

# THE HARROVIAN

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VOL. CXXXIII NO.19

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May 1, 2021

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## SHELL SCIENCE LECTURE

OH Room, 21 April

It was a pleasure indeed to be able to host a live audience in the OH Room on the evening of Wednesday 21 April, who very much enjoyed the three excellent lectures that had made it through to the final of this year's Shell Science Lecture Competition. All Shell boys had researched, produced and presented a lecture on an exciting science topic of their own choosing to their Biology beak and division last term. Each beak selected the best one or two from each division to go through to Round 2, wherein 16 boys presented their lectures to CDB and RCHA who had the difficult task of selecting three for the final.



First up was Mungo Lawson, *Elmfield*, with his lecture entitled 'Ultra-black – the Science of the Blackest Black'. This intriguing presentation embraced many areas of science, including astronomy, chemistry and biology. Perfectly black surfaces are capable of absorbing (and emitting) 100% of the incident light that falls upon them, and the talk linked some very striking comparisons of ultra-blackness in nature (such as in certain birds of paradise, vipers and even black holes) with humanity's efforts to develop ultra-black materials. One such artificial material is called Vantablack, and Mungo had managed to secure an interview and Q&A session with Vantablack's creator. He was also able to provide a couple of remarkable samples which the audience were invited to inspect after the lecture. In nature, ultra-blackness can serve both to provide camouflage (for example, certain creatures living close to the seabed) and to better show off by contrast bright colours (in the case of birds of paradise). Vantablack's role in stealth technology provided another example of human ingenuity finding inspiration from nature.

Ahaan Asnani's, *West Acre*, presentation on 'Aurorae' was an informative discourse on the causes of one of nature's most spectacular phenomena, accompanied, as one might expect, by some beautiful images. The formation of the Northern and Southern Lights begins with the Sun, a supercharged ball of electrically charged ions. These ions can be ejected at high speed from the Sun's surface forming the solar wind. When they come into contact with the Earth's magnetosphere, they are briefly trapped in ring shaped areas around the Earth before being channelled into the atmosphere where they interact with atoms and molecules to produce stunning light shows – huge veils, or 'curtains', of light that can cover the whole sky. The colour an aurora can form also depends on the latitude of the

ions and what gases they interact with. The most familiar colour, a greenish yellow, occurs when ions react with oxygen in a low latitude. But why are aurorae normally seen only from or near the Earth's poles? This is because the solar wind that produces aurorae is directed to the magnetic poles, both north and south; a consequence of the forces experienced by charged particles moving through magnetic fields. There was a brief but very interesting diversion summarising some of the mythology associated with this phenomenon over the centuries, though it was not until 1859 and the observational work of British astronomer Richard Carrington that a more complete scientific understanding of aurorae was possible.

Last up was Raulph Lubbe, *The Grove*, with his fascinating and thought-provoking talk on 'Advanced Bionic Technology' and the potential it has for human augmentation. The intricate structure of a bionic limb was illustrated, which showed how the agonist and the antagonist muscles are connected as muscle pairs in series to form the agonist-antagonist myoneural interface (AMI). With the help of proprioception, the patient feels as if the bionic limb is biological – exactly as if it was a part of their own body. Several examples of exciting developments in this technology currently overseen by various institutions (such as Boston Dynamics) were discussed. The work is certainly impressive and clearly has huge potential benefits for people who have lost limbs; though there were clear ethical concerns too, with the possibility of being able to enhance human strength, speed and agility. Nonetheless, it would appear that this is going to be a massive growth industry in the near future, as was illustrated by a graph showing the projected revenue increase for the wearable robotics and exoskeleton industry over the next decade or so. The industry's value is projected to rise to over £4.9 billion by 2030. The audience was left with an intriguing question to consider: would scientists soon be able to connect non-anthropomorphic bionic limbs to our nervous system?

Tasked with the unenviable job of choosing a winner from these three outstanding lectures was a most erudite panel of four science beaks: JAPB, CEP, CMC and NSK. After much deliberation, however, CMC announced that the winner was Mungo Lawson. Perhaps the show-and-tell touch had tipped the balance! CDB concluded a most enjoyable evening by congratulating all three finalists, all of whom will receive a Speech Day Prize for their efforts.

## SCIENCE SOCIETY

Newton Zhu, *The Head Master's*, "Bringing back the Woolly Mammoth: A Stepping Stone for mankind or a fruitless endeavour?", 21 April

In this thoroughly riveting talk, Newton Zhu, *The Head Master's*, discussed the prospects of being able to clone a mammoth, the science behind it and the numerous ethical dilemmata posed by the re-introduction of mammoths.

Zhu begun the talk by discussing his relationship with the topic, having encountered the woolly mammoth, surprisingly, through the likes of iGCSE English, with the excerpt in the paper

having detailed Lyuba, a preserved Mammoth specimen. This was the ultimate inspiration for his research and brilliant lecture.

Some background information was given about the woolly mammoth by Zhu. They first came into existence approximately 5 million years ago, before finally going extinct around 6,000 years ago. Mammoths lived in a range from Russia to North America in the permafrost. The best-preserved mammoth carcass, Yuka, was found in 2010 by Siberian tusk hunters and was around 6-8 years old. Preserved mammoth carcasses would give humans the best chance of recreating these creatures.

So, naturally, as the main topic of the talk, Zhu then went on to answer the question: "CAN we bring back the woolly mammoth?". The answer is yes, but sadly not exactly; attempted cloning from embryos has sadly failed, as the cells retrieved from mammoth carcasses were too old. These could not form embryos as spindles couldn't form due to age, and mitosis could not therefore occur. There is, however, a partial solution to the question: merging genes with the Asian elephant, as proposed by Professor G M Church.

What does this entail? This would utilise the technology of CRISPR. CRISPR is a technique of genome editing, where a Cas9 protein can cut DNA, introducing mutations that disable certain genes or replace them completely. CRISPRi and CRISPRa would also be able to turn genes on and off to achieve this effect.

Remarkably, the Asian elephant shares 99.96% of its genes with the woolly mammoth. There are, however, 1.4 million mutations, of which 2020 cause differences in 1642 gene sequences for coding. The work by Professor Church and his team has altered 45 of these mutations thus far. This would be able to produce a hybrid of the two creatures: a "Mammophant" or a "Elemoth", so to speak. These would have the desired traits of having subcutaneous hair, thick hair and blood oxygen release, which would be needed for the cold climates of the mammoths' traditional habitat.



The next steps would be keeping mammoths in zoos, before moving them into cold climates, and gradually forming herds of these beasts in the Arctic, which can then achieve world domination! Joking about the world domination part (thankfully!), Zhu explained that, eventually, the mammoths can be re-introduced into the tundra.

Moving on, Zhu discussed the permafrost, a feature of the habitat that mammoths would have resided in. 40% of permafrost (2.5 million square miles) may disappear by 2100 due to global warming. This is soil, rock and sand held together by ice, covered by an active layer which can melt, but which ultimately remains frozen all year round.

But why would we need to preserve the permafrost? Doing so would have many benefits. It would protect the villages that are currently inhabited above the permafrost and stop the release of potentially harmful bacteria and viruses. It would also stop the release of methane/carbon dioxide, all of which would contribute to global warming, also exacerbating the loss of permafrost.

Intriguingly, the re-introduced species would be able to assist in solving these problems. Mammoths used to tread on dead

plants and shrubs during the Pleistocene, helping to lock away the carbon. This would reduce global warming as a result of the decomposition of these plants. So why not re-introduce the species? Zhu answered many ethical questions posed by this thought:

Would it endanger the surrogate mother (the Asian elephant used to give birth to the first generation of mammophants/elemoths)?

Artificial wombs can be used to help solve this problem. Experiments with breeding mice have shown that embryos can survive 10 days in an artificial womb before dying. Whilst not perfect yet, progress is progress and eventually they may be used to recreate mammophants/elemoths.

What if they wouldn't be able to survive in their original habitat?

They would be kept in zoos instead, which would have the value of being able to generate much income. The introduction of pandas into zoos in places such as Edinburgh have greatly increased revenue for them. The introduction of mammoths, an extinct species, would attract much attention, and generate useful income for future revival and preservation projects.

Would they endanger current species?

They could actually instead add genetic variation to the gene pool and maybe even help solve the current problem of elephant endangerment (well at least according to Darwin's Theory of Evolution).

Would they trivialise current preservation efforts?

Mammophants are not actual mammoths. This would instead highlight the need for preservation as it is clear that, once extinct, it will be incredibly difficult to recover animal species.

Is this a form of human redemption for what we have done to the planet?

