

A.M.D.G.

St. STANISLAUS MAGAZINE

VOL. [31]

NOVEMBER 1973

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News of Old Boys:
Photographs:
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EDITORIAL

Now that our new College building is completed after so many years of planning, would it not be fitting to pause and rest a while? As we look around the new classrooms and the elegant library, the spacious Forum and the well-equipped laboratories, the administrative block and the intimate chapel, should we not savour the tranquillity of accomplishment?

Yes indeed, but what do we see? All around us is activity, planning, driving energy. After one year in office, the new Headmaster, Fr. Khan, is searching for yet more worlds to conquer. A workshop in the College compound, a school farm at Sophia ... Saints is still on the move. This onward drive has been made possible by the outstanding efforts of the College Association, led by their President, Rafiq Khan; in the past year they have probably worked harder than ever before for their old school. The expertise and technical skills of our Old Boys have been channelled into developing Saints in a way that fills one with confidence for the future.

It is now thirty years since the first number of the College Magazine appeared. Since then, the school has expanded dramatically, its composition and curriculum have greatly altered. Muslims and Hindus come to this primarily Christian school in ever-increasing numbers. These changes are reflected in the new format of the present Magazine which, we hope, our readers will find neater and more attractive, as well as full of the essence of the school in 1973. It is not now as it hath been of yore." But as we read these pages, with their reflection of our small community over the past twelve months, whether in the classroom or on the sports field, at camp or on holiday, we may wonder if, deep down, the College has really altered all that much. The passage from boyhood to manhood is lived by every generation in a way which seems different from those of the past but which shares the common stuff of challenges, disappointments, joys and generosity.

The future is not clear. There will be yet more changes at Saints. But we are confident that God will guide us forward into that future, asking only for our commitment, our loyalty and our sincere efforts to give each boy the formation which will fit him to serve his Maker, his country and his fellow-men

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ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

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Advisory Farm Workshop	Rafiq Khan N. O. Gonsalves Peter Fernandes
Special Responsibilities	
Fund-raising Entertainment Recruiting New Members	J. Fernandes, (Jnr). B. A. Fernandes S. J. Blair & J. Castanheiro

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NEWS OF OLD BOYS

In these columns we record glimpses of Old Boys which we have gleaned in the past year. In politics and commerce, banking and industry, further education and the professions and also in the Church, our Old Boys are playing their part in building up both our own country and more distant lands. The year of departure from the College has been placed in brackets after the name. First, we are very pleased to offer our congratulations to the two Old Boys honoured with national awards last Republic Day.



**ADRIAN
THOMPSON
(1931)**

was awarded the Golden Arrow of Achievement (AA) "for long and dedicated service of a consistently high standard in the public service and in the field of hinterland development, exploration and botany."



**BUNNY
FERNANDES (1952)**

received the Medal of Service in recognition of his work as Carifesta's Co-ordinator and, Manager of the National Park and Festival City.

**NOEL O.
GONSALVES (1952)**

is now Managing Director of J.P. Santos & Co. Ltd. Noel joined the Company in 1952 and by dint of hard work has reached the top. He has also been elected President of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce.

**ARTHUR
BELGRAVE (1940)**

is General Manager of the Guyana & Trinidad Mutual Fire and Life Insurance Company.

**BERNARD
CRAWFORD (1950)**

is Permanent Secretary of the Public Service Ministry and, as such, is Head of the Public Service.

**CECIL OUTRIDGE
(1937)**

holds the post of Executive Secretary of the Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry (CAGI).



**WALTER
HARRISON (1938)**

is now an Executive Director of the Guyana Sugar Producers' Association.

**HAMILTON GREEN
(1952)**

was appointed Minister of Co-operatives and National Mobilisation in the last Government re-shuffle.

**JULIAN
D 'OLIVIERA (1944)**

has recently been appointed Manager of the Foods Division of the External Trade Bureau, a move calculated to bring about better control of the importation of certain food items. Julian was seconded from Customs to this new post.

**JOHN RODRIGUES
(1955)**

was elected to the Canadian Parliament in the last General Elections. He is a member of the New Democratic Party, as well as being Principal of St. Paul's School and a member of the Coniston Town Council.

**DAVID MORRISON
(1944)**

is also in Canada, as Manager of the Truro Branch for Maritimes of Martin Black Wire Rope Company. In recent years he has consistently topped sales for branches in Canada. He married a Guyanese girl, Barbara Muss, and they have three daughters.

**JOHN MORRISON
(1945).**

brother of Dave, works at the Montreal Children's Hospital and recently gained his Finals in Hospital Administration. He is married with a family of five children.

JACK REIS (1947)

turned up at the Association Social in July, after an absence of very many years. He went to Canada on leaving school and this was his first return visit to the home country. Needless to say, he was much impressed by the new extensions to the College. Now he is back in Canada where he works with a steel manufacturing firm.

**BRUCE (J. B.)
MORRISON (1937),**

of the same family, to which also belongs Fr. Andrew Morrison, is employed by Montreal Docks as a checker. He is unmarried.

PETER FERNANDES (1954)	has been acting as Principal Veterinary Officer at the Ministry of National Development and Agriculture since last June.
BOBBY FERNANDES (1962)	another of the brothers, was selected to represent Guyana against the Hull City F. C. which recently visited the country.
CHRIS FERNANDES (1962),	also in sport, was captain of the Guyana team who were runners-up in the recent Central American & Caribbean Hockey Championships held in Jamaica.
EDWARD DA SILVA (1958)	of Barclay's Bank International recently left Guyana to take up his new appointment as Manager of the Bank's Vieux Fort, St. Lucia Branch. As an enthusiastic cricketer, footballer and lawn tennis champion, Edward will be missed here, particularly by the Georgetown Cricket Club, Northcote Cup Team, which he captained.
FLAVIO TEIXEIRA (1956)	is now Manager of the Chase Manhattan Bank
RICHARD NASCIMENTO (1957)	joined Barclays on leaving school and has now been appointed assistant manager of their Water Street branch.
RYAN CHEONG (1964)	also joined that Bank on leaving school and he is now the new sub-manager of the Vreed-en-Hoop sub-branch
CLEM YHAP (1934)	who left Guyana in 1971 after the end of his term as Headmaster of Queen's College is back in teaching, this time at a High School in Nova Scotia, in the same town of Truro where David Morrison is working.
DONALD E. "Ned" McDAVID (1939)	has been appointed Acting Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Labour & Social Security.
RON DIAS (1957)	has become a partner in the Firm of Thomas & Stoll, thus changing the name to Thomas, Stoll, Dias & Co., Chartered Accountants.
DEREK HOWELL (1956)	is Production Planner and Inventory Control Supervisor of a sports equipment company in Toronto.
LESLIE FERNANDES (1955)	recently returned to Guyana from Trinidad where he was a Computer Sales Executive with I.C. L. He has a B.A. in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania as well as an A.B.A. in Business Administration.
RONALD SOLOMON (1963)	is in practice as a dental surgeon in London.

CARLTON D'AGUIAR (1940)	is now Assistant Manager of the Xerox department of Associated Industries, Ltd.
LEONARD KHAN (1957)	who went to England from Saints on a Bookers Engineering scholarship has now rejoined Bookers Estates as an Industrial Engineer and will work on planned maintenance systems. He is married with four children.
RONALD SINGH (1967).	a Chemical Engineer working with Guybau, has gone to the U.S.A. on a Guybau scholarship to study for his M.B.A.
JOSEPH A. DA SILVA (1959)	is a graduate member of the Institute of Electronic and Radio Engineers, Germany.
RICHARD DRIVER (19543)	is residing in Canada and working with his old firm, N.C.R.
GERALD JEKIR (1956)	went to France to teach in Toulouse after successfully completing his M.A. course in Canada; He is now back with us on the College staff.
LLOYD ROOPCHAND (1964),	the driving force behind Geography at Saints where he teaches from his specially -appointed Geography Room, recently obtained his Diploma in Education from U.G.
KENNETH SUGRIM (1968)	is the top student in the University of Guyana 1973 graduating class. He secured his B.A. with Distinction, majoring in English, the subject he at present teaches at Central High School.
EDWARD RODRIGUES (1969)	obtained his B.Sc. in Maths & Physics at Imperial College, London.
IVOR CRANDON (1970)	has successfully completed his B.Sc. in Biology at the University of Windsor, Canada, and has now gone to Jamaica to study for his M.B.B.S.
ROGER D'ORNELLAS (1968)	has completed his B.Sc. in Civil Engineering at Queen Mary College in the University of London.
MICHAEL ASGAR-DEEN (1970)	has just graduated with a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering at the same college.
BRIAN YHAP (1968)	is beginning his degree studies in Maths & Physics at King's College, London, as part of his Jesuit studies on the way to the priesthood.
KEITH CHAN-A-SUE (1967)	is with Brian in London, also studying for the priesthood. At present he is deep in Philosophy and Theology.

ALEC MacAndrew (1971)	called in at the College during the holidays to tell us he is now in the final year of his Physics degree course at Imperial College, London.
TONY KISSOON (1970)	is also in his final year but at McGill University where he is studying for a B.A. in Economics.
ALSTON KISSOON (1970),	his twin brother, is working for the same degree and we congratulate him on his marriage to Cherry Yassin.
ROGER DEVERS (1965)	is the manager of Quality Control of the filter plant of Johns Manville in Toronto and seems to have become quite an authority on a new membrane filter technology. We offer him our congratulations on his marriage to Kathy Rodrigues.
JOHN HARRICHAND (1971),	after teaching at Saints for two years, has obtained a Guybau Cadetship for one year, leading to a scholarship to study Computer Science.
PATRICK VINCENT LOUNG (1972)	has been awarded a Guyana Government Scholarship to study Mechanical Engineering at McGill University.
JOHN VAN SLUYTMAN (1963)	has been with Geddes Grant for the past six years and has now-passed Part I of the City & Guilds examination in Automotive Engineering.
LIONEL SEWCHAND (1970)	has been awarded his B.Sc. in Maths and Physics at King's College, London.
KARYL ARTHUR (1966)	obtained his B.Sc. in Aeronautical Engineering at Queen's University, Belfast.
COURTNEY BLAIR (1966)	graduated from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario with a B.A. in English.
RANDOLPH BRADFORD (1967)	is now lecturing at U.G. Faculty of Technology after obtaining a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering and also an M.Sc. in Mathematics at Kansas, U.S. A
CARLYLE MOORE (1955)	is also on the U.G. staff where he lectures in Physics, after occupying a similar post for the last four years at the Institute of Technology in Georgia.
HERBERT SEAFORTH (1968)	graduated recently from the University of Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, in Mathematics and Statistics. He, too, is recently married.

