

THE HARROVIAN

VOL. CXXXIV NO.4

October 2, 2021

OSRG ARTS SOCIETY

Visit to Kenwood House, 16 September

On Thursday 16 September, the OSRG Society made the journey to the northern boundary of Hampstead Heath to spend the afternoon at Kenwood House, an early 17th-century stately home and residence of the Earls of Mansfield throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Built in 1616 as Caen Wood House, it was demolished and rebuilt in less than a century by William Bridges, who had purchased it in 1694. Bridges created the south-facing Orangery in 1700 shortly before selling the property in 1704. Having served as residence for several owners in the early 18th century, the House was eventually bought in 1754 by William Murray, the future Earl of Mansfield. Mansfield hired the fashionable architect, Robert Adam, to remodel the House. Adam's neo-classical style was influenced by the Grand Tour, and his most notable contributions to Kenwood are the Ionic portico at the entrance and the magnificent library – the Great Room – which many contemporaries described as 'superior to anything of the kind in England.'



After the Earl's death in 1793, Kenwood was left to his nephew, who commissioned George Saunders to enlarge the property. Saunders did exactly this, and with great style, creating two wings on the northern flank, as well as offices, a brewery, and other kitchen buildings. Ownership passed to the 2nd Earl's son when he died, with the house staying in the family up until beyond the end of the century. In 1925, it was acquired by the second-richest man in Britain, Lord Iveagh, and then given to the nation in 1927. It is now run by English Heritage. Most of the artwork displayed in the House comes from Lord Iveagh's extensive collection.

Having entered the building (passing under Adam's imposing portico) we ascended the staircase to the right of the grand entrance hall. In a side room off the main staircase is displayed the Lady Maufe collection of shoe buckles. They were given to Kenwood in 1971 by Lady Prudence Maufe (1882–1976), a designer and an interior decorator. Shoe buckle sets are now a relatively unknown accessory, but throughout the 17th and 18th

centuries silver shoe buckles were extremely fashionable both for men and women. With each new pair of shoes, the shoemaker would offer a selection to choose from. When the shoes wore out, their owners could keep the buckles for future use. In the same room, there is a collection of similarly dated jewellery including some eye-catching pieces made of jet (when you see them you will understand the expression 'jet black'). When polished, jet is a dense, very black, shiny material, related to coal, and was mined extensively near Whitby, North Yorkshire. Ladies in mourning would wear it. The room also included an exceptionally large display of portrait miniatures – the only method that people had before photography to retain images of their loved ones. The objects were astonishing but the labelling here left room for improvement by OSRG standards.

Ascending to the main floor we found ourselves in a grand room of airy proportions. The walls were decorated with imposing, life-size, full-length, Tudor and Stuart portraits. Looking at the paintings, we particularly noticed the intricate details of the elaborate carpets and fancifully patterned stockings, made to showcase the handsome calves of the noblemen, as was the trend at the time. In this way, the portraits acted as a window into the past, with visitors being able to appreciate the fashions of the period, and how men and women wanted to be depicted. The way that the women felt they should be shown was obvious, with two paintings being almost identical: their poses, surroundings, and dresses were the same. The room had a very fine oriental fireplace which contrasted with Adam's neo-classical setting. This room connected to two others, progressing through time, and it was fascinating to see the changes in women's fashion from Elizabeth I to the reign of Charles II.

The route took us back downstairs via a different staircase. The walls on the staircase are painted a beautiful, light blue, complemented by the skylight above. From here we walked towards the Great Room – the famous library. We were immediately struck by the grandness of the room. Two identical pillars stand beyond the doorway as an even larger, more fitting, entrance to the long, rectangular room. The walls are lined with books, as the first Earl was a keen reader, and mirrors to make a large room feel even larger. The walls and ceiling are the same light blue as the staircase, with just a touch of baby pink too. The ceiling, skilfully painted by Antonio Zucchi, is enhanced by the plastered anthemion (Egyptian palmettes) and rinceaux (wavy, stem-like motifs), crafted by Joseph Rose.

Kenwood also boasts 63 Old Master paintings (paintings made by an artist of skill before 1800) most notably a Rembrandt self-portrait and Vermeer's *The Guitar Player*. Vermeer, most famous possibly for *Girl with a Pearl Earring*, only has 34 remaining artworks, making one feel incredibly fortunate to see an original in this setting. Like the OSRG, Kenwood's collections also include works by Constable, Gainsborough and Turner.

After our tour of the House, and making purchases in the gift shop, we enjoyed walking through the pergola to the south front. This is probably the more famous and recognisable view. It is a sight to behold, painted bright white with full height pillars and extensive glass windows in the Orangery. It looked glorious in the September sunshine. It is not surprising that it has been used as the ideal location for many historic films: scenes in *Sense and Sensibility*, *Notting Hill* and, more recently, *Belle*,

a 2013 film based on the life of Dido Elizabeth Belle, were filmed here. The real-life Belle was brought up at Kenwood with Mansfield's great niece, Lady Elizabeth Murray, having been taken out of slavery as a black child in 1765. She was the illegitimate daughter of Mansfield's nephew, Sir John Lindsay, and therefore the cousin of Lady Elizabeth.

Kenwood's history, as well as its incredible art collection, set it apart from other places of its kind. From the moment we walked under the portico to the moment we left the grounds, it felt as if we had returned to the days of Lord Iveagh and as if time had frozen. We were able to learn about the history of the house thanks to the helpful English Heritage volunteers who kept vigil in every room, offering information to interested visitors. Before we left, we sat in the gardens of the Coach House café, enjoying delicious refreshments in the fresh air. It was delightful to take off our masks, sit down and enjoy a brownie on such a hot and sunny day.

Special thanks must be given to the OSRG Curator, Mrs Walton for organising the event, and to LAM for driving the minibus and taking us on such a great afternoon out.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

June Hyun, *West Acre*, "An introduction to nerve agents", 23 September

On Thursday 23 September, the Medical Society had the pleasure of hosting June Hyun, *West Acre*, to give a talk on nerve agents and their frightening impact on the human body, giving each of the six segments an extraordinarily well detailed discussion and evaluation.

While Dr Maxwell may have gently introduced the theme last week, Hyun boldly launched into an introduction on the Salisbury poisonings, one of the most controversial cases of bioterrorism, and the use of organophosphates. Perhaps most shockingly, June suggested that almost 300,000 people die each year from exposure to these chemicals. He talked about the classification of a nerve agent: this consisted of the G-series, the first family of agents made by Schrader, and the more modern V-series, a viscous family developed by Ghosh. Then Hyun artfully proceeded onto organophosphates and their use in the insecticide industry, most notably in South East Asia. He also delved into the mystifying world of acetylcholinesterase, which deactivates an excitatory neurotransmitter 2,500 times a second creating huge problems for our sensory and nervous system.

Hyun then talked about the damage to the body by the nerve agents, absorbed through lungs, eyes, the intestines or even through the skin itself thanks to lipophilic properties. Ultimately, the brain would suffer from damage through the blood-brain barrier. Heedless of the complex nature of the topic, Hyun deftly swept through how dangerous levels of AChE disorganise electrical impulses of the body leading to a seizure – the major symptom of a nerve agent attack after only five minutes. Being in contact with these chemicals produces muscle convulsions and a weakened diaphragm and alarmingly can very quickly lead to respiratory death. This does, admittedly, appear frightening especially after Hyun went through the complex treatment process. The patient is constantly washed with soap and water to dissolve the agent followed by an injection of an antidote and IV drip (atropine) soon after. However, atropine itself is a poison and many who are first exposed to nerve agents tend to suffer severe complications from the atropine when they are being weaned off by the medical staff.

