

A.M.D.G.

St. STANISLAUS MAGAZINE

VOL. [18]

NOVEMBER 1960

General Editor:
Business Editor:

John Hopkinson, S.J.
John Fernandes, Jnr.

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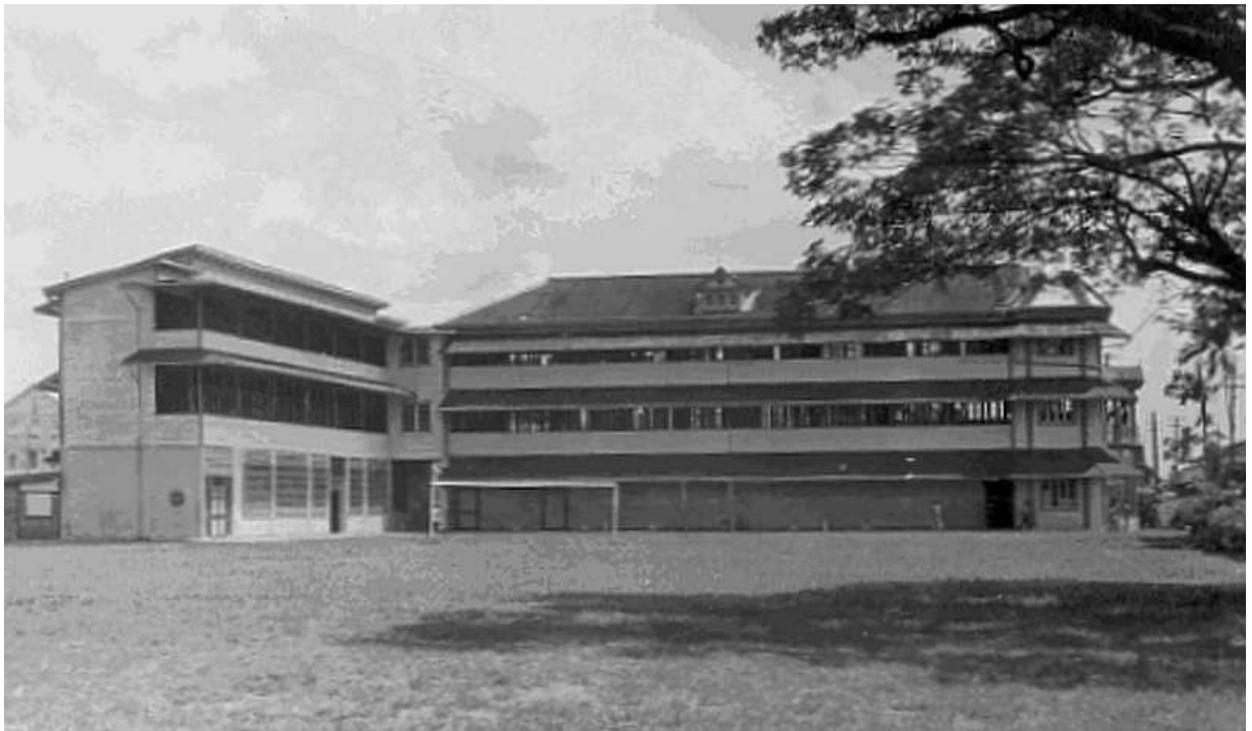
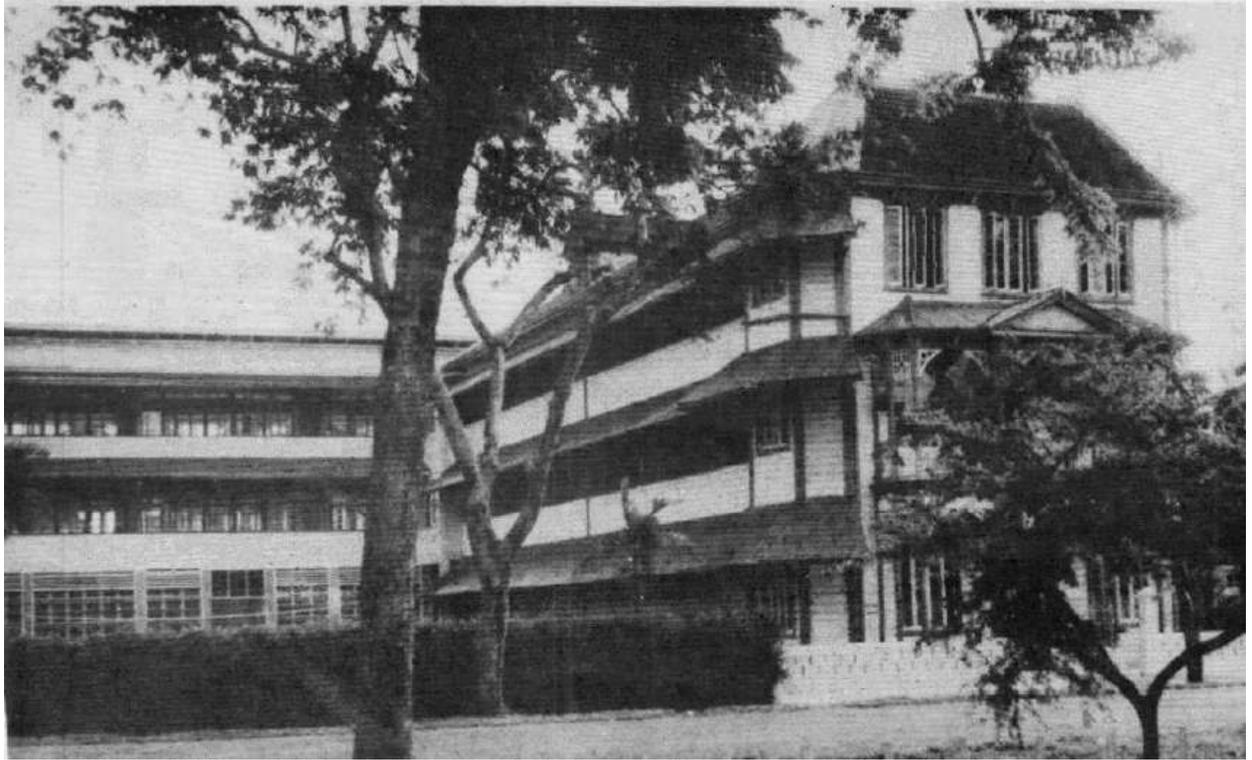
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MR. ALFRED DE FREITAS.
President of the Association
1960 - 1961.

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EDITORIAL

Writing this editorial in History and Culture Week, it is natural to ask ourselves what St. Stanislaus is contributing to British Guiana. I think that this eighteenth volume of our Magazine will help to answer the question in a manner that will be highly satisfactory. I do not of course claim that it is the full answer. Our contribution is better measured by the sterling characters of our former pupils who can now be found in every section of our community, in every profession, trade and sport. The core of our effort as a College is the religious character, and academic training of our boys, and the success of this is better gauged by personal experience and judgment, than by the written word and statistics. Still a Magazine is a window on College life, and the reader will see through it that there is much life and healthy activity, in every department.

As usual the Magazine has an Association Section, and a College Section. This is a feature which is peculiar to our magazine, and one of which we are proud. It forges the link between parents, old boys, and present pupils, which is invaluable in maintaining a tradition, and in building up that solidarity between past and present, which is a vital need for steady and purposeful growth. Few Colleges can claim so high an interest and such loyalty from its old boys and its parents.

I must express our thanks first to the Association for looking after the business side of the Magazine with such success and efficiency: Secondly, the firms who have advertised in its pages and we hope that our readers will not fail to patronise them: thirdly, all the contributors among the Association, staff and boys. I would add a special word of thanks to the assistant editor, Mr. V. Ramraj, and to Fr. Maxwell who has supplied so many of the photos which appear in this number. Finally, we express an appreciation of the high standard of production of our printers.

