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1960

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koipone lo iteter kotoma otyai lo edite aitelekar ice.



55 SOLOT AVENUE, SHOP No. 1, SOROTI

THE TESO COLLEGE MAGAZINE

No. 1

1960

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	3
Editorial	5
Headmaster's Notes	7
Staff Notes	8
Prefects	8
" A Start At Aloet " by Mr. J. P. Sassoon	9
SCHOOL ESSAY COMPETITION	12
Prizewinning entries	13
SPORTS	19
SOCIETIES	23
The Library	28
CHAPEL NOTES	29
HOUSE NOTES	31
MORE SCHOOL ESSAYS AND ARTICLES	35
News in Brief	39

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S. Okwel, E. Ogwal, W. Mabheri.

FOREWORD

by the

Chairman of the Board of Governors,

T. R. F. Cox, Esq., C.M.G.,

Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province

IT gives me as Chairman of the Board of Governors great pleasure to write a foreword to the first issue of the School Magazine of Teso College, Aloet.

Those of us who have been connected with the College from the days when it was first started, and indeed from the days when it was first thought of, are very proud of it. Perhaps I am biased but I think that the buildings are the best school buildings in Uganda. I am also most impressed by the progress that has been made both academically and in the world of sport. All that was lacking was a School Magazine and here it is.

Many well known authors did their first writing in their School Magazine. One of my contemporaries, Samuel Barclay Beckett, now an eminent playwright and author, had his first work published in our School Magazine just over forty years ago. Africa is sadly short of literature written by Africans. Let us hope that from amongst the contributors to this Magazine there will emerge some who will hereafter achieve renown as authors.

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*Ipasit ijo ageuni nepenani iticanitor apaarani
kere karai alosite nelwana komam aisikasika
da iburai ijo eipudi aiboikin toma aiboisi na
mam itunga luicelanakinete kosodi do konye
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EDITORIAL

AT last we are able to present the first printed Magazine in Teso College. It is a great honour for me, a comparative newcomer, to be editor of this first Magazine. When we arrived at this School it was already almost at full strength, both in staff and pupils, and we could only listen with admiration to the stories of those who had done all the pioneering work three or four years before. It was difficult to imagine the time before our fine modern buildings were built, when buffaloes grazed on the open bush land which has now become the well-ordered school compound.

Of course we are still a new School and it takes many years to establish traditions, but the very fact that we are young gives us all, both staff and boys, exciting opportunities to develop the corporate life and activities of the school. Even when a school seems to have all it needs — a good staff, good pupils, good equipment, it will not be complete until all its members are proud to belong to it. That spirit is now beginning to appear in Teso College, and we hope that it will become stronger in the next few years.

Every year new activities find their way into the life of the school, and every year some new event takes place, which we hope will in time become a regular feature on the school calendar. The chief landmark of 1959 was the first Uganda tour of the football and cricket elevens, when we played against five other Senior Secondary schools; the chief landmark of 1960 will be the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Uganda to our first Parents' Day on March 17th.

The appearance of this Magazine is itself a measure of the interest which is being taken in the development of the school. A Magazine reflects the life and spirit of the school, and I hope that this will be the first of many — in fact that from now on there will be a Teso College Magazine every year.

On this first occasion most of the contributions are by members of staff, apart from the winning entries in the very popular Essay Competition; a committee of students is sitting in, "to see how it is done". Next time we hope that the Magazine will be largely in the hands of the students, while the staff retire gracefully to the position of general advisers.

R.F.C.

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FROM THE HEADMASTER

It gives me great pleasure indeed to introduce the first issue of the Teso College Magazine. Great strides have been made since we published our rather thin "Bulletins" in 1955 and I must pay tribute to all who have worked so hard in preparing this Magazine for the press. In particular, I should like to thank Mr. R. F. Clarke who has, by his keen interest, encouraged and inspired all in this work. The annual appearance of our Magazine will, I feel sure, be welcomed by all who have an interest in the College and its activities.

J. E. JONES,
Head Master,
Teso College, Aloet.

STAFF NOTES

AT present we have fourteen teachers on the staff, of whom two are part-time. Mr. Lovatt left us in August 1959 to take up a post at Kyambogo T.T.C., and we welcomed Mr. Oumo and Mr. Suart to the staff. Mr. Mackie joined us for a brief spell before leaving to help in the new school at Masindi. At the end of the year we said goodbye to Mr. Obonyo, who is now teaching at Tororo College, and to Mr. Ofwono who has gone to Kisoko, and this term we welcome Mr. Ekochu, who has come to us from the headmastership of Ngora High School.

Present members of staff are; Mr. J. E. Jones (headmaster), Mr. B. A. T. Bleach, Mr. W. J. Jameson, Mr. R. F. Clarke, Mr. J. Suart, Mr. K. Oumo, Mr. C. Emwanu, Mr. A. O. M. Othieno, Mr. Ekochu, Rev. Fr. L. A. Albers, Rev. G. R. Allen, Mrs. P. Walton, and Mrs. D. E. Clarke.

SCHOOL PREFECTS 1960

A. Owori	.....	.....	.....	.....	Head Boy
Y. Obonyo, S. Cheptek, H. Kome, S. Masogoyi, M. Ogwal, A. Higenyi*, A. Okitoi*, S. Uma*, W. Ijongat*,					
J. Orit	.....	.....	.....	.....	North House Captain
P. Olobo	.....	.....	.....	.....	Middle House Captain
W. Engwenyu	.....	.....	.....	.....	South House Captain
P. Pido	.....	.....	.....	.....	Football Captain
J. Orit	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cricket Captain
A. Namunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	Athletics Captain *
M. Okwakol	.....	.....	.....	.....	Librarian

* On probation.

A START AT ALOET

(We print here an article by Mr. John Sassoon, who, as many boys will remember, acted as the first Headmaster of this school before Mr. Jones arrived from the Sudan. He tells here of his experiences when he first came to Soroti to start the new Senior Secondary School at Aloet)

IT was at the beginning of February 1955 that I met Mr. A. S. Baxendale, now Provincial Education Officer, Eastern Province, at a primary school in south Teso where he was interviewing boys from primary six who had applied for entry to the Junior Secondary classes shortly to start at the new school near Soroti. As he would soon be leaving to take up an appointment in the Education Department Headquarters Office, I had been asked to carry on his arrangements until the Headmaster of the new school should arrive in Uganda. The "new school" had no name: arriving at Aloet by a road across uncleared bush, the school was seen to consist of one dormitory block, four classrooms and the dining hall and kitchen, all full of workmen, water, cans of paint and panting Mistris, floors partly finished, walls being plastered, and a dramatic looking system of septic tanks inside which everyone on site periodically buried their heads. At a distance were two staff houses in similar condition. Desks were on the high seas; books, pens, ink, and the thousand items needed for a school, which became known to us as 'the scholastic equipment' had been ordered, but only the bills had arrived. Best of all, 60 boys had been recruited by Mr. Baxendale in a series of personal interviews held at primary schools all over Teso, and were only waiting for the date on which they could start.

That evening, having settled into the Rest House, I called at a leading grocer's shop in Soroti where I was eyed with curiosity and then told with a satisfied defiance that the new school could not possibly start as planned on March 1st; nothing could be ready, and the start would have to be postponed until May or June at least. Later that night, turning through the papers to make a list of what had been done and what was still needed it appeared that the preparations made by Mr. Baxendale had been so complete that the grocer might be due for a surprise.

