Some wonderful news recently, Bryn Williams (The Head Master’s 2006) was the assistant cameraman on the film *The Silent Child* which won an Oscar. The film won in the ‘Short Live Action Film’ category and there has been much about it all the press recently and on the TV news across all channels.

The film had a very small crew of just 13 and a cast of seven. It was done on a small budget which was crowd funded and it was made for under £10,000. Most of the crew did the work for no money, including Williams. You can find out more about it at [www.thesilentchildmovie.com](http://www.thesilentchildmovie.com).

Williams was not in LA for the awards but represented the film at the official London Oscar Party on Sunday night where he watched the win live.

**ART HISTORY**

*Trip to St Paul’s Cathedral and Tate Modern, 5 March*

On Monday, the Lower Sixth Art Historians embarked on a trip to see St Paul’s Cathedral and The Raphael Cartoons at the V&A Museum – both of which they’re studying.

Accompanied by JESB and DRJB, the first stop was the grand St Paul’s Cathedral in Central London. St Paul’s was rebuilt from 1675-1710 after the Great Fire of London in 1666 and was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. We walked around the building, studying the mesmerising architectural features on each facade. On entering the building, we were all completely struck by the sheer scale of the building and its stunningly decorated interior. After walking up a hefty flight of stairs, we came to the top of the inside of the building where we could look down at the grand interior of the cathedral from above. It was here that we got to experiment with the world-famous ‘whispering dome’: you whisper something into the wall of the dome and people on the other side of the dome can hear you – the whisper is passed all the way round – 112 feet away. This really worked and it was incredibly impressive, the strange whispers whizzing around the room sounded like something out of a *Harry Potter* film! We then walked up even more stairs to get a view from outside, and then continued walking upwards through various winding staircases and strange corridors until we reached the very top of the building which gave us jaw-dropping views form 111 metres above London. We could see so much from up here, from the Shard, to Tate Modern, to our very own St Mary’s Church. We then adventured into the crypt of St Paul’s, one of the largest crypts of Western Europe that holds over 200 monuments. The cathedral is also the burial site of many famous British people, including Alexander Fleming and Sir Christopher Wren himself, both of whose tombs we visited. A beautifully noticeable feature of St Paul’s is the way it stands amongst a jungle of modern, glass buildings – as it was one of the only buildings in its area to have survived the bombings of the Nazi’s, alluding to the symbol of strength and resilience the cathedral has come to signify. We then travelled to the other side of London – South Kensington – to visit the Victoria and Albert Museum, where we could quickly view the large cartoons of Raphael before the museum closed. As a method of preserving the prints, the lights in the huge room that held the work of Raphael were kept very dim, but we could still look at the large and stunning cartoons clearly.

A particularly impressive piece was *The Miraculous Draught of Fishes*, a grand narrative depicting two separate scenes in a classic Raphael style of beautiful and luscious figures. These cartoons were commissioned by Pope Leo X in 1515 and are considered to be some of the greatest works of the High Renaissance. The full-scale designs for tapestries were made to cover the lower walls of the Sistine Chapel and they depict the Acts of St Peter and St Paul - the founders of the early Christian church. We are extremely lucky to have them here in London in such excellent condition. The trip was very enjoyable and we look forward to continuing to study both topics.

**PIGOU SOCIETY**

*Trip to the Legatum Institute, 1 March*

“We can’t solve a problem with the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.” Albert Einstein’s famous quote was the foundational message of Pigou Society’s trip to the Legatum Institute last Thursday – in order for men and women to work together on an equal playing field, we must revolutionise the social stigma behind female oppression in the financial world. Having arrived in the afternoon, we were warmly greeted by Mr Mathew Elliott, Chief Executive of the Vote Leave campaign in 2015 and Senior Fellow of the Legatum Institute. Mr Elliott explained the role of think tanks, and specifically the Legatum Institute; to influence political decision making processes, the decision makers themselves and to then eventually shift political policies in the direction they think would be the
Dr Keen began by giving a biographical summary of Dante Alighieri’s life. He was born in Florence in 1265, and lived there until his exile in 1302. He began writing the Commedia from around 1307 until his death in 1321. Florence was a town without a university, and certainly not a place at the avant-garde of thinking, such as Bologna, Paris or Oxford; it was an intellectual backwater. This was not ideal for Dante, who engaged with philosophical and poetic ambitions. These had to be put to one side for the first few decades of his life; he pursued a career in politics, but at the age of 35, he found himself on the wrong side of a disruptive political situation. He was banished on a charge of corruption: he had been paying for his friends’ political advancements. This was to be the turning point in his life; free from Florentine politics, he could focus on writing. He spent the first five years of his exile looking for a sponsor for his compositions. The normal human lifespan at the time was thought to be 70 years, so it was symbolic for Dante that such a pivotal moment for him occurred at the age of 35. Indeed, the Commedia is set midway through the journey of ‘this life’ (i.e. the human life).

La Divina Commedia is a poetic narrative, thousands of lines long, describing a journey Dante takes from Hell, through Purgatory and into Paradise. It is divided into 100 cantos—songs. There are 34 for the Inferno, while Purgatory and Paradise both have 33. Though it describes Dante journeying to Paradise, it is not about an individual, but rather it is about ‘our life’ – the journey humans make as a collective. Dante thought of human life as a challenging, evolving experience.

One of the best ways of getting to understand both the narrative of the Commedia and Dante’s image in his hometown is to analyse the painting La Commedia Illumina Firenze, painted by the 15th-century Florentine Domenico de Michelino, which currently hangs in Florence Cathedral. It depicts Dante as the Florentine national poet: we can tell he’s being shown as a poet by the open book in his hands, on which one can see the first lines of the Commedia. There is a laurel crown on his head, proclaiming him as a poet of success, on a par with the classical poets. We know that the painting is set in Florence from the dome of the cathedral in the background, but he is standing outside the city’s gates, portraying his exile. On the left-hand side of the painting one can see the Devil, as well as the tortured, naked bodies of sinners climbing down into the depths of Hell. Behind Dante is a mountain, with the Garden of Eden on the top, where human evils began. If one managed to ascend it they would return to a state of purity, and indeed above the mountain de Michelino had painted the heavens with planets and stars, seeming to revolve around the Earth, according to the medieval model of a geo-centric system.

It is important to remember that the left side of the painting, showing Hell, only describes a third of the narrative. However, many people only ever read the Inferno, and not the full story, as it is extremely compelling. It is told in the first person: Dante goes on a journey through the layers of Hell, and it is written in a style that makes it seem as if he really went there. There are two parts to the narrative: Dante the character, a naïve voyager who experiences shock and surprise at what he finds, and the distinguished Dante the poet, who is experienced and is reflecting on his memory of the journey. He has learnt from his travels. Dante the character is immature, though, and needs guidance, and so, in Hell and Purgatory, Virgil is his companion, but not in Paradise, where Beatrice take up the role. Beatrice is a girl Dante says he fell in love with in real life, but who died when he was young. In the Commedia she has ascended to heaven and is available to be Dante’s tour guide and teacher.