BRIAN SUCRE (1967)	obtained his B.Sc. (Honours) in Geology from the University of Manitoba, Canada, and he is now working with the Geological Survey of Guyana.
GERARD RODRIGUES (1967)	is working with the same Survey after Winning his B.Sc. in Geology from the University of British Columbia.
KENRICK CHIN (1969)	graduated recently from McMaster University, Canada, with a B.Sc. in Engineering Physics. In September he began his Master's degree in Physics, specialising in electronic instrumentation and data processing
PETER BASIL DE FREITAS (1967)	has been awarded his B.Sc. (Honours) in agricultural economics at McGill University.
JULIO FARIA (1968)	obtained his B.Sc. (Honours) this year from Leeds University.
PHILIP WONG (1971)	has just successfully completed his second year at Phisley college of Technology where he is reading for his B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering.
MOHAMED YAKUB (1972)	is now attending Brooklyn College, reading for the Pre-Med School.
RONALD GRIFFITH (1963).	who is working with the United Nations in the U.S.A., is now studying for his B.Sc. in Economics at Hunter College, N.Y.
ROGER CHUNG- WEE (1969)	is articulated to a firm of accountants in London.
RICHARD PERSAUD (1969)	has received his Higher Technical Diploma at U.G. He did so well that he shared a cash prize for "the best student graduating with the Higher Technical Diploma."
DERYCK D'OLIVIERA (1969)	is in his fourth year doing Modern Languages at Toronto University.
MICHAEL BARRINGTON (1971)	joined Guybau in 1972 and has been awarded a Guybau Scholarship to study Mechanical Engineering at Imperial College. London.
WILLIAM RAMDEHOLL (1964)	has successfully completed his studies for an M.A. (General) degree at Guelph University.
JOHN GREGORY KAWALL (1965)	has obtained his B.A.Sc. and B.A.Sc. (Turbulence) at the University of Toronto.
GODFREY WHYTE (1968)	has followed up his B.A. in French with a B.A. and M.A. in Linguistics at the University of Besançon, France. He is now lecturing at U.G.

DAVID CORREIA (1972)	has been awarded a Rotary International Scholarship to study for a Mechanical Engineering degree at Texas A. & I. University.
JOSEPH REIS (1972)	is studying to be a Chartered Accountant and has passed Section 1 of the ACCA examination.
HERMAN REID (1973)	recently left the country to take up a pre-Vet. Course at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, U.S.A.

WEDDINGS

To round off this News of Old Boys, we extend our heartiest congratulations to the following whose recent marriage has come to our ears.

We ask God's blessing on these marriages and wish the young couples every joy and happiness in their married lives.

Jerry Stewart (1966)	Barbara Bacchus
Geoffrey Luck (1966)	Alana Headecker
Samuel Luck (1971)	Gemma Faria
Derek Fung (1969)	Joana Correia
Clayton Hall (1967)	Harriot Joachim
Philip Fernandes (1967)	Diane Fonseca
Leslie Granger (1964)	Joan Maison-
Herbert Seaforth (1968)	Wandia M. Kagonda
Clement Duncan (1968)	Joy Merriman
Francis Williams (1962)	Esther Murillo Caballero
Peter Headecker (1964)	Jeannine Savard
Roger Devers (1965)	Kathy Rodrigues
Alston Kissoon (1970)	Cherry Yassin.
Dennis Ngui-Yen (1969)	Camilla Singh
Christopher Harrison (1969)	Lenise Chapman
Julio Faria (1968)	Susan Moulds

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CONFESSIONS OF A BROADCASTER

RAFIQ KHAN became an announcer on leaving Saint Stanislaus' in 1949. Until 1968 he was Programme Director for both radio stations, and in 1971 he was appointed General Manager of Radio Demerara. When the Guyana Publishers' and Broadcasters' Association was founded recently, he was appointed Chairman, a post which took him to Chile just in time to be caught up in the chaos of Allende's overthrow. He has two sons at the College and he is very active in school affairs as President of the Association.

Radio broadcasting is a glamorous career. So, say the uninformed. As one who has been pottering around a microphone for most of his life, I know better: it is an occupation replete with tedium as well as sheer terror. The latter dogs our steps waiting to pounce the moment our concentration flags (which is often!) and we stumble into unintended indiscretions. I have spent many anguished moments reliving some of these incidents, funny to the outsider but torturous to us on the inside.

Spoonerisms, the accidental transposition of the sounds of spoken words, are the cause of some of the most glowing - and glowering - incidents of unmeant humour on radio. One charmingly absent-minded Guyanese announcer was particularly prone to spoonerisms. There was, for instance, her rendition of an advertisement for a well-known international bank. It was read impeccably until she came to the punch-line, when listeners were shaken by this bold assertion: "Remember, it pays to bark at Barclays!" This, however, was not half as shattering as the classic experience of the New York announcer who got his syllables mixed in a bakery advertisement that should have read: "For the best in bread "

Some announcers, feeling perhaps that they make too many mistakes anyway, are very slow to apologise to listeners when a broadcast does not go according to plan. It has, therefore, been my task to drum into their heads that the audio radiance - sorry! - radio audience deserves and appreciates an expression of regret when something goes awry. One night, however, a slightly addled announcer who, happily, is no longer with us, took my admonitions a little too literally. Having not received any death announcements for broadcast at the scheduled time, she cooed to listeners: " am so sorry to tell you there are no deaths tonight".

When broadcasting chores become humdrum, the more enterprising among us try to find new ways of saying the same old things with not always felicitous results. One such Jamaican announcer, having discovered a great word, 'paean', was determined to try it on the air. (The word when used as a verb means to praise or glorify', and to understand this tale of woe you must know the correct pronunciation). Opportunity came his way when he was asked to broadcast the advertisement for a popular restaurant. He began proudly: "Now is a good time to paean Brodie's ice-cream". He was a little slow in figuring out why the switchboard at the radio station was immediately jammed with howls of public outrage ...

My most agonising microphone experience, however, takes me back to 1949 when I was still at college but moonlighting as a cub announcer. Station ZFY - as Radio

Demerara was then called - was operating from a building (now occupied by the Scarborough Fathers) at the corner of North Road and New Garden Street. In those days, there was no sound-proofing of studios, and broadcasts used to be interrupted constantly by the din of speeding motor-bikes, the barking of dogs and the fulminations of staggering drunks on the roadway. One night, a very, very I.P. came to our studios to broadcast to the Colony, and it was my honour to introduce him to the audience. Thus, in the proper manner, I intoned: "Ladies and gentlemen, you will now hear His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government". Promptly, as if by pre-arrangement, filling the air from the driveway downstairs, rose the dulcet tones of a donkey braying.

Rafiq Khan

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BALGOBIN & MANEE

Balgo bin (a Saints' boy) is gaffing with his friend Manee

Balgo: Eh, eh Manee boy, yuh see a we dis geh new wing.

Manee: New Wing? Me bin taught duh was wan haspital. Tek me pun wan tour door nah.

Balgo: Dis is de principal affice.

Manee: Is de same bat-head man is de principal?

Balgo: Nah man, we gat wan new one with hair all over he faces.

Manee: A who a dah gal deh?

Balgo: She a wan nadder secretary

Manee: Wan nadder wun? A weh dis school a get all de money from?

Balgo: Well, every adder day we a hold some fund-raising ting.

Manee: Man, duh a buracracy! An wah a dis Bursar? A wah a Bursar?

Balgo: He a de money man.

Manee: Man, a pure money yuh a talk bout

Balgo: Well, da room at de end a de library.

Manee: A wah kind a ting dis? Like this door nah a open.

Balgo: A so modern architecture stay man.

Manee; A wah all dem book so scatter up foh?

Balgo: Man, de librarian na know fuh control dem boys.

Manee: Ayuh gat some propa expensive chair ya. Me house na even see chair like a dis.

Balgo: Dem scientist say yuh gat foh deh comfortable when yuh study.

Manee: Well yes boy, dis a wan propa rich school.

(From REVOLUTION, the C.L.C. Newspaper)

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CHANGING ROLE OF THE PHARMACIST

Mr. George Boyd, B. Pharm., M.P.S., left Saints in 1951 and began the study of pharmacy in this country. He went to England and obtained his degree from the University of London. In 1966 he returned to the newly-independent Guyana and took up the post of Chief Pharmacist at the Ministry of Health, a post he still holds. In February 1972 he journeyed to Australia as a member of the Council of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE PHARMACIST

What is Pharmacy? Pharmacy is the science concerned with the preparation, compounding and dispensing of materials in a convenient form for use as medicines. It entails a knowledge of:

- **Pharmaceutical Chemistry** which is a branch of applied chemistry that deals with the chemical substances used in medicine.
- **Pharmacology** which is the study of the action of drugs on living tissues.
- **Pharmacognosy** which is the study of crude drugs of vegetable or animal origin. This subject requires a previous acquaintance with biology, chemistry and geography.
- **Pharmaceutics** which is concerned with the preparation from biological or chemical substances of materials in a convenient form for use as medicine.
- **Dispensing** is the branch of pharmaceutics that deals with the preparing and combining of medicines in a form suitable for administration or application.
and
- **Forensic Pharmacy.** which involves the study of the various legal enactments that affect the profession of pharmacy.

There was a time when dispensing called for the preparation of mixtures, pills, suppositories, tincture, decoctions etc. I don't suppose anyone considered it world-shattering when an alcoholic extract of cinchona bark gave way to quinine or when morphine was derived from opium. These and similar advances reinforced the fact that identifiable substances exerted effects on human physiology. This led to the production of synthetic substances which were the same as, or similar to the naturally occurring chemicals. The synthetic substances were subject to much molecular manipulation and this gave rise to chemical substances for use in the treatment of diseases (chemo-therapeutic agents) frequently referred to as ethical. The ethical trend which started very

modestly before the 1939 - 1945 war, continued during post-war years and developed very rapidly in the 1950's and 1960's. This has resulted in simple extemporaneously prepared medicines being replaced to a large extent by new and potent drugs which are developed, formulated and packed in the manufacturing plants of the Pharmaceutical Industry.

The dispensing of prefabricated medicine has been the most common professional function performed by Pharmacists for some time now. The art of extemporaneous compounding still exists but, by and large, it is a historical remnant. This change has not reduced the responsibility of the Pharmacist to the community, but it has changed the areas of responsibility.

Fifty or sixty years ago, some degree of quality control was exercised by the practicing Pharmacist. He had to be sure in his own mind that the ingredients of the mixture prepared were all included, and in the right amounts. In some cases, he may have detected adulteration through the senses of sight, smell or taste; today however, quality control is a much more sophisticated procedure. What has become increasingly important is the necessity for the Pharmacist to know and understand the chemistry and pharmacology of new drugs and possible hazards of drug inter-actions. In the past, the Pharmacist concerned himself with what happened to drugs in the bottle. Today there is far more concern with what happens to drugs in the patient. The bottle was of no consequence. The patient is. If the bottle burst, it was inconvenient. If the patient bursts, it is traumatic. The dangers of drug interactions and adverse effects are very well known and these are on the increase with the availability of more and potent drugs. The Pharmacist must therefore take time to talk to the patient and keep records of the drug history of the patient together with any reaction to drugs. It is in the area of drug delivery that the Pharmacist must therefore make his own speciality. Drug delivery includes responsibility not only for accuracy in the control and handling of drugs within the pharmacy department but also responsibility as a member of the Health Care Team, for the right drug, in the right dose, by the right route, at the right time, and in the right patient.