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Calendar 1960-61

FIRST TERM

1960	Sept.	20th (Tues.)	SCHOOLS REOPEN
		21st & 23 rd	RETREAT (Forms VI, V)
	Oct.	10th (Mon.)	PUBLIC HOLIDAY
		28th (Frid.)	GUIANA DAY (Half-Holiday)
	Nov.	3rd (Thurs.)	VICTORY WALK
		7th (Mon.)	PUBLIC HOLIDAY
		11th (Frid.)	CONFERENCE DAY (Whole Holiday)
		14th (Mon.)	FEAST OF ST. STANISLAUS (Half-Holiday)
		10.45	Mass & Panegyric
	Dec.	6th (Tues.)	TERM EXAMINATIONS
		7th (Wed.)	TERM EXAMINATIONS (Forms I)
		8th (Thurs.)	FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
		12th (Mon.)	VICTORY WALK
		14th (Wed.)	SCHOOLS END (11.30 a.m.)
		??	TECHNICAL INSTITUTE CLOSES PANTOMIME

SECOND TERM

1961	Jan.	9th (Mon.)	SCHOOLS REOPEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OPENS
		??	PRIZE GIVING
	Feb.	10th (Frid.)	CONFERENCE DAY (Whole Holiday)
		??	ELOCUTION COMPETITION
		16th (Thurs.)	VICTORY WALK
		18th (Sat.)	HEATS
		22nd (Wed.)	HEATS
	25th (Frid.)	HEATS	
	Mar.	??	SPORTS DAY
		16th (Thurs.)	VICTORY WALK
		17th (Frid.)	EXAMS BEGIN
		20th (Mon.)	EXAMS BEGIN (Forms I)
		24th (Frid.)	SCHOOLS END (11.30 a.m.)

continued

THIRD TERM

Apr.	17th (Mon.) . .	SCHOOLS REOPEN
	21st (Frid.) . .	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Public Holiday)
May	18th (Mon.) . .	FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH THE WORKER (Public Holiday)
	?? . .	ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION
	12th (Frid) . .	CONFERENCE DAY (Whole Holiday)
	22nd (Mon.) . .	WHIT-MONDAY (Public Holiday)
	25th (Thurs.) . .	VICTORY WALK
June	1st (Thurs.) . .	FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI (Whole Holiday)
	12 th (Mon.) . .	LONDON ADVANCED LEVEL EXAMS
	29 th (Frid.) . .	FEAST OF SACRED HEART (Half-Holiday)
July	10th (Mon.) . .	ORDINARY LEVEL (OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE EXAMS)
	13th (Thurs.) . .	COLLEGE EXAMS BEGIN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE CLOSES
	14th (Frid.) . .	EXAMS BEGIN (Forms I)
	20th (Thurs.) . .	VICTORY WALK
	21st (Frid.) . .	SCHOOLS END (11.30 a.m.)

**SCHOOLS REOPEN ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1961.
VICTORY WALK**

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FOREWORD

Time marches on. It seems but a short time ago since the inaugural meeting of the "St. Stanislaus College Association" at the Ursuline Convent in 1942. Yes! Eighteen years have elapsed during which time we have seen many changes. For the College, it has been one of continued progress. During this period the College secured 8 Guiana Scholarships and 17 Scholarships to the U.C.W.I. This is an achievement of which we can surely be proud. An achievement which, relative to our numbers, is second to none.

For the Association, it is with pride we record the success of Mr. John Choy who was awarded "The Jesuit Centenary Scholarship" at the U.C.W.I. in 1956, sponsored by the Association, who secured his B.Sc. Degree. He is now back with us and is on the Science Faculty at the College.

This year in addition to the well established Bingo and Christmas Raffle, a Barbecue was initiated with a success which warrants an annual repetition.

In July this year it was decided to improve our Literary and Debating group by the formation of the "St. Stanislaus Toastmasters" affiliated to "Toastmasters International". The prospects are very encouraging and we are certain this will prove an asset to the Association and its members.

I would like most heartily to thank Fr. J. Hopkinson, S.J., the other members of the committee of management, and members of the several sub-committees for their assistance in helping to maintain the very high standard of the Association, set by our predecessors.

I must also thank all those who so kindly submitted articles for the Magazine, and do hope you find them interesting.

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LIST OF MEMBERS

HONORARY MEMBERS

His Lordship Bishop Richard Lester Guilly, S.J.

His Lordship Bishop K. Turner, S.F.M.

Very Rev. Fr. A. Gordon, S.J.	Rev. Fr. O. Earle. S. J.	Fr. A. Morrison, S.J.
Rev. Fr. J. Bridges, S.J.	Rev. Fr. F. C. Fenn, S.J.	Rev. Fr. T. O'Brien, S.J.
Rev. Fr. S. Boase, S.J.	Rev. Fr. H. Feeny, S.J.	Rev. Fr. W. Paterson, S.J.
Rev. Fr. P. Britt-Compton, S.J.	Rev. Fr. A. Gill, S.J.	Rev. Fr. G. Payne, S.J.
Rev. Fr. B. Brown, S.J..	Rev. Fr. H. Hale, S.J.	Rev. Fr. M. Petry, S.J.
Rev. Fr. J. Byrne, S.J.	Brother L. Humphrey. S. J.	Rev. Fr. J. Quigley, S.J.
Rev. Fr. W. Banham, S.J.	Rev. Fr. L. Kearney, S.J.	Rev. Fr. M. Rose, S.J.
Rev. Fr. L. Buckley, S.J.	Rev. Fr. J. King, S.J.	Rev. Fr. T. Sumner, S.J.
Rev. Fr. R. Chadwick, S.J.	Rev. Fr. E. J. Lyons, S.F.M.	Rev. Fr. F. Shorrocks, S.J.
Rev. Fr. Chisholm, S.F.M.	Rev. Fr. T. Lynch, S.J. *	Rev. Fr. F. Thorneley, S.F.M.
Rev. Fr. G. Cooney, S.J.	Rev. Fr. K. MacAuley, S.F.M.	Rev. Fr. L. Wall, S.F.M.
Rev. Fr. G. Crimp, S.J.	Rev. Fr. P. McCaffrey, S.J.	Rev. Fr. G. Wilson-Browne, S.J.
Rev. Fr. R. Dea, S.J.	Rev. Fr. McCarthy S.F.M.	Rev. B. Parrot, S. J.
Rev. Fr. E. Da Silva S.J.	Rev. Fr. J. Martin, S.J.	Rev. H. Wong, S.J.
Rev. L. Da Silva, S.J.	Rev. Fr. J. Marrion S.J. *	Rev. S. Pancham, S.J.
Rev. Fr. H. de Caires, S.J.	Rev. Fr. H. Mather, S.J.	Rev. P. Conners, S.J.
Rev. Fr. F. Edgecombe, S.J.	Rev. Fr. S. Maxwell, S.J.	
Rev. Fr. A. Ellis, S.J.	Rev. Fr. B. McKenna, S.J.	

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Abraham, A. A. Jnr.	Camacho, M.	Da Costa, J.
Adams, H.	Canzius, S.	D'Andrade, V.
Ally, I.	Carr, C. A.	D'Andrade, W. P.
Alli, H	Chapman, C. G.	Da Silva, Herman.
Barcellos, J.	Chan-A-Sue, C. F.	Da Silva, C. C.
Barcellos, N.	Chan-A-Sue, R. S	Da Silva, C. H.
Bayley, H. P.	Chin, S.	Da Silva, M.
Belgrave, D.	Charan, V. Jnr	De Abreu, F. T.
Brandt, D.	Chee-A-Tow, I. R	De Abreu, T.
Brandt, M.	Campayne, L.	De Abreu, J.
Brazao, F. P.	Correia, A. B.	De Caires, A. B.
Brummell, P.	Correia, C. A.	De Caires, C. F.
Bunbury, M.	Correia, L.	De Corum, R.
Burch-Smith, P. M.	Collins, L. F.	De Freitas, A.
Beharry, C. D.	Cox, J.	De Freitas, D. C.
Caldeira, F. J.	Crum-Ewing, P. A.	De Freitas, H. W.
Camacho, F.	Cummings, L.	De Freitas, J. D.
Camacho, G. Snr	Da Cambra, S.	De Freitas, J. E.
Camacho, O.	Da Cambra, P.	De Freitas, R. G.

