

The

gateway

September 2017

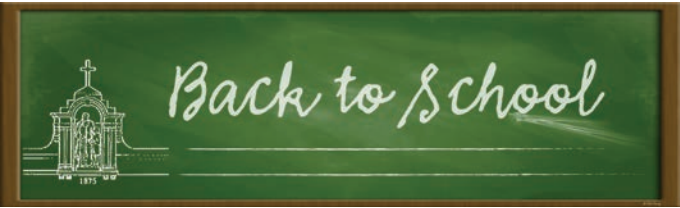
LASALLIAN EAST ASIA DISTRICT



issue

71

HONG KONG LASALLIAN FAMILY BULLETIN



(Cover) Going back to school in Kennedy Road on the 1st of September, 2017

The
gateway

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**The Gateway
Hong Kong
Lasallian Family
Bulletin
September 2017
Seventy-First Issue**

Welcome

Here comes our first issue of the new academic year.

When I was young, ‘back to school’ did not have a pleasant ring, especially after the long summer holidays. I suspect times have changed and nowadays our students betray no signs of wishing they were somewhere else.

The little ones at Primary 1 level are filled with a sense of wonder and adventure. May this sense stay with them all their lives. The 12 year olds at Form 1 level are also starting a new chapter in their educational journeys. We wish one and all the very best.

We also wish our teachers the best. Some of them have travelled and come back to us relaxed and refreshed. Our new government has also shown some generosity by increasing the number of teachers per school. We extend a warm welcome to all the new teachers in our Lasallian schools.

If you find something of interest in Gateway 71 we will be pleased. We will be even more pleased if you get back to us with comments, opinions, suggestions, queries etc.

God bless the work. ○



Hearsay

History of La Salle College (Part 1)

This collection of stories is from the hearsay stories shared among some Old Boys of La Salle College. The stories may not all be authentic and they are not meant for serious academic studies. Instead, they are just some good memories that the Old Boys treasure and a reflection of their happy days with the College.

FOUNDING OF THE SCHOOL

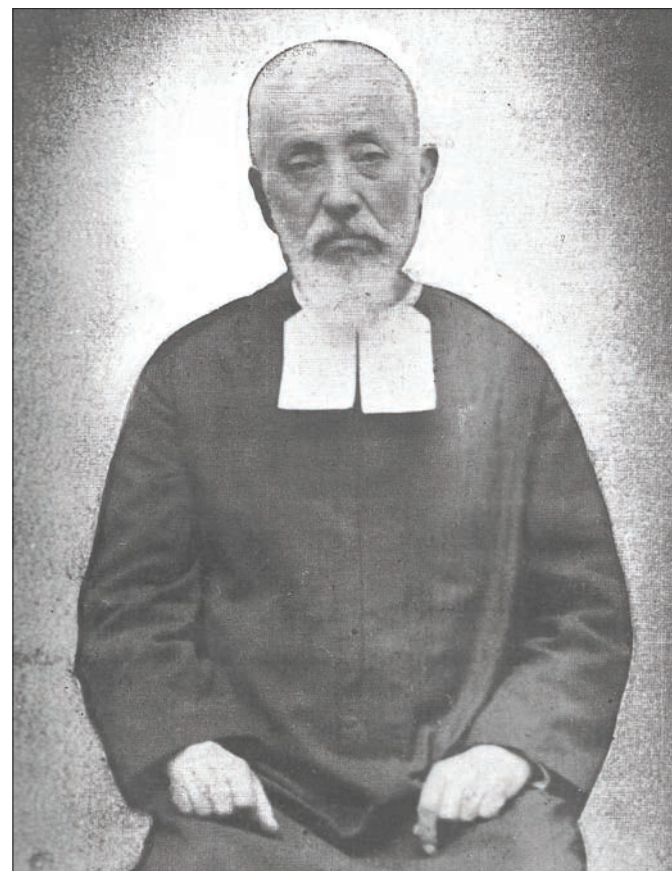
The founder of La Salle College was Brother Aimar Sauron. He was from France and was transferred to Hong Kong after school assignments in Malaysia, especially on the island of Penang. In the 1930s, Penang was already well developed. A novitiate was established there to train Brothers for the Lasallian Mission in the Eastern Asia.

