



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Our Founder

The Founder of the Brothers of the Christian School, St. John Baptist de La Salle (1651-1719), was an extraordinary man. Perhaps you could call him a man of surprises. For purposes of this chapter, we highlight two. Firstly, although De La Salle himself was a priest, he would not permit the members of the Institute he founded to become priests lest they should be turned aside from their principal function, and he was convinced that their vocation could lead them to authentic sanctity¹. Secondly, members of his Institute were to be called Brothers. They were to be Brothers first among themselves and also elder brothers to the students confided to their care. To them, to be a Brother is a profession as well as a vocation.



The mission as he saw it was to give a human and Christian education to the young, paying particular attention to the poor and the needy. He had walked the streets of his native city, Reims, in France, and saw first hand the dire need for this work. The children were wandering around the streets aimlessly or mixing with bad company and getting into trouble with the law. Their parents were working all day and so had little time to take care of them.

As a very practical man, he realized that the key to success lay with finding and forming good teachers, not an easy task in those days. He believed that 'good teachers make good schools'. Throughout his life, and despite great opposition from both Church and State, he worked tirelessly to establish quality Christian schools. He did this in the spirit of Faith, Zeal and Community, which became the characteristic spirit of his Institute. The schools were very popular because teaching was done through French and pupils were grouped according to age and ability. They were also popular because of their high moral tone and enlightened approach to discipline.

This single-minded focus on the education of the young distinguishes him from founders of other congregations. It is not surprising, therefore, that in 1950 Pope Pius XII proclaimed John Baptist de La Salle the Patron of All Teachers.

Early History

The first schools run by the Brothers were established in the north of France in the 1680s. These schools became very popular as the Brothers taught religion systematically, maintained good discipline and were seen to provide quality education. Such was their popularity that they soon spread throughout the country. It did not take long (1702) for De La Salle to send two Brothers, Gabriel Drolin, and his brother, to Rome to establish a school there, the first outside France.

In 1725, the formal approval of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools by the Church was granted by the issuing of an official document, called a Papal Bull, by Pope Benedict XIII. The Bull recognized the Institute as one of Pontifical Right with Simple Vows, thereby giving it legal and moral status. Unfortunately, because of the outbreak of the French Revolution, the legal existence of the Institute in France was terminated from 1792 until 1805. Only a small group of Brothers in some of the Papal States and in Rome continued to exist officially.

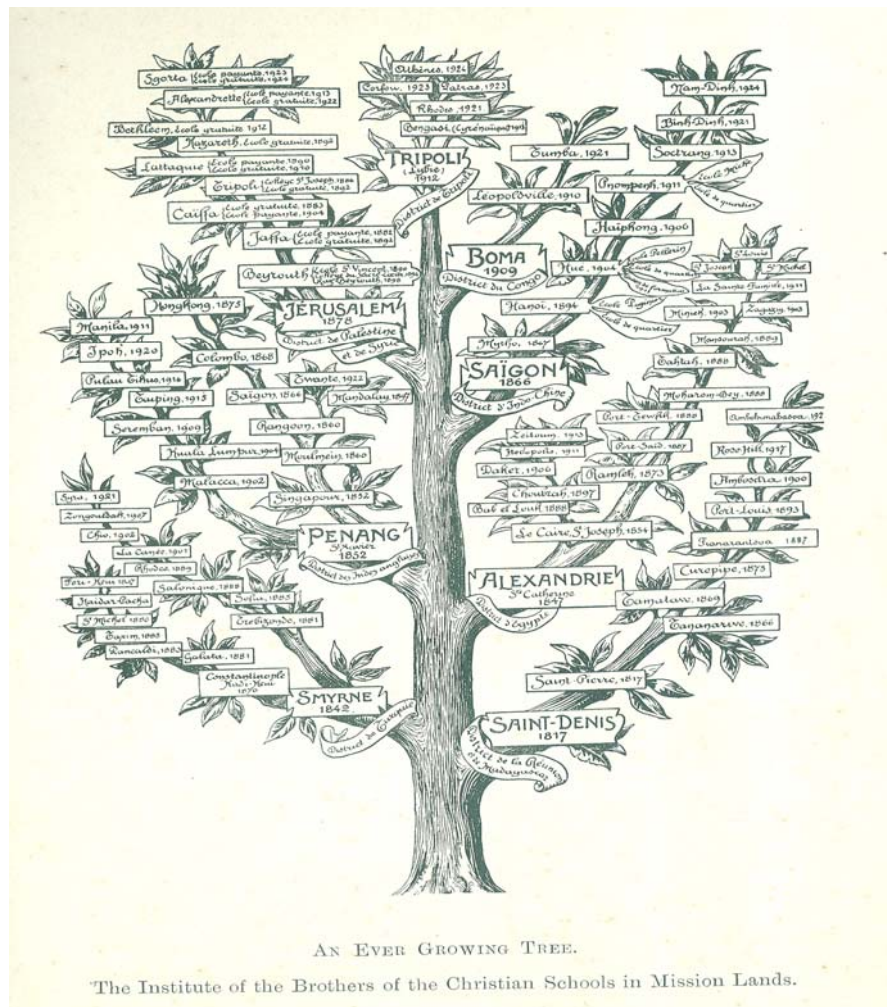


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The restoration of the Lasallian mission in France in 1805 initiated a period of extraordinary growth, first in the land of its origin and then all over the world. This development of a missionary policy was far beyond anything which De La Salle and the first generation of Brothers could ever have envisaged. The 160 Brothers in France and in Italy in 1810 were to become some 14,631 Brothers by the end of the 19th century. At present (2007), about 6600 Brothers, together with over 37 114 lay colleagues, teach over 907 381 students in over 80 countries.²

Arrival in the Far East

The Brothers first arrived in Asia in 1852, following the persistent requests of the local Church authorities. The first schools were established in Penang, Malaysia and in Singapore. A large network of Lasallian schools soon blossomed in these two countries. Seeing the good work of the Brothers, many other Asian countries followed suit and so Brothers were sent to establish educational works in countries such as India (1859), Burma (Myanmar) (1860), Vietnam (1866), Ceylon (Sri Lanka) (1867), Hong Kong (1875), Cambodia (1905), the Philippines (1911), Japan (1932), Thailand (1951), Pakistan (1959), and Indonesia (2000). The Brothers also served for a time in China from 1936 to 1948.



P.121 Diamond Jubilee Publication, 1935

1. Pius XII Pope, Brief proclaiming St. John Baptist de La Salle Patron of All Teachers 1950
2. Statistics from www.lasalle.org



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Hong Kong Calling

When China ceded Hong Kong to the British in 1841, there were only private village classes run in accordance with Confucian beliefs, without any help from the government. In the 1850s, however, many schools were established by Christian missionaries promoting their own brands of religious belief. These schools provided a relatively formal education for the expatriate children, mainly of European, Portuguese and Spanish descent. They did, however, enrol some local Chinese children. Without much help from the Colonial government, the development of these missionary schools was very slow.



H. E. MGR. T. J. RAIMONDI BISHOP OF ACANTHUS
1ST. VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF HONG KONG.

Bishop Raimondi

In 1858, a young priest from Milan came on the scene. Father Timoleone Raimondi, later to become Bishop, was deeply concerned about the quality of education for his mission schools. He had, in fact, in 1864, established a commercial school for boys which he named St. Saviour's College. This school was located at the junction of Pottinger Street and Wellington Street, Central. The students by and large were of Portuguese descent. At the time, there were only 50 European students with a few boarders mostly from the Philippines. At the same time, Father Raimondi also opened a Reformatory/Orphanage at West Point (on the site of the present St. Louis School) for Chinese boys. Although these two schools were running reasonably well, Father Raimondi was not content. He realized that his mission schools would never accomplish much unless he could guarantee a devoted and capable staff that would give his schools stability. He wanted to entrust his schools to a well-established missionary order dedicated to education. And so it was, that this man of ardent zeal and boundless energy determined to obtain the services of the Christian Brothers to look after the education of Catholic boys in Hong Kong.

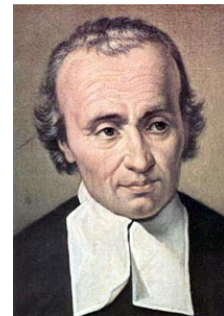
All in all he made three major attempts to achieve his goal.

1st attempt: 1858

He sent a petition to the Superior General of the Brothers through Cardinal Barnabo and the Archbishop of Dublin. The request for Brothers for Hong Kong could not be complied with but the goal would not be abandoned.

2nd attempt: 1861

Bishop Raimondi, on business in Europe, took the opportunity of visiting a well known Lasallian school in order to put forward the case for Brothers in Hong Kong. He was armed with the best possible references but his efforts again proved abortive. The Brothers had simply too many commitments already in Europe, the United States and parts of Asia.



Brother Philip,
Superior General
1838-1874

3rd attempt: 1873

An application had been sent by the Bishop to the Superior General of the Brothers (in Rome) and now he went himself only to be told yet again that the calls for Brothers were too great from all parts of the world. In the Bishop's own words, "we had almost lost hope were it not that his Holiness the Pope came to our help." The Pope spoke personally to the Superior General, Brother Philip, asking him as a special favour to send Brothers to Hong Kong. Brother Philip promised to do his utmost to send a few Brothers to Hong Kong. On the 15th of February 1874, Brother Patrick, Assistant Superior General of the Institute, assured Father Raimondi that Brothers would be sent to Hong Kong as soon as possible.



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Father Raimondi had finally secured the services of a religious congregation for his schools in Hong Kong and thus began the Hong Kong Lasallian Story.



The former St. Saviour's College site has become a sitting-out area in Pottinger Street

Arrival in Hong Kong

In January 1875, Bishop Raimondi went to Europe to make all arrangements with the new Brother Superior General, Brother Irlide. It took about another ten more months for the first Brothers to arrive in Hong Kong.

On the 26th September 1875, six Brothers, four French and two Irish, sailed from Marseilles on board the mail steamer "Hougli" of the *Messageries Maritimes*. After a tedious voyage of 42 days, on the 7th November, the "Hougli" safely sailed in Victoria Harbour, bringing the six pioneers who formed the first community of the Christian Brothers in Hong Kong. To their joy they found two fellow Brothers among the people who greeted them: Brother Lothaire-Marie, Visitor of the District and Brother Benilde-Henri from Vietnam. Brother Benilde-Henri later joined the first Hong Kong community, taking charge of the West Point Reformatory.

The members of the first Christian Brothers community were Brother Hidulphe-Marie Nicolas, Director, Brother Hidulphe-de-Jesus Nicolas and Brother Herbertus Joseph Nicolas, from the Brothers' Boarding school in Marseilles; Brother Adrian Edmund Canny and Brother Adolphus Doyle from the Novitiate of London; and Brother Isfrid from the *Procure Générale* of the Institute in Paris.

The Brothers found no time to relax because they were asked to take charge of the West Point Reformatory and the English section of St. Saviour's College on the very next day, 8th November 1875.



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The West Point Reformatory/Orphanage

From 1875 to 1893, the Christian Brothers were entrusted with the direction of the West Point Reformatory. The members of the first community of West Point (St. Lewis) Reformatory were: Brother Benilde-Henri, Director, Brother Isfrid, Brother Herbertus-Joseph and Mr. Benedict Puricelli, who later joined the Christian Brothers.

This Catholic Reformatory/Orphanage was opened in 1863 in West Point (at the end of the Third Street) and was the first educational institute that provided technical education to destitute Chinese boys in Hong Kong. 'It was rather an asylum or an industrial school to prevent the boys from becoming worse. Some mothers who wanted to work in the city, brought their boys with them, and also sent them to the Reformatory'.¹

The work was quite hard for there were not enough resources. The Reformatory was not qualified for the grant-in-aid scheme as the Government regarded it a charitable correctional institution. When Brother Benilde-Henri became Director of the Reformatory in 1875, some radical changes took place. It started to take in Portuguese and European boys and "It has overgrown its original purpose as a place for young delinquents and has become a useful industrial school, with the emphasis always on helping the most needy.....The West Point Reformatory for boys, under the care of the Christian Brothers, has been progressing..."²

The Brothers had tried their very best to run the Reformatory in the Lasallian way, and from the letter that Brother Isfrid wrote to the Governor, one can imagine the difficulties the Brothers were facing at the time.

St. Lewis Reformatory West Point
His Excellency,
Sir Arthur E. Kennedy,
Governor, Hong Kong
Excellency

The undersigned most respectfully begs to acquaint your Excellency that our poor 50 orphans are very badly supplied with blankets for the approaching season. It would be a great act of charity, if your Excellency would kindly take us into consideration by giving us a helping hand; you would doubtless confer a favour not only on me but on the orphans themselves.

I beg to remain of your
Excellency

The very humble and devoted servant
Brother Isfrid
Hong Kong January 11th 1877

St. Lewis Reformatory West Point
His Excellency,
Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, Governor Hong Kong
Excellency,
The undersigned most respectfully begs to acquaint your excellency that our poor 50 orphans are very & badly supplied with blankets for the approaching season. It would be a great act of charity, if your excellency would kindly take us into consideration by giving us a helping hand; you would doubtless confer a favor not only on me but on the orphans themselves.
I beg to remain of your Excellency,
The very humble and devoted servant
Brother Isfrid.



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Brother Basilien-Marie made the same plea later in 1883 which showed the conditions had not improved since then.

*West Point Reformatory
Hong Kong 27th November 1883
To the Colonial Secretary
Sir*

The Colonial Government has in preceding years been kind enough as to provide the Reformatory with some blankets for the boys during winter.

We are in great want of them at present as for some years we did not petition for any. Could you kindly represent the matter to H.E. the Governor and obtain from him the same favour which his predecessors did towards our charitable institution. From fifty to sixty of our boys should be badly in want of blankets.

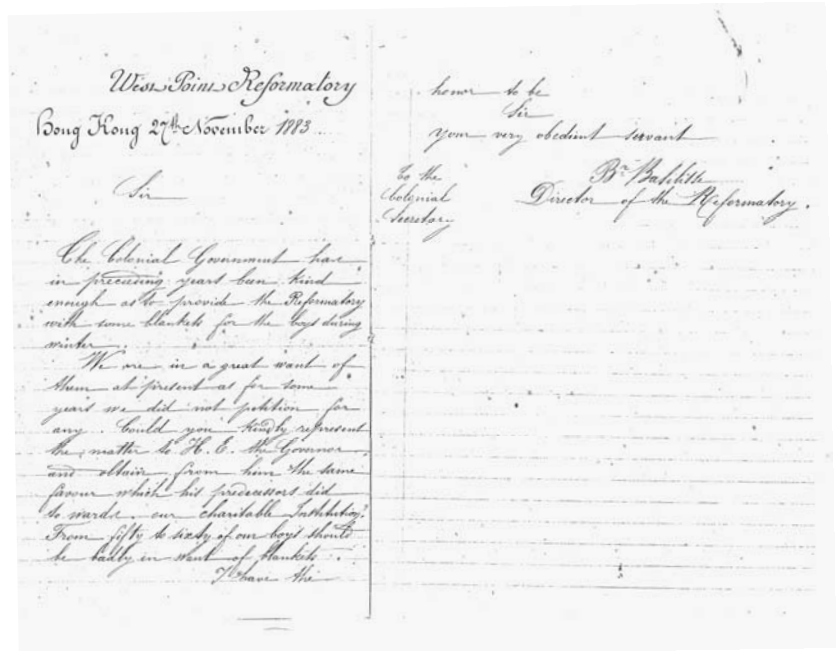
I have the honour

Sir

Your very obedient servant.

Brother Basilien

Director of the Reformatory.



In 1893, the Government wanted to reorganize the school and young criminals would be sent to the Reformatory instead of putting them in prison. The Brothers found it difficult to run the Reformatory under such conditions especially since the Government wanted to increase number without the necessary resources. In these circumstances the Brothers had to return the running of the Reformatory to the Catholic Mission.

The Christian Brothers in charge of the West Point Reformatory were:

Brother Benilde Henri Dubois in 1875-76,

Brother Isfrid in 1876-78,

Brother Leo Miller, in 1878-80, succeeded by Brother Basilien Marie until 1893.