ORDINARY MEMBERS cont'd

De Freitas, D.	Gouveia, M.	Nobrega, A. S.
De Freitas, P.	Gouveia, U.	Nicholson, K.
De Freitas, V	Harris, J.	Pasea, D.
De Freitas, Roger.	Harrison, W.	Pereira, D. L.
De Groot, P.	Hazlewood, A. D.	Pereira, M. G.
Delph, F. E.	Hazlewood, J. E. Jnr.	Pestano, C.
Delph, F. B.	Hazlewood, J. E. Snr.	Pires, E.
Dias, F. I.	Henriques, C.	Pires, J. A.
D'Ornellas, E.	Henriques, Ig.	Psaila, L.
D'Oliveira, Jos.	Hill, R.	Psaila, S.
Dos Santos, M.	Horton, H.	Phillips, B. A.
Driffield, A.	Howell, P.	Phillips, M.
Driver, R.	Husbands, W. A.	Quail, C. A. (Snr.)
Ellis, F.	Ince, A. J.	Quail, J. A.
Faria, U. L.	Jowahir, D.	Ramalho, D. G.
Farnum, C. W.	Jules, G.	Ramalho, C. B.
Fernandes, B. A.	Kidman, D. V.	Rawlins, J. L.
Fernandes, John Snr.	King, E. B.	Rego, R.
Fernandes, John Jnr.	King, J. A.	Reid, J. A.
Fernandes, P.	Khan, R.	Rodrigues, Albert
Fernandes, I.	Kum, K.	Rodrigues, J.
Fernandes, L..	Lampkin, V.	Scantlebury, G.
Francis, M.	Lall, K.	Seymour, C.
Forte, P. A.	Lee, E.	Spence, G.
Gajraj, E. N.	Livingstone, C.	Shepherd, H. A.
Gaspar, J.	Lopes, R. S.	Small, F.
Gibson, O.	Lopes, Geo.	Serrao, A. A.
Gittens, L.	Lopes, G.	Serrao, M. F.
Glasgow, C.	Lopes, J. R.	Talbot, C.
Gomes, G.	Loncke, F. P.	Teixeira, F.
Gomes, J. D.	Lucas, R. F.	Teixeira, J. A. Snr.
Gomes, A.	Mahangar, J.	Thompson, P. A.
Gomes, Ed.	Marques, S. A.	Vasconcellos, J. H.
Gonsalves, C.	Martins, J.	Veerasawmy, J. A.
Gonsalves, J. B.	Martins, P.	Vieira, D.
Gonsalves, J. D.	Martins, S. I.	Vieira, F.
Gonsalves, J. Da Cruz	Martins, D.	Vieira, F. S.
Gonsalves, V.	McWatt, J. E.	Vieira, V.
Goodchild, C.	Mendes, F.	Wight, N.
Gouveia, G.	Murray, W.	Yhap, C.
Gouveia, L.	Nascimento, R.	Yansen, L. I.

LIFE MEMBERS		
Blair, S. J. Bettencourt-Gomes, C. Belgrave, W. T.	Gomes, Major A. Gomes, C. Gomes, E.	Seymour, S. I. Spence, R

COUNTRY MEMBERS			
Armogan, W. C. Chan-A-Sue, E. Snr. Chan-A-Sue, E. Jnr. D' Agrella, F. De Castro, A.	De Goeas, A Derrell, D. J. Driffield, P. D'Aguiar, L.	Fitzpatrick, J. H. Goorbarry, D. H. H.Greene, T. A. Ng, H.	Ramraj, R. Vasconcellos, C. Williams, F. R. Yhap, V. R.

OVERSEAS MEMBERS			
Bayley, G. Bayley, J. R. Bayley, A. Cheong, F. Camacho, Andrew Camacho, R.	Campayne, F. I. Clarke, A. Da Silva, L. De Abreu, M. Dias, R. De Castro, G.	Gittens, L. Jordan, N. Khan, L. Livingstone, C. Mahangar, V. Moore, C. Phillips, L.	Searwar, H. Searwar, J. Singh, J. R. Sparrock, J. Seth, A. Thompson, D. Verapan, M

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS			
Abraham, B. Ali, D. Agard, W Bacchus, N. Benn, D. Boodhoo, B. Bourne, D. Burch-Smith, D. Chan-A-Sue, M. Correia, J. Correia, V. Carr, W. Chapman, A. Chapman, E. Camacho, M. Chung, V. Clarke, M. Clarke, D. Ching-A-Sue, O.	Da Silva, I. Driffield, M. Dennison, C. De Abreu, F. De Goeas, A. Derrell, C. Da Silva, E. De Freitas, G. Denny D. Da Cambra, M. Duarte, P. Fisher, K. Fernandes, F. Fletcher, K. Gonsalves, D.. Gomes, R. D. Gomes, A.N.R Gomes, W. Goorbarry, M.	Hansfield, K. Hazlewood, V. Houston, L. Hing, A. Jules, M. James, R. James, E. Jardine, T. Lucas, F. Martins, T. Martins, G. Martins. Terrence Melville, W. Menezes, D. Nichols, R. Ng, H. Nascimento, R. Persaud, R. Pezella, F. Perreira, N.	Pequenezza, A. Ramraj, V. Ramraj, C. Roberts, M. Serrao, M. Serrao, J. Serraj, E. Sigas, D. Searwar, C Sherrett, W. D. Siebs, D. Scantlebury, G. Thomson, J. Veerawamy, P. Vanier, M. Vincent M. Westmaas, R Wilkinson, I. Williams, C. Zitman, A.B.

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NEW COLLEGE BUILDING FUND		
		Chapel Fund
Previously acknowledged (up to 31st Oct., 1959)	\$ 6,966.71	\$6,188.80
D. G. Ramalho		\$5.00
Mr. Persaud.		\$5.00
De Freias & Gonsalves, Ltd		\$60.00
Anon.		\$2,400.00
Portuguese Pawn Broking Co.	\$50	
Bingo, 1959	\$2,128.12	
Christmas 1959 Raffle	\$984.99	
C. Martin	\$20.00	
Interest	\$240.00	
Barbeque	\$888.55	
Interest from Investment	\$570.08	
TOTAL to 31st October, 1959	\$11,848.45	\$8,658.80
Jesuit Centenary (Science) Scholarship Fund		
	Amount	Amount
Present balance of the Fund	\$513.91	A. Rodrigues \$5.00
Mr. Rego's Group	\$5.00	Mr. Rego's Group \$15.00
D. G. Ramalho	\$12.00	C. H. V. Georges \$20.00
Interest	\$12.61	Mr. Rego's Group \$15.00
Gabriel Fernandes	\$100.00	Herman De Freitas \$100.00
Cecil De Cain's	\$100.00	Carlos Gomes \$60.00
J. B. De Freitas	\$196.00	T. Greene \$5.00
Mr. Rego's Group	\$15.00	Interest \$13.63
C. A. Carr	\$4.00	
TOTAL to 31st Oct., 1960		\$1,192.15

The first beneficiary of the Centenary Scholarship, Mr. John Choy, has successfully passed his B.Sc. Degree at the University College of the West Indies and is now on the Science Faculty of the College.

On behalf of the Association and of the College we wish to thank all our benefactors most sincerely for making this great stride forward possible,

At a Committee Meeting of the Association held on October 17th, it was decided to continue the fund and to send another student to the University to qualify himself for teaching at St. Stanislaus College.

In thanking you all for your past generosity, may we be bold enough to ask if you will be willing to continue it?