Dante sets out a ‘moral topography’; in other words, Hell, Purgatory and Heaven are imagined in geographical terms, as if they are concrete places in the real world. Dante gives an incredibly detailed infrastructure of Hell: a funnel goes down from Earth’s surface to the centre of the globe, with...
Beelzebub at the bottom. Between the surface and the Devil, Hell is divided into nine circles, or layers. Each of these layers represents a sin. Dante starts his journey going through circles representing some of the Biblical sins, like avarice, gluttony or lust. These are recognisable, so he passes through them in quick succession, but in canto 10, he moves away from Church sins, and gives sinful forms of behaviour classified under new headings, like Incontinence: a failure to contain oneself (e.g. gluttony). Within each circle, Dante has human encounters. He has dialogues with the dead; an ethical seminar of sorts. Dante gets his moral messages across not by stating his opinions on a sin, but by speaking to a representative of that sin. These representatives were people from the Bible, from the Classics or people he knew in real life. These stories from the victims of sins allows readers be sceptic, to form their own judgement on how one should act.

Dr Keen also discussed the theme of ‘contrapasso’ – ‘a punishment to fit the crime’ – and finished off by discussing whether the Commedia should be considered merely a fantastical work, or something more holy? It was a highly useful lecture as the Inferno is part of the Pre-U course, and the boys are grateful to Dr Keen for sharing her knowledge.

ALEXANDER SOCIETY

MPS, Winston Churchill’s Military Career,
OH Room, 1 March

As damp and heavy coats were being pulled off MPS declared that he would not be giving an analysis of Churchill’s military career but rather a story. And what a story it turned out to be. India, Afghanistan, France and South Africa were all part of Churchill’s military expeditions, without them he would not have risen politically and become the Churchill we are all so familiar with today. Before throwing us into narrative straight away MPS managed to briefly engage the audience by dispensing the myth of Churchill’s hopelessness at Harrow. It is true that he fared badly in exams but on the other hand he won numerous prizes for his poems and written pieces and contributed heavily to The Harrovian. It is no wonder he turned out be a genuine polymath. A painter, a Nobel Prize winning writer, politician and clearly soldier. Boys may also have been out be a genuine polymath. A painter, a Nobel Prize winning writer, politician and clearly soldier. Boys may also have been pleased at Churchill’s apparent love of his military kit, giving them an excuse to frequent Billings maybe too often. The slides depicted Churchill as standing out from the crowd in his smartly crafted military outfits.

Churchill’s military career did not take the brightest of starts. The cavalry, normally reserved for those lacking brain, was joined but he never seemed to fit in, using his relentless reading to escape India, what he called a land of “snobs and bores” - however, his first military action was seen in Cuba of all places where he was eager to witness the War of Independence taking place. He used his mother’s influence shamelessly to reach the warzone. This is the first example of Churchill’s ravenous initiative, he was not afraid to use his wealthy and powerful parents to get to where he wanted to be. He, on his own accord was actively seeking to become known, the seeds of ambition always there.

Churchill’s next endeavour was in Afghanistan where he served as a junior cavalry officer at the age of 22. It was a bloody campaign against The Talibans forbearers that involved a near death experience for Churchill which in turn hardened his resolve against the Pathon Tribesmen. Churchill’s writing career was also on the run as he managed to write frequently as an aspiring Telegraph war correspondent. When describing the methods employed by the British in Afghanistan in 1897 MPS made it known he was not “one of those historians that love to paint us in the worst light” however, truth be told the Brits did, after weeks of unimpressive results resort to burning villages. This tactic, though effective, was rightly outlawed by the time the Boer war came along in 1899 in which Churchill was unsurprisingly involved in too.

Churchill played a crucial and important role in the 2nd Boer War and this is where he really made his name. This war was won purely because of the sheer size of the British forces. The gorilla fighting played to the strengths of the Dutch farmers and dragged on and on until Churchill managed to get himself captured by the enemy after an experimental armoured train ran aground. Churchill said afterwards, admittedly with the benefit of hindsight, that the train was a supremely “idiotic idea” as the Boers merely had to block the track. However this capture and the following heroic escape lead to a distinguished record that would prove to serve Churchill well in the years to come. In his classically opportunist fashion Churchill climbed over the wall when the Boer guard was not looking and managed to hitchhike across the border using his seemingly impenetrable luck to guide him through hostile territory.

When looking ahead in Churchill’s more famous career we realise that brilliant military success and dramatic defeat lies on a swords edge, The Dardanelles and Gallipoli were only inches from startling victory like many of Churchill’s most famous successes. The skills that Churchill nurtured in the Military were undoubtedly used to great effect in his later governing years. Many thanks to MPS for an excellent talk.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr Darren Mann, OH Room, 21 February

"His palms are sweaty, knees weak, arms are heavy" – not every Medical Society lecturer references the supposed poetry of Eminem, but for Dr Mann (alternatively, Lt Colonel Darren Mann RAMC), these lines described his own experience of landing in Afghanistan to work as an army trauma surgeon.

This was a lecture that would transcend disciplinary boundaries. It was about teamwork, medicine, T-Shirt aphorisms, leadership, a Top 100 soundtrack, the military, not crossing “The Line”, and loyalty to a common goal. Dr Mann compelled a packed OH Room to consider their duties to serve and volunteer, in the same way that he was inspired to forge a career in the military after BBC Health proclaimed in 2009 that there was a 'military doctor shortage warning'. This headline would launch a rollercoaster into motion. Namely, a rollercoaster that has since led to experience of the organisation of military medicine in Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, and Serbia.

The military setting brings medicine to its extremes and Dr Mann commanded his audience to 'be scared'. He spoke of the key skills required of a surgeon in the combat environment: a sound biological knowledge of physiology, nutrition, and trauma life support, coupled with the ability to be flexible – as was evident in his own challenge of operating somewhat unexpectedly as a veterinarian. Despite the battlefield operating theatres resembling those of a modern, metropolitan hospital, it was interesting to learn of the way in which medicine in the combat environment has adapted to maintain soldiers at their best. For example, the triage system of assessing the severity of the injured is turned on its head, with those grievously wounded who are most likely to survive being treated first, such that they may be permitted
to return to the front line, unlike the Northwick Park A&E, which seeks to treat the most severely injured with priority. Hence, preparation and communication are key.

‘Do no harm versus do know harm’. Perhaps the greatest deviation from humanitarian ethics and morals comes in times of conflict. Dr Mann was, however, adamant that the pillars of medical ethics prevail regardless of the situation – the motto of the Royal Army Medical Corps is in arduis fidelis (faithful in adversity). This was particularly evident in his descriptions of treating the enemy in light of the Geneva Convention; after all, the duty of a doctor is to serve and show beneficence to all. Such conventions were, Dr Mann advocated, means by which war and suffering could be reduced: an acknowledgement of the similarity between both sides of the battlefield. The duty of military medics is to recover, evacuate and treat – regardless of the circumstances.

