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OUR LADY OF FATIMA**

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Mr Mervyn Matthews
President of the Association, 1967 – 68

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ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

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The above Chairmen will form their own Sub-Committees from members of the Main Committee, and other members of the Association, in order to carry out the offices assigned to them.

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The Old School tie and all that

By PAT THOMPSON

In 1966, Saint Stanislaus College celebrated its centenary. Taking a broad view, and speaking in terms of enduring institutions (In a world scale, this can be considered a fairly .good start to a promising career but hardly much more. Compared with the Church as an institution, for example, the College is a mere stripling. But in terms of Guyanese educational institutions - and particularly those devoted to secondary education ~ a centenary is a notable achievement and an event of which everyone connected with the College can be justly proud.

Old boys of St. Stanislaus are proud not merely of the College's long life and its survival, despite many adversities, as a viable institution. They take pride as well, in the contribution that the College has made - and continues to make - to the quality of life in Guyana. This contribution to quality has taken the form of raising the tone and the general standards of those various areas of endeavour in which the old boys of the College have elected to serve their community in adult life. In general - and within the inevitable limits of human frailty - they have brought to their sundry occupations two worthwhile disciplines. The first is academic excellence, the fruit of years of formal study and application under dedicated tutors, many of the latter being in the past, fully-qualified Jesuits, offering their services for a mere pittance. The second is the quality of integrity - an attitude to life and its problems founded on moral premises and wedded to a spiritual insight, however imperfect. This second discipline is the particular hall-mark of a St. Stanislaus College education and is a factor which largely distinguishes the College's atmosphere and character from other secondary institutions of learning in Guyana, however excellent some of these others might be on their purely academic side.

There is little doubt, then, that the old boys of the College are, by and large, playing a valuable role in the life of the community as a whole and upholding the high reputation of their 'alma mater'. But perhaps one field of endeavour in which the old boys of Saint Stanislaus are not pulling their full weight is in the affairs and work of the College Association. This seems, at first blush, a strange paradox: that old boys should be using the skills and talents freely bestowed on them sharpened and refined by the College's disciplines, to serve the wider community but not the continuing interests of the College itself, through the College Association. On reflection, it is the old story of not being able to see the wood for the trees. Most old boys get caught up in the hurly-burly of everyday life in the modern world, with its many complex pressures. They wish the College well mentally and keep on meaning to take an active part in the Association but somehow never quite get around to it. Even those who do maintain their membership in the Association tend to drift into one or other of those two unofficial categories of membership which were sarcastically defined by a past president as "annual general

meeting members" (the grouzers who do little work themselves) and "dinner members" (the once a year, hail fellow, well met type of socialiser).

Even in these days of Government grant and assistance with the salaries of qualified teachers, there remains a vital role for the Association to play. A part of this role is, as it always has been, helping to raise additional funds so that many badly-needed improvements and worthwhile facilities at the College need not be unduly delayed for want of finance. But it may well be that in the evolving pattern of secondary education in Guyana, there may be a larger role for the College Association to play in thinking through and helping to implement the future structure and organisation of the College. There are many complex problems in this area which could well use the disciplined and sympathetic approach of minds trained at the College itself.

Membership of the College Association still costs only a nominal fee and the Executive generally overlooks most of the-unpaid subscription years of backsliders' in welcoming them back into the fold. The parents of boys currently attending college are eligible for membership on this ground alone and many take advantage of this to join the Association and so to help to further the interests of the College. But it is the old boys of the College itself - those who have entered its doors, passed through its classrooms, imbibed its disciplines, savoured its atmosphere, and wandered on its playing fields - they are the ones who should feel a special obligation to make a positive contribution to the work of the Association. If the old school tie still counts for something, my hope is that "dinner" and "annual general meeting" members, and assorted backsliders who come across this article, may make an appropriate resolution - and proceed to act on it.