Father Carabelli, the parish priest of St. Anthony Church was in charge until 1921. From 1921 to 1926 the direction was taken over by the Maryknoll Fathers, and, starting from 1927 by the Salesians. In 1953 with the establishment of the Aberdeen Industrial School, almost all the industrial sections, except for the press, moved there, and the following year, the St. Lewis Reformatory and Orphanage was turned into St. Louis Middle School.³

1. P. 265, Louis Ha, *The Foundation of the Catholic Mission in Hong Kong, 1841-1894*

2. Supplement to HK Catholic Register, No.31, July 22, 1878.

(P. 78, Sergio Ticozzi, *Historical Documents of the HK Catholic Church*)

3. P.79, Fr Sergio Ticozzi, *Historical Documents of the Hong Kong Catholic Church*.

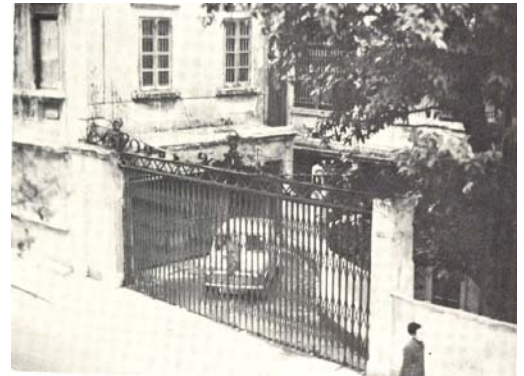


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St. Joseph's College



On the day after their arrival, the Brothers were to take charge of the English classes of St. Saviour's College, while the Chinese boys remained in St. Saviour's premises. With Brother Hidulphe-Marie Nicolas (1835-1886) as Director, three Brothers (Brothers Adrian-Edmund, Adolphus and Hidulphe-de-Jesus) as teachers and 75 boys, the English section of St. Saviour's College was renamed St. Joseph's College, placing it under the protection of St. Joseph, special patron of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.



Buxley Lodge

Bishop Raimondi may have felt a little sad at the change of name but accepted it graciously.

Brother Hidulphe-Marie Nicolas (1835-1886)

The new Director was a sturdy son of Auvergne in Central France and uncle of the twin Brothers, Brother Hidulphe-de-Jesus and Brother Herbertus-Joseph, all of whom came to Hong Kong together. He had already governed with success the Brothers' schools in Agra and Colombo before he arrived Hong Kong. He took in the situation quickly: a new premises was of immediate necessity. In June 1876, Bishop Raimondi purchased for \$14,000 a fine house situated at No.9 Caine Road (present No. 99, Caine Road, at the junction with Aberdeen Street) called 'Buxley Lodge'. The College soon moved into it and the number of students increased to 165. There were only 4 classrooms: 40x22x13; 22x20x13; 22x16x13 and 27x13x8 (feet). Yet, to the Brothers, the acquisition of Buxley Lodge was already a great relief. A class was opened in January 1878 for Chinese boys who wanted to learn English conversation and correspondence. Brother Adolphus Doyle was entrusted with the class, which numbered 30 in July 1878. The Chinese class remained in Pottinger Street campus until the new school in Robinson Road could be used. From that time, the College had a Portuguese section and a Chinese section.

Brother Hidulphe-Marie worked zealously and set St. Joseph's on a strong foundation. He himself, however, suffered from ill health and in October 1879, his health broke down altogether and the doctor ordered his immediate return to France. The departure date was All Saints Day (1st November) and many students, parents and friends accompanied him to the ship that was to take him away from the East forever. Brother Hidulphe-Marie died in Marseilles on 11th May, 1886.



Grant-in-aid Scheme

Besides the problem of finding space to meet the ever-increasing number of applicants, the Brothers also had financial worries for further development of the school. The then Grant-in-aid scheme had set lots of restriction to the Catholic schools. In 1879, responding to the suggestions made by Bishop Raimondi, Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy agreed to make some minor alterations (e.g. the schools were left perfectly free to devote the school time to religious education after four hours of secular teaching) in the Grant Code and made it possible for Catholic schools to profit by it.



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The Brothers had at once applied for the admittance of St. Joseph's College as a Grant-in-aid School when the conditions were amended. After an inspection by the Government with satisfactory result in 1879, the College was categorised as a Class IV grant school, that is, a school in which a European education is given in any European language. St. Joseph's became the first confessional school to receive government money.

Hongkong,
5th March, 1880.

My Dear Brother,

I received just now the total amount of the Grant-in-Aid for 1879, payable to St. Joseph's College, amounting to \$1615.89. Although the Government itself does not consider me bound to pay to the Christian Brothers the fourth of it as mentioned in the Grant-in-Aid scheme, the Christian Brothers not being paid teachers, yet as I promised the Brother Visitor I enclose a cheque for \$403.97.--I hope that in view of my generosity your Congregation will be generous towards the Mission if ever the need of it should come, as I have expressed in my letter of December 19th last, written from Manila to the Brother Visitor.

JOHN T. RAIMONDI

Bishop and Vicar Apostolic.

Bishop Raimondi, acting as the manager of the school in the absence of Brother Hidulphe-Marie, addressed the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy and the guests at the prize giving day on 7th February 1880 and he assured them:

*On our own part, and on behalf of the Christian Brothers, I can assure your Excellency, and you, ladies and gentlemen, that, independently of any concessions, we shall continue to labour strenuously in the cause of education.....To the same work, we shall devote the rest of our life, and our motto shall always be "Educate our youth."*¹

In 1881, the Inspector of Schools, Dr. John Ernest Eitel, wrote in his report to the Governor:

*"As regards those Roman Catholic Schools which teach English, I have to refer in the first instance to St. Joseph's College, under the charge of the Christian Brothers. This institution is divided into two schools, one being specially for Chinese boys who, however, are taught English exclusively, and the other for Portuguese boys. Neither the Chinese nor the Portuguese language is taught in this institution or even used by the way of explanation. The result of examination was, in both divisions, highly satisfactory, as, out of 140 boys examined, 11 failed in one subject, and only 4 failed to pass...."*²

In just five years, the number of students increased from 75 to 281. The premises in Caine Road was not large enough to satisfy the constant demands for admission. Bishop Raimondi again showed his inherent wisdom and vision in the process of finding a new campus for the College.

1. P.20, Government Educational Report Supplement, 1879
2. P.4, Government Educational Report, 1881



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St. Joseph's College at Glenealy, Robinson Road (1881-1918)

By 1881, there were more than 300 boys on the rolls and Buxley Lodge was found inadequate to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of boys. In March 1881, Bishop Raimondi bought a new property in Glenealy and the Brothers moved into it on 23rd of May. In the address delivered at the College's Golden Jubilee Celebration on the 17th May 1926, Mr. J.P. Braga, an old boy and member of the Legislative Council, stated:

*'With no material resources but an abundant confidence in an Almighty Providence Bishop Raimondi acquired the "Glenealy" property with its extensive area stretching from Caine Road for its northern boundary to Robinson Road as the southern. Within the spacious grounds of "Glenealy" the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was erected and plans laid for the new building of St. Joseph's College with the main entrance from Robinson Road. During the transition period the classrooms housed in mat sheds were scattered on various suitable positions in the garden attached to the palatial "Glenealy" residence of a leading Hong merchant. In the meantime Bishop Raimondi, in spite of his advanced years and indifferent health, made a tour of Australia and other countries where his appeal for funds enabled him, in part, to pay for the cost of the College site and for the erection of the new College building that has since become a conspicuous landmark to all visitors entering the harbour of Hong Kong. Dr. Eitel wrote of this building in an official report as a "very fine College." The foundation stone of the new St. Joseph's College on this magnificent site was laid on the 3rd of November 1881, by the Governor, the late Sir John Pope Hennessy...'*¹

The Governor contributed \$6000 to the building expenses. The foundation stone and the silver trowel used by the Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy are still kept in the College at Kennedy Road. On 15th September 1882, Brother Cyprian, the Director, had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Marsh, the Officer Administering the Government and Dr. Eitel, Director of education to inaugurate the new classrooms. 190 boys were admitted on the first day.



St. Joseph's College, Robinson Road

The school soon became a landmark on Hong Kong Island. The Brothers finally had a campus where the Portuguese classes and Chinese classes were under the same roof. There were eight levels: Standard 8 (equivalent to present Primary 5) to Standard 1 (equivalent to Form 6). As there was no local public examinations, the Brothers designed their own curriculum and prepared the students for the Oxford Local Examination.



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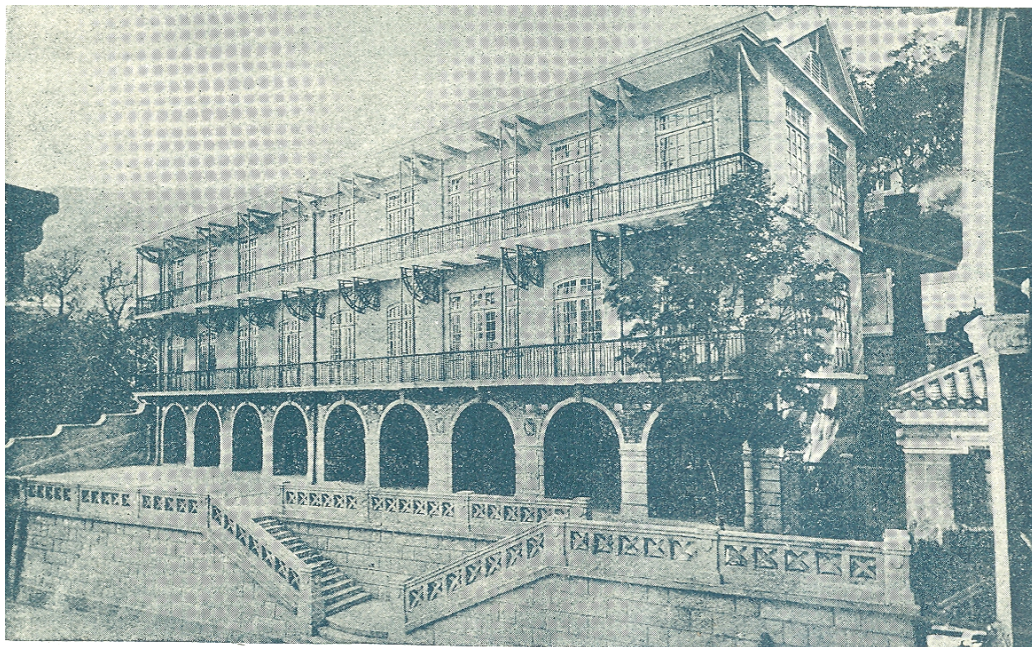
According to the Brothers' report to Rome:

*'The school as it stands at present is one of the most up-to-date educational establishment in the Far East. It combines the attraction of a unique position with every facility for the imparting of a thorough education. The building is situated on a height which commands an extensive view of the city and the Harbour of Victoria. It is surrounded with trees and patches of green which render it one of the most delightful spots of the Colony.'*²

In a magazine called "Who's Who in the Far East", the following advertisement about the College appeared:

*"The aim of the institution is to give Catholic youths and others, without distinction of creed or persuasion a thorough moral, intellectual, and physical education. The staff consisted of thoroughly trained European teachers, who have devoted their life to this work. The course of studies, instruction in the English language, comprises the following branches: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Geometric and Architectural Drawing, Hygiene, Chinese, French, Music, Shorthand and Typewriting. The boys are prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations, and the College record is an honourable and a successful one."*³

Between 1898 and 1911 expansion was very fast. A third storey, a boarding department and additional wings were added. But staff additions and greater accommodation still could not meet the demand for admission. In 1911, Brother Christian Lennon could say in the prize-giving day that "the big pile of buildings on Robinson Road, Gleanley, stands today as a veritable monument to the educational enterprise of the Catholic mission authorities in Hong Kong."



New Building Robinson Road 1917



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The Brothers all worked relentlessly to make the College one of the most popular schools in Hong Kong. Their collective effort was soon recognized by the Government and the public.

In the 1882 Government Educational Report: Section 12

“St. Joseph’s College was moved during the year, first into temporary mat sheds and subsequently into a splendid new building for which a Building grant is now applied for. These changes in the locality of the School-rooms might have been expected to impair the efficiency of the teaching of the year, but the result of the examinations has been highly creditable to the excellent organization and discipline maintained at this school by the Christian Brothers....The Portuguese Division of St. Joseph’s College passed very well, as out of 105 boys examined in the various standards of the code, as many as 100 boys or 95.24% passed, which is a result reflecting the highest credit on the Headmaster and staff of the College.”⁴

In the 1883 Government Educational Report, Section 23 records:

“The work done by St. Joseph’s College, in the year 1883, has been marked by considerable improvements achieved.....I (Dr. Eitel, Director of Education) am satisfied that the Headmaster and staff of St. Joseph’s College have done everything in their power to urge greater regularity of attendance upon the scholars of St. Joseph’s College.”⁵

Though for many years, the Inspectors usually graded the College as “thoroughly efficient”, there were also times that the College was under criticism. In the 1905 report, the Inspector found that he was unable to report the College as “thoroughly efficient” because he found that Chinese was not taught to Chinese boys:

*** No. 1.—St. Joseph’s College.**

Discipline and Organization.—Good. Standard I has been divided into two Divisions in deference to His Excellency the Governor’s advice, given at the last prize-giving, that particular attention should be paid to the beginners. I regret to say that nothing has been done to teach the Chinese boys their own language. Attention was drawn to this point in last year’s Report. One boy I questioned, a boy of about fifteen, did not know a single character, not even 丁. When a Chinese cannot read the simplest letter, notice or name over a shop, he cannot be called properly educated. For this reason I am unable to report that the organization is “thoroughly efficient.”

In examination, time is wasted by copying out the questions and ruling unnecessary lines. The boys frequently forget to put their names and school at the top of their papers.

However, that was not the only problem the Brothers had to address. At the beginning of the 20th century, the students of the College were not only Portuguese and Chinese boys, but Indians, Filipinos, Spanish and other European boys were also admitted. It was always a matter of great difficulty for the Brothers to draw up a satisfactory syllabus, especially as English was not a native tongue of most of the boys. The Great Plague (1894-1905) and the outbreak of the First World War (1914), when some Brothers and students were to return to Europe to fight for their countries, had also added a burden to the Brothers in running the school. The number of serving Brothers kept decreasing. Despite all these adverse conditions, the Brothers in Hong Kong, as with their fellow Brothers around the world, all devoted their utmost effort to provide quality education to the students confided to their care, sometimes at the expense of their own health. Some of these early labourers collapsed under the heavy burden and had to be sent back to Europe, ruined in health.

1. J. P. Braga, Address given on the Golden Jubilee Ceremony, 1926
2. NH180/6, Archives from Motherhouse, Rome
3. Advertisement XXI, *Who’s Who in the Far East, 1906-1907*, China Mail, Hong Kong
4. Section 12, Government Education Report 1882
5. Section 23, Government Report 1883



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Early Deaths

For example, Brother Ater Rooke, Pro-Director, died suddenly of a stroke on 6th January 1888 and was the first Brother laid to rest in Happy Valley. A Parisian by birth, Brother Ater had joined the Institute in New York and came to Hong Kong on 13th May 1887. Brother Benilde-Henri returned to Paris on 21st April 1885 and died less than two years afterwards. Brother Gericus Faure, who had arrived in March 1883, had to return to France in July 1885 and died the following December. Brother Lewis of Mary Canny, after working in Hong Kong for three years (1882-1885), was sent back to Colombo quite sick. His brother, Brother Adrian Edmund Canny, who had been in St. Joseph's College since the foundation in 1875, was also sent back to Colombo on the 2nd September 1886. They both went to their eternal reward in 1887 and were buried there. Brother Patrick McInnerney died on 23rd April 1894, three months after he arrived. He was buried in Happy Valley.

Hong Kong. Brother Benedict Puricelli, a PIME Brother who later joined the Christian Brothers, died on 24th March 1897. Brother Peter Close, newly appointed Brother Director, arrived in Hong Kong on 2nd April 1914 but in a few days he was struck by typhoid fever and died in French Hospital on 30th April, less than a month after his appointment. Brother Peter had once served the College from 1900 to 1903 and he was known as a distinct scholar and his cheerful good humour had won for him everybody's sympathies. These three Brothers were laid to rest in St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery in Happy Valley.



Altogether 28 Christian Brothers have been laid to rest in St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.