Our speaker inspired us to consider the ability of medicine and its power to heal in providing morale for those who are risking their lives. In fact, new recruits are eager to view the medical facilities available before entering combat; simply knowing that there is a proficient, dedicated and effective support network behind them removes a degree of anxiety about what lies ahead, in spite of the scarring scenes of suffering and pain. This inspired comfort speaks volumes about the morale raising effect of medical care – where even a military mascot’s recovery can bring smiles across the camp – as Eisenhower asserted, “morale is the greatest single factor in successful wars”.

Dr Mann promised an “up close and personal experience” of surgery in the combat environment. Elements of leadership and teamwork were emphasised, depicted by team briefings with a single audible voice – those listening know that they will only hear the plan once and that others depend on them fulfilling their roles. The OH Room was introduced to how new missions can be assessed and analysed in the military: based on what has worked in the past, organising for the unseen, rehearsing, calibrating risk, and harnessing innovation. The interest sparked amongst the audience by the exploration of such concepts was highlighted by the fascinating array of questions with which Dr Mann was posed after the lecture, indicative of a stimulating talk.

The Medical Society would like to express its sincere thanks to Dr Mann for delivering his insightful, at times surprising, and consistently “up close and personal” account of Surgery in the Combat Environment. This is certainly a topic that will linger in the heads of the audience for some time to come as Dr Mann left a final message indicating our shared duty to serve and volunteer for others.

ATHENAEUM SOCIETY

Sam Ackroyd, West Acre, “The Case Against Cash”

A notable recent event was the Athenaeum society convening in order to receive Sam Ackroyd’s lecture on The Case against Cash; in other words, the case for digitalization. The lecture put forth a balanced argument about physical and digital currency, and the advantages and disadvantages of each, in a highly interesting and informative manner.

Ackroyd’s first major point was that of crime; how physical cash not only assists it, but is a “lubricant” to it. The most prevalent point was the inherent anonymity of it, in that cash can never be traced through its entire life-span. Furthermore, high-denomination bills (those which warrant a high yield while being of a similar nature to any other physical currency, eg. a £50 note) serve no other purpose, it would seem, than to “grease the wheels of global illicit activity”; this takes even more precedence when one considers that most transactions in the UK are within the range of £15 or less.

Evidence of cash being intrinsically intertwined with crime is the statement by the Bank of England concerning the black economy: it constitutes 10% of Britain’s GDP. On a more pertinent note, the Bank of England put out a statement regarding £52,500,000,000 of money, the location of which they have absolutely no idea of. The problem is far more grossly exaggerated in America; the total GDP of America divided by the number of homes compared to the average wealth of a home in America leaves 8400 dollars missing per home. Another aspect of physical currency is that it provides relative anonymity compared to other means of transaction; as the speaker put it, “you cannot buy drugs with a debit card”. Yet another caveat is the ease of transferring cash between honest and black markets, only serving to make the life of a criminal easier.

Evidence of this can be found in the saga of the £500 note, a high-denomination bill introduced at the outset of the Euro in 1999. This was immediately flagged by the British Government as nothing other than an instrument of crime; and thus, any note of this nature found would be confiscated, and if there were to be a large quantity of them, an investigation would be prompted. It was later discovered that 9 out of 10 notes were either related to tax evasion or terrorism. A possible explanation for these high-denomination bills that seem so out of place in the modern world is that banks in the early 20th century would have no alternative to cash (other than stable commodities eg. gold which would take a while to translate back into standard money, high-denomination bill) and would thus look to high-value bills.

Another argument against physical money is the difficulties it poses in an economic sense. Consumer trends are, nowadays, favouring cashless transactions, to the extent that after 2015, non-physical transactions became the majority of all exchanges. More importantly, the inherent difficulties in tracking cash – as well as the sizeable margin that is not accounted for due to cash in the black market – makes macroeconomic forecasting far more difficult, and thus policy is far riskier (not to mention more difficult) to implement. Economic policy is, in essence, a means of keeping the country alive through austerity (troughs), and to catalyse benefits during prosperity (peaks). Interest is the most powerful and effective aspects of this policy; as it influences whether people spend or save their cash. In the current system of physical cash, the interest rate has a floor of zero; the lower the interest rate is, the less people spend, and vice versa. Obviously, if banks were to implement a negative interest rate, people would just keep their money in their homes, as it would be more beneficial to them. With this being accounted for, digitalization allow for far better control over monetary policy, as the zero-percent floor becomes outright non-existent. This would also help in the short-term, as a period of austerity is forecasted to come relatively soon, and with the interest rate at 0.5%, there is realistically no further that it can be pushed down until it reaches the aforesaid 0%-floor, at which point one can assume a great deal of money will be held personally as opposed to in a bank; a disaster for forecasting. While this extended monetary control may seem like a blessing, it does lead to one of the biggest issues with a digitalized system, which shall be documented later.

Another altogether separate issue with cash is the raw cost of creating notes; in Britain, 70m was spent on the design of certain newly distributed notes, with £20m spent on production per annum. In America, the case is slightly more severe, in that in a very rough approximation, it can be assumed that the Federal Reserve devotes ¾ of a Billion dollars to the printing of currency. While this pales in comparison to the rest of American budgeting (for example, their $600bn+ defence budget), it still has a substantial impact in terms of tax. Despite all of this, counterfeiting is inevitable, and occurs nevertheless. After a survey of all of the £1 coins that passed through the Bank of England and the Royal Mint, they concluded that a staggering 1/10 coins were counterfeit. All of the aforementioned issues would be immediately rectified by the instant digitalization of all cash.

However, the argument against digitalization is mostly summed up by one quote from Russian author Fyodor Dostoyevsky,
when he put forth that “money is coined liberty”. To digitalize all currency would infringe on the freedom of all peoples and allow the inadvertent creation of a populace ruled by banks. The first means by which this would occur is at present, if one dislikes the interest rate of their bank, they have the opportunity to withdraw it and keep it personally. If absolute digitalization were to occur, one would have nowhere to go, other than another bank, which may also conform to the unfavourable interest rate. Another is information, the most powerful commodity in the modern world. Companies such as Google and Facebook make absurd amounts of money by selling anonymous user data; imagine what money could be made if banks sold data concerning transactions. This would evidently be exposing one’s personal interests to a third party, and be an infringement of their right to freedom. Furthermore, in order to investigate the private financial affairs of a person or group, a warrant must be attained, which is a lengthy and somewhat cumbersome—albeit balanced-process. However, with all money (and all transactions) registered online, this would be far easier: yet another invasion of liberty. This could culminate in a “financial Big-brother state”. Further arguments against it are that of people who do not have access to digital methods; namely, the elderly. To this, one must put the rather grim point that if everything catered to the needs of a previous generation, stagnation is inevitable, and that most human processes—innovation—would be rendered impossible. Furthermore, organized crime is an evolving beast that is far too mobile and intelligent to be killed; cashless society would not be a “silver bullet” that would immediately obliterate all financial crime. Bartering may take precedence, and relatively old institutions may still respect the value of physical currency, allowing for aforesaid interchangeability between honest (if off the grid) markets and black markets.