Therein lies professional responsibility and as a consequence professional satisfaction and fulfilment. What steps are being made to produce pharmacists who are patient-oriented and capable of serving as drug advisers? The new field of clinical pharmacy is being pioneered. This entails the participation of pharmacy students on ward rounds with medical students and contributing to the discussion on drug therapy. The new subject that is being introduced in the pharmacy curriculum is Bio-pharmaceutics - the study of the relationship between dosage forms, therapeutic activity, drug absorption and transport, mechanisms of drug binding and access to target sites. Bio-pharmaceutics is of course vital to the question of drug availability and to ensure delivery of the drug at the target site for optimum activity.

It is an accepted fact that scientific knowledge has a half-life of ten years, i.e., it doubles itself in ten years. Pharmacists therefore, if they are to maintain their professional image, must keep on educating themselves to keep abreast of current advances in their field. Professionals, like all living organisms, must grow - they cannot

remain static; to stop growing is to decay. Pharmacy must therefore accept the challenge of new growth.

GA BOYD

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CHANGING PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT

Farewell, comrades! We are the recent school-leavers venturing forth into the world of high finance, to make our mark, to issue our challenge and eventually to make a million. We have played hard but we have worked hard also at our exams with commendable success.

What's that, John, your firm has a vacancy for a costing clerk as a result of somebody's quitting? Right! I'll put in an application straight away. Hurrah, an interview. But I don't understand, Mr. Personnel Officer, when you say that you have a Union Agreement on a policy of "Promotion from within". I obtained good credits in mathematics and I got a run-down on the job from John. I feel that the job is well within my capabilities. I realise that the position is a fairly senior one within the firm, but I don't see why there should be any trouble with the Union over my appointment. I appreciate your telling me that you were impressed with my qualifications and that I appeared to have the potential for development within the Company. However, I don't see why I have to start necessarily at the very bottom of the ladder. Thank you and good-day.

Well! Tempus is fugiting, as we schoolboys say, and it seems that I must come to terms with the Union.

PROBATION

At last, I have landed a job - on probation for three months with confirmation subject to satisfactory performance. Never mind that inadequate starting salary, and the rider that I can be fired at any time during probationary period. I will show them by my drive, initiative and application to my duties that I can rise fast in my employment. Hallo! What's this, another Union condition?

UNION MEMBERSHIP

Now that I have earned confirmation of appointment by dint of my own hard work and application to duty, why should I have to become a Union member to continue in employment? Too often the Union gives the impression that it generates restraints on the workers and inhibits individual performance at a high level. Unionised workers seem to develop the herd instinct with a similar follow-the-leader style. Sometimes they seem to become faceless, cast in the same lethargic mould, and incapable of rising above the

constraints of their ordered existence. No doubt there are many who would indeed need the "protection" of the Union. But must a man with fire and drive be shackled in this manner when he has no cause to fear his employer? Must he be fettered in the quagmire of complacency and dull uniformity when he is just starting out on his goal of making that million? Since security and protection are not then our present concern, what is the alternative to the bondage of Union membership?

AGENCY SHOP

Ah, yes! The Union Agreement does provide for an alternative to Union membership in the payment of an Agency fee equivalent to the Union dues. But why the equivalent of full Union dues when I would not be enjoying the rights, privileges, or benefits of Union membership? Indeed, I must recognize that the salary I am receiving is a negotiated one as a result of collective bargaining by the Union with the Employer, and even though I feel it is a constraint on my abilities and progress, perhaps it is only fair that I should pay a service fee for enjoying a wage which I did not bargain for personally. And since perforce I must pay the full equivalent of Union dues under this arrangement, I would hope that a proportionate amount over and above the service fee be paid over by the Union to some worthwhile cause such as the general education of workers. As for me, I can still beat that system of anonymity by my own superlative efforts.

INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATION

Thank goodness that my right to make my own individual representations to management is recognized and guaranteed under the Union Agreement. The Shop Steward is the king-pin of the Union at the workplace. The poor chap is sometimes under severe pressure from the workers to represent their competing interests. How then can the Shop Steward represent me adequately? Confident in my own abilities, I think I can represent my own cause before management much more satisfactorily. I am not ready to be part of the herd, and, for instance, answer the clarion call to walk out on strike.

STRIKE

The king-pin has called a strike by all employees of the firm. Comrade, do you know what are the issues involved? Tom, what is the strike for? The Shop Steward has called a strike and that is good enough for me. In the Union we sink or swim together. There goes the stampeding herd again. Have I no say in whether I stop working or not? How many bosses do I serve - the Union as well as the management? What sanctity is there to a Union Collective Agreement? Already I feel enchained and disenfranchised because of Management's rigid adherence to the Collective Agreement. But how can the Union defy the Agreement to call a strike when the Agreement states that a 72-hours' notice must be given. Furthermore, the Agreement provides that if a dispute cannot be settled at local level there must be a conference between the Union and the Management at Executive level and thereafter a reference to the Ministry of Labour for conciliation in the dispute. What can I do to get out of this rut?

PROMOTION FROM WITHIN

Is it still possible to seek out promotional opportunities within this organisation? I recall how I was denied my first job because of the Union Policy on "Promotion from within". Surely if there were rigid adherence to such a policy, the firm would atrophy through inbreeding and mediocrity. How could new ideas and approaches be developed save by the infusion of new blood? What cross-fertilisation of ideas could there be unless new people entered the stream of the work-force at various levels.

Whereas some countries, like the U.S. A., institute positive training programmes and create special job-opportunities, for the underprivileged - minority groups and the 'poor and uneducated - it seems that this policy of promotion from within may well create scattered groups of disadvantaged persons. Does the policy have a vested interest in maintaining a system of pandering to the boss and a subtle form of the rat-race? Is there no hope, no way of rising out of the morass? But wait! What was it again that the Personnel Officer told me - the potential and capacity for development within the organisation! That's it. What does the Union Agreement say on the factors for promotion? Ability, skills, educational qualifications, experience, seniority. So that there is some leeway under the Agreement to vie for promotion provided that while you are building up your experience you are at the same time improving your qualifications in a manner which is relevant to the organisation. And then one may be glad for Union coverage and protection. Success is still within grasp. The potential for development is there.

An Old Boy

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THIS I BELIEVE

ADRIAN THOMPSON *was born on the Corentyne Coast 60 years ago, the eldest of seven children. He lived on the Corentyne for the first twelve years of his life. At the age of eleven he was severely injured in a motor car accident while attending Berbice High School and was invalided for nearly two years, during which time he was unable to attend school.*

He still cherishes very happy memories of his school days at the Berbice High School and of his association with Edgar Mittelholzer who had strong views on some things at a very early age. The long periods away from school were not wasted as he developed a great thirst for reading encouraged by his father who taught him that the way to enjoy life is to be interested in everything.

The family moved to Georgetown in 1925 where he then attended St. Stanislaus' College, but lived for varying periods in the various country districts where his father served as a District Officer. On leaving school he worked in an office for a short time but found the confinement within four walls unbearable. He went to work on a sugar estate

for ten years until the end of 1942 when he left as he disliked certain aspects of the work. Life had also become a little unpleasant due to his trade union activities, and for suggestions for improvements in the housing of estate labourers he was branded as being "as red as a fox's tail".

He then became Superintendent of the Government Estates in West Demerara and continued in land development work until he became a Permanent Secretary in 1964. He began his wanderings in the interior of Guyana over thirty years ago and has continued ever since. For his interest in natural history and botany in particular he has become the first Guyanese to be elected a Fellow of the Linnaean Society.

He is also well known for his landscape work and since retiring from the Public Service has also become a farmer in the difficult white sands. The Golden Arrow of Achievement was conferred on him in the National Awards for 1973.

Much has been said and written about man's effect on the environment and usually with reference to man's destruction and abuse of the natural resources around him and the need for conservation before it is too late.

This is only right, and while here in Guyana we have only begun to scratch a small part of the surface, the warning lights have begun to flash already. Nonetheless, I believe that attention needs to be focused on the effect of the environment on man: by this I mean the effect of all that surrounds us environment in the widest sense of the term and which begins to shape our lives from the time we first look out on the world.

As the child begins to develop it is naturally conditioned by the circumstances of the Geography, History, Traditions and practices of its place of birth. And more particularly by the beliefs and tenets, indeed the whole outlook on life of the parents, their friends and, of course, the teachers.

I believe that no child should grow up in a town without the experience of life in the countryside. I believe that intimate experience of rural life is vital to every child to develop a balanced outlook on life but the experience must not be substandard housing and living generally without necessary amenities. We must not have what Sir Gordon Lethem once described as the champagne stalls of Georgetown and the ginger-beer stands of the countryside.

This is of extreme importance in Guyana where one-sixth of the total population lives in Greater Georgetown. Looking back on my own life, appreciate how fortunate we were as children. We were all born in a very lonely area on the Corentyne Coast but it had its compensations with its wide-open windswept areas that teemed with birds, fish, and other forms of life. We caught fish, were taught to rear chickens at a very early age and to grow things. For instance, I remember how all five of us would make little holes in the earth, chip the soil fine, and set black eye peas, pumpkins and ochro seeds. We would get up at dawn each morning and run down into the yard in our night clothes and carefully remove some of the soil to see if the seeds showed signs of sprouting before watering them again.

We never had much money but we enjoyed life and learnt to make our own amusements. We were not dependent on others for entertainment. We lived in harmony with our environment. Very early I became an avid reader and I still possess my first book on Elementary Tropical Agriculture in which I wrote my name and the date: 17th September 1923. That was fifty years ago. Before I was ten, we became aware of the extortion and injustices of Landlords as practiced around us and this gave us strong views on the rights of tenants which were to manifest themselves in later years in efforts for reform.

At the age of twelve my brother and I went to live at the Veecoeks in Camp Street and it was there that many of our beliefs were further formed and fixed. The Veecoeks had a fine library and we were allowed full use of it. We still recall Arthur Mee's "Children's Encyclopaedia" but above all else a plaque which hung above our bed - it read: "I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do or any Kindness that I can show to any fellow human being, let me do it now.

Let me not defer nor neglect it, For I shall not pass this way again." Every day it hung in front of us for the years we stayed there and though at times I may have wandered far - this I still believe.

Some years later I came across Ella Wheeler Wilcox's little poem:

"My life is a brief thing,
I am here for a little space,
And while I stay, I would like, if may,
To brighten and better the place."

A more modern expression of the White Knight's motto quoted before.