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University Life in Canada

By Victor Ramraj

Canada has always attracted many Guyanese and West Indians to its higher institutions of learning. Judging from the number of Guyanese, who during the last two years, came up to the Universities in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, this attraction has not diminished, And now that the British Universities have been made virtually unattainable by the recent tripling of fees, it is likely that many more Guyanese will be flocking to Canada. Some St. Stanislaus' boys will be in this flock, and they may want to know what is in store for them when they come. In this article I mention briefly some of the salient points of Canadian University life which may be of use to them.

To begin with an element of Canadian Universities which distinguishes them from British and American Universities: instead of having three terms of equal length in the academic year, the Canadian University runs from late September to early May with only a short break of about two weeks at Christmas. Students, therefore, have about five months of summer holidays during which time most find employment (which may be of any character, from surveying and reporting to waitering). This unique two-term year makes it possible for a student to finance himself at university the following year, I know of students who, during the summer gone, made over \$ C1800,

On the mundane point of expenses: the average cost of a year at university is (these figures, given in Canadian dollars, are approximate, and will vary slightly from university to university) \$500 for Arts and Sciences; \$600 for Engineering and Dentistry; \$700 for Medicine; in addition about \$900 is required for lodging and hoarding. Besides summer employment, many students finance themselves by trying for one of the many bursaries and scholarships available to the keen student. Usually, over 40 percent of the student body have some sort of bursary or scholarship.

The undergraduate course is normally four years' duration from Ordinary Level and three from Advanced Level. The Arts and Science courses require four years with an Additional year for Honours in a few universities. Professional courses (Engineering, Pharmacy, Forestry etc.) require five years from Ordinary Level. Dentistry and Architecture require six years, while at least two years of study at a university is required for admission to the four-year Medical courses.

At the University of New Brunswick (and the practice is common at other universities) the first year student (O' level) and the second year student ('A' level) do five courses. Science students do four science subjects and any one arts, which may be chosen from English, French, German, History etc.:

Arts students do four arts subjects and any one science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Anthropology etc.)

Three different undergraduate degree courses are offered by Canadian universities in the Arts and Sciences: the pass course, the Major courses and the honours courses. In the same universities the honours course requires an extra year and it begins in the second or third year.

A student's year will run something like this: he registers in the first or second year (depending on whether he has 'A' or 'O' level) of a particular course, selects a grouping of subjects which constitutes a year's work in that course, attends the appropriate lectures, tutorials and laboratories (normally three to four hours a week), submits the appropriate essays and reports, and writes final examinations in each subject in April or May. If successful at these examinations, he is granted standing for that year of his course. If he fails one or two subjects, he is usually allowed to write supplemental examinations in these subjects in the late summer, and if successful he advances to the next year. The full year's work must normally be repeated if standing is not obtained. Summer courses are also offered. Many regular students take these courses to ease the burden of the following year, and sometimes to eliminate a year of their stay at the university.

Many Canadian universities are residential, though the residences are inadequate to house all the students. However the lodgings office usually gives preference to foreign students. If the student prefers to live off-campus, he must have a guardian angel to help him find quarters. This year in Fredericton, there are over two hundred students still looking for suitable accommodation. In Halifax, three hundred students may have to return home unless the citizens offer more rooms and lodging to them. Expo has created havoc lodging-wise in Montreal. Most universities are rapidly expanding residence facilities, so during the next few years, the housing spectre should vanish.

The many West Indians and Guyanese in Canada should take the edge off any nostalgic feeling, Almost every University in Canada has a West Indian society. At the University of New Brunswick, we have a Caribbean Circle. There are many St. Stanislaus and Queen's College boys (and girls from Bishops' and Convents). At the monthly gatherings it is good to hear them mentioning memorable moments at their respective Alma Maters.