Finally, Hyun discussed afflictions to the blood-brain barrier and brain itself as a result of these nerve agents. Some of these include loss of memory and focus, mood swings and unstable

balance, which conveys the serious effects of the agents for a long period after exposure. The talk finished with a Q&A session that considered the production of these chemicals before straying into bioethics and 'who is accountable for the deaths caused by organophosphates?'. Ultimately, a round of applause concluded a thorough and well-presented lecture that rigorously evaluated the whole issue of nerve agents.

PIGOU SOCIETY

"Dogecoin: how an internet meme turned into a digital currency", Harry O'Shea, *Druries*, OMS, 15 September

The Pigou Society was delighted to welcome Harry O'Shea, *Druries*, to deliver the second lecture of this academic year, entitled 'Dogecoin: how an internet meme turned into a digital currency'. After outlining what Dogecoin is, Harry delved into the history of the Doge meme, the creation of the currency and its creator Billy Markus, before touching on Elon Musk's role in the fame of the currency and the future of Dogecoin. Harry provided a confident, well-researched and knowledgeable lecture that kept the audience stimulated throughout.



The presentation commenced with a brief overview of what a cryptocurrency is, looking at a cryptocurrency as a digital form of payment and the blockchain being a ledger of sorts, serving as a record of all transactions. The key property of cryptocurrency being decentralised, that is not being controlled by a singular person or entity, was also discussed. This also leads to cryptocurrency being peer-to-peer, meaning that a crypto such as Dogecoin can be traded without the need of a central overseeing authority. The mining of cryptocurrency is a complex topic that Harry explained brilliantly to all in attendance. Dogecoin operates something called a 'proof-of-work' consensus mechanism. This means that people compete by solving complex mathematical problems to add new blocks to the blockchain transaction ledger. Whoever solves the mathematical equation first wins the block reward.

Having provided a brief overview of what a cryptocurrency is, Harry turned his focus to what makes Dogecoin so infamous, the Doge meme. The Doge meme itself originated in 2010, when a Reddit user posted a picture of her Shiba Inu dog. The coin itself was created by a team of just two software engineers, Billy Markus and Jackson Palmer, as a joke to mock the laughable quantity and speculative nature of cryptocurrencies being created. Harry pointed out that Markus himself had a very interesting story. Billy Markus was a software engineer working at IBM when he created Dogecoin. Fearing redundancy, he sold his share of Dogecoin in 2015, for an amount equivalent to the price of a used Honda Civic. Ironically, Harry explained that Dogecoin at one point had a market cap that could buy out

Honda as a company two times. Sadly, shortly after selling his share of Dogecoin, he left the Dogecoin team due to harassment from the community.

From its creation in 2010, Dogecoin has remarkably increased in value by 36,900% to an all time high of \$0.74. Harry explained that this popularity was not just down to luck. Similar to GameStop, Dogecoin was targeted for a short squeeze by Reddit users. They were attempting to cause a pump in the Dogecoin price and Dogecoin was a perfect target, being founded on a humorous meme. Another reason for the major spike in the popularity of Dogecoin are social media apps such as TikTok, where various ripples circulated. An example of this was the campaign targeting the \$1 price for Dogecoin.

One man who has had an undeniably astronomical impact on the popularity of Dogecoin is Elon Musk. When Elon, tweeted 'One Word: Doge', a massive surge in volume of Dogecoin traded can be seen, showing the blind trust and loyalty people place in Elon Musk. Harry showed us that this in fact is not the first time Elon Musk has used his influence to manipulate financial markets. An example of this is when he tweeted 'Tesla stock price is too high imo' causing the Tesla stock to drop \$80 in less than an hour and his Twitter account to be investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. There was a similar occurrence when Elon Musk changed his Twitter bio to '#bitcoin' causing Bitcoin to rise over \$5000 in two hours. After showing us a brief video of Elon Musk talking about Dogecoin, Harry took us through the many Elon Musk Dogecoin tweets, which have caused a rise in demand for Shiba Inu dogs. After a skit involving Dogecoin on SNL, Elon even caused Dogecoin to drop 40%.

Harry speculated however, that this was not in fact due to what Elon said, but instead due to the mysterious holder selling off a proportion of his supply. The mysterious holder, Harry clarified is one wallet that holds 28% of the total supply of Dogecoin, totalling about \$15 billion. Harry stated that he believes that this is a real issue, as one wallet holding this much cryptocurrency can lead to price manipulation. This is a real issue with Dogecoin in general as Harry explained, as the top 100 Dogecoin addresses hold 65% of the total Dogecoin supply, perhaps deterring investors. Another serious challenge to the sustainability of crypto that Harry highlighted is the minting rate of Dogecoin. According to his own unique calculations, Harry showed that in order to sustain the current price of Dogecoin, \$1.2 billion of investment is needed annually. Harry therefore concluded that he does not think that Dogecoin is going to make it as a legitimate cryptocurrency due to these sustainability and inflationary issues.

Harry then took a range of challenging and thought-provoking questions from the audience. One particular highlight was a question about whether we need to have stricter environmental regulation on cryptocurrencies in general, to which Harry responded that he believed a proof of stake consensus mechanism is necessary the future for cryptocurrencies. In all, Harry delivered an excellent, detailed and engaging lecture which captivated a fully packed Old Music Schools.

DA VINCI SOCIETY

Eddie Jodrell, Elmfield, "Materials That Could Change the Future of Construction", 21 September

For the inaugural Da Vinci Society lecture, Eddie Jodrell, Elmfield, addressed the School's engineering society on the topic of 'Materials that will shape the future of construction', a highly relevant topic as it took place in Physics Schools 3, just metres from our own construction project.

Jodrell began by stating that the urban population is expected to double in the next few decades and that more sustainable, environmentally friendly materials and techniques are needed to build the infrastructure to meet this demand, with the threat of resource scarcity to add to the problem. Jodrell next highlighted the three key materials of today: glass, stainless steel and concrete. Glass is now used in every building; it allows natural light into a building, reducing energy wasted on lighting. However, the manufacturing process itself is very energy intensive, requiring 1500°C to melt sand with recycled glass. It has many different applications and varied compositions to acquire specific characteristics, such as laminated glass, strengthened with a thin PVB layer and used in cars, or tempered glass, stronger than ordinary glass and designed to shatter into hundreds of small pieces when smashed, making it safer to use on large windows in busy areas. Double- or triple-plane windows have spaces between the panes of glass, usually filled with heat insulating argon gas, keeping houses cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Similarly, low E-glass blocks light in the UV spectrum, reducing the risk of skin cancer and providing some insulation, thus increasing the heat efficiency of our homes.

Stainless steel is also used in construction as it is an alloy of chromium and iron, increasing its strength and stopping it from rusting, making it suited to reinforcement beams that hold large loads and need to last a long time.

