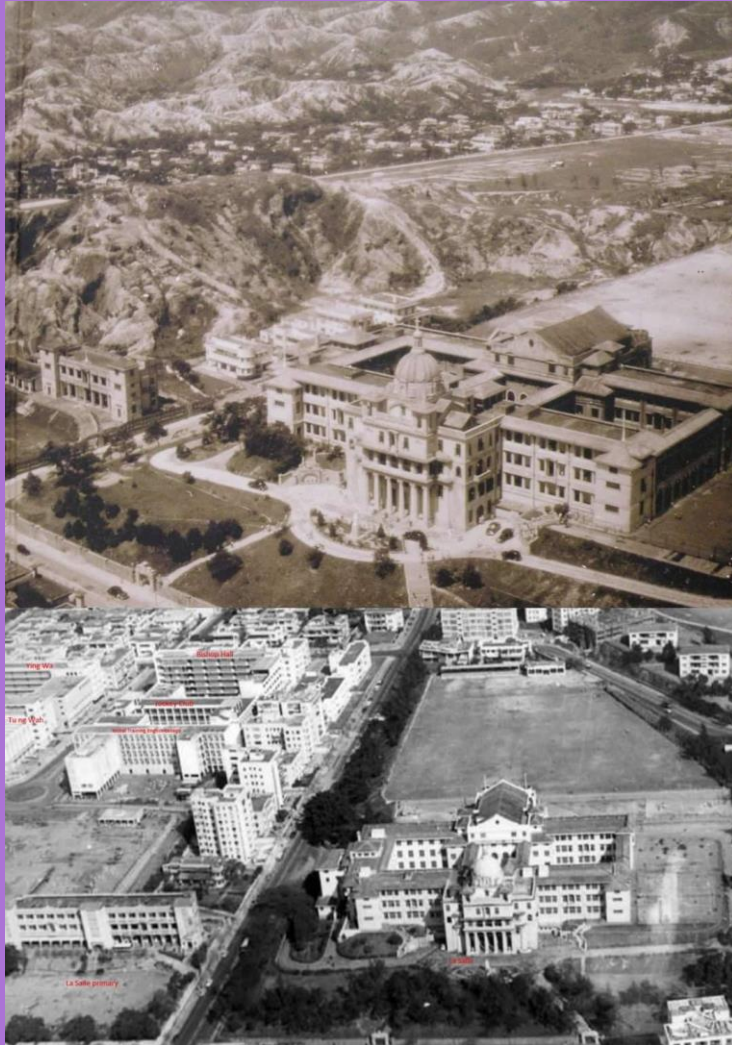




北美風沙
The North American Lasallians
AUGUST 2021



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Message from Brother Thomas to North American Old Boys

Warmest greetings to all our North American Lasallians

I am very happy to have the opportunity to share a few words with you about our 90th anniversary. Br. Aimar brought the students in the Chatham Road school to the magnificent new building on Boundary St on 3rd Dec 1931 and the official opening took place on 6th Jan 1932. So, we will remember the 90th birthday of La Salle during the coming school year. A simple in-house inauguration ceremony will be held on 10th Sept 2021.



Planning for the anniversary is now in progress. However, trying to 'plan' while still in the clutches of Covid is tempting fate somewhat. But, putting our trust in the Lord, and with renewed Lasallian 'courage and daring' we do hope to have an exciting program of events and projects.



Our first challenge was to design a logo and adopt a slogan for the 90th. The winning design took inspiration from the old school torch and flame which now sits in the garden of the present campus. Our Lasallian spirit burns bright wherever we may be, and this is also reflected in the slogan: "Hearts aflame with Faith and Zeal".

Major events are in the pipeline and information on them will be available from a dedicated anniversary website. So let me just focus a little on the climax of our celebrations. This will be the Gala Dinner on Saturday 14th May 2022 in the HK Convention Centre organised by the LSCOB. We hope by then you have become re-acquainted with your passport and have dusted down your travel bag! It will be a wonderful night and we welcome you one and all. There will be other events planned around the same time including the Grand Concert to be held in early May.

Several projects are also in the planning stage and let me mention one which is close to my heart: our Heritage Centre. It is currently being relocated to give more space and the exhibition is being expanded and brought into the digital age. Now this is where you come in? We are sending out appeals to Old Boys for donation of school items to enrich our present collection. Some guidelines are provided and please do get in touch with the committee if you can help.

It seems anniversaries and fund-raising campaigns are like Siamese twins and our 90th will be no exception! As a leading school we must constantly re-invent and develop, and some projects have been identified. The 'new school' is now over 40 years old and maintaining the facilities at a high standard is challenging. We would appreciate your support in any way you can.

I have been a reader of this newsletter since its first edition in Feb 2009. I know how much effort it takes and I would like to sincerely thank the devoted core of old boys who provide this great service for our Lasallian family.

HAPPY 90th ANNIVERSARY!

Bro Thomas.

師弟 we knew you are something more!

Recently our 師弟 are again showing talents and going places, both on sports events and academics:

- Two Lasallians representing Hong Kong in the current Tokyo Olympics, namely Lam Siu Hang (林兆恒 2015) on table tennis (single and team) and Choi Chun Yin, Ryan (蔡俊彥 2015) on Foil individual.
- Choi Wai Ching from F.6 among two teams representing Hong Kong in the International Physics Olympiad 2021. The event, organised by Vilnius, Lithuania, was held in July and attended by around 370 students from 76 countries or regions. Choi's team won the silver medal.
- Xie Lingrui and Ian Tam for representing Hong Kong in International Linguistics Olympiad, and achieved spectacular results. Xie won the gold medal, and Tam won the silver medal.
- Last but not the least, our F.6 students have done very well in the 2021 DSE examination. There are a number of students scoring 40 points or more (best 7 subjects). Ho Joseph got 5** in five subjects and 5* in two subjects, while Chow Wang Tsun, Ting Shi Long and Yeung Lok Him got 5** in six subjects.