About the seasons, particularly winter: Canada is really a country of two seasons - winter and summer. If you wake up too late during the end of winter, you are likely to miss the spring all together; and winter presses hard on the heel of autumn. The winter lasts for about five or six months, from November to April; and its intensity varies across Canada. The St. Lawrence valley and the Atlantic Provinces are relatively warm when compared with Winnipeg where I experienced fifty below zero last Christmas. The summer compensates for the cloistering effect of winter. It is a time when all Canada is on wheels somewhere along the four thousand mile long Trans Canada Highway. And these four thousand miles are not monotonous; they pass through places which are varied physically as well as culturally. Moving from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, one

passes from the rolling colourful hills of the Maritime Provinces, where the Loyalists retained the British traditions and way of life, through the historical St. Lawrence and the individualistic French province of Quebec, across the wide open spaces of the prairies (which will nostalgically recall the monotonous coastline of Guyana) to the rugged beauty of the Rockies and its pioneer-minded inhabitants.

It will be an exciting and profitable experience, studying in Canada. At least, the Science students will get a chance to witness a burgeoning, industrial and agricultural country rapidly moving into the twenty-first century; and the Arts student will get an opportunity of appreciating the full significance of Shakespeare's image, "the icy fangs" of winter.

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Labour Relations in Canada

by R. C. Hill

Individual Contracts of Employment

While over one-and-a-half million workers in Canada belong to trade unions, there remain some types of work in which employees are typically not unionized. For those workers who are members of a trade union, a collective agreement formed between their union and their employer generally determines the conditions of employment on better terms than the minimum permissible in law and on terms adapted to the convenience of the parties. For the remaining group of workers, hiring is on an individual basis, and the common law provides rules for notice of termination where the parties have not done so specifically, and recognizes grounds for dismissal without notice and damages for wrongful dismissal.

Employee' Welfare Legislation

Various types of legislation complement the common law as it applies to contracts of employment. This legislation prescribes minimum working conditions for employees whether or not they belong to a union.

Shipping, air transport, inter-provincial transportation systems, telegraphs, radio, banking, and the operations of federal crown companies come within federal jurisdiction and so are governed by federal labour legislation. Other types of business, representing the largest part of commercial and manufacturing enterprise in Canada, are subject to provincial legislation.

Each of the provinces has passed statutes prohibiting child labour, regulating the hours of work of women and young persons, and providing for the safety and health of employees at work. Nearly all the provinces have some form of minimum wage legislation and may grant discretionary power to a government agency to fix a minimum wage that varies with the industry. This is an area in which constant statutory changes are being made. A federal Act dealing with these matters was also enacted in 1965.

Hours of work are subject to regulation in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario, where the prescribed maximum ranges from 44 to 48 hours a week, subject to special arrangements for overtime work at an increased rate of pay (for example, at a 50% premium). The provinces have generally provided also for annual holidays with pay after one year of employment; the required holiday period is usually one week, but in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia employees are entitled to two weeks' vacation. .

Collective Bargaining

Various federal and provincial statutes deal with collective bargaining within their respective jurisdictions. These statutes provide that all employees are free to belong to

trade unions and that membership in a trade union does not provide an employer with grounds for dismissing an employee. The Acts also require an employer to recognize a union that is representative of his employees as the bargaining agent for them, in determining the terms of their employment.

A procedure known as certification is necessary when an employer refuses to recognize a trade union; the union may then apply to an administrative tribunal, called a labour relations board in some provinces, and obtain its acknowledgment (certification) that the union has a sufficient membership to justify its acting as exclusive bargaining agent for the employees. Certification has the effect of confining negotiation affecting wages and working conditions to a single trade union, and saves the employer from the dilemma of having to deal with rival unions.

Provincial statutes require both employer and employees to follow certain procedures when they are in dispute about the particular terms that are to be included in a new collective agreement. First, they must make a genuine attempt to reach agreement throughout a specified period of time. If that attempt fails, they must then bargain further with the assistance of a conciliation officer or board; if no settlement is yet reached, the parties must wait further prescribed period of time before either a lock-out or strike action is permissible. If the employees go on strike, the strike must be conducted according to well-defined rules and its methods must be free of compulsion, intimidation, or threats.