Overall, the case put forth for digitalization is strong, and compelling; however, there are such caveats as cannot be easily brushed aside, such as the violation of freedom, and that it renders those without a digital interface wholly ruined, as they have no means of interacting with the financial world. However, the freedom is traded for a severe blow to crime and a far more effective potential economic policy; and thence, the conclusion is truly subjective, in that it is based on whether one is predisposed to value their freedom, or quality of life.

**SLAVONIC SOCIETY**

“The Russian Revolution: 100 Years on
Peter Peganov, Druries, and Nick Shishkarev, The Grove, MLS, 27 February

The Slavonic Society welcomed Peter Peganov, Druries, and Nick Shishkarev, *The Grove*, to give a talk on the Russian Revolution, a topic which remains both controversial and highly relevant in modern Russia one hundred years on. All present found the lecture very informative and for those currently studying the novel “Heart of a Dog”, written by critically acclaimed author Mikhail Bulgakov, the talk was eye opening, as it covered all the crucial ideas expressed in book. The main question the boys were looking to address was: “How has the Revolution affected today’s Russia?” However, Peganov began the presentation by offering some contextual knowledge, proceeding to provide an exceptionally thorough study of the event itself and the surrounding factors. The information that he discussed can be summarised under the following headings: Russian Society in the 21st Century, Causes of the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar and Autocracy, Reasons for the Collapse of the Tsarist Regime, the October Revolution of 1917 and the Bolsheviks.

Peasants made up 80% of the population and worked the land owned by aristocracy (1% of the entire pre-revolutionary population), for virtually nothing, which made supporting their families very difficult. This social unbalance clearly caused unrest from the outset and the inclusion of similar statistics in the presentation enabled all observers to understand the direction things were going in. One thing that made this presentation so accessible was the clarity in which events were described, especially the causes for the revolution, which were divided into long term, short term and immediate. The long term causes consisted of lack of political reform, poor working conditions (during industrialisation) and aggressive government action. Short term causes included: the failure of the Russo-Japanese War and subsequent food shortages and the economic slump. Peganov identified correctly that the immediate cause was “Bloody Sunday”, which was a march led by Father Gapon of 150,000 industrial workers who were tragically put down by the police. He also gave a detailed character analysis of Nicholas II, the last Emperor of Russia, and how his deficiencies as a leader contributed largely to the downfall of the tsarist regime. An interesting question which followed, was whether the October Revolution was a seizure of power by a small well-organised group or a popular rising. After discussion and some debate at the end the latter proved the more convincing argument for the speaker.

Shishkarev took over for the second half of the talk. He focused on events following the Revolution, including the consequences for the USSR and for the world, such as the Cold War. The crucial idea was that it divided the world into two diametrically opposed power blocks; one being the communist bloc led by the Soviet Union and the other being the anti-Communist block, under the leadership of the USA. The Revolution of 1917 transformed a poverty-stricken tsarist Russia into a super power, under the guidance of Lenin and, in particular, Stalin. The Bolshevik Revolution is still going on. It continually demonstrates the values that transformed a backward and decadent state into a super power, within the short span of sixty years. Another fact was that its doctrines attracted, conceptually, many more millions of people in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Shishkarev also focused on the significance of propaganda in this time and he used a quote which sums it up perfectly, whilst also capturing the mood of the state at the same time, “You can sway a thousand men by appealing to their prejudices than you can convince one man by logic” (Robert A Heinlein).

After the talk and a short debate concerning the effectiveness of communism conceptually and in practice as well as the possibility of yet another revolution on Russian soil, where the difference between the richest and the poorest is comparable to the that in pre-revolutionary Russia, there was a small buffet reception with a selection of Russian-style delicacies for the boys to enjoy. On offer, there were blinis with three types of caviar delivered especially from Russia for the occasion and salmon canapes, both prepared by KAF, and a selection of delicious pirozhki from London-based Russian bakery Stolle. On account of this, everyone was able to reflect upon the talk whilst being treated to some excellent food.

The Society members and all the participants of the lecture would like to thank Peganov and Shishkarev for the informative and very timely talk and KAF for organising the event and even making dozens of blinis in the space between 2e and the lecture to feed the hungry crowd.

March 17, 2018

235
On Wednesday, Kareem Jafree, Elmfield, delivered an informative presentation to the Pigou society, who had travelled to the economics schools through the snow to be there. Despite minor technological difficulties resulting in the talk commencing with the slides being shown to the boys on a laptop, Jafree began his talk outlining the history of trade in Japan. The boys were informed of Japan’s trade partnership with the Portuguese where, in exchange for manufactured goods, the Japanese received the raw materials that supported the Japanese economy. Jafree continued by explaining the Edo period in which the Japanese began to trade with Europe. However, during this period there was a movement towards isolationism with the introduction of high import tariffs being put in place in order to protect Japanese industry from international competition. During the years after this policy was implemented there had been many failed attempts to re-open trade links with Japan. Eventually the USA sent war ships to Japan to enforce the signing of a trade agreement with the US. Jafree mentioned that this is thought by many to be a reason for Japanese hostility towards the west during the following century. At this point Jafree switched the talking point of the presentation onto the current economic situation in Japan.

He began this portion of the talk by stating the facts that over ¼ of the Japanese population is over 65 resulting in a relatively small workforce. He went on to say that this had the effect of forcing the working population to work many more hours in the week than all other developed countries (between 22%-23% of the working population spend over 50 hours at their jobs). In addition to the obvious aging population issues that Japan is faced with it is also blighted by a decreasing birth rate (only 500,000 under 18s). Jafree commented that the overall effect of these issues is that not only has Japan seen twice the amount of job vacancies as job applications but has also witnessed 15 years of spiralling deflation.

Jafree seamlessly began to tactfully reason why Japan has been faced with such issues in the recent history. He addressed the issue of low birth rate by pointing out that Japan has been following a trend that many western countries have seen over the last half century, the delaying of marriage until later in life giving less time for couples to have children. Jafree stated that the obvious response to a natural decrease would be to employ a policy of immigration. It has been seen that since 2008 the foreign-born population has increased from 150,000 to 2 million.

However, the political culture of isolationism from the past appears, to remain and as a result the government are not keen to incentivise immigration whilst neither placing any restriction on immigration. Jafree went on to point out that the Japanese are combating this issue by investing heavily into its $21bn robotics market. Jafree blamed the deflation on the low wage growth that Japan has seen in recent years and explained that the Bank of Japan was dealing with this issue by buying $50bn stock each year and encouraging the increase in the sales of bonds by issuing a negative interest rate.

Interestingly, despite the central bank buying bonds in a process known as quantitative easing, the value of these bonds are going down yet the Yen is increasing in value at a greater rate resulting in these bonds still being profitable to own. In terms of government action, Jafree outlined the recent cuts in corporation tax in a bid to increase the aggregate demand and help reduce the deflation.

