

*A.M.D.G.*

## St. STANISLAUS MAGAZINE

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VOL. [19]

NOVEMBER 1961

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General Editor:  
Business Editor:

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

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His Excellency the Governor Delivers his Address at the College Prize Day

In the platform, L to R: The Principal; Rev. Fr. A. Gordon; His Lordship the Bishop;  
Major Herbert; Mr A. DeFreitas. President of the Association



Mr. Reginald Hill  
President of the Association, 1961 - 62

## EDITORIAL

The present number of the College magazine completes the nineteenth volume. The first three volumes of the magazine comprised two issues each, so that the present number is the twenty-second. In 1946 it was decided to make November the date of publication, and since that year the magazine has not failed to appear in time for the Association Annual Dinner, which takes place on a Friday near to the Feast of St. Stanislaus. This is a fine record of punctuality which we shall strive to maintain. As the editor writes these lines, with the matter of the magazine scattered in some confusion on his desk, he adds a prayer that this issue will not break the proud sequence, and that the chroniclers, writers, reporters, and printers will not meet any unforeseen accidents or delays,

The past volumes of the magazine make fascinating reading. They tell of the beginnings of the College far back in the year 1866 in the present Brickdam Presbytery, of its gradual growth through the years to the present College. Throughout the pages of these past magazines one is aware of a great optimism and a purposeful advance. The plans and ideas expressed in earlier numbers are seen to have fructified in the later volumes,

In 1962 we still have the same good reason for optimism, for it is based on the dedication and ideals of the staff, the Association, and on the rich promise children from good Christian homes.

I express my sincere gratitude to all those who have laboured to bring out this number. I hope that every reader will find in it not only a record of the year, but a treasure of personal memories. or for those of us who are older, associations that evoke the happiness of our own days on the hard benches, the school stage, and the playing fields.

J. HOPKINSON, S.J.  
Editor.

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# ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

*President:* R. HILL.  
*Vice-Presidents:* A. L. DE FREITAS & P. A. THOMPSON  
*Hony. Secretary:* L. CAMPAYNE.  
*Hony. Asst. Secretary:* M. BUNBURY.  
*Hony. Treasurer:* JOHN FERNANDES, JNR.

## **Members:**

D. JOWAHIR	J. MAHANGAR.
S. A. MARQUES.	L. F. COLLINS.
P. A. CRUM EWING.	S. J. BLAIR..

## **Ex-officio Members:**

REV. FR. J. HOPKINSON, S.J. (Principal of the College).  
REV. R. PANCHAM, S.J. (Games Master of the College).

## **Chairmen of Sub-Committees**

COLLEGE AID:	JOHN FERNANDES, SNR.
TALKS AND DEBATES:	P. A. THOMPSON.
ENTERTAINMENT:	R. HILL.
BINGO:	J. FERNANDES, JNR.
DINNER.:	J. FERNANDES, .JNR.
MAGAZINE:	J. MAHANGAR.
RAFFLE:	S. A. MARQUES.

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

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## 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. T. Lynch, S.J. *	Rev. Fr. F. Shorrocks, S.J.
Rev. Fr. Chisholm, S.F.M.	Rev. Fr. K. MacAuley, S.F.M.	Rev. Fr. F. Thorneley, S.F.M.
Rev. Fr. G. Cooney, S.J.	Rev. Fr. P. McCaffrey, S.J.	Rev. Fr. L. Wall, S.F.M.
Rev. Fr. G. Crimp, S.J.	Rev. Fr. McCarthy S.F.M.	Rev. Fr. G. Wilson-Browne, S.J.
Rev. Fr. R. Dea, S.J.	Rev. Fr. J. Martin, S.J.	Rev. B. Parrot, S. J.
Rev. Fr. E. Da Silva S.J.	Rev. Fr. J. Marrion S.J. *	Rev. H. Wong, S.J.
Rev. Fr. Da Silva, S.J.	Rev. Fr. H. Mather, S.J.	Rev. S. Pancham, S.J.
Rev. Fr. H. de Caires, S.J.	Rev. Fr. S. Maxwell, S.J.	Rev. P. Conners, S.J.
Rev. Fr. F. Edgecombe, S.J.	Rev. Fr. B. McKenna, S.J.	
Rev. Fr. A. Ellis, S.J.		

### ORDINARY MEMBERS

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

## ORDINARY MEMBERS cont'd

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

### 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.  
Gonsalves, S.  
H.Greene, T. A.  
Ng, H.

Ramraj, R.  
Vasconcellos, C.  
Williams, F. R.  
Yhap, V. R.

### OVERSEAS MEMBERS

Bayley, G.  
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.  
Singh, J. R.  
Sparrock, J.  
Seth, A.  
Thompson, D.  
Verapan, M

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Abraham, B.  
Agard, W.  
Amo, S.  
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.  
Chee-A-Tow, F.  
Clarke, M.  
Clarke, D.  
Ching-A-Sue, O.  
Da Silva, I.  
De Castro, R

Driffield, M.  
Dennison, C.  
De Abreu, F.  
De Goeas, A.  
Derrell, C.  
Da Silva, E.  
Delph, R.  
D'Oliviera, J.  
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.  
Hill, P.  
Hing, A.  
Humphrey, M.  
Jules, M.  
James, R.  
James, E.  
Jardine, T.  
Jordan, K.  
Lillikelly, P.  
Lucas, F.  
Martins, T.  
Martins, G.  
Martins. Terrence  
Melville, W.  
Menezes, D.  
Miller, G.  
Nichols, C.  
Nichols, R.  
Ng, H.  
Nascimento, R.  
Persaud, R.

Pezella, F.  
Perreira, N.  
Pereira, R. I.  
Perreira, V.  
Pequenezza, A.  
Ramraj, V.  
Ramraj, C.  
Rebeiro, H.  
Baptista, R.  
Roberts, M.  
Rodrigues, A.  
Serrao, M.  
Serrao, J.  
Serraj, E.  
Searwar, C  
Serrao, I.  
Sherrett, W. D.  
Siebs, D.  
Sparrock, W.  
Thomson, J.  
Veerawamy, P.  
Vanier, M.

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS cont'd**

Vincent M. Westmaas, R	Wilkinson, I. Williams, C.	Wong, D. Zitman, A.B.
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**Jesuit Centenary Scholarship Fund  
CONTRIBUTIONS OCTOBER, 1960-OCTOBER 1961.**

	Amount		Amount
T. Greene	\$5.00	Correia's Enterprises	\$10.00
Wm. Solomon	\$20.00	T. de Abreu	\$5.00
C. J. Moniz	\$2.00	Wm. Solomon	\$15.00
Dr, Quail	\$25.00	E. Cheoug Leon	\$10.00
John, Fernandes	\$100.00	John Fernandes	\$100.00
John, Fernandes Jnr.	\$100.00	John Fernandes Jnr	\$100.00
Gabriel Fernandes	\$100.00	Gabriel Fernandes	\$100.00
Mrs, Jardine	\$40.00	Bernard Fernandes	\$50.00
K. Persaud	\$5.00	Guiana Match Factory	\$25.00
S. Correia	\$12.00	Interest	\$10.85
Interest	\$4.88	Anon	\$5.00
Cecil De Caires	\$100.00	Anon	\$5.00
C. A. Carr	\$10.00	A.B. Correia	\$50.00
Herman De Freitas	\$100.00	A. De Castro	\$5.00
C. B. King	\$12.00	F. James	\$5.00
Mrs. Jardine	\$20.00	Mrs. Woolford	\$10.00
Alfred De Freitas	\$50.00	Esso Standard oil	\$25.00
Central Book Shop	\$20.00		
D. Gonsalves	\$10.00		
<b>Present Balance</b>			<b>\$ 1,114.85</b>

The Association has to decided to sponsor another Scholar to the U.C. W. I. Mr. Gerald Jekir has been chosen. He is an old boy, and has taught on the staff very successfully for the past four years.