One of the most important parts of a building is the foundations; concrete is well suited for this vital task as it resists compression and can be easily moulded into any shape. Made from sand, gravel and a hydraulic binder, concrete is designed to mimic the properties of rock. It is now the second-most-used material on Earth, almost universally used in foundations, but it releases lots of CO₂ into the atmosphere during manufacturing.

Jodrell next proposed materials that could solve these problems. Firstly, he presented concrete canvas, a new fabric material that hardens when exposed to water. This canvas creates a thin, durable and waterproof concrete layer, reducing the material used by 95% without losing any strength. Cement contributes to 5% of global CO₂ emissions so this has great potential as it reduces emissions by 88% while also making construction faster.

Humans waste one-third of the food we produce so why not put that 1.3 billion tons of waste per year to use? One company called Chip[s] Board® has developed a chipboard made from potato scraps. Chipboards are sheets of material used for cheap, sturdy items where aesthetics are second priority.

We've already mentioned the importance of insulation but now researchers have used fungus to create insulation bricks. They did this by growing them into moulds with sawdust for food and then drying them out to stop further growth. This method reduces a building's carbon footprint and the fungus actually acts as an air purifier, something especially important during COVID-19 when many of us are spending more time indoors, where the air can be 10 times more polluted than outside. Furthermore, it also removes carbon from the atmosphere and gets stronger while it does this.

Another way to purify our air is with an invention from PURETi, a NASA offshoot that has created a spray that removes airborne pollutants. Designed for building facades, it uses a photocatalytic surface. Powered by sunlight, it acts as an enzyme to breakdown pollutants.

Next Jodrell came to what he considered to be one of the most important new materials, cross-laminated timber. This revolutionary new form of wood is produced by laminating small pieces of wood together under phenomenally high pressures, which gives it incredible strength, almost as much as stainless steel, while still remaining relatively light. This new industry has also managed to overcome many obstacles to make wooden buildings feasible. Firstly, it is sourced sustainably so does not contribute to deforestation: in fact, the sustainable wood farms in Europe are now the size of Portugal, so they are actually beneficial, providing a habitat and removing CO₂ from the

atmosphere. By using additives in the glue, the CLT does not rot and the CLT is also designed to be flame retardant as the immense pressure during manufacturing makes the wood very dense so it does not burn well. The charcoal produced when it burns is also insulating so the beam remains structurally sound even in the event of a fire. Another advantage to cross-laminated timber is that it can easily be made to measure so it is ideal for prefabricated structures.

Pre-fabrication is a method of construction that is faster, cheaper and more energy efficient than other methods. It relies on building small sections of the building in a factory, where the conditions are always ideal, then sticking each section together over a couple of days. This means multiple parts can be constructed in tandem, making it up to six times faster. It is not reliant on the weather so has fewer delays. An airport in Malaysia was recently constructed in this manner, proving its utility.

Lastly, Jodrell spoke about building with trees, a promising way to cool our cities, clean our air, and help the planet. By incorporating greenery into our buildings, studies have shown the local temperature to drop by 4.4°C. It can also reduce the amount of nitrogen oxide by 57%, and it is beneficial to our mental health to be close to nature. Fortunately, this is already happening, in Singapore, where many buildings have incorporated plants, including the Pickering Hotel, which has created many jobs in the area as the plants need regular pruning.

Jodrell concluded by saying that the future of construction is moving in the right direction and left us all very excited for the changes to come. Many thanks to him for such an interesting lecture and kicking off another year of the Da Vinci Society.

SPIREWATCH ORGAN CONCERT

DNW and Harrow boys in aid of St Mary's Spirewatch, Speech Room, 17 September

On Friday evening, a surprisingly large audience gathered in Speech Room for an organ recital in aid of the St Mary's Spirewatch fund. The organ recital was given both by boys and all three of Harrow's organ teachers. DNW began the evening by, unsurprisingly, playing a bit of Bach. The Fantasia and Fugue in G minor truly is an exquisite composition by the German composer and its strident colours came through magnificently on the wonderful Harrison & Harrison Speech Room organ. This performance gave Mr Singleton the chance to make his first joke of the night: "You can beat an egg, but you can't beat a bit of Bach". I do not think he is wrong in this case. Henry Song, *The Grove*, was next on, performing *Ich Ruf zu dir*. This piece showed us the fantastic contrast in organ music that Bach wrote. Unlike the Fantasia and Fugue that came before, this chorale prelude created a sense of tranquillity that was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Next to perform was Henry Woodcock, *The Head Master's*, who played yet another piece of Baroque music, but this time instead of Bach, it was Buxtehude. The Toccata and Fugue in F instantly captures the listener with a sense of grandeur and brightness. The fugue is graceful and elegant with its typical Baroque style. Haiwei Li, *Bradlys*, was next, performing the Allegro Maestoso from Mendelssohn's *Fourth Sonata*. The majestic opening captured the audience's attention and, as the piece went on, Mendelssohn's typically stirring Romantic ideas filled the air inside speech room. Daniel Sidhom, *The Knoll*, played a *Vesper Voluntary* by Elgar next. This piece was full of stunning harmony, which isn't uncommon for a piece by Elgar and the well-played legato gave the piece a smooth and peaceful feel. Next up was

Mr Singleton playing Wesley's *Choral Song and Fugue*. This piece expressed many different emotions and showed off the contrasting dynamics, and stops, that our organ in Speech Room has to offer. Sebastian Murray, *West Acre*, then played Menuet from *Suite Gothique* by Boëllmann. This piece was played with fantastic authority and the strong underlying pulse drove the piece steadily forward. The *Toccata Primi Toni* by Sark was then played by Ilyas Qureshi, *The Park*. This 20th-century piece of music written by a less well-known composer, was a fascinating piece to listen to due to its modern and exciting vibrancy. Fergus McKie, *The Grove*, then played *Elegy* by Thalben-Ball. This piece was fully of beautiful, flourishing harmony which filled Speech Room with different colours and emotions. The final boy to perform was Jun Wha Shin, *Elmfield*, who took up the challenge of playing the finale of Vierne's *First Symphony*. This incredibly difficult piece of music was performed superbly and filled the audience with enthusiasm and a thrill. The final performance of the evening was by Mr Gillot who played the first movement of Durufle's fiendishly difficult *Suite op 5*. This piece really showed us why the organ truly is the king of all instruments, as we were thrown with different dynamics, melodies and harmonies.

This organ recital was of course in aid of the St Mary's Spirewatch fund and thanks to the generosity of the audience, and the hard work and effort from all the boys and beaks involved, over £700 was raised for what is a very important and meaningful cause for everyone on the Hill.

SLAVONIC & CASPIAN SOCIETY

Archie Powell, The Grove, and Tamir Zolboo, The Head Master's, "The Eastern Heart of the Russian Soul, or How the Mongols Shaped the Rus"', MLS10, 15 September

On 15 September, immediately after the bell signalled the end of prep in all the Houses, Archie Powell, *The Grove*, and Tamir Zolboo, *The Head Master's*, addressed the Slavonic Society and the Caspian Society in the inaugural lecture of this academic year, which was entitled 'The Eastern Heart of the Russian Soul, or How the Mongols Shaped the Rus''. With the babble of Eastern European languages filling the room, and the smell of warm pirozhki (quickly eaten by the hungry boys), the room was packed, and everyone expected (and, suffice to say, received) an excellent talk from the two speakers.