Strike action is generally illegal when it relates to a dispute about the interpretation of terms in an existing collective agreement. Instead, the parties are required to submit the dispute to an arbitrator appointed for the purpose, and to accept his interpretation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The state of industrial relations in Guyana has been a continuing topic for the last two years. Reggie Hill, a member of the Executive of the College Association, was recently in Canada on holiday and brought back with him an outline of the organisation of labour relations obtaining in that country. It was felt that, in the present, unsettled state of affairs in this field in Guyana, an outline of the pattern extant in Canada would be of general interest.

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Obituary

Othmar Remy Arthur was killed in a motor accident near Dublin on January 5th, 1967. He had been living for some time in Ireland and was a member of the Irish Opera Company.

Othmar Arthur came to the College in 1938. He was a fine athlete, and held the records for the 880 and 440. In the Intercollegiate sports he ran against our Prime Minister, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, who was then a long distance runner for Queen's College. Arthur also acted in plays.

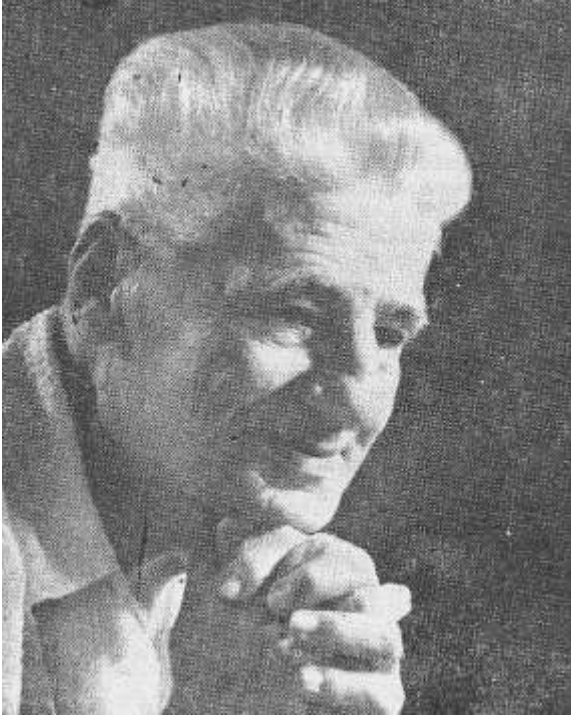
But it was as a singer that Othmar Arthur will be remembered. His rich voice was heard at many charity concerts in Guyana. Kathleen Howe, the popular soprano, urged him to go to England, to further his musical studies, and in 1956 he left for England. A few years later, his voice considerably more polished, he went to Dublin to star in "Finian's Rainbow".



OTHMAR ARTHUR

The show was an immediate success and Arthur fell in love with the Emerald Isle and decided to remain there. He played in "Tales of Hoffman", and this was followed by a series of successful engagements at the Theatre Royal, and various radio shows with the Eirean Light Orchestra.

Othmar Arthur gave his last performance at a Christmas concert held under the auspices of the Lions' Club of Dublin. Dressed as Father Christmas he sang for the sick in the city hospital. In the early morning hours of January 5th he was driving just outside Dublin when his car collided with a heavy truck. Othmar Arthur, just forty years old, was killed instantly. His death was reported in the Irish Press as "a great loss to the community, to the musical world and to the many charitable organisations where he was always ready to give concerts free of charge".



Caesar De Freitas

Caesar de Freitas was a man of outstanding character, a staunch Catholic and a fearless pioneer. Born in 1898 he was educated at St. Stanislaus College, and was proud to have been under Fr. Besant, to whom he attributed his mathematical ability.

For many years he worked in Lands and Mines, and in 1930 he was sent on the great expedition for which he was famous, the British Guyana and Brazil Boundary Commission.

This involved the undertaking of a tremendous journey in the interior over country much of which was unexplored. "As much as other men", he wrote, "I am attracted by the mystery of the unknown, by 'the bright eyes of danger'", so it was with great pleasure that I received my

appointment as a member of the British Commission who together with a Brazilian one were empowered to survey and demarcate the boundary.