There followed a period of local purchase and local arrangement. Beds, mattresses, blankets, firewood, paraffin for lighting, lamps and spares, uniforms and games clothes, foods, medical equipment, the list seemed endless: consultations at the school, and the progress of the buildings and above all of the water supply and the drains: the days were full, and the evenings occupied with correspondence and accounts. About the middle of February Mr. James Opolot arrived at Aloet to take up his duties as assistant master; he moved into the contractors' office, a wooden building more or less waterproof except during storms. Mr. Opolot, now headmaster of Serere Junior Secondary School was the first member of staff to be resident at the College.

He was soon joined by Mr. Leo Okol who shared the contractors' office with him, and parked his motor cycle outside. From his eminence as Chairman of the Teso District Council perhaps Mr. Okol may sometimes look back upon those uncomfortable days when he helped to pioneer

two junior secondary classes which were soon to grow into a great institution.

Teachers, pupils, a piece of chalk, a blackboard, a roof, a fire, water and food may possibly be all that are really needed to start a school. By the middle of February the contractors had promised the buildings: 'the scholastic equipment' was either due for delivery within days or already bought locally; domestic stores were either there or on order; we were reasonably sure of much more than the bare minimum, indeed of a well stocked school. The decision was therefore taken that the classes would in fact start on March 1st, and that the boys should be summoned to the school: the envelopes with joining instructions were formally carried to the Post Office, and the school was committed to existence.

The main decision taken, we were now joined by a number of other helpers. Mr. G. W. Ildat came to try his hand as clerk and run the school office; he lived at Katakwi and bicycled to work in Soroti every morning and back every evening as there was nowhere for him near the school. Patrick Etoku arrived to take charge of the school grounds and start his own forest nurseries among the rocks on the site; with help from the Forest Officer in Mbale he produced many of the trees which now shade the school lawns, and he presided over the first grassing of the compound. Cooks were recruited who made the food on wood fires in what is now a modern kitchen, to the ruination of much of the paint. Mr. V. A. Colley (now M.B.E.) had promised to make the uniforms at Soroti Technical School and the District Medical Officer had agreed to hold medical inspections as soon as the boys arrived. A few days before March 1st I was able to move into my own house and establish the school office in the study where George Ildat could preside over the accounts in comparative peace. All was thus poised for the arrival of the first pupils.

Throughout March 1st, Mr. Okol and Mr. Opolot received the procession of arrivals so that by nightfall all had been provided with beds and food, and even the beginnings of a routine were visible. On the morning of March 2nd, Mr. E. P. Engulu, M.B.E., the Principal Judge of Teso, and Mr. J. E. I. Ogaino, the Secretary-General of Teso, were present at the first morning assembly to be held in the College, when Mr. Engulu presented the school with the drum. The Community Development Officer made a Cinema film of the occasion. After the short ceremony, the boys dispersed to various duties until lunch, and in the afternoon they assembled again, this time by classes for the issue of books and equipment. With the school in classes, with teachers, with a time-table, with books and equipment, we could at last feel that the school really existed: that evening we went into town and solemnly ordered glasses of beer at a leading grocer's shop in Soroti.

During the following terms, the first prefects were appointed to hold office in the junior school, of whom the senior was Mackay Enyagu. The District Council named the school "Teso College, Aloet", and school notepaper was ordered accordingly. The school motto, colours, and crest were approved, and the school flag, was manufactured by the

Sisters at Madera. The junior school's football team played its first football matches at home and away. The school lorry arrived. A Junior Red Cross Link was formed, pending the introduction of Scouts, and in its own right. A party attempted the ascent of Mount Elgon some of whom reached the top — including the College cook. Among the visitors to the College was H. E. The Governor of Uganda.

Looking back even from so short a distance, one of the most satisfying features was the formal blessing received by Teso College during visits to the College by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Tororo and the Right Reverend the Bishop on the Upper Nile, and also the special arrangements made by the Muslim Community in Soroti for the religious instruction of the one Muslim pupil at the College.

During the second term Mr. L. Okol left to take up an appointment as Headmaster of the Bukedea Junior Secondary School, and we welcomed Mr. J. Obbo in his place who later moved on to start the Toroma Junior Secondary School. Towards the end of the year our Headmaster himself, Mr. J. E. Jones, arrived from the Sudan to start the senior secondary school and the real Teso College in which you now are.

Although our task during the first year was preparatory and largely experimental, there were certain ideals at which we aimed and which it may be of some interest to record. Above all was the principal that the education provided by Teso College should extend far outside the classroom, that it should have a strong religious foundation, and that the College should be able to cater fully for the religious needs of all its pupils. Tribute should be paid to the enthusiasm which all the religious bodies most willingly offered in co-operation with this ideal. A second principal, closely related to the first, was embodied in the College motto, "Aijaanakin ka Arimarit" — "Service and Respect". It was realised that the boys trained at the College would help to form the leadership in the country, and that a leader is not the commander but the servant of the people. Service to the community would therefore form an important part of the College curriculum, and to secure this, practical service was introduced from the beginning. Many of the less pleasant cleaning and administrative tasks were given to the boys, either individually or in groups, to perform in weekly or monthly rotation, and it was the job of the first prefects to supervise and organise these. Tribute may be paid to the assistant masters of the College, to the early prefects and to the boys themselves for the fact that these duties were always willingly performed, and it may be that some part of the high repute now enjoyed by Teso College and its pupils derives from these acts of service which were part of their daily lives. A third principal was that the College would only achieve its full status as a national institution in Teso if it accepted pupils from all over the country: although the majority of the boys in the first year were local, Teso College is now one of the great Colleges of Uganda. Finally, it was a thrilling honour to be allowed to take part in the first preparatory and administrative year at Aloet, and to be associated with the early beginnings of Teso College.

J.P.S.

SCHOOL ESSAY COMPETITION

The Competition was held in the third term of 1959, and attracted 76 entries, nearly one third of the school. This response was very encouraging, and we hope that next year even more people will send in their work. As the Chairman of the Governors has said in his foreword, many famous writers began with a contribution to their school magazine.

The standard of writing was generally high, although some people were obviously repeating classroom essays, or copying from other sources. The qualities looked for are originality, good general interest, and clear expression. Future entrants are advised to bear this in mind before they begin writing.

Three members of staff judged the competition, and the Headmaster gave the final verdict. It was very difficult to decide the final winners, but eventually the following six entries were awarded prizes. A first prize of 40 shs. and a second prize of 20 shs. were given for the two best entries, and in addition, four prizes of 20 shs. each were given for the best essay in each form.

Open Competition — First Prize

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE

Before we rush on to the distribution of articles for the School Magazine, it is worth-while considering what is really meant by the word "Magazine", and what general good it can do to a school like ours.

There is much that school children can benefit from the writing and reading of a school magazine. Education at school does not necessarily mean the ability to do such things as Algebra and nothing more. A student who is not good at some subject or game will usually hate any talk in favour of whatever activity it is. It is true that all people do not have the same talents, yet there are some that can be acquired through practice, such as the one we are discussing at present.

A debating society is able to train people for public speaking just as a magazine society is able to train people for public writing. It is important that someone should be able to put his thoughts effectively on paper. An early practice in this may lead to an authorship of some sort in future, which is quite a good career. An author will not only fill his pockets with money he gets from his manuscripts, but will also enable some other people, maybe all over the world, to benefit from what he has put down. This may also account for someone's reputation. Charles Dickens or William Shakespeare, for instance, were no more than ordinary people, but because of their writing, their names are almost known from pole to pole.

Let an idea not run through the mind of the reader of this article, that everybody who now undertakes the writing of articles for the Magazine will always meet with success. It is natural ability and sometimes perseverance that bring about success. People whom we read about as being eminent in one way or another, do not meet with continual successes.