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Early Pioneers

Brother Cyprian (1845-1887)

Brother Cyprian arrived Hong Kong on 18th February 1880 to replace Brother Hidulphe-Marie as Director. He was to be Director for the next four years.



Brother Cyprian was well equipped to lead St. Joseph's to further success. The four years he was in charge of the school were among the most important in its history. It was through Brother Cyprian's energy and drive that the school emerged as one of the leading institutions of the Colony. The move from Buxley Lodge to Glenealy in 1881 played a large part in putting the school firmly on the map.

Brother Cyprian was sent to Rangoon, Burma, on 18th April 1884 but was asked to go back to Hong Kong in 1885 to be the College Procurer; this was an occupation congenial to him as he was an accomplished accountant and everybody expected he could be of great service to the College. At the beginning of March 1887 he was attacked by dysentery and was advised to go to Japan for a rest. On 2nd of May, he left on the "Tanais" bound for Yokohama. The steamer arrived in Kobe on the evening of 7th of May and as Brother Cyprian was too weak, he was brought to the hospital in Kobe. Father Chastron, MEP, went to see him on board and accompanied him to the hospital. At around 3 p.m. of 10th May, Brother Cyprian passed away. He was 42 years old. On 13th of May a funeral Mass was said and Brother Cyprian was buried in the cemetery reserved for foreigners in Kobe.



Brother Louis Ivarch Gaubert (1844-1919)



Brother Louis Ivarch Gaubert (1844-1919) took charge of the College after Brother Cyprian. Brother Louis arrived in Hong Kong on the 15th June 1884 and was Director until his departure in 1889. If Brother Cyprian was remembered as a strict and austere superior, Brother Louis Ivarch stood for meekness and kindness. His motto was "*men may come and men may go, but God's work must go on forever.*" Brother Louis encouraged the publication of a fortnightly literary journal called "Our Boys". He also sponsored the foundation of a Library, a Library Club and Debating Society. During his term of office in St. Joseph's, the Celebration of the Beatification of St. La Salle took place. Brother Louis was posted back as Director in Saigon and in 1896 he was appointed Visitor of Vietnam and was regarded as the second founder of the Vietnam District. "Good Brother Louis" died on the 17th January 1919 at Hue, Vietnam in his seventy fifth year.



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Brother Abban Gendreau (1837-1895)

Uncle of Brother Cyprian, Brother Abban was transferred from the Novitiate in Ireland to be Director of St. Joseph's in 1889.

He was already over fifty years of age and his total stay in Hong Kong and the East was a mere six years. Yet his impact as Director of St. Joseph's and later as Brother Visitor was considerable.

As Director of St. Joseph's from 1889 to 1894 he concentrated on proper academic standards and on sound character formation. "An army on the march has a destination in view, and so has the educator – the ideal of human perfection. To analyse and explain this ideal is the most important of all the problems that can pre-occupy an educator." (Brother Abban)

Brother Abban's sterling qualities did not go unnoticed and he was appointed Brother Visitor of the entire District of the Indies in 1893, while still Director of St. Joseph's Hong Kong. The new responsibilities, however, necessitated widespread travelling and he eventually left Hong Kong in June 1894 to set up his office in Colombo Ceylon (Sri Lanka). He died on the 23rd December, 1895 in Alexandria, Egypt, aged fifty-eight.

Brother Abban was a saintly religious, who sacrificed his own physical well-being for the sake of the Lasallian Mission.



Brother Osmond Gregory McGrath (1857-1913) became Director after Brother Abban in 1894. He was a strict disciplinarian but also a true gentleman. He introduced basketball to the students and organized commercial studies courses. After 16 months in Hong Kong, he was succeeded by Brother James O'Keefe (1853-1918). Brother James came to Hong Kong from the United States on 2nd October 1895. One of his first thought was to enlarge the Boarders' accommodation. There were also very valuable additions of teachers. Brother Alphonsus MacDonagh, who served the College from 1894 to 1905, was linked with the successes achieved by St. Joseph's College on all sports field of the Colony for many years. In 1899, Brother Julian Francis Lafrasse (1859-1925) became Director. A further addition was made to the buildings, allowing for a bigger enrolment and better learning environment. In 1903 Brother Joshua Barre (1834-1908) was transferred to Hong Kong to replace Brother Julian. However, he only acted as Director for one year because of

ill health. Brother Sylvester McGrath (1867-1931) was appointed Director from 1904 to 1908. The College celebrated the silver jubilee of the establishment in Gleanley.

Brother Christian Lennon (1852-1920) became Director from 1908-1913. The celebration of the Papal Jubilee took place in 1908. The College football teams won both the First and Junior Team trophies in 1909. Brother Christian left Hong Kong for the United States on the 17th of July 1913 and became Director of St. Joseph's Community New York. He passed away on the 8th September in 1920 at the age of sixty eight. Brother Adrian MacDonald (1869-1925) and Brother Peter Close (1872-1914) were appointed Director successively but for only very short term. With the arrival of Brother Aimar Sauron as Director in 1914, the management of the College became relatively stable.

Brother Stephen Buckley, as teacher of Oxford classes from 1903-1908 and later Director of the College, was responsible for the laurels conquered by our boys at the annual examinations. Brother Stephen was later appointed Director of the College from 1936 to 1937. He was ably seconded by Brother Cornelius McNulty, who was regarded as a teacher with a forceful personality backed up by encyclopaedic knowledge. Brother Adrian MacDonald was the





The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Co-Founder of the Scout Movement in Hong Kong. The First Hong Kong Scout Troop was established in St. Joseph's College in 1913. By then the Hong Kong Boy Scouts Association was not yet founded and the registration had to be made in England.



THE 1ST HONG KONG TROOP (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)
FOUNDATION OF THE MOVEMENT IN HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913

Brother Paul O'Connell (1889-1979)

Brother Paul served the youth of Hong Kong for 72 years, arrived in Hong Kong in 1907. He was assigned many different posts, teacher, Prefect of Boarders and in 1923, he was appointed Headmaster of the newly established Junior school in Chatham Road. He was responsible for the high standard of this little school which developed into La Salle College in 1932. His insistence on order, hardwork and vigorous exercise inspired generations of students. One of his favourite axioms was 'esto vir' (be a man) and he himself gave a fine example of manly virtues to his students.

28/67

30th March, 1967.

Rev. Bro. Paul, F.S.C.,
De La Salle School,
Kam Tsin,
Sheung Shui,
N.T.

Dear Rev. Bro. Paul,

From St. Joseph's College yearly Magazine "Green and White" I learn that this year you are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of your teaching career in Hong Kong. I wish I had known it a few weeks ago, when I met you at Kam Tsin...

Let me join your Confrères and the thousands of your past and present pupils in congratulating you on the wonderful work done in these three full score years. God's recording Angels must surely have gathered a huge dossier under your name - I am sure it would be far bigger if to your merits they were to add the well deserved praises by those who have known and know you, especially of those who owe you their faith, their achievements in life, their manliness...

Many will praise his understanding,
his fame can never be effaced;
unfading will be his memory,
through all generations his name will live,
peoples will speak of his wisdom,
and in assembly speak his praises.

With a special blessing in grateful admiration,

Yours sincerely,

• L. Bianchi,
Bishop of Hong Kong.



Brother Paul O'Connell



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Brother Paul has lived under 12 governors of Hong Kong (from Lugard to MacLehose), 7 Catholic Bishops (Raimondi, Pozzoni, Valtorta, Bianchi, Hsu, Lei, Wu): 9 popes (Leo, Pius X, Benedict, Pius XI, Pius XIII, John, Paul, John Paul I, John Paul II) 6 monarchs of the British Empire (Victoria, Edward XII, George V, Edward VIII, George VI, Elizabeth). After retirement, he spent most of his time in De Salle secondary School in Fanling and became a botanist. He passed away on the 6th November 1979 at the age of 90 and was buried in Happy Valley.

Death of Bishop Raimondi (1827-1894)

In the meantime the venerated Bishop Raimondi also went to his eternal reward. He passed away on 27th September 1894, after serving the mission for 42 years.

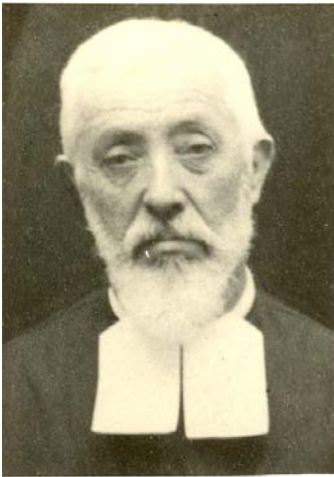


The Brothers owe a big debt of gratitude to Bishop Raimondi not only as the catalyst for their presence in Hong Kong but also for his continuous care and concern for their educational mission. It was the bishop who bought the various school properties and that at least for a time, paid a stipend to the Brothers. He was closely involved with the management of the school and would attend major school functions.

St. Joseph's College at this period in history was the main Catholic school for boys. Both staff and students directly helped the Church in its rites and ceremonies. The school would be regarded as a 'Mission' or 'Diocesan School' until the granting to the Brothers of legal status by Government Ordinance in 1921.

Man of Vision

Brother Aimar Sauron (1873-1945)



Among all these dedicated and distinguished Brothers there is one Brother whose outstanding vision had helped to set a solid foundation for the future development of the Hong Kong Lasallian family. To him, difficulty was a source of inspiration. Brother Aimar Sauron was appointed Director in 1914, after the sudden death of Brother Peter Close. Before coming to Hong Kong, Brother Aimar served many years in St. Joseph's Institution in Singapore. Under the guidance of Brother Aimar, the boys won many highly prized contests. The St. Joseph's Institution became one of the foremost educational establishments in Singapore. Brother Aimar later became the Director of St. Xavier's Institution in Penang. In 1910, a large piece of land was acquired and Brother Aimar rebuilt St. Xavier's Institution. Brother Aimar arrived Hong Kong on the 21st May 1914. After assuming management of the College at Robinson Road, the school grew in size and fame under Brother Aimar's leadership. Eight new airy and bright classrooms were soon added. A new building was later put up. Brother Aimar was Director of the College from 1914 to 1921 and from 1923 to 1931. His tenure was marked by a number of outstanding events. To mention a few: the earthquake in 1918 which compelled the Brothers to search for a new site for the College, despite limited financial resources; the Great Strike in the 20s which led to the closure of many schools; the construction of the North and West Blocks of St. Joseph's as well as acquiring the site, by auction, of the future La Salle College.



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

In the address of the Brother Assistant Superior General Michael Jacques at the Centenary Celebration Dinner, he told the guests, “ *I am sure you would like to join me in expressing our very deep debt of gratitude to all those Brothers who down the years and up to the present time have toiled here in Hong Kong.....Each of you will retain individual memories of your beloved tutors, some of whom have made such a tremendous impact. I would like to mention one name, that of the late Brother Aimar whose contribution to St. Joseph’s and the creation of La Salle College have been such significant landmarks in the history of the past century. He is representative of a tribe of completely dedicated men to whom we are so indebted and whose spirit should fire us all to emulate their noble example.*” Brother Aimar’s role in the Lasallian Mission in Hong Kong was summarized by Mr. J.P. Braga as follows:

‘Retiring and unassuming Brother Aimar never impresses one with the outward appearance of a financial genius. Nevertheless, he may be likened, metaphorically, to a unit of “silent service”.’¹

Chatham Road Venture

Meanwhile the population of the Kowloon Peninsula was growing. A number of Portuguese families settled there. To spare the young boys from the trouble of crossing the harbour daily, Brother Aimar purchased a house in Chatham Road, Tsim Sha Tsui and opened a branch of St. Joseph's College in September 1917 with 65 students attending. The strong demand for places and the fact that so many students had still to cross the harbour to attend classes at Kennedy Road persuaded Brother Aimar that a permanent, fully equipped college in Kowloon was necessary. The St. Joseph’s Branch School at Chatham Road would become the forerunner of La Salle College.



1. J. P. Braga, Address given on the Golden Jubilee Ceremony, 1926



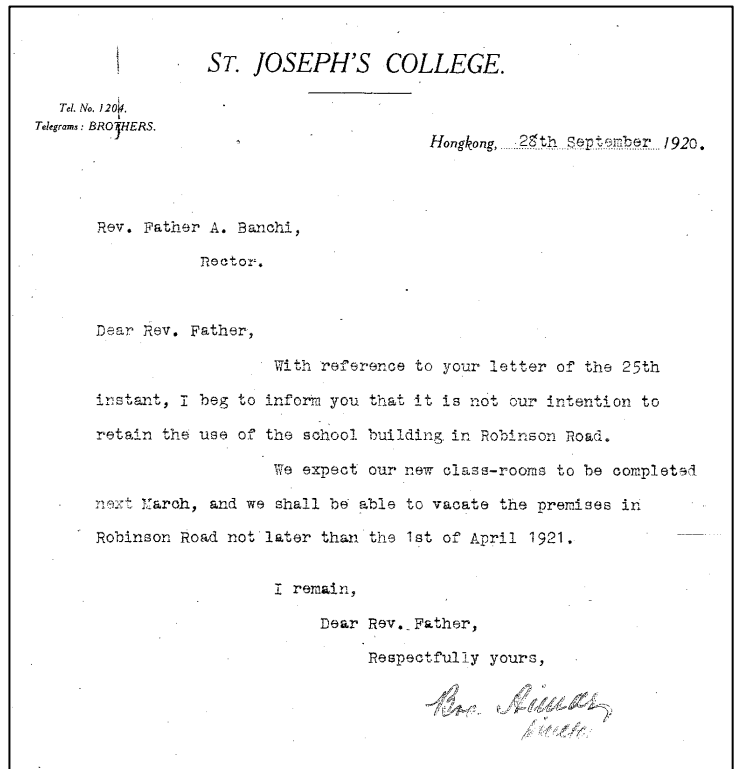
The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

The Purchase of Club Germania

On 13th February 1918, an earthquake caused serious damage to the school building. After inspection, the Government declared that the building was not safe and the College had to move out.

*'The main walls of the annexes were badly cracked and it was considered unsafe to remain in occupation of the building. How and where to find another building to transfer the College to were questions that arose. The outbreak of the World War I in 1914 brought about a slump in land values in the Colony and there were many vacant houses. The rare opportunity thus presented itself for the acquisition of the extensive property in Kennedy Road. This happened during the early stage of Brother Aimar's administration. He took counsel of his spiritual Chief, Bishop Pozzoni. Divine inspiration led to a bargain being promptly clinched and, since 1918, the College authorities have become the Crown lessees of this most desirable property.'*¹

Also with the timely help of Rev. Father Leon Robert, the Procurator of the MEP, the Brothers were able to take possession of the Club Germania on 3rd September 1918. However, the Club, which was originally designed for social and recreational purpose, was ill-adapted for educational purposes. The acquisition thus only allowed the Brothers to re-organize partly their education work. At the same time, some classes still remained in Robinson Road and Brother Paul O'Connell was left in charge. This situation went on until the new North Block could be use. The old building in Robinson Road, after 36 years of serving the youth of Hong Kong and as an arena of the labours of the Christian Brothers, was surrendered to the Catholic Mission, owner of the land. The site was later occupied for a time by Wah Yan College. Club Germania, however, had become the sole property of the Brothers and the immediate need was to adapt the Club and the land to suit the basic requirements of an educational institution.



The site at Robinson Road/Glenealy had served the Brothers and the school well at a time of great demand for places. By standards of the time the buildings were notable if not majestic. Moreover from 1888 onwards it was adjacent to the new Catholic Cathedral and St. Joseph's would become very active in parish activities.

The enforced move to Club Germania on Kennedy Road would then have been greeted with mixed feelings. Perhaps the one outstanding feature of this change was that for the first time the Brothers themselves bought and owned the building. The school therefore would not be Church property. Yet St. Joseph's College and later La Salle College would continue to be very active in parish Church activities. Indeed Bishop Lawrence Bianchi would become an Affiliated Member of the Brothers Institute as a sign of mutual support and esteem.

