

Xaverian Scouting Highlights

Roll of Honour: Xaverian King Scouts and *Pengakap Raja*

Roll of Honour: State Councillors and Commissioners

Michael Wong Pow Nee: A most illustrious Xaverian





Roll of Honour



Xaverian King Scouts and *Pengakap Raja*

1936 Teoh Eng Seng

1951 T.S. Sambanthamurthi
Tan Ban Teik

1952 Goon Heng Fook
Tan Eng Keong
Teoh Chye Soon
Saw Sin Bin
Boey Sin Wah

1953 Ajit Singh

1958 Oon Choo Huat
Aloysius Ng
Lee Hoong Hee
Cheng Weng Hee

1960 Thomas Chee Khay Huat
John Low Eng Ban

1962 Lim Kheng Joo
Teoh Guan Hoe
Peter Yong
Hooi Seam Heam
Tan Eng Swee
Oh Keng Tatt

1963 Ong Jin Teong
Yee Nge An
Yeah Jin Hoe
Leow Nan Chung
Leong Seng Kong

1964 Lim Kok Siew
Wong Kam Hoong
Wong Kam Fuat
Andrew Chin Nyet Choy
Gerard Anthony Mcguire
Gerard Chow Tak Sim
Allonye John Boudville
Bernard Lee Yee Pin
Ang Guan Kiam

1966 Charlie Thaw Chin Sye
Ng Yoon Moon

1967 Teoh Guan Hock
Liang Kok Hee
Peter Boudville
Lye Tuck Weng
Foo Teen
Dominic Charles
Boudville
Tan Weng Hong

1970 Ong Jin Leong
Kang Phee Ho
Chiu Sheng Yang

1972 Ang Hock Eng
Goh Hock Siew
Woo Wye Hon
Loo Soong Park
Chong Chee Fern

1973 Chee Kin Weng
Chiu Sheng Bin
Tan Moh Kim
Yee Meng Wah
Philip Lo Soo Leong

1974 Lim Chee Beng
Toh Cheng Eng

1976 Lee Boon Pin

1978 James Wong Tet Foh
Mak Chew Tan
Neoh Beng Hock
Ng Khai Min
Teow Woon Thong
Tan Boon Chung

1983 Chew Sze Mun
Ang Eu Soon

1990 Paxton Loke
Ng Kim Lee
Lim Kuok Wei

1992 Ng Thoe Theong
Kevin Leong Chee Khin
Adrian Lim Cheng Kiat
Oh Cheng Huat
Ceyrac Sanjeev Das
Lim Chong Ming
Yeoh Tse Liang
Andre Lim Cheng Teik
Chee Yew Lum
Tan Kah Geh
Samuel The Kean Leong
Vincent Teoh

1995 Chew Soon Keat
Kiran Das
Ng Lin Tat

1996 Chew Yew Leong

1999 Chew Jee Loong

2003 Lim Oon Peng

**Contributions invited to complete and
update this Roll of Honour**

There are names of King/Queen Scouts
and *Pengakap Rajah* who have not been included;
please email us at XaverianScouts@gmail.com to
contribute names to be added
to this Roll.

Roll of Honour



Presidents

Scout Council

1946	Col P.D. MacFeat
1947–48	S.N. King
1949–51	A.V. Aston
1952–57	R.P. Bingham

Penang State Scout Council

1957–70	Tan Sri Wong Pow Nee
1971–90	Tun Lim Chong Eu
1990–2008	Tan Sri Koh Tsu Koon
2008–	Lim Guan Eng

Scout Commissioners

District Commissioners

1946	R.E. Ince
1946–47:	L.I. Lewis
1947–48:	Basha Marican

Settlement Commissioners

1949:	S.M. Collier
1950–57	Oon Hoot Ewe

Penang State Scout Commissioners

1957–60	Dr Khoo Kim Cheng
1961–63	Teoh Kuan Kooi
1964–75	Yeoh Phee Tin
1975–87	Ho Wai Foon
1988–99	Lim Eng Ghee
1999–2000	Khoo Yeoh Guan Hong
2001–03	Khoo Heng San
2004–05	Chye Oon Teck
2006–	Zulkafli bin Kamaruddin