The total amount needed during the three years for the Scholarship is \$85,200.00. Mr. Jekir has already begun his studies in Jamaica, and is reading for a degree in arts, He will take Latin, French, and Spanish.

Donation for the Jesuit Centenary Scholarship should be sent to any of the following-  
The Principal of the College.  
The President, Secretary, or Treasurer of the Association.

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# **Report of the Committee of Management of the Saint Stanislaus College Association for the year 1st January 1960, to 31st December 1960.**

The Association held its Annual General Meeting on Friday 26th February, 1960, at 8:30 p.m. at the College, when the following members were elected to office:-

President	Mr. Alfred De Freitas.
Vice-Presidents	Messrs, J. D'Olivieira and F. T. De Abreu
Secretary	Mr. V. Lampkin
Treasurer	Mr. John Fernandes, Jnr.
Asst. Secretary/ Treasurer	Mr. M Vincent
Members of the Committee	Messrs. S. A. Marques, J. E. Mahanger, A. Crum-Ewing, B. Fernandes, R. Hill and P. Thompson.
Ex-Officio Members	Rev, Fr. J. Hopkinson S. J., and Rev. R. Pancham, S.J
Hony. Auditor	Mr. J. L. Rawlins

## **Sub-Committees**

The following members were elected Chairmen of the various Sub-Committees by the Committee of Management with power to co-opt member of the Association:

Entertainment Sub-Committee	Mr. Alfred De Freitas
Literary and Debating Sub-Committee	Mr. P. Thompson.
Magazine Sub-Committee	Mr. J. Mahanger
Bingo Sub-Committee	Mr. J. Fernandes, Jnr.
Dinner Sub-Committees	Mr. J. Fernandes, Jnr.
Raffle Sub-Committee	Mr. S. Marques

The Annual General meeting was followed by a Social and was well attended. The next activity of the Association was a mixed Social preceded by a Film Show held at the College on Friday, 29th April, 1960. This was followed by an Informal Concert on Friday, 27th May, 1960 to which wives were invited and at which light refreshments were served. The Concert featured musical items and a sketch by boys of the College and stunts by Leonard Preferio and Cecil Lewis. Fr. Hopkinson encouraged community singing at the concert and some members of the audience voluntarily rendered songs and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all, On Friday, 1st July, 1960, the Association held a barbecue to which members of the public were invited. Mr. John Fernandes, Snr., kindly lent his grounds at Subryanville for the occasion and there was music and dancing. Two raffles were run in conjunction with this barbecue and a net profit of \$888.32 was realised which has been allocated towards the College Building Fund. On 28th July, 1960, the Association held a Social to which the boys leaving

College were invited. The programme included slides by Mr. Clement Yhap taken on his tour of Europe earlier in the year, and Talks by the Principal, Rev. Fr. J. Hopkinson, S.J., the President, Mr. Alfred De Freitas; and Mr. P. Thompson, Chairman of the Talks and Debates Sub-Committee. The last social for the year was one to which, wives and the parents of new boy were invited, held on 30th September 1960, at the College. Before the Social commenced there was a Model Meeting of the Georgetown Toastmasters' Club. The annual Bingo held at the Catholic Guild Club and the Parochial Hall on Friday, 28th October, 1960, realised a profit of \$2,202.79 and there were 101 subscribers to the Annual Dinner held on Friday, 11th November, 1960, at the Parochial Hall. There was no Christmas Raffle because Mr. B. S. Rai, Minister of Local Government and Community Development, refused permission to the Association to hold both the Bingo and the Raffle and the Committee decided to hold the Bingo as it was felt that it would realise a larger profit than the Raffle.

Generally attendance at the function of the Association during the year under review was very good. Whether this was due to a renewed interest in the Association or whether it was due to the fact, that they were many Socials to all but one of which wives were also invited only the future will tell. There were no debates held during the year.

### **Membership**

The total membership of the Association at the close of 1960 was 407 comprising of 8 Life Members, 199 Ordinary Members, 23 Country Members, 26 Overseas Members, 91 Association Members and 60 Honorary Members.

### **Magazine**

As is customary, the Magazine was released to Members on the night of the Annual Dinner. It is deplorable that the printing and quality of the stationery used were both inferior to the usual high standard. The large number of advertisements was due mainly to the, untiring efforts of Messrs. John Fernandes, Jnr., J. B. Mahanger and S. A. Marques.

### **Toastmasters' Club**

The Literary and Debating Sub-Committee is about to be transformed into the Toastmasters' Club of the St. Stanislaus College Association. This forward step has been inspired by Mr. P. Thompson. Chairman of this Sub-Committee. This Club will be an autonomous body within the Association of about 30 members, controlling its own finances. It is felt, however, that in order to have a closer liaison with the Club, its President must be a member of the Committee of Management and all amendment to the Rules to this effect will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to be held in February, 1961.

## **General**

The Association is financially sound but there are still outstanding subscriptions to be collected, 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:-

- Dennis Lee who gained a Scholarship from Bookers to pursue studies in engineering in the United Kingdom, and who subsequently gained and accepted a Federal Open Scholarship in Science to the U.C.W.I.
- Hilary D'Aguiar who gained a Federal Open Scholarship in Science to the U.C.W.I
- Joseph Ajodhia who gained a Federal Open Scholarship in Arts to the U.C.W.I.
- Tyrone Greene who gained a Federal Open Scholarship in Science to the U.C.W.I

The Committee has also placed on record its congratulations to:-

- Mr. John Choy who gained his B.Sc. at the U.C.W.I. and
- Mr. Leslie Cummings who gained his M. A. with First-Class Honours in Geography from Aberdeen. Both of these old boys have resumed teaching at the College.

There was a balance in hand remaining under the Jesuit Centenary Scholarship and the Committee felt that this, Scholarship should be continued. The Committee recorded its condolence at the sad passing of Rev. Fr. Francis Smith. S.J., formerly a Principal of the College.

## **Appreciation**

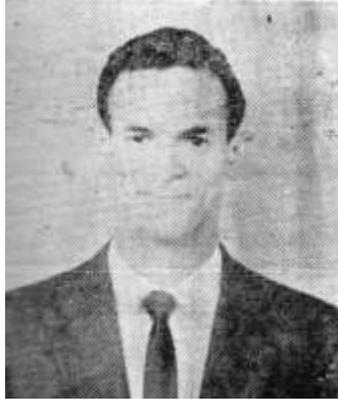
The Committee desires to thank all those who in any way contributed to the success of the year under review.