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1960 News of Old Boys

[The Editor Welcomes items of news for this column]

Mr. John McBeth	(1937) is now Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominica.	
Mr. Stanley Greaves	Gold Medal 1959, History and Culture Week "The Preacher".	
 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">JEROME CONRAD DE FREITAS</p>	Mr. Jerome DeFreitas	1955 Guiana Scholar, Honours Physics, Bristol University. Has taken a post in England.
Mr. A. Thompson	is at Howard University on Business Manager Course.	
Mr. Cecil Glasgow	appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Police Force - took up cadetship in August 1st, 1958.	
Mr. Jayme D'Andrade	(St. Stanislaus - Mt. St. Benedict student). Booker Scholar, in August returned to B.G. with B.Sc. 3 years at Nottingham University studying Engineering. Assistant Engineer at Rose Hall Estate.	
Mr. Angus B. Zitman	in September entered McGill University, Montreal to study Architecture.	
Mr. Rupert Trim	passed his Bar finals in November, 1959.	
	R.I.P. We offer our sympathy to his relatives.	
Mr. Yhap Hamilton	awarded the Babcock & Wilcock 25 guinea prize for the best engineering student for 1959.	
Mr. F. T. De Abreu	1st Class Honours Degree in Mechanical Engineering. on Engineering Course in Washington.	
Mr. Christopher Martins	taking degree in Engineering next year.	

Mr. Victor Sancho	left the Colony to pursue a degree in Vet Medicine at Cornell University, New York.	
Fr. John Gomes, S.F.M.	on August 21st, 1960, was ordained priest. Scarborough Foreign Mission Society.	
Mr. Norman Bacchus	O.N.C. & Higher National Certificate in Engineering. Associate Member Institute of British Engineering Designers. 3 years in U.K.	
Mr. Anthony Clarke	some time Head-Prefect and 1st Scholarship winner of Demba Scholarships in 1956, graduated at U.C.W.I. in 1959 and is now pursuing a course in Chemical Engineering (M.Sc.) at University of Toronto where he is acting as part-time demonstrator.	
Mr. J. D. De Freitas	has been appointed General Manager of Petroleum Marketing Agencies Ltd. after joining the Company four years ago as Sales Manager.	
Mr. Jack Edwards	graduated recently in B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) Howard University	
	Mr. John Rodrigues	graduated with top marks and 1st Class Certificate in Toronto Teacher's College. He left the Colony in 1956.
Mr. Overton (Bonny) Edwards	left the colony recently for Howard University, Washington. He plans to study Medicine.	
Mr. A. Camacho	author of "A New School Geometry" and Master of Queen's Royal School, Trinidad, visited the College during Easter last.	
Mr. Clement Da Silva	was appointed Assistant Financial Secretary.	
Mr. W. P. D'Andrade	B. Com. (London), succeeded Mr. W. F. Essex as Financial Secretary in May 1960. He joined the Public Service on July 9th, 1948.	
Mr. Douglas Thompson	returned to the Colony during the Summer Holidays. A former master of the College, he is studying Medicine at Dublin.	
Mr. Herman De Freitas	on a recent visit to England discovered that the dining room of the Challoner Club in Pont Street was decorated with the crests of the Catholic Colleges. He immediately saw to it that our new crest	

JOHN RODRIGUES

	was added. St. Stanislaus and Xavier College, Melbourne, are the only two non-English Colleges represented.
Mr. Michael Woo-Ming	has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in U.K. Mr. Woo-Ming who is a graduate of the U.C.W.I. is the first from the West Indian University to achieve this distinction. Last year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Mr. Douglas K. Jardine	has obtained his Honours degree in Chemical Engineering at the University of Toronto.
Mr. H. Searwar	passed the first part of his Medical Finals at the University College of the West Indies. He will complete the second part in October. Earlier he won the second prize of the Taylor Award.
Mr. Tony Seth	has been elected to the "All American College Track and Field Team."
Mr. Leslie P. Cummings	has graduated with 1st Class honours in Geography in Aberdeen.
Mr. W. R. Weber	on January 23rd, 1960, was appointed Commissioner of Police.
Mr. John Choy	has obtained his B.Sc degree at the U.C.W.I.
Fr. Louis da Silva, S.J.	is back from his tertianship in America and is now in charge of the C.Y.O.
Fr. Andrew Morrison, S.J.	has been appointed Diocesan Director of youth work.
Desmond Chaves Compton Seaforth Brian de Freitas	have gone to DEMBA
Peter Denny	is on the Staff of Sacred Heart R.C. School.
Bernard Abraham James Yhap Raymond Baptista David Wong Bernard de Souza	have joined the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada
Michael Nobrega	joined his father's business.
Raymond Rebeiro	is working with the Geological Survey Dept.
William G. Persaud	was admitted to practice as a Barrister on October 30 th by the Honourable Justice Luckhoo, Chief Justice (acting).

Mr. Victor Ramraj

won a special prize presented by the E.G. Centre of International P.E.N. on the occasion of the History & Culture Week.

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MARRIAGES

Congratulations and best wishes to the following on their recent weddings

Name	Married to
Stanley Greaves (1951)	Barbara Klein
Stephen Pancham (1953)	Leila Razack
David Martins (1951)	Marie de Mendonca
Brian Chatterton (1952)	Marjorie Schuler
Brian Patoir (1950)	Pansy Cottam
Rae Hazlewood (1955)	Anne Santos
Joseph Cox (1951)	Barbara Whitehead
Joseph Hazlewood (1953)	Dorothy Ratino
Leslie Babb (1955)	Shirley Holder
Malcolm Gibbs (1954)	Lynette Archer
Anthony Cox	Camille D'Abreu
Flavio da Silva	June Holder
Leslie Fernandes	Annette Le Moine
Arnold Bayley	Jean Hunter
Neville Gomes	Joan Carvahal
Peter Jardim	Corinne Bettencourt
Albert D'Ornellas	Andree Karan

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ORDINATION



Heartiest congratulations to Fr. John Ignatius Gomes, S.F.M., who was ordained a priest of the Scarboro Foreign Missionary Society on Sunday, August 21st. by His Lordship Bishop Turner, S.F.M. in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

John left the College in 1952 after spending ten years with us. For a time he worked at the Royal Bank of Canada, but finding that he had a vocation to the priesthood, he spent a year at Campion House, Osterley.

He was a contemporary of Rev. B. Parrott, S.J., who has just joined the St. Stanislaus Staff. Deciding to join the Scarboro Fathers, he went to Canada, where he did his

philosophical and theological studies at St. Francis Xavier's Seminary in Ontario. Fr. John is the first Guianese to be ordained a priest in the Scarboro Society.

The Cathedral was crowded for the most impressive ceremony. Fr. H. Feeny, S.J., gave a commentary during the Mass. Fr. John celebrated his first Solemn High Mass on the following Sunday in the Church of Our Lady of Fatima. Rev. Fr. Andrew Gordon, the Jesuit Superior was invited to preach the sermon. At the beginning of the term Fr. John said Mass for the College boys.

We would like also to congratulate his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos whose outstanding contribution to the Catholic life of British Guiana God has so fittingly blessed.

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Report of the Committee of Management of the St. Stanislaus College Association for the period 1st January, 1959, to 31st December, 1959.

Activities

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on Friday, 6th February, 1959, at the College, Brickdam, and the following members were elected to office :-

President:	J. Mahanger.
Vice-Presidents :	J. D'Oliveira, C. F. De Caires.
Hony. Secretary :	V. Lamkpin.
Hon. Asst. Secty.	M. Vincent.
Hony. Treasurer:	John Fernandes, Jnr.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

- (1) R. Hill; (2) S. A. Marques; (3) Alfred De Freitas;
(4) J. Pires; (5) J. Fernandes, Snr.; (6) F. De Abreu.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

- (1) Rev. Fr. J. Hopkinson, S.J.; (2) Rev. Fr. T. Lynch; (3) Rev. Fr. B. Scannell, S.J.

With the arrival of Rev. Fr. R. Pancham, S.J., and his assumption of the office of Games Master at the College, he replaced Rev. Fr. T. Lynch, S.J., on the Committee of Management.

