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A.M.D.G.

St. STANISLAUS MAGAZINE

ASSOCIATION SECTION

VOL. [10]

NOVEMBER 1952

General Editor:
Business Managers:

B. SCANNELL, S.J.
J. B. GONSALVES, J. De FREITAS

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Mr. CECIL F. de CAIRES
(President of the Association)

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FOREWORD

It is indeed gratifying to see the 1952 issue of the St. Stanislaus Magazine making its appearance on schedule - the occasion of the Annual Dinner. Everyone who has had experience in the preparation of a magazine of this nature would be aware of the considerable amount of work involved on the part of those persons responsible for obtaining the news items, articles, and advertisements, which comprise the magazine. This year we are once again greatly indebted to Fr. B. Scannell, S.J., Hon. John Fernandes, Mr. Jerome de Freitas and Mr. John Fernandes Jnr., for the willing and most efficient manner in which they have accomplished these tasks. Our appreciation is due also to those persons who kindly contributed articles, to the firms who once again gave us advertisements, and to the *Chronicle* for their help in printing the Magazine.

The year 1952 has been a good one for the Association. Attendances at the meetings of the various groups have shown a great improvement, and it is to be hoped that these will be maintained. It is debatable whether the innovation of socials after the meetings had any bearing in this direction,- what do you think?

The year has been a good one for the College also. We have seen the completion of the New Wing, and most important we have seen good progress made towards reducing the debt on same. However, there is still a substantial amount owing, and I appeal to every member of the Association to do his utmost in every way possible to clear this debt within the coming year.

I could not complete this foreword without making special reference to the latest blessing of all which the College has received during the past year - ~ success of the motion of the Hon. John Fernandes in the Legislative Council which the College has obtained the much needed grant from Government. Once again the Hon. John Fernandes has achieved what was universally concerned ,the impossible, and once again the College and the Association find themselves indebted beyond words to this good gentleman. To him, I say a heartfelt "thank you," on your and on my own behalf.

CECIL F. DE CAIRES,
President.

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EDITORIAL

This number of the Magazine is a "Souvenir Number" of the Official Opening of the New Wing.

As the Official opening is on November 5th and the Magazine comes out on November 13th, the Feast of St. Stanislaus, there is not much time. However we have sent to the Press advance copies of the Programme, the speech of Very Rev. Fr. Guilly and my own School Report; we hope to be able to add at least a synopsis of the speech of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and the Vote of Thanks of Hon. John Fernandes.

Two of the outstanding events of the year are the building of the New Wing with its official opening (though we have already occupied it for a term and a half) and the success of the Motion of Hon. John Fernandes recommending to Government that a subsidy be granted to the College. Extracts from the debate on this motion are included in the Magazine.

For many years now Mr. Clement Yhap has contributed 'Personal touch', delightful notes and witty comments on Old Boys. This year he is in England. The President, Mr. Cecil de Caires, is doing his best to supply 'a substitute for Mr. Yhap's inimitable contribution: but he has not been used to this task and he has not been compiling notes throughout the year, as Mr. Yhap obviously did. Both the President and myself crave pardon for any notable omissions there may be.

This year, for the first time, I have included my own School Report in the Magazine; it covers much of the matter which I used to include in the "Reflections" on the various items at the beginning of the College Section, so those items will be omitted.

I hope that all readers of the Magazine are also readers of the *Catholic Standard*; I feel I need not repeat all the things I have said in College Causerie during the past twelve months. I do wish to repeat, however, a very hearty thank you to all who helped with "Wonderland" this year. All helpers were invited to the official opening as a token of gratitude. We cleared \$4,000 on Wonderland and we had previously cleared \$1,225 on the Bingo Drive. Parents and boys owe a great debt of gratitude to the St. Stanislaus Association: on their behalf and on our own we say once more "Thank you," We have often said "Thank You" in the past; the encouraging thing is that we know we can go on saying the same oftener still in the future as the years roll by.

For many years now, Fr.. Adamson has looked after all the College accounts. Early this September he was taken seriously ill and spent a long time in hospital. Inevitably, at the beginning, the burden of the work fell on me, and I found it impossible to get the complete bills out before the end of September, so I sent out the bills for Tuition and the following month sent out the bills for books. It was the best I could do under the circumstances and I apologise for any inconvenience. Though Fr. Adamson is now back home once more, he cannot undertake the work he used to do. I am very grateful for all his help, and cannot but feel that no one will be able to keep the accounts as well as he has been doing for very many years.

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A. M. D. G.



**ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE,
GEORGETOWN, B.G.**

*Official Opening of the New
Wing*

AND

Distribution of Prizes

Wednesday, 5th November, 1952,

at 5.00 p.m.

* * *

Antenna non Caduca!

PROGRAMME

RETROSPECT

Very Rev. R. L. Guilly, S.J., O.B.E., M.A.
Superior of the Society of Jesus.

Official Opening of The New Wing

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government,
Hon. JOHN GUTCH, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Blessing of The New Wing

His Lordship BISHOP GEORGE WELD. S.J., D.D

Report of the School Year, 1951 - 1952

Rev. B. Scannell. S.J., M.A.

Distribution of Prizes by His Excellency

Vote of Thanks

Hon. John Fernandes,
*Chairman, College Aid Committee
St. Stanislaus Association.*

College Hymn

* * * *

God Save the Queen!

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THE BLESSING OF A SCHOOL

V. Peace be to this House. R. And to all who dwell herein.
V. Our help is in the Name of the Lord.
R. Who made Heaven and Earth.
V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY

O LORD Jesus Christ who commanded thy Apostles to invoke the blessing of peace on any house they enter, sanctify + through our ministry. we beseech Thee, this building dedicated to the training of youth. Pour forth upon it the fullness of thy blessing and of thy peace. Let that fullness be for its pupils a means of salvation, as it was to the House of Zachaeus when Thou didst enter it. Bid thy Angels guard it and drive away from it all power of the enemy. Fill those who teach herein with the spirit of knowledge. of wisdom and of thy fear. Grant to its pupils they heavenly grace that what is taught them for their benefit, they may grasp and ever recall and practice. And may all who dwell herein please thee by the practice of every virtue and deserve one day to be received one day into the eternal dwelling of heaven. Through Thee, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World, who livest and reignest God for ever and ever. Amen.

THE NEW WING

The New Wing contains six classrooms with desk-space for about 190 pupils. When funds permit, the ground floor will be completed and new Physics and Chemistry Labs will be installed to replace the present single laboratory in the Old Wing.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Expenditure

Cost of the New Wing to date _	\$36,400 APPROX
Cost of reconstruction of the Toilets	1,300
	\$37,700

Building Fund

Previously in hand	\$10,700
Subscriptions	6,000
Wonderland	4,000
Bingo, Raffle, Credits, &c.	3,000
	\$23,700
Debt still remaining	\$14,000

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HISTORICAL NOTE

The Fathers of the Society of Jesus founded their first School in Georgetown as far back as 1866. The school was discontinued after a time, but it was restarted in 1880 as the Catholic Grammar School. This name was changed to St. Stanislaus College in 1907.

Classes were held at first under the Cathedral Presbytery of that period and about 1897 a new school was built to the East of the Cathedral. During this period the average number of pupils was 55. The present site was bought in two lots in 1907 and 1910. At first, classes were held in a house at the Eastern end and numbers at one time reached 100. In 1928 the main portion of the present building was constructed, and the Physics and Chemistry Laboratory was set up in 1934.

Since the completion of the new building, there has been a steady increase in numbers. There were 137 boys at the College in 1935, 217 in 1939, 280 in 1946, the 300 mark was reached in 1950, and with the completion of the New Wing, the present number is 373.

Former Pupils of the College have attained distinction in the Colony and abroad. They are to be found in the Legislative Council and in many responsible positions in Government Service. They are well represented in the Professions- in the Church, in Medicine, in Law and in Engineering and they occupy prominent positions in the Commercial World. The respect in which they are held testifies to the sound moral and intellectual training given them by the College.

Pupils of the College have won the Guiana Scholarship on five occasions and Scholarship Standard has been attained time and time again in recent years. The Demerara Life Medical Scholarship to the University College of the West Indies was won in 1951 and a Colony Exhibition in 1950.

The College has aimed at, and has achieved, a high standard in the School Certificate (now the General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level) and Physics and Chemistry, including practical work, are taken up to this standard.

The future is full of promise as there are 61 Scholarship-Holders in the School. ¹

The College has a proud record at Cricket and Football, and Old Boys have played for the West Indies as well as many times for the Colony. Several

¹ NOTE: 29 Government Scholars, 2 Blair, 2 Centenary, 2 Kitty, 2 Jackson Memorial, 3 St. Stanislaus College Association, 3 Portuguese Association, 1 Killion Memorial Exhibition, 3 J. P. Santos & Co., Ltd., 1 William Fogarty Ltd., 1 D'Aguiar Bros Ltd, 1 Central Garage and 14 scholarships provided by the College itself.

thousand dollars have been spent in improving the College Snorts Ground by the Seawall, and a pavilion was erected there, through the good offices of the St. Stanislaus College Association, in 1950.

No historical note about the College would be complete without a reference to the St. Stanislaus College Association which was founded in 1942. Its declared object is not only to promote social and cultural activities among its members but also to help the College to meet its heavy financial burden. Since 1943 the Association has raised at least \$30,000.00 to meet the heavy annual deficit there has been in the running of the College and to help to pay for the New Wing.