Go for it and keep it up!

Brother Patrick and La Salle

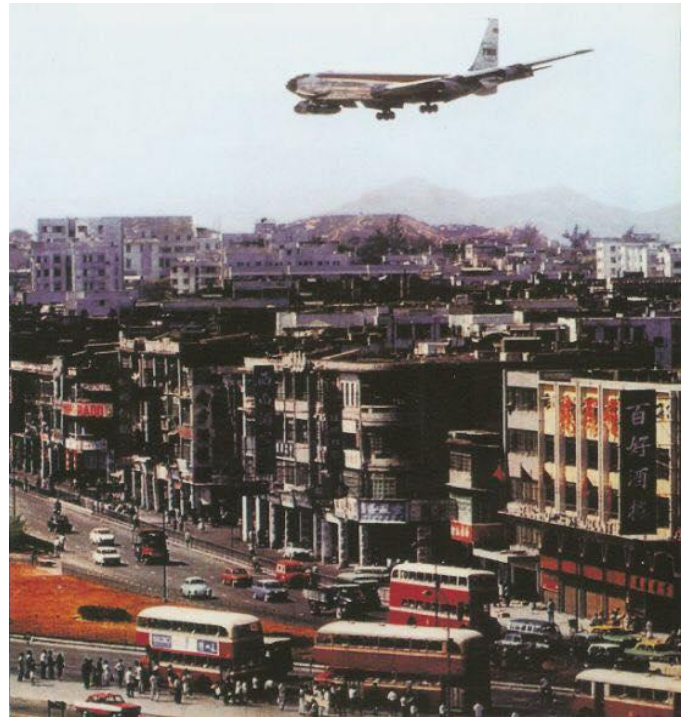
[La Salle College official facebook page](#)

Brother Patrick is a friendly leader but also a busy man. He introduced "Day by Day" - extracts from the writings of St. John Baptist de La Salle. It contains spiritual formation, classroom behaviour, stories of saints, biblical quotes, etc. He also has a large interest in preserving Lasallian heritage. In addition, he goes in for publications of a religious and Lasallian character. He was the Supervisor of La Salle College from 2006 to 2019, and he is currently the Supervisor of La Salle Primary School, School Manager of De La Salle Secondary School, N.T., Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College, and Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) Primary School. In 2019, he was appointed Auxiliary Visitor of the Lasallian East Asia District (LEAD). As he says himself, all these activities keep him out of mischief. Sahil and Chinnus from F.2 interviewed Brother Patrick after their final exams in late June 2021.

Hong Kong

Q: You were assigned to Hong Kong in your twenties. What were your first impressions of Hong Kong when you first arrived here?

A: I first arrived here with Brother Thomas Favier in 1964, 6th of September. We were amazed by the way airplanes came down over Kowloon City. I think I closed my eyes. We had never seen anything like it before, airplanes coming so close to the residence in Kowloon City. The sweltering heat was our second impression. The heat coming up from the tarmac in Kai Tak was a big shock as we came from Ireland. When we came out of the airport, there was this mass of people with black hair, and that was something we had never seen in our lives before. On our way to St. Joseph's College, I began to feel the pulse, the vibration, the life of Hong Kong. It was nothing like where I came from.



Q: You must love something about Hong Kong to settle here. What do you like the most about Hong Kong?

A: I was quite active when I was younger, so the intensity of life in Hong Kong appealed to me. Another thing that I liked about Hong Kong is that Hong Kong people accepted us very readily and generously, and they were very tolerant.

Q: We've heard that you speak fluent Cantonese and Mandarin. Can you tell us, especially me, how you overcame the difficulties when you learned to speak Cantonese or Mandarin?

A: (laughed out loud) I think this is fake news! No, I do not speak Mandarin, but I do speak a little Cantonese. Not that fluent though. I took a 2-year course at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and I tried hard. Living at a place like La Salle College, nobody speaks Chinese with me. Even the students expect me to speak English. Anyways, I enjoyed that course a lot, and I fell in love with the Chinese characters. I tried writing and my teacher said my writing was good!

Q: Students in Hong Kong are interested in school life in Ireland. Can you tell us a memorable moment you had when you were a student there?

A: I did my primary school and then went away to join the Brothers. There were two occasions in primary school that I remember very clearly. I remember winning 2 prizes, and you won't believe the first one. The Irish love horses and the biggest horse race in Ireland is called the Grand National. Our teacher, who was also a Brother, in primary 5, said that he wanted us to join the lottery for the horse race and that we must pay one penny each. And my horse won the race! And I still remember the horse's name!

For religious studies in Ireland at the time, inspectors used to come in to examine the religious studies classes. We were afraid of them. The teacher prepared us as much as possible, so I learned some of the Bible stories by heart. The inspector suddenly pointed at me, "Tell me what you know about the Transfiguration" he asked. Luckily, that was one story I had learned by heart. The inspector and the teacher were very happy and the teacher gave me chocolates after the inspection.



Irish Lasallian Brothers in the 60s; Brother Patrick (front row second to the left) and Brother Thomas (middle row third to the left) were in their early twenties.

Q: What do you miss the most about Ireland?

A: Well, besides my big family, I think what I miss most is the freshness in the air. The air is fresher and less polluted there. The water is generally unpolluted. Everything is fresh, clean, and green. We do not see much of this in Hong Kong and I miss them somewhat.

Q: What motivated you to become a Brother?