School Magazines enable students to contribute to their library. It may be arranged that, say, two Magazines are produced yearly, so that in ten or twenty years' time the school will have collected enough Magazines to take up a complete shelf for itself. This will not only decorate the library, but will offer an opportunity for later students to read the past events of the school. It may also enable them to pick up useful ideas from the articles, thus keeping alive the good ideas that might have died if there were no Magazines. Incidents outside the school can also be included to attract the non-scholars to buy the Magazine. If then more copies are bought, it follows that more money will be earned, and consequently there will be an extension of the Magazine, and maybe some other books besides.

Above all the Magazine is one of the things that contribute to the popularity of a school. The Magazine contributor who manages to be successful, in that his article is printed, will not only make himself famous, but also his school. Of course it is really a self indulgence to see one's name published in a printed pamphlet at school.

Y. OBONYO

Open Competition — Second Prize

THE RAINMAKER

At home it is customary for each family to gather around a blazing fire in the evenings. This is particularly common during the dry season, when the sky is clear, the moon shining brightly above, the stars twinkling and shooting across the sky and the cool breeze of evening replacing the day's hot air. Members of the family were sitting outside one evening while we children had either to dance or sit quietly and listen to the interesting stories told by our parents or ask questions. That evening we sat down at the feet of our parents waiting eagerly for a story, but waiting too long, I put forward a question; "Who makes rain and where does he live?" At this they were surprised and from their faces, I could tell that something was wrong. "Savino, ask no more questions about rain-making!" answered my father, and he sent us to bed at once.

I could not sleep, for my curiosity was aroused and when I did sleep I dreamt the whole night that I saw a rainmaker who was blacker than Nimbus Clouds themselves. The next day we talked about rain all the time with my friend. By some rare chance we heard that the rainmaker was going to perform his work the next day. My friend and I planned to follow the people who would be going. Early next morning we woke up before others and slipped out. The day looked very unusual. At last we saw a group of people coming along quietly, all old men and women, no youths. As they came nearer, we saw a very black man at the head, dressed almost like a Zulu warrior. Even his hands were covered and so we could not recognise him. Quietly the ceremonial group passed, and as we followed one thing we noticed was that they never looked behind them, but all the same we kept ourselves in high grass. Then suddenly they stopped and formed a circle round a tree and the rainmaker stooped down in the hole which was under a tree. Meanwhile a thrilling song rang in the air for a space of five minutes and there was stillness again. But when the rainmaker came out from the ground he brought with him a calabash full of water. This water we later on knew was kept since the last rainy season. He washed his head with it and everybody else did same, and breaking the calabash on the stem of the tree the group turned back singing wildly like ferocious cannibals with the rainmaker taking the rear.

We remained to investigate the place ourselves. The songs of the group died away in the distance as they went further, and stillness reigned once more. In the hole were several calabashes for future use and certain black containers which we could not make head or tail of. We smashed a few things and went away satisfied.

S. J. OKWEL

Fourth Year Prize

“ WHAT A GENTLEMAN IS ”

“ How are you, GENTLEMEN ” is an expression commonly used by educated people without the slightest consideration of the last word “ Gentlemen.” This word, I think, is used spontaneously and appears not to denote the type of person fit for the title. Basically this word, which is a derivative of a latin word “ gentilis ”, was used by the Romans to descriminate aristocrats from plebians, the common people of low rank. But today it is used to describe those who on ground of nature, conduct and wealth are better than others.

However, gentlemanliness does not depend on virture or wealth and position in the community, although these are natural accomplishments. Mere life and wealth cannot by themselves make a man a gentleman. The qualities that make a man are inborn. Refined manners, honour, knowledge and delicacy are the chief qualities within a true gentleman.

A man’s gentility is depicted by his manners, his walk, his dress and the natural expression of face. A coarse, ill - bred face, slouching, awkward walk and uncouth dress do not compromise with refinement of manners. The manners must not be practised or assumed with difficulty, but must be easy and natural.

A high sense of honour is equally important. If a true gentleman promises to do something, he does it although he is not bound by it. He does not think of reading a letter lying on a table if it is not addressed to him. He is not fond of reproducing what passed in conversation with a friend. Then, next to honour is a good stock of knowledge. A good stock of knowledge is vitally important to a true gentleman. His reserve of knowledge enables him to find the mood of his company and he can find which subjects his friends are most interested in. So he will avoid introducing topics that are his favourites, and this will give opportunities for him to talk as well as his friends. A gentleman must consider others opinions. He is delicate in his actions and words, and does not knit his brows at any sorry sight he may have seen. The so-called gentleman without these qualities has only the title, and not the true sense of the word.

JOHN LUGUMA

Third Year Prize

A TYPICAL WEEKEND AT TESO COLLEGE

We end classes at two p.m. every day. That means that on Fridays from two p.m. until Monday morning we have a comparatively free time. That is probably why a weekend is a welcome period to the boys. You may hear them reckoning the number of days before the weekend.

On Friday at two p.m. you feel it in the air. The bustle made in the classrooms as books are packed in the lockers to rest there over the weekend, and the quick strides towards the dormitories, all signify the arrival of the beloved weekend.

There are two other outstanding events before Friday is out. The first includes the clubs' football matches at four p.m. Football being compulsory for every student, a spectator at these matches will be greatly amused particularly by the third club. The second event is the meeting after supper of the various societies.

Saturday morning proves the hardest period of the weekend. Class rooms and dormitories have to be cleaned to a good standard. The boys also have to be very presentable in the school uniform at their duties during the headmaster's inspection at nine a.m. There is a source of vigour in every boy's mind as he works; that's the prospect of going to the town by the school truck if his dormitory is among the cleanest three. At the ten a.m. assembly when the results of the inspection are announced, everybody listens with a fervent desire to hear his dormitory mentioned. Then as the winning dormitories are mentioned some faces brighten while others darken. The winners, however, are soon off to the town and the rest disperse for the day's leave. But there are also a few unfortunate ones who, while their friends are fast disappearing, are seen to drag hoes behind them regretfully to a certain part of the compound and there to work as a punishment for some misbehaviour during the week.

Lunch at one thirty p.m. partly accounts for the surprisingly sudden appearance of all boys at that time. Also there is the thought of painting for the artists, library for readers and radio for those interested in news and music: all taking place after lunch. A weekend is always welcome not only because of the comparative leisure but also because of the possible entertainments during that time. Among others, a friendly game of cricket or football against a visiting team, and more popular, a film-show, are important entertainments. The first two mentioned entertainments usually end up with the visitors' defeat, for our teams are very strong. The film show has become so popular that without it the weekend seems to be half-enjoyable. However, on this typical weekend there must be various entertainments. In the afternoon of Sundays foot-steps turn once again towards the classroom, for there is some preparation work to be done. But this time the footsteps are livelier after the weekend's refreshment. Finally, at six p.m., there is a roll call, perhaps to check those who are enjoying their privilege too much.

P. J. SANSA

Second Year Prize

THE UGANDA FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

The Erecting of the first school in Uganda for the blind has contributed a big part to the development of a more systematic way of life in the country.

The school which was opened two or three years ago is situated in Madera Convent, about two miles north of Soroti town. To-day under the care of the Missionary Sisters in Madera, great strides are being made to improve the life-long situation of the blind community.

The blind children of both sexes are taught to read and write and to lead, at least to some extent, the life led by the other educated people. They are also taught to play music and games, and to do handicrafts. "How can a blind person learn to read since he cannot see?", someone might ask. Yes, a question like this one is reasonable, but at the same time it helps us to find out how much we owe to the nuns in charge of them.

We all like to live in well organized societies, but we cannot achieve this until all the members of those so called societies are well balanced. This innovation, being one of the paths to our aim is a great privilege for us. It is, therefore, our duty to take it into account.