Powell started off the talk, telling us about the early history of the Kievan Rus', which was a confederation of princes and grand dukes which stretched from the White Sea, to the Vistula to the Black Sea. Belarus, Ukraine and Russia all claim

descendance from the Kievan Rus', which was oddly enough founded by a Viking named Rurik. The Russian ethnogenesis began in the 10th century, with the combination of Slavic, Norse and Greek Byzantine culture. From their Byzantine relations (Rurik was a mercenary for the Byzantine Emperor), the Rus' adopted the Orthodox faith, which was to form a key component in the culture of the Slavic people and the Rus'. However, as the title of the lecture suggests, the main focus of the talk was the Mongol rule over Russia, or as the Russians refer to it, the Tartar Yoke. The catalyst for the establishment of Mongol rule over the lands of Russia was the Battle of Kalka River. During the battle, a huge force of Russian warriors was defeated by Mongol horsemen who feigned a retreat for nine days, crippling the Russian troops with attrition, before finally turning back and obliterating them. At the battle, Prince Mstislav III of Kiev was killed, and only one out of ten of the Rus' men returned home. From this point, the power of the Rus' in the region was destroyed. The Mongols proceeded to sack a series of cities brutally, including the cities of Ryazan and Kiev, but importantly Moscow did not suffer to the same extent. From then on, the Mongols would rule over Russia with a system of client kings.

Among those clients, were the Princes of Muscovy, who operated from the City of Moscow. As Powell put it, "the Muscovites sucked up to the Mongols obsessively, not resisting their draconian tax collection attempts, helping them against the Teutonic Order, and attacking their Russian brothers in the city of Tver rebelling against their Mongol masters". For their brutal suppression of their Slavic brethren in Tver, they were awarded the title of Grand Prince, as well as the Grand Princedom of Vladimir. Although the Muscovites were happy to live under Mongol rule, in 1380, the Muscovite army had a stand off with the Mongols on the Don River. Though the Muscovites were repelled (and crushed) they were able to gain a series of rights and privileges, such as exemption from taxation. This exemption from taxation, and the influx of refugees from other parts of the Rus', quickly made Moscow the centre of Russian cultural life. Eventually, by the 1400s, the Mongols grew weak enough for the Muscovites to throw them off and destroy their capital city of Sarai, allowing the Muscovites to claim dominance over the whole of Rus', and eventually Russia, sowing the seeds for the Tsarist state, and Russia as we know it today.

After the excellent first half from Powell concerning the history of Mongol rule in Russia, the audience learnt about the consequences of all of this from Tamir Zolboo, a Mongolian himself (though in the questions after the talk, he assured us that there was no current enmity between the two peoples). He explained how one of the biggest impacts of the Tartar Yoke was on the Orthodox Church. The Orthodox Church filled the vacuum which had been left by the temporal authorities when the Rus' were obliterated. Many Russians considered the Mongols as retribution from God for their sins, in a similar way to how the Black Death was viewed in the West in the 1360s. They increasingly turned to religion and spirituality as a result, hence the Orthodox Church grew in wealth, power and size. The Church was widely sponsored by the Muscovites and, as a result, Moscow became the centre of Russian religious life. For this sponsorship, the Orthodox Church backed the Muscovites with all its temporal power and spiritual authority. Another major way in which the Mongols influenced Russia was their influence on the Russian language. Russian words such as barn, money and horse were all adapted from their Mongolian counterparts, as well as many others. Not only was the actual language affected, but many Russian surnames, street names and proper nouns in general to this day come from the Mongolian language. The last and, in Zolboo's opinion, the most important, consequence of the Mongol invasion on Russia was the rise of Moscow as the premier city of all of the Rus'. This was in part due to the Muscovite Grand Princes' friendship

with the Mongols, but also due to Moscow's prime strategic and economic location in Russia. Interestingly, large groups of skilled refugees arriving in Moscow after being displaced by the Mongols also increased the prosperity of the city. Moscow was continuously awarded more rights and privileges from the Mongols, such as being exempt from taxation and being given protection from other rulers and hordes.

We would like to thank our speakers for a fascinating and educational talk and KAF for organising it and for feeding the hungry crowd of listeners with the delicious pirozki, the core of traditional Russian cuisine.

PERCEVAL SOCIETY

Iyanu Ojomo, 'The Park, 'The eclipsing of black musicians in the music industry'', OH Room, 16 September

On Tuesday afternoon, Iyanu Ojomo, *The Park*, gave a talk to the Perceval Society about the eclipsing of black musicians in the music industry with regards to genres such as rock and roll and R&B (rhythm and blues).

He began by talking about the history of music and how it had seemed to indicate the deterioration of racial boundaries throughout the 1950s. However, by the 1970s, it was described to be a male-dominated, multi-million-dollar industry. Ojomo then continued to explain how rock and roll in the 1970s has made a generation of White artists incredibly rich and famous by performing music that had mostly originated with the Black community, while many Black artists had been stolen from and largely abandoned.

The talk then progressed onto the topic of cultural appreciation in music, which Ojomo defined as the earnest seeking to learn about a different culture, to connect with others cross culturally. He then contrasted this to cultural appropriation, which he described as the unacknowledged adoption of the practices, customs or aesthetics of one social or ethnic group by members of another (typically dominant) community. It is highly controversial when members of a dominant culture appropriate from disadvantaged minority cultures. It is evident that there are many conflicting views on cultural appropriation: some see it as disrespectful and a way of profiting off different cultures, while others view it as the embracing of different cultures and the celebration of their existence through music. However, the main reason why many see cultural appropriation, particularly in music, in a negative light is because of the historical and racial context behind it.

One of Ojomo's most striking points was his description of the birth of rock and roll in the 1950s. Rock and roll was born following the migration of millions of African-Americans, travelling from mostly rural Southern counties, up the Mississippi to large urban centres in the North and West. Although they still faced oppression and horrific racial violence in their adopted cities, they had more freedom, and their income grew. In clubs along Beale Street in Memphis or throughout Chicago's South Side, African-American music and theatre flourished. The rock industry came as a direct result of the increasing popularity of rhythm and blues which was regarded as a "black" genre. Eventually, the music found its way to young, White audiences through live shows and recordings, prompting a reaction from white-owned radio stations and producers. Rock and roll surged across the country as musicians were constantly on the lookout for new sounds to incorporate into their arsenal, and Black and White artists' work constantly overlapped and influenced one another. However, producers generally bought material for low prices from the largely Black, but lesser-known, R&B charts and re-recorded it with White artists for a largely White

pop audience. Black musicians, even those who were pioneers in the early rock and roll scene, were relegated to smaller, independent R&B labels. Shut out of the major labels, Black artists were denied access to a wealth of material support that was available to White artists, who made the transition to the major labels. It was outright theft. Black artists were cheated out of publishing or writing credits and thereby denied future royalties. When they were forced into segregated markets, equal radio play was denied. They were effectively banned from representation, making it impossible to collect payments even on royalties that existed.