It is this outlook, this belief, which must be inculcated in young and old particularly in Guyana. This is the responsibility of all of us, for as we look around every aspect of our environment, very amenity, every convenience, every Improvement - no matter how small - they have all been achieved by those who wanted to brighten and better the place. It is therefore, only right that we, too, should try to brighten and better the place by making such contributions as may lie in our power. We have no right to dip into the treasury of good built up by others without putting something in. In the end "men are what they behold".

We must act for our sakes and for the sake of our children, and their children and plead no excuse of political, racial' religious or other difference. It is a fundamental biological law that for any form of life to thrive it must have a congenial environment and for this reason it is ridiculous to say that the relatively high percentage of persons from slum areas are what they are because they were born that way.

Who can go into certain parts of Albouystown and other slum areas without feeling a surge of pity, if not anger, over man's inhumanity to man? Some of these areas remind me of Michael's Cohen's book, "Jews Without Money", in which he described an area of New York saying: "In our street no roses bloomed, only the rose of syphilis".

It would serve no purpose to try to say who is to blame. We must try to create more congenial environment. We can only develop good citizens in an environment congenial to the development of good citizens in every way.

This I believe.

Adrian Thompson.

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OBITUARY



A.M.S. BARCELLOS

Anthony Marques Stanislaus Barcellos was born at Beterverwagting, E.C.D. on 15th October, 1886. When about two years of age he went with his parents to Hague, W.C.D. where his father had bought a spirit shop and grocery; at that time, Pln. Hague

was a sugar estate with its own factory. The business is still carried on by Anthony's three sisters.

A.M.S. attended Blankenburg Primary School and left at the turn of the century to go to the Catholic Grammar School. The principal was Rev. Fr. Barraud, S.J. The school was housed in a building near the police station, and its name was changed to St. Stanislaus College in 1907.

A.M.S. left college and was for some time employed as a Customs Clerk at J.N. Pereira; he left this job to go to Canada and there he studied accountancy at the La Salle School of Accountancy. In 1914 he volunteered for war service and went with the Canadian Army to the U. K. He was not sent to the trenches in the fighting line but was appointed an auditor with the Ministry of Munitions. He met and subsequently married Marie James of Liverpool and had three sons and one daughter. All three sons went to St. Stanislaus College 1929-33; two sons are members of the accounting profession.

In October 1921, A.M.S. was, by Order in Council, gazetted as an auditor. For about forty years he was the auditor of the Georgetown Town Council. He died on 25th December, 1972, and is survived by three sons, one daughter, one brother and four sisters.

May he rest in Peace.

Anthony Barcellos

Anthony, son of the late A. M. S. Barcellos, was born on the 17th of July, 1916 in Liverpool, England. He came to Guyana with his parents when quite a young boy and was sent to a private school owned and conducted by the Kirkpatrick's, and later to another school owned and conducted by the Misses Shaw. He was a student at St. Stanislaus' College from 1929 until 1933. He left for private tuition and was later appointed to the Transport & Harbours Department.

He left Guyana in 1944 to take up employment with Trinidad Leaseholds, now known as Texaco Ltd., at Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, and he remained in that island until his death on the 21st of September, 1973. He leaves a Widow, four sons and one daughter.

May he rest in Peace



Algernon Solomon

It is with deep regret that we record the death of ALGERNON GUY SOLOMON on Sunday 19 August 1973, at the age of 46. Algy, as he was known to everyone, came to Saints in 1937 and immediately showed his love for cricket, a love which remained with him throughout his life.

After leaving College, he joined Bookers in 1944 and was attached to their Accounts Department until he resigned in 1959 to take up an appointment with J. W. Potter & Co. Ltd. He was appointed a director of that firm two years before his death.

Algy played cricket for Bookers Sports Club and from the middle fifties to the early sixties, was a regular member of the Georgetown Cricket Club's Case Cup side. With his slightly quicker than average slow left arm deliveries, he was the backbone of the club's bowling sides and was rewarded with several prizes for his achievements.

In 1950 he was called to practice with a view to selection in the Country's eleven, but cricket fans will most probably best remember him when .. in the late 1940's, the firm of Algy Solomon and Jack Allen created a mild sensation by running through team after team, to make Bookers Sports Club easy winners of the Wight Cup.

He had a good sense of humour and enjoyed a wide circle of friends which was fully evidenced by the large attendance at his funeral.

He is survived by his widow Norma, two children - Grace and Keith, two brothers and two sisters.

May he rest in Peace

RADHA MADRAMOOTOO



Radha Madramootoo

When one of our boys passes away, we experience a sense of shock untempered by the philosophy of death's inevitability. And when that boy is as talented, as cheerful and as brave as was Radha, our sorrow is keen and penetrating. But what must be the sorrow of his parents and brothers and sister? Below we print a tribute from Philip Baldeo, one of his classmates:

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of Radha Aidan Madramootoo on 30th October, 1972 in Jamaica. He had been in good health during his well deserved August holidays. Just before the re-opening of schools for the Christmas Term, he was taken ill with a disease that had been troubling him for some years. It was thought best that he should go to Jamaica where he could obtain better treatment than at home. His Form mates were not really surprised at his absence from school for the first three weeks, but nevertheless took the trouble to find out the reason.

But then to the shock of the school one morning in November, it was announced that Radha had passed away during the night. The usual jovial spirit of his Form was absent that day.

Radha passed the Common Entrance Examination and entered the College to join his elder brother who was then in Form 4. Immediately he identified himself as a brilliant student. He was absent for more than half of the first term, but still managed to be placed eight in his Form. In the end-term Examinations he brought forth and followed this up by bringing first and second in the first and third terms of Form 2. Radha was not particularly keen on games but would take part when called upon. He was a very quiet and industrious student who always had a smile to offer.

His sudden death brought a deep sorrow over the school. Radha was buried from St. James-the-Less Anglican Church where he was a member. His classmates of Form 4A attended the funeral. To his parents and family, we offer our sincere sympathy and we all take courage from the knowledge that he was a good Christian.

May he rest in peace.

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THE COLLEGE STAFF

Fr. K. Khan, S.J., M.A.	Headmaster
Mr. C. Derrell, B.Sc.	Deputy Headmaster
Fr. B. Darke, S.J.	Senior Master
Fr. R. Barrow, S.J.	Student Counsellor
Fr. M. Keane, S.J.	Games Master
Fr. O. Earle, S.J.	Bursar
Rev. D. Greaves, S.J.	Asst. Bursar
Mr. D. Bollers, B.A.	Housemaster, Butler
Mr. B. Davis	Housemaster, Etheridge
Mr. C. Subryan, B.A.	Housemaster, Galton
Mr. D. Boilers, B.A.	- House Master, Butler
Mr. R. Budhram, B.Sc.	
Mr. R. Cheeks, B.A.	. - Bursar
Rev. O. Earle, S.J.	
Mrs. A. George, B.Sc., B.Ed.	
Rev. D. Greaves, S.J.	. - Asst. Bursar
Mrs. V. Howell	
Mr. G. Jekir, M.A.	. - Games Master
Rev. M. Keane, S.J.	. - House Master. Galton
Mr. P. Kendall, B.A.	

Mrs. P. Khan
 Rev. T. Lynch. S.J., M.A.
 Miss A. Phillips
 Rev. F. Rigby, S.J., M.A.
 Mr. L. Roopchand, B. A., Dip. Ed. - House Master Etheridge
 Mr. A. Sankar, B.Sc.
 Rev. G. Williams, S.J., M.A.
 Mrs. H. Yong

Mrs. L. Choo-Shee-Nam Secretaries
 Miss J. McLeanStewart

Mr. K. Husain, O.T.D. Lab Technicians
 Mr. H. Swain, O.T. D

THE COLLEGE STAFF 1973- 74



Standing: Fr. Keane, Fr. Rigby, Mr. Swain, Mr. Jekir, Mr. Husain, Mr. Boilers,
 Bro. Greaves, Mr. Sankar, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Cheeks, Fr. Lynch, Mr. Roopchand,
 Fr. Earle, Fr. Barrow, Mr. Budhram, Mr. Williams S.J.

Sitting: Miss Phillips, MissStewart, Mr. Derrell (Deputy), Fr. Khan (Headmaster),
 Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Khan, Mrs. George, Fr. Darke

Absent: Mrs. Choo-Shee-Nam, Mrs. Young.

Prefects

Captain of the School

Vice-Captain

J. Alves

S. Boilers

C. Chung-Wee

R. Correia

J. Darshanand

P. DaSilva

C. De Freitas

N. Elias

M. Seaforth

R. Reis

A. Farinha

M. Foster

G. Fredericks

C. Grose

M. Harris

B. Loy

S. Mohamed

J. Ying.

College Prefects - 1973 – 74



Standing: S. Boilers, A. Farinha, G. Fredericks, C. DeFreitas, J. Alves, M. Harris, M. Foster, N. Elias.

Sitting: R. Correia, J. Ying, B. Lay, P. Da Silva, M. Seaforth (Captain), C. Grose, J. Darshanand, S. Mohamed.

Absent: C. Chung-Wee, R. Reis

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STAFF CHANGES

We began the 1973 Christmas Term with the loss of six members of Staff, but we were able to welcome seven faces, as well as two lab technicians. Our good wishes go to Fr. C. Meerabux who worked very hard and has now moved to the Minor Seminary to teach. Mr. C. Subryan, after teaching for five years, has now migrated to Canada and will be much missed by boys and staff alike. Mr. B. Davis has gone to study in Canada and we wish him well in his new life. Mr. J. Harrichand was awarded a Guybau Cadetship and is now in Linden prior to pursuing graduate studies. The Science staff suffered the loss of our Chemistry graduate, Mr. D. Naraine who obtained a teaching post at U.G., and also of Mr. J. Poonai. We were sad to lose Miss M. Broodhagen who did a lot to build up an appreciation of Art among our boys. To all of them, we extend our deepest gratitude and warm wishes.

We offer a hearty welcome to Mr. G. Jekir who has now rejoined the Staff with an M.A. in French and will be a great help in the Arts Department. Miss A. Phillips will be taking History and Art and Mrs. P. Khan, an Old Girl of Saints from her Sixth Form days at St. Joseph's, will be a great asset in the Maths Department. Popular Monty Williams, himself an Old Boy and on the way to becoming a Jesuit priest, comes to us fresh from obtaining a Master's degree in Canada. He will be teaching English and we look forward to profiting from his enthusiasm and energy. A new U.G. graduate, Mr. R. Budhram, will be taking Chemistry, and Mrs. H. Yong will handle Biology. Mrs. A. George had a brief teaching acquaintance with the school last term and we welcome her back to teach General Science; she will also help to phase in our proposed School Farm. The Science Department has been further strengthened by the allocation of two lab technicians, both recent graduates from G.T.I. and with an O.T.D. in Science. They are Mr. K. Husain and Mr. H. Swain - the latter is an Old Boy of Saints. A warm welcome to the new faces and our sad adieus to all those leaving us.

We look forward to the new academic year, confident that the Staff will make a significant contribution to the education of our Guyanese children and that Saints will continue to promote the welfare of our country.