We should not be content to look at this mere building as being enough in itself, but realise that the main object is to help to maintain the pupils in the school.

When blind men of sufficient ability are obtained, I think there is no great reason why we should not get blind representatives in the Legislative Council.

And last but not least, I dare say, that the mind of an average blind person, from some logical point of view is more efficient than that of the average man with good sight.

W. BERNARD EPWORU

First Year Prize

ADVENTURE OF AMONI

When Amoni was twenty-three years old, he thought it wise to marry. He wanted to marry a certain princess. He arranged with her everything about their marriage. But the King knew nothing about their betrothal.

Mr. Amoni went to the palace on the day he arranged with the princess. On his way, he found a man with a shaky body strolling on the road. "Where are you going, Amoni?" he asked. "I am going to the palace to marry the King's daughter", replied Amoni. "Please take me too", he said "the King will give you a very hot room to sleep in. And it is likely that you will die of great heat if I am not there. But if you take me, my shaky body will shake hard and the room will become cool", he added. Mr. Amoni readily agreed and took the man with him. On their way again they met an unkempt man with a very big stomach. The man also asked Amoni to take him, saying, "You gentlemen, I know you are going to the palace because Mr. Amoni wants to marry the princess. But it is advisable to take me too with you. A lot of food will be collected for you; and you will be asked to eat all. But if you fail, you will be killed. I will save you by eating all the food that will be brought." So Amoni took also this man with him. Before they reached the palace, they found two men standing on the way. One of them had very long arms, and the other one had only one eye and he was making many gestures.

"Are you mad?" Amoni asked the man. "No I am just wondering how far my one eye can see. Let me warn you that the princess's ring is thrown into the river, and you will be asked to get it out. I will be able to see it from the bottom of the river and this man with long arms will get it out" replied the one-eyed man. Amoni took with him also these two men. Then Amoni with his four comrades reached the palace. The princess told the King about their arrival and why they went there. At this, the King was not happy. He ordered these people to do certain things. If they failed, they were to be killed.

First of all, plenty of food was collected for them and they were ordered to eat all as the big-stomached man suggested before. The man played his part well and ate all the food brought. Secondly they were taken to a very hot room and they were ordered to sleep there. As they entered the room, the first man Amoni met shook his body very hard and the room became normally cool. So they slept well. Thirdly and lastly, the King asked them to get the princess's ring from the bottom of the river; so Amoni with his companions went to the river. At once the one-eyed man saw the ring at the bottom of the river. Quickly the man with long arms pushed one of his arms into the river and got the ring out. And it was taken to the King.

The King was very surprised at what these people had done. Soon the King gave the princess to Amoni as his wife. Then Amoni with his wife and comrades returned home happily.

E. A. OGWAL-OKELLO

SPORTS

INTER-HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP

Last year the first Inter-House Championship was held between the three houses. Full results were obtained in all the major sports, but unfortunately the Table Tennis matches were not completed, so we are unable to give the final results. In the major sports North House were the winners. This year we hope to complete the championship by the end of the year, and to include other sports in the competition.

FOOTBALL — 1959

For the second year in succession we have won the Pepsi-Cola Cup (contested by secondary schools in Eastern Province). As we have come to set this as the main objective of our competitive year we may justifiably claim that it has been a successful one, and P. Pido and his team are to be congratulated. But we must not allow ourselves to become complacent and we should face the fact that our margin of success has been very narrow. Indeed the standard of football played has not been as high as in 1958. Now as 1960 opens, at least six places in the first eleven have been vacated by boys leaving school, so that a complete reorganisation is necessary. I trust that keen competition for places in the team will in its turn engender a revitalised spirit for hard practice and a general desire for improvement.

During the first term of the year we had many friendly matches, all of which were won or drawn. We were particularly pleased to record our first wins over Nabumali and Tororo Senior Schools — the former after a particularly exciting game. At the end of term we set off on an ambitious round-Uganda tour of matches together with the cricket 1st eleven. As far as playing standards were concerned the tour proved somewhat too ambitious as long-distance lorry travel and the necessary standard of fitness proved incompatible. The record of the tour against Sir Samuel Baker's, Nyakasura, Ntare, and Kisubi show respectively victory, defeat, draw and defeat. Nevertheless the tour was socially a great success, and we trust it had a beneficial effect on the geographical background knowledge of the participants.

This year after much consultation we reluctantly decided not to take part in the Teso District League as the heavy programme of matches it entails tends to interfere with the academic work of the boys concerned. We did hope to enter for the District Knock-Out Cup but this unfortunately did not materialise.

The emphasis in such a report as this is inevitably on the achievements of the First Eleven but I cannot exclude the other 220 odd boys who play

the game in the school purely for fun and exercise, and not for achievement. On Wednesdays and Fridays there are four organised internal games where (to judge by the noise alone) the boys of the four clubs seem to be thoroughly enjoying their game. The Third Club and the Totos Club are probably not catering for future stars at Nakivubo, but these boys do get a fine form of exercise. The second Club has promised very well this year and I'm pleased to see there a very keen desire to qualify for promotion to the First Club, and indeed many boys have already carried that promotion. Competition for places appears to be the best spur towards good standards of sportsmanship and proficiency.

W.J.J.

CRICKET

Since 1956, when we played our first cricket match, which we lost rather easily to Sir Samuel Baker's, there has been a steady improvement in the standard of play. 1959 in fact saw some very good cricket. Our main weakness is still a lack of reliable batsmen but even in this sphere there has been improvement and promise that in 1960 we might be making some dependable scores.

We started the year with a six wickets victory over the local Asian Schools: in this match N. Akol scored 40 not out. We then set out on tour of Uganda starting at Sir Samuel Baker's whom we defeated comfortably by nine wickets, T. Orit putting up a good all round performance, taking two wickets and scoring 21 runs. Orit gave us a good start too against Nyakasura after we had got them out for just over eighty runs. Unfortunately Orit was given little support and we found ourselves in danger of defeat — but Muwalanya, a new-comer travelling as 12th man defied the last few balls of the final over, saved the game and found himself the hero of the day. At Ntare we saw the best batting from Teso College to date when M. Okurut and P. Ariko came together with the score 13 for 2 and carried us safely to an eight wickets victory, putting on over sixty between them. From this point our fortunes declined — we lost to Kisubi by 20 runs and to Budo by seven wickets.

In September we attended the schools cricket week where we played three matches in company with four boys from Sir Samuel Baker's. We were let down rather badly by the non-appearance of two of our members who shall be nameless, and played the whole series two men short. However we had some fine games including a very exciting match with Ntare and a stern struggle with Budo; in this match S. Okot bowled magnificently, giving very little away to a normally attacking team of batsman. In the final term our fortunes varied considerably. We lost very easily to Soroti Asians but defeated Soroti Europeans, P. Ariko batting extremely well for 35 not out. We then visited Tororo. Our match here was a minor disaster caused by poor running between

the wickets and some deplorable fielding. We lost by two wickets. However we had one final triumph against Kyambogo Teacher Training College who visited us in October. We bowled them out for *six* runs, N. Akol and Okot sharing the honours, and defeated them by 10 wickets. The team was chosen from the following J. Muzira (Capt. and wicket-keeper), S. Okot, J. Nabudere (fast bowlers), N. Akol, I. Orit (all rounders), P. Ariko, S. Odele, Bwayo, Meya, Elimu, Masaba, Muyinda, Muwalanya.

B.A.T.B.

ATHLETICS

Athletic exercises are by their nature a great asset to any student. They keep the body fit, correct faulty physical habits and also they give the pleasure of performance. In schools of the olden days athletics and literature were the only subjects; *BODY-BUILDING* and *MIND-DEVELOPMENT*. . . .Nowadays — with the examinations concentrating on intellectual performance only — athletics find themselves maltreated. There is little enthusiasm and little of what we call application.