The conversation then swung to the evolution of diversity in the music industry, leading Ojomo to talk about the Grammy music awards, which are the most prestigious awards in the music industry. It recognises achievement, covers all the major genres, and accounts for album sales and performances. However, the Grammys have been criticised for years as it is believed that they have a lack of diversity and it is argued that artists of colour mostly win in categories that are dominated by people of colour, such as rap and R&B. Ojomo clarified that since the introduction of the Grammys in 1957, only ten Black artists have won album of the year. From 2012 to 2020, Black artists received only 26.7% of nominations even though they represented around 40% of all musical artists on the Billboard Hot 100 chart. Some of this heavy scrutiny comes down to examples of Album of the Year wins that have been deemed questionable. In 2013, the Grammys received backlash when Frank Ocean's *Channel Orange* lost Album of the Year to Mumford & Sons; and, in 2014, the highly acclaimed album (*Good Kid Mad City*) by Kendrick Lamar lost out to Macklemore's *The Heist*. It was widely deemed unfair, and it resulted in Macklemore himself sending Lamar a text message right after the awards to say: 'You should've won, you've been robbed'. This was a shared feeling especially as it debuted at number 2 on the Billboard Hot 100, while selling 242,000 copies in its first week of release, as well as being certified triple platinum by the Recording Industry Association of America. A lot of the controversy has led to many big artists boycotting the award shows, with Eminem calling out the transparency in the board and saying that he would never attend the Grammys again even if he were nominated.

Many thanks to Ojomo for such a thrilling and informative lecture.

PEEL SOCIETY

Otto Marre, The Grove, "Your King and Country Need You: Did the British Government succeed in persuading the people of Britain and her Empire to support its efforts to achieve victory in the First World War?", OS5, 21 September

On a chilly Tuesday evening in OS5, Otto Marre, *The Grove*, gave a talk to the Peel Society entitled 'Your King and Country Need You : Did the British Government succeed in persuading the people of Britain and her Empire to support its efforts to achieve victory in the First World War?'

Marre began his lecture with a few quick examples of some of the most famous posters used by the British during the First World War, such as 'Your Country Needs You' or 'Daddy, what did you do in the Great War?', while still managing to include some posters from the Labour Party – of whom Marre has clearly been a long-time supporter.

After these few quick examples, Marre went on to explore how large a role propaganda actually played in the British outcome of the First World War and how the British maintained a good amount of support despite the huge financial and human

cost of the four years of fighting. Propaganda was one of the main driving forces behind garnering British support for the war, with Marre particularly noting that the British had to fight battles not just abroad but at home as well.

Many of the posters were based on "guilt tripping" British men, with posters such as 'Women of Britain say, Go'; even though this may seem hideously outdated now, it played to a different side of men at the time because it was important for them to be seen as being chivalrous and manly in the eyes of society.

Perhaps surprisingly, Marre then went on to state the figures for those who signed up as a result of the posters, which was rather underwhelming; despite a fast start with 33,204 people signing up on 3 September alone, the recruitment slowed down until the British hand was forced into passing the Military Service Act in January 1916, imposing conscription on all single men between 18 and 41 – this would later be increased despite the 1.1 million being conscripted.

Despite popular opinion, it wasn't just the Germans who censored the press: the British did the same. Journalists had to be in favour of the Government and often soldiers' letters back home were heavily censored.

To summarise, Marre outlined the main aims of the British propaganda machine, which were: to make the war look exciting, to appeal to a sense of duty, to embarrass those not taking part, and to keep up spirits.

Congratulations should go to Marre, who had clearly put a lot of effort into what was a well-researched talk that was well attended by many of the keen historians around the Lower School.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Jonathan Barley, The Grove, "Determinism in Physics: Classical Mechanics", Physics Schools, 17 September

The Scientific Society was fortunate to welcome Jonathan Barley, *The Grove*, who gave a talk entitled 'Determinism in Physics: Classical Mechanics'. He started off by asking the audience why we bother studying physics in the first place? Is it to predict the future? Barley predicted that a coin would stay heads when placed on a table, despite all the forces acting upon it, and sure enough, it did.

He proceeded to talk about Laplace's Demon, the idea that theoretically, if an intellect knew all forces that set nature in motion and all the positions of the forces, it would be able to predict the future perfectly, according to classical mechanics. Another important idea of classical mechanics is energy. All types of energy boil down to kinetic and potential. For example, heat is just very chaotic kinetic energy of particles; chemical, electrostatic and magnetic energy are all potential energies, and radiation contains both potential and kinetic energy.

Barley denoted kinetic energy with T and potential energy with V ; he showed that by differentiating $T+V$ with respect to time, we obtain 0 – in other words, total energy is always the same and doesn't change with time. Another conserved quantity is momentum. Provided that we know the initial movement of all bodies in a system, we can predict the outcome of any collision via the law of conservation of momentum.

Moreover, classical mechanics can also predict the trajectory of a body. Barley gave the example of being able to predict the route of someone driving from Harrow to Stephen Hawking's former house, or from Asia to North America, as people seek to minimise a quantity – time. Similarly, the Principle of Least Action allows us to explain all movement. Pierre Louis Maupertuis stated that phenomena from the movement of animals to the vegetative growth of plants are all consequences of this principle.

Action is defined as the integral of the Lagrangian, which is the kinetic minus the potential energy. As a result, the principle aims to keep the difference between potential and kinetic as small as possible, and that the trajectory in which the action is least is the real trajectory.

Barley then moved on to Hamiltonian Mechanics. The Hamiltonian Operator is simply defined as the energy and, according to Hamilton's equations, we can also predict the momentum and position of a particle at any given time. All of these formulations of classical mechanics would not be complete without the minus first law. The name arises as it is higher in importance than even the zeroth and first law, which are laws of conservation. The minus first law states that any classical system needs reversibility in order for it to make physical test. Every particle has a past that is known and a future which we can see from the past.

Barley concluded with a brief description of chaos theory. This arose when Lorentz did weather simulation and wanted to re-do it but starting from the middle. He inputted the data into the computer and was shocked to discover that the patterns were completely different to the ones originally predicted. He later discovered that this was because the computer stores values to more decimal places than what is shown – small actions are able to completely ruin any prediction in a long amount of time.

All in all, it was a fantastic lecture by Barley, who successfully explained the complicated concept of classical mechanics simply, and it was great to see so many younger boys present. We look forward to his second lecture of his two-part series.

PSYCHOLOGY SOCIETY

Archie Tait, Headmasters, "MK – Ultra, the most unethical experiment ever", 16 September

On Thursday, the Psychology Society gathered to listen to Archie Tait, *The Head Master's*, speak about the MK-Ultra experiments. These horrifically unethical tests were run by the CIA, and focused predominantly on the use of LSD and other hallucinogens with the intention of mind control, among other, often equally terrifying, objectives. Thankfully, none of these objectives were achieved (as far as we know...), and almost all of the documents pertaining to the project were destroyed in a bid to maintain secrecy. What we do know of the experiments, however, paints a bleak image: though the project began with consenting subjects, consisting often of two doctors taking LSD together and observing the effects, it soon moved on. One CIA agent stated that they began drugging people who "could not fight back," such as drug addicts, prostitutes, homeless people and mental patients (at its most extreme, one mental patient was drugged with LSD for 174 consecutive days). Indeed, eventually, as the concept of consent was lost for good, the CIA began drugging people without their knowledge.