A: Nobody asked me directly, but I have a few reasons. Firstly, my eldest brother out of a family of twelve was a La Salle Brother. He used to come home during the summer, and I admired the way he talked. I think he is one of the reasons I became a Brother. Our family was quite religious, and my parents were strong in faith. That's the atmosphere I was brought up with. On top of those, my school was run by the La Salle Brothers, so I would see the Brothers in school. And lastly, this may sound a bit funny but true, I wanted good food. We were hungry all the time [during the 50s]. When we passed the Brothers' house, we could smell the beautiful aroma of sausages and bacon!



Q: What training have you gone through, and how long did it take until you became a Brother?

A: I joined the Brothers when I was 13, and it took me 7 years to become one. I first learned the regular subjects, English, Irish, Maths, Art, Music, etc. One year in particular was largely devoted to gaining spiritual knowledge. We were given spiritual reading books, taught how to meditate, and in general learned about the spiritual life. The other years were mainly devoted to academic learning.

Q: What are the main duties as a Lasallian Brother?

A: I suppose all Brothers are expected to pray. We have what we call the community prayer, in which the Brothers gather in the chapel for prayers and meditation. My duties are teaching and administration of schools.

Q: Can you share an event that made you proud to be a Lasallian Brother?

A: In the year 2000, I was sent to Rome where our motherhouse is located. A big meeting is held there every 7 years to evaluate our policies and directions throughout the world and also to elect our Superior General. This meeting is called a General Chapter. I was fortunate to be chosen as a delegate to the Chapter and met Brothers from all over the world and who came from many different cultures. It was eye-opening, and made me very proud to be a Brother.

It also makes me proud to be a Brother when I see Lasallian graduates doing good and serving others in society.

Q: There must be ups and downs during your years as a Brother, and our students also experience such times. What do you suggest to overcome the feelings of defeat?

A: When I'm down, fortunately not too often, I have to talk to somebody. I would talk to the person who I felt most comfortable talking to.

Secondly, I pray. I talk to God. I ask God for help and guidance.

Part of the spirit of the school is “never give up, never say die” and “Keep going! Even when you’re down, the sun will shine again”. I would lift my head and keep going.

Q: Can you share an important life lesson that you have learned as a Lasallian Brother?

A: The best life lesson out of many is to encourage others. To be a source of encouragement. In your writings, in your emails, in your relationships, in emails, you are the source of encouragement. Be an encouraging person.

Q: What essential skills do you think modern Lasallians should have?

A: Most would think technical skills, communication skills, good articulation, multitasking, etc. These skills are expected in modern life and they are important. But I think human skills and human values are more important, like being compassionate and empathetic.

Q: What is your vision for the Lasallian communities in Asia?

A: We are in 14 countries of Asia. The grand vision is to witness our Lasallian mission grow among such varied cultures and people. This vision might not be so easy to achieve but the process is rewarding. Another vision is that I hope we can have more Asian Brothers, especially if we can get more Brothers from Hong Kong.

Q: What do you do for fun in your free time?

A: I was very active when I was younger. I love sports very much. I played football, badminton, tennis, squash, running, you name it. Sports are always fun to me. I like reading and writing very much too. I write a lot. In addition, I have also collected my own list of classical music pieces and favourite songs.



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Q: Can you share with us a book that you recently read?

A: I just finished two books about the Second World War. For a change my next book is called *Wonder* by R. J. Palacio. I read a lot about wars, and I keep wondering how such educated people could do such terrible things. These just happen to be the most recent books I read.

再談喇沙教育點滴-陳嘉年(67)

Chris Fong (94)

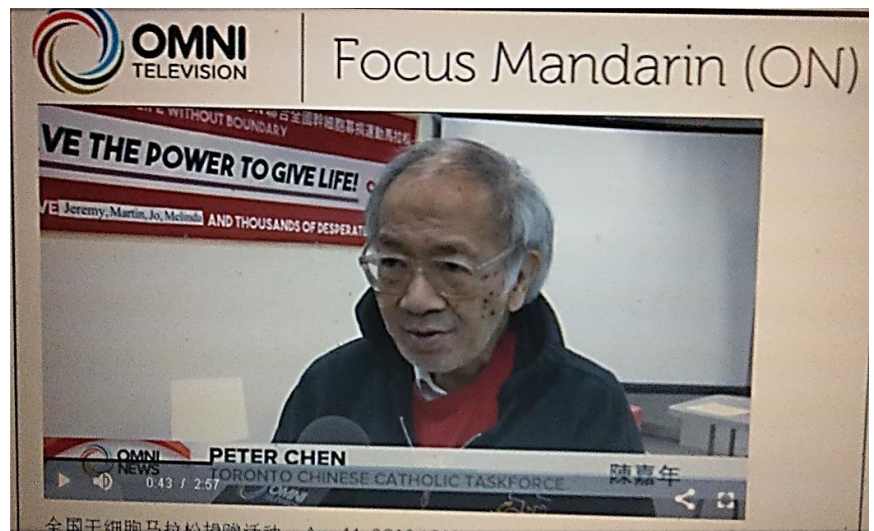
人類自呱呱墮地起，父母及原生家庭擔當生命中最大角色，自上學起便逐漸輪到老師與同學了。中小學合計超過十年，每一位喇沙仔都一定有他的老師故事可以分享。今期陳嘉年繼續口述喇沙生活點滴及對他日後之影響，由小弟執筆。

筆者九十年代中五畢業，當時香港社會教育已經普及，老師的學歷有一定水平，出身比較平均及大路。及後參加舊生會，聽及年長二三十年的師兄談及當年許多老師點滴，發覺有許多我輩未必能想像的特別故事。

