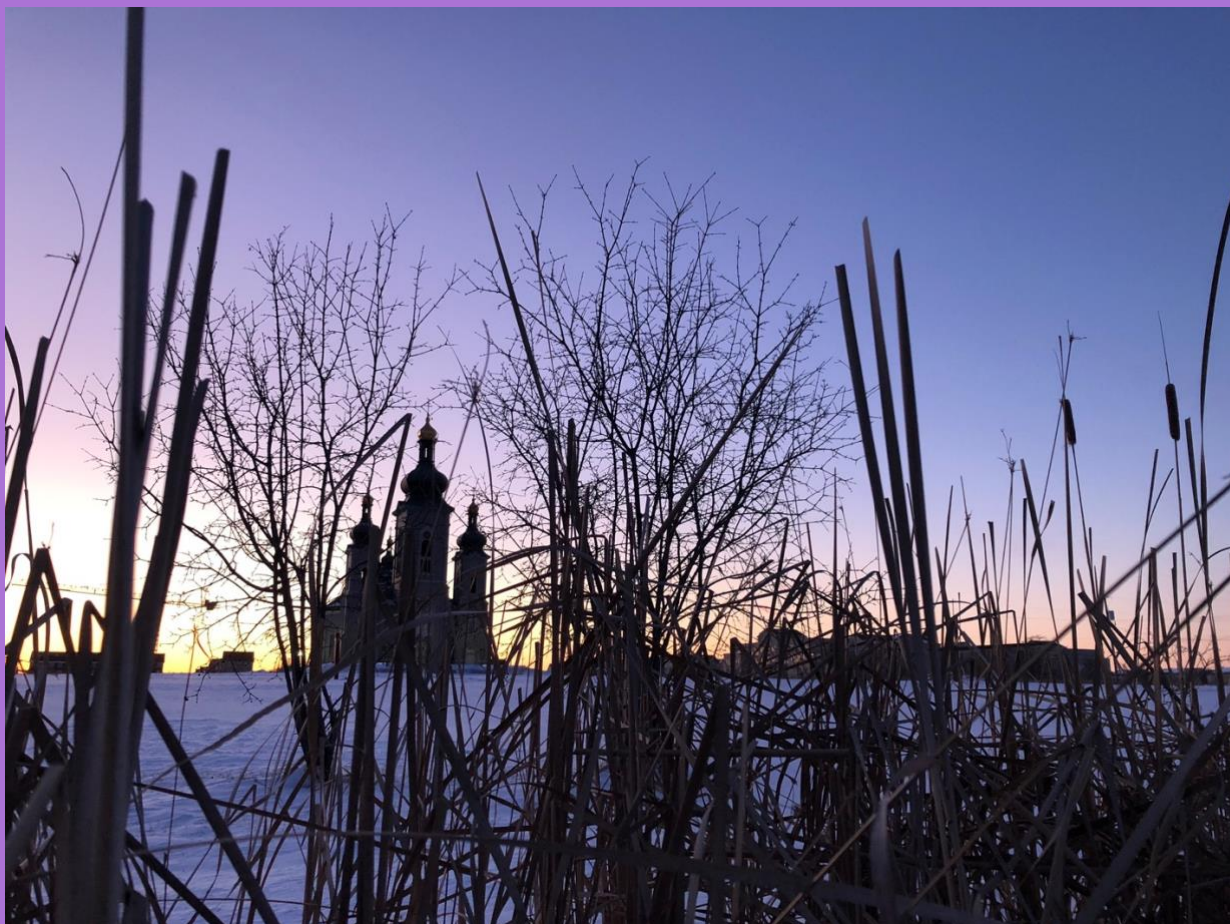




北美風沙
The North American LaSallians
APRIL 2020



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Prayer of Lasallians in the time of COVID-19

PRAYER OF LASALLIANS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19

Loving Father,
our Lasallian Family draws near to you
in fervent prayer for all those affected by COVID-19.
In **FAITH**, we lift up to you our fears and anxieties
and the sufferings of those who have been infected
always remembering that even in our darkest hours
we are in your most holy presence.
In **SERVICE**, we beg you for strength and wisdom
to do all that needs to be done
knowing that we can be channels of your healing grace
when we do all our actions for the love of you.
In **COMMUNION**, we stand in solidarity
with all the frontliners who risk their lives for others
and pray for all medical teams and support personnel
who earnestly seek its cure
and provide remedy and comfort
to those who are sick and most vulnerable.
Most Loving Father we entrust our lives
and the health and well-being
of our families and communities
to your care and protection
for with you we will be safe and secure.
Amen.