It was decided that the British Commission would meet the Brazilian Commission at the base of Mount Roraima on the summit of which the boundaries of the three countries meet".

So began that long and arduous journey, partly by heavy motor boat, then by canoe, and partly over land, carrying the supplies, the instruments for surveying and even the goods for paying the Indian droghers. It was a journey up rivers and down mountain sides, through jungle and savannah; a journey where there was plenty of danger, and exhausting days walking and climbing; sometimes short of rations; often having to navigate cataracts and dangerous rivers, ever exploring, surveying and opening up new lines of communication.

The main part of the journey took four years. After this, as many of the party were weakened by sickness, (several had contracted beri-beri: Mr. Cheong did of this, and Caesar De Freitas also had it) it was necessary for the expedition to return to Georgetown.

The account of his expedition read like an adventure story, but it is all true, and he was most meticulous about detail. We are reprinting a short extract from his own account, which was published in an early college magazine. Being a first class photographer, the pictures which he took on this trip are valuable and form an exhibition by themselves.

With his vast experience of Surveying, he was appointed Commissioner of Lands in Bahamas, and then held the same office in Jamaica, and was awarded the Imperial Service Order in the Queen's Birthday Honours of 1958. Soon after this he retired and came back to Guyana.

When the St. Stanislaus Association was formed he was a Vice-President and in 1944 he was elected President. It was during his term of Office that the St. Stanislaus Association Scholarship was started. He also gave Lantern Lectures to the Association, illustrated by his excellent photographs, and he contributed articles to the College Magazine.

Religion always held a prominent place in his life, and he was a vigorous supporter of many Catholic causes. In particular he was a faithful member of the Sociality of Our Lady, to whom he was always devout. With his death we have lost a great Catholic.

* * * *

Dr. Albert Foo

Dr. Foo, the Medical Superintendent at the Mahaica Hospital was found dead one morning in May 1967. He was 69 and had had a heart condition for some time.

Dr. Albert Benjamin Foo was an old boy of the College at the same time as Caesar De Freitas, and was, I believe, in the same class with him, and they both went on to Queen's College together. After school he went to Edinburgh to study medicine, and when he returned to Guyana, he worked for some years with the Consolidated Goldfields, and after this for some twenty years with the City Council. Recently he was acting as Medical Superintendent at Mahaica while Dr. Chandra was away, and later, when Dr. Chandra resigned, Dr. Foo returned to Mahaica.

Dr. Foo was a kindly man and a quiet unruffled courteous Doctor. In his term at Mahaica Hospital he was an exemplary Catholic. He always started the day with Mass and Communion and was very regular in performing his duties in the hospital, visiting the patients in his calm quiet way. He was very much a family man, and like a true Chinese, the family came first in his life. While he was at Mahaica his younger children were in town for their schooling, and his great pleasure was the week ends when they came to be with him.

Dr. Foo knew he had a weak heart, and often said jokingly that one day they would find him dead. Perhaps that is why he was so regular about his religious practices. One morning in May, when death came suddenly, he was ready.

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'The Passage of Death'

(An extract from the story of his journeys in the interior by the late Caesar De Freitas. Reprinted)

On the thirteenth day down I had finished about forty-two miles of survey and not yet come across the large tributary where I expected to find the supply of rations waiting for me. I was getting anxious, for though we had cut down on the rations, the continual swamping of the canoes and wetting of our food had somewhat diminished the quantity.

I had thought that by now the worst parts of the river had been passed, on the afternoon of this day we arrived at a place which fairly took my breath away. After breaking up in rapids the whole river disappears underground beneath huge boulders and can be heard rumbling below at a depth of about thirty feet. About quarter of a mile farther down it again gushes forth about a hundred feet below the level of these boulders and drops another thirty or forty feet into a boiling cataract. Hills come down steeply on both banks of the river and the whole place is a jagged mass of high boulders and deep chasms. We decided to camp among the boulders while considering how we should get through.