The Annual General Meeting was followed by a Social and was consequently well attended. The next activity of the Association was in April, when a debate was held by the Talks and Debates Sub-Committee. This, as is the usual custom, was not well attended but the next activity, also one sponsored by the Talks and Debates Sub-Committee met with better success. This programme, held in May was entitled "Any Questions" and invited members to ask questions of a panel consisting of Messrs. Joe King, Compton Singh, Joe Pires and Mervyn Vincent. In June, the Entertainment Sub-Committee held its first activity for the year. This took the form of a Musical Evening when Mr. Eric Fields gave the Association a really fine concert of recorded music. 250 notices were sent out inviting members to attend this Musical Evening and the total attendance, including that of Mr. Fields was 14. In July the Talks and Debates Sub-Committee again made an attempt to bring members out to hear a debate between the College and the Association; the attempt failed and this subcommittee, apparently taking the hint, held no further activities for the year. In August the College were hosts to a visiting team from Mount St. Benedict, Trinidad, and the Annual Mixed Social was made to coincide with the award of prizes for the various competitions between the two Colleges. There was a Film Show and the Senior boys about to leave school were also

invited. Needless to say this was a bumper occasion and the school boys who were present by no means outnumbered the actual members of the Association The Bingo held in October realised a profit of \$2,128.12 and this has gone a far way towards swelling the College Building Fund. In November the Annual Dinner drew an attendance of 123 and the last activity of the year, the Xmas Raffle, produced a profit of \$984.99.

Membership

The total membership of the Association at the close of 1959 was 374 comprising of 8 Life Members, 180 Ordinary Members, 51 Honorary Members, 90 Associate Members, 21 Country Members and 24 Overseas Members.

Magazine

The Magazine made its accustomed appearance at the Annual Dinner in November. The large number of advertisements was due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of Messrs. John Fernandes Jnr., and J. E. Mahanger.

General

The Association is, financially speaking, in a sound position, but there are many members who are still in arrears with their subscriptions.

It is still to be regretted that such a large number of members continue to be "social members", thus frustrating the aims of the Talks and Debates Sub-Committee.

The Committee has placed on record its congratulations to the College and to the following boys and their parents on the acquisition of the following scholarships :-

Terence Da Silva who gained the Dulverton Open Scholarship to the U.C.W.I.

Leyland Grant who gained an open Scholarship in Science to the U.C.W.I.

John Yip who gained an open Exhibition in Science to the U.C.W.I.

Michael Heydon and **Clement Derrell** who gained Government Scholarships to the U.C.W.I. with a view to becoming graduate Science Masters.

The Committee has also placed on record its condolence at the sad passing of the Right Rev. George Weld, S.J., Rev. Fr. Robert Adamson, S.J., and Rev. Fr. Anselmo Marques, S.J., all of whom have been masters at the College.

Appreciation

The Committee desires to thank all those who in any way contributed to the success of the year under review.

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Towards Self-Government

An Introductory Essay by J. D'Oliveira

British Guiana is to have full internal self-government in August, 1961, with the prospect of independence not too long afterwards. Our approaching new status will cast great responsibilities on us as Guianese citizens. But, it is a matter of vital concern to us not only as citizens of a soon-to-be self-governing British Guiana, but also as Christians. This section of the Magazine is devoted to a sort of stock-taking; it does not attempt to cover, every aspect of self-government and its implications-political, social and economic -but some of these aspects are dealt with in the individual articles which follow.

The main features of the 1961 Constitution are already known, but in order to put these articles in their proper framework, a brief review of these features will not be out of place here. The 1961 Constitution has been described as one giving full internal self-government, but this is conditional on control of the Police passing to an elected Minister. The London, agreement of March, 1960, decreed that a Police Council should be set up with the Governor as Chairman, that after six months the Chief. Secretary's functions in relation to the Police should become the responsibility of. an elected Minister; at the end of a period not exceeding twelve months, reports on the working of these arrangements would be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, On the basis of which the decision whether full responsibility for the Police should pass to an elected Minister in August, 1961, would be taken.

The Executive under the next Constitution will consist of a Council of Ministers presided over by a Premier. The Premier will be appointed by the Governor in accordance with United Kingdom conventions, that is, the Governor will call upon the person most likely to be able to command a majority in the Legislature to form a Government. Other Ministers will be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier. The Council of Ministers will control all aspects of the country's Government-except foreign affairs (excluding trade relations) and defence, which will be reserved to the, Governor. The Legislature will consist of a Senate of thirteen members, eight of whom will be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier, and of a Legislative Assembly of between thirty-two and thirty-five members elected under universal adult suffrage in single-member constituencies to 'be defined by an impartial Electoral Boundaries Commission. The Attorney-General' will cease to be a public officer and will become a political Minister; responsibility for' prosecutions will be exercised in his discretion by a public officer' to be known as the Director of Public Prosecutions. Three independent Commissions will be established to make appointments to the Public- Service, the Judiciary and the Police.

An important innovation for British Guiana will be the Bill of Rights to be written into the Constitution. The London conference decided that this should be based on Nigeria's Bill of Rights which makes provision among other things for freedom of speech and of worship, the right to educate one's children according to one's conscience, the right to own property, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, and protection from

discrimination on the grounds of race or religion. It is interesting to read Mr. Collin's article "The Liberty of the Subject under the Common Law" in the light of these proposed constitutional provisions. From this article it will be seen that the Bill of Rights will confer no new rights on Guianese that they have not enjoyed up to now, but will merely codify rights and freedoms which have grown up under the Common Law of England and been handed down to us as one of the greatest legacies of the British connection. Mr. Gomes's article on "The Importance of Christian Education" pinpoints one of the freedoms which we enjoy and which will be guaranteed by the Bill of Right to which we as Christians attach cardinal Importance.

It is a truism nowadays to say that freedom is an illusion without the economic base to support it. The right to work will be a mockery if there is no work to be had. Mr. Thompson's article on "The Industrial Take-off" poses the conditions necessary to that rapid and sound economic development which is so vital to British Guiana. Mr. Singh's study on "Industrial and Human Relations in a Developing Economy" is a useful complement to Mr. Thompson's, dealing at it does with the too-often neglected human factor without which the best-laid plans count for naught. Mr. Vieira's article on the role of Technical Education deals with a further aspect of the human resources problem, in this case the provision of enough trained Guianese to man industry. The picture of economic democracy is completed by Mr. McDavid's article on social security.

If these articles help to increase awareness of ourselves as Guianese citizens with a unique contribution to make in our capacity as Christians who have received a Christian education at St. Stanislaus, they will have served their purpose. We are already "citizens of no mean city" spiritually; should we not therefore strive to make our country its' reflection, however pale, on earth?

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THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT UNDER THE COMMON LAW

By L. F. COLLINS

For the last 1,000 years or so the English Parliament has enacted written laws for the government of the country. Over the same period there has grown up and flourished in England an unwritten law known as the common law which does not derive its authority from any express declaration of the will of the legislature but depends for its authority upon the recognition given by the Law Courts to principles, customs and rules of conduct previously existing among the people.

One of the achievements of the English system of law most prized by Englishmen is its protection of the so called liberties of the subject. This is borne out by an examination of some of the cases that have come before the Courts over the years. These liberties were not given to the people for the asking but had to be fought for and won.

Most countries in the world, including the United States of America, France, Belgium and most of the newly independent territories, have constitutions which include provisions intended to guarantee certain liberties of the subject over which the government of the day or the legislature have limited power. In England a man may do and say what he likes so long as he does not break any existing law or infringe the legal rights of any person; the public authorities may do nothing but what they are authorised by the law. Where then the authorities are not authorised to interfere with the subject he has liberties. There is therefore in England no code containing the liberties of the subject and since the English Parliament is sovereign (it used to be said that Parliament could do anything except make a man a woman and a woman a man but it did even that in 1919 by the Sex Disqualification (Removal Act) no liberties could be guaranteed to the subject. But it seems to be generally agreed that the essential liberties of the subject are better protected in England than for example in the United States of America in spite of the fact that there are no constitutional limitations on the powers of the English Parliament.