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RETROSPECT

VERY REV. R. L. GUILLY, S.J., O.B.E., M.A.;
Superior of the Society of Jesus.

This last twelve months has been a period of Official Openings including those of such notable projects as the New General Post Office and the New Queen's College, the Ruimveldt Housing Scheme and Block III on the Corentyne. Our new project is a very small one compared with such others, but I would ask you to bear in mind that while these other great projects, have been financed by the Public Purse of the Colony, ours has been a voluntary effort, undertaken by a private body and financed by private funds and voluntary subscriptions. And when we consider all that has been put into St. Stanislaus College, as it stands today, I feel that the College can claim a very worthy place among the other voluntary efforts in the Colony and that it is something in which We may take a very just pride.

You will see something of the history of the College on the back of your programme and you will notice how rapid has, been the increase in the number of boys since the building of what was then the New College in 1928. For a number of years, therefore, plans have been on foot to extend the College Building and a sketch was actually drawn of a proposed extension about ten years ago. In those days it was hoped to build a Hall as well as providing new laboratories and extra class-room space. But it became clear, as time went on, that the paramount need was for greatly increased class-room space and the idea of Hall had to be abandoned, at least for the present, for sheer lack of funds.

Negotiations for a change of site delayed the start for many months but these negotiations eventually came to nothing, and the task of preparing the plans of the new building were entrusted to Messrs. Mence and Moore, Chartered Architects, early in 1951. The new building was begun by the H. A. Amo Contracting Company in the following August and after a very difficult eight months during which the voices of the Staff had to compete with the concrete mixer and the carpenters' hammers, the New Wing was completed and occupied at once in April of this year.

It was not possible to have an Official Opening at once. The stress of the coming examinations was too great and finishing touches had to be put to the building. But though there has been this delay, we have been anxious to have such an opportunity as this publicly to thank those who have cooperated with us in our task and also to let them see what has been achieved with their help. We have to thank the Architect for a very dignified building, neat and practical in its planning, and the contractors for a very solid structure.

The new building, as you see, consists mainly of six new class-rooms providing about 190 desk places. As we limit our classes to just over thirty, the class rooms have been designed for classes of this size. The ground-floor remains as yet incomplete, but it is designed to house a new Chemistry Laboratory and a new Physics Laboratory,

when funds become available. That will enable us to transfer the present Laboratory from the Old Wing and to use the extra accommodation thus created to enlarge our Assembly Room on the ground-floor of the Old Wing and to provide a small chapel opening into it.

During the period before the New Wing was completed we had had to improvise accommodation and two classes had had to seek the hospitality of the Chinese Association. Now the days of improvisation are over and we have been able to provide a larger Staff-Room, a Library and more suitable accommodation for the Sixth Form. Nevertheless, despite the opening of the new and enlarged Queen's College, we have had so many applications for admission to the College these last two years, that we have had to refuse some 60% of those who have applied. But to accept them we would not only have required more accommodation. We would have needed, too, a very much larger staff, and for the present financial considerations make such increase impossible.

So far we have spent on the New Wing about \$36,400.00. To meet this we had in hand about \$10,700.00 in the original building-fund which had been put aside over a :period of some years. Donations, the Wonderland Fair, a Bingo, various credits etc. have brought in rubout \$13,000.00, so the debt on the New Wing itself is still about \$12,700.00. But to this must be added additional expenditure of \$1,300.00 undertaken during the recent vacation to reconstruct the Toilets. If we have much to be grateful for, then, we have still a long way to go to clear off the whole debt; and it is something which must be done by voluntary effort as the College can never hope to make any profit and every cent of the Government Subsidy is needed to meet ordinary current expenditure.

I spoke a moment or two ago of the just pride we can feel in our buildings. But this seems the place to emphasize that the most substantial contribution made .by the College to Secondary Education in the Colony consists, not in the buildings, costly though they may have been, but in the fact that the College provides, year after year, a fist class secondary education at fees which would be quite impossible under ordinary circumstances. If, for example, salaries commensurate with their qualifications had to be paid to the Fathers teaching at the College according to the Queen's College scale, additional income of more than \$17,000.00 would have to be found each year. And the lay-staff, too, are working for salaries far below their merits. Though we look for higher qualifications than those required for the Government Clerical Service, we are at present quite unable to pay salaries comparable with the Government Clerical Service Scale.

I make no apology, then, for the fact that the interior of the Old Wing so obviously requires complete repainting. Much though we would have liked to undertake this work, we have felt that it was more important to give the lay staff the best salaries we could rather than undertake this expense. We hope, however, to commence painting the Old Wing bit by bit, next year, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Messrs. Hubbuck & Son, Limited, who have done so much to make this possible by giving us a most generous discount. For four centuries now the Fathers of the Society of Jesus

have been playing a leading part in the work of education. The Society has founded Colleges in Europe, in India, and other parts of the East, in North and South America, in Africa and in Australia. There are in Universities and Colleges of the Society :today more than 420,000 pupils. The English Province of the Society, to which the Fathers in British Guiana belong, besides the work it undertakes at Oxford and London Universities, is responsible for the Colleges of Stonyhurst, Beaumont and Mount St.Mary's together with six day-schools in the United Kingdom and two other Colleges in South Africa.

It is in this tradition that St. Stanislaus College has been founded and it is; our aim to be true to the traditions of our Society by providing the best moral and intellectual training that we can in our circumstances, yet in few Colleges of the Society throughout the world can there be a task as difficult as ours. Throughout its history, St. Stanislaus has had to struggle continually to make ends meet. For a number of years, the College Association raised money to meet the deficit in the running expenses. This last year we have received a Government Subsidy of \$5,000.00, and I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking Government publicly for their help.

But I would not like anyone to think that this Government Subsidy of 85,000.00 has put an end to our financial worries. Though the Fathers are only taking a very meagre maintenance allowance, the heavy task of meeting general overhead expenses, the cost of Science equipment and of repairs has left all too little for the laystaff and we have not felt able to afford even a part-time Secretary for the Principal.

While, then, we thank each and everyone of those who have helped us, we are still deeply conscious of how much we still need further help and co-operation from our friends and benefactors, and how much we still need any help that Government can give us. For our own part, we shall do all that in us lies to make every cent that is given us for the College a hundred per cent. investment for the advancement of Secondary Education in the Colony.

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OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NEW WING OF ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, THE HON. JOHN GUTCH, C.M.G., O.B.E.



His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government the Hon. JOHN GUTCH, C.M.G.,O.B.E.,declaring open the new \$36,000 wing of St. Stanislaus College.

Seen in the picture are (left to right):-

Fr. B. Scannell, S.J., Principal of the College; Mrs. Gutch, wife of the O.A.G.;His Lordship Bishop George Weld, S.J., the O.A.G.,The Very Rev. Fr. R. L. Guilly, S.J., the Hon. John Femandes and Asst. Supt. Rex Jones, the O.A.G.'s A.D.C.

Your Lordship, Fr. Guilly, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Fr. Guilly referred in his opening address to the very large number of official openings that we have had in British Guiana and particularly in Georgetown during the past year and one has only to look around this City to see evidence of the truth of what he has said. In addition there are the large projects such as the Drainage and Irrigation projects, one of which he mentioned, which although so many of us cannot see them, nevertheless will make an even greater contribution to the economic and social welfare of the country.

Now, Fr. Gully suggested that this project, this new wing of St. Stanislaus College is a very small one in comparison with some of the others, but he also suggested that the voluntary effort which has gone into St. Stanislaus is a worthy object of honour and of pride. I endorse, of course, the latter part of this statement but there is one aspect in which I think that the project on which I am to set the official seal today cannot, be regarded as a very small one.

Fr. Gully mentioned, so far as I remember the number, that the new wing will provide 190 additional desk places, and when funds are found there will be new Physics and Chemistry Laboratories in the open space underneath. When one thinks of the generations of boys who will receive their education at those desks and in those Laboratories, and the contribution which that will make to the future of British Guiana, I do not think that this project can rightly be said to be a very small one. On many occasions lately, as you may have noticed, I sought to stress in public the very great strain on our moral and mental resources which will be made by the new Constitution, which is to be introduced next year and I can assure you; I have not exaggerated in anything that I have said. The question which we must put to ourselves is: 'Will we be equal to this strain which is to be put upon us?' Somehow it is much easier in the case of material things to appreciate that greater training and greater skill is required, e.g. to work a new or more complicated machine you would not put an untrained and incapable workman in charge of complicated and valuable equipment but I can assure you that the new powers which the Constitutional changes which are before us will place in the hands of Guianese have very much greater potentialities for the wellbeing of the citizens of British Guiana or the reverse if they are wrongly used; their use will call for very great qualities of intellect and also of character; the test of intellect can be found in examinations but the test of moral character will be in the stress and strain which the new responsibilities will place on those who have to exercise them - and I can assure you that the stress is going to be a severe one. Now if you look on the back of your programme in the Historical Note you will see that there is a reference to the respect in which former pupils of St. Stanislaus are held in the Public Service and in Professions and in other walks of life. In my own personal experience since I have been in British Guiana and from those whom I have met who received their education at St. Stanislaus, I can fully testify to that and I feel quite sure that in meeting the need of which I have just spoken the very sound moral and intellectual training which St. Stanislaus gives will play its full part.