Seeing that St. Joseph's College on Hong Kong side was well established, the Brothers believed it was time to extend the service to Kowloon. So, in 1917, Brother Aimar founded the St. Joseph's Branch School in Chatham Road, sending there some elite teachers like Brothers Paul O'Connell, Cassian Brigant, Mr. Charles Dragon, Benedict Lim, James Ng etc.

At the beginning, the school catered to Portuguese boys, because at that time, most Chinese parents would prefer their children to have a good knowledge of the Chinese language first, otherwise they would gradually forget how to respect their ancestors. Moreover, they also believed that the 'westerner classmates' were mostly undisciplined and would have a bad influence on their sons. Be that as it may, this branch school became the forerunner of La Salle College.

BROTHER AIMAR

Brother Aimar was called 'onion head' by the students. Brother Aimar had his unique outlook. He was not tall, had a big head but small body, short hair but long beard. We believed that is the reason he was given the special nickname. People would not see any emotion on his face, his eyes were always half-closed as if he was sleeping, but all of a sudden, his eyes would change into a piercing blue.



Brother Aimar was a man of vision and buying land seemed to be one of his 'hobbies'. Besides rounding the whole deserted Brass Drum Hill west of Kowloon City for La Salle College, he had also bought land along Kennedy Road for St. Joseph's College. He was

very observant and demanding. There was a rumour that the first contractor for building La Salle College soon went bankrupt because Brother Aimar went to the building site every day, checking out if every tile and screw were done according to contract!

Hearsay has it that on pay day at the end of the month, all teachers had to line up outside the Principal's room to get their salary in cash. Those who Brother Aimar thought were diligent would get an extra bonus, on the contrary, some teachers would be scolded and warned. That is perhaps why the reputation of the school became well established in a very short time.

Brother Aimar hated the taking of photographs and he would chase off people holding cameras nearby. No wonder pictures of Brother Aimar are very hard to find.

SCHOOL SONG

It was said that La Salle used to share a traditional Lasallian school song with many other Lasallian schools in the world. Brother Aimar did not like the medieval and solemn mood of the song and he adopted a marching song from his hometown Marseilles as the new school song. He even wrote the lyrics himself. (The jury is out on this one).

The new school song was full of passion, the beat was strong and lively. It can help to lighten up a boring atmosphere. However, the school song sometimes evolves into a more tender and gentle style. We are sure that Brother Aimar would not be happy with that.

SCHOOL BADGE AND SCHOOL MOTTO

We believe Brother Aimar was the designer of our School Badge. Since the chevrons, the star of faith and the lamp of wisdom were all pretty common in Lasallian schools, Brother Aimar wanted to add some unique oriental element to the school crest. He asked Mr. Mak Kee Fun (麥紀分老師), Chinese Panel Chairman at the time, to translate the school motto 'Fides et Opera' into Chinese. Mr. Mak found that the original meaning of the Latin in English was "Faith and Action" and that it was difficult to translate it into

good Chinese. He used a Confucian motto "克己復禮" as the official school motto in Chinese.

Mr. Mak was from a scholar family. His grandfather was a successful candidate in the imperial civil examination in the Qing dynasty.

Mr. Mak had been Chinese Panel Chairman for both St. Joseph's College and La Salle College. His nickname was 'King Mak'. He used to address all his pupils as 'you bad boy' (in singular) or 'you class of bad boys' (in plural). Even when he tried to praise a boy, he would say, "you bad boy, you did quite well this time!"



Regarding the school motto he would say, "Your school motto, 克己復禮 means 'Control yourself and keep to the rules', which is very relevant to you class of bad boys! How can you achieve this? Confucius had taught that you must obey the rules: 'Do not watch what is improper; do not listen to what is improper; do not speak improperly and do not act improperly'; understand, you class of bad boys!"