LASALLIAN EAST ASIA DISTRICT



LasallianEastAsiaDistrict

lead_lasalle

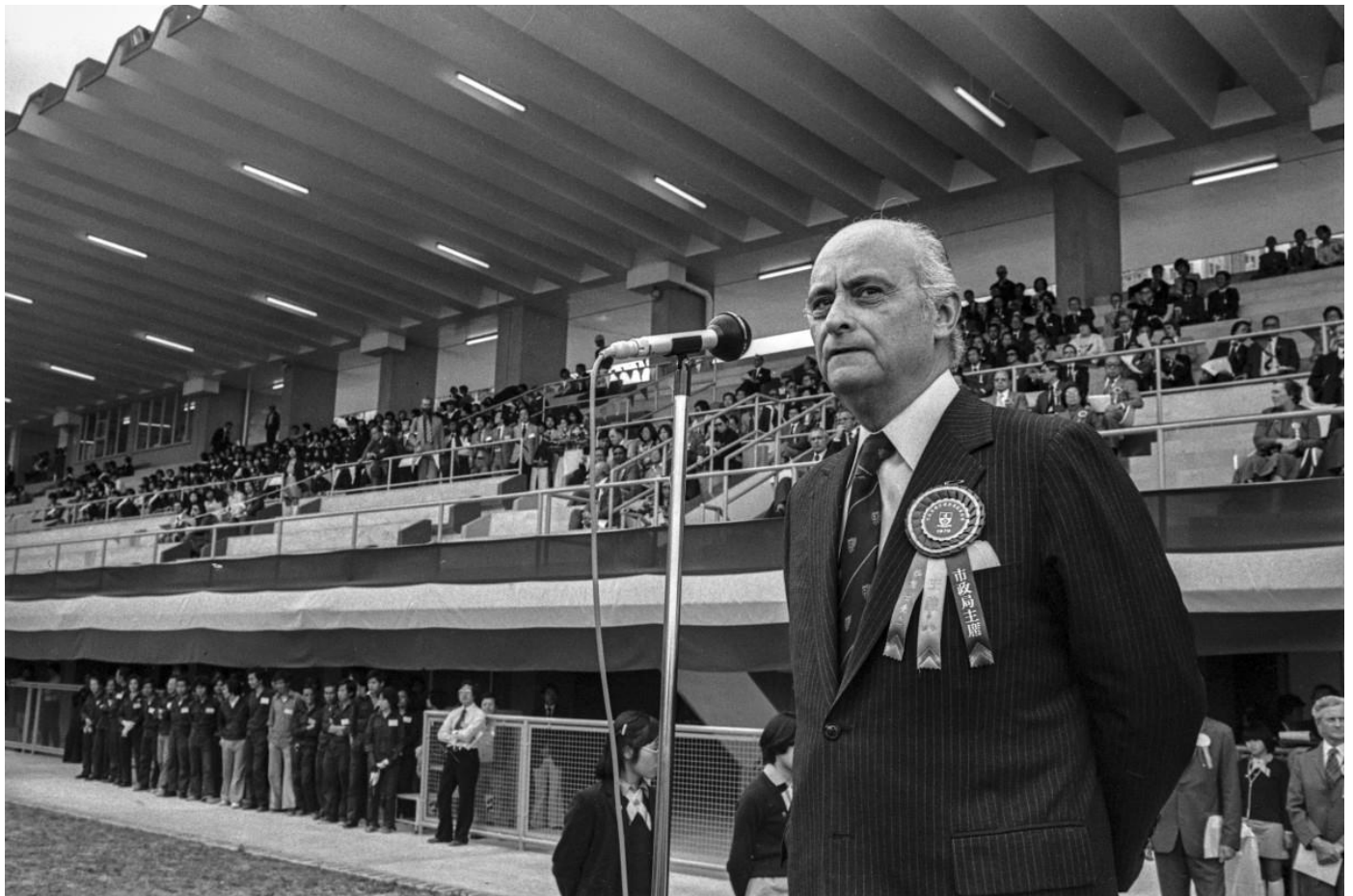
Arnaldo De O Sales (1920-2020)

Source: [SCMP](#)

上一期我們轉載沙利士 (Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales) 的故事。許多海內外校友已經知道他於三月初北斗星沉，享年剛好一百歲。

喇沙仔愛運動，今年三月運動會取消，當然要趁機談談他的體育事業。為何轉載以下這一篇報道？無他，就是喜歡他站在運動場前這幅相片。

不說不知，原來他與加拿大還有點緣..



‘Mr Sports’: the man who put Hong Kong athletes on world stage

Hong Kong’s representation at international sporting events as an entity separate from China is taken for granted, the athletes competing under the city’s flag and winning medals and honours in its name.

This has been the case since British colonial days and it is largely due to the efforts of a single person, Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales, who died on Friday March 6, aged 100. His tireless efforts to promote sports locally and then ensure that the best participants could compete regionally and internationally literally put Hong Kong on the sporting map.



His role at the top echelons of major bodies and links to prominent officials ensured a global profile.

Sales, affectionately known as “Sonny”, was prominent in public life in Hong Kong for more than half a century until the early 2000s.

He co-founded the Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee in 1950 and was its president from 1967 to 1998. During his tenure, local athletes gained recognition in sports at top multi-nation competitions, including the Olympic, Commonwealth and Asian games.

He furthered the city’s profile and standing by serving as president of the Commonwealth Games Federation from 1994 to 1998, being a member of the Olympic Council of Asia and having a close personal relationship with the late former International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch.

He believed that sport could create a happier society, innovative thinking in Hong Kong during the tough years after World War II. His advocacy for sports and later as chairman of the Urban Council from 1973 to 1981 ensured the provision of major sporting facilities.

Such was his dedication that he even put his life at risk at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972; he personally negotiated with armed terrorists to allow Hong Kong athletes to leave a compound they shared with Israeli counterparts, 11 of whom were killed.

Sales was a stickler for rules and that sometimes put him at odds with athletes and other officials. His beliefs could be at odds with trends, such as a contention that the Olympics and other events should remain the domain of amateur athletes. But of his dedication there can be no dispute and Hong Kong owes its sporting prowess and vitality to him.



Yep, this was Victoria (British Columbia)



擔任市政局主席，他說 "I avoid the government like plague and they avoid me too" 呢位師兄真係寸。

Respirator Use

Victor Leung (77)

With the World Health Organization (WHO) official announcement of Covid-19 as a Pandemic, many of us are in many ways affected by this global event, which literally has forced the world to come to an abrupt stand still. As a practicing Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH), a profession dedicated towards protecting and enhancing the health and safety of people at work and in their communities against a wide range of health and safety hazards including chemical, physical, biological and ergonomic stressors, I have helped companies preparing for their Pandemic plans. Similar plans are also set up in both in the government and private sectors. However, no one would know whether these plans were effective until they were put to test in recent weeks. With the rapid global transmission of Covid-19, the world has come to realize that no matter how well prepared we thought we are, we can never out-beat mother nature.

Since the Covid-19 outbreak various public health agencies, including WHO, have been offering different exposure mitigation advices to the general public on the novel virus exposure control. Amongst the many recommendations, whether the use of mask by general public is effective in help protecting against Covid-19 exposure were very controversial, to the point, that even the views of different subject-matter-experts in the public health arena are split in this front. Since the outbreak, I have been asked by friends and family members on the effectiveness of face mask, as well as the selection of different face masks available in the market. In this article, I have tried to sum up my responses and view on the mask issue for I think fellow Lasallian may also be interested in the mask question.