To conclude the meeting the society were able to discuss a wide array of questions, some of which were relatable to the A-level course and others which were more general questions focusing predominantly on what the future holds for Japan’s economy.
believes will completely replace humans in the manufacturing process. He then spoke about his own experience at work, in which he continues using the ‘grasshopper’ software to create jewellery and furniture as well as artistic constructions made from paper using parametric design with the renowned artist Adam Holloway, who in fact sparked his passion for parametric design. The entire lecture concluded with Young inviting a boy from the audience, Simon Luo, to redesign a parametric ‘leaf’ he was working on, and needless to say, it was not the easiest of tasks! Overall, the lecture gave the boys a great alternative insight into the wonderful world of technology and design and the paths of two fascinating speakers, which lead them to their brilliant careers.

LAZARILLO DE TORMES
Firewalk Theatre, Speech Room, 23 January

Some 250 boys studying Spanish and their beaks assembled in Speech Room to watch Firewalk Theatre’s production of Lazarillo de Tormes. The stage was set with a windmill reminiscent of Don Quijote and the backdrop was made up of two pages of a giant book featuring the original manuscript of the novella; it also served as the screen behind which the actors switched costumes and prepared to change characters.

Firewalk’s play is an adaptation of the sixteenth century Spanish novel which was written anonymously and is one of the first examples of the picaresque or “engaging rogue” genre. Lázaro (Lazarillo is the diminutive) is a 10 year-old boy from Salamanca who is down on his luck. His widowed mother is no longer able to support him so she entrusts him into the care of a blind man who needs a servant. After a very short time this situation becomes a disaster: Lazarillo is so abused and neglected by the blind man that he has to resort to cheating and stealing from his master in order to eat. After a while, having exacted revenge on the blind man he escapes and finds himself in the employment of a drunken priest who is also too mean to feed him. However, Lázaro manages to steal and copy a key to gain access to the priest’s secret chest. When the priest discovers Lázaro’s misdemeanour once again the boy seizes the opportunity to escape and travels to Toledo where he meets and is engaged by a gentleman. Once again, the gentleman proves to be a totally unsuitable employer, being a penniless fraudster, and the play ends with Lazarillo setting off once again in search of yet another new master.

Harrow has a long association with Firewalk Theatre, an educational drama company based in Zaragoza, Spain. This was an ambitious production with only two actors, both native speakers of Spanish, one of whom played a variety of characters with great success and some very swift costume changes.

There was a great deal of audience participation, with the actors wandering amongst the spectators asking for work or looking for food, and which culminated with a Shell boy being dragged onto the stage and required to answer questions in Spanish – his embarrassment and bemusement only served to heighten the humour and entertainment.

Whilst some found the play a little confusing and hard to follow in places, it was generally well received, with “great visual detail”, “brilliant acting” and “excellent changes between the scenes” being some of the positive comments that boys made after the show.

MASTERMIND
Shaftesbury Enterprise, in aid of Mind in Harrow
22 February

On Thursday, Harrow hosted the Mastermind competition in aid of Mind in Harrow. Mind in Harrow is a mental health organisation that supports local people who are experiencing emotional distress as a result of mental health issues. This general knowledge team event for Shells takes place every two years and has raised in excess of £30,000 for a worthy cause. The opposing teams this time were Bentley Wood, Hatch End High, Park High, John Lyon and Whitmore High School. Harrow’s two teams were each made up of five Shells who were selected as a result of their excellent Harry Watts scores. In the competition Harrow came first and joint second overall but, more importantly, we were able to donate £2,000 to Mind in Harrow through fundraising collections at the School Carol Services and The Grove House Play. Thank you to all who donated and to The Grove for choosing such an important cause to support. The winning Harrow team was Edward Blunt, Elmfield, Johnny Blake McGrath, Rendalls, Jake Brockwell, Moretons, Archie Kyd, The Park, and Dominic Smith, Bradbys.

HARROW SPEAR
Spear term summary, OH Room

The Harrow Spear project, which boys can get involved in through Shaftesbury enterprise, has continued to flourish this academic year. Harrow boys have regularly been going down the centre at St Peter’s church, Harrow in order to help the trainees, who are young people between the ages of 16 and 24 and are looking for meaningful employment, into work. It is undeniable that all boys who attend the sessions find them both enjoyable and enriching not only for the trainees but also for the boys themselves. Boys help out both through helping with important aspects of a job application, as every Harrovian knows extremely well, in the formation of a CV, but also through the development of soft skills as are required in an interview selection process. Notable soft skills that are worked on include; how to avoid conflict, how to handle yourself in a job interview and how to interact with opposing personality types.

The project has greatly affected those that partake in it with previous trainees giving feedback such as; “Whatever I do next, Spear will always be the foundation: it’s taught me how to be proactive, how to be confident, and how to be a leader in the workplace. I realised I’d seen myself as a victim for a while, blaming everything else, but now I realise I do have options, I can be proactive, so it’s really changed my outlook” (Ricky). This is a great testament to the work Spear have been doing and the continued fantastic work of the Helen, Chris and James who act as coaches for these young people. Furthermore, a trainee called Adiad, who also went through the programme, said of the Spear coaches that “I think what you do is like nothing else. You help people to become adults. It’s like you’re turning them from a kid into a man”. This great praise shows just what great effect the programme is having on local people and what a worthwhile project it is for Harrovians to get involved in.

The project has had a profound effect on many Harrow boys with one being quoted as saying that ‘it has not only been great to help the trainees but also to learn lots from them and get to know them’ while others have picked up on sharing ‘commonly-held experience with them’. Others picked up on the camaraderie and comradeship among the groups which helped to instil a
sense of togetherness and the power of a group overriding any power of a sole individual. Furthermore, the difference that boys have made to the project has been truly notable by the staff at the centre who have reported back that boys have been a great hit and have been ‘quick to build rapport with the trainees’ and have been ‘strong role models’ for the trainees.

The course has been truly effective in achieving its goals. Spear has helped around 4,000 people to find work and approximately 75% of those people remain in work 12 months later. This shows that through the far-reaching initial six-week course and the 12 months of support afterwards available as offered under the banner of Spear Career, Spear is having a meaningful effect on both Harrow boys and the trainees, their work is truly incredibly not only in getting these young people into work but also in transforming their lives for the better.

**GUILD SHOWCASE EVENING**  
**Drama Studios, 1 March**

The Guild put on a wonderful evening of art, music and drama for those willing to make the punishing journey through the thick snow to the Drama Studios. After contemplating the artwork on display, featuring Jobie Wong, Bradlys, Harvey Fry, Rendalls, Felix Griffin-Pain, The Head Master’s, Moyo Adebayo, Bradlys, Finn Gibson, The Knoll, and Alizhan Aldiyar’s, Rendalls, “smashing” live art performance, the faithful gathered in to watch an alternating line-up of short drama and musical pieces. Beginning with an excerpt from Oscar Wilde’s *The Importance of Being Earnest*, Griffin-Pain and Louis Wilson, The Head Master’s, proved their acting chops have not diminished since they first inhabited the roles of Ernest and Algernon respectively in the Junior Rattrigan Society play four years ago. Now with some impressive improvisation, this was a funny scene to begin the evening. This was followed up by a lovely ‘Largo’ from Concerto for 2 Cellos in G minor, by Vivaldi, featuring the talents of Chatta Marks, Lyons, Kazbek Kandour, The Park, and Adeoluwa Pearse, Rendalls.