1. J. P. Braga, Address given on the Golden Jubilee Ceremony, 17th May, 1926

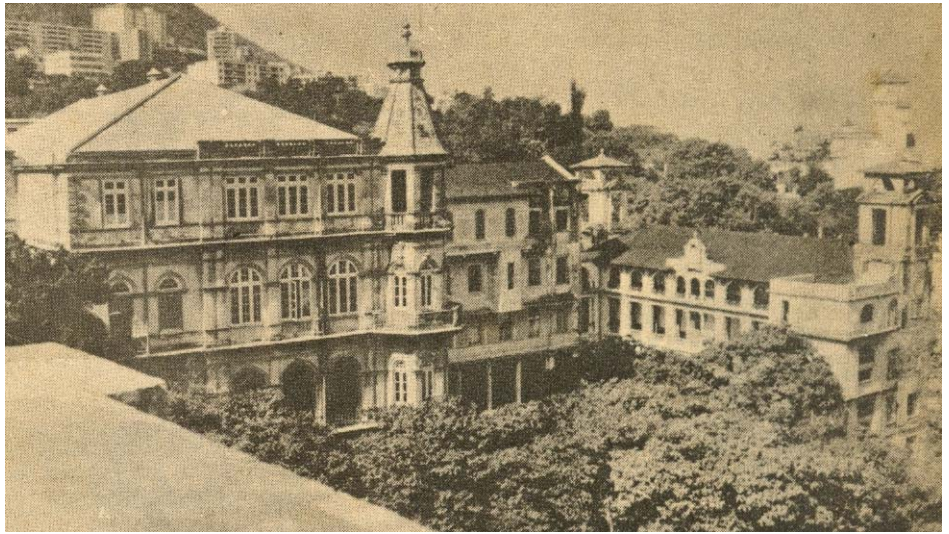


The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

St. Joseph's College at Kennedy Road

Under the pressure of the ever-increasing demand for admission and the necessity of returning the Robinson Road campus to the Catholic Mission, a new building which could meet all up-to-date requirements was planned.

Thanks to Brother Aimar's unflinching courage and determination to face all financial difficulties and to the aid granted by the Colonial Government, the erection of the fine, spacious building opposite the lower Peak Tramway Terminus became possible.



Club Germania

West Block*

North Block*

The new building (North Block), giving accommodation to 650 boys, was opened by Governor Sir R.E. Stubbs on the 5th September 1921. It was erected at the cost of \$125000. The Brothers' Colleges in Singapore and Penang and the Government's building grant contributed part of the money needed.

Brother Marcian Cullen and Brother Michael Noctor took charge of the College successively during the absence of Brother Aimar from 1921-1922. Another plan was designed that would provide a connection link between Club Germania and the North Block. When Brother Aimar returned, 'with his characteristic determination, asserted that the money could and must be found for a building that would provide room not only for the much needed Science classes but also for a Great Hall, Library and Chapel.'¹²

On 24th October 1925, The Governor Sir Stubbs opened the new wing (West Block). He was accompanied by Bishop Valtora, Father Spada, Father Robert, MEP, Mr. G.N. Orme, Director of Education and Mr. E. Ralph, Inspector of English Schools.

The Governor Sir Stubbs intimated his desire to make a present to the College for the new Chapel, as a sign of appreciation for the work done by the Brothers, Brother Aimar suggested a hanging lamp would be quite suitable.

The Governor was happy to offer an Eucharist silver lamp as a personal gift for the College Chapel and soon Brother Aimar received a letter from the Governor's secretary:

Letter from Government House

October 26th, 1925.

Dear Brother Aimar,

With reference to your letter of this morning the Governor likes the idea of giving an electric lamp such as you described for your chapel.

Will you please therefore order it and ask for the account to be sent in to the A.D.C., Government House, within the next two days.

If it could be managed it would be nice if the lamp would be brought here in the morning on its way to St. Joseph's for the Governor to see it.

Yours Sincerely,

T. Gaisford St. Laurence,

Private Secretary

The North Block and West Block were declared Historical Buildings by the Government under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance in 2000.



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Brother Marcian Cullen (1868-1938)

Brother Marcian Cullen was appointed Director from 1921 to 1922. He composed the school song. After serving the College, he returned to teach in the Novitiate in Castletown in Ireland and some Brothers who later taught in Hong Kong were his students. He was a Brother widely esteemed for his piety. In 1938, Brother Marcian was asked to come to Hong Kong to preside at the Brothers' annual retreat. But on his arrival, he was immediately hospitalised. The saintly Brother Marcian was called to his reward on 2nd September and was buried in Happy Valley.



During the Great Strike in Hong Kong and Canton from 1922 to 1925, the Brothers were all doing heroic work in keeping school life as normal as possible. Sir Claude Severn, Director of Education and Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong University, agreed with the report of 1924 that St. Joseph's College was most excellent and enthusiastic, and it was the only English school not affected by the strike. Brother Cajetan Lhomaillé, Prefect of Boarders managed to keep everything in order without the help of any servants. In 1925, while the new west wing was under construction and with the strike going on, some of the bigger boys did police work, others acted as office boys and Brother Cassian Brigant led about 20 boys to serve at the General Post Office, where their service was highly appreciated:

On 26th July 1927, Brother Joseph Robert passed away after serving the College for 27 years (1900-1927). Brother Joseph devoted most of his time taking care of the youngest students in Standard 8 and set a good foundation for them. He was buried in Happy Valley.



GENERAL POST OFFICE
HONG KONG

8th August, 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the staff and pupils of St. Joseph's College during the strike and to thank you for your placing their services at the disposal of this Department.

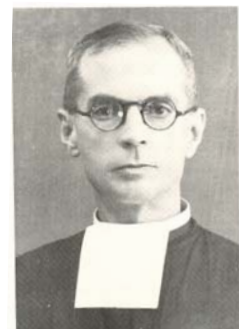
I may add that the efficiency of the boys was considerably increased by the supervision and instruction of Brother Cassian in whose charge they were and I should be obliged if the enclosed letter could be transmitted to him.

*I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) M. J. Breen
Postmaster General.*

*The Rev. Brother Aimar,
St. Joseph's College,
Hong Kong.*

Brother Matthias Linehan (1892-1979)

Brother Matthias Linehan was appointed Director of the College in 1929. He introduced and developed Commercial Classes which remained popular until the war disrupted the work of the College. Brother James Dooley described Brother Matthias as " 'The Quiet Man', the man who never raised his voice - nor did he have to. He inspired confidence and trust among his Brothers and a certain amount of healthy fear and a deep respect among the students."





The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Brother John Lynam (1886-1964)

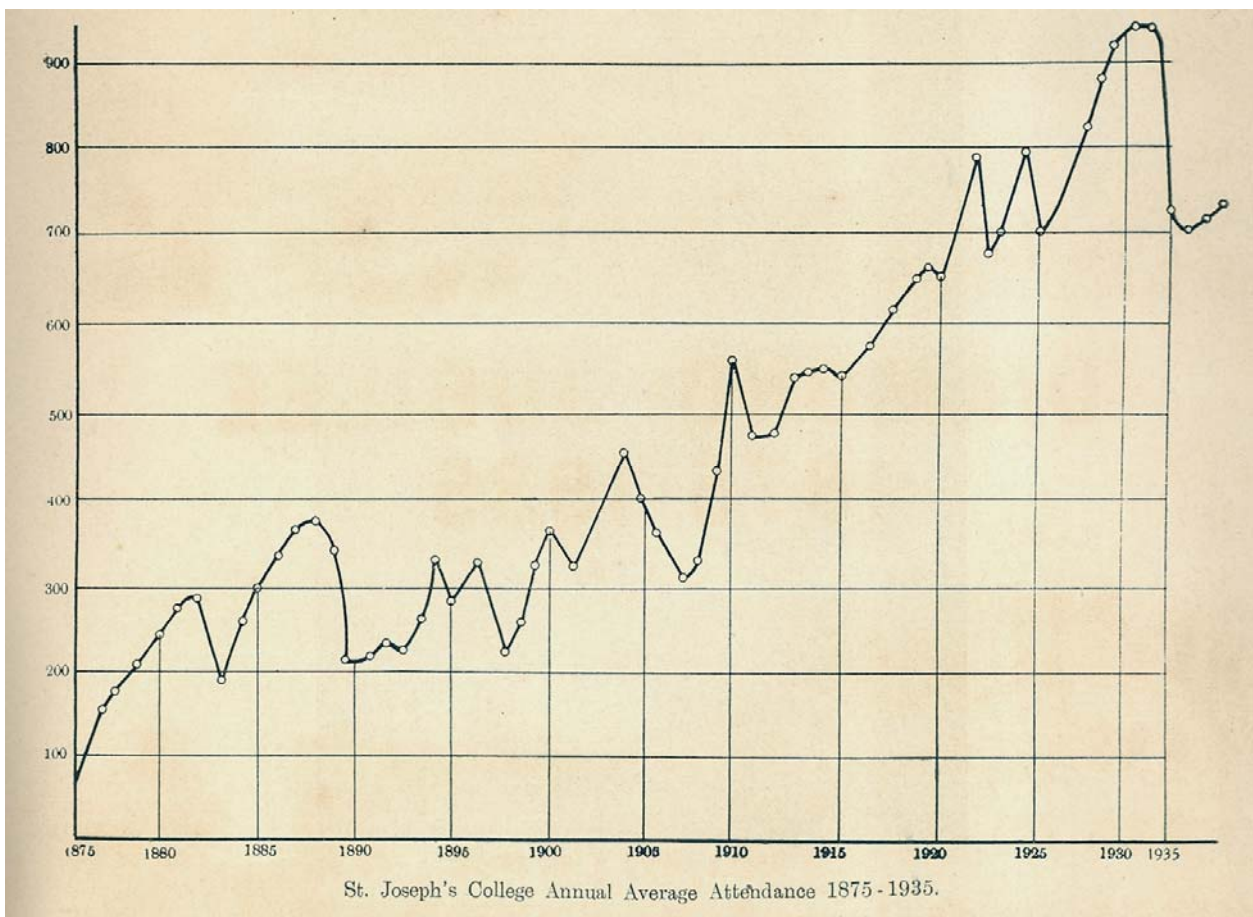
Brother John Lynam became Director in 1937 because ill health had called Brother Stephen back to Ireland where he passed away in 1941.

Brother John was one of the pioneers who started the community in Manila 1911 where he was known as Brother Celba John. He was transferred as Director to St. Joseph's College Hong Kong in 1937 leading it in its most difficult time in history. He was one of the three Brothers who remained in St. Joseph's throughout the war. His practical turn of mind, calm demeanor and ability to make friends helped get the College back on its feet soon after the war.



The chart below shows the average attendance of the College from 1875 to 1935. Starting from 75 boys in 1875, 165 in 1876 and steadily reached nearly one thousand in 1930.

One may notice that there is a sharp decrease in enrolment in 1931. On the 3rd December 1931, La Salle College opened its doors with Brother Aimar as Director, five Brothers and 4 secular teachers and three hundred and three students, 200 of whom came from St. Joseph's Junior School in Chatham Road.





The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

The Founding of La Salle College

The founding of La Salle College in 1932 truly represents a gigantic achievement of the Christian Brothers in Hong Kong.

Back in the 1910s, the Portuguese population was slowly migrating to Kowloon and the Brothers were asked to open a branch school. It was indeed quite harsh for the younger boys to have to cross the harbour twice or even four times a day. Brother Aimar concurred with these views and bought a house in Chatham Road not far from Rosary Church. The St. Joseph's College Branch School was opened on 5th of September 1917, attended by 65 young pupils. The number of students kept increasing every year. However, the students in the upper forms needed to finish their education at Kennedy Road because of the limit of space and teachers. Brother Aimar believed that this was not a good arrangement. Anticipating the future growth of Kowloon, this great man of great vision, started to make plans for founding a new school.

The following description of the founding of La Salle College is based on the Diary of Brother Cassian Brigant. Brother Cassian joined St. Joseph's College in 1921 and taught there for 11 years. He was one of the French Brothers who returned to fight for France in World War I. On his return from holiday in France in 1932, Brother Cassian was transferred to La Salle College and served the College until his death in 1957. He was the Founder of the Teachers' Association and Co-Founder of the Hong Kong Schools Music Association. In recognition of his service, he was honoured with the Order of the British Empire and the Legion d'Honneur in 1954.



In 1915 the exodus of the Portuguese community to Kowloon had commenced and in 1917 Brother Aimar, Director of St. Joseph's College set up a primary school in Chatham Road, Kowloon, to cater for young children. The school only helped to underline the larger need, and it was soon evident that a proper college had to be established in Kowloon.

In 1924, Brother Aimar roamed the hills of Kowloon in search of a suitable site. Once he had located it he began planning. In February 1928 the Governor Sir C. Clementi visited the proposed site and promised to help the Brothers to acquire it. On 23rd April 1928, 10 acres (435600 square feet) which constitutes the property of La Salle College was purchased from the Colonial Government.

The location was in a very convenient spot. A main highway, Prince Edward Road, 100 feet wide, was already nearing completion and ran along the southern edge of the property, separated by just a single row of villas, as well as Boundary Street, 60 feet in width. Two further roads also 60 feet in width were scheduled for construction (the La Salle Road and College Road), and when completed the property would be served by roads on all side.

Within easy reach on one side were two large townships, Kowloon City and Kowloon Tong which represented an abundant catchment area for Chinese students. On the other side in the Homantin area there was an expanding Portuguese settlement.

The architect of the College was Little, Adams & Wood. It took them nine months to work on the plan. The official ceremony of laying the foundation stone was a revelation of the extent of public interest in the work of the Brothers. On 5th November 1930, the Governor Sir William Peel and the Apostolic Delegate to the Chinese Government Mgr. C Costantini, officiated. During the ceremony, Brother Aimar reported on the work in progress and expressed his gratitude to all who had assisted. What he did not mention was the immense part played by himself in the enterprise: his vision which penetrated the veils of the future to sense the increasing importance of Kowloon as a centre for commerce and industry, and his admirable generosity in adding to his duty as Director of St.



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Joseph's College and the onerous task of securing for the new college every ultra-modern facility for quality education infused with Christian values.



The construction work went on for another year under the constant supervision of Brother Aimar. Whenever he had a moment free he was there to inspect the work and in this way prevented several mistakes which would have been expensive, even impossible, to remedy later on.

By 3rd December 1931, the work had advanced sufficiently for 8 classes to be installed, with a staff of 5 Brothers and 4 lay teachers. The Brothers had to travel every day from St. Joseph's College. The very first day 303 students sought admission.

A month later, on 6th January, the school was installed with a community of seven Brothers in residence including Brother Aimar as the first Director. On 12th January, Mgr Valtorta arrived to bless the building and to celebrate the first mass. The number of classes soon reached 14 with a total enrolment of 540 students. The number of students increased rapidly and by 1935, there were already 868 students on the roll.

Like St. Joseph's College on the Hong Kong side, La Salle College soon achieved a fine reputation for academic results in open examinations and was also very successful in the sports field.



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Teachers Stalwarts from Abroad

Good teachers in the 30's were hard to get in Hong Kong. Teachers were poorly paid: they were not paid directly by the Education Department, as they are now, but by the school authorities. The Grant-in-Aid Code, as it stands today, was not implemented until after the War. No opportunities for the training of teachers existed as the Colleges of Education only came into being after the War. The Brothers of Hong Kong (St. Joseph's and La Salle College) owed a special debt to Brother James, Visitor of the Penang District, for recruiting well-formed teachers trained in the schools of the Brothers in Malaya, Singapore and the Philippines. He persuaded them to leave their own country and "seek fresh fields and pastures new" to take up a teaching career in Hong Kong. To Brother James' consolation, these teachers not only showed that they were competent teachers but they also contributed to the society of Hong Kong in various fields.

Roy Pereira: He taught in St. Joseph's College, had a wide field of subjects which he taught competently, and a wide scope of interests. He lived out in the New Territories, and built up a reputation as a local naturalist: he wrote a weekly article in the South China Morning Post on the birds and flora of Hong Kong. After the War, the Government, preparing to restore the Colony's food resources, put him in charge of agriculture and fisheries of the New Territories.

Quah Cheow Cheang: Mr Quah had a natural flair for art and music. He was the instructor of St. Joseph's College Orchestra and conductor of the Band of the Hong Kong Regiment. He was a war hero in the Hong Kong Volunteers and was badly wounded (he was left with a permanent limp). He was promoted to Major in the Regiment and represented Hong Kong in the Allied Victory Parade in London after the war.