SXI Group Scout Leaders

1932	Sham Sui Kam
1948–49	G. Mohammed Khan
1949–50	Neoh Taik Hong
1951–55	Durbara Singah
1955–60 and 1961–70	Ng Kum Cheong
1961–63	Lim Bian Tee
1961–62	Bro. Rupert Kunzelmann
1961–88	Khoo Heng San
1962–63	Kok Weng Fai
1962–67	Ambrose Michael
1988–91 and 1994–95	Bro Stephen Ooi
1992–93	Neoh Dian Bin
1993–94	Ooi Eng Lye
1994–	Neoh Dian Bin





Michael Wong Pow Nee

A most illustrious Xaverian Scout

BY PETER WONG TET PHIN



Top: The old civic coat-of-arms for Penang which was replaced in 1988 by the current version.
Above: Pow Nee formally dressed for a State Ceremony

Tan Sri Datuk Wong Pow Nee is one of the most outstanding Xaverian Scouts. He grew from Scout and pupil to become a Proclaimer of Independence of the Country, and first Chief Minister of Penang. He also made history in other significant ways. He was a member of the five-person Malaysia Commission of Enquiry that paved the way for the formation of Malaysia. He was also the first Malaysian Ambassador to Italy and The Holy See (The Vatican).

Michael Wong Pow Nee was born in Bukit Mertajam, in one of the houses along Straight Street, on 7 October 1911. His father was John Wong Ee Chin, a 23rd generation descendant of Kar Yin Chew, Shin Nin Yen, Nai Pee Shee, hailing from a Hakka community in Canton.

Balik Pulau roots

Pow Nee's father lived in Balik Pulau, Penang with his foster parents, Wong Leong Shuk and Claudia, upon his migration to Penang as a young man. He led a very hard life, cultivating his foster parent's land in Balik Pulau and hauling down the produce on his shoulders over the hills of Balik Pulau to sell at the Ayer Itam market.

Right: Pow Nee proudly donned his Scout uniform right through his years as Penang's Chief Minister. This composite portrait was taken in the Chief Minister's Official Residence at different times during his stay there.



After some years, Pow Nee's father left his foster parents' home to begin a new life in Bukit Mertajam. Following more years of hardship, he started a small sawmill in Bukit Mertajam and became a timber merchant. His break came when he won the contract to supply the Railway Authority with wooden sleepers for the Bukit Mertajam–Kedah railway line. His venture was a success and he went on to become a building developer, constructing his own houses along Straight Street, Bukit Mertajam.

Pow Nee said that his father lived a very frugal life. He was very thrifty and prudent. He worked very hard to build for his family a better future. He passed away at the age of 47 on 7 October 1922, after seeing the birth of his first grandson, Benedict Wong Tet Chong. Pow Nee recalled that his father had accomplished much and found comfort in the community's appreciation of his achievements.

His years in school

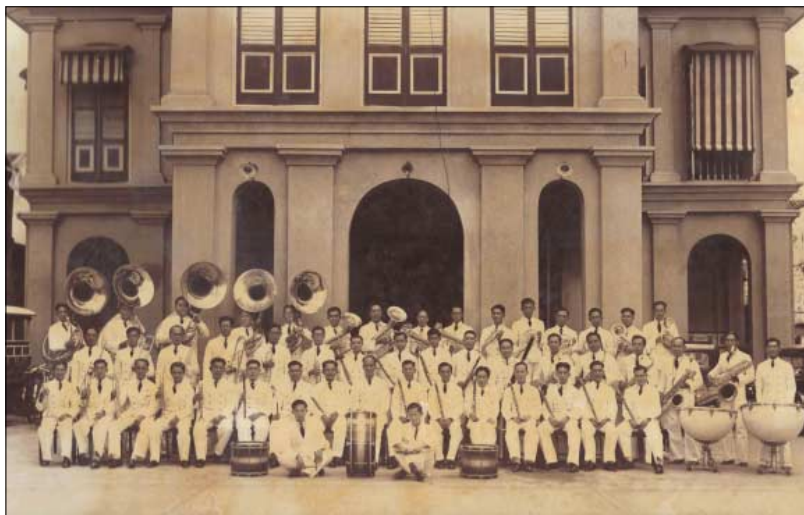
Pow Nee's own distinguished life took off in Jit Sin Primary School, Bukit Mertajam, studying a Chinese-language curriculum for three years. This was followed by schooling in English at the Anglo-Chinese School, Bukit Mertajam.