Now just before I conclude by declaring this building open I was approached after I had been around the building by the Captain of the School and I was requested to declare tomorrow to be a public holiday for the School. I notice as I had expected the very loud applause from the audience to my right side. I was about to add that as Officer Administering the Government I might be taking a liberty by complying with the request, but I am quite prepared to take the risk and as far as I am concerned tomorrow may be a holiday for the pupils of St. Stanislaus.

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Hon. John Fernandes

Debate

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEBATES on SUBSIDY TO ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE

Mr. FERNANDES: It is with great pleasure that I move the following motion standing in my name as item 25 on the Order Paper:-

"BE IT RESOLVED that this Council recommend to Government that a subsidy be granted to the St. Stanislaus College."

Now, Sir, St. Stanislaus has been providing secondary education for boys in Georgetown for more than 50 years, without any help whatever from Government. It has the finest record of any secondary school in British Guiana, Queen's College excepted. It has to its credit five Guiana Scholars, and this year – 1951– while it has not had the honour of educating the winner of the Guiana Scholarship, nevertheless, it had the honour of educating the runner-up. Before I go any further, I want to make it perfectly clear that this motion is not being presented to this Council on any religious ground whatever, except the question arises whether this organisation is on God's side or on the side of the godless. Two of the Guiana Scholars which this College has produced were non-Catholics, which goes to show that non-Catholics attending the College get exactly the same treatment as Catholic boys. As a matter of fact, if you take the percentage of Guiana Scholars and relate it to the percentage of Catholic and non-Catholic boys attending the College, we may well say that they get even better attention. I know, however, that they get every bit of the attention that Catholic boys get, so that there is no question of anyone suggesting that this College is there for Catholic boys only.

Now, this College, as I have said before, has no equal in British Guiana outside Queen's College. First of all, it is a non-profit-making organisation. It has three top Masters carrying the best degrees as graduates of Oxford, in English, Mathematics and Science, but what do we find? The College, headed by these three Masters with four other Clerical Masters and 10 Lay Masters, is unable to run without serious loss. Even the three top-ranking Masters and the four Clerical associates get just a bare – and a very bare – subsistence from the funds of the College. The sum which they have been getting for the last few years and which they are getting at present, is the magnificent sum of \$60 per month, which is exactly \$10 less than what the Janitor of Queen's College is being paid by Government. These persons give their services at this ridiculously low figure because they have dedicated their lives to God's service and it is

their duty to do everything possible to see that the generations to come are brought up in the fear and love of God. If in spite of that very low figure and the fact that they have found it impossible to pay their Lay Masters anything that can be considered reasonable, they earn less than they are saving at present, one can quite see that it is impossible for any other secondary school in British Guiana to offer this same service to the public, even with the very small subsidy which we hope this Council will recommend. In addition to that, this College, in accordance with all the laws of what is right in secondary education, has a Master for every 20 boys. That is the standard recommended by the Education Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare – Mr. Hammond. No other secondary school for boys and girls has come up to this standard. Further, this College provides not only for the intellectual but also the physical development of the students, and there is a Master who looks after the physical side with all the necessary playing fields for the students. Unlike other secondary schools, the College finds that the larger the number of children in attendance the greater the financial deficit is bound to be. In the case of the other secondary schools, – and I am not saying anything against them because it could not be otherwise, it is different.

At present the College has 33 scholarship boys – 25 Government Primary scholars, two Blair scholars, two Centenary scholars, two Kitty scholars, one Jackson Memorial scholar and one Police scholar. In the ordinary course of things, if Government did not have St. Stanislaus College to absorb these boys and to give them the necessary training, 33 more places would have had to be found at Queen's College and the very serious situation existing there as regards accommodation would have been even worse. I think St. Stanislaus College is an institution that Government should try to help because it is trying to co-operate in Government's efforts to provide secondary education which is badly needed in British Guiana. When I say it is badly needed, I mean secondary education of the kind St. Stanislaus is giving to the children of this Colony.

At present there is a very serious situation in this world – a serious inroad of godlessness has taken over a large portion of this world. I know that this Government is entirely against that state of things, because the first thing that impressed me very, very much when I became a member of this Council was the words in the prayers which are read here before each meeting starts. Some of those words always keep coming up in my mind, and they are those in which we say: " ... and grant that we may, in Thy presence, O Almighty God, treat and consider all matters which shall come under our deliberations in so just and faithful a manner as to promote Thy Honour and Glory and advance the good of those whom Thou hast committed to our care ... " That being so, I would like to draw Government's attention to the fact that there are two ways of supporting this godlessness. One is by supporting it directly, and the other is by denying the assistance required by an organisation that is doing everything possible to counteract this inroad of godlessness. By denying this assistance, Government would be helping the other side. There can be no question about this in the mind of anyone.

As I have already said, Government has no fear that any other secondary school – either a boys' school or a girls' school – can put up a suggestion such as this – that they are entitled to ask Government for a grant. I have circulated *documents* to every Member of this Council showing what the situation would have been if St. Stanislaus College was existing in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, instead of in Georgetown, British Guiana. When a Bill is being put through in this Council we are repeatedly reminded of what has been done in Trinidad, and that was done as recently as last week during the debate on the Antibiotics Bill. In my wildest dream I would not ask this Government to give to St. Stanislaus College the large amount it would have got if it was in Trinidad. The Administration in Trinidad looks at secondary education in an entirely different way from that in which the Government of British Guiana looks at it. If I am wrong I think Government will pardon me, but if Hon. Members look at the list I have circulated they will see how many secondary schools have been approved in Trinidad for Government grants.

I have no doubt whatever that if St. Stanislaus were in Trinidad this motion would have been approved beyond any doubt. If this Government subsidized St. Stanislaus College on the basis of the Trinidad Regulations for secondary education St. Stanislaus would get a subsidy of \$27,000 a year. Of course we are always told that Trinidad is a wealthy Colony, and I am not going to suggest anything approaching \$27,000, but in view of the present financial stringency in this Colony I am suggesting that this Council recommend to Government the grant of a subsidy of not less than \$5,000, which is less than one-fifth of what the College would have been entitled to if it were situated in Trinidad.

When I gave notice of this motion and it was put on the Order Paper and published in the newspapers several very prominent citizens of this Colony told me I was wasting my time. I replied that I proposed to put my case and if Government did not accept my proposal there was nothing more I could do about it. I was then reminded that the old red herring would be drawn across the trail – no money for this purpose. I laughed heartily because I really could not see how this Administration could use that red herring, which is a very old herring and possibly had begun to smell. I could not see how this Government could use that red herring after having spent \$585,000 on the erection of a Government secondary school out of loan funds, the interest on which at 3½ per cent exceeds \$20,000 a year merely for the erection of the building, taking no account whatever of the cost of upkeep. I am not criticizing the erection of that building. If Government feels justified in spending even \$10 million on the erection of a new Queen's College building it is entirely up to Government, but in the same breath it should not say that it cannot afford \$5,000 to subsidize an institution which has served the people of British Guiana well over a period of about 50 years.

I say with very great pride that no St. Stanislaus scholar who has ever left these shores to attend a University in England and returned to the Colony has ever been accused of being even "pink" much less "red." There must be something behind that. It shows that the boys who attend St. Stanislaus College get more than just ordinary tuition to enable them to pass examinations. They receive instruction for the building of

character and promoting a sense of loyalty – qualities which cannot be bought with money.

Very early in this year another organization similar to St. Stanislaus, which is undoubtedly serving the same purpose and endeavouring to keep the children in Berbice on the straight and narrow path, on God's side, was granted an increase of its Government grant from \$8,000 to \$13,000 a year. Again I supported that increase because I considered it my duty to support any organization in British Guiana which would help to get the people of the Colony on God's side. As a matter of fact I came into this Council because I was on God's side. I opposed a candidate who was known to have a godless ideology, and but for that I may not have been standing here today presenting this case.

St. Stanislaus has 330 students. The building is hopelessly overcrowded, although through the kind courtesy of the Chinese Association a couple of classes are being accommodated in that building across the road. If Hon. Members look through the windows they will see a new wing being added to the St. Stanislaus building which will provide six class-rooms to accommodate between 120 and 150 students. About five of those class-rooms are already filled. This wing is being erected in order to relieve the congestion at St. Stanislaus. Of course the old remark will crop up "Don't bother about St. Stanislaus the shutters are not going to be put up no matter what happens, so we need not worry to help." Nobody will deny that, but what will definitely happen is that the standard of education which is very necessary not only for the improvement of knowledge but for the building of character, will go down, as it may mean the restriction of the number of pupils to be accommodated. It may even mean that all those Catholic boys who are clever enough to pass the entrance examination at Queen's College may be sent there, which of course would mean that the 100 places a year which are now available at Queen's College for non-Catholic boys would shrink to a very great extent, and then perhaps the value of St. Stanislaus would be better appreciated.

Let us turn to the other side of the picture in which Government may take the view that while it agrees that more of this standard of secondary education is badly needed it would try to provide it itself. Well this Council knows very well what is the annually recurrent deficit in regard to Queen's College for the education of 500 boys, and I know that Members of this Council will say "For goodness sake let us recommend \$10,000 instead of \$5,000 rather than Government should have to find another \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year to supply this extra secondary education up to the standard of St. Stanislaus." This is the service which is being rendered by St. Stanislaus; it is the best bargain Government has ever been offered. It provides secondary education for 330 boys, and I understand that the number will be increased to about 400 when the new wing is completed. To ask for a subsidy of \$5,000 or \$10,000 for such a service to the community is, I submit, a very modest request. I was advised to ask for more but I want to be sure as to what the financial position of the Colony is going to be next year before I suggest a sum higher than \$5,000.