陳嘉年六十年代畢業，其中一位印象深刻的是李宗琛老師。陳中五物理科由李宗琛執教鞭，代課一年，是李小龍的胞兄，留學美國，後來任天文台台長，科學根底深厚。當時中文大學創校不久，這些尖子實如鳳毛麟角，如此特別的背景，讓李老師鶴立雞群。

最讓陳嘉年印象深刻的，是李的深入淺出，能夠將複雜的事情用簡單易明的方式傳授給學生。在那個保守的年代，李老師沒有因為他的優秀而板起面孔高高在上，沒有因為自己的見識和名氣而看低人。在浩瀚的宇宙面前了，李老師臉孔掛着的總是謙卑，當時偶爾以氣球解釋火箭科技，流露的竟是小孩對天地萬物的好奇和雀躍。陳嘉年受其啟發，日後與下屬相處也沒有架子，*stay hungry, stay foolish*。

李老師還讓陳嘉年知道，要隨時準備好知識、經驗和技能，因為總不會知道什麼時候會被問到，什麼時候能派上用場，即使認識不深，至少可以根據有限所知的，給予讓人折服的答案。這是陳嘉年日後替公司，各國際組織，政府和聯合國當顧問的一個很好的座右銘。



其實在陳嘉年人生中留下足跡的，何止李老師一位呢？某日某科考試，臨場發揮欠佳，距離合格一步之遙，但是主考老師通融，讓陳升班。這當然不是廉價的『人人升班 放工食飯』那麼簡單。主考老師觀察了陳過去在家庭作業和測驗的表現，心知這馬前失蹄不是常態，所以給了陳一個機會。許多年過去，陳並沒有辜負這個機會，在商界打滾多年，也傾向於給別人機會，受他提攜的後輩也沒有讓他失望。今日世界大勢越趨對立，*scarcity* 和 *abundance* 實在是兩個不同層次。

陳嘉年受母親啟發，加入喇沙聖母軍，有一天被指派幫一個中五盲人學生學習。他要唸生物學，但無法看到對生物學至關重要的圖表。跟母親談過，過了幾天，接過她一張紙，一摸上手讓陳很驚訝，陳媽媽根據圖表，縫線在紙上，盲人同學可以觸摸縫線，『看到』圖表！今日發達國家各類事情分工細緻，盲人凸字這些事有專門政府機關和民間組織代勞，但當年恐怕許多人聽也未聽過。除了讚嘆陳媽媽的想像力和一雙巧手之外，便是聖母軍以及喇沙辦學組織的精神。如果有志幫助別人，總有辦法，就像我們的 **La Salle Brothers** 一代代默默耕耘，足跡遍世界各地幫助兒童，特別是貧困的，解決路上的各種問題。正如 **Brother Thomas** 教導我們的那樣，遵循基督的偉大新誠命，『像我愛你一樣愛別人』，用信仰和熱情幫助別人。

Jewish Passover

John Jean (76)

Outside of Israel, New York has the highest concentration of Jews in the world. A lot of politicians and businessmen here are Jews, and I have a lot of friends and coworkers who are Jewish. I taught at a University for a few years. The college was in a Jewish neighborhood, and 60% of the students were Jews. So I got to know a little bit about the Jewish culture and their traditions.

Usually, a week before Easter is the beginning of the Jewish Passover, which is an eight-day event. A candle is lit every evening through Passover.

The origin of the Passover came from the the Book of Exodus, which was collected in the Old Testament of the Bible: Moses led the Jews working as slaves out of Egypt to the Promised Land. Because the Jews lost their faith along the way and started questioning if God existed and was taking care of them, as a punishment, they were exiled in the dessert for 40 years. They eventually settled in the Promised Land, the area around Jerusalem today. Some of you may have seen the 1956 movie, the Ten Commandments, which was based on this piece of history of Jewish people.

Some of you may know Jewish people have to observe dietary rules called “Kosher”, just like “Halal” food for Muslims. Basically, no pork is allowed, meat has to come from a Kosher butcher, cannot eat meat with milk or dairy products together, only seafood that has scales (i.e. only fish with visible scales), etc.

The Kosher rule is observed in Jewish daily life. However, for Passover, food not only has to be certified as Kosher, but needs to be further certified Kosher for Passover. That means no yeast is used in the food as God commanded Moses and his people on Passover evening, to eat lamb and bread without yeast. Later on, people reasoned it as unleavened bread can be kept longer on a trip.

One New York food that has gained popularity in HK is the bagel. It was brought to US by Jewish immigrants. But since yeast is used to make bagel, there is a special version made during Passover time, call bialy, which is bagel shaped but not raised.

There used to be a sizable Jewish population in Shanghai doing trading there; but most of them have left China. I was fortunate to have met one who is a descendent of that group and still practising.

An interesting thing on the Jewish identity. One inherits the Jewish identity from his/her mother, not from the father.



Bialy - Unleavened Bagel

Heat Stress Awareness

Victor Leung (77)

The year 2021 has been an unusually harsh year for the Province of British Columbia (BC). While we finally started to celebrate the gradual re-opening of COVID-19 lockdown, the province was hit with a record-breaking heat wave in June. As Western Canada is not normally accustomed to such extreme prolonged hot weather, most of the homes are not equipped with air conditioning units. During the one-week heat wave, many records were broken, and the temperatures of Metro Vancouver had reached over 42 °C (107.6 °F) while a record temperature of 49.6 °C (121.3 °F) was recorded in Lytton, BC.