One of the controversial questions with views still split among the public health professionals is whether

Covid-19 would only be spread by droplets (as stated in WHO and many government websites) or whether it can also be spread as airborne virus. This question may be better answered by looking at the particle science behind Covid-19 transmission and the sizes of viable (life) Covid-19 itself. If the virus size is large, it will quickly fall into ground within very short time and, thus, has very short travel distance. (This is the basis for the 2-meter social distancing guideline currently being use by the public health authority). However, if the virus size is small, it will have the ability to remain suspended in air for long period and may travel to longer distance, causing wider-spread virus transmission. The following is a table illustrating the relation between particle size and settling time from air:

Settling Time of Different Sizes of Particle

Particle size (µm)	Time required to settle from a height of 8 ft ¹
100	8 sec
35	1 min*
10	13 min
5	49 min*
2.5	3 hr*
1	19 hr
0.1	79 days
0.01	Infinite

* Extrapolated calculation time from original published data

Even though all viruses, including Covid-19, have very small diameters ranging from 0.02 µm to over 0.5 µm², these viruses are typically coated with a thick layer of aqueous mucous layer, which greatly increases the size of virus aerosol to over 100 µm and will quickly drop out from air in very short time once expelled from the infected person mostly via sneezing and coughing. While the viruses are usually very weak and would not survive once exposed to UV light sources, the mucous layer has served as outer protection for the viruses against external UV. Upon expelling from the infected person, the water content of the virus droplet will evaporate with evaporation rate affected by the environmental conditions such as temperature and absolute humidity, leading to a reduction in size. The traditional belief is that the viruses are not expected to survive in air for long period due to (1) direct exposure to UV without the protective coating and (2) increase of salt content in mucous layer with water evaporation. However, such general accepted hypothesis must be verified on any novel virus such as Covid-19.

When a person is infected with Covid-19, there are four modes of virus generation from the host into droplet or airborne aerosol via - (1) sneezing, (2) coughing, (3) vibration from speaking and (4) simple breathing. For asymptomatic carrier, the latter two modes are more likely to be the main modes of source generation for the infected person are reported to show no signs of adverse health symptoms. The studies of true viable virus particle sizes from different mode of aerosol generation have been mixed while some claimed that particles from sneezing and coughing would be from > 100 µm and 7 µm - 100 µm, respectively and other studies suggested some smaller size fractions³.

Conducting real-time grab samples to assess influenza virus particle size such as Covid-19 is very challenging for it is very difficult to capture the virus in viable (life) form for post-sampling analysis. In absence of real-world data, I have attempted to estimate the Covid-19 particle size via indirect back calculation and findings from various research articles and come up with the hypothesis that Covid-19 size may range from 2.5 µm to over 100 µm.

¹ Utrup & Frey. Fate of Bioterrorism-Relevant Viruses and Bacteria, Including Spores, Aerosolized into and Indoor Air Environment. Exp Biol Med (2004) 229:345

² [Virus Biology](#) – Size and Shape. Encyclopedia Britannica

³ Galton et al. [The role of particle size in aerosolized pathogen transmission: A review](#). Journal of Infection (2011) 62: 1-13

The 2.5 μm is derived from back calculation using the reported study of a 3-hour airborne (settling) time⁴. Other supporting evidences are drawn from the reported observations that the Covid-19 infected patients are mostly suffering with infection from the upper respiratory tract. To place this in context, the following is a summary of various particle (50%) cut-point based on aerodynamic diameter (combination of particle density and shape) typically used by the industrial hygiene community:

1. Inhalable particle: $\leq 100 \mu\text{m}$, particles that can be inhaled by human nose;
- 2. Thoracic particle: $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$, particles that deposits on the upper respiratory region;** and
3. Respirable particle: $\leq 4 \mu\text{m}$, particles that deposits on the lower respiratory region.

As comparison, the public health community uses a 5 μm cut-off between droplet and airborne particles. In other words, any particle that is larger than 5 μm is considered droplet particle, which can still float in air up to close to approximately 50 minutes.




As seen from the above estimation, Covid-19 may be viewed as a polydisperse bioaerosol with particle size ranges from 2.5 μm to over 100 μm and more likely from $> 4 \mu\text{m}$ to $> 100 \mu\text{m}$.

Now that we know the viable virus particle size range, we can try answering the mask question. First, let's explain what the differences between surgical masks and respirators are.

Surgical masks are intended to be used to help reduce the risk of splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, and excretions from reaching the wearer's mouth and nose, and to help limit the spread of infections to nearby persons. They typically provide very poor protection against fine airborne particles for the wearers and those around, due to very poor fit between the mask and the face of the wearer, as well as poor filtering efficiency against fine particles.

Respirators, on the other hand, are designed to protect wearers against potential airborne particle/aerosol exposures. However, it requires good respirator fitting which will be discussed later. The following is a table summary of various commonly used mask/respirator:

⁴ [COVID-19 basics](#). Harvard Health Publishing. Harvard Medical School (2020)

Mask Type	Standards	Filtration Effectiveness		
	China: YY/T0969	<small>Open-Data Tests Smart Air SmartAirFilters.com</small> 3.0 Microns: ≥95% 0.1 Microns: ✗		
	China: YY 0469	3.0 Microns: ≥95% 0.1 Microns: ≥30%		
	USA: ASTM F2100	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		3.0 Microns: ≥95% 0.1 Microns: ≥95%	3.0 Microns: ≥98% 0.1 Microns: ≥98%	3.0 Microns: ≥98% 0.1 Microns: ≥98%
	Europe: EN 14683	Type I	Type II	Type III
		3.0 Microns: ≥95% 0.1 Microns: ✗	3.0 Microns: ≥98% 0.1 Microns: ✗	3.0 Microns: ≥98% 0.1 Microns: ✗
	USA: NIOSH (42 CFR 84)	N95 / KN95	N99 / KN99	N100 / KN100
	China: GB2626	0.3 Microns: ≥95%	0.3 Microns: ≥99%	0.3 Microns: ≥99.97%
	Europe: EN 149:2001	FFP1	FFP2	FFP3
		0.3 Microns: ≥80%	0.3 Microns: ≥94%	0.3 Microns: 95%

3.0 Microns: Bacteria Filtration Efficiency standard (BFE).

0.1 Microns: Particle Filtration Efficiency standard (PFE).

0.3 Microns: Used to represent the most-penetrating particle size (MPPS), which is the most difficult size particle to capture.