THE GRAND CAMPUS

Before La Salle College was built, the site was a deserted hill between Kowloon City and Shamshuipo. Boundary Street was just a small path at the time. The present La Salle Road was a small muddy path from Boundary Street to the school building site. The Chinese officer, who was responsible for adding names to the new paths in the Land Department at the time did not quite understand the meaning of 'La Salle College' as one term, nor did he know how to pronounce the name properly. As a result, the Chinese name for La Salle Road became 'la sa lay road' and the boundary on the other side of the



school was named 'College' Road, which was not quite appropriate to the deserted waste land nearby at the time.

When construction work was completed, the new La Salle College became one of the land marks of Hong Kong. It was built on a small hill, with Lion Rock to the north, Kowloon Bay to the east and Victoria Harbour to the west. The magnificent view, the spacious building, the grand dome and the solemn pillars together made the school a place of unbeatably good 'Feng Shui'. As a result, all boys who studied in this campus were full of self-confidence and marched with their backs straight and heads up. Though some criticised La Salle boys as 'too proud' of themselves, we believe this is related to the 'Feng Shui' of the school.

One thing that Brother Aimar could not foresee was that his spacious school campus and the grand school building were so outstanding that the College would become a coveted target of many greedy parties! The British Government, the British Army and the Japanese Army, all confiscated the school. In 1939, the nightmare began. The school was first turned

into an internment camp for German nationals, then a hospital for Japanese soldiers during the war and barracks for Indian soldiers after the war. In 1946, the Brothers gradually regained some control of the facilities with the belief that they could then focus again on educating their boys in this nice campus.

The British Army stepped in again in 1949. This time they confiscated the whole school and changed it into an army hospital. They promised the Brothers that this was just a temporary arrangement. They would do their very best to find a site to build their army hospital and that 18 months would be all they needed! It took the Brothers 10 years, and then only after many campaigns and arguments, to get their school back from the unwilling British!

BIDDING GOODBYE TO THE 'BIG HOUSE'

Though happy with the return of the 'Big House', the Brothers could not celebrate totally. They found that this grand building had suffered immense damage and needed loads of attention. It was creaking from

wear and tear under the occupation of the British and Japanese army.

The Brothers tried hard. Brother Felix had the whole building repainted, Brother Casimir did some retiling and repaired the walls, Brother Raphael changed the electric wires and water pipes. He even hired a carpenter and a gardener to take care of the 'house'. At the time, however, it was hard to get extra subsidy from the Education Department and gradually Brother Raphael came to the view that demolition was preferable to constant maintaining.

The construction company deemed best for the job was owned by Li Ka Shing, an up and coming entrepreneur



at the time. He proposed a land exchange. By giving up a piece of land near Boundary Street, Mr. Li's company would erect a new school, with facilities that were all above standard at the time: air-conditioned classrooms, gymnasium, lecture theatres; an Olympic-size standard swimming pool, fitness centre, an astro-turf football pitch with a 400m track to replace the 'La Salle Desert'. And, of course, including hotel-type standard quarters for the Brothers on the top floor.

THE QUAD



The official opening of the new school building, the 'Quad', took place in February 1982. The new school looks like a square so people call it the 'Quad'. From an aerial view, with a little extension from the four corners, the school looks like a 'mahjong' game set when all the tiles are in place. But with the two new extensions erected later, it now looks more like the number '8', which is also a lucky number for Chinese people.

THE PIONEERS

When the school opened its door in the 1930s, it was very hard to get local teachers who were competent in English. The Brothers managed to recruit a group of teachers from Malaysia and Singapore. Mr. Francis Lo, Francis Chan and James Ng etc. were among them. This group of pioneers might have had some accent in their English but they were all very experienced teachers. There was also a Mr. Peter Tsang among the staff. He worked as a comprador between the Brothers and the staff. He was a native of Haifeng in mainland China.

It was a time of turmoil in that part of China when the Communists were trying to bring Canton under their control. Peter bought some refugees from his village and let them work in La Salle as janitors. Among them was young Brother Henry, who, some believed, was the son of a Communist leader called Peng Pai 彭湃 (editor: actually Peng Pai was the uncle of the future Brother Henry). Since young Henry was too young to be janitor at the time, he became a student and he later entered the Brothers' novitiate in Penang. He returned and helped the College as a teacher in the lower forms. He also took care of the boarders.