During the one-week heat wave attack between June 25 and July 1, 2021, cooling fans and portable air-conditioners were quickly sold out, leaving many British Columbian unprepared for this heat wave attack. Sadly, the province had reported over 800 sudden deaths, most of them were seniors, believed to be attributed to the heat wave. While heat stress hazard is commonly known and heavily regulated in the work setting in North America, heat stress hazard, which can be potentially fatal, is probably less known in the community setting. With global warming expected to continue deteriorate over the years and that the summer has merely just begun, I thought fellow Lasallians may be interested in learning more about the heat stress hazard and how to recognize heat stress related signs and symptoms.

What is Heat Stress

Healthy human bodies can regulate temperatures between 36 - 38 °C. A person can gain heat in the body via absorbing heat from the environment or via internal generated heat from different work activities such as exercising. Heat gain from the body can be removed via two main routes: (1) by increasing blood flow to the skin carrying excess heat to the surface and dissipate to the surrounding environment and (2) by sweating which cools down the body through evaporation of sweat.

Heat stress occurs when your body is unable to remove heat from the body causing the core body temperature to go above 38 °C. At this stage, the body will try to remove the excess heat via evaporation of sweat. If unsuccessful, the core body temperature will continue to rise. When core body temperature exceeds 38 - 39 °C, the brain will start to overheat leading to the shutting down the body's cooling system which including the ability to sweat. Without the cooling from evaporation of sweat, the core body temperature will further rise and may lead to heat stroke and possibly death if left untreated.



The stopping of sweat sometimes gives people the false compliancy thinking they are no longer suffering from heat stress when, in fact, they have moved into the danger zone.

It is important to recognize the heat stress related symptoms such as excessive sweating, dizziness, and nausea, and conduct receive early-stage intervention and treatment. Otherwise, one may suffer from heat stress related illness including heat rash and heat cramps, and may further progress into heat exhaustion and, finally, life-threatening heat stroke.

Heat Rashes

Heat rashes usually occurs in exposure in hot and humid environment. Red bumpy rash with severe itching at skin surface may be developed should the sweat glands be plugged. As part of heat rash treatment, a person should avoid prolonged staying in the hot environment and change into dry clothing after cleaning the skin surface with cool water.



Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are caused by loss of body salt due to excessive sweating and that the salt cannot be replaced with water drinking alone. A person may experience sudden cramps in the arms, legs, or stomach. Under normal muscle cramps that usually go away with sufficient body rest, heat cramps can only subside when body is replenished with salt (electrolyte) supplement. Although it does not cause serious health outcome, people should take heat cramp seriously for this is an early sign for heat exhaustion or heat stroke if left untreated. Should one start to experience heat cramps, move the person to cooler area, loosen clothing to dissipate excess body heat, and replace the loss body's salt and water with cold electrolyte-replacement beverages or a solution of salt water (1 teaspoon of salt per 500 ml water). If heat cramp occurs with other symptoms such as fatigue, weakness, headache, gastrointestinal illness, or become confused, the person may have already suffered from the more serious heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Heat Exhaustion

If water and salt loss from excessive sweating are not replaced with sufficient salt and water, both water and salt in the body may eventually be depleted, leading to heat exhaustion. In addition to experiencing a more serious heat cramp, the person may also experience the following signs and symptoms:

- Shallow respiration
- Increased respiratory rate
- Weak pulse
- Cool, pale, clammy skin
- Sweating
- Weakness, fatigue, dizziness
- Headache and nausea
- Fainting

It is important to note that the signs and symptoms between heat exhaustion and mild heat stroke are very similar, and that the only way to tell the difference between heat exhaustion and heat stroke is the presence of sweating.

If a person is suffering from heat exhaustion, immediately moved the person to a cooler area, loosen clothing to dissipate excess body heat, cool the person's body by sponging with cool water and fanning. **Do not over-cooling and stop cooling if the person begins to shiver.** If the person is fully alert, provide beverages to replenish the loss body's salt and water with cold electrolyte-replacement beverages or a solution of salt water (1 teaspoon of salt per 500 ml water). Alcoholic and caffeinated beverages should be avoided. The person's condition should improve within 30 minutes. Nevertheless, the person should still seek medical attention as a precautionary measure.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is the most serious heat stress related illness and is potentially life-threatening if go untreated. It can be developed very quickly or preceded by heat exhaustion. At this stage, the body's heat dissipating mechanism is completely shut down when the core body temperature rises above 41 °C. With no more sweating, the body will be unable to self-cooled and dissipate heat, leading to further rise in core body temperature. With an overheating brain and shutting down, the person may become confused, similar to being drunk. At the stage, the person will completely lose his/her ability to self-monitored. Adverse signs and

symptoms can only be recognized by others. **If the person does not receive immediate treatment and medical attention, the person can result in loss of consciousness, permanent brain damage, and death.** The following is a list of signs and symptoms of heat stroke:

- Hot, dry, flushed skin
- Absence of sweating
- Agitation, confusion
- Slurry speech
- Decreased level of consciousness
- Headache
- Nausea and vomiting
- Seizures
- Increased respiratory rate
- Irregular pulse rate
- Shock
- Cardiac arrest

Heat Stroke can occur very quickly and without any warning

If you detect a person is experiencing any of the above heat stroke related symptoms, immediately seek medical assistance following by implementing the following treatments:

- Move the person to the coolest place available
- Lay the person with back down if the person is not actively vomiting or having a seizure. Otherwise, place the person semi-prone (recovery) position.
- Remove all outer clothing and applying cold water to the body via spraying or wet sponge/cloths, followed by fanning.
- If the person is alert, provide electrolyte-replacement beverages or a solution of salt water (1 teaspoon of salt per 500 ml water). Alcoholic and caffeinated beverages should be avoided.
- Transport the person to medical centre and continue to cool the body during transportation.