Newton agreed with the statement, though he noted that there is nothing wrong with trying to redeem ourselves for the impact we have had on species such as the mammoth in the past.

Going through this hefty list of questions with clear and concise answers, Zhu summarised his lecture with a few points. CRISPR technology can be used to create a mammoth hybrid, though, sadly, (as of yet) efforts to create a true pure mammoth don't seem to be fruitful. There are some ethical problems that may occur, but, according to Zhu, the benefits outweigh the risks. Hybrid mammoths would encourage preservation efforts, generate income, and protect the world. Therefore, he argued, there should be nothing stopping us from developing an Elemoth.

There a wide array of questions from both beaks and boys, ranging from thoughts about Jurassic Park to possibilities of bringing back other species, such as the dodo. Overall, this was a greatly thought-provoking talk and the recording should definitely be recommended. Thanks to Zhu for such an astounding talk and the Science Society for hosting it.

## SUB AQUA SOCIETY

*Sam McGougan, Bradbys, "4Ocean: A tale of two surfers", 22 April*

On Thursday 22 April, the Sub-Aqua Society welcomed a talk by Sam McGougan, Bradbys, about the company 4Ocean and its origins. It was an informal and enjoyable lecture with some relaxed open discussion at the end. We began with the story of Alex Schulze and Andrew Cooper. They were two surfers from Florida who were inspired to create the company 4Ocean after taking a surf trip to Bali, Indonesia, in 2015. When founding the company, they always envisioned a business model where the materials 4Ocean crews recovered from the ocean would be used to develop new and innovative products that raise awareness about the ocean's plastic crisis, fund a global ocean clean up, and empower individuals around the world to end their reliance



on single-use plastic. 4Ocean itself is a company dedicated to the clean up and removal of rubbish from the waters around the world through a series of teams, volunteers and workers. They then sort and use this waste in order to make a range of products: sun loungers, water bottles, umbrellas, single-use alternative equipment, iPhone cases, their signature bracelets and more. By selling these products they generate revenue, along with funds from investors and donations, which they then use to fund more teams to cleanup and to educate more people, stopping the source of the pollution and tidying it up at the same time. 4Ocean is often mistaken for a non-profit organisation because their mission is to end the ocean plastic crisis and their imagery shows their crews working hard around the world. They are actually a public benefit corporation, which is a legal structure for mission-focused businesses that empowers them to prioritise impact alongside profit.



We followed this by looking at how they recover the rubbish in the first place. Their number one source is people. They are the best way to effectively and repeatedly tidy land, coast and ocean areas. It has been suggested they could use robots and drones, but this would be more expensive and probably less effective as there are many other factors to consider. They often go to local people with vessels and boats to help with clean ups because many of the ecosystems they clean are unique and having the right vessel can save a lot of time and money. 4Ocean has set up barriers, booms and filtering systems around some estuaries to try stop plastic before it reaches the ocean. Finally, they have invested in developing new technology such as the skimmer boat: it skims the top of the water scooping any floating debris into a container while still allowing water to flow freely under it and not sink. It uses a catamaran-style floatation platform and will be sent out into heavily polluted waters to clean by the ton. It is through these practical methods that 4Ocean has been cleaning the oceans and sourcing their materials.

Due to their large-scale business model, every clean up and recovery must be audited and verified by the Better Business bureau. Once each job is done, they send their collection to the nearest sorting facility and continue their good work. It is through companies like this and people like you, who can pick up just one or two pieces of rubbish and put them in a bin who will keep our planet fighting the pollution problem and allow us to live sustainably alongside nature.

## PIGOU SOCIETY

*Kyle Debrah, Elmfield, and Hugo Anderson, Newlands,  
"Venezuela: the unexpected crisis", 21 April*

*Futbol. Pabellon Criollo. Crippling political and economic insolvency.* Abreast of the turn of the 21st century, one of these has come to eclipse the others as the defining image of the Venezuelan national conscience. The nation that was once

heralded as (I quote) "*the jewel in Latin America's Crown*" is now typified more by being quality 25-marker material than by its immense cultural uniqueness. On 21 April, Hugo Anderson, *Newlands*, and Kyle Debrah, *Elmfield*, delivered an excellent lecture to the Pigou Society on the nature of this fall; the predictable yet shamefully recurrent narrative of governmental incompetence, corruption, and general lack of foresight that seems to plague Latin America to this day.

For context, Venezuela, following the discovery of vast oil reserves, rose to economic prominence in the mid-20th century. By 1970, 90% of national exports were oil-related, the country was becoming increasingly inautarkic (reliant upon import produce), and it had joined the OPEC bloc (a cartel of oil-rich nations, put simply, and too vast a subject to detail here). Corruption was, as is to be expected, rife. As oil prices began to rise, Venezuela fell victim to what would later be dubbed the Dutch Disease (when a presumably good piece of news incurs a negative impact on an economy). In simple terms, as the Venezuelan currency was so dependent upon oil, rising oil prices led to a strengthening of the aforesaid currency which did not reflect the nature of the rest of the economy. This artificial appreciation resulted in cheaper imports and dearer exports; accordingly, Venezuelan producers struggled to outcompete cheap imports and could no longer export on account of the inflated price of their goods. Concurrently, the government, noting the climb in oil prices, diverted labour and capital spending further into oil, neglecting the rest of their manufacturing economy (potentially comprised of more sustainable methods of production). It is, in particular, this lack of economic diversification that exacerbated the issues that were to come later.

Hugo Chavez, who took power in 1999, championed the Bolivarian government, which brought socialist tenets to Venezuela's fragile economic system. In the immediacy of his accession to power, his subsidisation of necessities as well as general economic restructuring looked to tackle inequality, and it succeeded to a degree; poverty decreased by 20%. As the years began to pass, his public spending habits – again, largely backed by oil – only increased, further improving the general Venezuelan standard of living; yet, as with the preceding government, it came at a cost, as capital investment and 'future-proofing' of the economy took a secondary role. Further in line with his socialist aims, he began to undercut legislature for oil and increase regulation and taxation on extraction companies, with the impact of disincentivising both foreign and domestic investment in oil. As reckless government spending continued, the foundations of the economy began to yield cracks; the lack of investment, high price of oil and diminishing consumer confidence resulted in weakened availability of credit. As if the general negligence and incompetency that the Bolivarian government had displayed was insufficient, Chavez's government became increasingly corrupt, and he had begun to expropriate government capital for his own political gain.

In all, not the ideal situation for an economy to be in when its sole marketable product – oil – crashes and burns (following the crisis of 2008). In order to sate the public appetite for necessities, Chavez turned to one of the last sources of resident wealth remaining and began to attack (not literally) entrepreneurs. In the short-run, it put food on the plates of Venezuelans; in the long-run, it destroyed the food stores where they might look to acquire it. By 2010, inflation had outstripped wage growth, and the government had begun to print money to feed both debts and outrageous expenditure. As time went on and the money supply expanded, the purchasing power of the currency decreased, and the famed images of wheelbarrows of cash for a loaf of bread began to crop up.

On 5 March 2013, Chavez died from cancer. Following a (constitutional) election, Nicholas Maduro was elected. His radical solution to the inflation issue? To continue the work of his predecessor. In 2014, food was so scarce that the average Venezuelan lost 24 pounds in weight. By now, the government

was long past racking up debt to meet its spending and was practically revelling in it. To be noted here are the cyclical effects of sustained high inflation – as a population grows accustomed to high inflation, their price-setting behaviours change, and price expectations deviate from the usual correlation maintained with aggregate demand in the economy. These unhinged inflation expectations, a world removed from the inflationary wage-price spiral of Western economies, drive the price level even higher, resulting in the government having to compound its faults by printing even more money. By this point, cash is being eschewed for other mechanisms: the dollar, commodities – even bartering. As the inflation rate rockets further upwards, the government encounters a maturity mismatch; by the time taxes are adjudged, collected and repurposed, their original value is barely meaningful. As taxes no longer represent an income source for the government, the government is forced to print even more to account for it. Sensing a pattern here? In any case, wealth begins to track more against foreign policies than the Venezuelan bolivar. The government were incapacitated; they tried to hold the bolivar rate constant and make exchange of currency difficult, resulting in, amongst other things, increasing political unrest and a complete lack of international investment into the economy (on account of the perceived risk and excessive regulation). The government instituted price controls as the bolivar began to hyperinflate in earnest, leading to black market formation; the populist Maduro, afraid to reduce public spending on account of political standing, instead printed even more. By mid-2018, one dollar was worth 250,000 Bolivars.