Brother Henry became the first principal of the primary school. He had a very good memory and could remember well names and family background of all outstanding pupils. This helped him a lot when the primary needed to raise funds for expansion. Brother Henry was not tall. He looked like a 'penguin' when he was walking with his hands behind his back. This was perhaps why 'penguin' became his nickname.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION

When the Japanese army occupied Hong Kong, they aimed at internment all westerners. However, those 'foreign monks' in both SJC and LSC caused them some embarrassments! Ireland and Spain were neutral countries while France and Czechoslovakia were already defeated. The Brothers did not seem to be qualified for the internment camps (editor: two Brothers from America were sent to camp in Stanley). The Japanese, however, did not like to see some 'white qweilo' running freely in the schools. As a result, most Brothers were forced to go to Vietnam. Brother Aimar was already quite weak and he passed away in Nha Trang at the age of 71. Sadly, he could not witness the return of the school to the Brothers after the war.

BROTHER CASSIAN BRIGANT



Brother Cassian was a Frenchman and was one of the pioneer Brothers when the College opened its doors in 1932. His nickname was 'chicken kidney', which rhymed with his name in Chinese. He was the best partner for Brother Aimar. Brother Cassian was a born PR master. He was on good

terms with nearly everybody: government officials, teachers, janitors, parents, students, old and young... He loved children. He was often seen patting the shoulder of a boy, saying, 'My little boy, you're certainly marvellous!'. Many of us would never forget this precious experience. Not many people know that Brother Cassian was also a scholar in Chinese herbs. It was said he had kept some very rare specimens, with detailed notes, in the school laboratory.

In early 1946, after the surrender of the Japanese, Brother Cassian rushed back to Hong Kong from Vietnam in a navy ship. He found that the College was left with nothing. He set to work and managed to call back most former teachers and have the school reopened without delay.

Since Brother Cassian did not possess a university degree, the Education Department could not change the rule to make him a Principal, Brother Cassian was called 'Deputy Principal' for a couple of years until he handed over the Principalship to Brother Patrick Toner. Brother Cassian was decorated with the OBE award for his contribution to education in Hong Kong. He passed away in 1957. The hearsay was that Brother Cassian had been knocked down by a student on a bicycle after school in Perth Street. He made no mention of it but his health declined quickly afterward. It was a pity that Brother Cassian could not witness the glorious return to La Salle Road later.

BROTHER PATRICK TONER

Brother Patrick was from Ireland. From his green eyes, people would notice his sharp observant power and the deep wisdom. Since Brother Patrick was often wearing a pair of golden-wired glasses, he was nicknamed 'gold hair cat 金絲貓' by the students.

Though Brother Patrick might look calm and gentle, he was a man of deep prestige and power and a great disciplinarian. He would stand between the kiosk and the toilet during recess. Everyone within the 100 feet distance from him all walked slowly and noiselessly. Teachers and students had to keep on high alert all the time. He patrolled the classrooms many times a day. All 'outstanding' students would



have to go to the Principal's room with the cane waiting for them. Brother Patrick would listen to no explanation or reason why these boys were asked to stand outside the classrooms by their teachers.

He would frequently take the lessons of teachers on sick leave. No matter what the subject, Science, Mathematics, Language, he would proceed with the lesson. He would probably have tried his hand at Chinese given half a chance! Perhaps that was why teachers at those days seldom took leave.

He seldom spoke or got angry. Under his management, there were no meetings, no speech days, no prize giving, no school uniform, no class teachers, no school prefects, no ... everyone knew how to play his part. "In the year Brother Patrick was with us as Principal, we never heard any speeches from him, he educated us simply by walking the corridors". It seemed all teachers taught diligently and all students were well behaved.

When there were inspectors from the Education Department trying to observe lessons, they were usually invited to the Principal's office where cold beer would be served. After a few rounds, the inspectors would be ushered on a tour around the school. Brother Patrick would give them a simple report and say goodbye. Everybody went home happily.

Up the slope near the football pitch, there was a school for English boys called King George V (KGV for short). Our boys sometimes played along the slope and some English boys accused us of intruding.