I think I have established that there is need for this class of secondary education for at least 400 boys; that it would not create any embarrassment to Government because no other secondary school is up to this standard; that \$5,000 a year would not make the slightest difference to the finances of the Colony, and that the service which is being rendered by this College to the youngsters of the Colony is one really beyond the price of money. I do not want to be too long. I do not foresee any possible opposition to the motion in view of the facts I have presented. I formally move the motion.

Mr. ROTH: I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

[Here followed the debate]

* * * *

The PRESIDENT: I will now call upon the Hon. Mover of the motion to reply.

Mr. FERNANDES: I will reply to remarks made by Members other than the Financial Secretary and I will deal with his remarks at the end. From the time St. Stanislaus College was started until this day, it has always worked in the fullest co-operation with the Department of Education. The College authorities have nothing to hide; they are not asking for this grant to put it into the Bank or to erect buildings. They are asking for it so as to be able to pay their Lay Masters reasonable salaries so as to prevent them from leaving in the middle of a term and taking employment with commercial people or of going to Queen's College as was done in a recent case. Queen's College has recently taken one of the Masters of St. Stanislaus College, and a very fine Master indeed. I do not blame them for doing so, and St. Stanislaus, being a poor College, had to bow. The College would like, however, to pay its Lay Masters not the equivalent to what they would get at Queen's College, but at least sufficient to enable them to live. No man, no matter how he loves his organization, can be expected to stick to it unless he can get at least three square meals a day for himself and his family.

I have never felt more like a beggar than in this case. I am not begging even for St. Stanislaus itself, but for the young Lay Masters engaged in teaching there. The Hon. Member for Essequibo River started to draw a "blue herring" across the trail, and that is the herring of primary education. I think it is well known to Government that the persons responsible for giving secondary education to the children of this Colony for over 50 years and without any Government contribution are the Catholic Body. They have also contributed more than their fair share to primary education in the Colony and are still contributing. I am sure Government realises what it would have cost them if they had to erect all the Governing primary schools there are in British Guiana. It would have cost them a very tidy sum indeed.

Let us go back to the point as to what would, happen if Government gives St. Stanislaus College this grant. I have already pointed out that no other secondary school has come up to its standard without aid. We have, for instance, the Bishop's High School, which was a private secondary school for a number of years. The authorities did

a fine job, but they discovered long before now that it was impossible to give secondary education without the aid of Government. In the first place, Government gave them a grant which was in the vicinity of \$30,000.00 a year, but that was not sufficient, and everybody knows what happened when the building started to go to pieces. Government had to come in and erect a new building, and the idea was entirely supported by this Council.

As regards the remarks made by the Financial Secretary, it is a great pity that this Government did not realise what was coming upon us with regard to primary education especially, when they decided to spend \$585,000.00 for just a building for Queen's College. St. Stanislaus is now adding a wing to accommodate six classrooms, but that would not cost Government one cent. The general position of education, especially primary education, is really outside this question. I know that the Financial Secretary (Acting) is an expert on education, having worked in a senior capacity at the Education Department, and I am sure he will admit that by denying St. Stanislaus College \$5,000.00 from the Education vote would not make any difference as to whether the children of the Colony would get more primary education. We are told that this is an agricultural country and that we are on the threshold of economic development. Why do we say that our children need more secondary education if that statement is correct? These children will have to take their places in the development of the country, however, and should not be denied the necessary education.

Of course, I expected Members to say that if the grant is not given St. Stanislaus College would have to shut down. I refrained from saying so myself yesterday, because I do not agree that anyone should come here with a threat that if the grant is not given the College will shut down. Hon. Members are right in saying so because the College was being run at a deficit for years, but there are certain people in this Colony who are prepared to dig deep into their pockets in order to keep the College going. I feel that every child should be given an opportunity to secure a good education. As I pointed out yesterday, St. Stanislaus College does not only give the children education from an intellectual standpoint, but it also gives them character. I should have said this yesterday but will say it now. If anyone asks the Heads of the various Government Departments what is their opinion of the average St. Stanislaus College boy who obtains employment with Government, I am sure the answer he would get is that they are hard-working, honest and respectful to their elders.

The PRESIDENT: I do not think anyone would deny that. Nobody is saying they are not.

Mr. FERNANDES: I am glad you have said so, Sir, because if anyone cannot deny that I do not see how it would be just to oppose this grant. Here again I would point out that in the prayers which we say in this Council we ask God to let us "Treat and consider all matters which shall come under our deliberations in so just and faithful a manner as to promote Thy Honour and Glory and advance the good of those whom Thou hast committed to our care" Here is an institution which is asking for something which is fair and just, and yet I am very very disappointed to find that there is some

opposition on the part of Government. I am not going to detain the Council any longer; I am going to commit this motion to the consideration of Hon. Members, knowing that when this prayer is read every day in this Chamber they will appreciate its meaning and its importance.

Motion put and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: I might add that the resolution having been passed by this Council, Government will consider it in the light of what has been said, and see what they can do. The debate has been an interesting one. I agree with the Hon. Mover in saying that St. Stanislaus College is doing very efficient and valuable work in the Colony and is fully deserving of a grant.

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APPEAL
To Former Pupils,
To Parents of Past and Present Pupils,
AND
To Other Friends of St. Stanislaus College.



The first phase of the work on the Extension of St. Stanislaus' College has been completed. Six new large airy class-rooms have been provided and very little more work will be required to transform the bottom floor of the New Wing into two new Science Laboratories.

What a difference it has made to the life of the College. The two classes which had had to be accommodated in the building of the Chinese Association have been able to return to the College. Two improvised class-rooms have been dismantled; a larger staff-room has been made available as well as a study room for the Sixth-formers, and a large portion of the ground-floor of the Old Wing has been made available once more for assemblies. There is now ample accommodation for our 340 boys and gradually we shall be able to build up larger Fifth and Sixth Forms and increase our numbers by forty or more.

And the cost? What we have done has cost more than \$35,000. Our original Building Fund, generous donations, our Bingo &c., have wiped out half of this sum; but about \$17,000 still remains to be found, and the completion of the Science Laboratories will cost three or four thousand dollars more.

The Government Grant of \$5,000 is all needed to meet annual current expenses. There is no possibility of the College income ever exceeding expenditure. The money required must be found by other means: by donations, by the "Wonderland" Fair, and by other such efforts.

St. Stanislaus is making an essential contribution to the Secondary Education of the Colony. We ask you to share in this grand work by sending a generous donation to help to complete the Laboratories and to pay off the debt.

R. L. GUILLY, S.J.,
Superior.
Chairman of the Board of Governors.
B. SCANNELL, S.J.,
Principal.

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Hony. Asst. Secretary: J. L. RAWLINS.

Hony. Treasurer: J. FERNANDES, JNR.

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Dr. S. J. BLAIR

C. C. DE FREITAS

C. VASCONCELLOS

Ex-officio Members:

REV. B. SCANNELL, S.J. (Principal of the College).

REV. T. LYNCH, S.J. (Games Master of the College).

Nominated Member:

REV. A. Gill, S.J.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ST.
STANISLAUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1st to 31ST DECEMBER 31st, 1951**

There was no change in the Committee of Management during the year but we have to report that the vacancy caused through the departure of Mr. W. K. Brassington, the Assistant Secretary to the United Kingdom was not filled.

MEMBERSHIP.

At the close of the year the total membership was 254, comprising of 4 Life Members, 173 Ordinary Members, 37 Honorary Members, 13 Country Members, 2 Overseas Members, and 29 Associate Members, an increase of 19 Ordinary Members and 3 Honorary Members. The Committee regrets to report the death of one member, Mr. O. L. Christiani, and takes this opportunity of extending its sympathy to his relatives.

It is still regrettable that a great number of 'Old Boys' and parents who are eligible for Membership in the Association show no interest in joining and we urge all Members present to do their best towards increasing our numbers. Only with a great increase in the membership can the Association hope to continue the important work of assisting the College.

ACTIVITIES.

Once again the three main activities held during the year were :-

- (1) A Stag Social on April 27th. As in the past, this activity lived up to expectations. The use of a "juke box" on this occasion provided a novel change to the traditional piano, and was most welcome to the younger members.
- (2) The Joint Social and Dance held on August 4th at the St. Joseph's High School through the kind permission of the Sisters of Mercy. Although it was fairly well attended, this function still lacks the support of the majority of members, which is so necessary to ensure greater success.
- (3) The Annual Dinner at which His Lordship Bishop Weld presided was held at the Catholic Guild Club on Friday, November 9th, 1951, with the kind co-operation of the Club's Committee. At an earlier meeting of the Committee of Management it was decided that only the Captain of the College would be invited instead of the Senior Boys, and in spite of this, the number of subscribers was still maintained.

LITERARY & DEBATING GROUP.

Two activities of this group were held for members.

(1) A Film Show on March 28th through the kind courtesy of Mr. Peter D'Aguiar. Some interesting films were shown, but it was regrettable that the attendance of members was very poor.

(2) Hon. John Fernandes treated us to a fine Film Show on "New Zealand" and "The Christopher Movement." It was well attended and every one found it educational and interesting.

For the boys of the College, seven meetings were held during the year, and as usual, the carefully chosen subjects for "Debate" and discussion proved very popular with the boys, for they were all well attended .

THE ST. STANISLAUS MAGAZINE.