Yet the first term was spent on selection and house competition together. The newcomers were — always are — very willing in the beginning, but fall in with the attitude of the rest once they get to know that there is no final exam called *ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE*. It would be a good advance to retrace our steps in the teaching of athletic

The second term is the time of official sports meetings. The College did reasonably well, considering. . . .Anywar was first in the pole-vault in the District sports, went to the Protectorate sports and found himself on the way to the inter-protectorate sports. We should have had a runner in these events as well, but you know. . . .circumstances. There was a sports meeting against Sam. Baker school as a preparatory stage of the District Sports. We lost. . . .because five of our best athletes considered intellectual exercises more important than their physical basis and background and they wouldn't come with us. Those who went did what they could.

The third term was scheduled to keep-fit-exercises for individual sprinters and jumpers. Weightlifting was arranged. But . . .we *ARE* up against this modern attitude of intellectualism.

L.A.

VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball is nothing but a loosening up exercise in agreeable form or an evening recreation for Asian shopkeepers and Clerks. Although it was meant to be a loosening up exercise only in the College, it found itself a place in the inter-house activities and there was somehow more enthusiasm for volleyball which is the means than for athletics which is the end. The reason probably is: there is a *MATCH* every time you play it. And matches mean excitement. Training for athletics is plain hard work for a year in order to perform once or twice.

L.A.

HOCKEY

Many requests have been received for hockey in the school. Mr. Ofwono was about to introduce the game when he was unfortunately transferred, so we are still waiting for a member of staff who will be able to undertake coaching in this sport.

TABLE TENNIS

Each house is equipped with two table-tennis tables, which are situated in the common rooms. The game is normally played on Friday evenings, which is the time of the week set aside for school societies. Unfortunately Mr. Obonyo, who was in charge of Table Tennis, has left us, and the 1959 House Competition was not completed, so we are unable to include the results in the final Inter-House Championship.

TENNIS

For some time we have been trying to complete our new Tennis court, but for various reasons this has not yet proved possible. Last term several boys played on the Soroti Technical School court, by kind permission of the Principal, and we hope that our own court will soon be ready so that Tennis can become a regular sporting activity of the School. Mr. Jameson, who has been very keen to get the game started here, will be leaving in July, but we are fortunate to have another enthusiast in Mr. Ekochu. All we need now is the court to play on!

SOCIETIES

THE TESO COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY

Debating with his fellow students is probably one of the most social aspects of a student's life. Topics of interest appear from all walks of life and as one communicates them to others almost invariably some form of debate takes place, thereby adding a spice of interest to the information. These individual debates, "fights in words" as it were, have an added advantage when they are organised to take place in an assembly of many people. There the debaters not only learn to sharpen their own wits but also gather from others well thought out ideas which would not be possible in casual unorganized debates.

The debating society aims, amongst others, at making its members learn the art of public speaking and improve in spoken English. There is little doubt that many boys who are otherwise good English speakers feel shy when they come to speak in public. This view has been expressed by nearly every boy who may have been asked to address a crowd in his own local village during holidays. Many therefore feel that there is much to gain in the way of steadying one's nerve by learning to debate with one's fellow students at school. After a bit of practice in speaking to a gathering several boys have become quite surprisingly fluent in their speeches.

There are several aspects of the Society's activities that help to achieve its aims. Within its own ranks it organises formal parliamentary debates, balloon debates and impromptu speeches. Each of these has its own advantage and fun to help make it likeable. Individual undebatable speeches by way of information are also invited from members' experiences. Invitations are extended to members of the public such as District Councillors and Legislative Council members to come and address the Society on various aspects of their work. In the past Mr. J. C. Obwangor, M.L.C. for Teso, was invited but could not come owing to his other engagements. The Society also organises social evenings, particularly on those occasions when the school is entertaining visitors from other schools. It is felt that the Debating Society is virtually everybody's society "and there is no limit, within the school to the number of people to join it." Membership is open to all members of the school — students and staff. At the time when this was written office holders were: J. Mukasa (SIVA) President; S. Masaba (SIII) Vice President, L. Esiangu (SIIIA) Secretary and Namawa (SIII) Treasurer.
C.E.

As Honorary President of this Society I would like to thank all the officials and members of our Society for their worthy co-operation, and in particular I would like to thank Mr. Emwanu, who has solved many of our problems. *LONG LIVE THE TESO COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY!*

J. MUKASA

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

We are extremely fortunate in this school to have excellent facilities for Drama. The hall and stage are modern in design, and can accommodate both a large cast and a large audience.

These facilities encouraged us in May 1959 to embark on our first major production with a performance of Shakespeare's "Macbeth". We had hoped to perform the play at the end of the first term, but the lighting equipment and other stage fittings were not completed in time, so the play was postponed until the third week in the middle term. After a hectic rush we managed to complete the stage in time for the performance although most of the stage curtaining was of hessian material nailed to the beams. Simple costumes were made of light-weight material, and a semi-permanent set was used throughout, with several scenes played before the main curtains on the very adequate apron stage, making use of the hall exits and steps lit by the spotlights from the sides of the hall. The play was performed on May 15th and 16th -- on the first night mainly to school children, and on the second night mainly to an invited audience from the district. The parts of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth were played by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Ofwono played Macduff. Other main parts were played by R. Tebere (Duncan), J. Opetto (Banquo), I. Arikod (Malcolm), B. Ocitti (Ross), and Y. Awiet (Lady Macduff). J. Ecookit was invaluable as stage-manager, prompter, and general organiser.

At the end of the third term we presented Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion". This time we were able to use many of the properties made for "Macbeth", but more elaborate scenery had to be built for the second act, and this was done by Mr. Mackie with a team of helpers. The old hessian curtains were discarded and used as covering for various items of scenery, and permanent stage curtains were installed. Costumes, including the lion's head, were made under the general direction of Mrs. Clarke, and many of the basic costumes for "Macbeth" were used again in this play. Three performances were given, and once again the thankless task of arranging the seating and distribution of programmes was undertaken by Mr. Jameson. On the first night a performance was given for the school, on the second night for parties from other schools, and on the third night to a mainly adult audience from Soroti and the surrounding district.

Leading parts were played by Mr. K. Oumo (Ferrovious), Mr. P. Ofwono (the Centurion), C. Nampogo (Androcles), B. Epworu (the Captain), S. Akabwai (Lavinia), and L. Esiangu (the Emperor). Other items were presented at the start of the programme, including songs by the school choirs, and a short play about African family life performed by the scouts and produced by Mr. Ofwono and Mr. Othieno.

During the last term of 1959 a play-writing competition was held, and several entries were received. It is hoped that the winning entries will be performed on the stage or in the school grounds at some future date.

We are sorry to say goodbye to Mr. Ofwono, who started the society and did much to encourage drama in this school, and I hope that he will be able to foster an interest in this very worth-while activity in his new school. I also hope that all those who have been connected with this society will, when they leave this school, join a drama group in their new place of work, and if there is not one there already, do their best to start one!

R.F.C.

SCOUTS

Scouting, every reader will agree with me, is one of the world-wide school activities. But what part does it play in the life of a school boy or girl? Briefly, scouting being a life of service and adventure, a boy scout or girl guide is trained to serve his or her community effectively and at the same time he or she is encouraged to develop a cheerful spirit and willingness to try new things unattempted by himself or herself before. This movement was started in Teso College, Aloet in 1956 and Mr. Martin Obo was the first Scout Master of the Troop. At the end of that year the Scout Master left and in 1957 the troop almost died out. A year later the troop came to life again when Mr. W. D. Lovatt took over as the new Scout Master. Since then there has been a steady progress in the troop and when Mr. Lovatt was transferred to Kyambogo I took over the troop in September, 1959.