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## 1961 News of Old Boys

<p><b>Desmond Heuvel, A.R.I.B.A.</b></p>	<p>who came to St. Stanislaus during the war years, has won a national award for a Design he submitted for a pair of semi-detached houses.</p>
<p><b>Armand Arno</b></p>	<p>who left the College in 1954 is now reading Economics in the City of London College.</p>
<p><b>Frank Sue-Ping</b></p>	<p>has been appointed a member of the Demerara Bauxite Company's Junior Staff. He is working on development projects in the Aluminium Plant. From St. Stanislaus Frank went to John Hopkins University in Baltimore where he graduated in Science in 1956.</p>
<p><b>Arthur Abraham</b></p>	<p>received the I.S.M. in the Queen's Honours List.</p>
<div data-bbox="175 827 506 1318" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="196 1318 488 1350">Michael Chan-a-Sue</p>	<p>Four of our boys have been awarded Scholarships to train as Commercial Airline pilots:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>M. F. Pacheco</b> (,'57);  <b>A. S. Burrowes</b> ('59);  <b>L. M. Chung</b> (,'57); and  <b>M. Chan-a-Sue</b> ('61).         </p> <p>Michael Chan-a-Sue was last year's head of school.</p>
<p><b>Aubrey Heuvel</b></p>	<p>has been awarded a Ph.D. at London University for his thesis on SNOW.</p>
<p><b>Leonard Mahangar (1959)</b></p>	<p>has been admitted into the freshman class at Carleton College, Minnesota</p>
<p><b>Michael De Abreu</b></p>	<p>has graduated with the DDS degree from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.</p>

<p><b>Rae Hazlewood (1955)</b></p>	<p>has gained a commercial degree MBA in Business Administration from New York University. He is now married Lo Anne Santos, a former pupil of St. Rose's.</p>
<div data-bbox="170 323 511 772" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="256 772 430 810" data-label="Caption"> <p>Gerald Jekir</p> </div>	<p><b>Gerald Jekir</b> has been awarded the Association Centenary Scholarship and has gone to the U.C.W.I. to read for an Arts degree.</p>
<div data-bbox="170 827 511 1289" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="245 1289 441 1327" data-label="Caption"> <p>Victor Ramraj</p> </div>	<p><b>Victor Ramraj</b>, another member of the Staff, is also going to the same University for Arts.</p>
<p><b>Ronald Bacchus</b></p>	<p>has also gone to the U.C.W.I. on a Government Scholarship for Science Masters.</p>
<p><b>Compton Seaforth (1960)</b></p>	<p>is now studying for his Higher National Certificate in Engineering at the City of Portsmouth College of Advanced Technology.</p>
<p><b>Stephen De Castro</b></p>	<p>has joined the Bookers Work-Study Group. He graduated in Engineering from the University of Bristol.</p>



John Sparrock

**John Sparrock** gained a 1st Class Honours Degree in Physics at the U.C.W.I. and is now doing research at Cambridge University.



Frederick Campayne

**Frederick Campayne** gained a 1st Class Honours Degree in Physics at the U.C.W.I. He is now at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, doing research on High Energy Nuclear Physics. He won the Physics Prize at the U.C.W.I.

**Dr. Sobryan**

died on March 29th - R.I.P.

**Richard Delph  
Bertram Beharry and  
Noel Fernandes (all 1961)**

have all gone to the U.C.W.I., Trinidad, to study Engineering. Richard Delph on a Scholarship from Demba, Bertram Beharry on a Scholarship from W.I. Oil Co. Ltd., and Noel Fernandes on a Texaco Scholarship.

**Colin Bobb-Semple  
(1960)**

who left in 3A last year is distinguishing himself at St. Ignatius College where he tops his class.

**Edwin Edwards (1958)**

has joined the R.A.F. in England and has begun his medical studies.

**A. V. D'Ornellas**

is now working in Royal Bank of Canada in Antigua.

**A. Thompson**

is taking a Business Management Course at Howard University.

**Cecil Glasgow**

has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Police Force.

<b>Jayme D' Andrade, B.Sc.</b>	has returned to B G to work for Bookers.
<b>Brian Chatterton</b>	is now an administrative officer in the Royal Bank of Canada, Water Street Branch.
<b>Angus Bernard Zitman</b>	has entered McGill University, Montreal, to study Architecture.
<b>Gary Blank</b>	took his B.Sc. degree in 1959 from the Illinois Institute of Technology. The following year he gained his M.Sc. from the University of Idaho in Electrical Engineering. He is now doing research for his PhD. at the University of Wisconsin.
<b>Gerald Albert De Freitas</b>	has been appointed Administrative Assistant to the Latin American division of Singers and is stationed in New York.
<b>Fr. John Gomes, SFM</b>	arrived in B.G. on 10th June, for four months of supply and vacation, having just completed his theology studies. On 9th October he left B.G. en route for Mexico to spend a few months learning Spanish prior to taking up his Mission appointment in the Dominican Republic.
<b>Albert Nedd</b>	Assistant Inspector of Labour has been appointed Personnel Officer of the Georgetown Town Council. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1956, and qualified as a solicitor in June, 1958.
<b>Othmar Arthur</b>	has appeared in several television and stage shows in the United Kingdom.
<b>Anthony Clarke</b>	gained his Diploma in Chemical Technology at the U.C.W.I.
<b>Patrick I. Gomes (1960)</b>	has gone to the Seminary in Trinidad to study for the priesthood.
<b>Kevin Greene</b>	On January 15th Kevin Greene made his Solemn Profession as a Benedictine Monk at Mount St. Benedict.
<b>Fr. L. Da Silva, S.J.,</b>	On February 2nd. Fr. L. Da Silva, S.J., took his Final Vows.
<b>Mr. Stanley Greaves</b>	designed the scenery for the ballet 'Amalivaca' presented by Helen Taitt on Oct. 23rd. He also exhibited some outstanding work in the Sculpture Exhibition.
<b>Charles E. Vieira</b>	has been appointed to the administrative post of Assistant General Manager of the Agricultural and Machinery Dept., Bookers Stores Ltd.
<b>David Menezes</b>	is studying Optometry in London and will begin his internship this year.

**Charles Stayers**

has been named among the twenty-three from whom the W.I. team will be chosen.

## MARRIAGES

Congratulations and best wishes to the following, and to others of whom we have not been told, on their recent weddings.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Married to</b>
Stanley Greaves	Barbara Klein.
Brian Rodrigues	Joy Chatterton.
Compton Rodrigues	Theresa Chow-How.
David Clarke	Ramona Schuler.
Vibert Lampkin	Lorna McArthur.
John Quail	Barbara Smith.
Brian Sadler	Bridget De Castro.
Stanley Gonsalves	Audrey Gonsalves.
Joseph Fernandes, Jnr.	Ilona Da Costa.
Denis Gaspar	Vicki Vieira.

## DEATHS

J. H. Vasconcellos.

Stephen Da Cambra.

F. J. Caldeira.

Cecil Subryan.

## LEFT COLONY

Brian and Marjorie Chatterton for Australia.

Gerald Jekir to U.C.W.I. - Jesuit County Scholarship.

Ronald Bacchus to U.C.W.I. - Government Sponsored Scholarship.

Bobby Camacho to U.C.W.I.- to take up a Government Appointment.

Alvaro Goveia to Jamaica - on transfer with Singer.

Lloyd Ferreira to Australia via England on Adventure.

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## ENGLISH COLLEGE LIFE

*COLIN BOBB-SEMPLE left St. Stanislaus for England at the end of Form 3A*

After I had sailed out of the Magnificent Province, I experienced a very interesting and educative journey via Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Madeira and Portugal to Southampton. On arriving in London, I was completely taken aback at the beauty and splendour of this great city with both its bad and good attributes and being so much brighter and busier than I had expected.

When I first entered St. Ignatius' Jesuit College, I immediately noticed that it was an old typical English structure with a church and a concrete playground and that the Principal, Fr. Brinkworth, bore a slight resemblance to Fr. Hopkinson.

I will never forget the various events on my opening day, Monday 12th September, 1960. As I walked into the schoolyard full of excitement and suppressed anxiety, all eyes were focused on me.



After I had met the Principal, the shrill bell sounded and I was taken to my classroom to be greeted with the broad smile of the fourth line master who asked me where I was from, my former College, and so on. After introductions were over, I was then shown to my desk which was later filled with text books, similar to those which are used in B.G., and free exercise books with the monogram printed on the cover.

So I then settled down to work in these entirely different surroundings, anxious to know whether or not the schoolwork was different from that at St. Stanislaus. After three periods the bell rang again and we all went out for break. While I wanted to find out many things, many of the boys wanted to know all about me, and as soon as we cleared the classroom door, I was surrounded by inquisitive enthusiasts who asked me many questions, the first one of which was if I came from Africa. Another was if I were from Jamaica. I then explained carefully where I was from because many of them did not know where British Guiana is. During those fifteen minutes we chatted and I learned many things, for instance, who are the ferula wielders, etc., for the English boys can really talk very much and they can keep conversation going for a long time. The bell rang again, the party broke up and we were back in our classroom.