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COLLEGE DIARY

CHRISTMAS TERM 1973	
Sept. 18 th	School re-opened with 430 students enrolled and with 7 new members on the Staff. We were sorry to lose 5 members of Staff, including Fr. J. Hopkinson who handed over to the new Headmaster, Fr. K. Khan, after 14 years of untiring service. We admitted a third stream, bringing us up to 3 streams in Forms I & II. G.C.E. results had arrived on September 14, and work began in sorting out applications for Form 6, and requests to repeat Form 5. Many disappointments and not a few tears shed by boys who wanted to proceed to Form 6 or to repeat Form 5, but could not do so.
Sept. 19 th	Form 6 move into the new wing, but the library is not yet ready.
Sept. 20 th	News of U.G. success of Mr. Subryan, Mr. Narine and Mr. Sankar, all members of staff. Congrats
Sept. 29 th	Association Social for parents of new boys. A very good turn out, and an encouraging start to the school year. The old Assembly Hall was used for the last time.
Sept. 30 th	The National Agricultural Exhibition from September 29 to October 1. 4 College boys served as Ushers on the opening night and 30 boys with three Masters visited the Exhibition on Saturday
Oct. 3 rd	Visit by Unesco official, Mr. Chesswas, and a useful discussion on the possibility of introducing a Workshop at Saints.
Oct. 9 th	Letter sent to parents of Muslim boys, asking for the names of boys who might be fasting, so that some allowance can be made for them.
Oct. 18 th	Fr. Khan had a personal chat with the Minister of Education, Miss Cecilene Baird, to discuss our policy statement and future trends in education. P.T.A. meeting at 5.30 p.m. for Forms 1. About 80 parents came, and a lively discussion took place.
Oct. 24 th	United Nations Day. A national holiday.
Oct. 28 th	We were all set for Heats for Sports, but it had to be cancelled because of rain.
Oct. 30 th	Tug O' War at 3.20 p.m. at Brickdam Presbytery. Butler House romped home against Galton, and so will meet Etheridge on Sports Day.
Oct. 30 th	The move to the new Office, with removal of the telephone. Quite a hectic day, with 2 masters sick, and 2 late arrivals!

Oct. 31 th	<p>Death of Radha Madramootoo in Hospital in Jamaica. He will be sorely missed by staff and boys alike. R.I.P.</p> <p>Progress Report I sent out. 27 Reports held back and the parents sent for; this exercise was intended to impress on the parents their responsibility for their sons' education.</p> <p>We finally managed to have our Heats for Sports day. Heats started at 3.00 p.m.</p>
Nov. 6 ^{3rd}	<p>Diwali Service at Main St. Church for all boys and staff. Gora Singh, assisted by 12 boys - 6 Hindus, 3 Muslims and 3 Christians - took part in a beautiful Service of Light, with readings from the Gita, the Koran and the Bible.</p>
Nov. 6 th	<p>National Holiday to celebrate Diwali.</p> <p>Funeral of Radha Madramootoo, with a Eucharistic Service at which Fr. Khan preached and in which 8 boys from Form 4A carried the coffin.</p>
Nov. 8 th	<p>Muslim holiday of Eid-ul-Fitr. Many Muslim boys stayed at home, with tacit permission of the school.</p>
Nov. 9 th	<p>Last minute postponement of Sports Day, because of rain. This came as a great disappointment to all concerned, and some of the food prepared was wasted.</p>
Nov. 10 th	<p>Holiday for Sports Day. This was not changed.</p> <p>SSC Association Dinner at St. Joseph's High School, using their Patio. Presentation of a cheque to Fr. Hopkinson by the Association for his years of work as Principal.</p>
Nov. 13 th	<p>Feast of St. Stanislaus. Mass in the Cathedral, with Sermon preached by Fr. Hopkinson. Half day holiday for the entire school.</p>
Nov. 15 th	<p>P.T.A. meeting for Forms V and VI on Careers. Three lecturers from the G.T.I. Messrs. C. Duncan, L. Williams and J. King spoke about a career in Technology and the work of the G.T.I.</p>
Nov. 23 rd	<p>House plays at St. Rose's High School, judged by Fr. B. Gardner, Mrs. P. Shepherd and Mrs. P. Cameron. "Dance Bongo" a play by Errol Hill, was considered the best performance. The show was marred by the accidental letting off of a fire extinguisher, but order was restored by Fr. Barrow. The rest of the evening was more subdued.</p>
Nov. 24 th	<p>Repeat performance of the House Plays for Parents and special guests. Father Hopkinson awarded the John Hopkinson Cup to Butler House, for the best House Play</p>
Dec. 4 th	<p>Drawing of the Association Raffle in aid of the Building Fund. Profit of just under \$4,000 was made. Hearty thanks to all who helped to bring this about</p>

Dec. 5 th	After 2 postponements, we were at last able to have Sports Day, but at our Sea Wall ground since G.C.C. was not available, It was considered a qualified success. We had schools a.m. up to 11.00 a.m. then Sports followed p.m. However, it was felt that we should try for the G.C.C. next year.
Dec. 8 th	A half-day holiday for the Installation of Bishop Singh at 5.00 p.m. in the Cathedral.
Dec. 10 th	40 Saints' boys joined the massed choir at the National Park at 9.00 a.m. for a special Farewell mass for Bishop Guilly.
Dec. 13 th	Progress Report II sent out. P.T.A. for Forms II, III and IV on the problems of repeating a class and on difficulties peculiar to these classes. The Forum used for the first time by Parents.
Dec. 14 th	PROJECT DAY. There were no formal classes, but instead a series of

Note: Pgs 30 & 31 scans were missing

SCHOOLS RE-OPEN ON 17th SEPTEMBER, 1974

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HOUSE PLAYS

BUTLER HOUSE:

DANCE BONGO by Errol Hill

Stranger.....	Peter Forte
Vendor	Cecil Chan-A-Sue
1st Woman.	Eustace Coppin
2nd Woman	Kim Vieira
Old Woman.....	Junior Horatio
1st Man.....	Neilson McKenzie
2nd Man.....	Cecil Phillips
Preacher	James Low
Jeremy	Michael Seaforth
Gaby	Keith Rodrigues
Tom	Ian Camacho
Producer	Peter Forte



**ETHERIDGE HOUSE
SHROVE TUESDAY MARCH
by Roderick Walcott**

"Tiny" Jordan	Albert Sweetnam
"Corpie" Small	Christopher Correia
Owen Baptiste	Lancelot Reis
Tommy Gopaul	Wayne Pollard
"Sharky" Thompson	John Fernandes
"Bones" Williamson ...	Charles De Freitas
Producer.....	Philip Blanchard



**GALTON HOUSE:
THE VALIANT - by Holsworthy Hall &
Robert Middlemass**

Warden Holt	Desmond Rodrigues
Father Daly.....	Trevor O'Dowd
James Dyke.....	Robert Reis
Josephine Paris.....	Julian Chin-a-Loy
Dan.....	Patrick Hyles
Producer.. ...	Robert Reis



Unlike a book where a page can be rewritten, unlike a film in which a poorly-acted scene can be reshot - a live performance by actors has always the element of chance about it. The live performance of a play hovers between possible disaster and possible success. Live drama, then, offers a challenge to both actor and audience.

The judges of the House plays kept this in mind as they watched the three presentations last November 23rd. The standards called for, and the system of marking used by the judges, were given to the producers beforehand.

It is not possible, in so short a space as this, to examine each play in detail. Interestingly, the three judges arrived at a number of similar criticisms as to the strengths and weaknesses of the three plays.

Audibility is paramount if you are supposed to be speaking words for people to hear. The actor's position on stage helps or hinders in this respect. "The Valiant" with its actors too close to the back wall suffered here, whereas "Dance Bongo", by using the apron much more, scored better in audibility. Occasionally in "Shrove Tuesday March", the action centered round the pans at the back and so audibility suffered.

Movement on stage is not like movement in real life. It is larger than life. The raising of an eyebrow or the small movement of a hand cannot be seen beyond the first couple of rows in the audience. Generally, the plays were too static. People stood or sat and talked. Often, very often, the producer/director must think up action which will convey the mood of the play. What a character does before he speaks and after he speaks; what- the words spoken by someone else cause him to do - these are just as important as the words themselves. The adage that movement builds character should not be overlooked.

In the professional theatre - from which, surely, we should take our standards - it is the exception rather than the rule that the director of the play takes the leading role. Both "The Valiant" and "Dance Bongo" showed weaknesses especially when the main character - who was also the director - had not seen exactly how he fitted in with the rest of the actors. "Shrove Tuesday March", on the other hand, showed a better overall texture because Philip Blanchard contented himself with directing only.

Given the great difficulties of setting and costume which face an amateur director, all three plays succeeded very well in showing a good deal of imagination. Two criticisms came from the judges. First: if you put 'furniture' in a prominent position on the stage then you'll be expected to use it. At times the setting for "The Valiant" seemed to be a litter of unused chairs. Second: if something must be included in the setting: like steel pans, then, if you do not know how to play them, it is best to keep away and leave them alone. The same applies to lighting cigarettes and relighting oil lamps. "Dance Bongo" scored heavily here. Their setting was uncluttered. There was merely a suggestion of a village street and some well thought out props which were well used. It was enough.

Each time I view school presentations, I come to the same sad conclusion. What a pity that the undoubted talent that shows up is not developed. What a pity that training in live drama is not an integral part of the school curriculum.

Thank you, St. Stanislaus College, for a delightful evening s entertainment.

Mrs. P. Shepherd, Mrs. P. Cameron, Fr. B. Gardner, S.J.

AWARDS:

- John Hopkinson Cup for the best House Play - BUTLER HOUSE;
- Best Actor - Cecil Chan-A-Sue;
- Best Supporting Actor - Desmond Rodrigues.

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My Three Angels

There is an old saying that the proof of the pie is in the eating. Judging from the sell-out audience and their loud applause, one can only conclude that "My Three Angels" presented on four nights last April, was an outstanding success. Undoubtedly the hard work which was evidently put in by all concerned did not go unrewarded. The choice of play, set in neighboring French Guiana, was just right for the audience, and the ability of the actors and actresses was shown in their splendid interpretation of their parts.

Nelene Williams as Madame Dulay and Donna Lawrence as her daughter, Marie-Louise, were well-suited to their parts. So too was Peter Forte as the husband, Felix, but perhaps he could have been a little more convincing. No such criticism for Anna Venton who, as Madame Parole, confidently bounced her way across the stage, displaying all the vivacity and charm which her sly character evoked.



Emily Dulay and her husband Felix



The three convicts revive Marie-Louise

But perhaps the cynosure of the play was the trio of convicts, admirably played by Mark Harris, Charles De Freitas and Keith Correia. They brought the roof down with their cunning craft and comedy, although at times they tended to overplay their roles. This however was less apparent in the later performances.