At the moment there is a total of twenty members in the troop and of these 9 have passed second class tests; 3 have passed tenderfoot tests

and the rest are recruits. We still hope that some more new boys will join the troop.

We hold meetings once every week on Mondays from 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. With the help of the Court of Honour the Scout Master now is able to plan the meetings much better than before. The troop's activities besides the usual weekly scout training, scout funs, games and other adventures are: Visits to places of interest, mountaineering, weekend camps and holding camp fires. In 1958 Mr. Lovatt managed to take a party of scouts to see something of Bugondo and early in 1959 he again took a party to climb Mount Elgon. Such visits, besides being very adventurous are useful to the boys but we cannot make it an annual thing as we are very much limited by funds.

This year we have managed to start a small scout library. We have tried to purchase books which give a most comprehensive information on scouting but again owing to limited funds we couldn't buy enough. This library is still so small that we only allow scouts in the school to use it but eventually when there are a few books more we shall invite you all to use it.

A. O. M. Othieno

Scout Master

TESO COLLEGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

This Society was formed three years ago. Unlike many within Teso District, it has not been registered. At the moment, it does not have the necessary qualifications which can lead to its registration. The running of the society is mostly done by the students, who form the greatest percentage of members, but in all respects, it is controlled by the College. At the beginning of each financial year, all the members are summoned to the General Meeting in order to elect new office bearers. In this meeting, a Chairman, Vice-chairman, Treasurer, Secretary and six Committee members are appointed. As a by-law, an officer from the Co-operative Department is expected to be present during the elections, and he is to see to it that everything in the meeting is carried out smoothly.

Membership is possible, if any member of the College, regardless of his business, pays six shillings, five being a share fee and one being

entry fee. He must also be considered by the Committee, and finally approved by the General Meeting. Should all the three conditions be fulfilled, then he or she will have full rights to purchase anything from the Society's Canteen. It is from the amount that one spends in the Canteen, that one's interest is worked out at the end of each financial year.

The Society's Canteen.

The canteen is placed under the supervision of the Secretary and the Treasurer. Both are responsible for the Society's property. The six committee members are mainly concerned with daily sales in the canteen. As the canteen works on an economical basis, three major records are kept, namely, the stock book, the Receipt file and the Cash Account.

Cash Account.

The cash account is kept in a book and is balanced monthly by the Co-operative Department Officials. If the canteen officials wish to find out the profit made, they work out, item by item, the cost value of the Balance columns and add them up. Thus they get the value of the stock they held when they last did a trading account and the cost of the stock they hold at the moment.

Stephen B. Akabway

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

This society was formed last year by Mr. Lovatt before he left for Kiambogo. The major event to date has been the tour of Uganda which took place in January this year. A full report of this tour will appear in our next edition. The society was also addressed recently by Miss Frances Okello from Bukedea T.T.C., who spoke of her experiences during her five-month tour of Europe.

THE DISTRICT SHOW

The Teso District Show is being held at Soroti Airfield on March 18th and 19th. This event is of course rather overshadowed for us by the visit of H. E. the Governor of Uganda to our first Speech Day on the 17th March, but we shall be occupying two stalls at the show. Boys of the SCIENCE department will be doing some simple experiments in

their stall (nothing dangerous, we are assured), and some boys of the ART department will exhibit their paintings. They will also be doing some painting during the show, and try to explain their work to inquisitive or critical onlookers.

THE LIBRARY

As I write this article, the library is being re-organised, for several reasons. The first of these is elemental in its literal sense; although Teso is hot, it can also be very wet, and the driving rain thrusts itself between the window frames of our library and dribbles down the walls to soak the books and shelves below. In spite of various attempts to make the windows waterproof, the rain still seeps through, and so large new double-sided movable bookshelves are being made, to be kept well away from the windows!

So much for the containers; but what about the contents? With the very able and constant help of Okwakol, Namulya, and Sansa, the School Librarians this year, we have cut, folded and pasted a cardboard pocket in every book and slipped in its appropriate title-and-author card. Every boy has his own cardboard pocket and when he borrows a book, its title card is transferred to the borrower's pocket. Books may be taken out for up to a fortnight and a check is kept on this by date-stamping a boy's card fourteen days ahead of the issue date. This simple operation does away with the old system whereby the book-title, author and issue date had to be laboriously written out under each boy's name.

The next big job is the Dewey cataloging system which we plan to adopt. The stock of books is increasing rapidly and now is the time to begin, while the number of our books has not quite reached the thousand mark. By the time the next edition of this Magazine is printed we hope it may be found in the library under its correct number-group heading!

D.E.C.

CHAPEL NOTES

ANGLICAN NOTES

The Bible Fellowship.

The Bible Fellowship meets on Friday evenings at 8-30 p.m. under the leadership of Mr. R. F. Clarke and the Chaplain. Its object is the study of selected portions of the Bible in an informal atmosphere, when all the members are free to ask questions, offer comments and open discussion, something that is not always possible or easy in class.

The gatherings so far have been well attended, and we hope that numbers will grow as the term progresses.

A New Chapel.

The room next to the Library has been furnished as a Chapel. We have been concerned for some time to provide a place where boys might go for private prayer and meditation, and though the accommodation is limited, we hope that a need has been met, and that the Chapel will be used prayerfully and often. Our numbers of course are too great for this little place to be used for regular school services, but it will always be available for the devotions of individuals and small groups.

We hope in time to have a permanent Chapel big enough to seat us all, but until ways and means are found of providing this, the present arrangements must serve.

The Choir.

The Choir will continue to meet for practices on Monday evenings. The Chaplain has invited Mr. V. G. Lwigale of Arapai to become Choir-master this term, and he has very kindly accepted. Mr. Lwigale was in a Parish Church choir while studying in the U.K. and we hope that our music will flourish under his direction.

A Teso College Ordinand.

It is very pleasing to find that G. Enyagu, an old boy of Teso College, has come to Soroti N.A.C. as lay-reader, to help the vicar, Canon Ongole. Mr. Enyagu has already spent several years at Buwalasi Theological College, and is now doing the practical part of his training for ordination to the sacred ministry. We wish him well, and hope that he is only the first of many boys from Teso College to offer themselves for full-time service in the Church.

G.R.A.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The Catholic Chapel is what will eventually be either art-room or another lab. It is there because a permanent chapel is not yet under way. There are plans, but it takes time to realise them. . . .

The chaplain teaches his lessons there as well. So the students who take religion for their school-certificate learn the habit of going to church. But the main aim of the chapel is of course to say Mass which is done every morning at 6.15. Students who go to Mass deserve a word of praise because they either get no tea or they find it often cold. Another meritorious habit to sacrifice a little comfort for the sake of religion.

There are other services: the rosary at 6.30 in the evening; the night-prayers at 9.30; the Stations of the Cross on Wednesdays; Benediction on Fridays. The opportunity is there and one can see some students slipping in and out of chapel either for one of these services or. . . just to say a little prayer.

Everything is free. . . .even the obligations. . .It sounds contradictory but it is so. The opportunity and the guidance are there. . . .All are made aware of the obligations. . . .But no-one is forced into heaven. . . .

L.A.

HOUSE NOTES

NORTH HOUSE

1959 was undoubtedly North's year. We were triumphant on the field of sport, winning all the major inter-house competitions and did sufficiently well in the class inter-house matches to gain a substantial points lead over the other houses. In athletics we were fortunate in having the services of several members of the school team, notably C. Anywar (who eventually represented Uganda in the inter-territorial athletics meeting at Arusha), Namunga, Olinga, Odele, Opinya, Biretwa and Muzira, all of whom, with the exception of Odele who had been injured earlier in the year playing football, performed well.