We do not go home for dinner, so at 12:20 we were out of class and as I walked along the playground I suddenly heard a Cockney voice say, "Want a game, Bob?" and I replied "Sure", so there I was enjoying an exciting game of football until 12:50 when, on a whistle, we went into a long dining room where I had my first school dinner which, I must add, wasn't very appetizing. The dinners are not always good and we have potatoes every day. After I had had dinner that day, I played again and at 1:30 I was back in class.

On Tuesday we went to Mass in the large church adjoining the College two

periods after we did P.T. in the gymnasium for forty minutes where in our white P.T. kit we did various strenuous exercises and had a shower afterwards. On Wednesday I learned that we would be beginning our Cadet course (it starts from the fourth form) so we all went down to the playground where the grandiloquent Corporals, Sergeants, and N.C.Os. drilled us for some time after enrolling us as members of the College Cadets. It is compulsory training for all of us and it is very interesting. I have learned to handle .22 rifles and have already shot fifteen rounds at the range. It is the first time I shot a rifle and I got five bull's eyes but most of the others were far away from the bull's eye. I still keep trying though.

Our Friday Benediction rounded off the week and on the following Monday during the last two periods all of us from the fourth line boarded buses which took us to the College ground where we changed into our jerseys and shorts and played a game of rugby which I find to be a rougher game than football.

A few weeks later I was given my school and Cadet Uniforms. The uniform consists of dark-grey trousers, white shirt, navy blue blazer, peaked navy blue cap and a blue, white and yellow striped tie. The uniform is the usual army khaki-colour,

After this eventful year that I have spent at St. Ignatius, I can say that the atmosphere is quite different from that at home, and I am the only negro boy in the College in spite of the increasing coloured population in England. The College contains seven hundred and sixty-five boys compared with Saints' 412 and I am treated by both masters and pupils as if I were one of them, and even if there are some who are prejudiced they do a very good job in hiding it because most of them are courteous and helpful. There are four forms in every line and comparing the two Colleges, St. Stanislaus and St. Ignatius, I am pleased to say that the St. Stanislaus standard is higher and the competition is greater in 4A than that in my corresponding form. The classwork in my form is similar to that of home except that we do one extra subject, Geography. The lay masters wear a black cape and look very superior but the square cap is only worn at functions like Speech Day, etc.

I am amazed to discover that the Jesuits have the same system of teaching and the discipline is very good here like that of St. Stanislaus. There must be troublemakers who have to be dealt with severely, and again there is one thing common to most Jesuit Schools, what else but the ferula. I have not sampled it yet over here and I have no intention of doing so, bearing in mind some of those unlucky days in that small room at the top floor of St. Stanislaus. One of the masters here said, "The ferula is not given hard enough, and if it were given hard enough, you boys would only have to receive four to respect it." Anyway, I know the disastrous work it does to your hands.

I must take this opportunity of thanking all the masters and priests for their contribution in enabling me to have a very good education and hope that one good day in the very near future I shall have the pleasure of meeting many of my friends whom I miss very much.

C. Bobb-Semple.

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## A GLIMPSE OF CANADA

"Canada is that part of the United States which lies within the British Commonwealth" - thus may be summed up in humorous fashion the idea some of us seem to have of this great country. And, of course, there is a grain of truth in this impression. Canada is a fascinating mixture of the British and the American together with an indefinable something which blends the whole into a distinctively Canadian pattern.

That American and British influences are important elements in the Canadian blend is ever-present to the eye of the visitor. He is, of course, struck by such an obvious example as the system of government - a Federal union on the American pattern combined with the British parliamentary system. But it is in the little things like language and spelling that the two influences can be seen most clearly at work. English spelling - most noticeable in the "our" ending rather than the American "or" is for the most part used in the Federal and Provincial Governments and in the schools and universities while the American form seems to find favour with the municipal governments and the newspapers. This divergence was strikingly illustrated in shops and stores which are required to take out and to display licences from both the provincial and the city governments; the licences would be posted up side by side and the provincial one would be headed "LICENCE", while the city one had "LICENSE".

There does seem, however, to be general agreement on at least two words: "cheque", which is nearly always spelled in the English way, and "tyre", which is universally written "tire" in the American manner. With regard to vocabulary and language, the American influence seems to be rather more predominant, but Canadian companies have "Ltd." after their names instead of "Inc." and most Canadians travel by "railway" instead of by "railroad".

There is, of course, a third strand in the Canadian weave which is of significant importance - the French element which makes up about one-third of the population of the country. But the French influence is not exerted in the same way as are the British and American influences; it is not an all-pervasive and ever-present ingredient in the way of life of all Canadian communities throughout the Dominion in the way that the other two are, but is rather concentrated in one large Province, Quebec, and in the areas bordering on that Province, especially New Brunswick, which is now said to have a French-speaking majority, and Eastern Ontario.

Appropriately enough, the place where the two cultures, French and Anglo-Saxon, meet and interact the most is Ottawa, the capital, whose population more or less reflects the proportions of the one group to the other in the whole population. But go a few hundred miles to the west and to the east, to the capitals of the two largest provinces, and in Toronto you will find little to remind you that a sizeable part of the population of this country is French, while in the city of Quebec you may have difficulty making yourself understood if you have forgotten all the French you learned at school!

Turning from the human to the physical side of Canada, there is plenty to interest the visitor. Quebec, the city of the French, is the only walled city in North America. In the old part of the town the streets are narrow and winding and the houses built in serried ranks; indeed to leave Toronto, a modern metropolis with skyscrapers and streets on the grid pattern, and fly to Quebec is to be transported from the new world to the old in a couple of hours. Everyone who goes to Canada naturally makes a bee-line for Niagara Falls, Guianese taking a special delight in informing their fellow visitors from other lands that compared with "our Kaieteur" Niagara looks like someone left the bathroom tap running! Nevertheless, in spite of its lowly height in comparison with Kaieteur, Niagara is an imposing and a beautiful spectacle.

For scenery most visitors will agree that the best of Canada begins with the Rockies and points west. The natural setting of Vancouver defies description, standing as it does on a peninsula and seemingly surrounded on three sides by lofty snow-capped mountains. Next, to the capital of the Province of British Columbia, Victoria over on Vancouver Island. (The story is told that the man who founded the city of Vancouver, when told there was already an Island of that name and that it might cause confusion if the mainland city were given the same name, said "if the Islanders don't like it let them change the name of their Island!"). Victoria, about the size of Georgetown, has as just a claim to be called a "Garden City", Everything grows in almost tropical profusion in the numerous parks and gardens, both public and private. The resemblance between Victoria and Georgetown is not complete, however, because the sea which surrounds Victoria on three sides is slightly different in colour - clear blue-green!

It is impossible to end an article on Canada without saying something about the climate. It varies appreciably from one part of the country to another, the Pacific Coast being considerably warmer in winter and cooler in summer than the rest of the country, but the people on the Coast have to pay the penalty for their balmy temperatures by having the greatest amount of rain and the most overcast skies in the country.

The great expanse of the Prairies offer the widest extremes and temperatures of 50°F below zero in winter and over 100°F in summer are not unknown here. The East offers a somewhat less extreme range, but on a really cold winter's day you can still put out a bucket of water and take in ice a little later. After a moderate snow-storm cars are half-buried in the drifts, and if you've got a baby car it's apt to disappear altogether. So if you are going to Canada in the winter, don't forget your ear-muffs!