Desmond Rodrigues excellently brought out all the shrewd hard-heartedness of Gaston Lemare, ordering about his servile nephew Paul (Cecil Phillips). He was good, but a little self-conscious at times. Bernard Fernandes as Lieutenant Espoir showed signs of nervousness but he brought the play to a happy and satisfying conclusion.

And how wonderful it was to have no disturbance from traffic during the play! To me, all things considered, this was one of the best plays Saint Stanislaus' has ever put on, and what else can I say but "Congratulations!" to producer Bobby Reis. May we see many more such productions!

Cecil Chan-A-Sue

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Trip to Martinique



"Bonjour, Ça va?" We were in Martinique, speaking the language of a people who looked so very much like us! This greeting, accompanied by a hand shake or a kiss, conveyed the tender warmth that existed between our Martiniquan hosts and ourselves.

At last July 5th had arrived. This was the day when the dream of twelve French students and their master was to become a reality. We were each to live in a French-speaking family in Martinique and in this way use and improve the French we had gathered during our school career at Saints. After about two months of careful preparation under the guidance of Father Rigby we were ready for our departure

We arrived at about 6 p.m. in Martinique by Air France. We were all tired by this time and had lost some of the lustre with which we had left Guyana. There we were among a group of people speaking a language which at that moment conveyed very little to us. Our luggage was put in a bus and we were taken to the presbytery in Francois. This was to be our headquarters.

It was already dark when we arrived at the presbytery. There we were met by the young members of the Martinique choir which had earlier visited Guyana for Carifesta. They spoke to us very slowly and simply in their language, as if encouraging us to utter a word in French. It may have been a surprise for some of us but within minutes we were pouring out the little French we knew. Shortly after this we were taken to the families with whom we were to stay.

I had pictured that night as being one of difficulties. However, this was not so. Surrounded by the family, asking and being asked questions, all fears of communication were wiped away. Dinner however was a bit of a problem for most of us. First there was wine, then soup. These were followed by some sort of meat. But the most interesting part of the meal was the bread. It was very long and we were put in a bus and we were presbytery in Francois. Where the headquarters were located. It was already dark when we arrived at the presbytery. There we were met by the members of the Martinique choir earlier visited Guyana. They spoke to us very slowly in their language, as if any of us utter a word in French. It been a surprise for some of us, but within a few minutes we were pouring out the little French we knew. Shortly after, were taken to the families we were to stay. I had pictured that nigh as being worries. However, this was not so. I was welcomed warmly by the family; after asking and answering questions, all fears of communication were wiped away. Dinner as a bit of a problem for most of us; first there was there was wine, then soup followed by some sort of dish we were not familiar with.

Throughout our stay we were always together. We would meet in the morning at the presbytery and spend the day making tours of the island. Martinique is small and one can travel from one point of the island to another by car or bus. We made our tours by bus. The country was mountainous and the roads connecting one town with another were narrow and hardly ever straight. This made travelling the disagreeable part of our trips. Adding to the merriment on the roads was the fact that they drove on the right-hand instead of the left-hand side.

But the beauty of this Island did not escape me. On either side of the roads were large expanses of banana trees. At some points, there were houses which came in steps down the sides of the hills. I think that more beautiful than all was the sea with its beaches. The blue of the sky and the green of the trees mingled together giving it its blue-green colour. Guyana unlike Martinique is rich in natural resources. Martinique however, is just as rich in beauty. I watched with envy the many statues, the churches, the grottoes and even the many little streams

Incomplete – flawed scan..

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PROJECT DAY

Project Day took place last December and its primary purpose was to serve as an educational change from the usual system of school work. There were lectures in Geology, Geography, French and Spanish. Boys who were not interested in these had an option of either going on a tour of G.T.I. or the Agricultural School at Mon Repos. Judo was played in the afternoon during which the finals of the inter-house debate competition also took place. Looking generally at project day could one say that it had been a successful or unsuccessful experiment?

Taking the school as a whole from an observer's point of view, one could safely say that the interest was definitely there and most students appreciated project day. I attended two lectures in the morning: French and Geology. The Geology lecture given by Mr. Forsythe was most interesting and enlightening. I thought it was going to be all drab and boring but right from the start I was proved wrong for Mr. Forsythe managed admirably to capture the attention of every student who attended his lecture by his method of putting forward his information. All ears were pricked up and listening attentively when the possibility of the existence of huge quantities of oil in Guyana was discussed by him. We were also given samples of various types of rocks to examine, and on the whole the geology lecture was excellent and all enjoyed it. The French lecture consisted of two films and comments which were made upon them. The first was about the communication barrier. It shows a little French boy and a little Canadian boy both of them totally unable to speak each other's language but managing to communicate and get along adequately. The second film consisted of a number of slides showing various attractive places in Paris, e.g. "Place de la Concorde", Les Champs Elysees", "Notre Dame de Paris" and others.

The finals of the debate taking place in the afternoon proved to be somewhat entertaining, as speakers from Etheridge and Galton contested for supremacy against each other. Etheridge ended up being the winner, Galton the runners-up and Butler in the cellar after having been knocked out in the semi-finals.

The senior judo exhibition came next and former judo instructor Fr. Boyle was there to see how the lads had done since he left a few years ago. They performed reasonably well but not without incident for the brains inside one unfortunate judoka's head were set in turmoil when he crashed heavily to the ground missing the mat and making contact with the concrete floor of the newly built Forum. Horrible to say instead of sympathy for this poor fellow, uproarious laughter ensued!

After the judo exhibition ended it was all over. Project Day had come to an end. It was successful because everyone had enjoyed and profited by it in some measure and after the judo exhibition everyone just wanted to get home after all that day's activity and forget about school for the following three weeks during which a gay time would be had until the "back to school" bugle sounded and the grind began again.

Gary Singh.

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VISIT TO G.T.I.

Our visit last December started with a lecture from Mr. C. Duncan on the functions of the Institute which is divided into several departments Mechanical, Electrical, Science, Business, Surveying, Industrial Architecture and Building. The entrance to each field requires a certain number of C.P.'s or G.C.E.'s based on the particular field.

We were divided into groups which interchanged. There was not much we could learn during the visit to the Chemistry, Physics and Biology Laboratories, because of the exams which were taking place. However, the students in the science department were taught the fundamentals of those three subjects along with the art of repairing any scientific and mechanical laboratory instruments.

The examinations for those in each department are both local and overseas. Each course has a duration of two years. We next had a lecture from the head of the electrical department. We were told of the entrance examinations in that field. It was pointed out that this course could only be given to students who have a very good reason for doing it since it was a very technical one. Although a person might know the way that electricity passes through to lights, machines, and so on, he has to know what fuse and regulations to use. This is taught during the course. It is very important for him to design his range of wires so as not to cause any short circuits. A course of this sort needs a lot of dedication.

A tour to the power room revealed the various electrical power instruments. Some were so technical that a least slip could cause a fire. A radio electrician is a very important man and his course calls for all his dedication and understanding of the various wavelengths and so on.

A talk by a man who advises students what course to take up was next on the programme. At first, his job did not seem important, but after he had pointed out his job to us, we had a different idea. He advises students to take up courses which are realistic to the needs of Guyana in its development. He was a kind of "student-councillor" who encourages those students who may have home problems to continue with a course. He advises them what to do and how to do it.

On our way to the Business Room, we learnt of the G.T.I. Store room which had some two million dollars worth in stocks. It was obvious what were stocked.

That part of the Business Department which we visited offered a course mainly for girls. They were taught short-hand, typing and the fundamental requirements including way of speech for a secretary or typist. There is another section where heads, of outside departments in local firms are offered courses in human psychology. The understanding of the behaviour of the members of a department and the most effective, peaceful and human way of controlling them are all part of this course.

Building is very essential to Guyana at the moment. It is part of the Government's objectives of "Feeding, Housing and Clothing the nation by 1976". Many youths are seen idling all over Georgetown. The Government is trying its best to influence them to help in its objectives. At the Government Technical Institute, a course on building is offered. It is a very simple course that many idlers can take up and help their country. It is based on making certain materials such as clay bricks, and the knowledge needed to become recognised builders is given. This Department gained popularity since some experts from China visited the department and gave some advice on better work. The making of other materials was absorbed by the building technicians from the knowledge of the Chinese.

Surveying is very popular in Guyana. It calls for direct accuracy. The Institute has this to offer to anybody. A scale model of the Demerara County was on display.

So ended our tour, leaving us with the firm conviction that the Institute has much to offer students who will in turn practice their skills in the development of Guyana.

Robert Ramkissoon (5B)

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ELOCUTION COMPETITION

To stand alone before a highly critical audience of one's school-fellows, to speak someone else's thoughts word for word, deliver a passage with confidence, conviction and eloquence: that is the exacting requirement of an Elocution Competition. Congratulations to all the boys who undertook this stiff test in March and April, bringing us poems from Europe and the West Indies, by poets as varied as A. J. Seymour and Wordsworth, Belloc and Evan Jones.

The Juniors deserve special praise for performing in such adverse conditions, for the concrete-mixer began operations shortly before the competition opened and made the speakers' words inaudible to most of the audience. It was very brave of the boys to go ahead in such circumstances, and we are very grateful to Mrs. P. Shepherd for her understanding and attention as she strained to catch every syllable so that her verdict would be fair.

There was much to applaud, above all the high quality of memory-work. Two memories remain with me. In the Junior Section, although he does not figure among the winners, Neil D'Ornellas had us in his grip as he spun, clapped and twirled his way through Belloc's "Tarantella". Perhaps one should be able to convey Belloc's magic by the voice alone; anyway, Neil gave a highly 'spirited and enthusiastic rendering. And in the Senior Section, I was much impressed by Andrew Farinha's delivery of Evan Jones' "Banana Man." The pride and joy felt by the banana man in his work throbbed in Andrew's voice as he flashed out the challenging refrain:

"By God and this big right hand,
You must recognise a banana man!"

This is what elocution is about: to convey the richness, the pathos and the exultation which moved the poet to distil his thoughts into words that all can treasure.

Shakespeare, as usual, was heavily drawn on. Perhaps this is inevitable when the boys concerned are studying one of his plays in class. Can we have more West

Indian pieces next year, please? It is not easy to select passages which are lyrical, rhythmic and evocative and at the same time easily grasped by the younger boys; our West Indian poets will have to help here. But perhaps some of tomorrow's poets are studying with us today?

RESULTS

Junior Section: 1st - George Woo-Ming
2nd - James Reid-Anderson and Mark Anthony
3rd - Wayne Forde

Senior Section: 1st - Eustace Coppin
2nd - Neilson McKenzie, Andrew Farinha and Desmond Rodrigues
3rd - Michael Seaforth and Lancelot Reis

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

The chief aims of the introduction of a special period for debates and discussions on topics of current interest were:

- a) to keep the boys accurately informed concerning important events and developments taking place in Guyana and the outside world;
- b) to enable them to overcome that shyness in addressing audiences which is so characteristic of boys in their teens, and which has an adverse effect on their personality;
- c) to encourage research and general reading which play a great part in the development of intelligence;
- d) to enable them to understand more fully the part they have to play in our changing society.