Boay Kah Seng: Mr. Boay had a very good innings in St. Joseph's. In his apostolate in the lower classes he laid the foundations of sincerity, hardwork, dependability and loyalty for thousands of St. Joseph's graduates over the years, pre-war and after. A Josephian who never passed through "Tiger" Boay has missed something.

Vincent Chan: another veteran of pre-war years is Vincent Chan who taught mainly in Forms 4 and 5. An enormous number of graduates, now leaders in all walks of public life, are grateful to him for his untiring efforts which made them successful.

Charlie Dragon: In La Salle College, probably one of the most gifted teachers was Charlie Dragon. He could teach anything at top level: English, Mathematics, even book-keeping, when we opened a Commercial class. Charlie was always a very valuable man to have around. He helped out in sports, scouting, and many extra-curricular activities. He was a born organizer.

Chan Ah Fatt: Mr. Chan was a marvelous mathematics teacher. The old boys still remember him with awe and affection.

Francis X Loo: Mr. Loo was one of the pillars of Form 5 in La Salle. He did much for scouting in La Salle but his first love was "Life-saving" and he was Head of the Hong Kong Life-saving Association for many years. H.M. the Queen awarded him the M.B.E. for public service.



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Jimmy Ng Sau Yan: Jimmy Ng did great work pre-war and post-war in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Classes: his results in the public examinations were always outstanding.

Benedict Lim: Mr. Lim was a valuable member of the staff and made an impact on the life of the school. He was a gifted organist and for many years led “Benedict’s Benjamins”, as the group was called, on visits singing Christmas carols around the hospitals. He was an excellent athlete and always romped home to hit the tape first in the Teachers’ race on Sports Day. He was also a fine footballer and led the goal average many years in Hong Kong in the first division Football League, and was selected to represent Hong Kong in several Interport games.

Patrick Ho: Mr. Ho was a very dedicated and enthusiastic teacher. There is a story about a school inspector looking down from the verandah of the old building watching Patrick in awe (he weighed about 200 lbs.), stretched out full length on the playground showing his P.E. class how to do body jerks.

Percy Felix: Percy was an outstanding athlete in St. Francis Institution in Malaca. He was the School’s Champion Athlete for three successive years, 1926, 1927 and 1928, and was to die heroically in the defence of Hong Kong as a member of the Hong Kong Volunteers (1941).

Oei Eng Bee: Mr. Oei was very seriously inclined. He did great work for Catholic action and conducted quite a correspondence on religious matters in the South China Morning Post newspaper. He survived the initial Japanese military attack on Hong Kong. The circumstances of his eventual death at the hands of the Japanese authorities remain clouded in mystery.

Lim Hoy Lan: Mr. Lim left St. Joseph’s with a small group of teachers to found Wah Yan College, which the Jesuit Order eventually took over.

Very few institutions are given the consoling opportunities of looking back over such an extended period of noble service of a group of dedicated men who left their homes and country spending their whole life teaching in a foreign land.¹



Mr. Roy Pereira



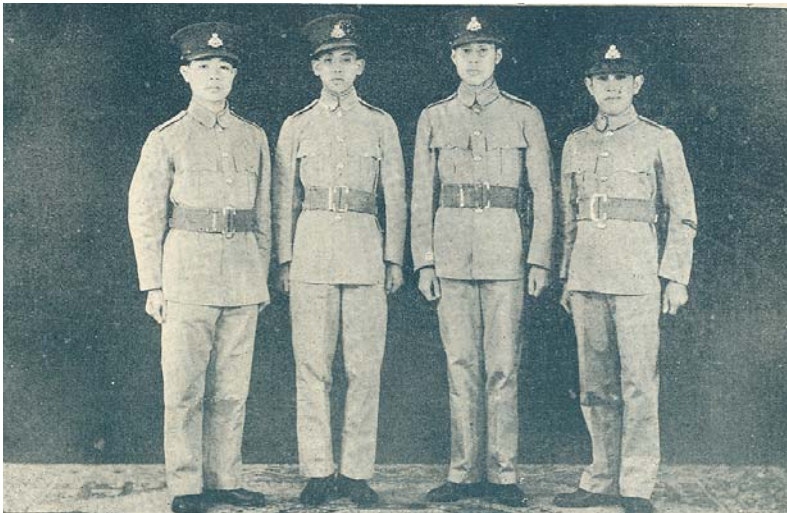
Mr. Quah Cheow Cheang

¹ Senex, Ad Perpetuam Rei Memoriam



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Name	From	Serving
Cheang Wye Sum	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	SJC
Boay Kah Seng	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	SJC
Quah Cheow Cheang	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	SJC
Oei Eng Bee	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	SJC
Lim Siang Teik	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	SJC
Chan Ah Fatt	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	LSC
Lim Kim Huan	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	LSC
John Chong Yew Man	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	LSC
Francis X Loo	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	LSC
Jimmy Ng Sau Yan	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	LSC
Charlie Dragon	Penang, St. Xavier's Institution	LSC
Lim Hoy Lan	Ipoh, St. Michael's College	SJC
Roy Pereira	Singapore, St. Joseph's Institution	SJC
Benedict Lim	Singapore, St. Joseph's Institution	LSC
Patrick Ho Beng Chong	Teluk Anson, St. Anthony's Secondary School	SJC
Percy Felix Lim	Malacca, St. Francis' Institution	LSC
Chin Sit Chin	Kuala Lumpur, St. John's Institution	SJC
Anthony Lim	Manila, De La Salle College	SJC
Vincent Chan	Manila, De La Salle College	SJC



The First Recruits—Chinese Volunteers—Hong Kong.

From left to right:
 2nd: Lim Kim Huan
 (killed in the war)
 4th: Quah Cheow Cheang
 (injured)



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

The Second World War

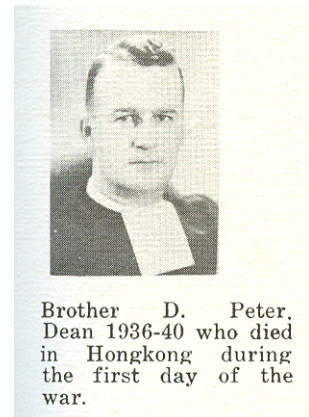
The Beijing Incident in 1937 triggered a whole scale war between China and Japan. Though Hong Kong seemed to be relatively safe at the time, the tension was rising. For whatever reasons, the British Military Force had special interest in La Salle College. They wanted to turn it into an internment camp and later a military hospital. This they did shortly after the outbreak of the war and the Brothers had a long fight to get the school back.

On the 7th December 1941, Japan invaded Kowloon and the New Territories. On the morning of 8th December, when students of St. Joseph's College were waiting for the beginning of school at 8 a.m. they heard the sound of air-raid sirens and saw from Kennedy Road the Japanese planes bombing Kai Tak aerodrome. They thought it was a practice but it was the real thing. All the British air planes were destroyed and Hong Kong was at war.

Since it had been arranged that La Salle College would serve as a military hospital, doctors and nurses arrived and the Brothers stayed on to help. This arrangement did not last long. On 17th January 1942, the Brothers were ousted from the College and the Japanese soldiers occupied the whole building. Father Granelli, parish priest of St. Teresa Church, kindly arranged hospitality for the Brothers in a house next to the Church. Later the Japanese arranged the evacuation of neutral foreigners. The 8 French and Central European Brothers, under the direction of Brother Aimar, boarded the "Canton" on 1st March and left for Haiphong, Vietnam. They remained in Indo China for the duration of the War. In Hong Kong, the Japanese troops replaced the British and the College became their military hospital. Luckily the College was spared major structural damage.

Brothers in St. Joseph's College were in little danger except when the Japanese planes bombed the Masonic building (headquarters of the A.R.P.) and the Married Quarters of the British Army, all within 100 yards from the College. The Colony surrendered on Christmas day. A Japanese officer turned up at lunch on 26th December and informed the Brothers that the College would be taken over as a depot for hospital stores. Brother John Lynam, Director, Brother Martin Kelleher and Brother Paul O'Connell were given lodging by Father Burke at Wah Yan College while other Brothers were given food and housing by the Dominicans at Seymour Road.

Brother Damien Peter Whealan from the USA volunteered to drive a Red Cross Ambulance on the first day of war. On 23rd December 1941, his ambulance was ambushed by the Japanese troops in Happy Valley, Brother Damien Peter and his crew were brutally bayoneted to death. His body was identified by the black robe he was wearing at the time. Brother Damien Peter was buried in Happy Valley.



Brother D. Peter,
Dean 1936-40 who died
in Hongkong during
the first day of the
war.

The Brothers of both St. Joseph's and La Salle also lost a good many lay teachers who belonged to the Hong Kong Volunteers, the Royal Hong Kong Regiment. Casualties among the volunteers were very high. Among the victims were Lim Siang Teik (SJC), Anthony Lim (SJC), Lim Kim Huan (LSC) and Percy Felix Lim (LSC). Quah Cheow Cheang was left with a permanent limp.

Two American Brothers, Brother Anthony Kilbourn (La Salle College) and Brother Cornelius Peters (St. Joseph's College), were interned in Stanley Prison on 20th January 1942. Brother Anthony was a big man. In the camp, he contracted malaria, beri-beri and pellagra and he lost 50 pounds during his internment.¹ Later the Japanese arranged an exchange of their nationals interned elsewhere with the Americans interned in Hong Kong. Brother Cornelius and Anthony arrived safely for the exchange in Laurengo Marques in Portuguese Africa, and they finally



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returned to the USA safely. After the war, Brother Anthony Kilbourn returned to Manila and taught in De La Salle College till he passed away on 3rd May 1961.

Owing to the shortage of food, the Japanese encouraged foreign civilians to leave the Colony. Among them were Brother Felix Sheehan and Brother Michael Curtin. They were allowed to board a Japanese vessel going to Kong Chow Wan, where they planned to go to Chungking. But upon arrival, they found that the cost of transportation to Chungking was exorbitant. They then planned to join the Brothers in Vietnam but passenger boats to Indo China were packed with bookings months ahead and they simply did not have enough money. However, a veteran Norwegian Captain put the Brothers in the cabin of the ship's doctor (who had just quit his job) and the Brothers could travel free to Haiphong to join their fellow Brothers there, paying the Chief Steward only for meals.

Later Brother Cassian Brigant and Brother Wilfred More also joined the Brothers in Indo China and three Irish Brothers John Lynam, Martin Kelleher and Paul O'Connell were the only Brothers who remained in Hong Kong. Despite the hardship of war these Brothers never lost heart and waited patiently to return to their work as soon as the situation allowed.

Through the influence of the former Principal of the Japanese School facing St. Joseph's College (Brother John Lynam and this Principal had had been on very friendly term before the war), the Japanese Army gave permission to the Brothers to lodge in the top floor of the College. The Brothers, being in possession, had no difficulty in getting the building back after the war. They started with almost nothing, nearly all the furniture and facilities were gone.

With the help of Brother Martin Kelleher, who was a very patient and resourceful man, lessons resumed quickly. In a very short time, Brother John found that the Brothers and lay teachers were gradually reported for duty and the number of students was also increasing.

However for La Salle College the situation was much more complicated. First of all, our beloved Brother Aimar failed to return. He had already been weakened the infirmities of old age before leaving Hong Kong, not to mention the rough treatment at the hands of the Japanese and on 5th November 1945, he passed away at Nhatrang Vietnam. When the remaining Brothers finally returned Hong Kong, they found that the College was requisitioned by the British military authorities and turned into a hospital for the Indian regiment. After several efforts and some influence in high places, notably the Director of Education Mr. T Rowell and the Honourable Leon d'Almada a Coistro, the Brothers were able to regain possession of the College in August 1946. From the hospital, the Brothers managed to get some tables and benches, but furniture in general was in a most lamentable condition. With ardent zeal and the help of the Education Department, the College reopened on 7th September, with 16 classes and 630 students.



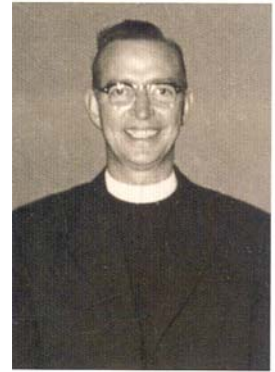
The photo was taken in December 1947 before Brother Cassian, Principal, returned to France for a holiday. In the front row from left to right we see Brother Raphael Egan, Brother Wilfred More, Brother Patrick Toner, Brother Cassian Brigant, Father Bruzzone and Brother Herman Fenton.



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The Brothers in other Asian countries were not so lucky. Many Brothers in Singapore were interned in Changi Prison. Among them was Brother Anthony Knoll whose health was seriously affected by the strictures of prison life. Brother Anthony was assigned Director of St. Xavier's Institution after the war, but his health was never satisfactory. Brother Anthony was transferred to La Salle College Hong Kong in 1956 after a year of rest and treatment in Canada. For the next twenty five years, he served in Hong Kong, by preference as a simple teacher. Also as a matter of firm personal preference he taught the weakest classes in Form 5 and on these students he lavished unlimited time, energy and affection.

He also helped Brother Paul Sun in establishing St. Joseph's Anglo-Chinese School in Ngau Chi Wan. After his retirement in 1977 he assumed the office of School Librarian which office he held until the morning when Divine Providence chose to call him to his eternal reward. He passed away on 28th July 1981 and was buried in Happy Valley.



Brother Anthony

Meanwhile in Malaysia, 22 Brothers were forced to live in the primitive jungle camp called 'Fuji Go' in Bahau in Malaysia. The conditions there were terrible. They had to build their own sheds and grow their own food. Two Brothers died of cerebral malaria. Brother Brendan Dunne, Brother Herman Fenton, Brother Meldan Treaner, Brother Cronan Curran, Brother William Muir and Brother Patricius O'Donovan were among the survivors. They were transferred to Hong Kong after the war.

Brother Patricius managed to keep a diary of this difficult period and wrote a book called "Under the Hinomaru". These Brothers played a very important role in the redevelopment of the Lasallian family in Hong Kong and are still remembered by the Old Boys. Brother Herman is the Supervisor of Chan Sui Ki Primary School at present.



The Bahau community took this photo in Singapore shortly after the war. Brother Herman was sitting (2nd from left to right) and the two Brothers with hats are Brother Brendan (left) and Brother Patricius (right).

1. P.93, J Smith and WM Downs, The Maryknoll Mission, Hong Kong 1941-1946

The Manila Massacre

The most tragic Lasallian incident of the war was the massacre that took place in Manila shortly before the surrender of the Japanese. Brother Xavier Kelly, who taught in St. Joseph's College from 1931 to 1936, was transferred to Manila and assigned Director of De La Salle University. He was highly respected by his colleagues and students. As an Irish citizen, it was believed his neutral nationality would help in times of trouble during the war. He was kind enough to allow some families to take refuge in the College when the war started. Among them were judges and doctors. Brother Xavier was taken away by the Japanese soldiers on 7th February 1945. They later killed him under circumstances never fully known and for reasons not fully explainable. His body was never found.



Brother Xavier



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On 12th February, the retreating Japanese soldiers massacred 16 Brothers and several families who had taken refuge with them in the College Chapel of De La Salle University. Among the 16 Brothers brutally murdered, two German Brothers, Brother Gerfried Josph Hastrieter and Brother Adolphus (Adolf Gerhard) Bender had been teachers in Hong Kong before the war. They were transferred to Manila in 1939 in the belief that their nationality would give them some advantage. They are remembered as serious and zealous teachers.

The reason behind the massacre was never known. The Japanese soldiers were losing the war and in retreat and the American soldiers were already in the vicinity.



Brother Adolphus



Brother Gerfried



The China Venture

The population of Hong Kong increased rapidly after the war, partly because the Hong Kong residents who fled to China during the war had returned, but mainly because of the uncertain political environment in mainland China. The civil war between the Communists and the Nationalists soon broke out all over China. Rich or poor, Chinese from various parts of China sought safety by crossing the borders to Hong Kong. The Communists at that time were quite hostile to clergy and religious and in some places, foreigners were ordered to leave. Among the refugees, a party of 6 Canadian Brothers and a Chinese postulant arrived at La Salle College on 18th December 1948.