Other Heat Stress Affecting Factors

Heat stress is highly complex and driven by a multitude of environmental, levels of physical activities and individual factors such as:

- Temperature
- Wind speed
- Humidity
- Radiant heat sources
- Levels of physical activity
- Amount and type of clothing worn

The largest variable is undoubtedly, individual susceptibility and can be impacted by:

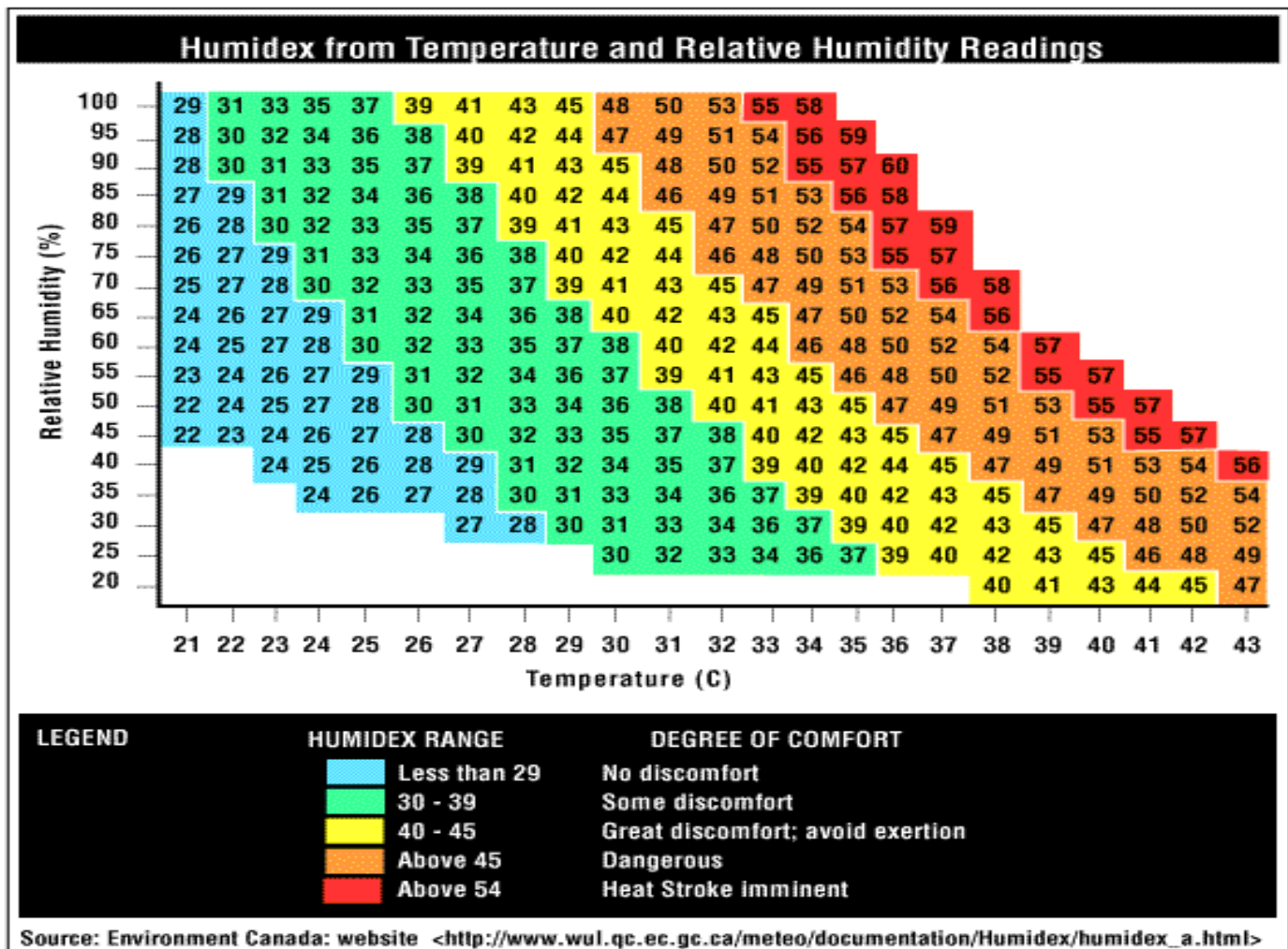
- Underlying medical conditions
- Age
- Physical condition
- Smoking habits
- Degree of acclimatization

For example, senior citizens often use low salt diet which may further exacerbate the salt loss in the body. Older and obese person have less efficient body dissipation mechanism. People who are less active can generate heat more easily from lower-level work activities, etc.

During prolonged heat wave, one can easily become dehydrate even without sweating. It is important to replenish with water continuously throughout the day and monitor for possible early sign of dehydration. This urine color may be used as reference for possible dehydration monitoring.

	Good
	Good
	Fair
	Dehydrated
	Dehydrated
	Very Dehydrated
	Severe Dehydrated

Although one cannot use a more sophisticated heat stress monitor to assess heat stress hazard as in the work setting, the general public may use ambient temperature and relative humidity to calculate a humidex reading.



Heat stress hazard would be considered dangerous whenever humidex range is above 45 as illustrated in the following Table:

Risk of Heat Stress at Different Humidex Range	
Humidex Range	Degree of Comfort
20 – 29	Comfortable
30 – 39	Some discomfort
40 – 45	Great discomfort; avoid exertion
>45	Dangerous with possible heat stroke

Heat wave is likely becoming a more frequent natural phenomenon around the world due to global warming. Seniors and persons with pre-existing health conditions are at higher risk from suffering from heat stress illness if unprepared. Nevertheless, heat stress is totally avoidable if people can detect the early signs and symptoms and take appropriate control measures. It is important to stock up necessary supplies, pre-identified a nearby cold-shelter location and schedule for heat break during peak hours (between 2 – 4 pm). Please also look out for the at-risk relatives, friends, and neighbours during the next heat wave for some of them may not have the ability to conduct self-assessment. I hope fellow Lasallian will find the above heat stress awareness information useful. May fellow Lasallian have a safe and joyful summer.