The only way to settle the dispute was a group fight after school. All boys were excited when they heard about the news and soon a strong team of Chinese and Eurasian fighters was formed. Needless to say, the 'qweilo' boys were no match for our Sino-Portuguese army and were completely defeated. The Principal of KGV made a complaint to Brother Patrick on the next day. He was completely ignored by Brother Patrick. Perhaps Brother was happy that a joint force of Irish, Chinese and Portuguese had defeated the might of the British Empire! The slope became our territory after that.

BROTHER MICHAEL CURTIN

Brother Michael was always the 'senior lecturer'. He started as a Form 6 class master since the age of 25 until he retired. He was highly respected and many prominent old boys were his students, including Sales and Cheong Leen. He was decorated with MBE and he carried numerous honourable titles with organizations outside school. There was a rumour that he could even directly recommend a boy into Hong Kong University, no examination and no questions would be asked. For unknown reasons, he had never taken up the post of Principal. He often joked that he was "always a bridesmaid, and never the bride".

Once he made his walk after dinner in the school garden and a few dogs from the janitor's quarter followed him back to the Brothers' ward. Of course, they were given food and drink by kind Brother Michael. It seems that the dogs knew very well how to choose their master for they started to act as body guards of Brother Michael. They followed him to lessons and would sleep outside the classrooms, showing no intention at all to return to the janitors' quarter! ○



Family Updates

Reviewing Our Mission

The leaders of our Lasallian East Asia District have directed all our Lasallian centres to conduct a thorough review of their viability and vitality, now and in the medium and longer terms. For this purpose, the Hong Kong Lasallian Education Council has set up a Review Coordination Team and each of our schools is setting up School Review Teams.

The first meeting of the two Teams was held on the 26th of August, 2017 and was chaired by Brother Thomas Lavin. Brother Thomas added a third 'V', namely 'Visibility'. All issues relating to our Lasallian Mission in Hong Kong will come under the review. It is a good opportunity for all of us to reflect, discuss and respond for the well-being of the Mission.



Good News



Reverend Francis Xavier Wong Kwan-yau was ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on the 29th of July, 2017.

Father Wong was for many years a teacher at La Salle College, Kowloon, Hong Kong. He distinguished himself not only as a teacher but as a kind and caring counsellor to the young.

The former bishop of the city, Joseph Cardinal Zen Ze-kiun, joined Bishop Ha and incoming Bishop Michael Yeung Ming-cheung in celebrating the ordination Mass, which was attended by over 1,000 people.

Newly-ordained Father Wong thanked his parents, neither of whom are Catholic, for giving him the opportunity to go to a Catholic school, as it was there that he had his first encounter with his faith. He also praised his parents for teaching him through their own example the importance of the virtue of perseverance and the preparedness to sacrifice on the journey of life.

Father Wong has been assigned as assistant parish priest in St. Margaret's Church, Happy Valley, and the Hong Kong Lasallian Family wish him the very best.

Lasallian Global Women's Symposium 2017

With 56% of the world's Lasallians being female partners, the importance of women to the De La Salle mission was celebrated in the Lasallian Global Women's Symposium 2017 in Auckland, New Zealand in mid-July 2017.

Hong Kong was ably represented by two of its school principals, Mrs. Brenda Wu and Mrs. Chandni Nair.

The Symposium focused on the four following aims:

1. What are the current realities and experiences of Lasallian women?
2. How do we create opportunities to give voice to Lasallian women?
3. How do we foster global relationships?
4. Imagine the Institute in 20 years' time – what will the Lasallian women's vocation look like?

In his opening address, Superior General, Brother Robert Schieler said; "It is your challenge and responsibility to describe the specific contribution of women to our common mission and to envision new and invigorating modes of participation. Your task is to help me and the rest of the Lasallian Family appreciate the 'women's perspective' and the experienced-based 'women's impact' that you contribute to Lasallian educational communities."

The Symposium offered a variety of workshops and in-depth table discussions. Delegates shared their personal stories within their present-day context, describing challenges and successes on the local level. This offered all delegates a chance to hear the different contexts and unique perspectives.

Our delegates have shared their experience with our Hong Kong Lasallian Family and will do their next sharing at our Hong Kong APLEC plenary session.