The often comical situations that resulted from this – such as a CIA agent running through Washington while horrifically high on account of his morning coffee being spiked – aside, the consequences were probably dire. Due to the destruction of records, death counts are unknown, but Tait argued that we can assume that they number at least one. He was referring to Frank Olsen, a U.S. army biochemist and biological weapons researcher who was drugged without his knowledge in 1953. Olsen soon quit his job and, one week later, fell from a 13th storey window to his death. Autopsy reports suggested that he had been knocked unconscious before the fall, proving his death to be murder.

The experiments, Tait assured us, did not stop with LSD. In one instance, experimenters injected barbiturate into one arm of

a patient, and amphetamines into the other, causing the patient to speak non-stop. In theory, this could have been used as an interrogation technique, under the assumption that their constant stream of talking could have led to information being leaked.

All in all, this humorously delivered talk was at once sombre and entertaining, horrifying and comical in its extremity. Tait spoke eloquently and with confidence, giving a talk that will hopefully set the tone for the Psychology Society throughout the year.

BEAKS OF THE HILL

As part of a series of interviews conducted with new beaks, Dylan Winward interviewed Mr Page (NP) on behalf of our Editorial team.

In many ways, 2021 feels like a return to what Harrow is really meant to be like. Once again, we have 800 boys sitting in Speech Room (the other 29 have slept in) and the juggernaut that is the Super-Curriculum has fired back into life. But for many members of what NP has termed the "wonderful community" here at Harrow, it is the return of a certain staff member that makes this really feel like a homecoming. As a result, it was only fitting that in his first interview with *The Harrovian*, NP focused on that community spirit. While the buildings at Harrow are "refreshingly different", NP observed that we have still managed to maintain the strength of living and working together in harmony.

But he is a man not content to stand still. Although he was unwilling to be drawn in on whether or not he had ambitions to one day reside in No 1 High Street, NP was keen to emphasise the fact that he was excited to have the opportunity to render a strategic impact and make the best boys' boarding school in the world even better. According to NP, it is that opportunity that is the privilege of having a seat at the new-look table of the Senior Management Team.

But what is it that has got this man into the coveted corner office at No 3? Well, NP was brought up around horses and a riding school, an attribute that would eventually lead to him becoming involved in the CCF Corps Cavalry at Harrow and then subsequently becoming Master-in-Charge of Polo. Despite having never played the game before arriving on the Hill, NP soon fell in love, so much so that he even kept it on when he joined the SMT for the first time. Clearly, it is not just the boys who get fantastic opportunities from Harrow.

In terms of influences, NP was keen to mention his Russian teacher (obviously KAF would agree that a boy's Russian teacher is the most important influence on his life). While at a boarding school as a day student, NP remembers his amazing teachers. However, it was not all plain sailing. Unusually, NP changed all his A levels on his first day in the Sixth Form. While he wanted to become a vet when he first elected to do Biology, Chemistry and Physics, later summer reflection steered him more towards a linguist's approach. Having had fantastic teachers in the languages, NP realised his calling.

Now he's back on the Hill, NP is excited about taking up his new role while still keeping his feet firmly on the ground. He is keen to get involved in coaching some rugby and participating in the Corps. Clearly, he is keen to keep in touch with the boys. He is also keen to continue to develop links between Harrow at St Jerome's, the bilingual school which he helped found and at which he now serves as a governor.

Although the jogs up Sudbury Hill seem as steep as ever, NP is excited about having the Shepherd Churchill teriyaki salmon to again look forward to, along with some pop music (he describes himself as more Radio One than Radio Three). Perhaps

most endearingly, he is proud of being back at a school where everyone really buys into the singing, which was a particular compliment given he is arriving from a school whose chapel is Westminster Abbey.

We hope that NP will feel warmly welcome on the Hill and we are excited to have him back.

MATHS SOCIETY

PDR, "We Are All Made of Functions: The Amazing Power of the Lambda Calculus", 15 September

On Wednesday 15 September, PDR gave the first talk of the new academic year for the Mathematical Society. PDR's talk was entitled 'We Are All Made of Functions: The Amazing Power of the Lambda Calculus'.

The talk began by introducing Lambda Calculus, a formal algebraic system based on the idea of substituting values into functions. After introducing us to its syntax and basic operations, accompanied, of course, by live solutions to problems, PDR then showed how we could construct numbers and fundamental operators (the addition, multiplication, successor and predecessor functions) using the system. He then explained how all of Logic, Number Theory, and the foundations of Computer Science, could be derived from this remarkably simple system. Touching on important concepts such as recursion, PDR gave an overview of how Lambda Calculus could be shown to be Turing complete, meaning that it is equally powerful as any computer programme. Towards the end of the talk, PDR gave an indication of the applications of the ideas of Lambda Calculus in modern computer programming, including entire languages such as Lisp, Scheme, and Haskell, which were inspired by it. These languages allow a style of programming called functional programming, and through the result that Lambda Calculus is Turing complete, we know that functional programming is just as powerful as other programming paradigms such as object oriented programming.

OPINION

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters to the Editors

Dear Sirs,

Last year I was angered by Winward's correspondence to *The Harrovian* regarding calculators and, three letters later, I decided to conclude the argument. However, after reading the 25 September issue, I simply couldn't resist writing yet another piece. But after being frequently reminded by JM in PSHE to challenge the opinion, not the person, I will perhaps take a different tone this time around.

Having known Mr Winward for some time now, I think he's a decent person, but his opinions rock the earth to the core and make my blood boil. He somehow sympathises with a Shell feigning coughs to skip rugby – I find this absolutely stomach turning. The supposed excuse for doing so was hearing that the XV were so much bigger. Now, unless the system has changed drastically this year (and it hasn't), touch rugby i.e. academy rugby is always an option. This is a simple and elegant solution

which Winward somehow managed to overlook – it could not be more straightforward.

Winward states he has no objection to rugby, but he evidently does. He suggests we ought to give incoming Shells a choice about their autumnal activity, stating that in three weeks' time, they would know whether they enjoy the sport. I could say the same with all academic subjects; by the third week, I'm sure most Shells are already aware of the subjects that they find interesting. By this logic, should Shells be able to choose their subjects in September and drop most of their subjects?

Winward then uses "new" research which suggests rugby may potentially lead to dangerous long-term health effects. I'm relatively certain that this has been known for a long time – after four years of playing rugby Harrow, I have witnessed no fewer than five concussions and a compound fracture, injuries which clearly may lead to detrimental consequences in the future. I will remind Winward once again that the door to academy rugby is open and welcoming to everyone. There is no pressure whatsoever to do contact rugby.

Furthermore, Winward argues that if the only aim of compulsory Shell rugby is for exposure, then a spot in Monday's activities programme would do the trick. This is an absolutely false assumption! I didn't enjoy Shell rugby just because of the rugby itself, it was to get to know everyone in my year. It is literally the same reason why we have to switch roommates every half-term when we're in Shells or Removes. Shell rugby builds a great sense of camaraderie, simply because the entire year is down at Ducker or Reddings playing this great sport.

