piece 'Adagio' by the American composer Samuel Barber. This piece was played at the funerals of President Roosevelt and President John F Kennedy, Albert Einstein, and Princess Grace of Monaco – it is very solemn and the boys played it soulfully. Congratulations and well done to the orchestra, Mr YAP Kit-to, teachers, and old boy supporters.

**2012-11-26**

### St Joseph's Institution, Singapore, Exchange Programme to La Salle College

On Monday 26th November about 30 boys from SJI, Singapore, came to La Salle College for a week's exchange programme attending classes at La Salle College and being hosted by students on various tours around the city after school. La Salle College boys will be billeted by SJI families when they visit Singapore in April 2013. SJI is one of the oldest schools in Singapore founded by the De La Salle Brothers in 1852 on Bras Basah Road beside Raffles Hotel about the same time as Raffles Institution was founded.



**2012-11-19**

### La Salle College Junior Science Team wins the Champions Title of the Junior Science Olympiad

On Saturday the 15th September the La Salle College Junior Science Team won the Champions Title of the International Junior Science Olympiad - Hong Kong Screening 2012. The team will now train at CUHK for further tests to prepare for representing Hong Kong in the International Junior Science Olympiad in late 2013. Congratulations and thank you to Ms Yau, Jnr Science Panel Head. Representatives of the La Salle College Team are:

First Class Honour	Second Class Honour	Third Class Honour
YU Hoi Wai (2E) WONG Chun Hei (3B) LAM Ching Long (3D)	CHAN Yin Hang (3A)	WONG Tsz Him (3F)





**2012-11-17**

## La Salle College Symphony Orchestra wins Gold Medal at Music Interflows Competition

Friday evening, November 16th, the La Salle College Symphony Orchestra won the 2012 Hong Kong Youth Music Interflows Competition and was awarded the Gold Medal. The Orchestra played Symphony No. 99 by Haydn and was conducted by Mr YAP Kit-to. Congratulations to the orchestra, conductor, teachers and students.



**2012-11-09**

## The Annual Speech and Academic Prize Giving Ceremony 2012

The Annual Speech and Prize Giving Ceremony for 2012 was held on Friday evening the 9th November. This ceremony was historic in that it hosted the last ever Form 7 Graduation and the first ever Form 6 Graduation. Another first was that the Guest of Honour was present via technological means. Br Edmundo, the Provincial of the De La Salle Brothers of East Asia, was to attend in person but had all his documents stolen while on journey to Hong Kong and thus

had to return to the Philippines to apply for new travel documents, Passports etc.

**2012-11-05**

## LAM Che Ho John (07) to Play at US Presidential Inauguration Luncheon

Lam Che Ho has just been selected to play in the Quartet at the Presidential inauguration luncheon in January 2013 and he is also going to give his Graduation Recital at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, NY, on November 16th. The College congratulates Che Ho and wishes to express how proud we are of his achievements, the fruit of hard work, courage, and daring, in the true Lasallian spirit. The Lakes Area, Minnesota, USA, writes



*"twenty year old violinist Che Ho Lam is making his mark as one of the captivating young artists of his generation. A native of Hong Kong, Che Ho first began studying the violin at the age of six. In his young teens and as a soloist, Che Ho went on concert tours with the Hong Kong Yip's Children's Choir and the Hong Kong Children's Symphony Orchestra. He made appearances throughout the United States, Asia and Europe in many of the world's most prestigious concert halls namely the Tchaikovsky State House-Museum Concert Hall, the Rachmaninoff Hall of the Moscow Conservatory of Music, the Herbst Theatre in San Francisco and Bovard Auditorium of the University of Southern California. Che Ho has played for Pulitzer Prize-winning American composer Steven Stuckey and with a leading interpreter of new music, conductor Jeffrey Milarsky. In the Spring of 2012, Che Ho was chosen to play with New York City's contemporary ensemble Signal in a sold out concert of all Steve Reich works. He has commissioned chamber and solo works by composers Cody Forrest, Edo Frenkel and others".*

**2012-11-04**

## 2012 Environmental Education Creative Competition

Saturday 3rd November, 2012, was the Environmental Education Creative Competition Awards 2012. The competition was supported by the Business Environment Council of Hong Kong and was organized by the Graphic Arts Association of Hong Kong (GAAHK). The Environmental Education Programme aimed to provide environmental friendly messages and to educate the community in the areas of paper use and printing. Through this competition, GAAHK aimed to:

- Enhance public knowledge about environmental protection
- Promote green living in regards to paper and printing



La Salle College results were:

Champion:	CHAN Yin Hang (F3A)	Merit:	CHOW Chun Hin (F3 C)
2nd Place:	WONG Gabriel Chun Hei (F3B)	Merit:	HIU Jun Jeffrey (F3 C)
3rd Place:	CHEUNG Wai Sing Vincent (F3C)	School Award:	La Salle College 1st Place