Cash was now cheaper than toilet paper. The government continually tried to tie the bolivar to oil and repeatedly failed. Tales emerged of overpriced black market dollars being exchanged by government officials in search of quick profits. Emigration became a prominent aim, abuse of power was the postcard of the time, Maduro prompted riots by suppressing his opponents, unemployment rose above 20%, a carton of eggs was worth 250,000BV, life savings were lost, inflation rose above 80%, GDP had halved, \$100bn of international debt was incurred, and humanitarian forces sent by the UN were denied entry to the country; the hyperinflationary seed had borne the fruit of poverty.

But in the context of events like these, it's important to look past the numbers, past the statistics, past the evaluation assessment objectives, and to note that beneath it all, real human lives are at stake. In the end, it comes down to incompetence, ignorance, and greed; the negligent bliss of the few, the human catastrophe of the many, all for the cheap grin of a bolivar buck.

Thanks to Debrah and Anderson for their lecture.

Contact DMM or Edward Blunt, *Elmfield*, for information about the Pigou Society.

## PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETY

*'The Stanford Prison Experiment' Archie Tait, The Head Master's, 22 April*

Last Thursday, the Psychology Society was delighted to have Archie Tait, *The Head Master's*, deliver a lecture on the fascinating topic of 'The Stanford Prison Experiment'. The talk mainly touched on the areas of what the experiment was, what happened during the experiment, and what were the results of this experiment.

Tait began the talk by introducing us to the premise of the Stanford Prison Experiment. It is a social psychological experiment conducted by Professor Philip Zimbardo, funded by the US Office of Naval Research. This experiment took place between 14 and 20 of August 1971. The main aim of this experiment was to discover why prison guards and prison inmates were having difficulties; the US Office of Naval Research

funded this due to their own problems with this relationship. The experiment consisted of 24 people; these 24 people were selected out of 70 volunteers and had to be deemed mentally stable and with no criminal past in order to participate. These volunteers were paid 15 dollars a day which is equivalent to 95 dollars today. The experiment was conducted in a mock prison located in a 35-foot area in the cellar of Jordan Hall, the psychology building at Stanford. The mock prison was designed to mimic its real counterparts with even cupboards being used for solitary confinement. The 24 volunteers were split into 12 prisoners and 12 guards with allocation to each side being random. However, the experiment only used nine inmates and nine guards with three of each on standby as reserves. Professor Zimbardo took the role of superintendent himself and researcher David Jafee took on the role of the warden. The guards had free will, only working an eight-hour shift and could use the rest as free time, while the prisoners were full time prisoners. The guards were allowed any thing short of violence in order to enforce the prison rules.

Tait proceeded to go into further details on what occurred during the course of the experiment. It began with the prisoners being arrested by real police and then transported to the mock prison after having their mugshots and fingerprints taken as if it were a real arrest. The prisoners were forced to wear uniform consisting of smocks, sandals, chains around the ankle and even tighties over their head to replicate a shaved head. The guards on the other hand were given khaki uniforms, whistles, truncheons and sunglasses. During the first night of the experiment, a head count was held at 2.30am which ended in punishment being handed out in the form of press ups to disobedient prisoners. This resulted in prisoners removing pieces of their uniform after the headcount and barricading their cell doors with the beds. The guards used fire extinguishers to force the prisoners to step away from the doors and rushed inside to take control. The prisoners were forced into solitary confinement. After this, the living conditions worsened for the prisoners with a carousel system being set up for their rooms. Most rooms had no beds and reduced food portions whilst one room had special meals and their bed back. This rotation caused a lot of jealousy to develop among the prisoners. The guards gradually become more and more aggressive and prisoners slowly more and more submissive. After the first 36 hours, Doug Korpi (a prisoner) dropped out of the experiment due to emotional disturbance. The experiment continued onto the sixth day before Christina Maslack, an independent researcher, after interviewing the prisoners, requested Zimbardo to shut the down the experiment.

The findings of the experiment were quite simple; the volunteers quickly assumed their given roles and even Zimbardo himself realised he had fallen too deep into his own role as the superintendent. One third of the guards displayed genuine sadistic traits during this experiment, showing their involvement in their role of power. The prisoners in fact forgot that they were not real prisoners; when Zimbardo held a mock parole board, the prisoners all elected to submit a request for leave, although they could quit the experiment whenever they wanted. When Zimbardo brought in a priest, one prisoner broke into tears when talking with the priest and, when offered the chance to leave, refused as he stated he "didn't want to be seen as a bad prisoner" by the others. The conclusion Zimbardo came to was that the behaviour of the guards was dependent on their situation and environment and not their personalities. This result is very similar to the Milgram experiment conducted at Yale.

Tait concluded his talk with the controversies surrounding the experiment. The conditions meant that Zimbardo may have unintentionally enforced certain behaviours, such as when he told the prisoners they could only leave for medical or psychological reasons but it was advertised they could leave at any time. Many of the guards upheld the image of the stereotypical prison guard. To use Tait's exact words "The Stanford Prison Experiment was a failure. No one really came to any great conclusions."

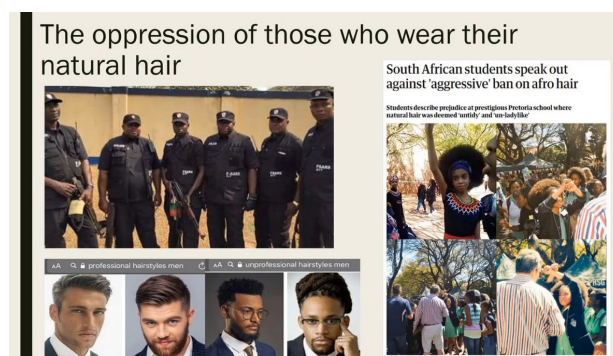


## PERCEVAL SOCIETY

Remi Jokosenumi, *Lyon's*, "Braid: The History Behind the Knots", 22 April

On Thursday 22 April, Remi Jokosenumi, *Lyon's*, gave an online lecture to the Perceval Society, which was an in-depth insight into the history of the culture surrounding Africans and their hair. The talk was entitled 'Braid: The History Behind the Knots'.

Jokosenumi commenced by defining what braids truly are, "structures or patterns formed by interlacing two or more strands of flexible material", in this instance, hair. He continued by stating that braids were not only specific to African culture but could be found worldwide. The earliest sign of braids in Sub-Saharan Africa were cornrows being worn in 3500 BC. Box braids, which are probably the most popular hairstyle among girls today, were first worn by the Egyptians in 3100 BC. The Halo-braid was first seen in Greece, variations of which were later seen in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although pigtails are usually associated with Vikings, Native Americans were the first to wear them in the 5th century.



It's all nice and well to know where they were worn, but what is the true significance of braids in Africa? Braiding hair takes a long time and, for this reason, it is used as a medium for "socialising and building relationships". This tradition began with elders braiding the hair of their children or children close to them. The children would then learn from the elders and begin to practise on each other. Generations passed and, with the trans-Atlantic slave trade, it made its way all around the world. Through hairstyles, people were able to express their identities. Which clan you were in, your religion, and your age could all be expressed through this means.



Moreover, Jokosenumi went on to describe the use of braids in the Himba tribe in Namibia. In this culture, braids can signify the entrance of a teenage girl into puberty. He then went on to outline the similarities between Rastafarianism and African. In Rastafarianism it is believed that hair is a sacred gift from God.

The context of hair in slavery is of great meaning. When Africans were first taken from their land, they would use their hair to store seed ornaments to take on their brutal journey. This was something to remind them of their home. Brazilian, Columbian and Venezuelan slave women used braids in their

hair, to send messages, navigate the plantation and, ultimately, map out paths to escape.

When Africans were brought to the Americas specifically, their braids were cut to further distance them from their culture. When slave masters' wives were jealous of their slaves' length of hair, they were made to cut it off immediately. Jokosenumi then gave examples of racist practices against black women's hair after this. This included a law passed in New Orleans in 1786 that stated that black women had to hide their hair. In silent, yet flamboyant retaliation, many black women took this opportunity to decorate their head-wracks as exquisitely as possible. Modesty could not be forced upon them. Hair treatments were used to make African Americans' hair look more "professional" when attempting to climb the corporate ladder.

After this, the Roots movement, led by Bob Marley, was used to encourage black people to sport their natural hair. During the civil rights movement, the afro hairstyle was seen as a sign of rebellion, and unapologetic blackness. It was adopted as the hairstyle of the Black Panthers.

Furthermore, it is important to remember that black people who do wear their natural hair have been victims of constant discrimination. Even here at Harrow, students have been subject to bleak ultimatums due to sporting their natural hair. In Nigeria, the SARS police force has been known to target young men wearing dreadlocks, as they believe it is a sign of criminal activity.