Upon the request of Mgr. Michel Blois, MEP, Vicar Apostolic of Moukden (Shengyang), three Canadian Christian Brothers started the first community in China in 1936. Though the war broke out in 1937 and the Brothers had to work in adverse and insecure conditions, more Brothers were sent and another community was set up in Kirin in 1941. But in 1942, all nine Brothers in China were interned by the Japanese army and Brother Liguori Marie, Director, passed away in the camp in Szupingkai and was buried there. The Brothers did not want to give up China and soon after the war, four more Brothers were sent there. This time they bought a house in Beijing and started to learn Chinese. However, in 1948 the situation became so insecure that they were ordered to go to Hong Kong. Among them, Brother Cyprian Lebel and Brother Sigefride Odilo Paquet were assigned to La Salle College. They returned to Canada after serving the College for two years. Brother Gilbert Perrier asked to stay in Hong Kong and was assigned to St. Joseph's College. He later became the Principal of St. Joseph's College Primary School. He taught in Hong Kong for 29 years until his sudden death on 4th September 1977. Brother Gilbert was buried in Happy Valley. His genuine love for children, his constant striving for improvement, his wisdom, his kindness, and his humility were all remembered by his colleagues and the students he taught.



Brother Gilbert Perrier



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Post War Era

With the addition of new Brothers from Ireland and Malaysia and the return of many lay teachers, the two Colleges recovered quickly after the War. The number of students wanting to enter the Colleges increased so rapidly that many of them were put on long waiting lists. The vast majority of the students were Chinese. In 1949, the number of students in La Salle College was 940, among them 723 were Chinese and the rest were Portuguese and Eurasians. The Portuguese population was migrating to Brazil and other countries in South America after the war. The situation in St. Joseph's College was more or less the same. Nevertheless, the Brothers and staff managed to maintain the good tradition of providing an all-round education to the students entrusted to them. The students were not only sound academically, they also kept their prominent place on the sports fields and in other inter-school competitions.

In St. Joseph's College, the demands for admission became so insistent that the Brothers planned to demolish the Club Germania and erect a modern school building on the same site. Under the direction of Brother Raphael Egan (Director:1949-1958) and Brother Brendan Dunne (Director 1958-1964), an imposing, well appointed and very practical structure was erected. On 14th June 1962, the Superior General Brother Nicet Joseph and Bishop Lawrence Bianchi blessed and laid the foundation stone of the new building. In October 1963, Governor Sir Robert Black officiated at the opening of the main block and the Li Shek Pang Hall.



Brother Raphael Egan (1918-1990)

Brother Raphael was born on 3rd December 1918 in County Laois, Ireland. He was transferred to Hong Kong in 1947, soon after the War. He was first assigned to La Salle College, teaching the matriculation class. In the late 1940's, La Salle College faced many difficulties. Resources and quality teachers were in short supply in this post-war era. Classrooms were packed with young people hungry for education. The students in Brother Raphael's class managed to obtain good results in examinations. In 1949, at the age of only 32, he was appointed Principal of St. Joseph's College. The staff and students considered him a great educator. He extended his care to other Brothers, priests and missionaries who were expelled from Mainland China. He provided shelters and support to these servants of God. In St. Joseph's, he prepared the ground for the future redevelopment of the College. In 1957, his former Director of novices, Brother Fintan Elake, selected him to become a member of a 3-man pioneer team to Borneo. He returned in 1971 as the Principal of La Salle College. Under his leadership, the greatest innovation was to turn the 'Dome' into





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the 'Quad'. Brother Raphael considered that the 'Dome' was majestic but lacked the facilities necessary for a good modern education. In 1977 work began on a new school building. On Friday, 8th June 1979, the La Salle community took possession of the new La Salle College. The whole building had central air-conditioning. Sports facilities included a 50-m swimming pool, a 6-lane 400-m track, an indoor gymnasium and a full-size astro turf soccer pitch. In 1984, Brother Raphael reached retiring age. He passed the baton to Brother Alphonsus Chee and became the supervisor of La Salle College. At the end of September 1988, Brother Raphael underwent a major operation. This marked his two-year personal Calvary. He lost his physical strength and appetite. Brother Raphael returned to Ireland in 1990. On 23rd July 1990, he was again hospitalized and passed away on the next day.

Brother Brendan Dunne (1914-1998)

Brother Brendan was born in County Kerry, Ireland on 14th July 1914. In 1928, he joined the Order and made his Novitiate in 1930. Two years later he was sent as a missionary to the Far East, starting in Malaysia and moved to St. Joseph's College, Hong Kong in 1933. His first teaching assignment in Hong Kong was from 1933 to 1936 when Brother Matthias was the Director. Two aspects of Brother Brendan's lifestyle began to appear, a determination to make his lessons interesting and understandable and a love of hiking.



Before returning to Hong Kong in 1947, Brother Brendan taught in various schools in Malaysia, endured the hardships and frustration of the War years under Japanese occupation and joined the 22 Brothers in the jungle camp at Bahau known as the 'Fuji Go'. He was a tower of strength in the camp. With his pipe, his black hat, his tall muscular body, his repertoire of stories, his mimicry and unfailing good humour, his company was a tonic in the depressing circumstances.

By October 1947 Brother Brendan was back as a member of the teaching staff at St. Joseph's College, Hong Kong. In 1949 he was appointed Vice Principal with Brother Raphael Egan as Principal. When Brother Raphael was transferred in 1957 Brother Brendan succeeded as Principal. These 17 years at St. Joseph's saw Brother Brendan at his best as teacher and administrator. He took a particular interest in student refugees from China, many of whom arrived penniless. He also ran a Legion of Mary group, never missing the weekly meeting. It was through the Legion very often that he came into contact with students wishing to be baptized. He found time to instruct them himself and when ready he would introduce them to the parish priest.

As Principal of a leading school, Brother Brendan embarked on an ambitious project to redevelop the school and upgrade its facilities. In 1961 the old Club Germania facing Kennedy Road was demolished and a splendid new wing erected within 2 years. In the course of construction the Brothers found refuge in the Franciscan Monastery on Kennedy Road. The new wing of the College remains a monument to Brother Brendan's careful planning and supervision. In 1964, having completed his term as Director he went on home leave after which he was posted to La Salle School in Sabah, Malaysia. But in 1969 he was back in Hong Kong, at first as a teacher in La Salle College but shortly afterwards as the pioneer Principal of Chong Gene Hang College in Chaiwan on Hong Kong Island. In 1979 he reached retiring age and bade farewell to a school well and truly set for ongoing achievement and service.

In 1986, he was to return to his second home, St. Joseph's College Hong Kong, where he would live out his final years, keeping in touch with old boys, entertaining visitors and deepening his spiritual life, especially through prayers and a study of the Scriptures. He passed away peacefully in his room on Friday, 6th March 1998 and was buried in Happy Valley.



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St. Joseph's College as it stands at Kennedy Road at present. The two buildings with blue roofs are the heritage monuments, North and West Blocks.



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Third exodus of La Salle College (1949-1959)

In 1949, the Communists in China were sweeping the whole country. The Colonial authorities were preparing for the worst and buildings had to be requisitioned. Since La Salle College was among the biggest and best building in Kowloon, it would not easily escape notice. In July 1949, the Government eventually notified the Brothers that they were planning to requisition the college and turn it into a military hospital. The Brothers were instructed to go ahead at once with the construction of wooden structures in Perth Street and planned to open the temporary site in mid-September. However, it was 17th October 1949 before the Brothers were able to move in with 22 classes.



The Wooden pavilions in Perth Street teaching Geography



Brother Casimir

The Brothers were told by the military authorities that the arrangement was temporary and the requisition was intended for 18 months. However, it took 10 long years and with much persistence by the Brothers to get the College back. In 1959, La Salle College was derequisitioned by the British military and the College resumed in its original premises. Brother Felix Sheehan, Principal of the College since 1956, played an leading role in the derequisition.



Brother Cassian, Father Orlando, Brother Patrick, Brother Martin and Brother Paul with students at the Brothers' residence, No. 1 Perth Street.



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Brother Felix Sheehan (1912-1986)

Brother Felix first taught in St. Joseph's College from 1936 to 1942. When World War II broke out, he went to Vietnam where he served in some well-known schools of the Christian Brothers. At the end of the war, he returned to Ireland with poor health due to malaria. His health was restored in his homeland. He entered university and obtained a degree in history. In 1952, Brother Felix returned to St. Joseph's College. Upon the retirement of Brother Patrick Toner, he came to La Salle College as the Principal in 1956. La Salle College was then in exile in Perth Street. Brother Felix is best remembered for regaining possession of the College from the military authorities. On 7th January 1960, Bishop Bianchi celebrated a High Mass of Thanksgiving for the homecoming. Brother Felix worked tirelessly to convert the military hospital back to a school. His nine years as Principal saw the school grow in all fields. To accommodate such growth, a separate Primary School was established. Brother Felix continued as Principal of the College while Brother Henry Pang took charge of the Primary School. This happened in 1957. In 1966, Brother Felix was transferred to De La Salle Secondary School in Fanling, in the New Territories.



After serving as Principal in De La Salle Secondary School for two terms, Brother Felix returned to La Salle College and taught his usual lessons. On reaching mandatory retirement in 1981, he did part-time teaching in the Hang Seng School of Commerce, Shatin, until the end of 1984 when he left for Oxford, UK. In Oxford, Brother Felix served in a centre for Vietnamese refugees, which was run by the Christian Brothers. Unfortunately, his health started to deteriorate after a few months. In the early summer of 1985, he was diagnosed with stomach cancer. He accepted the news with resignation. He maintained his interest in Hong Kong to the end. On Monday, 16th June 1986, Brother Felix passed away. He was buried in Castletown, Laois, Ireland.



Brother Felix addressing students in the Perth Street Campus



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Public Recognition

Despite their heavy teaching workloads, some Brothers managed to spare time to serve society in different fields and their contributions were publicly recognized. Brother Cassian was the founder of the Teachers' Association and Co-Founder of the Hong Kong Schools Music Association and was awarded the Order of the British Empire OBE in 1954. Another Brother who was similarly honoured for his contribution to education in Hong Kong was Brother Michael Curtin. He was conferred with the MBE in 1975.

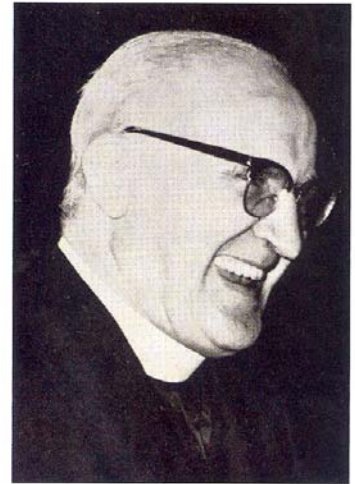
Brother Michael Curtin (1908-1983)

Brother Michael came to Hong Kong in 1932 and during his 50 years teaching career, he served as Acting Principal, Careers Master, Sports Master, Senior Teacher in charge of Matric Class, the Director of Guidance and the Editor of the school magazine, the Lasallite. He occupied almost all the important posts in La Salle.

During the war, he went to Vietnam with Brother Felix Sheehan and stayed there until the war ended. Brother Michael partially lost his hearing during this harsh period. With the help of a hearing-aid, he carried on teaching. He returned to Europe after the war. In 1952, Brother Raphael, then Director of St. Joseph's College, called Brother Michael back to take over the Matric Class. In 1961, he was transferred to La Salle College.

Brother Michael was very active outside the school. He was elected a Committee Member of the Catholic Educational Council, a Co-Founder of the Hong Kong Association of Careers Masters and the Chairman of the Specified Modern Languages for the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination. He also served on the Advanced Board of Modern Languages at Hong Kong University. In recognition of his major contribution to education, he was awarded the MBE in 1975.

Brother Michael died in St. Teresa's Hospital, Hong Kong, on 25th November 1983 and is buried in Happy Valley.



Brother Michael

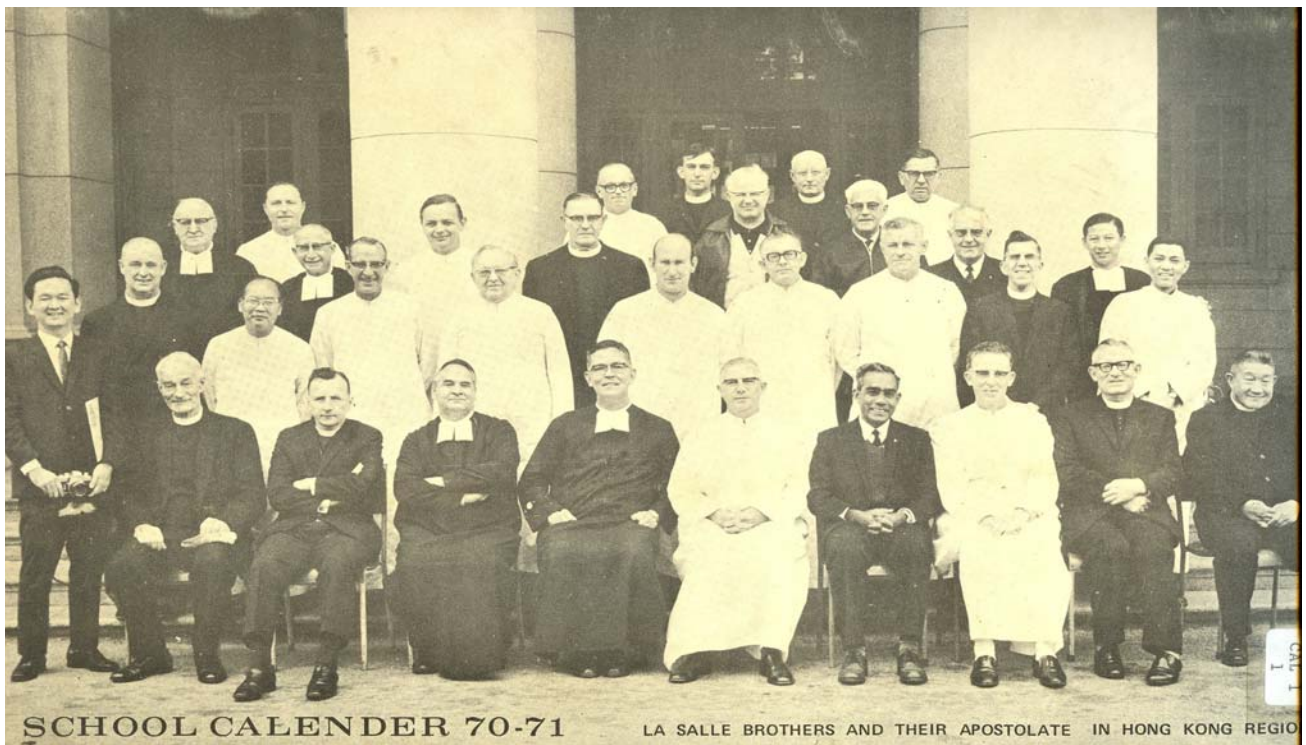


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Expansion in the 50s, 60s and 70s

The population of Hong Kong increased rapidly after 1949 as refugees kept coming from mainland China, escaping from poverty and starvation and seeking a better life. It is believed that over one million mainlanders fled to Hong Kong at that time. To cater for schooling needs, the Government encouraged sponsoring bodies to open new schools and Catholic schools were among the most popular.

As the number of Brothers increased and with the support of the people of Hong Kong, more Lasallian schools were opened from 1957 to 1974 to serve students from every walk of life.



There were over 30 Brothers in the Hong Kong community, serving in our Lasallian schools in early 70s. Brother Xavier Jones, Brother Thomas Favier, Brother Thomas Lavin and Brother Patrick Tierney were on leave studying in Ireland when the photo was taken.

In his homily at the Thanksgiving Mass (1975) of the Centenary Celebration of the arrival of the Christian Brothers in Hong Kong, Father Barret S. J. had this to say:

“...In these latter times when others are hesitating or retrenching in their apostolic work, the Brothers in Hong Kong have embarked on a fantastic programme of expansion with complete confidence in God. Within the past twenty years alone, both the number of their schools and of their students has increased by more than three hundred per cent. And when many workers in the Church today have turned from their former apostolate to try this or that new thing, the Brothers, with single-minded dedication and zeal, have kept their hands on the plough and have not looked back.”