The football team had much greater success than had been anticipated and thanks mainly to our opponents we won the inter-house football by a hair's breadth. Under the dynamic heading of Saul Olek we fought our way to a victory over Middle 1-0 and drew with South 1-1.

On the cricket field we had a very easy time, much easier than we had expected. Here Muzira, Akol and Oriit played the leading parts, Muzira batting well in both matches and Akol and Oriit capturing all the wickets.

In other respects this was not such a fortunate year. We had high hopes of winning the gardening cup, having worked extremely hard but were not rewarded. There was also an unfortunate lapse when our team for a table-tennis match failed to appear at the appointed hour and we therefore forfeited our chance of triumph. As, however, the inter-house table-tennis tournament was never completed our loss was not as great as it might have been. But let it stand as a warning. The dormitory prefects all worked well and a fairly high standard was maintained. It could have been better. Worthy of mention is I. Biretwa who always carried out his duties enthusiastically.

Finally it should be said the right sort of spirit seems to be developing and boys are beginning to take a pride in their house and their school. We look forward to ever greater success.

Officers:

House Captain	.....	I. Muzira
Deputy House Captain		B. Ociti
Cricket Captain	.....	I. Muzira
Football Captain	.....	S. Olek
Athletics Captain	.....	J. Biretwa

B.A.T.B.

MIDDLE HOUSE

It has been a very pleasant and successful year for domestic matters in Middle House, and repeatedly, I have had good cause to be pleased with the fine spirit shown by the Prefects, Dormitory Captains and other boys in their duty to the House (and of course, through this to the school itself). All Dormitory Captains proved to be responsible persons and capable of producing much good work from the rest of the boys, so that I feel reluctant to single out any of them for special mention — but Osara and Higenyi did have an outstanding degree of success during Saturday morning inspections. I was impressed however by the confidence I could feel in delegating authority to all of the prefects and captains and I thank them all for their services during 1959. Impressive too, has been the response of all boys to calls for voluntary service to the House, especially for improvements to the garden. We have a proud record of horticulture, having won the Inter-House Gardening Cup on four successive occasions since its inception. Now we have lost it for the first time and have decided on a new approach which even if it is not successful in regaining the cup will, we hope, improve the general outside appearance of the House.

When the Inter-House Sporting Competition was devised we considered our resources and decided that although to win the shield would probably be beyond us in 1959, we would “do our best” in all departments. And we certainly have done our very best, so that I have been very proud of the fine sporting attitude shown by Middle House boys all the way through the competition. We heartily congratulate North House on their victory, and we promise them that we will try to give them a closer struggle for winner’s laurels in 1960. Again it seems difficult to single out names for special mention when so many tried so hard, but those who to my mind stood out for their very fine efforts included Aleny, Elimu, Ocitti, A and Obitta in Athletics, Edoku, Elwana and Emuny at Football, and Okot, S. and Ebukali at Cricket.

If all boys work as hard and show such a willing spirit in all departments again I will be fully satisfied.

House Captain	.....	G. Ongodia
Captain of Cricket	.....	S. Okot
Captain of Athletics	.....	M. Okiria
Captain of Table Tennis		S. Akabwai
Captain of Volley Ball		J. Odur

W.J.J.

SOUTH HOUSE

As Mr. Obonyo, our former house-master, has left us and Mr. Oumo has only just taken over, I have been asked to write this "article" as House Captain. It is a great honour that in my sixth year in Teso College, Aloit, I should find myself taking up a pen to write an article about South House.

With an annual number of eighty permanent residents "South" is the oldest House in the College, thus the other Houses are its "off-springs" — a point for which it should be honoured. For convenience it is divided into two blocks, each of which is, furthermore, sub-divided into a recreation room and four dormitories, each containing ten boys. Besides the dormitories and the recreation rooms, there is an Ablution block. All the three blocks are interlinked so that even if it is raining one can conveniently walk from one block to another. Of course, the recreation rooms I mentioned are well-electrified, furnished and equipped for indoor games.

I am proud of the opinion that South House is probably the most well organised, social, honest, loyal and determined House in the College. All these qualities have contributed to its previous success in inter-house gardening competitions and partial successes in football, cricket and many other activities. In fact, I was once a member of another House and, bearing in mind the fact that South House is the oldest House in the College — (thus the House which has served the College longer than any other)—I cannot help saying that the other Houses are just incomparable to South House. Furthermore our opinion that it is the best House in the College is supported by the fact the number of prefects in South House is comparatively higher than that in any other House; after all, the Head-prefect resides in South House. I think that South House deserves some praise on account of these achievements.

A severe critic has already come forward and said that the general description that South House is probably the best one in the College is "unfair", in fact, he went on to say that owing to the comparatively "inferior" system of ventilation in the House, such a description as "best" is not only unfair but also offensive. Yes, I agree with him to a certain extent, but at the same time he should remember that "there is nothing outside a body which, by going into it, can defile it; but the things which come out of a body are what can defile it." Things outside the "heart" of South House, such as inferior ventilation, are not what should make it a failure. On the other hand, things that come out of the House, i.e. the residents, are what can defile it, i.e. make it a failure. But I have already said that the residents are, to a great extent, loyal and honest. So it follows that it is, for us, the best House in the COLLEGE.

I hope that as long as "Southerners" keep to the same spirit, South House will still maintain its reputation. As a matter of information, I have dreamt that South House will still remain the "Master-house" and I hope that when I leave Teso College at the end of this year, the remaining residents will work hard for a bright and successful future.

WILSON ENGWENYU — House Captain

E. A. JUNEJA – Photographer

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MORE SCHOOL ESSAYS AND ARTICLES

CLIMBING MOUNT ELGON

It is a curious thing that, by the year 1958, only eight of us in Teso College knew of the joys, magnificent sceneries, and difficulties of Mount Elgon.

On that Tuesday morning we were swaying in a lorry, grinding along a stony road, destined for the foot of the mountain. Then the next moment we were toiling upwards. Indeed, the gaily-chattering porters, and the many pairs of strange suspicious eyes directed upon us, caused a joy of pride to mount into my brain. As we laboured on, the abodes of the Bagisu interspersed among the beautiful banana and lush coffee growths, dwindled below.

The first part of the climb was the most dangerous. The nature of the path kept changing. At one time it edged between a rock wall and an infinite, dark, hollow space below, known only to murmuring rivers and tall growths. At another it climbed upon a ladder, only to give us a full eye-view of the blank distance below. Miss a step and down you go!

At last that day brought us to the first hut, the Sasa (about 11,000 feet above sea-level); but of course only after having wrestled with bamboo forests in the valleys and over the hills. I remember that it was here that I first witnessed the magnificent pattern of the lights of Mbale township; and also first tasted bitter coldness.

The second day began with some good Geography. A type of scrub-grass and scattered trees replaced the bamboos. And with the changing altitudes the temperature dropped, and no trees appeared, save a predominant green, short growth, which very much corroded our shoes. By the time the sun was moving towards the horizon, we arrived at the crater hut, where the rocks were corroded and broken.

On the third day, we began early. We unpacked our properties, relaxed our muscles, and then started footing it. Up and up! And to be sure, impatient as we were, we came panting to the summit. It was a fine achievement.

We relaxed into sheer peacefulness and took photos. What a sight around! The Kenya Highlands, blue with distance, rose to the East. All round appeared a chain of mountain ranges, enclosing some small, rectangular lakes. But not long afterwards, circumstances checked us. The tenuous air seemed to weigh us down. Our bodies twitched and our lips thickened. Our breathing became very fast.