Winward also wondered whether minor sports would be better if Shells were allowed to drop rugby earlier. Once again, the answer to this question is clearly no. Elite Shell athletes are allowed to concentrate on minor sports if they demonstrate exceptional talent and are in the School team. In fact, Winward is referring to Shells who want to do a minor sport purely because they enjoy it more than rugby. They could be very good at the sport, but not good enough to make a substantial contribution to the team.

In my final critique of Winward's argument, I will appeal to the value of tradition. Even if you have disagreed with all the facts I have presented to you, I believe that if you think Shell rugby should be abolished, then perhaps Harrow Songs and Speech Room should go as well. What makes Harrow Songs and Speech Room such pillars of the Harrow education is its traditional value. If you think about it, Speech Room could work just as well if the Head Master sent out a notice to all boys every Monday at 8.30a.m. Similarly, Shell rugby is a tradition that has played its part for decades, and I would like to see it continue.

Kind regards,

BRANDON CHANG, DRURIES

STAY WOKE

'Woke'. 'Deluded or fake awareness' according to the Urban Dictionary. In literal terms, this word is the past tense of the verb 'to wake', but in 21st-century society this word embodies different ideas. An adequate definition for 'woke' is found in the Oxford English Dictionary, which states that it is the act of being woke as being 'alert to racial or social discrimination and justice'. Furthermore, it is worth noting that this word originates from African-American vernacular and rose to prominence following the release of Erykah Badu's 2008 song, *Master Teacher*.

Upon the discovery of the definition of the word, its meaning appears very simple. Educate yourself, wake up and stay aware. However, in the age of social media and the spread

of misinformation, a word that rose to importance because of its well-meant intentions has now been weaponised by the right. What is even more of a shame is the fact that a prominent unenlightened individual, who describes himself as an ‘anti-woke bad boy’, has roots on our own Hill. Although this guessable individual, who will remain unnamed, is rather extreme in his views, there is a common thought among those who align with his views. Mistakenly, they believe wokeness insinuates people claiming victimhood and it ‘cancels’ those who have done wrong in the past. It is therefore imperative that I banish these misconceptions immediately. Accusing people of claiming victimhood is very serious; to say that some groups in society have not had the rub of the green would be a significant understatement. Statistics show that there are glaring disparities in society and while they may seem ‘boring’ to hear when they are eternally repeated, they reveal that aspirations of a completely equal world are nothing but a pipe dream. It would be wrong of me to say that some individuals cannot resist relating every mishap in their lives to their race or sexuality, but, as a society, it is our place to decide whether someone’s account of an experience is genuine or not.

Concerning the other argument that ‘wokeness’ encourages cancel culture, there is a simple rule of thumb that I believe people should follow. If you don’t spread or condone hate, you will not be cancelled. While my last sentence may seem obvious or even superfluous, I often think that people forget that cancel culture did not appear out of thin air. People get cancelled for a reason. Take Ollie Robinson, the England cricketer who made his debut against New Zealand, as an example. His tweets from 2012, when he was 18, were frankly abhorrent and he was rightly condemned. Cancel culture was immediately on show as he was banned for a fixed time as a result of his actions. The ‘he was young’ is also not accepted by the woke, another reason for ‘anti-wokists’ to moan. Once a child is of secondary-school age, let alone age 18, they should be held accountable for what they say. Otherwise, when will they suddenly learn? All of the tweets clearly demonstrate his thoughts at the time (unless he was hacked!) and he did not think to delete, apologise or mention a change in his views before he was caught. Yet, his defenders will still find the time to justify ill-judged comments from somebody who was technically an adult.

An article that began examining wokeness has now drifted towards cancel culture, a severe digression some may say. Nevertheless, I will explain how the two ideas are intertwined. Many people who are anti-woke are also individuals who will also proclaim themselves as ‘champions of freedom of speech’ and ‘haters of cancel culture’. Cancel culture does not really have any consequences in the real world. It is not new. After a deep evaluation, it is clear to see that it is simply a phenomenon that condemns wrongdoers in society through a social media platform such as Twitter. The unceasing rise of social media has forced a long-standing trend to take on a new name. The idea that emerges from cancel culture and wokeness is that people can no longer speak. Is that really the case? Far-left organisations are still free to win over younger followers with communist mantra and far-right organisations are still allowed to go on weekly marches to ‘reclaim’ their countries. Are wokeness and cancel culture still a threat? Well, the only evidence of negative cancel culture in action is when ‘cancelled’ people and their families are badgered and bullied. This is wrong and should never be condoned. Moreover, it is worth asking, who has seriously been affected by wokeness? Tommy Robinson, Milo Yiannopoulos and Harvey Weinstein are all names that immediately spring to my mind. No one can deny that these individuals deserve to face the consequences of their actions. Wokeness and cancel culture do not affect the innocent; they hold the crooks accountable.

Wokeness exaggerates the fine line between causing offence and spreading hate. The former is a matter for another article

and the latter is illegal. Wokeness reveals people’s true colours, how people perceive situations and what they will try to do in order to fix things. Whether or not you like the word woke, I urge you to follow to its key principles and just remember it’s real definition. Stay enlightened! If readers disagree with any of the contents of this article, please respond politely with your grievances concerning the inaccuracy of my thoughts. After all, the key to a progressive and liberal education is the ability to have open and intellectual debate.

SUDOKU

Persevera per severa per se vera

			7				3	
			5			6		7
	9					1		5
			8		4			
5		7	9			3		
		4			3	7		1
6		1			5			
	3				6			
8		5					1	

IS INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM A CRIME?

All around the world, independent journalism and free speech are under threat. In Hong Kong, the Chinese government has put in place a new National Security Law that prohibits newspapers from criticising the Chinese government and curtails the rights of the Hong Kong people. This has led to the forced closing of the prominent Hong Kong newspaper Apple Daily and the jailing of its head, Jimmy Lai. At the same time, in India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s government has asked Twitter to remove all posts that are against the Indian government or those they deem unfit or provocative. This is an assault on what has been a pillar of journalism for centuries, so should we be concerned?

But first, what is independent journalism and why is it such a controversial topic? Free and independent journalism in its most basic form is free of government influence or censorship. Independent journalism is a very controversial topic because people have different views on how much freedom constitutes ‘independent’ journalism. Also, in recent years, it has resulted in polarising discussion on how the press should be managed.

The new National Security Law in Hong Kong that led to the closing of the Apple Daily is an example that comes to many people’s minds when discussing the curtailing and censorship of independent journalism and free speech. The fact that it only

took a week to close down Apple Daily is a sobering reminder of the changing political climate. This was an attack on free speech, as Apple Daily was not afraid to criticise the Chinese government and so it was forced to shut down through pure brute power. This is worrying because other countries are thinking of adopting a similar sort of approach to that of China on free speech. In extreme cases this has even led to the murders of journalists in countries like Russia and Iraq.

Democracies are not safe either – in India, Narendra Modi's government is also cracking down on free speech by taking down anti-government posts on Twitter and jailing journalists who criticise the government. He is also drafting a new law that mandates social media companies with more than 5 million users to remove posts that the government doesn't like within 48 hours or risk being banned. Furthermore, the situation seems to be getting worse as India's plans for the internet seem a lot like China's: a closed ecosystem that is heavily monitored.