Charles Vivian, The Knoll, then confidently took the stage to give a moving and vulnerable monologue from Peter Schaffer’s *Amadeus*, which clearly stirred the audience. Next, Jamie Bedu-Addo, *West Acre*, and Pearse performed John Dowland’s *Flow My Tears*. Bedu-Addo’s voice was very impressive, giving a wonderful recital. Ed Cartwright, The Grove, in full Top Hat and Harrow Rifle Corps coat, read us Charlie Chaplain’s *The Great Dictator* speech in a very powerful and poignant monologue.

In a similar vein, Michael Tasker, *West Acre*, played us Bernstein’s *Elegy for Mitty III* expertly on the trombone. Penultimately, Cooke and Moore’s, *A Bit of a Chat* was performed hilariously by Dan Shailer, Rendalls, Head of the Guild, and Louis Wilson. This may have been the crowd’s favourite, with great comedic timing from Wilson and Shailer playing his trademark ‘straight man’ role with amusing results. To finish the night, Marco Chau, Elmfied, Candour, Keisuke Sano, The Knoll and Alberic Mould, Elmfied, performed Schubert’s Allegro ma non troppo from String quartet No. 13 in A Minor. A melancholy piece, nonetheless the evening ended with a raucous singing of Happy Birthday for hailor, led by the Head of School. Thanks go to APC, LWH, DNW, and of course to ARM for all their help in assisting the organisation of such a special and unique event.

**HERE AND THERE**

Several boys took part in the UK Linguistics Olympiad before half term. This is a problem-solving competition based around obscure languages. This year’s advanced level paper for the Sixth Form was particularly challenging and included questions relating to Vietnamese, Icelandic, Albanian and an invented West African language with its own unique script called ‘N’ko’.

Silver awards were won at advanced level by Monty Powell, *The Grove*, and Scipio Herwegh Vonk, *Newlands*. This placed them in the top 10% of almost 2000 entrants from across the country.

Many congratulations to Alex Lee, Rendalls, who has been “highly commended” for his entry in the Peter Cane Legal Reasoning Essay Competition. He has been invited to a workshop on legal reasoning at Corpus Christi College, Oxford which will take place later this month. There he will meet Professor Cane, an internationally acclaimed scholar of legal theory, obligations and public law, and Corpus Christi’s first dedicated law fellow.

Remi Yokosunumi, *Lyons*, ran in the England Athletics indoor championships last weekend and won both the 60m (7.22s) and 200m (22.51s) U15 races. He now has a national age-group ranking of 3rd for the 60m and is ranked 2nd in England for the 200m.

The Junior String Quartet – Jonathan Yuan, Alex Lee, Joseph Wragg and Jun Wha Shin and the Senior String Quartet – Marco Chau, Keisuke Sano, Alberic Mould and Kazbek Kandour have made it to the Finals of this year’s Chamber Music Competition for Schools.

Rupert Cullinane, *Newlands*, entered the London Regional Youth Championships and came seventh in the Junior Epée, which is an excellent achievement.

Shell Projects this year really sparkled; many congratulations to two Highly Commended boys, Max Paton-Smith, *Elmfield*, and Marcus Tung, *West Acre*; the School Prize was awarded to Reuben Ackermann, *The Head Master’s*.

Congratulations to Malcolm Robinson, *Lyons*, and Seb Tallis, *Druries*, who were awarded XI Harrow Football Ties, and Edward Mayall, *The Park*, and Harry Toller, *Druries*, who were Outcast Ties.

**FOOD PHOTOGRAPHER OF YEAR**

Cosmo Hamwee, *Druries*, has made it to the final of the Food Photographer of the year (under-18 category) which will be in the Mall Gallery in London on 24 April. This year there was over 10,000 entries from an international field. His photograph is below.

**GAFFE AND GOWN**

Quips from *Around the Hill*

“Now listen carefully boys: the force is the mass times the acceleration and so on. Be sure to pay attention carefully to this graph, do you see the...” “Excuse me, sir, do you want a smint?”

“So boys, what is a hypothesis?” (incredibly enthusiastic) “The longest side of a triangle!”

“Sir, will we need our computers?” “...This is a computing lesson.”
WHEN THE SNOW FLIES

March was baptised in a flurry of snow and the School was left with the impression of a disappointingly grey Winter Wonderland, I noted down the variety of strategies that were adopted to keep warm during the ‘Beast from the East’.

New School’s not-so-new central heating failed to impress. In a mass exodus, BJDs and JLR took to teaching lessons from bed and flocks of Shells huddled for warmth after they shuffled to and from the Vaughan at regular intervals. Perhaps, most worryingly, PDH found his permanent roost in the reading room somewhere between Blake and Byron. A makeshift nest of boaters and Modernist poetry elicited several complaints from the 26 other divs being taught in the same room. Rest assured, I’m told that the relevant authorities were alerted in time to relocate PDH in a humane fashion. Not to be thwarted by a bit of weather, other Classics beaks toko the rather more Spartan approach of installing hamster wheels in form rooms, killing several frozen birds with one snowball: particularly “energetic” Removes were given leave to power heating for the rest of the div, all the while garnering some much-needed exercise (we understand Classics scholars don’t get out much).

Not to be outdone, the ever resourceful SMT have implemented measures of their own. Standing desks proving to be insufficient, HAH was contracted to instruct workstation-yoga for bodily warmth (private tuition has, apparently, left him quite expert). Those “lighter-headed” members of staff have been particularly hard-pressed, and ARM was forced to don no fewer than three extra-strength beanies. Likewise, AC installed in his mortarboard a fiendishly overcomplicated system of miniature heaters to keep a certain patch of head warm.

For the would-be management up-and-comers a new trend in Winter fashion seems to be on the rise. An exclusive tip from LJC assured us that wearing the same androgynous cardigan everyday for a fortnight was not only warming, but also earned him the deep respect of beaks and boys alike. Philip Gallagher, The Head Master’s, appears to be an avid subscriber. Other boys were not to be outdone in such novel interpretations of what is “cool”. Jack Herron for example, The Grove, was spotted in a particularly daring demin jacket.