With these ends in view a scheme was put into operation in September, 1972, involving inter-house debates, speech making and discussions on current topics. Points won by the three Houses were totalled every week and in the early stages the winning House was announced in the forum on Monday mornings.

Many boys became very keen, but this arrangement fell through when the scheme was varied by masters and scheduled debates were varied or cancelled or postponed for one reason or another.

A problem that proved difficult to overcome was a fair selection of the best representatives from each House to constitute a team. A House Master would have had to hear at least three debates in each class taking only boys in his House in order to

determine the best. It was hardly possible for any master to hear and compare all the good speakers in any one House in order to make a fair decision. This problem proved insurmountable particularly in the lower forms. Sometimes outstanding speakers surfaced automatically.

In spite of these drawbacks however, the debating competitions held in December, 1972 and March, 1973, generated considerable interest. Many boys overcame their initial shyness and some showed signs of natural oratorical ability.

For the July term the system was changed. Debates on current affairs were still held but they were confined to individual classes and the House system was still used. Sometimes, no formal debate was held but boys made speeches on selected topics from prepared notes. The fifth and sixth forms taking the G.C.E. were not included. Masters now had much room for manoeuvre as they could amend their weekly fixture without affecting anyone. The only problem was the failure to collect the results from each form each week.

The introduction of the programme, though it proved useful did not fully measure up to expectations. As regards the increase in and knowledge of current affairs, a few individuals benefited considerably, but in some cases, masters did not give enough help to their classes in the preparation of matter. In the area of overcoming shyness much all-round progress was made. Even small boys learned to speak from short prepared notes instead of having to read their speeches. It does not appear however that any real progress was made in encouraging research except in a few outstanding cases.

R. E. Cheeks

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DEBATING COMPETITION

An interesting part of the closing exercises of the Christmas term was an inter-house debating competition involving representatives from all the Forms, 1 to VI.

Some hidden oratorical talent was brought out among several boys and considerable interest was generated. The proposition was a topical one, viz., that Republic Day should replace Christmas Day as the great national festival of the year in Guyana'. Sides were decided by lot and though a few weaknesses were apparent, many boys were able to support a viewpoint which was contrary to their own convictions and a real fight developed.

THE JUNIOR SECTION (FORMS 1-3)

In the Junior section, Butler House, represented by N. Fisher, A. Dumont and G. Woo-Ming emerged the winners. They proposed that Republic Day should take the place of Xmas day and they got the nod from the judges. It was unfortunate that A. Forde (3B), by far, the ablest of the Junior debaters, had been eliminated in the semi-finals because of lack of support from his team mates.

THE SENIOR SECTION (FORMS 4-6)

This was the highlight of the exercise and Etheridge House represented by I. Reis, C. Correia and A. Sweetnam carried the day. Weakness in rebuttal technique cost Galton House the semi-final, and the emotional appeal and showmanship particularly of Correia and Sweetnam evidently impressed the judges.

Though they lost, honorable mention should be made of Ramkissoon (4B), Farinha (5A), and Horatio (6A2) representing Butler House. Their speeches were carefully argued and well delivered but they failed to entertain the audience or impress the judges in spite of their logic.

POINTS RAISED

The chief points made in favour of the proposition were: -

1. Republic Day represents fulfillment of a struggle which began in the 18th century and ought to be celebrated as the major national festival.
2. December 25th was a pagan festival adopted by Christianity when pagan Rome became Christian. The birthday of Christ is not known.
3. Christmas day belongs mainly to Christians. Republic day belongs to the nation and can have a greater unifying effect on the various groups.
4. Christmas day was imposed on Guyana by Christian rulers. To decolonise our minds, we should de-emphasize but not discard Christmas Day and other religious holidays.
5. Independent Guyana is in search of an identity. Republic day would help to achieve this.

The chief points raised in favour of the Opposition (that is, the retention of Christmas day) were:

1. Christmas day representing the birthday of the Saviour of all mankind is recognised throughout the world as a time of joy, peace, love, giving, forgiving in keeping with the life and teaching of Jesus Christ.
2. Republic day celebrates the achievement of a man; Christmas day of God-made-man. We must honour God rather than man.

3. Christmas day is religious belongs to the spirit man. Republic day celebrates something purely physical material. The spiritual supersedes the physical.
4. The nations of the world are interdependent; Guyana would cut itself adrift and stagnate spiritually if it de-emphasized Christmas.
5. Christmas day is the most unifying force on earth. As Christianity spreads, more and more people accept Christmas day as the great festival of a mankind.

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MONTEZUMA

Tall, thin, dark and handsome was he,
Of great wealth and honour and royalty.
He would pass in a litter through the palace gate,
With his magnificent emblem proclaiming his state.

His cloak was made of the finest cloth,
depicted war and how men fought.
His sandals were gold with leather straps;
on them jewels were placed like shining maps.

His headdress was made of quetzal feathers,
The band combined of coloured leathers.
Rings and bracelets he wore on his arm,
And around his neck a silver charm.

His officials and caciques were with him every day,
Even when Cortez advanced on the large causeway.
Cortez approached him with a winning smile,
Little did Montezuma know that he was vile.

To conquer Montezuma's large Empire
Was Cortez's blazing, sole desire.
Montezuma was not wise as he was before,
And the betrayal of his people added up more.

He was later killed by a fatal blow.
Which he received from a very hard throw.
His people did not weep or neither mourn,
His brother was given the right of the throne.

His Empire was taken over, burnt from lake to mire,
By the Spaniards and allies, with weapons of fire.

And so today it is a dusty, dry plain,
Where once was the lake that the Spaniards did drain.

Derek Tiam-Fook (3A)

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SCHOOL FARM & WORKSHOP: HEADMASTER'S VISION

We have a dream! S.S.C. has an admirable tradition of academic excellence and of moral and spiritual formation, and has been asking itself what further contribution it can make to the national effort to Feed, Clothe and House everyone by 1976. We feel strongly that there is an urgent need for our entire educational system to move rapidly into the new areas of Agriculture and Technical Education, and that we can make a significant contribution to the nation by pushing ahead with two major projects viz. a School Farm and Workshop.

SCHOOL FARM

In February 1973, the S.S.C. Association made up of Old Boys of Saints', and under the new President, Mr. Rafiq Khan, was asked by the headmaster to set up a Farm Subcommittee to look into the impoldering, fencing, lay-out and costing of Pin. Sophia, an area of 15.782 acres which had been bought as a new College site. Two acres belong to the R.C. Bishop and will be used for a proposed Church and presbytery. Bishop Singh has kindly agreed to allow us to use these two acres until such time as his building plans materialise. This large area, formerly rice fields, is in many ways ideal as a School Farm: large enough to be a commercial enterprise with easy access to Georgetown via the Public Road or through Prashad Nagar, next door to a Dairy Farm and the complex that will soon be U.G., and with a soil composition on which a wide variety of crops can be grown.

The Farm Sub-Committee has been hard at work and has now produced figures and plans. Like all long-term plans, it looks ahead to the next ten years or so, and will be subject to revision and updating as progress is made to implement it, stage by stage. It will undoubtedly affect the curriculum and the very character of the school, and considerable thought will have to be given to phasing it in and coping with the administrative and other problems involved.

What do we hope to achieve by a **School Farm**? As a Farm, it should be a **commercial enterprise** which pays for itself out of the sale of produce; as a School Farm, it is meant primarily as an aid in teaching Agricultural Science. These twin goals have constantly to be kept in mind, since one could easily overwhelm the other.

We also hope that it will offer effective **correlation with other subjects** e.g. biology, maths, geography, economics, social studies, physics, chemistry) and provide

a **useful link with technical education** in so far as the more technically minded student might be attracted to agriculture by the use of machinery. The value of manual work, the fact that the land is our source of wealth and can yield a decent living, the possibility of agriculture-based careers, these are a few of the areas that can now be opened.

The S.S.C. School Farm in many ways is a pilot project. Assisted by the Ministry of Agriculture and encouraged and given all possible help by the Ministry of Education, Parent/Teacher's Association Old Boys of Saints', and the Community in general, we feel confident that it cannot but succeed. It is a co-operative enterprise, and advice and assistance are being solicited from all quarters. We eventually have to find some \$75,000.00 in capital expenditure, and the first five years will undoubtedly be critical years. Our present plan is to have the fencing impoldering and erection of Laboratory for classes and Caretaker's Residence ready by September 1974. Some animals can be acquired and a few crops begun in the course of the academic year 1973-74, and it might even be possible to commence a few classes by 1974.

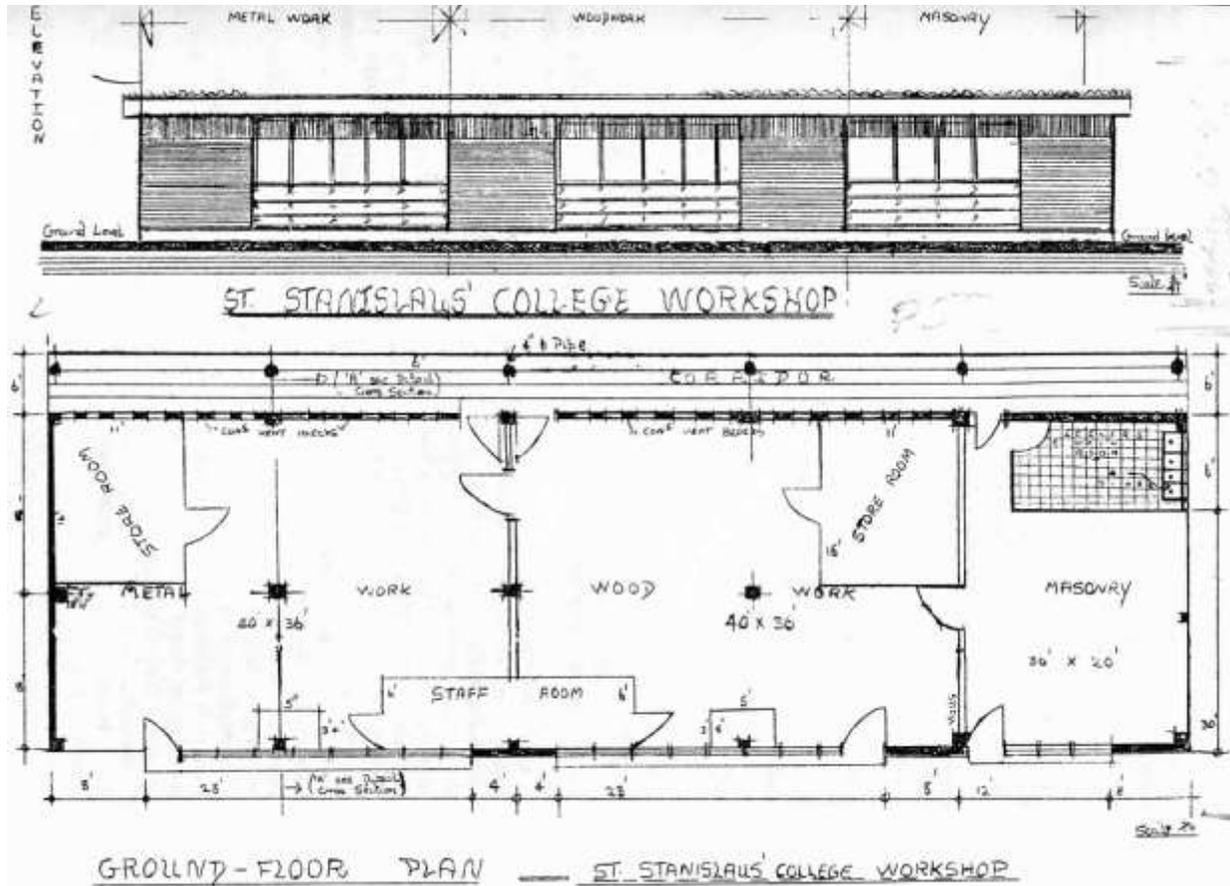
But we will need to raise, through self-help, appeals to Old Boys, Business Firms, the Government and the community at large, the money which we will need. We have none at the moment, since all our past savings of some \$325,000.00 have been used in building the New Wing at Brickdam and in equipping the new hall, laboratories and classrooms. Bingos, Barbecues, Raffles, appeals for generous Deeds of Covenant, these have been traditional fund-raising methods. We hope that it might be possible to obtain an Establishment Grant from the Education Ministry that is mutually acceptable, financial assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and large Firms, offers of equipment, voluntary labour; and we will soon be launching a large-scale campaign to raise the necessary funds. But our primary goal is quite clear: viz. the Farm will be **an aid in teaching Agricultural Science** and orienting all our students to the value of the land and of the natural resources that are waiting to be developed to make Guyana a prosperous nation. As a commercial enterprise, it should at least pay for itself and demonstrate that farming can yield a decent living.