J. A. D'OLIVEIRA .

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## SOME THOUGHTS ON SPECIALIZATION

To judge by the number of boys who specialize in the study of the sciences to the exclusion of the broader but less obviously practical art and humanities, it seems clear that most boys - influenced perhaps by the practical considerations of their parents - look upon school and the university as places where they are educated "to make a living." It is doubtful that their teachers would agree with this object of education. Most of them would prefer to think that their task is the far more rewarding one of educating boys for living.

Be that as it may we are faced with a situation that exists and must make the best of things as we find them. This is an age of technology and specialisation, and regrettably one in which a man tends to be judged less by his qualities as a man than by the size of his income. It is understandable therefore that boys incline to concentrate on the sciences where the chance of finding quickly lucrative employment is greatest. It is understandable but nevertheless a pity. I am not at all sure that this concentration on technology and science, coupled with the desire to earn as much money as possible as quickly as possible, is not responsible for the great store set today by so many people on the material things of life and the little thought they give to spiritual values. Such an outlook is perhaps responsible more than anything else for the world's ills.

This age of the specialist exists and will presumably continue to exist, at least for a long time. But does consideration of the field of specialisation always have to be conditioned by the size of the material reward? A man must live it is true, but we have it on the best authority that man does not live by bread alone. For example, there is today a great shortage of teachers. At present the material rewards of the profession are certainly not commensurate with the responsibilities but what reward could be greater than the mere opportunity to help young minds and characters to develop in the way their Maker intended? Surely there is greater satisfaction in seeing the raw material of one's work develop into a man than into an atom bomb or a new detergent!

Another and relatively new field of specialization is administration. The administrator has grown in importance precisely because of the tendency to divide the various phases of an undertaking into a number of specialist groups. These groups, each concentrating on its own particular

sphere of activity need to be coordinated into one harmonious and efficient whole. It is here that the ultimate in administration is reached; but at lower levels too and indeed in the component groups themselves there is need for efficient administration. In the past it was the view that this task of administering could be done by anyone who had gone through the mill and by the process of time had reached the top of his organisation. Sometimes this process produced good results, but too often it merely succeeded in fitting square pegs into round holes.

In the present world of complex government, commercial and industrial organisation, it has come to be realised that the administrator is a specialist, in his own right, and today much thought, time and money are expended in choosing fit persons to be administrators and in training them to do an efficient job. Unlike teaching, the material rewards of the administrator can be great. Like teaching, administration can offer very satisfying non-material rewards. It poses a challenge to the good administrator to breathe the warm spark of humanity into the cold corpse of civil service regulations or into the impersonal machine that so many of our modern commercial and industrial organisations tend to become. Government and big business in British Guiana - as elsewhere - have recognised the value of the qualified young men to fill these roles.

I have cited these fields of teaching and administration in an effort to show that fields of specialisation exist not only for the technical or scientific student but also for those who concentrate on the study of the arts and humanities. There are other such fields of course, and they all have the advantage that in them one has to deal more largely with people than is generally the case in the technical and scientific fields. There is therefore that much more opportunity to develop and put into practice those principles of justice and humanity which are all too frequently disregarded today.

May I suggest therefore that there is a case for the arts and humanities even in the specialist world of today, and that more boys could with benefit to themselves and their fellow men devote themselves to their study. Apart too from their practical value, they can by the very nature of their content do much to make boys become the kind of men they ought to be.

WALTER HARRISON

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## A Trip to Christmas Island

The news of the resumption of Soviet nuclear tests this year, brought back vividly to my memory the day in December 1957, when I witnessed the second British Hydrogen Bomb tests off Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean.

How did I come to be Christmas Island? Well I was serving in the Royal Air Force in England and I was due for a tour of overseas duty. I had asked to be sent to Aden or Iraq as I thought of studying Arabic. Instead I found myself on a Bristol Britannia heading for the South Pacific. First We flew north to Iceland, but a cloudburst over Keflavik Airfield prevented us from landing so we returned to Britain and spent the night at the aerodrome in the north of Scotland. The next day we took off again and made it safely to Iceland. Iceland is the bleakest place I've ever seen. There was not a tree in sight, but it was not as cold as I imagined. After refuelling we headed south. We flew past the tip of Greenland, which is a mass of high mountains blanketed in snow with icebergs floating off shore. How it ever got the name Greenland beats me.

Our next stop was at Goose Bay in Labrador. Labrador in the November winter is positively the coldest place I've ever been. The fact that I had no gloves (since I was going to a tropical country - typical R.A.F. nonsense) added to my discomfort. From Labrador we flew into Canada across the great Lakes, into the U.S. and landed at Omaha in Nebraska, where we spent night. The next day we flew on to Travis Air Force Base near San Francisco and here we spent five days. From California. we flew across the Pacific to Honolulu in Hawaii and then south to our destination .

I looked out at where I was scheduled to live. From our 40,000-foot altitude we could take in the whole island at a glance - a mere dot in the ocean. Christmas Island is a coral island, flat, covered with coconut trees, encircled by white beaches and with a lovely blue lagoon in the centre. Its native people, Gilbertese, from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, either worked for the R.A.F. or picked coconuts for a living. But I had not been brought here to study the landscape. The second H-Bomb was due to be tested soon.

Every morning at dawn we had to practise for the test, until one morning we were told that this was no practise test, this was the real thing. We watched the Vampire Jet take off with the dreaded H-Bomb 011 board and head for the target spot some 27 miles away. We waited and shut our eyes. At zero hour there was a bright flash and a fierce heat. The bomb had been exploded. We got up and watched the clouds disappearing before the onslaught of the bomb. Several seconds later - since sound travels more slowly than light – the bursting boom came and knocked us off our feet.

Hours later as I lay in my tent and watched the scene, the mushroom was still growing and growing until it covered almost a third of the sky. I could not help thinking - 27 miles away, heat as hot as a lighted match next to your face, sound to knock you off your feet. What would happen if a thing like this hit Georgetown? I saw no hope for mankind. But in the years since then I have become more optimistic. Maybe after all, we could harness nuclear energy for peaceful and constructive purposes. Maybe - if we get the chance.

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AUBREY COLLINS

## GEOGRAPHY AND PLANNING

Planning has a fundamental geographical basis from which there is no escape. Modern geography has evolved from the "capes and bays" era to today when the relation between the various forms of human activity (economic, social and political) and the physical environment forms the core of the discipline. Planners are aware of the truism that there exists an intimate relationship between man and his environment. No discipline other than geography seeks to understand or interpret this relation in both time and space. This "holistic approach" is the unique contribution the geographer makes to planning. By his cartographic representations, objective surveys, and analysis, he can co-ordinate regionally the results and conclusions of many investigators. Stamp in his remarkable book "Applied Geography" puts it this way:-

"A body of original data can be analysed in several ways. Usually it can be analysed statistically, usually it can be analysed cartographically, and the two analyses are complementary. A good example is afforded by the Farm Survey which the British Ministry of Agriculture undertook in the early years of the Second World War. An extensive and detailed questionnaire was filled in for every one of the 300,000-odd farmers in England and Wales, and a map prepared of each farm. When the results were analysed statistically it could be shown that 53 per cent of farms were without a piped water supply and that only 27 per cent had electric light and power. It is only, however, when the farms without piped water supply are plotted on maps that a particular pattern of distribution is apparent: only when that pattern is studied in relation to other distribution patterns can one trace the influence of such factors as rainfall, drainage, accessibility, poverty of land, or area of local government.

Similarly, a farm holding can be recorded as 'fragmented', but only when the farm map is compared with maps of relief, drainage, soil and micro-climate does it become apparent whether the fragmentation is justified by physical conditions or is merely the result of historical accidents".