Once again the St. Stanislaus Magazine made its appearance on the night of the Dinner. It lived up to the high standard of its predecessors and the Editor, Fr. B. Scannell, S.J. is to be complimented for a fine job of work. We also thank the Business Manager, Mr. J. B. Gonsalves and his very able assistant Mr. Jerome De Freitas who helped to make the Magazine a success, and *The Daily Chronicle* for their unfailing courtesy and interest. While the number of members who contributed articles was improved, it was still very poor, and we hope that more members will come forward with contributions to make the next magazine even better.

COLLEGE DEFICIT.

It was decided to take the Trinidad item off the College Balance Sheet. This money came from public donations and from Gate Receipts and the sale of refreshments. This amount, \$375.77, therefore remains in hand for the next Trinidad Tour.

The remainder of College Aid Funds was not sufficient to cover this deficit. But as funds are needed so urgently to pay for the New Building, Fr. Superior suggested that the balance of the deficit should be waived, and that the proceeds of the Raffle and Wonderland should be devoted entirely to the Building Fund. Now that the College is to get a Government subsidy, it is hoped that there will be no real deficit at the end of 1952 and subsequent years.

GENERAL.

The period under review is considered fairly successful and it could only have been more so had there been a greater influx of new members.

During the year it was found possible to award a third Association Scholarship, and it is hoped that with a substantial increase in the membership to be able to award many more.

Solely through the efforts of the Hon. John Fernandes, the sum of \$5,000.00 for the College was put on the Government's estimates, and we take this opportunity of extending sincere thanks for his praiseworthy effort. This grant will go towards the running expenses of the College.

Work was started on the new wing of the College. It will contain a block of six new classrooms, 2 modern science labs and allow for a more comfortable masters' room. The estimated cost of this building is \$37,000.00 and the Association has pledged its support to assist in raising this amount, and all Members and Old Boys should feel it their duty to contribute to such a deserving cause.

Our hardworking Treasurer, Mr. John Fernandes Jnr., was married in September and a presentation was made to the couple on behalf of the Association. We are happy to report that even with his additional responsibilities, he is maintaining the high standard of his work.

On the occasion of the visit of the St. Mary's boys the Association was able to render great assistance by providing transportation, arranging accommodation and assisting generally in their entertainment.

Finally the Association is grateful to all those who helped to make the year a fairly successful one. Our thanks go especially to Fr. B. Scannell, S.J., Principal of the College, who was most co-operative when the necessity arose, and for his efforts to further the membership drive.

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OLD BOYS AND COLONY SPORT

Once again congratulations to ROBERT CHRISTIANI on his excellent performances with the West Indies Cricket Team in Australia. Congratulations also to LESLIE WIGHT, NORMAN WIGHT, GEORGE CAMACHO, and LENNIE THOMAS who acquitted themselves creditably earlier in the year in the Intercolonial Cricket Tournament in Trinidad. GEORGE CAMACHO was unfortunate not to be able to take part in the recent Cricket Tournament against Jamaica in B.G. on account of a serious leg injury received during the last practice match. The injury necessitated surgical treatment, and we sincerely extend our very best wishes to him for a speedy return to the cricket field. LESLIE WIGHT and NORMAN WIGHT again did themselves great credit in the recent Tournament against Jamaica, while ROBERT CHRISTIANI again rendered valuable service to the Colony in the same Tournament.

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There was no Men's Intercolonial Hockey this year as the scheduled visit of a Trinidad team to the Colony did not materialise. The last occasion on which the Colony opposed their old rivals, Trinidad, in this field of sport, was last year, in Trinidad, on which occasion the Tournament was drawn, each Colony winning one Test Match, with the other three Tests drawn. Cecil de Caires captained the British Guiana team, and other old boys in the team were Jack Reid, Norman Wight, Paul Mittelholzer and Eddie Caetano.

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OLD BOYS IN MANY LANDS

Ex-Colony Tennis Champion WILLIE MATHIAS has now taken up permanent residence at New Hyde Park, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A., and recent reports stated that he and his entire family are very happy in their recently purchased new home. Willie works in a Bank in Manhattan.

* * * * *

A neighbour of Willie's is his brother-in-law, CLEM GONSALVES, who has also bought a lovely new home in New Hyde Park, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A. Reports received a few weeks ago advised that Clem and his family were "digging in" for the Winter, and were looking forward to it very much. Clem is Accountant in a large newspaper firm in Long Island, and likes his job and new life very much.

* * * * *

Another old boy who recently took up permanent residence in Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A. is SETON OLTON. Seton's family travelled up to the States to join him a few months ago, and they occupy a very comfortable apartment in Laurelton Park. Seton likes his job at the New York Bank of Savings immensely, and says that he has found the American bosses very nice people to work for.

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Across the border in Toronto, Canada, is MAURICE GONSALVES, formerly of Pan American Airways Office in B.G., and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Blue Gonsalves, of D'Urban and George Streets. Someone who saw Maurice recently reported that he looks in the 'pink of condition', and is very happy in his job with the Canada Life Assurance Company.

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Further North in Canada, Montreal, has become the home of quite a few old boys. The Camacho family has practically taken over the City, what with all the brothers there, -Claude, who will be remembered as a very excellent wicketkeeper,-- Maurice, who this year took upon himself a wife, charming Desiree Richardson, - and Gerald, also to be remembered (in many ways) for his prowess 'behind the stumps.'

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Nearer to home, we have news of Claude Santos and George I. Camacho, who are both steadily climbing nearer to the top of the Esso ladder in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. In San Fernando, Trinidad, John Mendonca occupies the managerial chair in the Singer

Sewing Machine organisation, and looks very well on the hard work, as those of us who saw him during his recent visit home noticed.

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During the year CLEMENT VASCONCELLOS accepted the post of Office Manager of the Commission Agency firm of Alex. Russell & Co., in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

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A very recent departure from the Colony has been ALVARO GOMES,formerly of Messrs. William Fogarty, Ltd., who, along with his wife and children, have taken up permanent residence in New York.

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PETER WIGHT has certainly been acquitting himself very creditably on the cricket fields in England. We are all looking forward to the day when we will have him back home again to take his place in the line up of our Colony XI.

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JOCELYN D'OLIVIERA has had a very successful career at Birmingham University. He was placed first in his class in his B.A. Honours Final. Jocelyn's Scholarship has been extended, and his allowance has been increased, to enable him to write a thesis for his M.A. We offer him our congratulations and wish him every success.

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A TRIP OF A LIFETIME

When I arrived in Montreal, I wrote my good friend Johnny Fernandes, our Treasurer, and told him of the wonderful sea trip I had had to Canada, and like the energetic fellow he is, he immediately replied to my letter and requested that I write a similar account for the St. Stanislaus magazine. I felt honoured at being asked to contribute to the magazine and I immediately set about to put down on paper again all the wonderful and new experiences that are still vivid in my mind. I would request though that the reader should bear in mind that I have no literary skill, and ask that allowances be made for my shortcomings.

My good friend Donald D'Ornellas and I had planned making a trip to Canada by sea, and we were lucky to secure a passage on one of Saguenay Terminals charter ships, the "Valhall," thanks to the great assistance we received from Miss Baker of the same Company. Our ship turned out to be an 11,000 tonner Norwegian, bound for Montreal, *via* Chaguaramas, Barbados, St. John, New Brunswick, and Port Alfred. She was scheduled to sail on Thursday, August 7th at 2.00 p.m., and in spite of three or four months of preparation, we spent the last three days in a mad scramble around Georgetown. We went aboard at noon on the appointed day, and were shown to a very fine double cabin, with, we found out later, the most comfortable bunks in the world. I might mention here that we were the only two passengers on board, for the "Valhall" was just a tramp, and we had expected to rough it considerably, but how mistaken we were. Our cabin was spotlessly clean, and there was ample room for ourselves and belongings. We did not have to be long on board to see that a great pride was taken in the cleanliness of the ship.

We cast off right on time, and in two hours we were at the Lightship, and beginning to become anxious about seasickness. As neither of us had truly been tried before, we took it for granted that seasickness would eventually claim us, and tried to reconcile ourselves to the idea, at the same time digging out our Limacol and Andrews in readiness. I am happy to say now that our fears were entirely groundless, and at no time did we bow to seasickness; in fact we were able to put in appearance at everyone of the many meals per day for the entire trip. We soon fell in easily with the routine of the ship, and after the first day we never had to be told when eating time came around. The regular meal hours: Coffee 6.30 a.m., Breakfast 8.30 a.m.; Dinner, 12 noon; Tea, 3.30 p.m.; and Supper 5.30 p.m., and I can assure you that with the exception of Coffee at 6.30 a.m., all other meals were very substantial ones. We were further informed that if we felt peckish before bedtime, we could go and make ourselves a snack in the saloon, a privilege we never had to take advantage of.

We met the Captain when we came aboard and it was not long after that we were introduced to the other officers, and right from the start, they made us feel at home. As we expected, we got to know most of them very well before the end of the trip, and they went to great limits to be nice to us and to show us and explain everything of interest aboard. The chief engineer conducted us on tours of the engine room, and the cold storage compartments, and above deck the Second Officer showed us

everything from the ship's rudder machine in the stern to the anchor at the bow. We were most interested when given the opportunity of viewing the radar screen while the instrument was in operation during a fog, and our many questions about it were patiently and fully answered. We were also introduced to the workings of the various navigational devices, the gyro compass and the depth sounder, and were daily shown the progress of the ship on the charts. We were told by the captain that we could go on the bridge at any time, but we made it a point never to go there except on those occasions when we were invited to view the radar screen, for we considered that it was not a suitable place for two idlers. We spent most of our time on the open top deck over the bridge, and from there we got the full force of the wonderful sea breeze, and during the first part of the trip, baked ourselves to a golden brown in the sun.