Pow Nee was admitted to St. Xavier's Institution, Penang on 3 February 1926. His teachers were legends of their time: Mr Khaw Bian Teng (Standard III), Bro Phillip (Standard IV), Mr Lim Gim Boon (Standard V), Mr Robbi Robless (Standard VI), and Mr Arthur De'Cruz (Standard VII). He passed his Junior Cambridge in 1931. His teacher that year was Bro Edmund. He then passed his Senior Cambridge the next year when Bro Patrick was his teacher.

Pow Nee recalled that just getting to SXI from Bukit Mertajam each day was both memorable and painful. He had to wake up at 4:30am every morning to catch the 5:30am train to Prai, where the train terminal was located in those days, eventually reaching school at about 6:45am. His poor sister, Pow Nyong, had to wake up at about the same time each day to prepare his breakfast. Classes began at 8:00am.



Pow Nee's Senior Cambridge Certificate confirming he was a student at SXI from 3 February 1926–30 January 1933



Pow Nee and the LiTek Seah Band on 14 May 1939. He played in the woodwind section.



Pow Nee (standing, fourth from the left) with coursemates of the Second Year Teachers' Training Class in 1947.

After school was over, he would board the railway ferry headed for Prai at 4:45pm, arriving home at about 6:00pm. In spite of the long days, he managed to find time to play football for SXI and perform with the Li Tek Seah Band. Pow Nee always professed, that it was only with God's blessing that he managed to pass his Senior Cambridge Examination. He completed his education at St. Xavier's Institution on 30 January 1933.

Graduating from secondary school at the same time was his very friendly and helpful classmate, Michael Jacques, who would return later as Rev Bro Director, SXI Penang; and then went on to distinguish his *alma mater* as Rev Bro Visitor La Salle Schools, Malaya; and Assistant Superior General La Salle Schools for Asia.



Pow Nee (left) leading his Scouts in reciting their Promise in 1952.

Early public service as Teacher and Scouter

After leaving school, Pow Nee did clerical work for the Bukit Mertajam Catholic Benevolent Society which was organized by his brother, Pow On. In 1935, he joined the Sin Ban Guan Bus Service Company as a clerk. The firm operated a bus service between Butterworth, Bukit Mertajam and Kulim. Unfortunately the company got into financial difficulties and was closed. Pow Nee's third job was as a teacher at St Mary Mission School in Permatang Tinggi. He taught English from 1939–1941. In 1941, he was asked by the Education Department to



Pow Nee making one of his first political speeches at the Bukit Mertajam Town Council Election.



Vote counting continued late into the night at the Bukit Mertajam Town Council Election.

housing about 20,000 people. Half of this total lived in four new villages in Bukit Mertajam. MCA assisted the new villagers in all aspects of their welfare, ranging from education for the children to health services for families. The four new villages located near Bukit Mertajam were at Berapit, Sungei Lembu, Machang Bubok and Permatang Tinggi. The fifth was Jawi New Village at Sungai Bakap.

Fledgling years of the Independence Movement

MCA got involved in the Independence Movement, and early national politics, when it evolved into a political party in 1955. The party joined forces with a fledgling UMNO to push for the independence of then Malaya. Pow Nee and many others in MCA became politicians as a result. He had actually drifted into politics two years earlier when local elections were introduced in Bukit Mertajam in November 1953. Leaders of the Penang Radical Party – Dr Lim Chong Eu, Dr N.K. Menon, and lawyer Mr Oliver Phipps – approached the community leaders in Bukit Mertajam: Mr Ooi Kean Kor, Mr Yeap Ban Siong, Mr The Cheok Sah, Mr Chan Ewe Pin and others, to stand as candidates for the first Bukit Mertajam Town Council Election. Pow Nee was one of the many proposed as candidates. He was deeply committed to Kim Sen School at that time, and felt that it would be unfair to his School if he were to accept their nomination. He had hoped to be excused. He produced a letter from the Penang Scout Commissioner, Mr Gan Hoot Ewe, stating that a Scouter should not actively participate in politics. However, Dr N. K. Menon, a Vice President of the Penang Scout Council, pointed out that there was no such ruling in the Scout Organization. He instead felt that a Scouter could stand in the Election. Community leaders in Bukit Mertajam then approached Pow Nee to accept their nomination. The election was held on 28 November 1953. He won his first elections that day.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Malaya, Monsignor Olcomendy, visited Pow Nee the next year and in their conversation told him: “I have a feeling that something important is coming for you. Please accept it for the love of God.” Pow Nee was not surprised on being told that by the Bishop, thinking that “something important” meant that he would be appointed as headmaster of a new school. At that time, he was teaching at Kim Sen School which was run by the Church and there were plans to set up a separate English primary school.