Jokosenumi went on to speak about cultural appropriation, and how it is used by non-black people for their own monetary gain. He finished by speaking about the reform in hair-based race-relations. In February 2017, all parts of the US military removed a policy that outlawed twists, braids, cornrows and afros. In 2020, Virginia became the first southern state to remove all forms of hair discrimination based on racial identifiers.

To conclude, Jokosenumi's talk was both captivating and thought-provoking, stimulating further discussion on the tradition, usage, and importance of braids in African culture.

## ITALIAN SOCIETY

Mr John Hooper, "The Italians", 25 March

On 25 March, the Italian and Hispanic Societies were fortunate enough to welcome the award-winning author and journalist Mr John Hooper. Mr Hooper has an extensive career as an international journalist, being appointed *The Guardian's* Madrid correspondent in 1976 and he was stationed there until 1979. Until 1994, he worked in and out of Madrid until his move to Rome in that same year. As a result of his travels he wrote a series of books including *A Portrait of the New Spain*, *The New Spaniards* and *The Italians*. These books explored the culture and lifestyles lived by the people of Spain and Italy respectively.

The lecture took place over a Teams live even due to the lockdown, but this did not hinder the quality as Mr Hooper kept his audience actively engaged and entertained throughout the whole lecture in what can only be described as a story similar to that of a British Tintin.

Mr Hooper opened with a vivid portrait and incredible storytelling hook of his early Mediterranean misadventures. To the great delight of the audience, he recounted a journey to deliver some 'mustard' (safe to say it most likely was not mustard) to Turkey and how he ended up in Italy without knowing a word of the language. Afterwards, he found himself travelling Africa, Cyprus and the Middle East as a journalist before his appointment in Spain.

Mr Hooper went on to speak about his experiences as a journalist and what it is like to work in the sector. He spoke a lot about his desire to work in the Middle East and Africa but

how the *Guardian*, in the belief he was fluent in Spanish, sent him to Spain after the fallout from the death of Francisco Franco. Mr Hooper explained that his inspiration for *The Spaniards* was to explore the real life of the Spanish people beyond politics and economics and the fulfilment which Spain gave him.

Hespoke about how the political situation in Europe was of great interest to him, particularly the Italian political situation, and how he was eventually stationed in Germany to report there despite once again not speaking a word of the language. Mr Hooper explained that he often found that reading books in the native language was better than just picking it up from the locals around him. He explained that, throughout his travels, he always returned to Spain, both to revise his book but also to experience the culture which he loved so much.

Pre-empting the first question as to whether he preferred Spain or Italy, Hooper quoted his former spouse, whose words are worthy of printing upon a postcard of the great European sunsets, 'Italy enchants the heart, but Spain grabs you by the soul' and that he couldn't compare them as they were so different.

The lecture then moved into a period of questioning with Adam Ait El Caid, *Druries*, kicking off the questions with that of the importance of appearance to Italians and misogyny in their culture. Hooper responded that Italy first first led the way in feminism, but this began to lag after the 1980s due to attempting to exalt characteristically feminine virtues, whereas Spain wanted to move away from the holding back of women under the dictatorships of the early 20th century. Further questions discussed PTSD mentoring for reporters moving back from warzones and the best ways to move into the journalism industry.

Many thanks to Mr Hooper for agreeing to give up his time to lecture to the society and Ait El Caid and HAH for arranging and hosting the lecture. It was without a doubt one of the most amazing talks I have ever attended and I highly recommend anyone who can listen to it on Firefly.

combined honours course. During her time there, she fully immersed herself in French culture, making many friends from diverse backgrounds and disguising her accent well enough for French people to respond to her in French instead of instantly reverting to English. In keeping with her time there, JESB selected a French song for her third track, picking *La Belle et le Bad Boy* by MC Solaar.

After graduating from UCL, JESB postponed her plans to study for a master's degree and took on a job at a commercial gallery in Mayfair, where she had the unique opportunity to work closely with artists and learn more about their work. At the last gallery she worked at, she worked with William Kentridge, a South African artist who grapples with the history of apartheid in his work. One of his installations consisted of a series of real and drawn shadows set against an animated charcoal background, lasting roughly 20 minutes. Her fourth track is an extract from this piece's soundtrack, which – despite having heard it on loop while working at the gallery – she still loves and views positively.

For her choice of book, JESB decided on Giorgio Vasari's *The Lives* – a seminal text for art historians filled with little anecdotes about Vasari's contemporaries. JESB specifically wanted to bring an Italian edition; earlier in the podcast, she had expressed her desire to improve her proficiency in the language.

As a HoA beak, JESB unsurprisingly picked an artwork as her luxury item, though her first choice was perhaps the most unorthodox on this series so far. Selecting an entire Palladian villa, she defended her choice by reminding us that architecture is also considered art in the art historical canon. Her second choice, offered after Phillips accused her of "cheating", was Giovanni Bellini's *Portrait of Doge Leonardo Loredan*, which JESB selected for its incredible beauty and symbolism (the Doge being the leader of a small swampy archipelago which rose to become one of the richest empires in the world). An interesting idea to ponder as one sits alone on a desert island.

# METROPOLITAN

## DESERT ISLAND DISCS

*The Guild's Podcast Series with JESB*

In the fascinating final instalment of The Guild's Podcast Series before the Easter break, George Phillips, *The Head Master's*, asked JESB, Head of History of Art, which four tracks, book, and luxury item she would bring with her to the desert island. The first of JESB's tracks was *Happy Valley* by Vanessa-Mae, a piece named after the famous racecourse in Hong Kong. Growing up in Repulse Bay from the age of nine, JESB spoke about her fond memories of playing with other military children, exploring the various islands of the Pearl River Delta by junk ship, and confusing squid for chicken nuggets. *Happy Valley* is a stirring violin piece that captures the vibrancy of Hong Kong in the 1990s.

Following this, JESB discussed her time at Sherborne Girls, where she was heavily involved in all facets of school life but was primarily an active choralist: JESB's second track was *Fever* by Peggy Lee, which was the first song she sang solo at school. From these formative years, the most inspiring of her teachers was – unsurprisingly for a HoA beak – her own HoA teacher, who managed to make the subject engaging despite the incredible difficulty of finding photos of artworks in the time before Google.

While studying HoA and French at UCL, she undertook a year abroad in Paris to study at the Sorbonne as a part of the

## DESERT ISLAND DISCS

*The Guild Podcast Series with JW*

Just before the end of our three-week Spring term on the Hill, Head of School Adam Ait El Caid, *Druries*, hosted the iconic Mrs Walton, curator of the treasure trove that is the Old Speech Room Gallery, for the eighth instalment of the The Guild's Desert Island Discs series. Mrs Walton fully embodied the spirit of the desert island challenge, in choosing her four tracks, her book, and her luxury item which she brought along.

In between each track, Mrs Walton recalled her extraordinary life before coming to Harrow, from living in Sweden during her time at university, to the time spent in Nigeria with her husband, a British Council Officer.

After a gap year teaching at Colindale Primary School, Mrs Walton entered the University of East Anglia, seeking to learn something new. Reading for an Honours Degree in Comparative Literature and Linguistics led her to learn Swedish and spend a year at Lund University in southern Sweden. When her grant money ran out, Mrs Walton worked as an au pair, a private English teacher, and an editor of medical articles for the surgeons of Lund's famous teaching hospital. Upon graduating, and getting married, Mrs Walton travelled with her husband to Ibadan, Nigeria, where she faced the unexpected, intense humidity and enervating heat of the tropics. She spent a year working as the Deputy British High Commissioner's personal assistant, and subsequently worked as a commissioning editor for the international division of Oxford University Press.

Further along her conversation with Ait El Caid, Mrs Walton told us about her introduction to curation, when she became the exhibitions editor in the design office of the British Museum,

where she learned the ins and outs of the profession. Mrs Walton was then seconded to become the assistant director of the Museums and Galleries Commission, managing the museum scheme in the UK, working primarily on policy and guidelines. After three years, Mrs Walton returned to the British Museum, joining the Directorate as the Director's Research Assistant. She had close involvement with Norman Foster's team in the development of the Great Court, one of London's two Landmark projects for the millennium year.

While the discussion on her immensely rich life was truly entertaining, at times Ait El Caid had to steer the conversation back to the desert island. Mrs Walton's choices of discs, a book and a luxury item all seem very practical, whether it be motivational music to get her started on her search for firewood, or the tranquil sound of Richard Burton's voice calming her after a long day's work. Mrs Walton took practicality to a new level with her book of choice, *Essential Bushcraft* by Ray Mears. While so many guests pick cultural icons and meaningful mementos, Mrs Walton digs deep into her experiences as an expat to remind us that on a desert island, survival is paramount.