When the ship left British Guiana, it was only 28% loaded with sugar, so its first stop was for ten hours at Chaguaramas, the former U.S. Naval Base in Trinidad where it took on 2,000 tons of Bauxite, and refuelled. Port-of-Spain was a good distance from Chaguaramas, and for safety's sake we did not venture to go there. Our next port of call was Bridgetown, Barbados, where we had 10 days in which to roam around and see the sights, while the ship was being loaded with a further 5,000 or 6,000 tons of sugar. There is no deep sea pier at Bridgetown, so the ship had to anchor off-shore, and its cargo was loaded from lighters. To get ashore, we usually hired one of the many small boats that were always cruising around the ship, and to get back aboard, there were always many of those boats from which to choose. In fact there were times we wanted to return aboard, and we found ourselves surrounded by the captains of these boats soliciting our patronage, and Donald's parcel would be seized from his hand and taken to one boat and mine similarly seized and taken to another, and not before the intervention of the ever-present policeman would we find our parcels and ourselves safely aboard our boat. There were always lots of boys in boats around the ship, and it was amazing to see how quickly they would dive into the clear, blue water and retrieve coins we had flung overboard.

Bridgetown was quite a nice place, though hot, but as we went further afield to the various parts of the island sightseeing on buses, we were truly impressed. There were lovely beaches all round the island that offered the finest seabathing. I realise now how poor B.G. is in this respect. I was able to visit a number of Guianese friends who were living in Barbados, and I was royally entertained by them. I also took the opportunity of visiting St. Patrick's Church and Frs. Morrison and Parkinson with whom I spent a most enjoyable morning. I was a bit bashful to face Fr. Parkinson when I remembered all the trouble I gave him when he taught at St. Stanislaus College, but I guess he understood that boys will be boys.

We left Bridgetown on August 18th, and for 8 days we steamed out of sight of land until we came to St. John, New Brunswick. On the third day out, the steward brought 4 blankets to our cabin, and said we would need them the following day when we passed Cape Hatteras on the North American mainland. We told him it was midsummer and would not have any need for them, but he just laughed and left them anyway. The following night it became so cold that we were not only thankful for the

blankets, but we dug into our suitcases and in no time we were muffled up in thick sweaters. The captain explained that the temperature was due to the Gulf Stream which was always cold at that time of the year, and that it would continue to be so until we were well in the St. Lawrence River. I thought at first that we were the only ones to feel cold, but soon we heard the officers complaining about it and then they too appeared with thick pullovers and lumberjacks. The heaters in all the cabins were eventually turned on, so when we got too cold on deck, we would run into ours and defrost.

We got to St. John on August 26th and docked at the Atlantic Sugar Refineries to unload a part of the cargo. Although we were not disembarking there, we had to go through Customs and Immigration and had to be medically okayed by the port doctor, after which we were free to go ashore and see the sights. St. John was quite a small city of 75,000 inhabitants, but there were lots of interesting and new things for us to see. We were most impressed by the modern stores, and found it difficult not to go on a spending spree. We visited the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, a huge stately building, with beautiful stained glass windows depicting the lives of many saints. There was a special chapel in honour of Our Blessed Lady behind the main altar, which was beautifully decorated and most inspiring. Both Donald and I lit vigil candles and left small offerings at this altar. The following Sunday we returned to this Cathedral and heard Mass. We went to a number of movies, in St. John, and every day we used to visit the green grocer and come away with bulging bags of delicious apples, pears and grapes. In addition we were supplied daily with two pints of rich Canadian milk by the ship, and I'm sure that when we eventually left St. John, our waistlines must have measured one inch more.

Our stay in this Port lasted 10 days, and when we departed, we sailed along the coast of Nova Scotia for two days, just about a mile off shore, then out across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and into the St. Lawrence River. A day's cruising up the St. Lawrence brought us to Saguenay River, and 54 more miles up this river and we came to Port Alfred, where the bauxite was to be unloaded. About 25 miles up the Saguenay River, we passed a beautiful statue of Our Blessed Lady, which is called the Virgin of the Saguenay River, and the Captain told us the most interesting story of its origin. It appears that a number of years ago, two French brothers were passengers on a ship that was making its way up the river on a dark night, when it struck a rock and sank, and everyone had to swim for their lives. One of the Frenchmen reached the shore safely, and immediately started to search for his brother. After a long while of fruitless searching, it was feared that the missing one had been drowned, whereupon the surviving brother got on his knees and promised Our Lady that should she return his brother safely, he would erect a statue in her honour overlooking the very site of the wreck. Well, to shorten a long story, the missing brother showed up safely the following day, and they both set about fulfilling the promise. They had no money, so they went from house to house collecting for two years until they had sufficient, then they had a beautiful statue made and blessed, and erected on the cliff overlooking the River. Now every time a ship passes the spot, the pilot gives three long blasts of the ship's horn in salutation.

At Port Alfred, although our stay was only of 8 hours duration, we were given the opportunity of inspecting the installations there, and of seeing the Arvida Aluminium Plant, and the Shipshaw dam and Hydro-electric scheme, just over 15 miles by highway from Port Alfred. The Arvida Plant is 1 1/2 miles long, 1 mile wide, employs 6,000 persons and produces 1,000,000 lbs of Aluminium per day. The Shipshaw Hydro-electric Scheme together with two other smaller ones in the area, produce 2,000,000 horsepower required for the production of Aluminium. We were taken on the only Aluminium bridge in the world at Shipshaw. It was a real pleasure to know that up to that time all the bauxite that had been used at Arvida had been mined exclusively in British Guiana, though recently the first shipment of bauxite was received from mines in Africa.

With the unloading of the bauxite completed, we set out for our final destination, Montreal, with a feeling of sorrow that our trip was finally coming to an end. In 24 hours we passed the city of Quebec at night, and it made a wonderful sight. Twelve hours later we docked at Montreal, and we thanked the Captain and the Officers and said goodbye. We had had 35 days of pleasure, and it would be unnecessary for me to stress the educational value of such a trip. The weather had been exceptionally kind to us and we saw such wonders of the sea as whales, sharks, flying fish, dolphins, porpoise and seals. To have made the trip by air would have meant losing this wonderful experience of a lifetime, and I would advise anyone who is planning to come to Canada, and in not too great a hurry to get here, get on a boat and relax and enjoy yourself – and it's cheaper too.

JOHN MORRISON

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THE MARKSMAN

Johnny Morgan was one of those persons you would always remember if you ever met him. His outlook on life was unique, and though at times he would irritate or annoy you with his observations and beliefs, in general he provided a good deal of amusement. He had a lot of confidence in himself, and it might be possible, he had too much confidence. Johnny felt there were few things he could not do well. He would admit that he had not been a genius in the making while he was at school, but to Johnny there were compensations. He was healthy, strong, had an adaptability for games, and also he had at least the average amount of common sense. The fairer sex also found him attractive and he was aware of this fact.

Anyway, Johnny had just returned from Trinidad, where he had spent about a year, and he was living a life of leisure. When questioned about his plans, Johnny would explain that he had not decided whether he would return to Trinidad or take up employment in Georgetown. After all, he was not in a hurry. He was boarding at his friend Tony Moore and life was just fine. Tony's home was a spacious one and there were a few other fellows boarding there. Apart from this, Tony had a number of other friends, and it was customary to find a large gathering of boys discussing any sort of topic you can imagine.

Well, one Saturday afternoon the boys were having one of their discussions. The gathering included Johnny, Tony, Patrick, (Tony's younger brother), and three other friends, Terry, Monty, and Vivian. Tony had just bought an air rifle, and he was explaining some of the difficulties he had encountered.

"The trouble with the gun" explained Tony, "is that it isn't powerful enough. For instance, you have to be fairly close to a bird before you can kill it. If the bird is far away, the pellets don't hit it with enough force. And you can't do anything to one of the big birds unless you hit it flush in the head. Boy, I would really like to get a bigger gun."

"But it seems to me that something is wrong with the sights," remarked Vivian.

"Well, you have to get accustomed to the gun," replied Tony. "The sights may seem a bit funny at first, but after a while you get accustomed."

"But is that the case with all guns?", questioned Terry.

"No. But still you must get accustomed to a gun first. If you are accustomed to one gun, it puts you out a little whenever you use a strange one."

"Boy," said Johnny, breaking his long silence and speaking with his recently acquired Trinidadian accent, "when I used to go shooting, you should have see the quantity of birds I used to bring home. At one time we used to go shooting every week-end. In a short while, I was a marksman of class."

He paused, and looked around at the other boys. No one offered any comment, and he finished off.

"One of these days, I'll borrow the gun and bring home some birds to you."

The conversation then drifted on to another topic, and the boys eventually forgot Johnny's boast.

Everything continued normally until about a week later. Johnny must have become tired of just lazing around, so he decided to have a day of real outdoor life. First, he borrowed Tony's gun together with a tin containing five hundred shots. Then he went to Mrs. Moore.

"Mrs. Moore, I am going shooting today. Could you lend me a bag to put the birds in?"

Mrs. Moore gave him the bag which Tony used when he went shooting. It was about the size of a haversack.