When they found the rugby pitches frozen solid (being, as it were, inspired by recent Olympic pursuits), members of the Development Squad have taken up the not entirely dissimilar pursuit of figure skating. Archie Bullen, Elmsfield, was commended for his remarkable grace and poise, but Sam Crean, 2), was commended for his remarkable grace and poise, but Sam Crean, The Park, stole the show with a surprisingly agile triple toe loop. A beak pairing of BTM and JAA presented an unorthodox kilted breeze. Similarly, Alizhan Aldiyar, Rendalls, was spotted in a bikini in the Copse woods – but we understand this is part of his latest performance installation.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters to the Editors of The Harrovian

DEAR SIRS,

Everyone works so hard at Harrow. And it’s been a grim cold time of year. So a groovy rap, sung by each House separately, or by the beaks and Governors as a double act, should cheer everyone? My rap is called FFFAIR. I hope it will be added to the pantheon of Harrow Songs.

House Master

Try to be fffair means you interfere, you repair nature’s disrepair.
But if young ruled the world, everything would be fffair,
’Cos young means no possible snare.
(1000 double iz trouble, ’f sure, brudder)
Assistant House Master

If I was boss, we’d all share, it wouldn’t matter what you wear, freere,
It wouldn’t matter, geezer, where you hail from,
Or who was yo-yo-yo forebear.
(uh-hu uh-hu, so tardy, by da Bill yarde)
Matron

So don’t despair, confere et mere, when fings aint fffair, Be jolly knickerbocker all four-square, not misere, mein herr.
Fag #1 (don’t mention detention, or there’ll be tension)
So you love someone for recreation but the damn result is consternation,
’Yo aim to please, so you make a joke, but de Custos slaps you in th’ throat!
Matron and Assistant House Master

You roll the dice, but life’s like ludo,
No one knows the rules, no one’s got a cluedo!
(Replaces Sing to Drums, Bass, Groovin’)
Uh-huh-uh-huh, yeah baby, uh-huh-uh-huh, yeah bibaddyboo, huh-huh.
Captain of House Cricket

If the world was fffair then we’d declare that you were lovelier than my au pair.
More than a zillion amperes, or Prosecco-like confere,
Captain of House Rugby

(da Hill, no thrill, make me ill)
So swim like a sole meuniere, not a hake or a haddock from Finnestere,
Be the world’s charge d’affaire, and run da House like Medicare,
Captain of Footer

(burumpa-tish! burumpa-tish!)
A world where we all wear trendy neckware, and all computers have friendly software, you get free and aftercare,
And every librarian will be debonnaire.
6th Formers

Is this what we say to doctrinaire?
Ah, lads, forgive us, here’s our derriere,
’Cos the geezer there who they call God, deals out fffairness like a frog.
We aim to please make life a go, but His response is
Shells all jumping around
Hip-hop, ribbit-rabbit, yes, no, don’t know,
Hip-hop, ribbit-rabbit, yes, no, don’t know,
Fifth Form

God, what an affair! Oh come on ref, be fffair!
(Y’no what I’m sayin’ bro?)

Yours sincerely,
MIKE STONE (MORETONS 1957)

DEAR SIRS,

After receiving many requests from his work colleagues, to supply them with a story that, in their own words, they would have an outside chance of understanding and therefor enjoying, Mr Kneel Pawter decided to acquainte to their collective demands.

(Mr Pawter then made a mental note to substitute the word acquainte for something far less taxing.)

Once upon a time, not that long ago, little Joseph Jolly set about his five minutes walk to school. He was holding hands with his mother, and as they crossed a small road and walked around a small corner, they found themselves at the school gate. They were soon surrounded by other families who were doing precisely the same thing.
Joseph had recently become a little upset at school, for it was only yesterday that some of his fellow pupils in his class had gathered together and informed him that he could not become an honoured member of the Spoon Club. This club was new and had been created by Charlie Chins, and for reasons unknown to poor little Joseph Jolly, his face simply did not fit.

Joseph was, however, more than welcome to join an alternative club, organised by Billy Bong. This second choice club was in the unfortunate position of bearing the name, the Beefburger Bun Club. Joseph had serious misgivings about being associated with a club named Beefburger Bun, not only because he would doubtless be the only member, apart from its founder, the soiled and sickly looking Billy Bong, but mainly because to become a member, one had to navigate oneself to the centre of the school playground, enthusiastically wave an old, wooden lolly stick in the air with one’s left hand, and at the same time, jump up and down for a full half minute, whilst yodelling, “The Beefburger Bun Club, is the only really fun club”, at the top of one’s voice...

A little thinking time had elapsed and Billy Bong had now realised for certain, what he had always suspected. That really deep down, spoons were far more popular than beefburgers. He felt extremely silly. He hoped that he would find Charlie Chins in a charitable mood...

Little Joseph Jolly gave up on the idea of joining a club. That decision made him extremely popular, and so, inadvertently, he appeared to have created a club all of his own and curiously, all about himself. Intellectually and/or philosophically, this intrigued Joseph Jolly.

Mr Kneel Pawter had noticed that this story was starting to move away from lolly sticks and jumping up and down and was now in serious danger of drifting from its original purpose, and so a decision was taken to apply the brakes and come to a standstill.

And they all lived happily ever after... Yours sincerely,
Neil Porter

FENCING

The School v Winchester College, School lost, 8 March

Harrow played another thrilling match v Winchester on Thursday. Due to some last minute changes by Winchester it was decided to play the Foil in poole format. Sadly, Winchester’s experience and technique won the day and they brought home a convincing victory. The Epee match (using the Italian relay system this time) was significantly closer and Harrow played outstandingly in the air with one’s left hand, and at the same time, jump up and down for a full half minute, whilst yodelling, “The Beefburger Bun Club, is the only really fun club”, at the top of one’s voice...

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Neil Porter

Foil was won by Winchester
Epee A lost 38-45
Epee B lost 43-45

SQUASH

The School v Epsom College, at home, 6 March

Senior 2nd Won 3-2
The 2nd team won 3-2 and all 5 matches went to 5 games, a rare occurrence. Kareem Jafree, David Gibbons and Tom Santini all won 3-2 while Declan Shortt and Amar Patel lost 3-2.

Junior Colts Won 3-2
The Junior Colts recorded a 3-2 win against Epsom with good performances from Sasha Sebag-Montifiore, Caleb Efemuai and Conor Cushley.

RACKETS

The School v Rugby School, 8 March

Senior 1st Pair Won 3-0
A convincing 3-0 win with some aggressive attacking rackets from Julian Owston, Moretons, and Hector Scott Lyon, Newlands.

Colts 1st Pair Lost 2-3
Some erratic play in a 2-3 defeat from Rishi Wijeratne, The Head Master’s, and Henry Wilson, Elmfield.

FIVES

National Finals, Harrow placed 5th

A great team effort from all the boys involved today with Harrow finishing fifth overall Nationally. Some strong individual performances particularly from Jake Shepherd, West Acre, and Nikhil Shankar, Elmfield, gave us success against Westminster and Highgate. Rishi Wijeratne and Freddy Anton Smith, both The Head Master’s, played at First pair for most the matches and definitely benefitted from the experience.