By this time, Pow Nee's contributions to the community had expanded far beyond Kim Sen School. He was Scout District Commissioner, Bukit Mertajam from 1954; Commandant of a Junior Red Cross Unit; Member of the District Welfare Committee and Settlement of Penang Welfare Committee; Vice President of St Vincent de Paul; President of Schools Combined Organization, Bukit Mertajam; Chairman of Cultural and Educational Committee, MCA; Member of the Executive Council, Settlement of Penang; and Chairman for Commerce and Industry, Penang.

At the last Executive Council meeting held shortly before Independence in 1957, the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Sir Donald Macgillivray announced that Dr Lim Chong Eu

would become Penang's first Chief Minister. The latter was the best candidate since he was a senior member of The Council and Head of the State MCA. Also present at the meeting was State UMNO Chief Hashim Awang, and Abu Bakar, representative of the Muslim League.

Pow Nee turned to Dr Lim and said: "Well done Chong Eu, I'm glad you are accepting the nomination to be our Chief Minister." To this, Dr Lim replied "Pow Nee, don't you worry. You sit down. We agreed that you are the proper man to be the first Chief Minister of Penang." Pow Nee was stunned. He was a shy man who did not like the



Pow Nee inspecting the guard of honour upon his arrival at the Esplanade for Malaya's Independence Day ceremony on 31 August 1957.

limelight and was truly dismayed at the prospect of leaving his peaceful farmhouse in Bukit Mertajam for the Chief Minister's Mansion in George Town. It took the others several hours to persuade him to accept the post. It turned out that Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman was waiting by the telephone in Kuala Lumpur all this while for his response. Pow Nee eventually called The Tunku who told him: "Pow Nee, you *sudah terima* (have accepted). It's okay."

Pow Nee drove directly to St Anne's Church after the meeting to pray for God's blessings and guidance. The first person he shared the news that he was going to be the first Chief Minister was Father Thomas Chin, parish priest of the Church and Chairman of Kim Sen School's Board of Management. Pow Nee said: "I am excited yet confused. I have been dealing with innocent children and now I have to run a government. It is certainly a heavy responsibility." The priest said, "Pow Nee, don't you worry! God will help you. Be honest and help the people and the country."

First Chief Minister of Penang

On 31 August 1957 Pow Nee was formally appointed Chief Minister of Penang and awarded the PMN for his distinguished service to the Community. In 1959, he was re-elected to the State Legislative Assembly and was re-appointed Chief Minister for another five-year term. His term of office saw the successful implementation of the Rural Development Plan for Penang and the expansion of industries across the State. In the April 1964 elections, he contested again and won the Bukit Mertajam Constituency for the Penang Legislative Assembly, and was re-appointed Chief Minister for another five years. This period saw the successful implementation of the Five Year Development Plan for Penang.

During his time in politics, Pow Nee was most moved by the honour accorded to him to proclaim Independence of the Country in Penang on 31 August 1957:



Pow Nee making history in his shouts of "Merdeka!" following his reading of the Proclamation of Independence for Malaya.

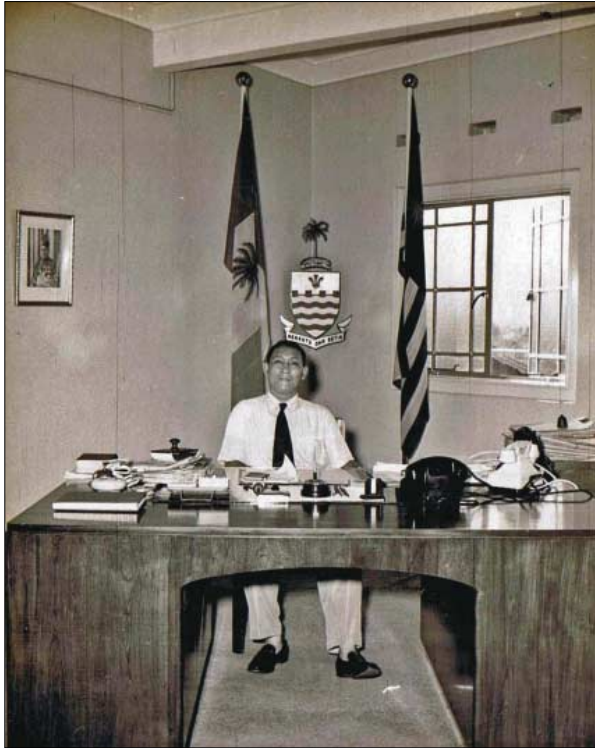
The highest point in my life was when our Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman gave me the honour of reading the Proclamation of Independence on 31 August 1957 at the Esplanade, Penang.