What then are these liberties of the subject, what are their limitations and how are they protected? The most important liberties recognised in England are the right of personal freedom or man's freedom to go where he likes on his lawful occasions without let or hindrance, freedom from arbitrary arrest and from oppression during arrest; the right of property; the right to freedom of speech and discussion; the right to freedom of mind and of conscience; the right of public meeting; the right of freedom of contract; the right to have any dispute which is placed before a tribunal or officer to be tried according to the principles of natural justice; the right to strike.

These liberties have been enabled to remain liberties partly because of the effective sanctions that the common law provides against transgression.

For example if I am wrongfully arrested or detained by anyone I may sue him for damages for false imprisonment. I may also prosecute him for assault. Further I may, or

if perhaps I am held incommunicado, my friends may apply to the Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the person detaining me to show cause why I should not be set free. This writ has proved to be most effective bulwark against arbitrary detention and it has been put into statutory form by the Habeas Corpus Acts. Habeas Corpus procedure has spread to many parts of the world and the common law right to the writ of Habeas Corpus has been declared by our legislature to be part of the law of British Guiana.

It must be obvious, however, that these liberties of the subject cannot be unbridled liberties. A law-abiding man's liberties are not worth much if known or suspected thieves and persons with crowbars and drills must be allowed to walk at night unmolested, because to approach them would be an interference with their liberty. The judges of the common law recognised that restrictions were needed and gradually granted the necessary powers. For example a police constable may arrest a person on reasonable suspicion that he has committed a felony although he may be innocent.

More recently statute has curtailed the freedom of contract of food merchants by authorising food inspectors to enter premises and inspect and if necessary condemn the food that is intended to be sold to the public, thereby preventing a sale.

Again, during the last great war at a time when the invasion of Britain seemed imminent Parliament gave the executive in the person of the Home Secretary unprecedented power to detain any man if he had reasonable cause to believe that he was of hostile origin or of hostile associations and that by reason thereof it was necessary to exercise control over him. On May 8th, 1945, the war in Europe was won and on May 9th, 1945 this power, known to everyone as Regulation 18B, was withdrawn.

These are necessary restrictions of the liberties of the subjects concerned me important thing is to keep a true balance between the freedom of the individual on the one hand and of social security, the health of the nation, etc., on the other. In this respect, it is clear that the English have succeeded admirably.

But the question remains-How is this liberty maintained? The remedies, the common law are there but, it may be protested, with a sovereign Parliament they can with a stroke of the pen be swept away by the party in power. The answer may be that there is a vigilant and informed public opinion conscious of the liberties that have grown up over the years and confidence by the people that they serve themselves best by maintaining these liberties.

Since 1917 the common law of England has been the common law of British Guiana. The remedies of the common law for infringement of liberties are open to us as they are open to other British Colonial territories. With the approach of independence the tendency is to guarantee these liberties of the subject by setting them out in the Constitution. The Report of one Colonial Constitutional Commission stated in 1957-

"The rights which we recommend should be defined or guarantee are all firmly established now . . . and it may seem unnecessary to give them special protection in the Constitution. But we have found in certain quarters vague apprehensions about the future. We believe such apprehensions to be unfounded but there can be no objection to guaranteeing these rights subject to united exceptions in conditions of emergency and we recommend that this should be done".

Similar counsels seem to have prevailed in our own case for at the British Guiana Constitutional Conference held in London in March last it was agreed that our 1961 Constitution will contain a Bill of Rights guaranteeing the liberties of the subject.

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The Industrial Take-Off

By P. A. THOMPSON

Barring some unforeseen catastrophe, British Guiana will probably be independent by 1965. It is instructive (and sometimes amusing) to note the reactions of friends and acquaintances when this fact is drawn forcibly to their attention; the reactions vary from the delighted, spiced with a trace of righteous anger ("it's about high time we were masters in our own house") to the despondent, gloomily prophesying chaos and confusion ("the day this country becomes independent I'm taking the first plane out of here"). The author would like to suggest that a more mature reaction would be one which couples a feeling of proud anticipation with a desire to examine carefully the requirements of independence and a resolve to use the few years that separate from nationhood in fitting ourselves more fully for it. One of these requirements is that B.G. should, as far as possible, be economically viable-that is to say, that it should stand on its own financial feet. In this article, I want to touch briefly on one aspect of this economic independence-our industrial development.

Everyone knows that B. G. has a primarily agricultural economy: sugar is still our backbone and rice at least three fingers of each hand, even though minerals, largely in the form of bauxite, have become a leg to stand on. But nearly all newly independent countries which dream of dramatically raising their living standards, pin their hopes on rapid industrialisation. I am not saying that this is necessarily the best way to quick progress in B. G. But few will dispute that an active attempt to industrialise is, in the words of the Sessional Paper on the 1960-64 Development Programme, "essential if living standards and the national income are to increase rapidly". Success in this field will at least provide us with our missing leg and thus adequately equipped, we can proceed to move in this direction of bigger prizes.

Although it may come as a surprise to those who have not previously given much thought to this subject, our industrial development has already started. Within the last decade, new enterprises have been started which manufacture beer, margarine, biscuits and light aluminum products. Others, now at various levels of the planning stage, include a canning industry, a stockfeed factory, a PBs factory, a new garment manufacturing industry and a factory to produce nail, galvanised sheets and similar articles. An immensely heartening sign is that perhaps the most successful of the newly established enterprises is a limited liability public company, locally financed and managed. Further indications are that the shares of most of the companies now planning new projects will be either wholly or partially open to public subscription. It is this triple transformation-the quickening of the pace with which new projects are being established; the broadening of the scope of the projects being undertaken to include the manufacture of articles which we had resigned ourselves to importing ad infinitum, and the new and welcome element of widely spread share ownership in limited liability companies-these factors distinguish the present trend of industrial development from the small haphazard efforts of the past. They mark the beginning of our industrial take-off.

How does one ensure that this bright promise is fulfilled? What steps does one need to take to turn this early trickle into an industrial flood? How best to sustain the

impetus once you've got the thing going? These are complex questions but some of the answers are clear enough. Most new industries of any size require a fairly heavy investment-for preliminary surveys, factory sites, buildings, machinery and equipment-and a background of knowledge and skills. Neither the money nor the skill is all available in B.G. and much of it will have to come from the outside world in the form of loans or overseas investments, private or public. The world of 1960 is, however, a seller's market for capital-we need to attract it more than it needs us to invest in. As a result, certain conditions are essential to a successful attempt to attract capital on a large scale, particularly private capital, which experience has often shown to be more efficient in industrial projects than public funds. Among these conditions are a clearly stated belief in a mixed economy which allows room for both public and private investment and a stable Government - one which is able to maintain law and order and has the free support of a majority of the people.

A lot else is needed too, particularly in the field of basic services such as proper communications, an adequate supply of electricity, special incentives like tax holidays for new industries and fully documented and classified records of various kinds. Again, industries that are going to employ labour on a significant scale require fairly large assured markets. Some of these requirements (e.g. tax concessions) already exist; some (e.g. a proper technical library) are in the process of being established; a formidable array (e.g. proper communications and adequate electricity) remain to be provided. B.G.'s 500,000-odd people do not constitute a large enough market for many industries that might otherwise set up here. If we make up our minds to join the Federation of The West Indies or alternatively get an assurance of being able to sell our products there without having to leap a tariff wall, this problem will be mitigated. But that solution lies largely in the uncertain world of politics and it may be a long time coming.

In the meanwhile, what, if anything, can the reader of this article do to help speed up the process of B. G.'s industrial development? It depends on who you are. If you're just an old "old boy", a "dinner" member loping along from year to year, how about taking an interest in the policy of the people who ask for your votes at the next election and at least satisfying yourself that they have a programme that will encourage the industrial development of this country rather than hamper it? And why stop there? Why not take more of an - interest in the new companies now putting shares on the local market and, provided you are satisfied that they are well planned and have a reasonably good chance of succeeding, why not put some of your savings into them as a small contribution to B.G.'s industrial take-off? In addition to being patriotic, you might get your money back as well in five or ten years in the form of dividends! If you're an old "old boy" with sons at the College why not, in addition to the above, encourage them to take an interest in careers in industry-careers as accountants, chemists, engineers or in anyone of the vast array of technical skills that industry requires. We can't all be doctors or lawyers or (Heaven be praised) civil servants! Finally, if you're not an old boy at all, but still a pupil at College in the fifth or sixth form, now is the time to start thinking hard about whether a career in industry won't be the best way in which you can contribute to your own future and to that of your country.