✗: No requirements.

Source: <https://smartairfilters.com/en/blog/comparison-mask-standards-rating-effectiveness/>

Based on information summarized so far, one starts to understand that surgical masks are effective in blocking out the larger size particles, which is sufficient for the general public. But for high-risk groups, like workers in the healthcare sector and persons having to spend large periods in poorly ventilated or crowded areas, one is better to go with N95 masks, provided that the wearer has been properly fit-tested.

To illustrate the importance of properly fit-testing, the following is a copy of a respirator fit-test record using quantitative fit-testing method via a 6-step process that simulates real-life respirator use conditions that may affect loss in respirator seal effectiveness:

MANUFACTURER	NORTH	PASS LEVEL	100
MODEL	7700 SERIES		
MASK STYLE	HALF FACE	APPROVAL	NIOSH
MASK SIZE	SMALL	EFFICIENCY<99%	False
EXERCISE	DURATION (sec.)	FIT FACTOR	
NORMAL BREATHING	34	12848	
DEEP BREATHING	34	6946	
TURN HEAD SIDE TO SIDE	34	10910	
NOD HEAD UP AND DOWN	34	13585	
TALK OUT LOUD	34	7642	
BENDING OVER	34	7999	
NORMAL BREATHING	34	14794	
OVERALL FF		9852	

As seen from the table above, even a properly fitted respirator may lose its protective power when the facial seal is slightly altered by facial movement. The respiratory protection efficiency against airborne particle may be greatly diminished with a poorly sealed respirator/mask.

In the hierarchy of exposure control measures, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is listed as the last line of defense. Respirator or mask wearers must also be made aware of the downside of the PPE use for it is not for everyone. Person with pre-existing respiratory health conditions such as asthma or heart diseases should consult with their family physician before considering using the respiratory protection. Wearer must also be trained on how to properly doff off the used respirator/mask to avoid accidental cross-contamination between contaminated surface of the mask and user's hand and body.

In summary, the use of mask by general public may offer additional protection against Covid-19 and would be recommended ONLY IF resource (mask) is unlimited. But when the mask becomes a very limited resource, we MUST prioritize the limited resources to those who must rely on the mask for protection such as the healthcare workers and long-term care-givers.

Recommendations for Covid-19 Exposure Reduction

General public and fellow Lasallian can consider using the hierarchy of control measure with the following priority order: (1) hazard elimination, (2) engineering control, (3) administrative control, and as a last line of defense (4) the use of PPE.

Hazard Elimination

Until effective vaccine becomes available (which will be quite some time from now), people may continue to use disinfectants such as alcohol-based hand sanitizer and soap to wash hands prior to eating or face touching. The use of 1:100 dilution of 5% commercial bleach (500 ppm chlorine) for surface wipe may also be used.

Engineering Control

If one must continue to operate in a crowded environment, one can consider increasing fresh-air supply in your area or open more windows to allow better air-exchange in the room/space. Alternatively, one may consider using recirculated air purifier equipment with HEPA filter to reduce the potential airborne aerosol concentration. A dilution of 10 by better air-exchange is equivalent to wearing a ½-face respirator, which has an assigned protection factor of 10.

Administrative Control

Consider reducing exposure time and frequency such as making less frequent visit to grocery stores by making bigger bulk shopping (but don't be a hoarder!). Observe the public health recommendation by maintaining minimum social distancing of 2 meter. Conduct more frequent laundry whenever feasible.