Outside Kuala Lumpur, the Proclamation was read out in Penang and Melaka, formerly colonies of the British Crown.

On that historic day, Pow Nee flew back to Penang from Kuala Lumpur in a Dakota plane after attending the Independence celebrations in the federal capital with The Tunku. He headed for the Esplanade at around 3:30 pm after touching down in Penang. Pow Nee recalled:

It was a bright Saturday afternoon, and thousands of people had gathered to celebrate their Independence, all of them looking very happy. The Union Jack was lowered for the last time at 6:45 pm from the flagstaff of the Naval Light House at Fort Cornwallis.

The last British Resident Commissioner, R.P. Bingham and his *aide-de-camp* arrived at the Esplanade and was met by the British State Secretary, Ellis. All guests stood up and Bingham ascended the dais.



Pow Nee in the Chief Minister's Office, August 1957, located then at the old Ban Hin Lee Bank Building, Beach Street, George Town.

Pow Nee then read the Proclamation of Independence thus bringing to a close 171 years of British sovereignty over the State of Penang.

I then shouted "MER-DE-KA!" several times and the crowd echoed after me and cheered. There was complete silence as the first note of our national anthem, *Negara Ku*, was struck, followed by a 101 gun salute and the raising of the new State Flag.

This was followed by a grand parade of various units and schools, including the Second Field Federation Infantry Brigade Police, and cadets from St Xavier's Institution and Penang Free School.

The out-going Commissioner performed his last official act when he presented the Constitutional Instrument to the first Governor of Penang, Raja Sir Uda. He inspected a farewell Guard of Honour

mounted by the Federation of Malaya Police at the Kedah Pier before he boarded a launch, the *Stella Maris*, at 5:30 pm which ferried him across to the HMS *Tobruk*, a British warship, which then set sail for Singapore. Bingham eventually retired to Northern Ireland.

Pow Nee's first day in the Chief Minister's Office, located then at the Ban Hin Lee Bank building along Beach Street, was a most memorable one. He was still in a state of disbelief when he received his letter of appointment from the Governor Raja Sir Uda at the Governor's Official Residence. He was the only one sworn in on that day. He recalled sitting on the very same chair previously sat on by the last British Resident Commissioner, who had also left Pow Nee his official car, a Daimler including its driver; but Pow Nee chose to drive around for a while in his Austin even after assuming office.

Pow Nee remembered vividly the moment when the State Secretary, Mr Ellis came into his office for the first time and said, "Good morning Sir!" Pow Nee was too dumbstruck to reply. At that time there were no Malaysian officers and the State Secretary, Financial Officer, Education Officer, and Chief Police Officer, were all British! In running the State during the early transition period, he sought the counsel of both his British Officers, who were honest and had years of experience, and also the State Executive Councillors who were Malaysians.



The Yang diPertuan Agung and Raja Permaisuri Agung being greeted by Pow Nee and his wife during Their Majesties' First State Visit to Penang in 1957.

Continuing service to The Scout Movement

Pow Nee stayed in close touch with the Scout Movement after his appointment as Chief Minister even though his years in Government were hectic and full of challenges. The Scout Headquarters for the State was built as a result of his efforts in obtaining land and funds required to construct the building. It remains today the most enduring reminder of his work on behalf of the Scouts. Often forgotten are also his efforts to secure a good campsite for the Penang Scouts. However, his efforts would be thwarted in later years that saw the closure of Jubilee and Coronation Camps.

If the State Scout Headquarters is Pow Nee's enduring legacy to Scouts in Penang, the First Malaysian Jamboree must be his legacy to Scouts in the whole country, as well as many others from across the World who took part in the historic event. The Jamboree was held from 4—10 December 1966.