WORKSHOP

The Sub-Committee was asked to look into the layout, design, equipping and costing of a Workshop and the detailed statement that follows is proof of the hard work which this entailed. We are very grateful to all concerned, and sincerely hope that this will enable us to contribute to the National effort towards self-sufficiency.

Our society is moving inexorably **towards mechanization, and greater technical skills will be of crucial importance to all our citizens. Our aim is to enable all** our boys to have a technical perspective, i.e., a unity of theory and practice that enters into the teaching of every subject and pervades all school activities. We want to instill a healthy attitude towards manual labour, and envisage the twin projects - School Farm and School Workshop -as supporting each other. In this way we hope that our students will be prepared for life whether as professional men, farmers or workers of any sort and so contribute towards the building up of our country.

The workshop will be geared to the **teaching of WOODWORK, METALWORK, MASONRY, PLASTICS, TECHNICAL DRAWING AND SURVEYING**. We plan to introduce Technical Drawing immediately in September 1973 and to construct the Workshop during the 1973/74 academic year.



Every boy who enters Saints will be able to have two years of general Agricultural and Technical Education and we hope that some of these boys will continue studying for the G.C.E. in Design and Technology (or its Caribbean equivalent) as well as an Examination in Agricultural Science.

We hope to have the Workshop fully operational by September 1974 and the Ministry of Education has kindly agreed to second for the year 1974/75 one of its own Industrial Arts Teachers so that this project can succeed. As with the Farm much money will be required; the sum of \$75,000.00 has to be raised.

We are sure; however, Government and the Community at large will support this pioneering educational project. Cash donations or donations in kind - such as building materials will be most welcome and Deeds of Covenant will be gratefully accepted.

We look ahead confident that these new thrusts will succeed.

Kenneth Khan, S.J.

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FARM REPORT

In a world where the food supply seems unable to satisfy the needs of Humanity, where shortage is compounded by ravaging floods in Pakistan, devastating droughts in India, Chad, Mali, Mauretania, Senegal and Upper Volta, the idea of a School Farm at St. Stanislaus could not have been launched at a more opportune time.

The College Farm was conceived by Father Khan. He and a Committee comprising Messrs. Charles Kennard, Colin Bannister, Maurice Dumont, Bruce Vieira, Billy Fernandes and W. Jeeboo have put their thoughts and talents together and produced a Farm Plan and estimate of expenditure for the developing of the sixteen acres of land at Sophia. This site was previously ear-marked for the new school.

In an effort to give the St. Stanislaus students the necessary exposure to Agriculture, which is the backbone of our Nation, the Farm will produce broilers and black-eye peas, eggs and egg-plant, to mention just a few of the areas of production. In addition, they will be exposed to rice, sugar-cane, carambola, bilimbi and bees. The Farm will serve as an aid in teaching Agriculture Science and, at the same time, will be run as a Commercial Enterprise which pays for itself out of the sale of produce.

The physical plans and the monetary expenditure have been estimated. The Committee has had a meeting with the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Development and Agriculture, Dr. P. Reid who has shown tremendous interest in our Pioneer Project and has promised us financial help with our undertaking.

It is envisaged that we will be able to start teaching our first classes in Agriculture Science at Sophia in September 1974. The next step is the raising of the estimated \$75,000 that is required to make our Farm a reality. The costing is as follows: -

Estimates of Major Construction	\$44,000.00
Capital Expenditure on Crop	\$825.00
Capital Expenditure on Livestock	\$9,893.00
Extras: School Minibus	\$12,000.00
Farm Van	\$7,000.00
Laboratory Furnishings	\$1,000.0
Total	\$74,718.00

We look forward to the success of this venture, confident that this is a project in which we can make a significant contribution to our country.

**Peter Fernandes (Chairman),
Farm Sub-Committee**

The Committee comprises the following: -

Noel O. Gonsalves	- J.P. Santos & Co. Ltd.	- Chairman
George Pereira	- Guyana Telecoms. Corp.	- Member
Neville Denny	- Bank of Guyana.	- Member
Julian Fisher	- N.C.R.	- Member

Leonard Khan	- Bookers Sugar Estates.	- Member
Clement Duncan	- Govt. Technical Institute.	- Member
J.E.R. King	- Education Officer (Technical).	- Member
Lennox Williams	- Govt. Technical Institute.	- Member
Sherlock Hudson	- Head of Industrial Arts, Turville Govt. School	- Member

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GUYANA MUSIC FESTIVAL 1973

This year the Music Festival was something special for all music lovers in Guyana, because for the first time since its inception we were having our own Dr. Ray Luck, B. Mus., F.T.C.L. to adjudicate the Finals. It was because of this that we in the Guyana Music Teachers' Association strove to do all we could to present as many performers as possible of a standard worthy of the ability and experience of this great son of Guyana.



Mrs. Howell, Bro. Greaves and the Music Festival choir

The material was here at Saints, but when I first broached the subject to the boys, many were not too enthusiastic since they felt they could not win, I explained that the motto of the festival was: "The object is not to gain a prize but to pace each other on

the road to excellence." All they had to do was to aim at the highest possible standard and leave the rest to the Adjudicator. I managed to interest all the First Formers, Derek Chung Tiam-Fook from 2A and James Reid-Anderson from 3A; and so, practices began.

With Brother Dennis Greaves as accompanist, we were in excellent form for the Preliminary Session, and we were left with the three items for which there were only Finals. However, we were going fine when Brother Greaves had to go on Retreat, school closed and many boys dropped out because of transportation difficulties and distance from Georgetown. Anyway, about eighteen boys persevered, attending practices at my home on Saturdays. Then Mrs. Norma Ramalho-Bacchus, L.R.S.M., my friend from New Amsterdam, kindly offered to play for us during the breaks between sessions at Queen's College.

We ended up with five First and two Third Places out of the seven classes entered. The Finalists then had to compete for the Championships, but we did not gain any prizes there. We are nevertheless proud that by pacing each other on the road to excellence, we had managed to gain prizes after all. I think that the boys who persevered to the end deserve to be congratulated not only for themselves but also because they made history at Saints, as it was the first time that the College had taken part in a Music Festival.

VIOLA HOWELL.

RESULTS

Preliminary Session:

Twelve boys entered, of whom these ten qualified for the Finals: -

Wilbert Bascom	1C
Nicholas Harrison	1C
Derek Chung Tiam-Fook	2A
Jolyon Thompson	1B
Derek Babb	1A
Charles Carter	1A
George Woo-Ming	1A
Michael Taitt	1A
James Reid-Anderson	3A
Christopher Waterman	1A.

Final Session:

Class 2: Boys' Treble Solo (Under 16)

- "Sigh no more Ladies" Derek Chung Tiam-Fook - 1st.

- Class 4: Boys' Vocal Duet (under 13)
- "My Guyana El Dorado" – Potter Wilbert Bascom and Nicholas Harrison
1st.
George Woo-Ming and Nicholas Harrison - 69 marks.
- Class 16: Verse Speaking (under 13)
– "Over Guyana Clouds" - Seymour George Woo Ming - 1st (85 marks)
Derek Babb - 3rd (83 marks).
- Class 17 Verse Speaking (under 15)
– "Patterns Michael Taitt – 1st (88 marks)
James Reid-Anderson 3rd (83 marks).
- Class 23: Secondary School Choirs (under 13)
- "The Three Birds". St. Stanislaus' Boys Choir - (74 marks)'
- Class 25: Boys' Choir (open)
- "Boots and Saddles". St. Stanislaus' Boys Choir - 1st (85 marks).

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE MUSIC FESTIVAL

It is always an exciting time for school children when the year for the Music Festival comes around. This was the second Festival in which I took part and I looked forward eagerly to the opening day.

Since April the boys who were taking part had begun to practice. I was doing verse speaking, singing in a duet as well as in the junior choir. When I first saw the poem which I had to recite, I thought it rather long and boring but as I started to learn it I grew to like and understand it more and more. It was not the type of poem which rhymed but the words written by Mr. Seymour to describe the clouds over Guyana, were very beautiful.

I was supposed to sing, "My Guyana, Eldorado" along with another boy but unfortunately, on the final day I had to sing with someone else as the boy with whom I practised did not turn up.

Our choir sang "Boots and Saddles" which was a happy rousing song and Mrs. Howell spent a lot of time making us sing it over and over again so that we would be perfect.

Preliminaries for the verse speaking were held at the Town Hall and luckily for us, four of the five boys from Form 1 who entered in this class, got through to the Finals. Luckily also for St. Stanislaus, the choir came first and so also did two St. Stanislaus boys in the duet.

Tuesday, 31st July was fixed for the finals of the Verse speaking. I was slightly nervous while waiting for my turn but somehow or other, when I walked on to the stage, I suddenly felt very strong and all my nervousness vanished. When the Adjudicator announced that I had come first, I was thrilled. I was very, very happy for myself and for my school.

I enjoyed the 1973 Music Festival and so also, I am sure, did all the other Saints boys who took part.

GEORGE WOO-MING (2A)

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