Exploring the river, I came across a trail on the Brazilian side leading inland, so I decided to follow it for some distance to see where it led, and if it were possible to get any further information. I also required some food as the men and myself were almost completely out of rations! my meals consisted of four soda biscuits in the morning and four in the afternoon with a cup of sugarless and milkless tea. About three miles along this trail I came to an Indian village. From the people living there I was able to obtain a small amount of farine (Cassava flour) and a chicken (they were themselves short of food) and the information that the name of the place was Mataruka. They told me that Puwa river was a farther ten miles downriver and that this stretch of river was bad for about two miles. Beyond that it was unbroken water but it was impossible to get the canoes to this calm water.

As the survey had to be of the river itself, and, owing to the hills stretching up and away from the banks, from the tops of which the contour of the river could not be accurately surveyed, I decided I would have to try and get canoes through. After much argument, two of these Indians agreed to help me to do this.

It took us three days to haul the canoes over the rocks and up the hillside to the top of a small hill which was at the bottom of a larger one. We were able on the next two days to take the smaller canoe up this hill and down to the waters edge, a total distance of about two miles. With the means at our disposal this however could not be done with the larger canoe. I therefore decided slide it down this hillside to the water below, where there was a small calm patch, and run the cataracts below that. Apparently, however it was raining heavily at the source of the river, for on the next

morning I found that it had risen about twenty feet, and that instead of going down under the boulders mentioned before, it ran over them in tumbling mass, and fell about one hundred and fifty feet into the gorge below, and due no doubt to internal pressure, was also shooting out of fissures and cracks all along the hillside. The calm patch had now gone and I decided therefore to wait a day before launching the Canoe into this seething mass of water.

Next morning the water appeared to be getting higher instead of abating, so I decided I would launch the canoe, The two Indians I had engaged from Mataruka had, after hearing my plans, left me, saying that the place I proposed to go through was the "Passage of Death", and that I would be dead in a short time. Their desertion, though it made me angry at the time, eventually proved a good thing, as will be seen later.

Out of my crew of five, who all volunteered to take the boat through, I chose three and kept the other two to accompany me on the survey of the river, going from boulder to boulder. The canoe took the water well and entered the passage, but as it took the drop where the passage narrowed down between two rocks, instead of shooting clear over, it buried its nose and went down vertically, the drop being too steep. It then floated up and shot over the other fall breaking itself in two on the rocks below. Luckily the three men, instead of being pulled over the other fall as the canoe was, were caught in the back water and were able to swim to me.

It was a wet and despondent party who went into camp that afternoon. We were left with one small canoe, one pound of farine and a few biscuits for six men, and yet another half mile of cataracts to pass through. This despondency, however, soon broke as around six o'clock we heard shouts, and on looking up we saw the faces of two men peering over the top of the hills at us. We directed them how to get down to us, and found on their arrival that they were two of the permanent hands belonging to the British Commission.

The two Indians who had left me had travelled over land to our depot to cash-in the pay orders I had given them, and had there met Cheong, the Deputy head of the Commission, who hearing that they had come from Ireng, had enquired about me. They told him that I and all my crew had gone through the "Passage of Death", and had all been killed and that by now the crows were picking our bones clean. Cheong had therefore sent two of his men to search for our bodies and give them a decent burial, as well as to salvage any records of my expedition. Luckily they had brought some rations with them, and this was soon divided among us all. From them I understood that there was a trail near us, which in half a day would allow us to reach the dump of rations on the Puwa River.