The Fourteen FIFA World Cup Since 1966 (part 1)

Danny Leung (71)

Preface

My first World Cup experience was in a large classroom filled with La Salle classmates watching over an 8 mm reel to reel scratchy film on a large projector screen in a classroom back in the late 60's. It was a World Cup Final between England and West Germany. Until now, I still have vivid memories of that game; the brass band playing, the singing of the national anthem, the speed and techniques of the European game, the suspense in overtime, the six goals in a tense World Cup final, the crowning of the winning team by Queen Elizabeth and the victory lap. The ultimate blessing of all, we were given time off to watch during class!



There have been more World Cups to come. I have since watched the majority of the subsequent World Cups, about 80% of all the games on live and delayed TV broadcast, VHS and DVD games purchased with most of the great matches a few times. Soccer is perhaps the most popular one single sports event in the world and just like many La Salle boys, I love playing and watching the game.

This article is gathered mainly through my memories, observations, insight, reading of magazines and books with emphasis on the winning team, coach, tactics, key players, great games, disappointments, controversies and other contributing factors.

In fairness to all other participants, the teams that won the ultimate prize fully deserved their titles. Playing six (1966 to 1970) to seven (from 1974 onwards) games in crowded stadiums within a month during the hot summer filled with hostile fans, is a true test to the player's ability, adaptability, physicality, mental toughness, will power, the overall teamwork and chemistry, the coaches' planning, management skills, tactics and on the field adjustments. There were indeed moments that required a bit of luck with the help of the referee, linesmen, VAR (Video Assist Review), red card, suspension, penalty, woodwork, injuries, luck of the draw and easier path to the final. All these fourteen world cup winners nevertheless truly earned their winning medals in their own unique way!

World Cup 1966 Football Is Coming Home

The Winner

England - After nominating England as the host for the World Cup, hope was high from both media and home fans as **"FOOTBALL IS COMING HOME"**. Never before and since then have England been packed with such a talented team with world class and good supporting players. The mix was there with a blend of young and experienced players, both peaking at the right time.

Coach - As an old-style man with a strong iron will and discipline, Sir Alf Ramsey managed the team with a no-nonsense approach filled with old fashion values. He was not overly expressive and perhaps lacked a bit of tactfulness in front of the media. His opinion was always direct but true to the point. Ramsey's biggest asset was his ability to win the trust and respect of his players through pure dedication and commitment. His motivational aspect was extremely influential throughout the tournament and in the overtime of the final game. Ramsey's best move was to replace the legendary and leading international goal scorer, Jimmy Greaves, after a lackluster first round with Geoff Hurst. Hurst repaid him with 4 goals including a hat trick in the final.

Tactics - The overall team emphasized on solid defending, efficiency, hard running and work rate instead of purely individual flairs. Ramsey would brush off the obsolete 50's Hungarian WM and the famous 4-2-4 formation of the recent two times winners Brazil. He employed a 4-4-2 **Wingless Wonder style**. While England had endless supply in the wing position, Ramsey stressed the importance of having a conservative four-man midfield to dominate the most important battleground of the pitch, a bold and revolutionary move. His full backs occasionally and wide midfielders would overlap the wide position to provide the width. In the final championship game, the young midfielder Alan Ball stream rolled into the wing position many times to disrupt the German defense. He would assist the all-important third goal with a delicate cross in his run.

X Factors –

- Bobby Moore, OBE, captain, center back, calm, intelligent, quick thinking, a game reader who can bring the ball up from the back to spring the attack effectively.

- Bobby Charlton, CBE, midfielder, prolific goal scorer, scored three goals at the edge of the penalty area with two against Portugal in the semi, tournament MVP.
- Gordon Banks, OBE, labeled as the Bank of England for his pair of safe hands.
- Geoff Hurst, MBE, old fashion robust center forward, peaked in the final game.

Young guns –

- Alan Ball, MBE, a hardworking, busy, nonstop and energetic player.
- Martin Peter, MBE, a space finder famous for his subtle run into the opponent penalty area, scored the second goal in the final.

Hatchet man - Nobby Stiles, MBE, nicknamed The Toothless Tiger for his missing teeth during a juvenile fight! His tight marking and tackling on **Eusebio** in the semi were legendary. He seldom gave room to **Eusebio** to work on the ball and his powerful run.

Unsung hero – Roger Hunt, a workhorse striker who scored 3 goals in the group stage.

The Champion's Stats – 5 wins, 1 draw and 0 lost. Goals for 11 and conceded 3.
Uruguay 0-0, Mexico 2-0, France 2-0, Argentina 1-0, Portugal 2-1, W. Germany 4-2 (et).

The final - Would the runners up have won? England beat W. Germany 4-2 in overtime after a two all tie in regular time, a fair result but a close game with equal opportunities from both sides. England, with a more balanced team, had the slight edge. This was the game where Wingless Wonder flourished with English players running deep from behind to support the play. Coach Schoen made the mistake of using his most creative midfielder Beckenbauer to mark Charlton. The moment came when England's all important third goal hit the goal line and bounced back to the field during overtime. Did it go in? The English said YES. The Germans said NO. The media and neutral said NOT SURE, and so did the referee. The Russian linesman said YES. The goal **COUNTED**. The linesman, many years later, claimed he gave it a goal due to the WWII invasion of his country by the Nazis. Until up to now, the debate still exists! As the second-best team, the Germans showed a sign of things to come with neat footwork and team approach. The young Beckenbauer and Wolfgang Overath would form their core team in the next generation to come.