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INDUSTRIAL AND HUMAN RELATIONS IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

By C. F. SINGH

So you are interested in the development of British Guiana, in the establishment of profitable undertakings for the creation of wealth? Well! let's get on with the job.

A successful business enterprise is a combination of several factors, not the least important of these being the contribution of labour as a "factor of production". More Capital or money cannot by itself produce anything, nor can even brilliant management or business moguls accomplish aught without the assistance, skill, and co-operation of labour. Tread warily therefore ye industrialists, remember the labourer is worthy of his hire; woo him as a partner in your enterprise and Inspire him in team spirit. There are perhaps some who are members of this College Association and have acquaintance with the Christian tradition of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the human being, but for them, this is sheer cant. "They have eyes and they see not".

Trade Unions: The complexity of modern industry, the growth of large scale industrial enterprises, the absence of the human touch in the relations between employer and workers, the necessity to off-set the gross inequality in bargaining power between master and man, have all contributed to the development of Trade Unions and the principle of collective bargaining,

Workers caught up in a complex industrial mechanism, experienced a loss of identity in the collective effort in which mass production depends. Their relations with their fellow-workers, not to mention their immediate supervisors, became the focus of their work-life. It was natural, under the circumstances, that employees should have come together to further those interests which they shared in common. There arose a social need for workers to be able to form associations of their own, to associate freely and without interference of any kind in unions of their own choice, and a corresponding need for unions to be recognised and welcomed as an essential social institution in industrializing countries. Experience has shown that no modern democratic country can do without Trade Unions.

In the U.K., the home of the Trade Union Movement, the idea of a combination of workmen or others for the purpose of regulating wages and conditions of labour first gained legal acceptance in 1824. By 1871, Trade Unions, in much the same way as we know them today, acquired firm recognition at law and an acknowledged place in society. The term Trade Union has been legally defined as "any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business ... ", with a later amendment emphasising that the provision of benefits to members must be the principal object of the combination. So you see a trade union association is not the sole prerogative of work people, but may embrace also a combination of employers. Local

illustrations are the M.P.C.A. Union representing workers and the S.P.A., representing all sugar manufacturers in the Colony.

Further recognition of the role of Trade Unions in maintaining good Industrial Relations was forthcoming more recently from the I.L.O. Petroleum Committee, which in May, 1960, unanimously agreed that "free, vigorous and healthy trade unions could make an important contribution to good labour management relations". The same Committee also recognised that the first objectives of free Trade Unions were the establishment of satisfactory wages and conditions of employment, and the general well-being of members including the provision of union sickness, accident and strike benefits, or such other benefits as might be determined. But Union objectives might also include educational, recreational, cultural and other social activities.

In less developed countries, the charge has been levied that Trade Unions are immature, inexperienced, and irresponsible. Be that as it may, it should be remembered that these unions are comparatively young and are growing, but they are capable, if given a decent channel, of playing an important and responsible part in the transition towards industrial work and life. Management, however, must learn to work with them and recognise the workers' rights of free association and independent thought. The U. K. experience has been that Trade Unions in their historical development, while continuing to safeguard and improve the wages and working conditions of their members, have shown an ever growing appreciation of their responsibility for the efficient conduct of industry and for the well-being of the community. The responsible Trade Union will be acutely concerned with the prosperity of the industries in which its members work, and beyond that, of the national economy of which they form a part.

Collective Bargaining:

Trade Unions exercise their principal function through the machinery of "Collective Bargaining". This term has been defined by Henry Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations, as "negotiations about working conditions and terms of employment between an employer or group of employers and one or more employer organisations, on the one hand, and one or more representative worker organisations, on the other, with a view to reaching agreement". Collective agreements may cover a great variety of matters including not only rates of wages, but also hours of work, overtime conditions, special allowances, piece-work arrangements, holidays, allocation of work, employment of apprentices and working conditions generally.

An independent Trade Union is a prerequisite to effective collective bargaining. There must be mutual respect between Union and Employer. A basis for collective bargaining can only exist where there is a genuine intention on both sides to reach agreement by negotiation involving "give and take". It is permissible for either party to take a strong line-not too strong, though, so as to result in loss of face-but there should always be the possibility of a compromise. In the event of a deadlock in the negotiations, there is generally provision for an arbitrator to be called in, and he makes awards that are legally binding on both parties or he makes recommendations which are

then used as a basis for resumed negotiations. The right of workers to withhold their services, or in other words, to take strike action, is an essential ingredient of the bargaining machinery. This right is recognised by the state, and is only denied the workers in the interests of the community - more particularly, where what are known as "Essential Services" are involved. Even strike action, however, if it is to achieve anything, must end in negotiation and agreement.

The system of collective bargaining could not function smoothly without agreements between the parties regarding the procedure for dealing with questions as they arise, and arrangements for joint meetings without any fuss, whenever either party wishes it. The establishment and maintenance of machinery for the avoidance of strikes and lock-outs in connection with trade disputes is every inch as important an objective as the gains that may be won through it.

Human Relations:

Human Relations (as exemplified by the Personnel Department) and Industrial Relations (as exemplified by the Negotiating Machinery) do not fall into separate and watertight compartments as some management would have us believe.

In modern industry, workers expect their organisation, that is, the Trade Union, more than their particular employer to arrange their economic gains (wages, conditions of work, hours, vacation and holiday pay, sickness benefits, savings or pension schemes); to arrange maximum security (redundancy, seniority, promotion, transfer) and industrial citizenship (embracing a well understood and established procedure, leading to a wider reconciliation and arbitration machine and a very wide area of collective bargaining). But over and above all this, workpeople like to be treated as human beings, and not as mere cogs in the industrial machine. Simple enough, you may think, but in the context of modern industry it is not always translated into social practice, nor is it given due prominence in management thinking. Also workers, like most people, are concerned with status and prestige.

Human relations cannot be mechanised. No Personnel Department with its forms, policies, and techniques can effectively take the place of straightforward human relationships, sympathy, fair-dealing, and communication between man and man. The worker must be treated as a human being in his own right with wants and problems of his own, and with a real contribution to make in plant production. The factory is also a social unit, a community. The workers want to feel that sense of "belonging", and that they are "part of the picture". They like to feel that they count within the life of the factory, that their views are considered of some importance, they have some share in deciding "how the place runs". Though individual pride in work has been destroyed by mass production, it has now been replaced by a new collective pride in workmanship. Fostering this pride would depend a good deal on what is done to give workers a distinct sense of participation in plant administration, as against co-management.

Joint Consultation:

Good relations in industry is a factor of efficiency, but this factor must be recognised as a basic philosophy-not mere pretence; it should be complementary to industrial relations, where it is not the subject of specific agreement through joint consultation and arbitration. The scope of joint consultation may include discussions on health and safety, works rules, discipline and promotion, transfers, job performance, future policy, production and cost figures. This Committee is essentially an advisory, and not an executive body, but it is important that there be frankness and mutual trust. The Union's advice to employers in general is "Be frank; put your cards on the table; put the worker in the know".

Consultation does not necessarily bring unanimity, but it is a way to minimise suspicion, and it recognises that workers are adult. Communications in industry in this manner have become more important than ever before. The success of a business is due to the awareness of management and workpeople alike of their dependence upon each other; and their understanding and identifying themselves clearly with the purposes and results of the business in which they work.

Let us repeat an important point: The workpeople must be put into the picture. Finding out more about human motives in the industrial world is vitally necessary if we are to tap our national resources fully and effectively. It is important in raising the level of productivity, in raising the level of worker satisfaction, and in promoting better labour-management relations generally. As one leading industrialist put it, "Organisation and Grouping must give primacy to human beings and human relationships".