What are the environmental factors that need be investigated as part of the background for the execution of any planned scheme? The first factor is location. Where is the best place to site a factory or an industrial complex? Weber, Losch, Palander, Smith and others have worked on this problem. Weber's "locational figures", his "isodopanes", his factors of agglomeration and deglomeration form a starting point for investigation when used in conjunction with maps. Norman Pounds has some useful ideas on the idea of "planned industries", which could be applied to British Guiana, Von Thunen's work needs to be known by the planner, especially when the results of these researches are viewed cartographically.

Relief – the way the land is built - forms the second facet of environment. Is the land mountain, hill or plain? Is the form of the land conducive to the establishment of large or small farms? Will drainage be necessary, thus adding to the cost of the

scheme? Will the dissected nature of the country make bridges and embankments necessary for the roads and railways?

The planner needs to have an assessment of the form of the land, and the complicated interaction of processes which have modified and will modify the physical landscape. All these can be provided by the geographer.

Land relief is, of course, partly the outward expression of the underlying geological structure, and its representation on maps forms another important factor to be noted. It finds its way into many aspects of the way a people lives. The more resistant rocks tend to remain as upland areas, while softer rocks form plains and valleys. The former tend to produce poor soils, while the latter form more cultivable land. The structure of the underlying rocks also determines the minerals and the spatial distribution of these minerals. No mineral can be found in any place where it has not been put by "Nature". Is this not one of the factors holding up the establishment of a local cement industry? Limestone in sufficient quantity is just not available. One of the most important factors contributing to the industrial importance of Western Europe is the fact that the structure of the rocks provide power in the form of coal. Those responsible for planning need adequate knowledge of geological structure.

Weather, climate and microclimate affect directly and indirectly almost all our activities. Climate influences the type of houses, microclimate their orientation, provision for cooling, etc. Climatic factors largely dictate the range of crops an area can produce economically. Could tea or coffee be in the Pakaralmas? Where is the best area for the Banana Scheme?

Certainly factors, like accessibility, state of world markets, etc., will count, but they all are operative within a framework determined by physical factors like climate. Climate through rainfall and rock structure dominates water supply, but makes itself felt in vegetation. This in turn affects types of farming. More and more countries are realising the role the geographer can play in planning. He brings to the investigation his training in viewing Man, his environment and its attendant problems as a whole.

In Great Britain geographers carried out the Land Utilisation Survey of the thirties and are undertaking another one. Geographers are active in Town and Country planning, in land classification, in industry.

In Poland there has long been co-operation between geographers and planners. The geographers worked as regional specialists and analysts of environmental problems, worked on population and settlement problems, or they played their part in physical planning. Geographers worked in the Office of Settlement and Migration, in the State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute, in the State Geological Institute, etc. They play vital parts in the Six-Year Plans, especially those economic geographers versed in Marxist and socialist ideas of economic planning. Geographers played an important part in the co-ordination of planning (a most valuable service), resulting in the collaboration of investigators in different fields, and an enhancement in the status of geography. Geography in post-war Poland is prospering.

In the field of medical geography these researches have played their part. Remarkable work has been done in Asia by Learmonth, Farmer, Howe and other workers. In under-developed countries disease and high mortality rates are factors to be conquered in the herculean task of development. Disease patterns, incidence of pests, differing patterns of disease - association in different types of human settlement, all these need to be investigated and mapped. Figures for deaths and diseases mean little until they are given the cartographic treatment. Learmonth and Bhat have produced some remarkable maps - malaria mortality, intestinal diseases, spleen rates, population change and variability in change, etc. - which have helped greatly in the post-war planning of India. Indeed in this field, the geographer works with the biometrician and epidemiologist to produce reports which form the basis of programmes for the control of disease.

In the Soviet Union geography holds a high status as a practical discipline. Laboratory work is a marked feature of the training of Soviet geographers. Moscow University has laboratories for snow and ice, palaeo-geography, landscape study, geochemistry of landscape, soils, geomorphology hydrology, cartography, photogrammetry, etc. Geography, under the Soviets, has become an applied science, and Soviet geographers are employed in the drawing up of such long-term plans as Gosplan, Goelro.

Ghana has been ahead of the emergent nations in appreciating the work of co-ordination geographers can execute in the development programmes. Geographical planning has been used in many schemes, and Ghanaian geographers like E. A. Boateng are engaged in census mapping in rural areas.

This is just a rather brief insight into the part the geographer can play in planning. It is a fascinating field, one which needs to be known by the local planners, who, more often than not, are not aware of the methods and scope of modern geography.

LESLIE P. CUMMINGS.

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## Fourteen Years in the Bahamas and Jamaica

The average person in British Guiana has very little knowledge of the Islands in Indies, except possibly of Trinidad and Barbados. This is especially so in the Bahamas and to Jamaica. I realised this ignorance in myself when, in 1948 I was offered an appointment in the Bahamas on Transfer from British Guiana. All that I knew or could learn of the Bahamas then was that it was a "Tourist Country" and that in some of the islands salt was extracted from the sea water. Even information as to my job of work was very hazy and all I could learn was that I would be in charge of and responsible for all surveys of land and also be the custodian of, and administrator to, all transactions in relation to Crown Land and property.

Nassau, the Capital of the Bahamas, is a small town compared with the capitals of the other West Indian Islands. It stands on New Providence Island which is also small, about 20 miles long by about 6 or 7 miles wide, and except for official purposes whole island is known as Nassau. When we landed at Nassau we then realised that the Bahamas, though a part of the West Indian Islands, was not tropical, being just north of the Tropical Zone. We had left Jamaica two hours earlier in a temperature of 84 degrees and here with the sun shining in mid-afternoon it was around 52 degrees. Of course this was in the winter months, mid-January; we found that in the summer the temperatures and humidity were much higher than in the other West Indian Islands, averaging 90 degrees.

The Bahama Islands consist of a few large islands and a considerable number of small islands and cays - numbering over 1,000. The territory extends West to East a length of over 750 mile and has a land area of over 4,000 square miles.

When I settled down to my job I discovered that of this area only about 50 or 60 square miles were owned by private individuals or the Government of Bahamas, the remaining area being all Crown Land and under my administration. The position is rather unique in regard to these lands. I found that the Bahamas was the only (I have not heard of any other) territory where the right (droits) of the Crown, as distinct from the Government still exist. I found that I was not in the employ of the Government as such, but of the Crown. All the revenue of my office were paid into a special Crown Fund, from which expenditure was made. This fund was not subject to the control of the local Government nor of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in England, but through the Governor by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The sovereign's rights extended even to the fish in the waters of the Colony. Up to quite recently before I assumed office, it was one of the duties of my predecessor to issue licenses to collect and fish for lobsters. This right was surrendered to the Bahamas government on condition that legislation was enacted and steps taken to ensure that such fishing was regulated in order to prevent over-fishing and exhaustion of the lobster beds. Most of the revenues of my office were obtained from rents from Crown Lands and occasionally sales of some of this land.

The fact that the control of rental and sales did not come within the province of the Government caused at times no little friction between certain politicians and myself. All the beaches were Crown property and these and the lands bordering them were in great demand for exploitation hence very valuable. It has been the practice to follow certain regulations made over a century before which allowed Crown Lands to be sold outright for as low as 5 shillings per acre, without any condition attached. I was able to get authority to treat these regulations as obsolete and administer the land with the elasticity of a business concern and have the prices more closely reflecting the true market value. Eventually I was able to adopt a system whereby lands were not sold outright, but were given out on leasehold carrying an option to purchase within 5 years at a pre-agreed price, provided certain stipulated development were carried out. This scheme worked well and was afterwards accepted by all the politicians and businessmen with goodwill, and relations between my office and the local Government and politician' became much improved.