In another successful episode of The Guild's Podcast series, we were reminded of how Mrs Walton is much more unique and valuable to Harrow than the priceless treasures she looks after.

## THEATRICAL RICHES

As part of Drama lessons during the Spring term's lockdown, Shells boys enjoyed the National Theatre's production of *Treasure Island* online, sharpening their reviewing skills in the process. In this article, a few budding theatre critics share their thoughts.

"The opening of this play is indeed reflective of its upcoming attitude: beautiful yet with a hidden menace. We see the excitement of Jim, the twinkling stars in the sky, yet a vile tavern and a grotesque-looking man emerging from within. The tavern is a cross section, dimly lit, and the viewer immediately knows our timeframe due to its rotted wood and oil lanterns. It submerges the audience in the environment, like they are pirates."

"Just when you think you've witnessed the limits of the set, someone jumps out of a hidden trapdoor. The stage seems to be disassembling itself before your eyes to reveal a new, wholly ingenious layout. You are pulled through the storyline in the same way the stage is pulled to set the scene on the Hispaniola. Flint's treasure is the highly sought after aspect of the play which creates the storyline. This makes the audience believe in a large burly pirate and a shining treasure. However, Captain Flint is revealed to be an animatronic parrot and the treasure is nowhere to be found."

"The way the production deftly incorporates the stars into the conversation between Long John Silver and Jim is nothing short of artistic genius. Patsy Ferran, playing Jim, impressively conveys her naivety and eagerness to trust anyone, while the actor playing Long John Silver is tasked with the difficult quest of appearing friendly but still suspicious."

"Arthur Darvill's performance as Long John Silver captures the essence of betrayal. During the turning point of the play, at which point he reveals his true intentions, you can feel the bitterness in your heart when you find out he was just a greedy pirate who was planning to keep the treasure for himself the whole time. This is further highlighted when he even plans to turn on his old crewmates and splits the treasure with Jim."

"The character of Ben Gunn produces a comical yet emotional part in the play. His deep, curious eyes contrast with his inevitable madness and childish remarks. Though he may be

more animal than man after years stranded on Treasure Island, he still has human morals."

"Every sword and dagger brings out the hidden ambition of the characters. Gullibility, treachery, every smile and kindness is a plotted step of the pernicious hunt for the alluring treasure. Jim, a character with deep feelings, spent his days on the voyage with a person he found caring, understanding and father-like. However, this father figure turned out to be taking advantage of him. The ship of crew turned into a battlefield of cheeky brawlers in a snap of finger. For the treasure!"

## RAYLEIGH OBSERVATORY

*Supermoon photo taken by CMC.*



A rare pink supermoon lit up the dawn skies this week. In April, the full moon is called a pink moon after the pink phlox flowers which bloom in springtime. It is also known as a supermoon because the celestial event occurs when it is near its closest point to Earth in its orbit around Earth. This happens because the moon orbits Earth in an elliptical orbit, rather than a circular one. It is also called the Sprouting Grass Moon, the Egg Moon and the Fish Moon in other parts of the world! – CMC

## OPINION

DEAR SIRs,

I have just read every word of this week's Harrovian – a marathon 12-page issue of the highest order. It is clear that the intellectual life at Harrow is in impressively fine fettle. The fact that such a variety of top quality activities happen is a testament to the School, and the always anonymous writers of all the society, book and competition reviews deserve congratulation. Well done all.

DOUGLAS BUTLER (H 1960<sup>3</sup>)  
Editor, The Harrow Record, 1980-1994

DEAR SIRs,

I am grateful for the effort that my dear friend Long Hei Ng has undertaken on his page of clarification and counter-argument,



which still has my head spinning. I need to apologise in advance for not writing back a letter as sophisticated; due “thanks” must be given to Mr Gavin Williamson for the continuous innovation on this year’s GCSE assessments.

In addition to its length, I found Mr Ng’s argument on whether AI should be allowed in *The Harrovian* confusing. One example was that Mr Ng argued that there are indeed human world champions in chess competition, because computer players are not allowed in the World Championship. This is not a counter-argument, but instead an assertion of what was said in my previous response. I would therefore like to elucidate further through an example by assuming Mr Ng had written this brilliant response using AI technology of the future. There can be three options for the correspondence: 1) write back brilliantly using the same AI technology 2) write back in person 3) be silent. The first option replaces writing with computation power; the second fights a battle with a rifle against machine guns considering the projected “supremacy” of AI. I am afraid that all three options will ultimately lead to the human correspondent losing the ground of writing willingly or unwillingly to AI.

My previous response was less to do with Mr Ng’s point of view on AI’s place in *The Harrovian*, but rather his blind side on how advanced AI can become and therefore his perception on the relationship between masters and tools. Stealing the analogy from Mr Ng on “sports cars”, I would encourage him to picture a Formula One competition without human drivers, with racing cars not even remotely controlled by humans. Neuralink have just demonstrated their latest technology which allows a monkey to play video games with its mind through implanting a microchip into its brain. The technology extracts and correlates electric signals from neurons. I wouldn’t be surprised if sooner or later the leap of technology will be able to digitalise the “emotional feeling” towards a souvenir craftsman or a privileged friend, and further humanise AI. Whilst opening up limitless opportunities, AI could also transform the relationship between traditional human masters and their tools into a conversation between humans and another form of intelligence. Using “cave-man” inventing “wheels” as a reflection of AI is just a clear example that Mr Ng has underestimated the prospects and unprecedented challenges which this technology will bring.

Sincerely yours  
CHRIS LIU, THE HEAD MASTER’S

## AND THEN THERE WERE NONE

There have been many boys sent home this week with positive results in their COVID test. We are sure that many other boys have very little desire to be sent home. In fact, being sent home almost defeats the point of boarding. We are sure that this desire not to be sent home is even greater in those boys who have (somewhat) important Assessments coming up soon. Therefore, in light of this desire, we have come up with a simple three step guide for staying in School.

Firstly, wear a mask *at all times*. Even while sleeping, just in case someone comes in and breathes on you. This measure is for your own protection. There are, however, some subtle consequences as a result of this new rule which are of the utmost importance. Firstly, do not eat any meals. If you eat you will have to take your mask off, and this will leave you vulnerable. Eating must therefore be avoided. Sustenance can be provided through a small tube which goes into your nose.

Secondly, don’t go near anyone. This is best done by placing oneself in a large plastic bubble with a diameter of two metres. Alternatively you can barricade yourself in your room. This will further help stop your House Master from sending you home.

Third, only allow one boy per year group in any House. This will prevent multiple boys sent home at the same time.

Frankly, if we all follow these steps, we will be sure to stay in School until the end of term.

While that may sound rather silly, unfortunately this highlights a fairly serious short coming in the current policy: how can I possibly feel safe at School when at any moment I could get sent home? Unless the School expects us all to walk around in large plastic bubbles, there is no possible way for us to guarantee that we can actually manage to be at School all term. There is a possibility we will all get dragged to one side and sent home to intellectually rot over Microsoft Teams. And if we were a member of the Fifth Form or Upper Sixth, whose GCSE and A level grades might well depend on the forthcoming assessments? Well then, it would be even worse. Something’s got to change somewhere.

[ WMAL notes to the Editors that the proposal for naso-gastric feeding can be accommodated by the CDH, that School Dress Regulations can be updated to include an (appropriately branded) 1.2m radius zorb ball, and he will look into the purchase of 800 single-occupancy boarding Houses or “apartments”. ]

## GAFFE AMD GOWN

*Quips from Around the Hill*

“I’d be rather good at tennis if this ruddy net wasn’t always in the way.”

“Is Harrow designed to provide an education or keep the straw hat industry afloat?”

# SPORT

## ATHLETICS

Many schools were still not yet ready to travel to away fixtures this past weekend, so the athletes had only three other teams against which to compete on Saturday: three quite small squads to boot. But this meant that more Harrow athletes could themselves compete, allowing for a friendly, non-scoring meeting. 114 rusty but keen Harrow athletes took to the track and to the field, delighted to be able to compete again and gauge how much work was still need over the coming weeks. Electronic timing was available, which is always a welcome treat. The stand-out performance of the afternoon was Remi Jokosenumi’s, *Lyon’s*, impressive 100m time of 10.8s, while Iyanu Ademuwagun, *Druries*, managed to put the shot an enviable 13.05m. Graham Lambert, *Lyon’s*, reeled off his 1500m in a mere 4m 15s and Sammy Clayton-Bennett’s, *Newlands*, flying discus was measured at 32.06m.