Johnny looked at the bag for a while, then he said, "Haven't you anything bigger than this?"

Mrs. Moore was a bit taken aback, but she recovered wonderfully, and picking up a rice bag that was lying nearby, she handed it to him. This apparently met with his approval, and he set out for his hunting grounds.

Night was setting. Tony and Patrick sat reading in the gallery while Mrs. Moore was preparing dinner. There was the sound of footsteps on the stairs. The door was opened and Johnny limped in. He was dirty from head to toe; perspiration streamed down his face; his shirt was soaked with perspiration and his feet were muddy; in his right hand was Tony's rifle and in his left an empty rice bag.

"Hi," he mumbled, and made for the kitchen. He dropped the empty bag on the floor and shortly after the running of the shower was heard. Johnny was cleaning up.

About an hour later, Tony, Patrick and Johnny were seated at table for dinner. The boys were talking on matters of casual interest, but nobody enquired from Johnny about his outing. However, the time came when he could bear it no longer.

"Man," he started disconsolately, "how do you shoot with that gun? I tried every thing. I shot from all angles and still it was no use."

"You have to get accustomed to the gun," said Tony and he gave Patrick a knowing look.

"I never saw anything like' that before," continued Johnny, his courage moving a point or two up, "It was just as though everything was against me. I couldn't do a single thing right."

"About how many shots you brought back?" Patrick asked.

Johnny's rising morals went below zero. The wind seemed to be knocked completely out of him and his answer was barely audible.

"None."

Johnny the master marksman had scored a bull's-eye, but the only hitch was that it had been against himself.

D. PASEA

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CREDO – I BELIEVE

Credo - I believe: I believe in God the Father Almighty creator of Heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ His only Son. I believe that Christ was crucified on Calvary in order to redeem the world. I believe that the Catholic Church is the true Christian Church. I believe in the teachings of the Catholic Church and what is more, I believe that if every Catholic lived strictly in accordance with the teachings of his religion, the whole world would be converted to Catholicism in a short time by example alone.

I believe that there is one God. That being so, it naturally follows that I believe in the great brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God, because I believe that we are all God's Children. Yes, my friends, I believe that the wildest savage is as much God's child as I am and has a soul like mine, and what is more, a soul that is equally valuable in the sight of God.

I believe that what will happen to my soul after I leave this world will entirely depend on my way of life here. I sincerely believe that I will suffer for the evil I do in this life and that I will be rewarded for the good. I believe that God will help those who pray to Him for help, but only if they try to help themselves. To give an example of what I mean. No student will pass an examination if he just prayed and prayed and did not make any attempt to study the subjects of the examination, but if he did both sincerely, then I believe he will get help from God in his efforts.

I believe that God placed each one of us in this world for a specific purpose. Each one has his or her particular part to play. In giving us our free will He left it entirely for us to decide whether we will play the part He meant us to play or not. I believe that I should love my neighbour as myself. I believe that any surplus of this world's goods which may be given me from time to time is given me in order to enable me to help others who are less fortunate. I believe that anything given to God's poor in the right spirit will be returned to me a hundredfold. I believe that the world is like a mirror - if you smile at it, it will reflect a smile back at you and in the same way if you frown it will reflect your frown right back at you. I believe that no one will ever get more out of this world than he puts into it.

I believe in the future of British Guiana. If I did not I would have left here a long time ago. I believe that after a period of trial and error our people will realise that it is only by sinking their various differences, whether the differences be class, colour or creed, and uniting as Guianese that our country will really progress. I believe that British Guiana can play a much greater part in producing food for a hungry world than it is doing at present. I believe that we would all be much better off if we concentrated our attention on developing our agricultural resources than if we concentrated it on industrial development. The world is already overloaded with industries. I believe that we would stand less chance of having a slump at any time if we gave the production of food priority over industries.

I believe that the only way that British Guiana will become really prosperous, is if everyone who calls himself a Guianese, pulls his full weight, that is, placing the good of his country first and letting his own good follow as a natural result. I believe as long as we have a large number of persons pulling against each other in their fight for power, British Guiana will get nowhere. I honestly and sincerely believe that there is room in British Guiana for every one of our inhabitants to prosper. Whether they prosper or not will always largely depend on themselves, will largely depend on their own efforts, and I am certain that these efforts will be forthcoming at the proper time. I believe that the next decade will see our population moving back to the land instead of as it is at present, away from the land. The present trek from the rural area to the city will be reversed entirely. The banks of our main rivers will see extensive agricultural development. Ten years from now our river banks will have a vastly different appearance to their present one. I believe that the importation of foodstuffs will gradually diminish until it is down to a point where only articles which cannot be produced in British Guiana, and for which there is no substitute which can be produced here, will be imported. I believe that in the near future there will be large scale development just beyond our southern border in neighbouring Brazil. The Amazon area will be considerably developed in the next twenty years or so, in order to provide more food for a hungry world. It is possible that British Guiana may act as a seaport for northern Brazil.

I believe that the West Indies will federate politically regardless of whether British Guiana joins the Federation or not. I believe that British Guiana will be better off outside this Federation as long as it is to take on the kind of Federal Government which the Rance Report suggests. We are operating on a surplus and I am sure with a little care we can continue to do so. As long as we can pay our way I think we should concentrate on our own development. We have lands to develop, which none of the others, with the exception of British Honduras, have, and besides, unlike many of them, we are not overpopulated. I believe that some day Oil will be found in British Guiana. When that day arrives British Guiana's troubles will largely be ended.

I know that quite a few of you who are listening to me are interested to hear what I believe will happen under the New Constitution. Well, there is an old saying that people usually get the Government they deserve and that is to a large extent true. British Guiana deserves efficient Government, and I believe that the results of our first General Elections under Adult Suffrage is going to surprise everybody. I believe the amount of deposits which are going to be forfeited will constitute a record. I believe that the number of political parties which will spring up between now and election time is going to be so numerous that for some to get even a few seats, it will obtain a complete majority in the lower House during the first period. I, however, believe that we will see the Party System operating fully after that. I, contrary to the belief of many, do believe that only candidates who can be trusted will be elected. I believe that less mistakes will be made in 1953 than were made in 1947. I also believe that those who are elected will take their jobs seriously, and will carry the responsibility, which will devolve on them, well.

I believe that there will be some little difficulty in getting the various ministries functioning properly at the very beginning, due mainly to the fact that some dictatorial heads of departments will find it difficult to realise that there has been a change in the order of things, but when they once realise that the order of things has changed then the ministries concerned will settle down to smooth operation. I believe our New Constitution will work smoothly enough and successfully enough to justify Self-Government in ten to fifteen years. That is how I believe the New Constitution will work.

Now lastly, but by no means least, I believe that forces of the Godless will lose out if there is a clash of arms. Those who are on God's side will triumph. I believe the world will begin its return to God during my lifetime. This return to God will start with the conversion of Russia and after Russia all the other countries where Godlessness reigns at present; countries like British Guiana, which only has a few who are Godless, or shall I say who are against God, will have these numbers of the Godless considerably reduced. Later the whole world will become peaceful. A real peace will reign over us - a peace of mind and a peace of soul. There will be less greed and less hate, less jealousy. There will be more love and more goodwill. When one is honest and well behaved, he will be the rule and not the exception he is at present. It will be the evil person who will be the exception.

When I was asked to tell you on this programme what my beliefs are, I hesitated because I knew that some of you will think me crazy for believing some of the things I do believe; but those are my beliefs. As long as I live on this side of the Iron Curtain I can continue to believe what I like, and what is more, as I have just done, I can express my beliefs freely and without fear. I can say I believe in God, without fear of any repercussions. My beliefs may be the opposite to yours, nevertheless we are both free to express those different or opposing beliefs. It must be awful to have to live in countries where to say that you believe in God is considered treason, as no one seems to have any right to believe in anything else but the state. I believe that the state has rights and shall always respect the state's rights, because I believe the state received those rights from God. Therefore, the state's rights and God's rights could never clash. We are free, therefore, to render to the state the loyalty which is the state's and to God the loyalty which is God's. So, my friends, if my beliefs are contrary to yours, either from a spiritual, economical, political or any other point of view, I know that you will respect my right to express them in the same way as you will expect me to respect your rights to express yours. I have expressed them for what they are worth.

My full religious belief I repeat each day. It is known to Catholics as the Apostles' Creed. It is the belief of every true Catholic. Here it is. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth and in Jesus Christ His only Son, Our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into hell. The third day he rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty. From thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and Life Everlasting. Amen.

JOHN FERNANDES [Top](#)

MY TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST

During last year I travelled to the North West District on duty, and there spent three weeks, working and sight-seeing.

I left Georgetown about 2.30 on a Sunday afternoon, and settled down in a deck chair for a long and tiresome journey. The first few hours were very pleasant, the boat moving slowly on a calm sea; but towards six o'clock the sea got exceedingly rough and the boat began to roll sickeningly. I guess I am not a good sailor, because after a while I fell sick. I however fared better than some of the other passengers, who looked very pale and ran at frequent intervals to the side of the boat to unburden themselves. That night the sea was calmer and I spent it out on deck in a chair with the fresh salt air blowing in my face.

About 11.30 the next morning the snaillike *Tarpon* came in sight of Morawhanna. Morawhanna is a drab unsightly settlement, with houses with thatched roofs, and muddy dams for roads. Rain was falling when I reached there, and that certainly added to the depressing appearance of the place.