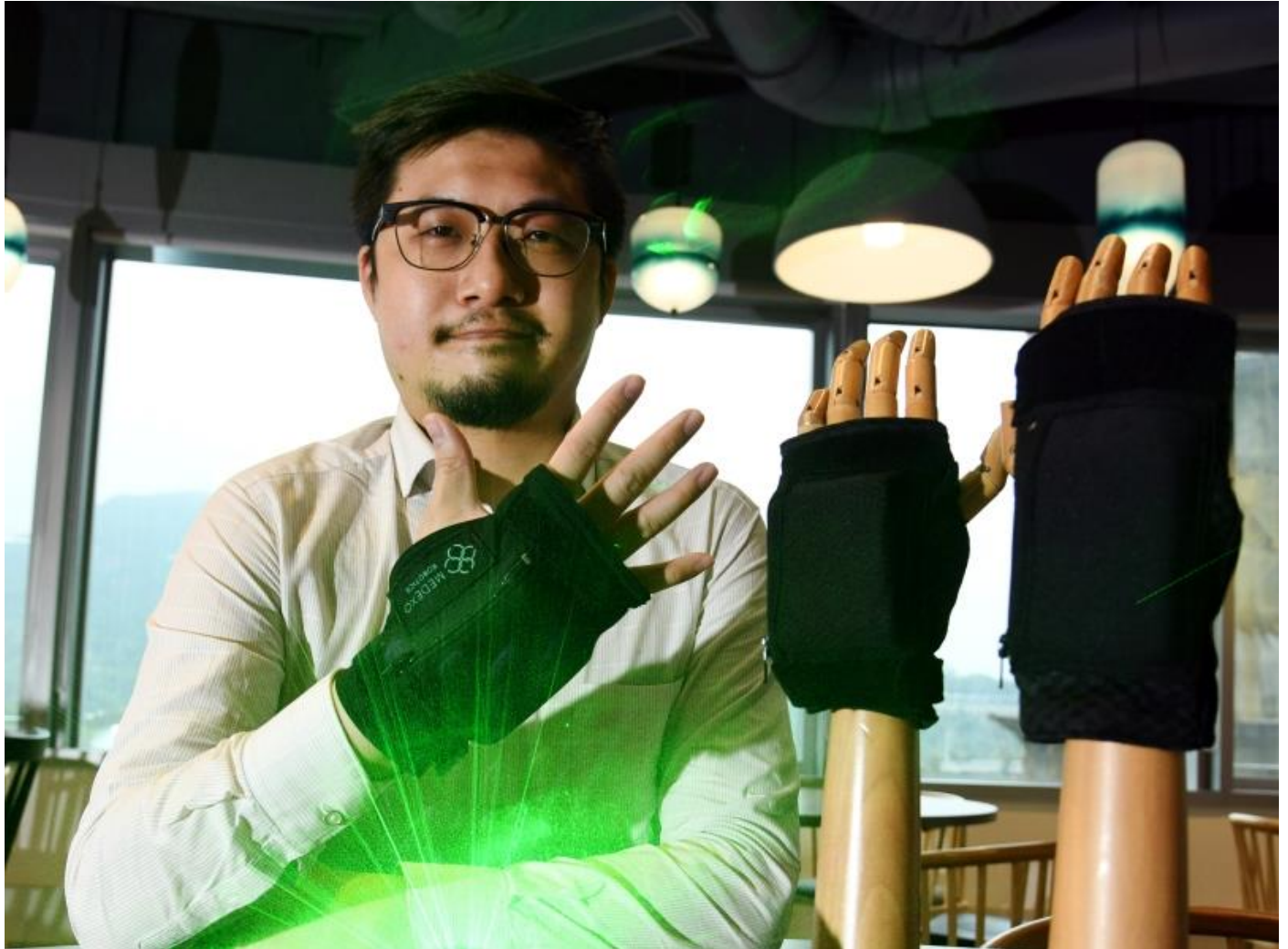
PPE Use

If you are high-risk workgroup, consider using N95 (or N99 preferably) respirator. Prior to doing so, consult with your family physician to ensure that you are medically fit to use respirator. Respirator users must also obtain proper fit-testing and maintain clean shaven at all times when the use of respirator is absolutely required. Consult with health & safety professional on whether additional PPE are also required.

發明家生產口罩 「本土好罩」 助人自助

source: [星島日報](#)

此文主人翁是禰彥勳(2004) 看過 LSPS60 片段的可能會認得他



新型肺炎疫情持續爆發，本港口罩荒一直未解決，驅使港人覓地生產口罩「自救」。機械科技發明家禰彥勳，不忍長者、行動不便人士四出撲貨，坐言起行找出路，由零開始籌備本土口罩生產綫，再以社企模式營運，「與其購買口罩再捐出去，不如在港生產口罩自給自足。」幫助市民解決燃眉之急，他也想延續助人自助的概念，遂推出「買二捐一」計畫，長遠幫助被社會忽略的一群。忙於籌備口罩廠之際，禰彥勳也不忘改良防震手套及助行器設計，冀以科研造福長者，使其維持肢體活動，彌補年少時對外祖父母的一點遺憾。

全球口罩供不應求，社福機構、安老院亦見採購困難。專於研發機械科技的禰彥勳，不時與病人組織及安老院舍聯繫，得悉情況後便計畫搜購大量口罩後再捐出，惟口罩價格漲價數倍，「捐出三萬個口罩，最多只能幫助幾千人捱過一時三刻，一個星期就用完。」

不斷「燒錢」買口罩之外，禰彥勳相信有更長遠的出路，於是自掏腰包設立本地口罩生產綫，「與其

購買口罩再捐出去，不如在港生產口罩自給自足。」上月，他與另外三名社企及創科界好友，開始在各地搜羅口罩原材料及口罩機，成立「本土好罩」社企品牌。

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推「買二捐一」計畫助人

「不止針對今次疫情，我希望口罩廠可做到真正的香港再工業化，支援社會不同階層」，禰彥勳說。「本土好罩」品牌背後，有一個「852 工社」的理念，即通過工廠連繫社會，故本月初網上發售口罩時，推出「買二捐一」社區計畫，「想大家買口罩之餘，亦都幫助到社會其他有需要的人。」這名「本土好罩」的主力推手，在機械創科界其實頗有名氣。禰彥勳一五年創辦 MedEXO Robotics，專於研發防震手套，幫助栢金遜症患者減輕病情，在多個社企和創業比賽獲獎無數。他近年再研發助行器，減低行動不便者跌倒的風險。

禰彥勳的科研長跑始於中學時期。他並非典型「喇沙仔」，由小學讀到中學畢業，卻未受「名校光環」所束縛，會考前更踏上發明之路，「我有讀寫障礙，讀書要比他人花幾倍時間，所以成績很一般，但我很喜歡砌模型，腦中不時有創新想法。」十多年前中小學未有 STEM 教育，他的發明總是啟發自科幻電影，「我看到宮崎駿《天空之城》，覺得入面的拍翼式飛行器好型，好想試下做出來。」對一名中五學生而言，要研發飛行器的難度極高，故老師建議他改成划艇版本，「但我在想，這不就是浴缸中會『游泳』的玩具鴨子嗎？」他覺得以此研發的意義不大，無奈放棄。



研發人工智能腳贏創科獎

因分心搞科研而未有全力應付會考，禰彥勳的分數不夠原校升讀，「當時入了後補名單，要通過面試才能，我跟校長說：『將來我想做發明家，做一些對人類有益的事！』」這份熱誠感動校方，讓他繼續升學，以科研造福社會的意念，也開始在他的腦海中萌芽。禰彥勳從新聞上得知柬埔寨地雷問題嚴重，當地人為求維生，不惜冒險到地雷區清拆地雷，換來金錢卻賠上手腳，令他靈機一觸以低成本製成機械義肢，「那時候每日放學會留校砌機械腳，食完飯再繼續，有時凌晨時分才離校。」

經過四個多月時間改良，他所研發的「人工智能腳」於○五年香港青少年科技創新大賽中，奪得中學組一等獎及個人創作大獎，○六年再擊敗內地四百名選手，成為首名贏得「明天小小科學家」比賽一等獎的香港學生，卻未有如「星之子」陳易希般廣受關注。比賽過後，禰彥勳終要回歸現實，準備高考，最後「·車邊」升上大學修讀物理，「雖然喜歡機械，但我不想局限自己，想挑戰基礎的科學原理。」