Another worthy winner: Portugal was the highest scoring team in the tournament with 17 goals in 6 games with Eusebio, the young Black Panther, scoring 9 of them. They were by no means a one-man team as the team was backed by players from the European Cup winner and two-time runners-up Benfica but their overall defense did not match their attacking flair. Nevertheless, the championship quality of England saw them off in the semifinal. They would reach the final again after 20 years but had an early exit in the first round.



師弟出戰東京奧運

[體路](#)

運動從來都在每一代喇沙仔的血脈之中 以下轉載傳媒報道師弟代表香港出戰東京奧運
師弟加油！

乒乓球-林兆恒 (Lam Siu Hang)

最高世界排名：成年組男單第 56 位 (2018 年 1 月) 、U21 組男單第 14 位 (2017 年 5 月)

林兆恒為香港男子乒乓球運動員，早在 15 歲時已選定全職運動員的路，並在中學文憑試 (HKDSE) 考取優異成績後，正式踏上全職路。2016 年初他已被選中跟隨香港隊參與世界團體錦標賽，雖然並未獲派上陣，但已證明港隊對這位當時僅得 19 歲的新生代寄望甚殷。林兆恒在 2017 年最後一次參與青年組賽事中取得佳績，於西班牙及卡塔爾公開賽的 U21 男單項目中奪得冠軍。升上成年組後，林兆恒的表現與成績逐步提升，世界排名大部分時間維持在前 100 位，2018 年 1 月曾升至第 56 位。

林兆恒於上屆里約奧運以後補球員身份進入代表隊，近年在國際賽維持上佳的狀態，包括於 2018 年首度參與世界乒乓球團體錦標賽毫不怯場，並於對陣羅馬尼亞的分組賽中取得關鍵一勝，協助港隊在逆境下打入 16 強。林兆恒於 2019 年 9 月的亞洲錦標賽男雙項目取得銅牌，之後又贏得印尼公開賽男單銀牌及男雙銅牌，及至 2021 年 3 月的全港公開乒乓球單項錦標賽男單決賽，這位港隊新星更以局數 3：1 擊敗「港乒一哥」黃鎮廷封王，可見他已成為港乒中一股不可忽視的力量。

2020 年 1 月下旬，港乒男隊於葡萄牙舉行的東京奧運世界團體資格賽取得第九名，獲得男團，以及兩張男單入場券。香港乒乓總會於 2021 年 5 月公布港隊東奧名單，現年 24 歲的林兆恒不單獲男團賽事資格，更將與「老大哥」黃鎮廷一同於男單項目競逐。

東京奧運資格詳情：

- 2020 年 1 月 23 日 國際乒聯 2020 東京奧運世界團體資格賽
 - 香港男子隊奪得第九名並取得團體及兩個個人賽資格

劍擊 (花劍) -蔡俊彥 (Choi Chun Yin, Ryan)

最高世界排名 (截至 2021 年 5 月)：第 8 位 (2021/2022)

蔡俊彥小學四年級開始接觸劍擊，起初成績平平無奇，但升到中學表現急升，在學界賽事與張家朗競爭，14 歲那年更贏得亞青冠軍。

蔡俊彥的劍擊技術不斷進步，2014 年出戰南京青年奧運會，勇奪男花個人賽銀牌及洲際混合團體賽金牌，不過 Ryan 並未就此投入全職訓練，反而依照一般香港學生的升學路，入讀香港大學會計學系，打算先畢業再轉全職。Ryan 這個想法一直到 2017 年的台北世大運都未有改變，直至往後出戰世界盃等國際賽事，不時因體能不足導致落敗，終令他改變想法，於 2018 年 2 月轉為全職運動員。

蔡俊彥的技術備受教練的肯定，2018 年在 U23 亞錦賽包辦個人賽及團體賽金牌，成為「雙料冠軍」，同年出戰雅加達亞運，與隊友崔浩然、張家朗及楊子加角逐男花團體賽，最終摘下銀牌。2019 年 7 月，他擔任世大運香港代表團開幕禮持旗手，惜於男花個人賽 64 強止步，不過隨即轉戰世錦賽卻有「刺」出驚喜，勇闖 8 強，追平「大師兄」張小倫在 2013 年寫下的港隊男花最佳成績，另於上海大獎賽摘下個人賽銅牌。蔡俊彥近兩年成績穩步上揚，2020 年 2 月聯同張家朗、張小倫及吳諾弘於世界盃埃及站奪男團銅牌，為港歷史性奪得奧運團體賽資格。個人賽亦首闖 8 強，寫下個人在世界盃最佳成績，賽後世界排名超越張家朗成為港隊新「一哥」。

香港劍擊隊 2021 年 3 月出戰男子花劍大獎賽卡塔爾站，蔡俊彥雖然在 8 強止步，不過世界排名首入前 10 位，名列第 8 創生涯新高。這位男花首席劍客今夏首次踏足奧運舞台，將競逐團體及個人賽。

東京奧運資格詳情：

- 2020 年 2 月 23 日 男子花劍世界盃埃及站
- 香港男子花劍隊奪得銅牌，並取得東京奧運團體及三個個人資格



乒乓球-林兆恒 (Lam Siu Hang)



蔡俊彥 (Choi Chun Yin, Ryan)

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.

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The Chief editors appreciate Peter Chen (67) and Danny Leung (71) for their contribution to this issue.

Chief Editors

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

Congratulations to Mr. LAU Kam Tak Kent Samuel (99) as the Alumni Manager elect for the Incorporated Management Committee of La Salle College on July 30, 2021. Full story will be published in the next issue.