Then we turned tail upon the summit, staggered down, and went on to face Jackson's peak before we finally began the descent. Bravo! Fourteen thousand feet above sea-level had been conquered by us!

CROWTHER NAMPOGO

THE PEPSI-COLA CUP FINAL

The final football match of the Pepsi Cola Cup Competition was held in Mbale town, on 7th November 1959, between Elgon Technical School and Teso College, Aloit. This match was attended by many people, of whom the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province was the highest in importance.

Before the match, people who had booked seats were seated in comfortable chairs under shelters inside the fence, while the rest were standing outside the fence, eagerly waiting for the match to start. When it was five minutes to the starting time, Elgon Technical team entered the field, wearing coloured jerseys and greyish shorts. The crowd now grew more impatient. Two minutes later, Teso College team entered the field too, together with the referee. The team was wearing blue shirts and white shorts. At two minutes to the time for the kick-off, the referee called the captains to take up sides.

At exactly 5 p.m. the referee gave a signal for the match to start. The Teso College team was kicking towards the Mbale-Tororo road. Both teams were quite strong, although Teso College had a better style of passing the ball. The ball was moving at lightning speed from player to player, which showed that everyone in each team was quite active. The people all around were cheering so lustily that one player in the Teso College team made a praise-worthy attempt at trying to score, but unfortunately failed!

Very soon it was half-time; the teams went aside to take in invigorating air and drinks and to receive some good advice from the reporters.

After five minutes the match re-started. Elgon Technical team was now playing towards the Mbale-Tororo road. The teams were both quite strong and I could hardly guess which would win. The crowd was eagerly watching and also wondering where the cup was going to swing this year. This was the final match of this annual event, and it was the result of this that was going to declare the school champion.

Five minutes from the end we still could not tell who was going to take the cup as both teams had not scored. All of a sudden the inside-left of the Teso College team got the ball from a distance of ten yards from the Elgon goal and sent a rocket into the net. The goalkeeper of the Elgon team did not know where the ball passed, but only heard a zooming in the net. Immediately the match ended, Teso College beating Elgon Technical School 1 - 0.

Both teams went and stood in front of the Provincial Commissioner with weary, aching limbs. The Provincial Commissioner gave his thanks to both teams and presented the cup and medals to the Teso College team.

J. HAMALA

LAUGHTER

Everyone has his own opinion about what is funny. We all dislike to be laughed at. We like to be laughed with. There is nothing like a good laugh, if we laugh at something really funny. Sometimes dirt and filth are designed to be laughed at. It is silly, rude and unchristian to laugh at such things. It is better to ask yourself whether your laughter is going to cheapen you or not. Whether your laughter is going to make others weep or not and consider how you would feel if you were laughed at. Some laughter cheapens, degrades people, shames their church and all that they stand for.

In spite of all that, it cannot be denied that laughter is a sign of happiness and enjoyment. Happiness and enjoyment are not bad so long as they hurt no one. We can insist on smiling, but they are not enough. However, we should laugh seldom and smile often especially with our friends so that we hold friends longer. It would be very boresome to have a friend who laughs constantly. We should know that when we laugh loudly, we can all be happy, knowing that it was a kind laugh, and because of it nobody can be crying later.

STEPHEN KIRONDE

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE PARK

As soon as the dawn broke that morning we set off again in a new direction. We saw hippos a mile from water, and returning to it, and others lying in small shallow pools where their exposed backs looked like great, pink, rounded, water-worn rocks. The hippos' paths were interesting. They were narrow, with a sort of bell scraped up in the middle.

Cranes flew over us, their heads and legs extended. We saw more water-buck, lions, baboons, two types of monkeys, and a leopard coming down from a big tree. The guide spotted it. Actually there was nothing for him to see but the tail which hung down like a snake from a single, not very thick branch of a flat-topped thorn about nineteen feet from ground. Leopards sleep in this position by engaging their claws in the bark. When it heard us, it stood up, turned round, came down the fork of the tree, stood there a second and dropped into the thick patch of bush that surrounded the trunk. We saw a number of elephants, some very close by. One bull had immense thin tusks, so long that they dragged on the ground. We watched another pull up tussocks of grass, bang them against his chest to knock off the earth, and eat them. In all we saw about twenty elephants. We also just got a glimpse of a lion and saw a dead hippo on the bank of the river which the vultures had begun to eat. The elephants seemed to like a low bush that grew in big patches. But the whole area, like all elephant country, was

unbelievably untidy, with trees broken down, bushes torn up and big patches reduced to bare trampled earth.

We found ourselves amid the forest. Above us was an overhead canopy which caused a semi-darkness below. On the ground, was a tangled mass of decayed vegetation. In the waning of the forest, there were small short trees whose branches dangled over the water of the swift rivers.

By S. S. OBANDA

A NATIVE DANCE IN TESO

In the Ajosi Dance, a dancer may have his chest bare but middle-aged men paint themselves all over with clay. The head is covered with ostrich and smaller quill feathers which are almost the same in appearance as the head dresses worn by Scottish dancers. The cover feathers (usually white), are arranged on the sides of the head while the larger ones stand on top of the head. This gives a dancer a voluminous head which seems to be very heavy to carry.

He grips a stick (about the size of a javelin in thickness) which is one yard long. The head of the stick is usually covered with hair from the mane of a cow. When you see the dancers from afar, their sticks appear to be as spears carried by Roman soldiers going to war. In case a fight happens to break out, they serve the fighters as canes, as well as shields. A mean and crafty fighter can disperse a group of five or six people all by himself! I was told that fighting was formally recommended as being part of the dance but the government has recently abolished such a system.

On their trunks, they intertwine many coloured beads forming figures of eight towards the chest. These are usually worn purely as designs. On top of a pair of shorts a dancer ties loosely a tanned goat skin with all its wool unremoved. Covering their legs they wear gaiters, on top of which are tied two or three oval-shaped bells. When the drums begin to beat, one of the dancers begins a well-known air. The crowd join in with force, bending to half their height and stamping the ground with the legs carrying the bells. If the rythm has been attained, the singing dies out to a melody while the drums resound louder and louder. This is the most enjoyable part of the dance. At this time you will see expert dancers sitting on the shoulders of other dancers while at the same time showing the best of their skills in the art. Women joyously make alarm-like noises while at the same time fanning the performers with large shawls.

When the group that had been dancing has become tired, the next group enters the field while the former goes to have a rest.

W. OKWANGA

NEWS IN BRIEF

It is too early yet to give much news of our Old Boys. Several of those who left in 1958 are working in the district, and others are continuing their studies in other educational institutions. We hope soon to have an Old Boys' Association, and in the next Magazine we should have some detailed information about the movements of our former students.

* * * * *

Visitors to the school in 1959 included three members of the Constitutional Committee, Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, Mr. C. B. Katiti, M.L.C., and Mr. G. Oda, M.L.C., who spoke to the school about the Committees' work during their stay in Soroti. The meeting was arranged by another member of the committee, Mr. Erisa Kironde, who is now Resident Tutor of the Makerere Extra-Mural Department in Mbale, and we hope to see him again at the school in the near future.

* * * * *

We are sorry to say goodbye to Mr. S. Hodgson, the Regional Director of the British Council in Mbale, who is leaving in April to take up an administrative post in London. He has visited the school many times, taking day-courses with the Fourth Year, presenting exhibitions, showing films (in recent months "The Ascent of Everest", "Henry the Fifth" and "Hamlet"), and helping the school in many different ways. We are especially grateful for the generous gifts of books by the Council to our Library. We extend our best wishes to him in his new work.

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