Another condition existing in this colony is that there is no Registration of Title to Land. The only form of title that was guaranteed *prima facie* and could not be upset by any Court was a Grant of Land by the Crown, issued by my office and signed by the Governor as representing the Sovereign. After this Grant, land was transferred in ownership by ordinary deed of conveyance. There was provision for having these deeds, or any other document for that matter, recorded in a Government Record Office. This was not a Registration in the strict sense and the only guarantee was that a deed that was recorded had more value than one not recorded; that is if two persons held each a conveyance for the same land, the one that was recorded was valid providing that it was also valid in all other respects. This position led to a few frauds being perpetrated. I remember the Instance of a certain rich American tourist who let it be known that he was willing to invest money in property in the Bahamas, He was contacted by a certain Bahamian who took him on a tour and pointed out certain Government buildings, including the Law Courts and Government Offices telling him that these were for sale, and that provided he was satisfied in an investment only and did not want occupation he thought it would be an admirable bargain. He actually quoted certain fictitious figures as being the rentals received from Government. Eventually the two came to an agreement; a deed of conveyance was drawn up and duly recorded in the Government Record Office - which by the way could not refuse to record any document. The money was paid and it was not until the end of the quarter when the American tried to collect his rents from the Government that he realised that he had been duped. By this time the Bahamian was nowhere to be seen, and I think that the American felt that it would be better to charge the amount paid as a loss in his next income tax return than to pursue the matter further and open himself to ridicule among his friends.

A large portion of the Crown Lands in the Bahamas consist of pine forests. Nearly the whole of the islands of Abaca and Grand Bahama are so covered. These forests were under lease to an American concern which paid the Crown a royalty on tile lumber cut. The pine, known as Caribbean pine, differs from that of North America and Canada in its hardness. Most of the land covered by these pine forests consist of pure

limestone with very little if any soil. The tree anchors itself to the limestone and then sends down several root through the cracks and bores into the water below, from which it draws its food - in other words a forest of Caribbean pine is a huge hydroponic plantation. This delays the growth of a tree so that it is a very long time before it is large enough for cutting. A tree is nearly 100 years old before it attains a diameter of trunk of 12 inches. Thus the annual rings of growth are so close together that the wood is very hard. This lumber is exported mostly and is used chiefly for flooring railway flat cars and where a close grained hard wearing surface is required. About a quarter of the area of New Providence Island, on which is the capital Nassau, is also covered with pine forest. This forest however is being kept in reserve and was not exploited except for the cutting of Christmas trees.

A big problem in connection with these forests was the prevention of fires. In New Providence the main highway wound through this forest and fires were often caused by the careless dropping of lighted cigarettes from cars, and picnic parties who left camp fires burning. On the other islands the forest area was uninhabited, but there were quite large droves of wild pigs roaming through them. Hunters in these forests used fire to drive the pigs towards the guns and so caused large conflagrations. Both of these hazards were eventually reduced by appointing rangers and a rigid prosecution of trespassers.

The Bahamas is particularly noted for its many fine sand beaches and the remarkable clarity of the sea water. The winter season is mild and very sunny. As a result a large tourist industry was being built up, especially around Nassau. Though there is no doubt that the tourist industry helped the economy of the islands considerably, yet I doubt very much whether it is good for the people themselves. It is not productive and creates parasites out of a large portion of the population. Before the large annual influx of tourist began, these islands produced a large proportion, I understand about 60%, of their own food, grown on the several islands where the soil is very good. All the people on these islands have left and flocked to the tourist centres, chiefly Nassau. When I was there I discovered about 95% of everything used and consumed in these tourist islands was imported, chiefly from the United States. One instance of this non-productivity struck me particularly. I had to pay a visit to Hopetown on the island of Abaco. This place was particularly noted in the past for the well built sea-going fishing boats built by its inhabitants - the art of which was handed down from father to son. It also produced onions and other agricultural crops and was a large thriving community. There was a Government school in existence large enough to accommodate about 600 to 700 children. I was told that at one time this was overcrowded.

At the time of my visit I found a class of 20 children, the complete enrolment. Out of all the well built houses on the two main streets of the community there were only about 30 or so occupied. All the others were closed and shuttered. I was told by the District Commissioner in residence there that everyone had migrated to Nassau, In so far as boat-building was concerned, he could not remember when last a boat was built there. Since then the tourists have spread from Nassau to the nearby islands and also

to this place and inhabitant are returning, but only to carry bags and cater to the comforts of these tourists.

A feature of the Bahama economy is that there is no direct taxation, such as Income Tax, Death Duties, Land Tax etc. Consequently large world-wide concerns have established their head offices at Nassau and from there direct their affairs in other countries. Though other countries depend quite a lot on direct taxation for its revenues, yet the Bahamas seem to do quite well. The budget is always balanced and in many years with a surplus reserve, and the territory receives very little if any aid from outside sources,

A large reserve fund has been built up to take care of natural disasters such as hurricanes and though the Bahamas being in the direct hurricane belt, such disasters occur almost annually, very little is heard about them in the out-side world, as appeals for help are never made. The Bahamas however do not suffer heavy damage from hurricanes as one would expect from their frequency and intensity. The experience gained has been used to advantage in devising good protective measures; all buildings have to be erected in conformity with strict standard specifications, such as proper steel reinforcement and with the roof structure bolted to the framework of the building which in turn is bolted to the foundation.

Hurricane shutters and doors are made so that they can be attached to the building in a matter of minutes. All electric and telephone cables are laid underground. Just before the hurricane season all trees are pruned and lopped to offer a minimum of resistance to the wind.

During my stay in the Bahamas an intense hurricane passed through Nassau. The instrument registering the velocity of the wind broke at a registration of 180 miles an hour. There was heavy rain with thunder and lightning and the storm lasted from about 10 p.m. until 9 a.m. the next day. Yet my official inspection at 10 a.m., to ascertain and assess the damage done disclosed very little. There were no buildings down nor damage done to any appreciable extent and the electricity and telephone services were repaired and reconnected the following day. There was no damage to the water supply. My experience in this direction in Jamaica later was a different story.

After spending three years in the Bahamas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies offered me an appointment in Jamaica as Commissioner of Lands. This I accepted and left the Bahamas on the 30th March, 1951, arriving three hours later in Kingston, Jamaica. I attended my office in Nassau up to 11 a.m. on that day, signing my last official document, and caught the plane at 2 p.m, I was thus still Surveyor General of the Bahamas on the 30th March. According to Regulations I assumed my new duties as Commissioner of Lands in Jamaica on the day of my arrival in that territory. Thus for one day I held two appointments in two different territories and what was better was that I was paid by both territories for that day. It was the first and only

time that I received two days' pay for one day's work; usually it is the reverse and a Head of a Department receives one day's pay for two days' work.

Before leaving Nassau for Jamaica I received a batch of newspapers from that island. My appointment as Commissioner of Lands there was objected to by one of the political parties - strangely enough it was the one which at that time formed the Government. The objection was that I was not a Jamaican and that a Jamaican should have been appointed. The newspapers carried large headlines on the subject and the only daily newspaper had a front-page feature with one-inch high headlines "Down with de Freitas." The other political party - the Opposition in the Government - was in favor of the appointment on the grounds that, though I was a Guianese, I could be classified as West Indian in view of the hope that B.G. would form part of a future Federated West Indies. One paper published a statement by Mr. Bustamante that he would lead a march to the airport and see that I was put on the next plane out of Jamaica. This was followed by a statement by Mr. Norman Manley that he also would lead a march to the airport to welcome me and see that I remained.

I was consequently looking forward to see two rival political parties in full action and at the same time attempting to allay the fear of my wife that between them there might be nothing left of me at the end. When I arrived however there were only a few officials from my department to meet me and help me through Customs and take me to my hotel. Some time after I met Mr. Bustamante, and he greeted me most effusively and assured me that all his statements etc. before were purely political propaganda,

Jamaica is completely different from the Bahamas. Whereas the Bahamas Islands are all fiat and low lying, Jamaica is very mountainous, with only a narrow strip of plain along the sea coast. The areas of both territories are about the same (around 4,000 sq. miles), but the Bahamas consist of several islands and cays and Jamaica is one single island.