And so we have made a full circle back to the original proposition of the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the human being.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

By CARLOS GOMES

In making a journey, it is essential that we should, at the commencement, have a clear idea what should be our destination. The aim of a Christian is his happiness, and his destination-the salvation of his soul. Unfortunately, the educational journey has many turnings.

In the education of a Christian, order is regarded as vital; that is, we place the things of the spirit first. In secular education, the cart is put before the horse. Material things, science, and economics are pre-eminent. That is why the world is in such a chaotic state spiritually.

Man is a being like a stone; he is also a living being like a tree; he has senses like an animal; but he is more than all those things; he has memory, understanding and a will-the three powers of his soul which is immortal. He can love, he can hate. The end, which the education of a Christian is intended to serve, is the salvation of his soul.

The things that a man and woman find most difficult to achieve in life, are not the passing of examinations and the obtaining of a degree or a diploma. These are desirable, but they are not essential. What is essential is, that a man should remain captain of his body and of his soul. The will which decides and directs, is a free agent. It is free to choose the right or wrong turning in the journey of life. Water always takes the line of least resistance, that is why brooks are always crooked. So also, the man who takes the way of least resistance will be crooked. Some say we create complexes when we resist our nature. The truth is, we create complexes when we give way to temptation.

The most important and highest act of the intellect is to know what to believe, because the truth and only the truth will make us free. Truth is the foundation of all justice, and justice is the spiritual word for freedom. The free man is the liber et legalis homo, that is, he is both free and lawful. All truth comes from God as such, and you will not be a free man if you transgress the laws of God or the laws of your country in so far as they do not transgress God's laws. It is therefore essential that all children should be taught first and foremost what truth is. It is just here where education takes so many wrong turnings in its journey. That is why it is essential to have teachers who not only teach but also believe in the truth they teach. Only Catholic education teaches the whole truth. This the world does not believe. The catholic says that the Catholic Church is the repository of all truth from God, as to the two most vital matters of the spirit, that is, as to faith and morals. If men made morals, they would make them to suit themselves. Everybody would obey his conscience if he could tell it what to say. Morals without the sanction of religion are man-made morals. But men did not create themselves nor did they put their consciences in their souls, nor can they get rid of their consciences. It is God who created man and his conscience, and He is the law-giver and behind this voice is a Person, and behind this command is a Power which is God.

That is why it is a very serious duty and obligation on Catholic parents to give their children a Catholic education in all spiritual matters, for only then can they be sure that their children will be taught what is truth, that is, the truth that comes from God as such; otherwise the child will receive an education founded on truth and error which will put the child's mind in a state of contusion as regards what to believe. Truth has only one face or facet. A thing is either true or false and a man has to make a serious effort to serve Truth, Justice and Charity if he is to save his soul. Therefore, it is essential to know what is Truth. Catholic institutions alone have the right means of education, and because Catholics also possess the supernatural ends, they have the complete right ends of education.

Our Lord told us "for this was I born, for this came I into the world, that I should bear testimony to the truth. He that is of the truth heareth my voice", and the voice of His Church. He founded only one Church; after that He ascended into Heaven.

All men like to be joyful and happy-it is indeed the aim of their lives, and they like good and high standards of life, yet the great majority of men and women are not happy, and the level of our civilisation is low, and the standards of living are also low. Why? Because men and women for the most part reject the teachings of God's Church and those who do not reject, neglect His teachings. They take a care-free attitude towards life. The expression "I couldn't care less" is expressive of the modern mind, and it is death to man's happiness. The poet tells us:-

"life is not lost by dying
because our end, is our beginning;
life is lost from minute to minute
from day to dragging days
in thousands of uncaring ways."

We will not find our happiness in a person or persons much less in material things. Our happiness must come from within us, in having good consciences. We can only have good consciences from serving Truth, Justice and Charity. Good consciences also give us clear minds and clear minds give us the intellectual virtues of prudence, understanding and wisdom. We will not get them from books or from lectures but from the supremacy of the will.

A student once said to Pascal, "I wish i had your brain, I would be a better man" and Pascal told him he had the cart before the horse; he replied, "You be a better man and you will have my brain". Courage, humility, and the intellectual virtues are all influenced by the will. Courage is the basic requirement of all virtue, and virtue brings its own reward. Courage is the nobility of the soul, and humility is the obedience and gratitude of the soul; it is the recognition and thanks to God for all energy and grace and whatever talents we have received, and gratitude is the basis of man's happiness and joy. The Christian draws all these things from the Sacraments of the Church, the sources of unfathomable energy and grace. Hard work comes before prayer. When we love our work, it is a prayer; it is a man's sacrifice of praise, a hymn of

praise. It is not the highest form of sacrifice for it is a human sacrifice, whereas the Mass is the highest because it is a divine sacrifice.

We can now see the reason why the Church puts in teaching and in education the primacy and basis of things of the spirit, because only through the energy and life and strength of the will of the spirit can we battle against the evil things of life-the world, the flesh and the devil and conquer our afflictions. Purely secular education does not equip a child to face the storms and slings arrows of life to face the world see God in it. He is like a ship without a sail target or destination. He becomes pessimistic and lonely and circumscribed, and life becomes boredom and a lonely and dreary doom. The greatest gifts we have are the Mass and the Holy Eucharist-the Sacrament of Love. The greatest daily event in the world is the Mass, yet it is the most rejected and neglected of all of our possessions. Because we do not think; we move with the procession of fashions and conventions of the world, in the broad stream of life in its pleasures, pastimes and concupiscence in the tin and tinsel of life.

With what measure we have measured, it will be measured unto us. We reap what we have sown. You cannot reap figs of thistles. If you have not sown the things of the spirit, you cannot reap love, peace and unity.

**Love guilds the hours, unfurls the flowers;
Of passing days.
Where love is all, no shadows fall;
The sunshine stars.**

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THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

By CLAUDE VIEIRA

"The country needs more technically qualified men. We cannot progress unless Guianese successfully complete courses in higher technical education". This is, in essence, what we have been hearing time and oft from every quarter. This old hobby horse jockeyed by the widest possible range of what's good-for-the-countryers' has been ridden practically to shavings over the years.

Nonetheless, it is difficult not to appreciate the firm basis of truth underlying these convictions. Technical education has, certainly, a vital role to play in the progression of our country into the realms of self-determination. The pity is that there is such a queer idea, particularly in the minds of parents, about the setting of any type of technical education in the general 11-19 education programme of their hopefuls.

In the first instance, there is still the absurd notion that the gifted student must work towards a strictly professional goal: "Throgmorton always brings first in class. He'll make a very good doctor or lawyer. We don't allow him to play too many games, etc ... "Thank heavens for enlightened school administration which more and more guides these fine students into paths of Science with the intriguing and rewarding world of Engineering beyond!

As a corollary to this, there is the pathetically funny view that a technical school provides the metier for the lad who laboriously by long division (I understand that is the new improved technique!) divides 28 by 7 and gets the remainder 3. (I have the evidence for the sceptic). This unfortunately is an even more deep-rooted myth and I am amazed at the vast army of teachers and self-styled educationists who aver that, since the boy is not bright ill the head, ergo, he is good with his hands, Q.E.D. Far too slowly is it being generally recognised that "brains and manual skill tend to reside in the same body".

We can only hope that the universal acceptance of the necessity for more and more technical training will soon be accompanied by a realistic view of the type of trainee required. A worthy co-operation is that between St. Stanislaus (and Queen's College, too) and the Government Technical Institute. I am witnessing the undoubted benefits of this collaboration in the training of technicians and future technologists. The Institute has the facilities; the College supplies suitable students. When we think of a young Guianese making at the Technical Institute appliances for the Public Hospital's Orthopaedic Department, we have food for thought.

I read an interesting paragraph recently. Thus: "We have reached the end of technical education. It is now recognised that there are technical subjects. They are of equal interest and importance to children of all ability levels. They can profitably be included in the work of secondary schools of all kinds. They are not divorced from the rest of education; they are part of the whole".

It has been well said.

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