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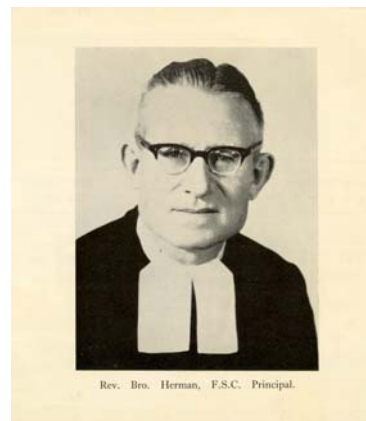
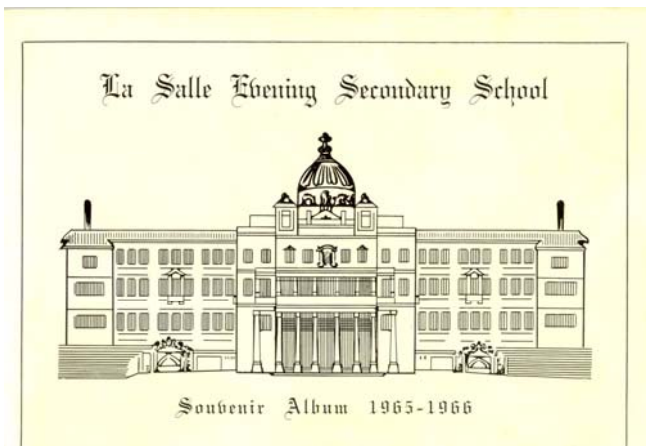
The following are the schools established by the Brothers at this time:

In 1957, the La Salle Primary School was opened in Boundary Street. The West Wing was completed in 1961. The first Principal was Brother Henry Pang.



Brother Henry Pang

In 1964, the La Salle Evening School was opened with Brother Herman as Principal. The school later developed into Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College.



Brother Herman
Fenton



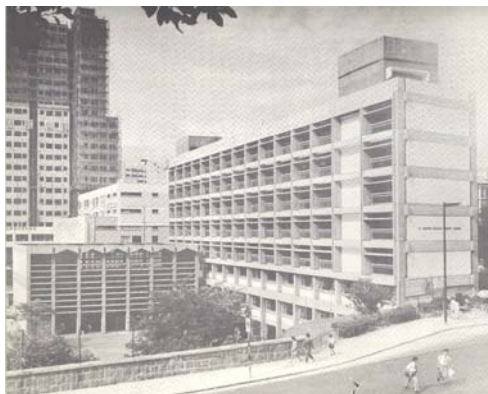
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In 1965, De La Salle Secondary School was opened in Fanling with Brother Felix Sheehan as the first Principal.



Brother Felix Sheehan

In 1968, St. Joseph's College Primary School was opened in Wanchai with Brother Martin Kelleher as the first Principal.



Brother Martin Kelleher

In 1969, Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College was opened in Homantin with Brother Herman Fenton as the first Principal.

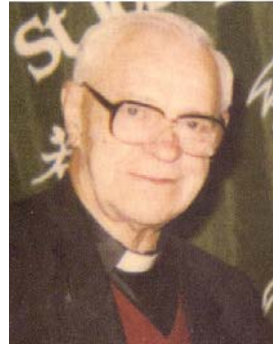
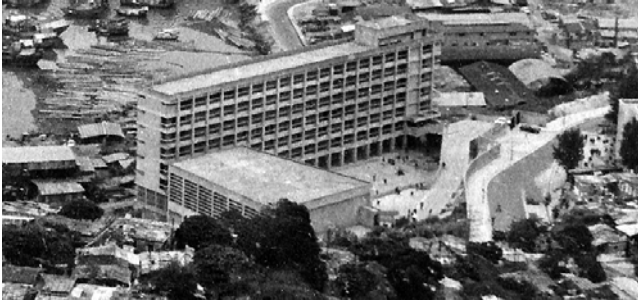


Brother Herman Fenton



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In 1971, Chong Gene Hang College was opened in Chai Wan with Brother Brendan Dunne as the first Principal.



Brother Brendan Dunne

In 1973, Chan Sui Ki Primary School was opened in Homantin with Brother Herman as the first Principal.



Brother Herman Fenton

In 1974, St. Joseph's College Kindergarten was opened with Brother Alphonsus Breen as Supervisor



Brother Alphonsus Breen



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Appendix 1:

Prominent Alumni of our schools

In his homily at the Tercentenary Mass of De La Salle Brothers on 15th May 1980, Bishop John Baptist Wu had this to say: “Over their (the Brothers) long years of teaching here they have trained many thousands of young people, instilling into them the highest ideals of love of God and service to the community. St. John Baptist de La Salle was insistent on instilling into the pupils a sense of community. He wanted them to be concerned for the welfare of others, to care for them and to share with them. I am impressed the way in which past students of the Brothers’ schools have so generously shared their gifts with others. Their contribution to the public welfare of Hong Kong gives wonderful evidence of the formation they have received and of their generous service to others.”¹

After 133 years of educational presence in Hong Kong, it is not surprising to find our alumni in all walks of life, contributing to our society in the political, social, cultural, business, educational and religious spheres. We hope that the Lasallian educational formation of our students has helped them to serve our society at large.

Here are some of the more prominent past students listed in Wikipedia:

Executive Council members

Hon. Ronald Arculli 夏佳理, GBS, JP; Solicitor, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, former chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, chairman of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, trustee of the SJC Foundation

Hon. Dr. Sir David Li Kwok-po 李國寶, GBM, JP; Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, Chairman of the Bank of East Asia, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the SJC Foundation

Hon. Dr. Leong Che-hung 梁智鴻, GBS, JP; Doctor, urologist, former chairman of the Hospital Authority of Hong Kong, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, trustee of the SJC Foundation

Hon. Dr. Sir Lee Quo-wei 利國偉, GBM, JP; former chairman of Hang Seng Bank Ltd, former Chairman of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong (1968-78), former member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (1976-78, 1983-88), recently donated HK\$1 million to the SJC Foundation

Dr. Sir Albert Rodrigues 羅理基, Kt, CBE, LLD, JP; long time member of the Urban Council, Executive Council and Legislative Council, former President of the SJC Old Boys Association (SJCOPA)

¹Sunday Examiner, Hong Kong May 23rd, 1980



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Dr. Woo Pak Chuen 胡百全, CBE, JP; solicitor and notary public, Messrs P C Woo & Co., Solicitors, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong (1964-73), former member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (1972-76), former President of the SJCOPA

Eric Peter Ho 何鴻鑾, CBE, JP; former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong (1977-87), former member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong (1985-87), former chairman of the Public Service Commission (1987-91), former Secretary for Trade and Industry (1983-87), former Secretary for Social Services (1977-82)

Li Fook Shu 李福樹, OBE; former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, former member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong, former member of the Urban Council, one of the first chartered accountants in Hong Kong, former President of the SJCOPA

Legislators and Public Services

JP Braga, member of the Lagislative Council in the 20s

John Joseph Swaine 施偉賢, SC, QC, CBE; Prominent barrister, Senior Counsel, currently the most senior barrister in Hong Kong, former Chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong

Dhun Jehangir Ruttonjee, CBE; son of the founder of Ruttonjee Sanitorium in Hong Kong, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, former President of the SJCOPA

Hon. Jeffrey Lam Kin-fung 林健鋒, SBS, JP; member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, Trustee of the SJC Foundation, former President of the SJCOPA

Hon. Abraham Shek Lai-him 石禮謙, SBS, JP; member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong

Edward Ho Sing-tin 何承天, SBS, JP; Prominent architect, former member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, Trustee of the SJC Foundation

Sir Roger Lobo, 羅保爵士, CBE, LLD, JP, former member of Executive Council (ExCo), Legislative Council (LegCo), and Urban Council

Hilton Cheong-Leen, 張有興, CBE, JP, former Chairman of the Urban Council, former member of Legislative Council (LegCo)

Stephen Kam-chuen Cheong, 張鑑泉, CBE, JP, former member of Legislative Council (LegCo), former Council Chairman of Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU), founding Council member of Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST)

Michael Cho-cheung Sze, 施祖祥, GBS, JP, former Director of Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales, 沙利士, GBM, JP, former Chairman of the Urban Council and former president of numerous sports organisations in Hong Kong, including the Hong Kong Olympic Committee



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Legal sector

Mr. Justice Robert Ribeiro , Judge in the Court of Final Appeal

Peter C.L. Lo, 羅志力, immediate past President of The Law Society of Hong Kong

Lester G. Huang, 黃嘉純, current President of The Law Society of Hong Kong

Sir Po-shing Woo , 胡寶星爵士, founder of Woo, Kwan, Lee & Lo (WKLL), Non-Executive Director of Sun Hung Kai Properties and Henderson Land Development Company Limited

Civil Servants

Peter Tsao Kwang-yung 曹廣榮), CBE; former Secretary of the Government Secretariat. His career finished as the head of Home Affairs, ranking fourth in the colonial hierarchy

Donald Liao Poon-huai 廖本懷, CBE, JP; former Secretary for Housing

Chau Tak-hay 周德熙, GBS, JP; former Secretary for Trade and Industry

Dr. Y.T. Li 李越挺, CBE, JP; former Director of Education

John Tsang, 曾俊華, JP, current Financial Secretary (FS), HKSAR Government

Nicholas Ng, 吳榮奎, GBS, CBE, JP, Chairman of Public Service Commission, HKSAR Government

Andrew Wong Ho-yuen 黃灝玄, JP; Permanent Secretary for the Civil Service

Paul Tang Kwok-wai 鄧國威, JP; Permanent Secretary for Labour and Welfare

Benjamin Tang Kwok-bun 鄧國斌, JP; Director of Audit

Alan Wong Chi Kwong, 黃志光, Commissioner for Transport

Businessmen

Dr. Lo Ka-shui 羅嘉瑞, GBS, JP; Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of Great Eagle Holdings Limited, former Director of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and a past chairman of its Listing Committees of the Main Board and the Growth Enterprise Market

Dr. Edgar Cheng 鄭維健, GBS, JP; Chairman of the World-Wide Investment Co. Ltd., Member of the Tenth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, Chairman of the Council of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, former Head of Central Policy Unit of the Government of Hong Kong as well as the former Chairman of the Council of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.



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Christopher Cheng 鄭維志, GBS, JP; former Chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

Vincent Lo Hong-shui 羅康瑞, GBS, JP; Chairman of Shui On Group.

Dr. Dickson Poon 潘迪生, SBS; Chairman of Dickson Concepts (International) Ltd.

Martin Lee Ka-shing 李家誠; Vice Chairman of Henderson Land Development and Henderson Investment Limited as well as a director of The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited and Miramar Hotel and Investment Company, Limited

Dr. Joseph Chow Ming-kuen (周明權, OBE, JP; Husband of Selina Chow 周梁淑怡, civil & structural engineer, Chairman of Paul Y-ITC Construction Holdings Limited

Dr. Simon Lee Kwok Yin 李國賢, MBE, JP; Chairman of the Sun Hing Group of Companies, Director of Wing Hang Bank Ltd, Director of Pacific Basin Shipping Ltd, Chairman of Pacific Canadian Investments Holdings Corp., establisher of Simon K Y Lee Hall of HKU, trustee of the SJC Foundation.

Dr. John Cho-chak Chan, 陳祖澤, GBS, JP, Managing Director of Kowloon Motor Bus (KMB), Council Chairman of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST), Chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club

Paul Man-yiu Chow, 周文耀, SBS, JP, CEO of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd.

Peter Wong, 王冬勝, JP, Executive Director of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)

Jack Chak-kwong So, 蘇澤光, JP, former Deputy Chairman and Group Managing Director of PCCW

Paul Ming-fun Cheng, 鄭明訓, JP, former Chairman of The Link REIT

Peter Hak-yung Yip, 葉克勇, Executive Vice Chairman and CEO of CDC Corporation

Dr. Michael Yue-kwong Chan, 陳裕光, Chairman of Café de Coral

John Chen, 程守忠, CEO, Chairman, President of Sybase Inc.

Dr. William Man-wai Mong, 蒙民偉, founder of Shun Hing Group and a donor to charities and schools around the world

William Doo 杜惠愷, JP; Deputy Chairman of NWS Holdings Limited, Vice Chairman of New World China Land Limited and New World Mobile Holdings Limited.

Conroy Cheng 鄭志恒, Director of Chow Tai Fook Jewellery Co. Ltd.



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William Junior Guilherme Doo 杜家駒); Executive Director of NWS Holdings Limited.

Howard Chao 趙式浩); eldest son of Cecil Chao (趙世曾), Executive Director of Cheuk Nang (Holdings) Limited

Academics

Prof. Charles Kao 高錕, CBE; Father of Fibre Optics; former Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Prof. John C.Y. Leong 梁智仁; Doctor, President of the Open University of Hong Kong

Prof. S.K. Lam 林兆鑫; former Dean of the LKS Faculty of Medicine, University of Hong Kong.

Prof. Richard Ho Man-wui 何文匯, JP; President of The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Community College

Prof. Dennis Lo 盧煜明; Winner of the 2001 Outstanding Young Person of the World. Associate Dean (Research) of the Faculty of Medicine (CUHK) and the Director of the Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences

Prof. John H.C. Ho 何鴻超, CBE; Distinguished doctor, founder of the Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society

Dr. Raymond Wu Wai-yun 鄔維庸, GBS, OBE, JP; Renowned cardiologist, former President of the Physicians Society, the Hong Kong Cardiological Society and the Medical Association, member of the Basic Law Committee and Deputy of National Peoples' Congress

Dr. Peter Lee Chung Yin 李仲賢, JP; Renowned specialist in family medicine, former President of the Medical Association.

Dr. Choi Kin Gabriel, 蔡堅, 2004-2005 President of The Hong Kong Medical Association

Dr. Shih Tai Cho Louis, 史泰祖, 2004-2005 Vice-President of The Hong Kong Medical Association

Dr. Chan Wai Kai, Chairperson of The Hong Kong Ophthalmological Society during 1969-1971

Athletes/Sports related persons

Leslie Santos 山度士; Hong Kong football legend; former SCAA, Sun Hei and Hong Kong National Football Team member



The Hong Kong Lasallian Story 1875-2007

Alex Fong Lik-sun 方力申; Hong Kong Swimming Representative at Bangkok 1998 Asian Games, Pusan 2002 Asian Games and 2000 Sydney Olympics, Hong Kong Record Holder of (Long Course): 100m Backstroke 59.71 (22/07/00), 200m Backstroke 2.05.47 (20/09/00), 400m Individual Medley 4.29.02 (17/09/00), 4x100m Medley Relay 3.51.07 (05/10/02), 4x200m Freestyle Relay 7.38.91 (08/12/98), (Short Course): 200m Back Stroke 2.01.07 (09/01/00), 400m Individual Medley 4.21.08 (08/01/00), 4x200m Freestyle Relay 7.43.54 (02/04/99), singer and actor in Hong Kong

Charles Szeto Shui-ki 司徒瑞祈; Hong Kong Swimming Representative at Bangkok 1998 Asian Games and Pusan 2002 Asian Games, Hong Kong Record Holder of (Long Course): 4x100m Freestyle Relay 3.30.29 (03/10/02), (Short Course): 100m Butterfly 55.74 (03/04/02), 4x200m Freestyle Relay 7.43.54 (02/04/99), television actor for TVB

Harbeth Fu Wing 符泳; Hong Kong Swimming Representative at Bangkok 1998 Asian Games, Pusan 2002 Asian Games, Doha 2006 Asian Games and 2000 Sydney Olympics, Hong Kong Record Holder of (Short Course): 50m Freestyle 22.46 (25/03/01), 100m Individual Medley 58.26 (24/03/01)

Li Cheuk Lun 李焯倫; Hong Kong Record Holder of (Short Course): 50m Butterfly 29.12 (25/03/01)

Chung Kwok Leung 鍾國樑; Hong Kong Swimming Representative at Pusan 2002 Asian Games, Hong Kong Record Holder of (Long Course): 1500m Freestyle 16.02.83 (29/08/02), (Short Course): 800m Freestyle 8.11.30 (12/12/04), 1500m Freestyle 15.38.44 (28/11/04)

Martin Hong 康寶駒; Solicitor, Chairman of the Hong Kong Football Association

Peter Wong 黃興桂; former coach of First Division football teams such as Eastern, SCAA and Tsuen Wan; ESPN Cantonese commentator

Stephen Xavier, JP, former Hong Kong record holder of men's 100m and 200m sprints, the only Hong Kong athletics medal winner in any Asian Games (a bronze medal in Men's 200m in Manila, 1954)

Philip Reis, 李菲臘, member of the Hong Kong National Football Team which beat China 2-1 in the "5.19" World Cup Asian Qualifier held on 19 May 1985

Cultural sector

Bruce Lee, 李小龍, actor in martial arts films and creator of Jeet Kune Do

Michael Hui, 許冠文, JP, comedy actor, script writer, director and producer

Dr. James Wong, 黃霑, renowned composer, lyricist and writer

Anthony Lun, 倫永亮, Cantopop singer, composer and producer

Hsien-yung Pai, 白先勇, author



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Albert Leung, 林夕, Chinese lyricist and writer

Eason Chan, 陳奕迅, singer and actor.