The School v Westminster School, 8 March

Yearlings Won 6-0
A great result for the yearlings team with all pairs winning. Phoenix Ashworth and Jonathan Barley at one and Max Ferrira and John Richardson at two were too strong for the opposition winning comfortably 3-0. Nathan Shepherd and William Tate battled through a tough first set to also come out on top eventually. Good performances from Harvey Douglas, George Leigh, Luke Ritchie, Jack Hedley, Henry Hancock and Jaiden Brankin Frisby sealed the win with excellent debuts from Edired Clutton and Nick Martin.

SWIMMING

The Bath Cup and Otter Cups – held at the Olympic pool in Stratford, 9 March

Bath Cup – 4 by 100 metres freestyle relay
Heat placing – 2nd place
Final placing – 3rd place: Harrow can take slight comfort in being able to claim that we were the fastest school in England.

Notable performances: Andrew Hong, Lyon’s, swam a personal best time, Ben Hooper, The Head Master’s, swam a personal best time, notably the fastest split of all the competitors in the pool that day; 53.01 seconds.

Otter Medley relays – 4 x 50 Metres IM, 8 March

Heats placing – 2nd place.
Final placing – 2nd place: The race ended in a fingertip finish between 2nd and 3rd place with Harrow just getting the better
FOOTBALL

The 1st XI v Haileybury, Drew 1-1

Scorer: Gould

Harrow dropped their first points of the Spring Term in a tough match against Haileybury. Harrow controlled the early stages of the game while Haileybury defended resolutely by playing 5 at the back and hitting the ball long to their pair of strong, quick strikers whenever possible. Haileybury took the lead in the first half after Harrow’s defence were pulled out of position and the striker found the ball into the top corner.

Harrow continued to dominate play in the second half and got a deserved equaliser after Toby Gould, Lyon’s, fired into the roof of the net from a tight angle. Carlo Agostinelli, The Head Master’s, had a great chance to grab a winner with a free-header but his effort went over the bar, while Christian Boland, Newlands, went through one on one with the keeper who saved with his feet.

Harrow were also indebted to Max Little, Rendalls, who made a string of outstanding saves at the other end. It wasn’t quite Harrow’s day, but the 1st XI aim to bounce back in the final two games against Tonbridge and St Paul’s.

Results
2nd XI Won 4-0
3rd XI Drew 1-1
Colts A Lost 2-3
Colts B Won 7-0

Junior Colts A Won 3-2
Goals: (Gray, Koutalides, Arundell)
Harrow came flying out of the blocks after their enforced Winter break. Quick goals from wing-backs Gray and Koutalides left Harrow feeling complacent. Two poor goals were conceded but a revitalised side claimed the win when Arundell smashed home from the edge of the box after a great team build up.

Junior Colts B Won 1-0
Harrow narrowly hung on to a victory despite the necessity for some cool clean up work by Hassan Hammad and Leo Wright towards the end. John Lyon beckons on Thursday and Harrow will be hoping to build on this victory to secure manager MJG’s hat-trick attempt at a backwards header which was only able to rattle the crossbar. Tonbridge away in a weeks time, with a win desperately needed if they are to stay in contention for the title at the end of the season.

Junior Colts C, Won 11 - 0

RUGBY SEVENS

Surrey 7’s competition

1st VII Group matches
v Beechen Cliff School – Won 17-14
v Harris City Academy Crystal Palace – Won 52-0
v St John’s School, Leatherhead – Won 26-12

Final 16
v Berkhamsted School – Won 24-17

Quarter Final
v Wellington College – Won 26-5

Semi-Final
v Epsom College – Won 26-17
Final
v Cranleigh School – Lost 0-29

The 1st VII battled through a difficult group: beating last year’s finalists, Beechen Cliff, and a strong St John’s Leatherhead. In the knock out stages, victories against Berkhamsted, Wellington College and Epsom College saw Harrow progress to the Cup Final against Cranleigh. The seventh game of the day was one game too many for the tired Harrow VII, who were severely punished by a confident and well-disciplined opponent. Lessons have been learnt and the squad will regroup and improve before the Rosslyn Park National School 7s.

HOCKEY

Results
1st XI vs Aldenham School, Won 7-1

The School v Merchant Taylors’ School, Northwood

Junior Colts A Lost 0-6
A valiant effort from the JCAs against a strong MTs XI. Spirits stayed high throughout, with Harrow looking the more promising in the majority of play throughout the second half. Credit must go to Fred Prickett (MVP) who played extremely well in goal to deny MTs from scoring even more goals in the first period of the game. MVP Fred Prickett, The Park

MARMOTS

25 February

Last Tuesday the Harrow Climbing team won the Independent School’s Climbing Competition held at the Big Rock climbing centre in Milton Keynes.

Our Junior team comprising of Otto Heffer, Hugo Heffer, both Elmfield, and James Ward, West Acre, completely dominated the opposition from 19 other excellent schools.

Ward has only been climbing at Harrow since the beginning of the Term and should be congratulated for climbing out of his skin and supporting the brilliant Heffer brothers: Otto and Hugo.

George Green, West Acre, and Alex Bradshaw, The Park, represented the school in last year’s competition and with extra training and experience have realised a big improvement in
We walked across the sunny pitches towards the 1st XV Rugby pitch: today, it would act as a Harrow Footer pitch – and the match began. To start with, the boys took advantage of the Beaks who were still trying to grasp the rules and we easily went two bases up. However, after a few big hits, the two teams broke for half time, with the score 3-1 to the boys. We’re not sure what the team talk was for the other side, but now the beaks had a full understanding of the game, and they began to hold the boys back in their half while piling on the pressure. The once confident boys were beginning to look more and more nervous as the beaks equalised the match. Still pinned in their own half the conceded again. With the beaks now excited, the boys went quickly and grabbed a base back to bring the match to a tense equilibrium. With the score at 4-4 and everyone getting more and more tired, the match was heading to a slow finish.

However, this was not a normal match and a long-range shot put the enthusiastic Sunningdale beaks in front again, via Predolac Miller, who scored a base with only two minutes to go: beaks were 5-4 ahead. Dreading the consequences of a defeat, the Boys kicked the ball high up the pitch with one minute to go. The beaks managed to clear the ball in a panic, and rather illegally – a vital mistake. With an almighty throw Zeddie Johnson-Watts, Lyon’s, managed to steer the ball to the posts. Somehow it miraculously missed all the opposing beaks, and it flew past to Alfie Farr, The Park, who happily volleyed it between the posts to the joy of the School – it was a gentlemen’s draw in the end, 5-5.

Thank you to Sunningdale School for once again giving us a great match to play in. Until next year!

Awards were presented as follows:
For Best Junior Boulderer: Hugo Heffer (with Otto Heffer 2nd place)
For Best Junior Top Roper: Hugo and Otto Heffer joint winners
For Best Junior Leader: Hugo Heffer (with Otto Heffer in 3rd place)
For Best Junior Climber Overall: Hugo Heffer
For Best Junior Team: 1st Harrow

Freddie Heffer came second in the senior leading competition
And for Best Overall Team: 1st Harrow

HARROW FOOTBALL
The Outcasts v Sunningdale Beaks, 8 March