## CRICKET

*1st XI v Hampton, 22 April*  
*School won by 163 runs*

Harrow	B	R
J Brankin-Frisby b A Simons-Gooding	5	1
J Connell c A Bhat * b Mustafa Hussain	101	81
T Sheopuri *† b A. Bhat *	64	71
B Hope c H. Harris † b Mustafa Hussain	31	24
M Ferreira not out	40	54
C Ellis lbw b A. Zotov	5	3



P Ashworth not out	25	21
J Gray		
J Blackwood		
John Koutalides		
J. Nelson		
Extras		26
Total	281	for 5

	O	M	R	W
A Simons-Gooding	9.0	0	64	1
Mustafa Hussain	9.0	0	67	2
A Zotov	9.0	0	59	1
K Seth	9.0	0	41	0
A Bhat *	9.0	0	44	1

	B	R
A Bhat * c C Ellis b J Nelson	77	52
T Avant-Smith c M Ferreira b J Blackwood	9	2
O Coles b J Nelson	26	2
O Stokes lbw b J Nelson	12	6
M Leman b J Nelson	34	10
S Mitchell c T Sheopuri *† b P Ashworth	11	3
H Harris † b P Ashworth	8	5
K Seth c T Sheopuri *† b J Blackwood	39	10
Alex Zotov b J Gray	21	5
A Simons-Gooding not out	4	1
Mustafa Hussain b J Blackwood	5	0
Extras		22
Total	118	for 10

	O	M	R	W
C Ellis	6.0	0	19	0
J Gray	7.0	1	17	1
J Blackwood	4.5	0	26	3
John Koutalides	5.0	1	16	0
J Nelson	9.0	3	18	4
P Ashworth	9.0	1	18	2

Harrow won the toss and elected to bat first on the opening day of the season. Despite a devastating early wicket in the third over, Johnny Connell, *Rendalls*, and Tej Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, managed to steady the ship and built a healthy partnership. Sheopuri made his 50 first and ended up with a stunning 71 runs off of just 64 balls. Connell followed this up with a superb 81, a patient and inspiring innings. With just over 10 overs to bat, Harrow still needed to score quickly in order to take a firm grasp of the Hampton side. The next partnership involved a display of intelligent batting from Max Ferreira, *The Grove*, and Phoenix Ashworth, *The Head Master's*, who positively rotated the strike and decisively put away the bad ball. Ashworth ended up with 21\* to his name and Ferreira smashed a six in the final over of the innings to bring up his own 54\* off only 40 balls. At the close of innings, Harrow had made 281/5 off 45 overs... a very commanding total which would really test Hampton's batting in the second half.

Cameron Ellis, *Rendalls*, and Jasper Gray, *Newlands*, opened up the bowling for Harrow but the Hampton opening batsmen just about managed to cope with Ellis' and Gray's seam efforts. It required the bowling of Jasper Blackwood, *Elmfild*, to take a wicket with Ferreira taking a majestic catch above his head at cover point. A partnership then began to form between the Hampton batsmen, and it took James Nelson's, *Bradlys*, introduction to the bowling attack to take Hampton's second wicket. Nelson then proceeded to bowl a superb nine-over spell in which he took a total of four wickets for only 18 runs. Ashworth joined Nelson by nabbing two wickets from Hampton's middle order. With only three wickets in hand, Hampton would clearly struggle to achieve a total of 281. Gray and Blackwood cleaned up the tail and the match was concluded with Harrow triumphant, winning by 163 runs.

3rd XI v Hampton School, won by 37 runs  
Harrow won by a comfortable 37 runs after batting through their overs to reach 143, before holding Hampton to 106. Callum Lloyd, *Newlands*, 38

Colts A v Eton College, won by 11 runs  
Harrow batted first and scored 196. Eton were in control of the match for the most part of their innings until a hat-trick from Brij Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, snatched victory from the jaws of defeat and eventually fell short of Harrow's total by 11 runs. Veer Patel, *The Knoll*, 65, Caspar Stone, *The Park*, 56, Brij Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, 4 for 11

Colts B v Eton College, won by two wickets

Junior Colts A v Hampton School, won by three runs

The fixture got off to a good start with the captain Charlie Hope winning the toss and deciding to bat. The opening pair of Charlie Nelson and Gus Stanhope got off to a confident start to the season with a solid partnership of 29; they batted well and kept their wicket for 9.4 overs until the first one fell: Gus Stanhope edged off to the keeper. Gus made a confident 7 runs off 32 deliveries showing good patient opening material for the rest of the season. Next into bat was Caspar Baker at No.3 who steadily built a partnership of 34 with the vice-captain Charlie Nelson; there was some good running and boundaries between the two, but some work on backing up and converting those 1s into 2s could be worked on for the future. The next fall of wicket was Charlie Nelson who fell for the total of 14 off 39 deliveries after being bowled trying to paddle the ball back past square leg towards the rope. Walking into bat next was Henry Macdonald who started strong with some good singles and solid blocking until he was unfortunately bowled for 2 of 6 balls leaving the gap between bat and pad open. Harrow were currently 73 runs of 16.2 overs with Caspar Baker still batting and with a new partner walking into bat. Next in was the skipper Charlie Hope, who had already got off to a good start after winning the toss. He faced a line of dots to start his innings, getting his eye in, then started converting dots into ones and ones into twos and then twos into boundaries. The next wicket to fall was Caspar Baker for 49 of 50 deliveries: he had skipped up the wicket to hit the off spinner over the top and missed the ball and was stumped. He had held a good partnership with Charlie Hope of 38. Harrow were now 111 for 4 off 24.1 overs. The next batsman was Philip Edstrom who batted well showing the team what the coach wanted of facing 10 balls and scoring 12 runs, rotating the strike every ball, and not giving away a single dot. Him and Charlie Hope battled well to get the run rate up and started to put Harrow into a better position as the innings drew closer and closer to the end. Unfortunately, this partnership was suddenly cut short with the skipper Charlie Hope being bold for 29 of 35, breaking his partnership of 26 with Philip Edstrom. Harrow were currently 137 for 5 with 2 and a half overs remaining. With Charlie walking back to the pavilion James Felton took to the crease with little time remaining. He and Philip battled hard until in the final over Philip was bowled by Hampton's opening bowler. Next to the square was Charlie Griffin who stood strong and hit a solid 2 to start his innings, running hard between the wickets him and Felton was pushing for runs in the final few balls. With only a few balls left of the innings Charlie went for a big hit but was unfortunately caught by long on. With the final ball still to be played Gabriel Harrington-Myers took to the non-striker's end to run the final 2 with James Felton to pull the innings to a close.

Overall, this was a good start to Harrow season and although we got off to a slow start it showed promising looks for the future with Hampton struggling to take wickets in the first ten overs. In the middle of the game the running could have been better, maybe pushing the fielders throw for a second run but

overall, some boundaries were hit, and good partnerships were formed. Towards the back of the innings the game became intense with Philip, Felton, Charlie, and Gabriel pushing for quick singles and dangerous 2s to try and maximise the total at the end.

After tea Harrow ran into the field with the hopes of protecting the total of 150, a challenge, but one worth protecting. Opening the bowling was Ben Tailor from the housing end who started well attacking the stumps going for 4 in his first over, a solid start with 4 dots and then the batsman sneaking a single and a 3 towards the end of the over. Coming in from the playing pitches end was John Edwards who started well swinging the ball away from the batsman hoping he would walk into the trap and take a bite, edging the ball off to the keeper and two slips. John went for 1 in his first over then it went back to Ben from the housing end. In Ben's second over he took the wicket of the one of the opening batsman, the ball swinging and taking the batsman by surprise; he tried to move out of the way but the pace out-did him and landed square on his foot, plumb LBW. Ben and John continued their spell of 4 overs each, John going for 27 runs of 4 overs and Ben going for 15, with Ben taking the only wicket. The first change was the captain Charlie Hope into bowl from the housing end who started his spell well and only going for a few off his first over. The second change coming in from the playing pitches end was Philip Edstrom who started his spell with a few wides but generally a solid start with good pace and accuracy. In his second over Philip took the second wicket of the game with a good delivery nicking off their No 2 with a good catch from Gus Stanhope (Keeper). After this over ended Philip's spell came to an end with Gabriel Harrington-Myers running in with some leg spin. He took two good wickets including Hamptons No.3 who was on 50 off 50 deliveries; it was a good delivery which the batsman tried to strike after being frustrated from being deprived of strike. Charlie then finished his spell for the team's off-spinner to come on, Charlie Nelson, who started well with Hampton struggling for runs. Charlie bowled 5 overs and left Hamptons run rate in a famine. Him and Gabriel did a good job slowing down the run-rate before handing the ball over the James Felton who bowled very well towards the end of the game only going for seven runs off two overs. At the death Hampton needed 19 off 12 and Charlie Nelson took the ball and bowled all around the batsman doing a great job of not conceding any boundaries and really bringing this game to the ropes. It all came down to the last ball, Hampton needing 6; Harrow were all hands at the ready to defend the boundary. and after Charlie ran in and bowled back of a length, the batsman rocked back on his feet and hit the ball into the off side where it was picked up by deep mid-wicket. They only ran two, and so on the verge of defeat Harrow fought back and battled hard in the field to win back the game.