Sammy Leung, 森美, DJ and actor

Eric Yiu-wai Suen, 孫耀威, singer and actor

Ray Cordeiro (Also known as "Uncle Ray") MBE; The world's most enduring DJ (Guinness World Records)

Natalis Chan 陳百祥; famous comedian in Hong Kong.

Damian Lau Chung-Yan 劉松仁; famous TV actor

Jan Lamb 林海峰; DJ of Commercial Radio Hong Kong, Cantopop singer and lyricist; voice-over talent for TV commercials

Johnny Mak 麥當雄, Director

Daniel Lee 李仁港; movie director

Tang Ho Kwong (鄧浩光); movie and TV actor; former Hong Kong Swimming Team captain

Chiu Tsang-hei 趙增熹; Cantopop composer and producer

John Tang 鄧一君; former TV actor

Luke Tsang Chi-wah 曾智華 ; renowned radio & TV presenter of RTHK

Ivan Wang Yoa Leung 王友良; Cantopop singer debuted in 2005

Kelvin Kwan 關楚耀; Cantopop singer debuted in 2006

Johnny Tang 鄧兆尊

William Chu 朱匯林; TVBeople



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Appendix 2:

Directors of St. Joseph's College

1. Brother Hidulphe-Marie Nicolas	French	1875-1879
2. Brother Bernard Dunne	Irish	1879-1880
3. Brother Cyprian Gendreau	French Canadian	1880-1884
4. Brother Ivarch Louis Gaubert	French	1884-1889
5. Brother Abban Gendreau	French Canadian	1889-1894
6. Brother Osmin Gregory McGrath	Irish Canadian	1894-1895
7. Brother James O'Keefe	Irish	1895-1899
8. Brother Julian Francis Lafrasse	French	1899-1903
9. Brother Joshua Barre	French Canadian	1903-1904
10. Brother Sylvester McGrath	Irish	1904-1908
11. Brother Christian Lennon	Irish	1908-1913
12. Brother Adrian McDonald	Irish	1913-1914
13. Brother Peter Close	Irish	1914-1914
14. Brother Aimar Sauron	French	1914-1921
15. Brother Marcian Cullen	Irish	1921-1922
16. Brother Michael Noctor	Irish	1922-1923
17. Bro. Aimar Sauron	French	1923-1931
18. Bro. Matthias Linehan (Amor)	Irish	1931-1935
19. Brother Stephen Buckley	Irish	1936-1937
20. Brother John Lynam	Irish	1937-1951
21. Brother Raphael Egan	Irish	1951-1958
22. Brother Brendan Dunne	Irish	1958-1964
23. Brother James Dooley	Irish	1964-1969
24. Brother Alphonsus Breen	Irish	1969-1974
25. Brother Patrick Tierney	Irish	1974-1986
26. Brother Thomas Favier	Irish	1986-2002



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Directors of La Salle College

1. Brother Aimar Sauron	French	1932-1945
2. Brother Cassian Brigant	French	1945-1947
3. Brother Patrick Toner	Irish	1947-1956
4. Brother Felix Sheehan	Irish	1956-1966
5. Brother Casimir Husarik	Czechoslovakian	1966-1971
6. Brother Raphael Egan	Irish	1971-1984
7. Brother Alphonsus Chee	Malaysian	1984-1990
8. Brother Francis O'Rourke	Irish	1990-1998
9. Brother Patrick Tierney	Irish	1998-2000
10. Brother Thomas Lavin	Irish	2000-2004

Directors of De La Salle Secondary School NT

1. Brother Felix Sheehan	Irish	1965-1971
2. Brother Alphonsus Chee	Malaysian	1971-1972
3. Brother Pius Kelly	Irish	1972-1973
4. Brother Alban Lynam	Irish	1973-1974
5. Brother Alphonsus Breen	Irish	1975-1992

Directors of Chan Sui Ki (La Salle) College

1. Brother Herman Fenton	Irish	1969-1972
2. Brother Eugene Sharkey	Irish	1972-1991
3. Brother Lawrence Blake	Irish	1991-1995

Directors of Chong Gene Hang College

1. Brother Brendan Dunne	Irish	1971-1979
2. Brother Lawrence Blake	Irish	1979-1987



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Appendix 3:

The Hong Kong Lasallian Story

	Our Brothers	Serving Period in HK	School(s) served
1	Abban Gendreau	1889-1894	SJC
2	Adolphus Bender	1935-1939	SJC, LSC
3	Adolphus Doyle	1875-1883	SJC
4	Adolphus Regan	1884-1888	SJC
5	Adrian Canny	1875-1883	SJC
6	Adrian McDonald	1913-1914	SJC
7	Aibert Marie Virobayre	1897-1901	SJC
8	Aimar Malcysson	1925-1926	SJC
9	Aimar Sauron	1914-1945	SJC ,LSC
10	Alban Benuska	1933-1942	LSC
11	Alban Lynam	1960-1980	SJC, LSC, DLS
12	Albeus Leo Collins	1904-1906	SJC
13	Alexis Borjon	1916-1919	SJC
14	Allan Bensuka	1933-1942	LSC
15	Alphonsus Bloemen	1933-1940	SJC, LSC
16	Alphonsus Breen	1958-	SJC, LSC,DLS, SJPS
17	Alphonsus Chee	1968-	LSC, DLS
18	Alphonsus MacDonagh	1894-1905	SJC
19	Andrew Ba Pe	1904-	SJC
20	Andrew Bergin	1887-1896	SJC
21	Anthony Chan	1969-1971	SJC, LSC
22	Anthony Cheung	1960-1966	LSC
23	Anthony Kilbourn	1936-1942&1949	LSC, SJC
24	Anthony Knoll	1956-1981	LSC, SJAC
25	Ater Rourke	1887-1888	SJC
26	Aubert Cooper	1916-	SJC
27	Augustus Barry	1932-1933	LSC
28	Augustus de Cruz	1915-1926	SJC
29	Austin de Lemos	1977-1995	LSC
30	Basilien Coin	1903-1906	SJC
31	Benedict Hunyady	1940-1948	LSC, SJC
32	Benedict Kelzenberg	1879-1886	SJC
33	Benedict Puricelli	1889-1897	SJC
34	Bernard Dunne	1876-1885	SJC
35	Bernard Guellec	1975-1998	LSC



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36	Bertrand Sauron	1925-1927	SJC
37	Bonaventure Reilly	1954-1965	SJC
38	Brendan Dunne	1932-1935&1969-98	SJC, LSC, CGH
39	Cairnan Costello	1906-1916&1932-34	SJC, LSC
40	Cajetan Lhomailé	1920-	SJC
41	Camille Joseph David	1911	SJC
42	Casimir Husarik	1933-1977	LSC
43	Casimir L'Angellier	1969-1975	LSC, LSPS
44	Cassian Brigant	1921-1957	SJC, LSC
45	Celestine Morin	1938-	LSC
46	Charles Maroney	1933-1936	SJC
47	Charles Wilkinson	1940-1942	LSC
48	Christian Lennon	1898-1913	SJC
49	Claude Deruaz	1928-1941	SJC, LSC
50	Columba Tarrant	1960-1979	SJC, CSK
51	Concord Grady	1919-1927	SJC
52	Conda Phelan	1905-1907	SJC
53	Conde Anselm		
54	Conrad Alexis Thomas	1893-1895	SJC
55	Corentin-René Pennarm	1912-	SJC
56	Cornelius McNulty	1900-	SJC
57	Cornelius Peters	1940	SJC
58	Cronan Curran	1934-	SJC, CSK
59	Cyprian Gendreau	1880-1887	SJC
60	Cyprian Whelan	1903-	SJC
61	Cyprien Lebel	1948-1950	LSC
62	David Jordan	1961-1966	LSC
63	David Keane	1965-1969	SJC, LSC
64	David Liao		SJC, China
65	Dennis Monchauzon	1907-1913	SJC
66	Dorosheé Le Meur	1889-1992	SJC
67	Dositheus Le Du	1908-1913	SJC
68	Edmund John Burke	1934-1937	LSC
69	Edward Lynam	1886-	SJC
70	Eugene Fletcher	1931-	SJC
71	Eugene Sharkey	1953-1994	LSC, CSK
72	Eunician Moore	1884-1887	SJC
73	Euselius Mahon	1921-	SJC
74	Felix Dennis	1924-1930	SJC
75	Felix Le Henaff	1901-	SJC



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76	Delix Sheehan	1936-42;1950-84	SJC,LSC,DLS,
77	Fintan Lewis	1931-	SJC
78	Francis (Ratbat) Hillen	1935-40	SJC,LSC
79	Francis Altmeyer	1930-	SJC
80	Francis O'Rourke	1976-	SJC, CSK, LSC
81	Francis Rozario	1936-1939	SJC, LSC
82	Francis Tracy	1900-1902	SJC
83	Fridolin Gaughran	1972-1986	SJC, LSC
84	Fursey Conlan	1889-1890	SJC
85	George Hadden	1891	SJC
86	George Patrick Richardson	1910-1940	SJC
87	Gerfried Hastreiter	1933-1939	LSC
88	Gericus Faure	1883-1884	SJC
89	Gilbert Perrier	1948-1977	SJC, SJPS
90	Gregory Lim	1960-1966	SJC, LSC, LSP
91	Hatemer Laborie	1897-1899	SJC
92	Henry Achsletter	1937	SJC
93	Henry Dubois	1882-1885	SJC
94	Henry Jaussaud	1906-1910	SJC
95	Henry O'Brien	1961-1961	SJC
96	Henry Pang	1954-1993	LSC, LSPS
97	Herbertus-Joseph Nicolas	1875-	SJC
98	Herman Fenton	1947-	LSC, CSK
99	Hermenegild Cerna	1894-1897	SJC
100	Hermengild John Ezra	1921-	SJC
101	Hidulphe de Jesus Nicolas	1875-1883	SJC
102	Hidulphe-Marie Nicolas	1875-1879	SJC
103	Hilary Adrian de Mello	1915-	SJC
104	Honorius Dupont	1934-1947	LSC
105	Hubert O'Leary	1931-1935	SJC, LSC
106	Hubert Pilz	1932&1966-1980	SJC, DLS
107	Hugh Bates	1946-1953	SJC, LSC
108	Hugh Lynch	1928-	SJC
109	Hyacinth Fitzgerald	1983-	CSK, LSC
110	Irénée Roua	1910-1913	SJC
111	Isaure Bousqueé	1895-	SJC
112	Isidore Chantelouve	1901-1906	SJC
113	Isidore Savaria	1948-1950	SJC
114	Ivarch Gaubert	1884-1889	SJC
115	James Dooley	1964-1977	SJC, LSC



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116	James O'Keefe	1895-1899	SJC
117	James O'Connor	1923-	SJC
118	Jerome Larkin	1960-1962	LSC
119	Johann-Joseph Godeke	1889-1899	SJC
120	John Brennan	1898-1900	SJC
121	John Climacus Toh	1927-1936	SJC
122	John FitzPatrick	1877-82; 90-93; 96	SJC
123	John Lynam	1936-1949	SJC
124	John Wong	1969-1972	SJC, LSC
125	Joseph Brophy	1928-1929	SJC
126	Joseph Conelli	1883-	SJC
127	Joseph Lalo	1887	SJC
128	Joseph Robert	1900-1927	SJC
129	Joseph Wilkinson	1935-1937	SJC, LSC
130	Joshua Barre	1901-1904	SJC
131	Julian Lafrasse	1889-1903	SJC
132	Julian Richardson	1899-	SJC
133	Julius Petersons	1928	SJC
134	Justin Lennon	1932-1936	SJC, LSC
135	Justin Phelan	1964	SJC
136	Ladislaus Bednar	1964-1974	LSC, SJC
137	Ladislaus Sziklavary	1932-1934	SJC
138	Lawrence Blake	1958-1968;1975-	SJC, LSC, CGH, CSK
139	Lawrence Bot	1904-	SJC
140	Lawrence Kelly	1958-64;1967-73	SJC, SJPS
141	Leo Kiley	1971-1979	SJC
142	Lewis McGiverin	1934	LSC
143	Lewis of Mary Canny	1882-1885	SJC
144	Livinus Walsh	1960-1966	LSC
145	Louis Blanchet	1938-	SJC
146	Louis Gaubert	1884-1889	SJC
147	Marcian Cullen	1921&1928	SJC
148	Mark Blake	1983-	LSC
149	Martin Duquet	1915-	SJC
150	Martin Kelleher	1936-1954&1966-82	SJC,SJCP,LSC
151	Matthew Medina	1933	SJC
152	Matthias Linehan	1929-1935	SJC
153	Meldan Treanor	1956-1984	SJC
154	Michael Curtin	1933-35&1952-83	SJC, LSC
155	Michael Ho	1971-1972	SJC



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156	Michael Jee	1964-1965	SJC
157	Michael Noctor	1921-1923	SJC
158	Osmond(Gregory) McGrath	1894-1895	SJC
159	Oswald Tingay	1928-1931	SJC
160	Oswin Cullen	1887-1890	SJC
161	Patricius O'Donovan	1931-1933&1965-02	SJC, CSK
162	Patrick McInerney	1889-1894	SJC
163	Patrick Nelson	1887-1889	SJC
164	Patrick Tierney	1964-	SJC, LSC, LSP
165	Patrick Toner	1947-1956	LSC
166	Paul Hackett	1969-1971	LSC, CSK, LSP
167	Paul Hayes	1877-1878	SJC
168	Paul McGrath	1898-	SJC
169	Paul O'Connell	1907-1979	SJC, LSC
170	Paul Sun	1950-1958	LSC, LSPS, SJAC
171	Peter Close	1900-1903&1914	SJC
172	Peter Damian Whealan	1941-1941	SJC
173	Peter Phelan	1954-1960	SJC
174	Philip Commotto	1899-1900	SJC
175	Pius Kelly	1964-	LSC, DLS
176	Raphael Egan	1947-1958;1971-90	SJC, LSC
177	Remigius Blake	1926-	SJC
178	Richard Dolby	1915-1926&1932-33	SJC, LSC
179	Rupert Kunzelmann	1927-1930	SJC
180	Sebastian (Gabriel) Ong	1931/9/9	SJC, LSC
181	Sebastian Lim	1931-1939	SJC, LSC
182	Sebastian Ong	1933-1936	LSC, SJC
183	Sigefride Paquet	1948	LSC
184	Simon Matthew Dunne	1887-1889	SJC
185	Stephen Buckley	1936-1937	SJC
186	Sylvester McGrath	1903-1908	SJC
187	Theodore Quigley	1954-1964	LSC
188	Theophilus Icard	1906-1907	SJC
189	Thomas Favier	1964-	SJC
190	Thomas Lavin	1965-1984;1999-	LSC
191	Véron Peillex	1905-1906	SJC
192	Viateur Fillion	1904-1906	SJC
193	Victor Foissac	1879-1881	SJC
194	Vidal-Francois Mathiez	1912	SJC
195	Vincent Kozak	1964-1990	LSC



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196	Vincent Ong	1932-1940	LSC, SJC
197	Wilfred de Cruz	1968-1971	LSC
198	Wilfred More	1908-1960	SJC, LSC
199	William Lefabre	1882-	SJC
200	William Muir	1931-1940	SJC
201	Xavier Jones	1970-2004	SJC, LSC, CSK
202	Xavier Kelly	1931-1936	SJC
203	Yon-Prosper Lino	1883-1887	SJC