Quite a contrast is the Government Compound at Mabaruma with its clean looking buildings, its well kept roads and general atmosphere of prosperity. Citrus fruits and pears abound in this region. Coming up the road from Morawhanna to Mabaruma you first come upon the house of the Clerk of the District Commissioner, on your right, then the Government Rest House after which is the Doctor's house, the Hospital and the nurses' quarters. Opposite the Hospital is the Post Office, next to which is the Police Station, and then the District Commissioner's Office and his spacious house.

About 3 miles along the road lies Hosororo Hill which is far higher than Mabaruma, and the view from its summit is very impressive. Along its slopes are a few scattered farmers and far below can be seen the red roofs of the Mabaruma Compound. In the distance you could see a range of hills which I was told lies in Venezuela. On the hill-top is the Agricultural Station, and a little way down the hill is the house of the Catholic Priest and a church. Fr. Patterson was stationed up there at the time. About a mile from Mabaruma in the other direction there is a convent and another Catholic Church and school. Unlike most country churches which I have visited, the church on Sunday is filled to overflowing, the congregation comprising mainly the Aboriginal Indians. The tribe in the district is a friendly lot, and they show good manners. This training no doubt is due to the excellent work of the Sisters. The first Sunday I went to Mass there I arrived about 10 minutes before the scheduled time, and was surprised to find the church filled and no seat available. An aboriginal woman however called me and provided a seat for me next to her. On the road, too, they do not pass you without saying Good Morning or Good Afternoon, and some of them would say very much more if you allowed them. They live in houses among the trees off the main road, but I have never seen the houses of those who lived around Mabarurma. They hunt and fish for a living and some do farming on a small scale.

Mabaruma is a quiet and peaceful place and at the end of three weeks, though I was loth to leave, I longed for the city lights.

J. L. RAWLINS

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I WAS PRIVILEGED

BY
CECIL F. DE CAIRES.

I was privileged to be in New York on Sunday, 12th October, 1952, when, as the New York Press described it, "the greatest demonstration of Faith ever exemplified in the Archdiocese of New York took place," when over 76,000 persons from every walk of life jammed their way into the New York Polo Grounds to participate in the Family Rosary Crusade, and transformed this large Baseball Stadium into a vast Cathedral for the Ceremony. This rally, which was said to be the largest Catholic gathering ever assembled in New York, and the greatest of its kind ever held in the United States, was presided over by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

Among those seated in the stand were 1,500 nuns from various orders. In the centre of the baseball diamond was a huge altar surmounted on a cross-shaped platform. On the field's home plate was a 12 foot statue of the Virgin Mary on a pedestal of the same height.

The principal speakers were His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, and Father Patrick C. Peyton, C.S.C., of Albany, N.Y., founder and international director of the Family Rosary Crusade.

Cardinal Spellman speaking at the rally, said that the forces ranged against the Church and the nation are so strong and so hostile that were God to fail us in our needs, we in turn would fail utterly and wither away as godless nations have done in the past.

"With hearts filled with gratitude to Almighty God," His Eminence said, "we participate in this moving ceremony uniting ourselves with God's Holy Mother, enthroning her, the Mother of Christ and our mother, as Queen of the Catholic Homes in the Archdiocese of New York. This ceremony is more than the last public act of the Crusade of the Family Rosary begun five weeks ago, because in fact there is no last act either public or private in this crusade, for its purpose is perennial – the temporal and spiritual welfare of our families and peace in our community and for our nation. For, if Mary reigns in human hearts as the Mother of Mankind, then will our beloved country be spared from lasting harm and be able to help other peoples to achieve their earthly and immortal destinies. This crusade must therefore be continued as new homes are formed and new generations arise as our Blessed Lady proclaimed in her Magnificat: "Behold henceforth all generations shall call me Blessed."

"By this solemn act of worship this afternoon we ask Mary to help all of us and all mankind on our journey through earthly trials of heavenly blessings. We know that in the recitation of the Rosary we do not separate Mary from God or God from Mary. And we know that Mary is all-powerful and all-merciful because God has given her to us to be our mother."

"We need God in these days of stress and of distress. We need Him perhaps as never before, so urgent and so crucial are the crises that now beset us. We need Him in our personal life, in our family life, in our civic life, and in our national life. So strong and so hostile are the forces ranged against the Church and the nation, that were God to fail us in our need, we in turn would fail utterly and wither away as godless nations have done in the past. This is the lesson of history that no nation can long endure without the eternal God Who both formed it and preserve it. No individual or group of individuals can long stand if they withstand God and ignore or scorn His wise laws.

"The crises that torment us today at every turn can be traced to one cause - lack of loyalty to God. Had the nations fullness of faith in God, organized atheism from across the seas 'Would never have breached our walls and threatened the ramparts of liberty, the liberty of sons of God. Had the nations firmness of hope in God, the skies over the world would not now be overcast with black clouds, dripping with tears and blood, that tempt many souls to despair. Had the nations the fire of love within them, love for God and love for people, neither widespread discontent nor injustice and misery would now torture the helpless and poor, making them easy and ready victims of Communistic propaganda.

"The sins of the world are before the Face of God, the God Who is both the Lord of Love and the God of Justice. The sins of the world have already set in motion the wheels of His justice which grind out the fate of sinful people and sinful nations as millstones grind the corn. Long ago the Apostle St. Paul warned the world. 'Be not deceived, God is not mocked. For what a man sows, that also will he reap.' Persons and peoples who have sown sins, can expect to reap whirlwinds one after another with terrifying speed, crises that menace their lives, their homes and their country. Men deceive themselves unto their own undoing when they defy God's laws and look for peace and prosperity without God.

"Face to face with God's justice we the children of Mary turn to her for mercy. We know the mystery of Mary in God's plan for the world and the majesty of Mary in God's action in the world. God sent Mary into the world that He might come through Mary into the world. God now sends Mary into the world that the world may come back to God through Mary. This age should be the era of Mary because it is the age of God's remembering mercies. Mary is God's modern Ark of the Covenant and all who enter therein will remain safe and strong – safe from the rigors of divine justice, strong against the horrors of human injustice.

"The world today needs Mary because it needs God's guidance and grace today which it may receive through Mary's power, Mary's mercy- and Mary's prayer. Only God's almighty Hand can still the tempests that are tossing and tearing the hearts of the nations. And if peace is to come to this war-wrecked: world, this peace must come through Mary's intercession.

"We pray to Mary as the Cause of our Joy because she brought joy to the world when she brought forth Christ into the world. She will always be the 'Cause of our Joy,' if we believe in her and hope in her and love her, praying to her with all faith and confidence. For centuries the Church has used the power of Mary's prayer to win graces from God for the needs of the Church; and of the world. By the power of the Rosary manifold miracles have been performed, bringing health to bodies, holiness to souls and vocations to lives. By the power of the Rosary wars have been averted, battles have been won, disasters checked and God-given rights protected. More wonders have wrought through the Rosary than this world has ever dreamed of. And the world will see the majesty of Mary's power through the blessings bestowed on this Crusade.

It is the earnest hope of our hearts that the Mother of God will manifest her power in this Crusade in a special way by restoring the sanctity of family life to Christian homes. For many years past the spirit of the worldliness has been seeping into homes, dampening family spirit, disrupting family ties and destroying family virtues. The inevitable result is that our nation is near the brink of disaster. For as the home goes, so goes the country. To restore and to preserve the integrity, the sanctity and the "peace of our homes, and thus save our nation's life, is the high duty that devolves upon us all, impelling us to be faithful in the daily recitation of the Family Rosary for these intentions. For it has been demonstrated that the family which prays together stays together, bound together by the holy ties of faith in Mary, hope in Mary and love for Mary."

"I fervently hope that the Mother of God will hear the prayers of our hearts, and as we turn to her in her motherhood,

"We ask of her that which her love concedes,
A mother's ceaseless care for one and all,
That men may find Christ's hand before too late,
May touch with Thomas His faith-giving wounds,
May know with Magdalene conversion's joy,
And come at last into that holy place,
The kingdom builded by a Father's love,
And sealed with the dear blood of His own Son,
And graced by Mary for her children's rest
When, in good time, this night shall be no more.
And kneeling humbly here before her shrine,
O Mary, Mother of Mankind, we pray
Our intercessor be unto Thy Son.
Lift us to Him, bring down God's peace to us. Amen"

Rev. Father Patrick Peyton, C.S.C., who founded the Family Rosary Crusade in 1942 to restore Family Prayer to the homes of the world, spoke next. Before making his address Father Peyton asked all those present to join with him in the recitation of one Hail Mary, begging God to take over during the time allotted to him for his remarks.

Father Peyton said - "During the weeks of the Crusade we have reached out to Jewish and Protestant people and begged them in every way we could to come here today. Jews, Protestants and Catholics were not asked here for a passing hour but to convince them that peace and security can be gained for their own sacred little homes by giving ten minutes out of every 24 hours to prayer."

Then he suggested the following prayer that might be said by any family that "believes in God":

"Dear God, in this little home we love You.
We believe You are alive. It isn't theory,
Dear Father, we tell You and we tell the world
That we recognize You, love You, adore You and depend upon You."

He stressed the fact that a daily practice of prayer in which all members of families participated would bring "security, peace, power, and love," and described daily prayer as an anchor between "your family and God."

The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, led the huge assemblage in the recitation of the Rosary, and the afternoon's ceremonies were brought to a close with Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament celebrated by Cardinal Spellman.

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