It was a good game with some great moments, some good partnerships from Caspar Baker and Charlie Hope and some great running between the middle order batsmen.

The bowling was great and tight with good fielding and great pressure on the batsmen, it was well captained by Charlie hope and the co skipper Charlie Nelson. A good start to the season for Harrow.

Caspar Baker, *Moretons* (Man of the Match)

Junior Colts B v Hampton School, lost by 9 wickets

First outing for Junior Colts B ended in defeat by 9 wickets against a strong Hampton side. Batting first we posted 84 all out. Defending our small total, the Hampton openers guided their team home with some astute stroke play.

Junior Colts C v Hampton School, won by 4 runs

Harrow scored an impressive 167-6 in their allotted 25 overs. In reply, the Hampton batters were only able to manage 163-6 in their 25 overs. Johnny Codrington, *Rendalls*, 51\*

Yearlings A v Hampton School, won by 21 runs

After winning the toss on a sunny day in south west London, Harrow skipper Teddy Barnett rightly had no hesitation in batting first. Openers Rory Grant, *Moretons*, and Miles Herron made a fine start against some strong Hampton opening bowling, amassing 29 from the first 5 overs before Grant departed. From there it was all *Rendalls*, with Herron and Snow combining in a mammoth stand. They played close to the perfectly constructed innings, building a strong base from which to launch in the final third - and launch they certainly did. 100 runs came from the final 11 overs, including two majestic maximums from each player. Although 200-1 from 30 overs certainly seemed an excellent score, the boys were aware that small boundaries and a good batting wicket meant there was still plenty of work to be done at the halfway stage.

In reply, the Hampton openers started well, and although Henry Porter, *Moretons*, and James Lester, *West Acre*, looked threatening with the ball, runs were flowing at a decent rate for the home side. The breakthrough came from Lester in the sixth over, and his opening spell of 5 overs 1-13 was an exceptional return on a day of high run scoring. Hampton's momentum was further arrested by the arrival into the attack of Teddy Barnett, whose relentless line and length quickly saw him rewarded with two key wickets within his first three overs. From there, Harrow always seemed ahead in the game, and further wickets from Barnett and James Talami, *Druries*, combined with Porter and Talami run outs, sealed the victory by 21 runs, which represented an excellent start to the Yearlings A season. Special mentions must also go to Harry Owens, *Rendalls*, and Edward Swanson, *Druries*, who were electric in the field throughout.

Yearlings B v Hampton School, lost by 90 runs

Yearlings C v Hampton School, lost by 27 runs

*1st XI v Wellington College, 22 April*  
*School won by 98 runs*

	B	R
J Brankin-Frisby c Unsure b H Petrie *	17	4
J Connell b D Watson	33	16
T Sheopuri *† b S Daniel	56	55
V Patel c J. Crear † b S Daniel	22	18
P Ashworth c Unsure b M Bradbury	60	22
C Ellis c Unsure b N Harris	14	14
B Sheopuri lbw b M. Bradbury	2	2
J Richardson b M. Bradbury	46	21
J Gray run out	13	8
J. Blackwood run out	4	3
J. Koutalides not out	2	0
Extras		32
Total	195	for 10

	O	M	R	W
H Petrie *	8.2	2	25	1
O Henry	4.0	0	22	0
H Leach	3.0	0	32	0
D Watson	4.0	0	24	1
S Daniel	9.0	1	30	2
N Harris	7.0	0	25	1
M Bradbury	9.0	1	26	3

	B	R
N Harris c J Richardson b J Gray	6	1
J Lewis c T Sheopuri *† b C Ellis	3	1
E Brew c T Sheopuri *† b J Koutalides	21	6
M Bradbury c Unsure b J Gray	21	18

J Crear † lbw b C Ellis	10	0
R Innes lbw b J Blackwood	6	4
H Petrie * c Unsure b C Ellis	40	23
H Leach run out	41	13
S Daniel run out	26	7
D Watson c C Ellis b B Sheopuri	10	11
O Henry not out	8	7
Extras		6
Total	97	for 10

	O	M	R	W
J Gray	7.0	1	22	2
C Ellis	7.0	3	21	3
J Koutalides	4.0	1	6	1
J Blackwood	4.0	0	18	1
B Sheopuri	7.0	3	13	1
J Richardson	3.0	0	16	0

In the opening Cowdrey Cup match of the 2021 season, Harrow won the toss and elected to bat on a green wicket. The Harrow openers, Jude Brankin-Frisby, *Newlands*, and Johnny Connell, *Rendalls*, looked solid against the Wellington new ball pairing and Connell took advantage of the short leg-side boundary early on. This partnership was brought to an end when Brankin-Frisby top-edged and was caught at cover which brought Tej Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, to the crease. Sheopuri opened his account with multiple fours through the cover and mid-wicket regions, but sadly Connell was bowled by the first change bowler shortly after for 16. Debutant Veer Patel, *The Knoll*, walked out to bat and settled in very quickly, rotating the strike well and regularly put the bad ball away for four. T Sheopuri anchored the innings and brought up his 50 with a sweep through square leg. Phoenix Ashworth, *The Head Master's*, came to the crease after the departure of Patel and he rotated the strike despite the impressive Wellington bowling. A couple of overs later T Sheopuri chopped one on, being dismissed for a well-played 55 from 56 balls. John Richardson, *Elmfield*, and Ashworth put on a good partnership, consisting of many singles and the occasional four, steadying the ship and giving the team some hope. Ashworth got out in the 40th over after scoring 22 off 60 and not long after Richardson also got out scoring 21 off 46. Harrow were eventually bowled out for 195 leaving Wellington a challenging target to chase on a tricky wicket.

With a required run rate below five, the Harrow bowlers knew they had to bowl well to win the game and keep Harrow's Cowdrey Cup hopes alive. Jasper Gray, *Newlands*, and Ellis opened the bowling and got Harrow off to a flying start, leaving Wellington 3 for 2 after overs. Wellington continued tumbling to 29 for 4 after 10 overs, with John Koutalides, *West Acre*, and Jasper Blackwood, *Elmfield*, also making inroads. Harrow were fielding brilliantly and Richardson and T Sheopuri both took two brilliant catches each. Koutalides finished with figures of 1 for 6 and Blackwood finished with figures of 1 for 18. Wellington began to form their first significant partnership for the seventh wicket; however, Ellis was brought back into the attack and dismissed the set batsman, finishing with impressive figures of 21 for 3. Continued Harrow pressure from both ends resulted in two run-outs from Patel and Blackwood. B Sheopuri took the last wicket to conclude what was a very dominating second innings from the Harrow bowlers and the rest of the team in the field. Harrow finished the victors by 98 runs as Wellington finished on 98 all out. Harrow will look to continue their good start to the season against Malvern and Tonbridge this week.

2nd XI, won by 144 runs

Harrow batting line up posted an excellent 270-7. In reply, Wellington College we restricted, by some fine bowling, to 126 all out.

M. Ferreira, *The Grove*, 67, B. Hope, *Rendalls*, 59 and 3 for 27, H. Smith, *Newlands*, 3 for 11

Colts A

Lost by 9 runs after a decent run chase fell agonisingly just short. O'Flaherty, *The Head Master's*, 56\*

Colts B, won by 4 wickets

The Wellington batsmen batted well to get an intimidating total of 188. In reply, Harrow, needing 4 to win off the last ball ended their second last ball thriller of the week in the same fashion as the first, with a courageous blow, to the fence from Bobby Dunne, *Elmfield*, to win by 4 wickets.