為科研打好根基後，攀上學術高峰成為他唯一目標，惟臨近畢業，教授直言他成績不達標，攻讀哲學碩士的美夢頓時幻滅，加上家庭問題，令他一度壓力爆煲，「我不知道將來會如何，感到好迷失、抑鬱，想過不如就此輕生。」

期望與現實的落差，也令禰彥勳認識到自身的不足，決定先兼讀中大物理系碩士，再報讀港大物理學哲學碩士，他同時亦慢慢走出抑鬱情緒，「明明做研發時很清楚，問題只得一個，但解決辦法有無限個，卻不懂將道理套用在自己的人生中。」

誰想到當日成績平平的禰彥勳，不僅完成哲學碩士學位，更遠赴英國倫敦帝國學院及牛津大學深造。他在牛津所研究的專題，正是防震手套的理論。他特別關顧長者，也與其自身經歷息息相關，「我的婆婆中風臥牀出現壓瘡傷口，公公行動不便而跌倒，送院後數月便相繼離世。」他不時在想，如果當時有一些發明，會否防止這些意外發生？是否可以再活多一兩年呢？

自身經歷變動力 更關顧長者

這一點遺憾亦化成他研發的動力。縱使近日為口罩生產而疲於奔命，但他不忘改良防震手套及助行器設計，追趕科研進度。而備受期待的口罩廠房，地面已鋪上藍色油漆，禰彥勳稱，正預備興建無塵車間，於月底前迎接兩部口罩機送抵本港，期望口罩可於下月底如期出貨，與香港人走出一罩難求的困局。

Cathedral of the Transfiguration – Markham

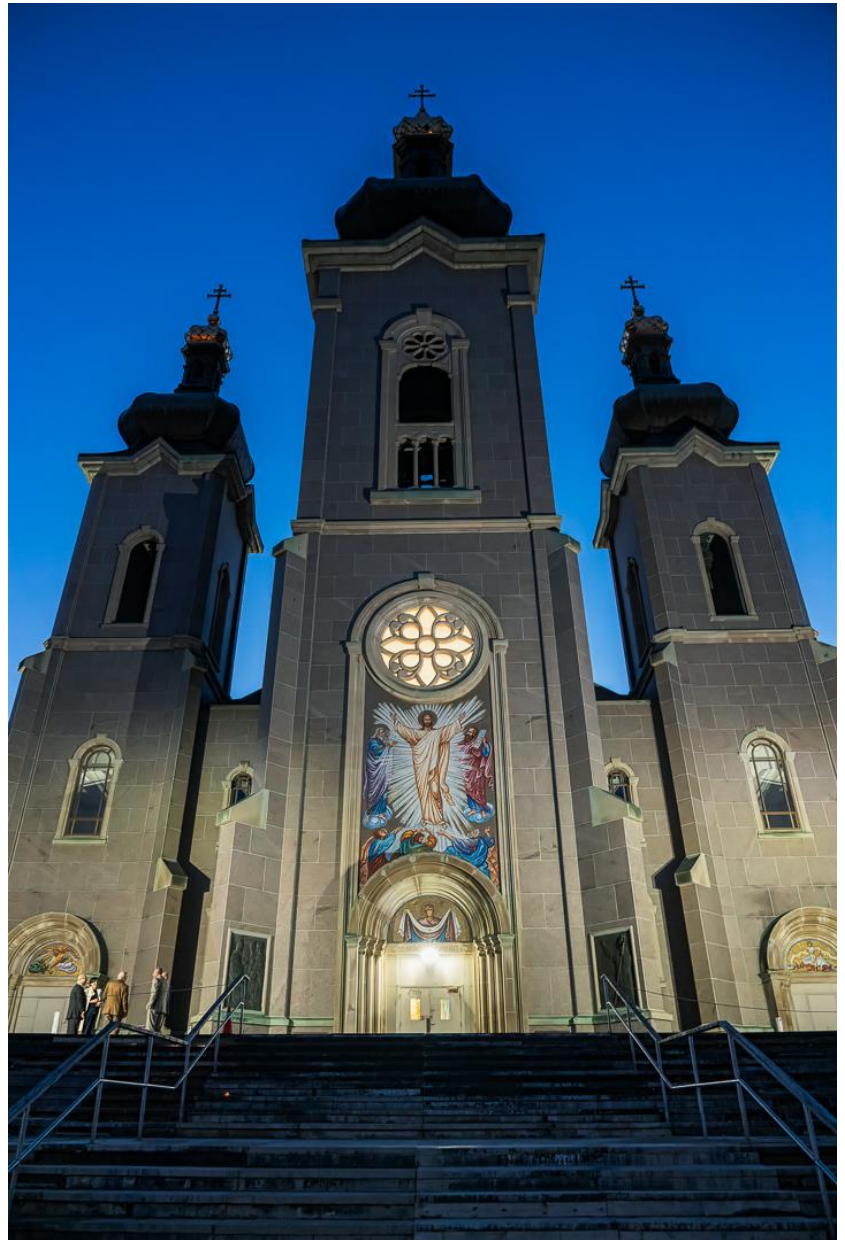
Philip Wong (67)

Since my retirement several years ago, I decided to learn more about photography and how to take better photos. One of my favourite subjects to shoot is churches because of their history and architectural styles. In the Greater Toronto Area, we do not have to venture over to Europe to find significant churches to visit. In this article, I would like to introduce to the reader the Cathedral of the Transfiguration in Markham which I am sure many of you have a glimpse of when you drive along the busy Highway 404. Remember the tall church building to the east of the highway with three golden domes? Yes, that is the Cathedral of the Transfiguration in Markham. It is named in honour of the Transfiguration of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