“The Chair is still empty...”

The Nobel Peace Prize for 2010 was awarded to an empty chair representing incarcerated Chinese dissident scholar and activist Liu Xiaobo. Liu was charged with “inciting subversion of the state power” and was sentenced to eleven years’ imprisonment and two years’ deprivation of political rights on the 25th of December, 2009. During his prison term, Liu was awarded the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize for “his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China”. As Liu was imprisoned and his wife was under house arrest, his peace award was placed on an empty chair, as a symbolic act to honour Liu.



It was only a few weeks before his death on the 13th of July, 2017, Liu was found in his last phase of liver cancer by a ‘regular medical check-up’ in the prison. Though Liu was not a Catholic, a memorial Mass was held in Hong Kong on the 18th of July and over 700 people attended to mourn his death. Father Louis Ha, celebrant of the Mass said in his homily that “Liu should be mourned as he lived a life in line with Church ideals of mercy and sacrificed himself for peace and the well-being of his neighbour.” ○



New Youth Advisors to the 2017–2020 World Scout Committee elected!

Congratulations to the new Youth Advisors — Diana Carrillo Tiburcio (Mexico), Mori Chi-kin Cheng (Hong Kong), Julius Kramer (Sweden), Edgar Marumbu (Kenya), Martin Meier (Liechtenstein) and Amal Ridene (Tunisia)!

Mori is a recently graduated student of La Salle College where he had also been an outstanding scouter.



These six outstanding young people were selected via the first-ever e-voting process from among 14 candidates who hailed from different Scout Regions across the world.

In the next three years, the Youth Advisors will attend World Scout Committee (WSC) meetings and work as part of its substructures. They are also expected to contribute to all discussions, debates, and work, representing the voice of young people.

The Youth Advisors present an ideal opportunity to include young volunteers in the external representation of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM).

One of the six elected Youth Advisors forms part of the Steering Committee of the World Scout Committee, while two of the six elected Youth Advisors form part of the Planning Committee of the next World Scout Youth Forum (WSYF) in accordance with the WSYF Guidelines. They will work with other team members to plan the main content of the programme and agenda of the next WSYF and present it to the WSC for approval.

Apart from reporting regularly to online and offline platforms for young people, the Youth Advisors will present a final report of their activities over the past triennium to the WSC and the WSYF.

With the elections of these new Youth Advisors, the scout movement is looking forward to strengthening youth involvement in the decision-making process of WOSM in the coming triennium. ○



Oriental Flavour

What you have is also mine!

Whether east or west, 'sharing' is a good virtue that schools with different cultural background are all trying to instil in their pupils.

In the early Lasallian schools in France, it was said that a basket was put at the school entrance. Every morning, pupils would put the bread they brought for lunch in the basket. Some brought plenty while some might have returned to school empty-handed. During lunch time, pupils were to share the bread in the basket. In this way, even poor pupils were able to share the food from schoolmates who could afford to bring more.

In some rural train stations in Japan, you may find a stand with some used umbrellas. People are free to use them in case of rain, and usually they will put the umbrellas back in the stand on the next day, so that other people in need can use them.

Now this kind of 'unselfish' and 'generous' way of sharing has gradually evolved into a new form of business, a new fashion and a new way of life.

'Sharing Economy' or 'collaborative consumption' is not a new invention. Popular examples like 'Uber', (platform for door to door ride service), 'Airbnb', (which enables homeowners to rent short-term accommodation to travellers), are already a part of life of many people, as they find such platforms convenient and flexible. They are beneficial to the providers as well as the service users. Thousands of new apps of different natures are emerging in the market every day.

Personal possessions used to be a key status symbol. Only those who had money could own more. For instance, people might have had shelves and shelves dedicated to books, magazines and music DVDs in their homes. They might have been proud of their collections. However, today, we can fit the same collection and more into the pocket-sized, computer-like device that we still called cell phones. People are beginning to think that it seems ridiculous to 'buy' or 'own' devices like cars or washing machines, as 95% of the time these devices are not in use. Today, many people living at or below the poverty level own plenty of things, but it is not a good indicator of their relative wealth anymore. In fact, as millennials enter adulthood and enter the middle class social stratum, the trend seems to be to own less stuff because the blooming of the digital and sharing economies have made this much easier. They enjoy using the latest models of



camera, smart phones, suitcases, handbags etc but they have no intention of buying them, as they believe that such commodities will be out of fashion in a very short time. Instead, they 'rent' them, or 'share' the ownership with others.