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1967 News of Old Boys

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| KARL ARTHUR | has been awarded a Scholarship by the Government of Guyana to Study Engineering. |
| BRUCE BARNARD | has gone to Cambridge to study Economics and Politics. |
| MICHAEL BELGRAVE | at the State University of New York, has graduated in Applied Sciences. He now hopes to spend a year with the SOUTHLAND FROZEN FOOD CO. at Niagara Falls, and then go to Cornell University for a further degree. |
| RUSSELL BROWMAN | is studying Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, U.S.A. |
| ARTHUR STANLEY BURROWES | has graduated with a B.Sc. honours in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, at the London Polytechnic, on a scholarship sponsored by British Petroleum. |
| Dr. ANDREW CAMACHO | whose textbook of Geometry is well known in this country, is now Chief Education Officer in Trinidad. Besides his book on Geometry, he is the author of several textbooks of Mathematics, and co-author of a series of New Mathematics for Primary Schools, which is due for publication soon. He visited Guyana in April. |
| BERNARD CAMACHO | a former Guyana Scholar, has obtained his B.Sc. with First Class Honours in Chemical Engineering, and has joined the Senior Staff at Mackenzie as Process Engineer in the Alumina Plant. |
| MICHAEL CHALMERS | has gone to New Brunswick University to study Chemistry. |
| PHILIP CHAND | is studying Engineering at the University of Toronto. |
| PAUL CHAN-A-SUE | who was awarded a Booker's Cadetship in 1962 was articled to Stead, Taylor and Stead, Chartered Accountants of Liverpool, returned to Guyana in May, and was appointed Assistant Chief Accountant, Bookers Stores. |

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| FREDERICK CAMPAYNE | <p>has obtained his PhD. in Nuclear Physics. He won the Guyana Scholarship in 1958. After graduating at the University of the West Indies, he went to London University to study Nuclear Physics.</p> <p>He is now lecturing at the University of Guyana.</p> | |
| HARRY CHEDDIE | <p>is going to Salford University to study Engineering.</p> | |
| IVOR CHEE-A-TOW | <p>who was working with Pye's Radios in Cambridge for several years, is now working in an aircraft assembly plant in Toronto.</p> | |
| GERRARD CHIN | <p>the 1963 Guyana Scholar, has obtained his B.Sc. with First Class Honours in Mathematics at Kings College, London University. He is now going to Toronto to study for his M.Sc.</p> | |
| KEITH CHOLMONDELEY | <p>has returned from Puerto Rico, where he graduated in Business Administration.</p> | |
|  <p>Dr. LESLIE CUMMINGS</p> | <p>Dr. LESLIE CUMMINGS</p> | <p>has completed his work at IOWA, received his Doctorate, and taken charge of the Faculty of Geography at the University of Guyana. During the summer he has been a visiting lecturer in Cartography at McMaster University, Ontario, and was invited to deliver the opening address at a Conference of Caribbean Geography Teachers held at the University of the West Indies.</p> |
| ALBERT FERRAZ | <p>has gone to Cambridge to study Engineering.</p> | |
| BERNARD FRIEMAN | <p>who has been working with Fitzpatrick Graham, left at the end of March for Montreal where he is to study accountancy.</p> | |
| FREDERICK FORTE | <p>is going to San Diego, California, for a course in Fishery Research.</p> | |
| PETER GREATHEAD | <p>recently visited Guyana. He is in the U.S. Air Force and is under training as a flight engineer. He was married in May.</p> | |
| WINSTON GOMES | <p>is in Australia working on computers.</p> | |

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| JOSEPH NEILL GONSALVES | has graduated with a B.Sc. in Mathematics and Physics at Toronto, and is teaching at the University |
| MONTY HENSON | won the 100 yards and 200 yards at Cornwall University Sports. He was the Victor Ludorum |
| CECIL HUBBARD | who left the College in 1962 has been home on leave. He is studying architecture in London and has now completed three years of the seven-year course. |
| MICHAEL HEYDON | is at U.W.I. studying for his M.Sc. |
| PATRICK HILL | has graduated at McGill University with a B.Sc. in Agriculture. He intends to work for a Master's degree before returning to Guyana. |
| CYRIL JARDINE | who went to Canada in 1964 is studying Electronics at the Rogerson Institute of Technology, Toronto. He has now done two years of the three-year course and hopes to go on for a further degree. |
| IVOR KHAN | was a wireless operator on ships for several years; he has left the sea and is now working with Torel Marketing Co. in Trinidad. |
| LESLIE SAMUELS | is going to study Accountancy at the Harrow School of Accountancy. |
| NORMAN NGUI-A-QUI | has gone to Howard University to study Geology. |
| COLIN NURSE | has been back from Canada. He is studying Mechanical Engineering which is a four-year course. He plays football against other universities and is Captain of the University's cricket team. His brother HORACE is at Birmingham University doing a three-year course in Civil Engineering. |
| MICHAEL RAI | has gained his B.Sc. in Electronic and Electrical Engineering at Birmingham University and is going back to England for further training. |
| VICTOR RAMRAJ | is at New Brunswick University studying for his Doctorate in English Literature. |
| RAYMOND REBEIRO | who has been doing Civil Engineering in Canada for some years, is at present engaged on design of highways and bridges, traffic and transportation, traffic lighting and signalization. He also does some writing. |