C. Kingsley, *Elmfield*, 3 for 23, E. Taylor, *West Acre*, 72\*

Junior Colts A, won by 7 wickets

Ben Taylor, *The Knoll*, 3 for 10, Charlie Nelson, *Bradlys*, 2 for 27 and 91\*, Charlie Griffin, *The Head Master's*, 2 for 17

Off the back of a great win against Hampton, the JCAs had a tough fixture against Wellington. The day started with Wellington winning the toss and Harrow being put in the field first. Harrow started brilliantly with a brilliant opening bowling spell from Ben Taylor taking 3 for 10 in his 4 overs. Good seam bowling elsewhere from John Edwards, James Felton and Filip Edstrom continued to restrict a so far rattled Wellington batting side. Nevertheless, Wellington fought back with a good stand in the middle overs but which was finally broken by a miscommunication between the batsmen and a smart run out from Ben Taylor. After these wickets, Wellington were left in a tricky situation at 79-5 on a pitch where a par score was relatively high due to the small boundaries. Next to bowl was the spin partnership of Gabriel Harrington-Myers and Charlie Nelson. Both kept the batsmen under control with not too many boundaries being conceded, with Harrington Myers taking 1-27 off 7 and Nelson taking 2-27 off 7. Back to the stage came Charlie Hope and Charlie Griffin to bring the innings to a tight end. Hope ended with 1-33 off 6 and Griffin with 2-17 off 2.5 after Wellington recovered decently well to a competitive total of 165 all out. Harrow started strong with a steady opening partnership of 57 between Gus Stanhope and Charlie Nelson before Stanhope fell unfortunately for 16 off 27. Next to the crease was Caspar Baker off the back of a brilliant 49 in his last match. Baker batted with great force while Nelson brought up his half century bringing the score to 124-2 until Baker was bowled for 28 off 23, leaving Harrow needing just 43 off 15 overs to win the match. In came Henry McDonald at 4 who rotated the strike well and nearly brought the match to a close before he was bowled for 13 off 17 with Harrow needing just 1 run to win the match. Nelson finished off the game on 91\* and Harrow won convincingly by 7 wickets.

Another solid and confident performance in all aspects of the game. Looking further on, the JCAs can build on this win to prepare for their next game against Tonbridge next Saturday.

Junior Colts B, lost by 26 runs

Yearlings A, lost by 6 wickets

After an impressive batting performance in their last fixture, Harrow won the toss and decided bat in the hope of posting another imposing total. The openers were quickly undone by an impressive spell from Wellington's opening bowler and Harrow found themselves in the unfamiliar position of 3-2 after 3 overs. Harry Owens, *Rendalls*, and Henry Snow, *Rendalls*, battled valiantly to steady the ship and their 60 run partnership put Harrow in a position to post a competitive total. The unfortunate loss of both of their wickets in quick succession was too much for the side to recover from. None of the middle order was able to stay with Henry Porter, *Moretons*, and Harrow were bowled out for 118 after 28 overs.

Despite a lack of runs on the board, Harrow were confident in the firepower of their bowling attack and knew the match would still be competitive. Their confidence seemed well placed when



Henry Porter, *Moretons*, sent the stumps cartwheeling in the 3rd over. An impressive 2nd wicket partnership from Wellington seemed to have taken the game away from Harrow. Jenkyn Keigwin, *The Knoll*, provided a much-needed breakthrough and revitalised the Harrow bowling attack. Harrow continued to battle but with Wellington only needing 4 runs off of the last 18 balls the game looked done and dusted. However, some superb bowling at the death from Henry Porter, *Moretons*, and Teddy Barnett, *Rendalls*, meant that Wellington still needed 2 runs off of the last 4 balls. Wellington managed to maintain their composure and scored the winning runs with just 2 balls to spare.

Yearlings B, lost by 7 wickets

## GOLF

*1st VI v Wellington College, Drew 3-3, 20 April*

The sun was out at The Springs Golf Club in Oxfordshire and the mind games were being played before the first tee-shot had been hit - The Wellington team all had trolleys and it seemed the odds were against us.

Max Shirvell, *The Head Master's*, got us underway in the top game with a strong start winning the first with a nice 7 footer down the hill. He halved the second and the third before losing 4 after an errant tee shot and he was back to level. After losing the fifth to an eagle from his opponent, Shirvell found some rhythm, birdieing holes 6 and 7 to get level again in the match and level par. Despite chipping in for par on 8 and birdying the 9th, it was not enough as his partner managed birdie and eagle to end the front 9 on 5 under par and 2 up in the match. Shirvell had a lot to do on the back 9 but he was up for the challenge! He birdied the 10th and parred the 11th to get back to all square before a couple of dodgy holes left him 2 back again. The two short par 5's on 14 and 15 were easily birdiable on the day and Shirvell made the most of them to get back to all square. Both boys parred the 16th and 17th before stepping onto the 18th tee all square and everything to play for coming down the last hole. Shirvell connected and sent a missile down the middle of the 400-yard hole, leaving him a 60-yard chip. He would make par and, despite using a trolley, his opponent couldn't quite hold on for the draw and Shirvell ended up winning the match, shooting a -2 gross score on the day.

The second game saw Toby Shirvell, *The Head Master's*, paired up against an Italian scratch golfer with some tidy short game. T Shirvell is more of a powerhouse golfer and with a short course ahead of him he was chomping at the bit looking to out-muscle the track. He got off to a hot start, birdieing two of the first three holes to find himself ahead early on. T Shirvell never really found his balance on an interesting course, but his superior distance off the tee often put him in the driver's seat on the longer holes and he was able to take advantage of the positions he found himself in. He never took his foot off the pedal and continued to make birdies mixed in with a few bogeys and managed to win the match on the 18th lup.

Aidan Wong, *The Park*, has been using his time wisely in Hong Kong, playing an obscene amount of golf while the courses remained open - this boy has his priorities right.

He was always going to have a difficult day facing another young Italian international golfer off +1. He made a ropey start going 2 down after 2 holes but some calming words of encouragement from playing partner and captain on the day, Finlay Matheson, *Druries*, got him settled into his rhythm. Wong started to strike his irons purely and plotted his way around the course methodically. He got himself back to just 1 down at the turn after back-to-back birdies. The match remained tight with both players making pars until Wong's opponent found a run of birdies to leave Wong 3 down with 3 holes to play. A solid par on 16 brought it back to two. He was drooling at the sight of the drivable par 4 17th but after going for the green he splashed it into the water and ended any hopes of coming back, ultimately losing 2&1.

Captain Matheson had a ropey start to the match with a nasty case of the lefts (not to be confused with the rights). He was also without his trusty driver on the day. Nevertheless, he continued to grind away and scores remained all square through 5 holes against his impressive scratch handicap opponent. His opponent raised his game and suddenly surged to a 4up lead through 10. Things were looking ominous, yet Matheson rallied admirably. He managed to get the score back to 1 down yet his charge was somewhat too late, and he lost 2&1.

George Webster, *Druries*, has been dreaming of golf for months now and even a lack of tango wasn't going to stop him whipping out the driver on the first tee. He hoofed one down the middle of the fairway on the first and away he charged. Frustratingly for Webster there were two large trees in the middle of the fairway and despite the old saying "trees are 90% air", tree-trunks are in fact 100% wood and Webster was left 1 down after one hole. The round continued in a similar manner with a sprinkling of birdies covering the sin of a double (or worse!) as Webster decided to explore the course with great intrigue. The 11th hole provided entertainment with water on the left. The drive managed to find the grass (on the wrong side of the lake) and led to a fine 9 iron stuck to four feet leading to a birdie to beat his opponent's traditional par - "you've been tangoed" whispered Webster. At some point on the back 9, his opponent shot back, opening a can of fanta, and Webster saw red. The rest shall remain between Webster and a rather beaten up golf course. Match lost.

It was down to the straight driving, silky swinging Jonty Williams, *Moretons*, now making a name for himself in the higher echelons of Harrow School golf. It was going to be tough for young Williams. He was up against ANOTHER +1 golfer so their difference in handicap was more than 8 shots. Not to be fazed, Williams got off to a great start finding himself at level par after 5 holes, with a nice birdy in there to put him 1 up and feeling confident. More steady golf from Williams saw him 3 up through 12 before the Wellington golfer fought back to himself go 1 up. This is where an inspirational partner comes in handy and golf really does become a team game. Up steps George "The Dragon" Webster to breathe fire into young Williams. Back-to-back birdies saw the match swing Williams' way, and despite missing a 10 foot putt to seal the match on 16, he ensured that the match would not go further than 17 with a tidy up and down to win the match 2&1 and secure a well-earned draw for the team.

A cracking start to the summer season and a good sign of things to come with a very busy term ahead.

### Ways to contact *The Harrovian*

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CELEBRATING OUR PAST  
REFUNDING OUR FUTURE