Taking the advantage of an explosion in mobile payment technology, China may now be teaching the world how to share.

Last year, China's sharing economy transactions was worth 1,956 billion yuan (US\$283 billion), according to the State Information Centre in Beijing. Meanwhile, 600 million people were involved in activities related to that sharing economy, which could grow to account for 10 percent of China's GDP by 2020, the report added.

Spare rooms and parking space, washing machines, bicycles, electric scooters, umbrellas, mobile chargers ... nothing seems out of bounds in China's booming "sharing economy".

In many cities in China, including Hong Kong, you can pick up a bicycle, unlock it with your smartphone after payment is confirmed, travel to your destination, then just leave it there and go. In Hong Kong, it only costs you about US 60 cents per 30 minutes. You do not have to bother about theft, about repairing and most of all, you do not need to buy and keep your own bicycles.

To save people from having to carry basketballs to games, some companies in China are offering balls for hire. Users can open a court-side locker by scanning a code with their smartphone and take a ball at the cost of US 20 cents for 30 minutes. A camera films the transaction to discourage people from running off with the ball.

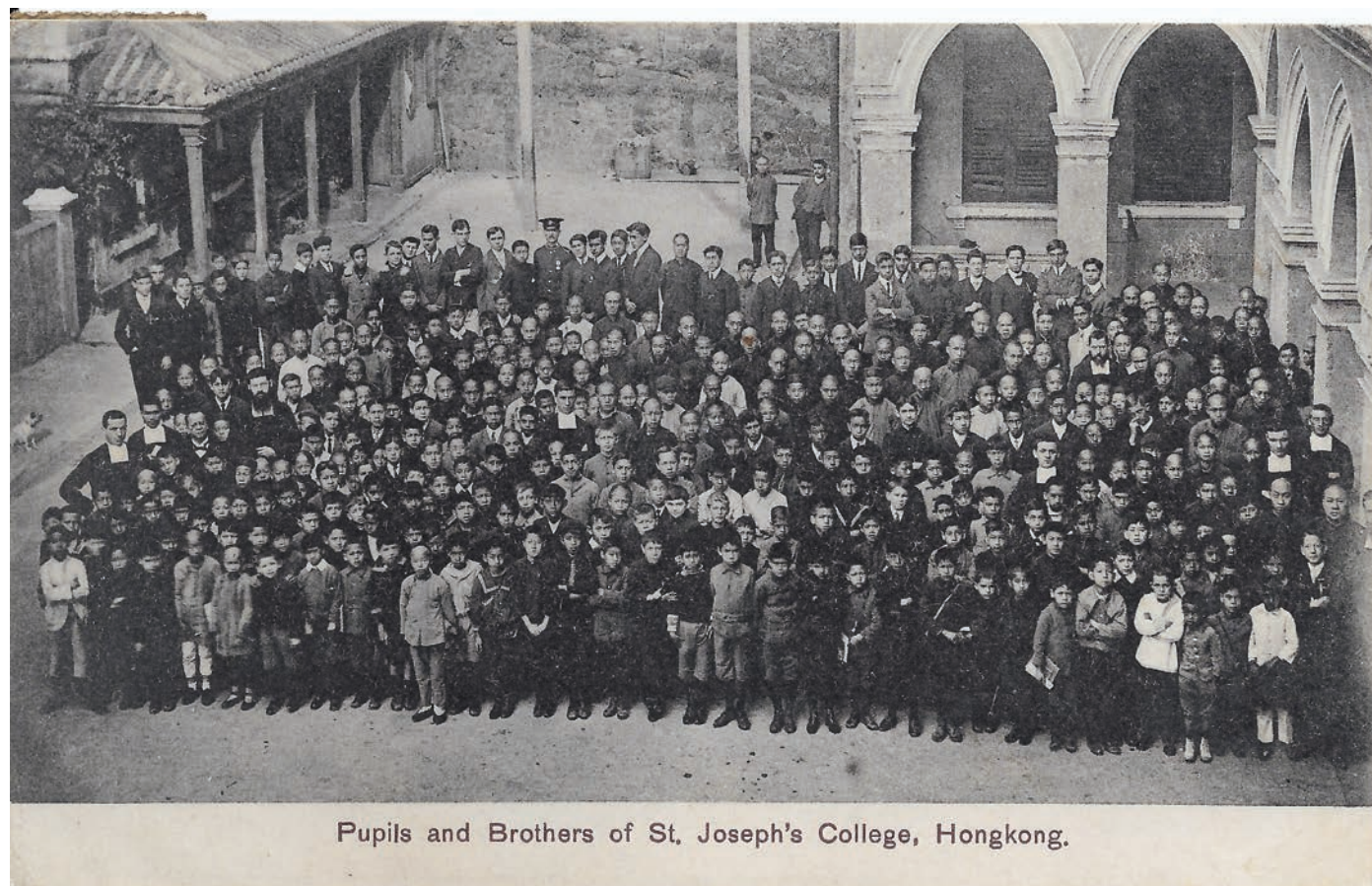
Perhaps the most interesting 'shared' items are the folding stools. The shared stools, which reportedly have a QR code on their seats, have appeared near bus stops and train stations in Beijing. Even though local media noted that half of the shared stools had gone missing on the very first day, the company behind the service appeared unfazed. Many people question the viability of the service. "If I just sat on the stool without scanning, how would you know?" one user asked.