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| ALEXANDER RODRIGUES | is in New York working at the National City Bank, His brothers Michael and Patrick are at High School in New York. |
| DENIS RODRIGUES | has graduated in Engineering at the Catholic University of America. |
| PAUL SEYMOUR | left the College in 1964 and went to the United Kingdom where he joined the R.A.F. Signals Unit and received training as a Radar Operator in Lancashire and Aberdeen. He has been stationed for some months at Akrotiri, Cyprus. |
| VICTOR SANCHO | who left in 1960, went to Cornell University to study Veterinary Science. After completing the six-year course, he has graduated as a Doctor and is now practising at the Animal Hospital, Huntingdon, Long Island. He was back in Guyana for Christmas. |
| TONY SETH | <p>who got a B.Sc. in Economics, is now working at the Marketing Research Office in Hammersmith. He is still interested in Athletics but is not up to the standard he was a few years ago, when he was chosen to run in the Pan-American Games in Rome, but had to give up after a series of injuries.</p> <p>His brother JEFFREY is studying for his L.R.A.M.</p> |
| MICHAEL SINGH | is in Canada working for EMCO Ltd. who market equipment for Propane Gas, and he is hoping to do an Accountancy course. |
| Dr. John SPARROCK | is lecturing in Electronics and Optics at U.W.I., Trinidad. |
| MICHAEL VIEIRA | has been awarded a Bookers Scholarship at U.W.I. He will be studying agriculture at the School of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. |
| DALLAS WILLIAMS | has been awarded a Government Scholarship in U.K. He will attend the North East Essex Technical College for three years to graduate as a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. |
| FRANCIS WILLIAMS | who is a student at the Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, U.S.A., was chosen to represent the University at the International Student Assembly at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. He has finished his degree in Physiology and Chemistry and is starting at the Medical School, Loyola University, Chicago. |

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| JOHN Da COSTA, B.Sc., M.B.,Ch.B., | won the Ettles scholarship and the Leslie Gold Medal at Edinburgh University. He was the most distinguished graduate of the year. He is now doing research under Sir John Bruce. |
| BILL NEWMAN | has obtained his B.A. at Toronto in Spanish and Sociology. |

MARRIAGES

Congratulations and best wishes to the following on their recent weddings.

| Name | Married to |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Errol Chapman | Audrey Goodfellow. |
| Rupert De Castro | Camille D'Andrade. |
| Norman Ng-A-Qui | Doreen Blackman. |
| Richard Driver | Pauline Da Silva. |
| Peter Greathead | Elizabeth Bywater. |
| Peter Fernandes | Jane Sobak. |
| Richard James | Pamela Wong. |
| Wendell Seaforth | Patricia Haynes. |
| Andre Devers | Juliet Alleyne |
| Alfred Carr | Patricia Leung. |
| Anthony Pequenezza | Louissette Marie Bikow. |
| Augustine Jardine | Stella Percival-Gordon. |
| Raymond Ally | Ingrid Viapree. |
| Gerald Jekir | Barbara. De Abreu |
| J. Neill Gonsalves | Pamela McEldon. |
| Anthony Mekdeci | Marilyn Outridge. |
| Clayton Brusck | Jacqueline Archer. |

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