Preparations for it began nearly a year and a half before the Jamboree. The first meeting to organize the Jamboree was held on 3 August 1965. Subsequent meetings were held at the Operation Room in Bangunan Tuanku Syed Putra at Weld Quay and at The Chief Minister's Residence. Members of the Organizing Committee were voted in or co-opted into the Committee for his or her expertise and very specialized work in the Jamboree. The memorable three-day Jamboree is chronicled on pages 91–99



Pow Nee laying the foundation stone of the Penang Scout Headquarters.



The foundation stone remains standing today to remind everyone who visits the Penang Scout Headquarters of Pow Nee's role in getting it built.

Pow Nee (second from the right) at Knebworth House, London for the signing of the Cobbold Report on 21 June 1962 that paved the way for the formation of Malaysia.



Writing history twice

The other important role Pow Nee played in national history came when the then Federation Ministry of External Affairs announced his appointment as a member of the five-person Commission of Inquiry to ascertain the views of the people of North Borneo (now Sabah) and Sarawak, about the formation of a new country—Malaysia—through a new federation comprising these two territories, Malaya and Singapore.

Lord Cobbold was appointed the Chairman together with Sir Anthony Abell and Sir David Watherston from the British Government. Dato' Wong Pow Nee and Mr Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie were nominated by the Malayan Government. The Commission arrived in Kuching on 19 February 1962 to begin their hearings.

Pow Nee recalled it was an interesting time for them to visit Sarawak and North Borneo. They spent about 22 months in these two territories. He recalled that the Commission interviewed about 4,000 people and read several thousand memoranda. Their assessment was that an over-whelming majority were in favour of the formation of Malaysia. A small minority who were pro-Communist wanted to found their own countries.

The Commission's analysis of the interviews they conducted found that 25 percent of the people supported the concept of Malaysia without any conditions. They comprised the Dayaks, Malays, Ibans, Kadazans and some Chinese. Another 25 percent supported the formation of Malaysia with some preconditions, including the protection of their future, their opportunity to be citizens, their opportunity to own property.

Yet another 25 percent were not sure what they wanted as they did not understand the concept of Malaysia. However, the remaining 25 percent agreed to consider the concept if they were given a full understanding of it. So, the Commission spent more time explaining the concept of Malaysia to them. This group eventually gave their full support to the formation of Malaysia. The work of the Commission ended with the signing of the *Cobbold Report of the Commission of Enquiry: North Borneo and Sarawak* at Knebworth House, London on 21 June 1962. It helped to pave the way of the founding of Malaysia just over a year later.



17 September 1963

Above: The State Secretary presenting the Proclamation of Malaysia to Pow Nee.



Pow Nee makes history a second time, reading the Proclamation to the crowd gathered at The Esplanade.



27 May 1970: The Yang diPertuan Agung grants Pow Nee an audience to present him with the credentials as the first Malaysian Ambassador to The Holy See and Italy.

First Ambassador to Italy and The Holy See



11 June 1970: Pow Nee presenting his credentials as the first Malaysian Ambassador to HE Mr Giuseppe Saragat (left) the President of the Italian Republic (1964 –71)

Pow Nee served as the Chief Minister of Penang for 12 years. He was appointed as the first Malaysian Ambassador to Italy after he left office. The Yang Di Pertuan Agong granted an audience to Pow Nee on 27 May 1970 at the Istana Maziah in Kuala Trengganu where he received his credentials from The King. He left for Rome on 30 May to take up his posting which was also accredited at the same time to The Holy See (The Vatican.) Pow Nee was originally scheduled to leave for Rome in early February that year but fell ill. He delayed his departure by a couple of months upon the advice of his doctors.

The Scouts in Penang held a farewell rally in Pow Nee's honour at 5:00pm on 24 May 1970. The rally took place at the State Scouts'

21 November 1979: Pope Paul VI grants an audience to Pow Nee and his wife, and their youngest son Mathew.



The author joins his parents and siblings in a memorable visit to Mother House.

Headquarters along Jalan Scotland. It was an appropriate venue as Pow Nee was almost entirely responsible for its construction. Officers of the Association, Scouters and Scouts were gathered at the Headquarters by 4:30 pm that day in advance of the rally and gave Pow Nee a rousing send off. It was a proud day not only for the Scouts but also for SXI as a member of the *alma mater* departed on his mission to Rome and The Vatican. As an ardent Catholic, Pow Nee's most memorable time in Rome must have been the audiences he had with The Pope in The Vatican.