While we might be amused by the practicality of sharing items like basketballs and folding stools, we would not be surprised to find much weirder goods waiting to be 'shared' on the streets in China in the future, as long as investors believe this online and app-based economy offers tremendous potential benefits.

Surely there are many drawbacks to this kind of 'sharing' such as vandalism, theft, personal data leakage etc. However, as this is already becoming a way of life now and will probably become more so in the future, perhaps it is time for our schools to start formulating relevant curriculum to prepare our students for 'the ethics of sharing'. ○



Blast from the Past (Old Post Card)



A special postcard has recently come into our possession. It features the pupils and Brothers of St. Joseph' College Hong Kong on the 20th of October 1908.

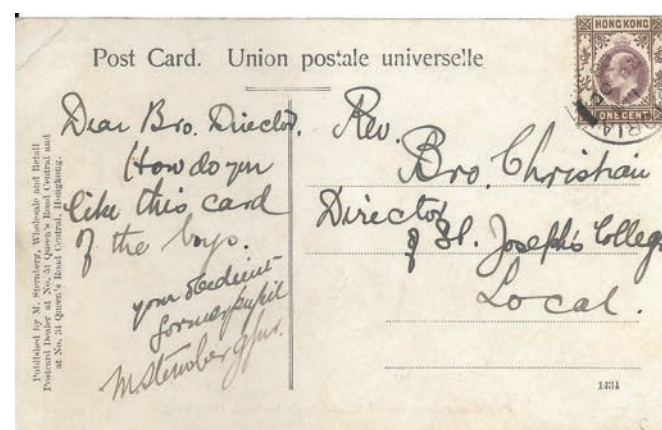
The post card was put up for auction by John Bull Stamp Auctions Limited and was spotted by an old boy. He was successful in his bid and kindly donated the post card to the College.

As can be seen, the post card was sent and signed by a Mr. M. Sternberg to the Director of St. Joseph's College who, at the time, was Brother Christian Lennon.

Mr. Sternberg was the largest postcard publisher in Hong Kong between 1905–1914. He had been a student at St. Joseph's College as can be seen from his greeting.

In 1908, the College was located at Robinson Road, Mid-levels. It had a fine view of the Harbour.

At the time, the pupils did not have a common school uniform and a number of them are dressed in traditional Chinese garb. Of the Brothers featured in the picture, we believe we can identify Brothers Paul O'Connell, Wilfrid More and Stephen Buckley.



... ONE FAMILY





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