Kingston, the capital, is situated on the south coast near the eastern end of the island and has a large and good harbor. The original town of Kingston, which is rather congested with narrow streets has spread outwards and taken in quite a lot of small villages and large cattle properties and together they form the corporate area of Kingston and lower St. Andrew. The outer boundary of this area is about seven or eight miles from "The Parade," the original centre of the town. Within a mile from the sea in Kingston the land starts to rise and the good residential areas are all about 400 to 600 feet above sea level. The result is that though the days are hot, the nights are always refreshingly cool - the temperatures dropping from about 84 in the day to about 72 in the evening and night. One pleasant condition too is that even in the day one could leave the heat of Kingston and in one hour's time by car, on comparatively good roads, reach a height of 4,000 feet and a day-time temperature of about 65.

Jamaica is a very beautiful island - I would say the most beautiful of all the British Caribbean islands. There are about 4,000 miles of motorable roads - about one-third being good asphalted highways, and the drives around the island and across over the hills and mountains disclose an ever-changing scenery of mountain and sea and rolling

grass covered hills. On some of these drives one can easily imagine that it is a part of England. It especially reminds one of the Sussex Downs.

A beautiful i land like this however deserves a better capital city. Kingston is a busy sea port and the shopping area is congested with narrow streets. The shops have very narrow frontages only about one-sixth the depth. Traffic hazards and parking problems are greater than in Georgetown. Conditions are being improved now by decentralisation and large complete and modern shopping centres with adequate parkways are being established in the suburbs.

Shortly after my arrival I had the unfortunate experience of seeing what could happen to such a congested area as this, Though Jamaica is considered as being within the hurricane area yet its southerly position in the Caribbean sea renders it comparatively free of these yearly storms. But in August, 1951, one of these storms was reported to be in southerly location and travelling due west, and a later warning was issued that if it continued. in the same course it would hi Kingston and the south coast of Jamaica that night. Around three in the afternoon this was confirmed and a warning issued that Jamaica should take all precautions as the storm would hit the south-east coast at 8 p.m. and Kingston at 9.30 p.m. In the Bahamas these warnings are taken seriously and the precautions consist of shuttering and boarding up all buildings, filling containers, including the bath tub, with clean water and laying in a stock of food. It was a matter of surprise to me therefore to see how casually this warning was treated in Jamaica. It was generally felt that the storm would turn northwards and leave Jamaica free, so why worry? The last hurricane to have affected Kingston was as long back as 51 years before. A half-hearted attempt was made by some people to put up boards over their glass windows, but no real attempt was made to protect even Government buildings. Using the experience I had gained in the Bahamas, however, I did what I could in so far as my home and office was concerned. This latter, however, was a very large building and very old, in great need of repair and without any shutters - some of the windows could scarcely be secured. By 8 p.m. I had my home tightly closed with only one window and door open on the side away from where it was expected the storm. would hit. By 9 p.m. a roar could be heard in the distance approaching and the wind started to rise, in gusts first, and then more steadily/ By 10 p.m. the storm was really on; I could hear trees cracking and crashing and see debris flying horizontally. Water started to trickle down from the roof and this increased until it appeared to me that the roof must have come off as I was walking around the house ankle deep in water. All the furniture was wet and the beds though I had propped them up lengthwise, were all soaked.

The storm continued gaining intensity throughout the night until about three in the morning there was a sudden calm. I realised that the "eye" of the hurricane was now passing, and so closed the door and window that had been open and opened a door and window on the opposite side of the house. About an hour after, the storm again suddenly hit us with all the force it had had an hour before, and continued but now losing in intensity, until about eight the next morning. I then left the house to see if any damage had been done to the building. I was pleased to see that beyond having the

gutter ripped off, there was no damage. The roof was intact, and what caused the water to come through was that the wind and rain were blowing practically horizontally and the shingles had, been lifted and allowed the water to come through. As a matter of fact, when the repairs were being done to all damaged houses, only the guttering was replaced on this house and about one or two shingles replaced - it never after that leaked in any of the rainy seasons. The grounds around the house however were in a state. There had been thirteen large mango trees and of these only two were standing and these had several of the limbs broken off.

I left home about 9 a.m. to visit my office and see what damage might have been done there. Normally it would take me about fifteen minutes to drive to the office, but this morning it was an hour before I got anywhere near there. The roads were blocked with large trees lying across, wires were down, and I had to make several detours. There was also water running in streams down the streets.

When I got to about a block away from my office I saw floating in this water and littered all over the place, paper, letters and what appeared to be Government files. I realised these were all from my office when I finally arrived there. Half of the building, the older part, was a complete wreck. The roof was lying across a portion of the building, having apparently been lifted and slewed around and again deposited. Two of the walls were completely down and a part of the flooring of the top storey. Furniture, papers and files were strewn everywhere. It took months to salvage and build up correspondence again, occupying the undamaged portion of the building and rented houses in the vicinity. This damage covered quite a lot of past omissions and mistakes of the staff, and it was quite a usual practice afterwards, whenever I asked for certain files to be told that they were destroyed in the hurricane. This excuse was used to cover up laziness in searching for files even, until after the usual statement was made to me I pointed out that the subject matter of the file was a project started after and as a result of the hurricane, so it could not have been lost in the hurricane,

Kingston, especially the lower section in the congested area, was a shambles. Houses were destroyed, shops were damaged, telephone and electric cables were down and all water shut off, because of broken mains and pipes, and also damage to the conservancy and purification plants. There was no electricity supply for three weeks, no telephones for four or five weeks and the only water for two or three weeks was what could be obtained by taking and filling bottles, pails and other containers at one pipeline and tap established near the water works.

The intensity of the storm did not exceed 120 miles an hour and when I compared the large damage that was done here with the very little done in Nassau by a storm where the wind exceeded 180 miles an hour, I realized how essential it was that proper precautions should be made and measures taken for protection from these storms. Throughout the whole south coast of the island similar damage was done, but in addition there was the severe damage done to agricultural crops, This was 10 years ago; the damage was repaired, electric cables and telephone wires replaced overhead, but nothing done in the way of protective measures against any future storm - in 50 years' time?; such appears to be man's faith in statistics, and his inclination to take a

gamble. This hurricane was in 1951 and I spent the following ten years in Jamaica during which time the island did not experience other hurricane.

My work in Jamaica was entirely different from what it was in the Bahamas. As Commissioner of Lands and Commissioner of Mines, I was in charge of all Government lands and responsible for the administration of the Mining Laws. Though this latter only covered mining; for bauxite then, this was on a very large scale, with three large companies carrying out operations.

One interesting feature in my work was the administration of the Land Settlement project throughout Jamaica. Space and time do not permit me to elaborate much on this but I think it will be of interest to mention that this scheme embraced 180 properties (averaging 500 acres each) settling about 30,000 small farmers on the Land. In order to administer this scheme my staff consisted of about 380 field and office workers. To say anything further about land settlement in Jamaica would occupy more space than is available to me here - in fact it could well be the subject of a complete article in itself. This will be realised when I mention that the land settlement has become such a success that UNESCO has sent parties from various parts of the world to see it in operation and study it, with a view to introducing similar schemes in other countries.

I spent ten years in all in Jamaica - I saw the tourist industry grow there until it rivalled Nassau and got past it. I saw development increase to such an extent that when I first arrived there the annual budget of the Government was £6 million and when I left it was £40 million. My impressions and experiences during these ten years will however have to be possibly the subject of a future article, I eventually retired from the Service there, went on holiday and recently returned to British Guiana.

C. P. De FREITAS, I.S.O.

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