The fourth of November 1970 was another memorable day. It was when Pow Nee was invited to Maison St Jean-Baptiste De La Salle, along Via Aureilia in Rome to be conferred the title of Affiliate of the Institute of FSC. The campus where the ceremony took place is also fondly known as the "Mother House" – the world headquarters of the La Salle



Pow Nee and his wife at Mother House sitting next to Bro Superior as they chat with Bro Michael Jacques, Pow Nee's classmate at SXI, and at that time Assistant Superior General La Salle Schools for Asia.

4 November 1970:
Pow Nee and his wife, flanked by the
Brothers on the steps of Mother House
after he was conferred the title of Affiliate
of the Institute of FSC.



Schools. It is also the residence of the Superior General and his Council. Bro Charles Henry, The Superior General spoke at the conferment ceremony:

Among the Brothers you are known as one of the most loyal Old Boys of St Xavier's Institution.... Your own personal qualities, Sir, and your proud avowal of loyalty to your school and devotion to your teachers contributed greatly towards making the public better acquainted with the worth of our schools and the important role they can play in the development of the Nation.... So, Mr Ambassador, we the Brothers of Christian Schools salute you, Mr Michael Wong Pow Nee, Ambassador of Malaysia to the Quirinal, and in recognition of your years of devoted service to our Brothers in Malaysia, salute you as our esteemed and venerable confrère.

Fond memories of SXI

Pow Nee paid a sentimental return visit to SXI decades after his graduation. He warmly remembered his *alma mater* and his days spent there in the following speech delivered to a school assembly in Heah Joo Seang Hall:

Whatever I am today, I owe it to those happy days I spent in school, when the foundation of my future life was laid. I ask

each and every student in this School to make the fullest use of his school career in order that he might become a useful citizen of this country. It has often been said that “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” Although great attention should be paid to your academic work in school, no less attention should be paid to full participation in extra-curricular activities. It is now that you should develop a sense of civic consciousness, a spirit of adventure and a zest for life.

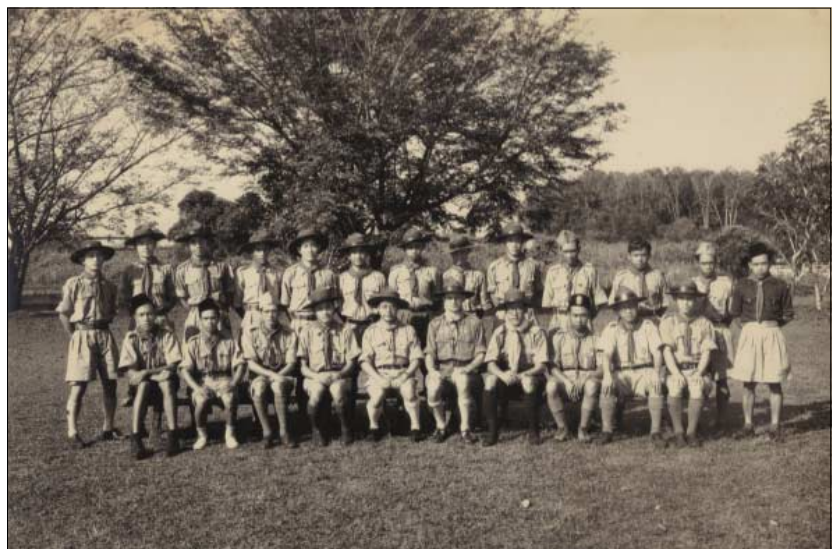
Among the extra-curricular activities that Pow Nee relished was Scouting.

He said that as Old Xaverians, we were fortunate to be pupils of this venerable Institution with a long and distinguished history stretching back nearly two centuries. It was for us to uphold the traditions which had been established in this School, always remembering that they were in our hands to preserve, and it had to be improved, otherwise it would decay.

It was up to us that we look for future leaders who are educated in the best sense of the word, not merely weighed down with a vast amount of academic knowledge of no value to themselves or others. Leaders must be capable of bringing a clear-sighted and intelligent approach to life's problems, of making just decisions based on available data, of approaching people sympathetically and in a friendly fashion, and of integrity, honesty and uprightness in their own personal lives.



Pow Nee inspecting a guard of honour in 1964 as Chief Minister of Penang.



Pow Nee (standing 5th from left) at a Wood Badge Camp.