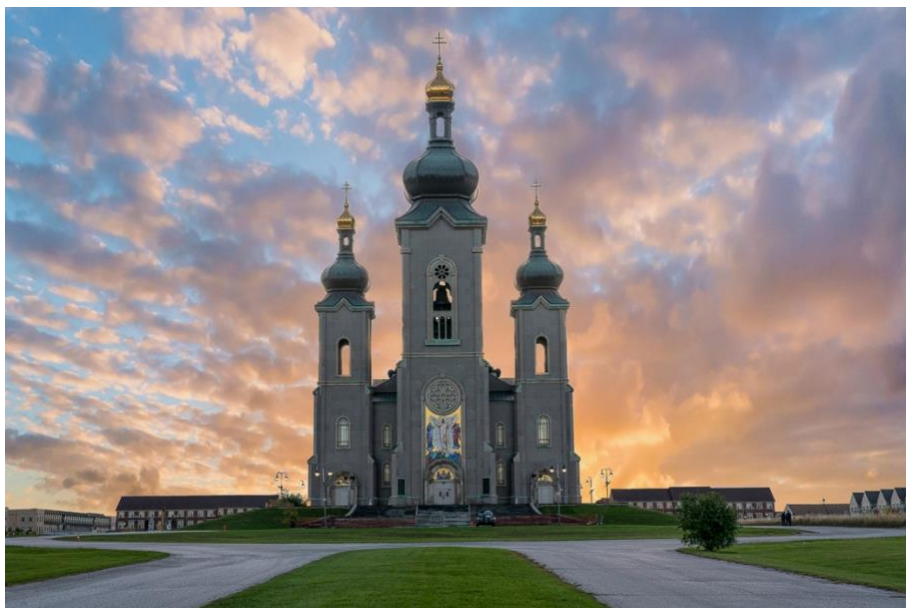
A quick research on the internet reveal the following facts (Source - Wikipedia):

History: The Cathedral is on land once part of the Romandale Farms Inc. founded by the late Stephen B. Roman, a leading breeder and exhibitor of Holstein cows and the founder of Denison Mines Limited - one of largest uranium mines in the world during its prime. Mr. Roman, who arrived in Canada in 1937 from his native Slovakia, donated the land for the Cathedral, which “he built as a beacon of religious freedom” for his fellow Slavs then living under Soviet oppression. Mr. Roman modelled the Cathedral on the church in Veľký Ruskov, the Slovak village he was raised in.

Construction of the Cathedral began in early 1984, and the cornerstone and altar stone were blessed by the late Pope John Paul II during his visit to Canada in September 1984, marking the first time that a Roman Pontiff consecrated a church in North America. The Cathedral, which is owned and administered by the Slovak Greek Catholic Church Foundation and until 2006, was the seat of the Slovak Catholic Eparchy of Saints Cyril and Methodius Canada.



Following a dispute with the Slovak Greek Catholic Church Foundation, the Slovak Catholic Eparchy of Saints Cyril moved its seat to a church in Toronto. From 2006 to 2016, the Cathedral was closed to the public while extensive interior work was carried out. Now the church is being used by Jesus the King Greek Melkite Church as a place of worship.

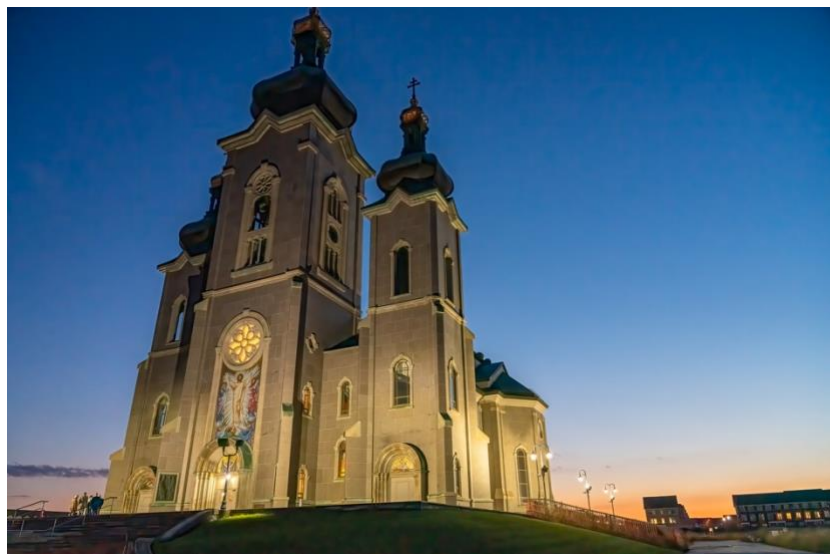


Design: The Cathedral has three gilder towers, representing the Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit). The centre tower, named the Tower of the Transfiguration, rises 210 feet. It contains one of world's largest peal of three bells, weighing 32,000 pounds. The bells were cast in bronze at the Fonderie Paccard in the French Town of Annecy and installed in the Cathedral in 1986. Each of the Cathedral's side towers is 148 feet tall.



I visited the Cathedral twice last October to take the photos which accompany this article. Both times were during the evening hours, just before sunset and the onset of dusk. On the second visit, I was fortunate to be able to go inside the Cathedral to take photos because of a baptism taking place that evening.

I hope you enjoy this article along with the photos and gain some knowledge of the magnificent church which you pass by on Highway 404.



Pilgrimage to Reims, Birthplace of Saint John Baptist de La Salle (Part 1)

Anthony Luk (66)

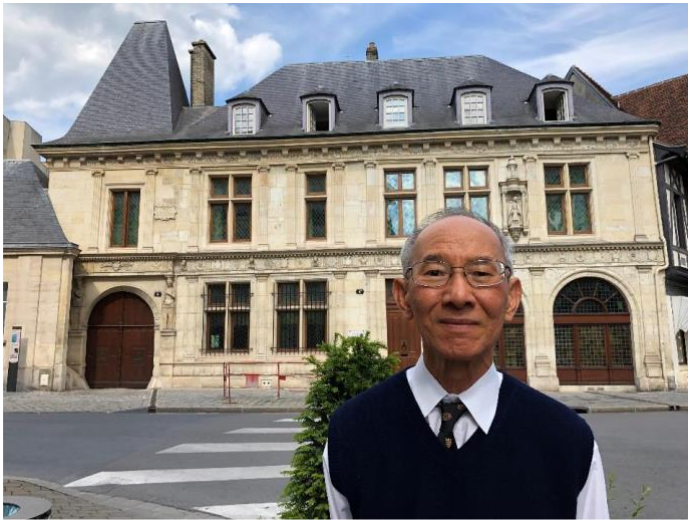
2019 marks the 300th anniversary commemoration of the death of Saint John Baptist de La Salle, founder of Brothers of Christian Schools. He passed away in Rouen on Good Friday, April 7, 1719. To further the remembrance of De La Salle's selflessness and contributions to modern pedagogy, Pope Pius XII proclaimed Saint John Baptist de La Salle the Patron Saint of Teachers on May 15, 1950. Since 1970, his feast is celebrated in the Catholic Church Calendar on April 7, but for Lasallian institutions and families, on May 15.



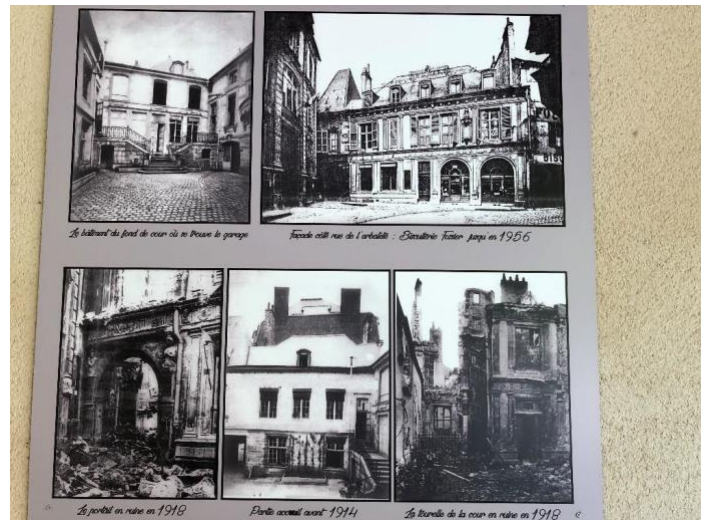
Hôtel de La Salle

Minutes before 4:00 p.m. on May 23, 2019, Maureen and I arrived at Hôtel de La Salle in Reims, France. The place was formerly known as Hôtel de La Cloche, the house where John Baptist was born on April 30, 1651. He grew up there with his siblings until thirteen years old when Louis and Nicolle Moet, his parents, moved the family to a larger residence. The original building had been reconstructed twice due to the damages from both world wars. After a major restoration in 2015, the Brothers have offered guided tours of this historic house with advanced appointments.

Brother Sylvain opened the front door and walked us to the registration desk as we made a request on May 3, 2019 to visit the museum. He spoke in French and led us to an elegant room with a portrait of John Baptist and chairs arranged along the walls. We stood and looked up at one of the three flat screens, with which Brother Sylvain played a video of the history of Reims in the 1660s portraying especially the difference in life and education opportunity between the rich and the poor.



We entered the courtyard and Brother Bernard pointed to the spiral staircase leading to the upper floor and the tower as well as other architectural features. While I was listening carefully, Maureen took pictures of interesting items around the courtyard such as its layout and the paintings — all giving you an introduction to the journey of John Baptist de La Salle and his Brothers of Christian Schools. (to be continued).



General updates

On our last issue (February 2020) we wrote about the Summer Party 2020 being organized by Peter Lai (67) and Louis Kong (79), to be held in New Orleans. Recently they regretted to announce that the gathering is to be postponed indefinitely. It was a disappointing but necessary decision, considering the uncertainty of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. We trust there will be plenty of opportunities in the days to come as the pandemic becomes under control.

While a lot of old boys in North America have been working from home lately, yours truly are hardly slacking off. Calvin Chan (71) has been webhosting our archive newsletter issues since day one, and has recently migrated the archive issues to a new, standalone repository [page](#), and housecleaned the distribution list. Shoutout to Calvin for his hard work!

The [Overseas Network Group](#), a subcommittee under the LSCOBAs, inherited the Global Alliance's proposed mandates, as such the new repository page no longer references Global Alliance. While Global Alliance has officially retired, the newsletter team will continue to work closely with North American chapters as well as LSCOBAs, to bring along to you recent developments of Alma Mater matters. While conventionally each chapter hosts events for attendees of its own chapter, more cross chapter participation are observed. Promoting events by all chapters in a centralized North American newsletter has been proven to work quite well. Chapter representatives are encouraged to make use of the "upcoming events" section, to attract local as well as out of town attendees; individuals may do the same (class reunion, summer party etc); sometimes the bottoms-up approach works just as good as top-down!

Large scale gatherings have been on hold since recently across North America, but with God's mercy the storm will be over before we know it. Let us all keep an eye out for upcoming opportunity to get together and always sing the song!



2004 in
Toronto

About this newsletter

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 from the archive located at <http://www.lscob-global.net/NALS.html>

If you want to communicate with the editorial board, please send email to editors@lscob-global.net

If you want to subscribe to this newsletter, please send email (with subject line: subscribe) to newsletter-lscob-global.net-subscribe@lscob-global.net

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The Chief editors appreciate Philip Wong (67), Anthony Luk (66) and Denis Huen (04) for their contribution to this issue.

Chief Editors	John Jean (76) Victor Leung (77) Kevin Kwok (88) Chris Fong (94) Ambrose Lee (98)

Request for Covid-19 Related Article Submission

Almost everyone in the world, fellow Lasallians included, are affected by the current Pandemic Covid-19 outbreak. With the rolling out of different emergency measures and declaration of emergency status in many parts of the world, the normal lives of fellow Lasallians are going through drastic changes from "normality" – something we always taken for granted until now.

In an attempt to capture this very challenging time of our lifetime, the Editorial Board wishes to solicit for Covid-19 related article submissions from fellow Lasallians from different parts of the world who wishes to share with the La Salle community on how they are affected by this significant global crisis, and how they cope. For example, what did you do during pastime?

Article submissions can be emailed directly to the editorial board at editors@lscob-global.net by May 20, 2020.

Thank you very much for your contribution in advance!