In order to preserve free speech and the freedom of the press, we must have stronger international institutions that severely punish a nation for restricting free speech. This is one of the ways that our precious freedom of expression can hope to survive. But there is a way that freedom of expression can live on even in the most censored environments, as pointed out by Ai Weiwei, a critic of the Chinese government who is currently in exile. The internet is uncontrollable and therefore the only way governments can have complete control is by shutting off the internet, and they cannot live with the consequences of that. And if the internet is uncontrollable, freedom will triumph.

I would like to end on this quote from Apple Daily's final edition.

'When an apple is buried beneath the soil, its seed will become a tree filled with bigger and more beautiful apples.'

HERE AND THERE

On Saturday 26 September, a group of Harrow boys entered the Dulwich IVs Debating Competition. Although our teams were ultimately pipped to the post by a strong St Paul's Girls side, there were a number of individual recognitions worth mentioning: Dylan Winward, *Lyon's*, was ranked as the eighth-best speaker in a competition involving many of the top London day schools; William Wauchope, *The Knoll*, also performed excellently with a 10th-place finish. Commendations should also go to Alexander Newman, *Druries*, for a promising performance, particularly given his young age relative to the rest of the team.

METROPOLITAN

THE CONFESSION

Sweat collecting at my brow, I began to write, struggling to contain the vigorous shaking of my hand. What was I going to write, how would I convey my thoughts to the world, and what explanation would I give, I thought to myself. What punishment would I receive for this 'barbaric' act? Slowly, a clear image of the confession came to my mind:

'I, Mary Maloney, wife of the deceased Patrick Maloney, born 28 June 1921, hereby confess to the murder of the acclaimed Patrick Maloney, with the instrument being a frozen leg of lamb.
Mary Maloney.'

Here it was, the letter that signed my death before my sweating palms, a moment that I never thought would become a reality. However, in the six months preceding the death of Patrick, my conscience started to catch up with me, and slowly a maddening and sickening feeling began to take over my body.

This was the end, I contemplated sadly, fond memories of my childhood and of times spent with Patrick flooding into my mind, as I stared at the muted single light hanging above my bed. How had they found out it was me, I made sure to cover my tracks as best as I could. Jack Noonan, that bastard, will be the reason of my death.

Soon, there came a clashing of keys on metal, and my cell was opened, revealing a short and stubby man, bespectacled and with a limp, who would read and validate my confession.

Why had I done this, I thought. I guess I was just transfixed in the moment, rage filling me up too quickly, with no way to let it out. It had come to this, my confession was approved.

There then came a rapping on the metal door and I was summoned into the fate of the executioner.

HARROW HAIKUS EARLY IN THE MORN

The whole house is fast asleep
A calm has settled

Guitar time at night
Clock ticks over to lights-out
Guitar goes away

Early on in prep
The full stop on the last task
Cool wave of relief

Night before trials
Five minutes before bedtime
Keep on revising

6 o'clock wake up
Realise that it's Sunday
Back to pleasant sleep

Break from morn lessons
Fifteen minutes of chill time
Now, back to lessons

GAFFE AND GOWN *Quips from around the Hill*

"They say that 20% of the UK population is racist. How would they know that? Like, the government just sends out a census: 1.) What is your name? 2.) Are you racist?"

"Does anyone find it really warm in here?" (*Fire alarm goes off.*) "... uh oh."

"The Polish language basically acts like a national anti-immigration policy."

"Now boys, so that I can get to know you better, I want you to say something interesting about yourself." "Sir, this is clearly rigged against me."



Weekly Tea Review

Turmeric Ginger Infusion By Buddha Teas

Unlike many of the teas that I drink, Turmeric and Ginger Infusion is served in bags (luckily, unbleached). It is a blend of Ayurvedic spices, finely powered, with larger bits of diced ginger, and black pepper.

The tea is bold in the sense that it champions only 3 ingredients, which produce a mild but fragrant smell of turmeric. It's colour is a very strong, even fluorescent, yellow.

At first, I thought that the taste of this tea was too bland, and too subtle. However, after about 10 seconds, I found myself coming back for more. The warming nature of the turmeric and ginger combination makes a brilliantly simplistic tea. You can immediately taste all three of the delicious flavours as this winter elixir touches your tongue.

This tea seems like a tea which you would drink when feeling poorly or after a midnight stroll in the cold air. It would be the ideal tea to bring to a winter sports fixture, to warm yourself up.

The Tea Society meets regularly on Tuesdays or Thursdays. Join our mailing list to receive information about upcoming events.

20YoungR@harrowsschool.org.uk

SKEWS ON THE NEW BOYS TEST

What are the initials of The Head Master? "THM"
 What is the correct Harrow term for set? "A gang"
 What is the first line of Forty Years On? "Forty Years On When Too Far Is Some Thunder"
 Who is in The Copse? "The Police"
 What sport is played on the Hemstall and Sheepcote Fields? "Snooker"
 In which building is the Fourth Form Room located? "The fourth one"
 What is taught in the Lower Level of the Churchill Schools? "Fives"
 The rackets and squash courts are found near which major

School building? "The 100 Stairs"

What is the name of the Head Master? "Mr Ali Lan"

Name Harrow Houses? "Enfield, Hackney and Lewisham"

What is the name of the Deputy Head Master? "Sir"

What is the name of the building between the Chapel and the Head Master's? "The Old Harbour"

What is the name of the House Singing competition? "The Es"

BEAK'S BOOKS

As part of an initiative in The Harrovian, our correspondence will interview English beaks about their favourite books. For the second week of the column, Dylan Winward was in conversation with Dr Bailey (TMB).

A paternal, ephemeral landscape swallows a group of West Country bumpkins in its "loving embrace". Traditions, festivals and songs echo through the lanes of Egdon Heath in Essex. But is the return of hometown boy Clym Yeobright the happy ending that it seems? Will he really be happy settling down with the glamorous social butterfly that is Eustacia? What will happen when they realise their marriage was not as well planned as they had thought?



If there was anything clear from our conversations with TMB, it is that she is nothing if not a connoisseur of high taste. In Thomas Hardy's *Return of the Native*, we find a book that is hated upon first glance but enthralling when read further. Although the sometimes overspecific ode to rural life and the agricultural techniques known to sustain them might seem like a Harrovian's worst nightmare, giving it a chance is a task well rewarded.

In the novel, we see the interactions of two women who find themselves at opposite ends of the social spectrum. While Thomasin (after whom TMB is named) ends up being a mousey but content local girl who is described almost exclusively through the language of the landscape, Eustacia serves as the opposite. Rather than being madly in love with her ludicrously described surroundings, she sees the West Country as a prison from which the only objective is to escape.

With more love triangles than an episode of *Bridgerton*, *The Return of the Native* is a book that TMB credits with showing the effect that the parameters of 19th-century social expectation

interaction has on the ability for partners to communicate. With an almost regular frequency, tiny mistakes lead to bigger questions later.

This ballad rural tragedy is but one of a score of masterpieces from Thomas Hardy. While it can seem a little grim in a “fun but everyone dies horribly” kind of way, its whimsical, intellectual qualities make it an entertaining read throughout. After all, this is the book TMB described as “a real hoot”. Given the irony of the fact that a character in the novel goes blind from reading too much, TMB would also highly recommend the Alan Rickman audiobook for slower readers.

Although the book and its author have been criticised in the past for being anti-feminist, TMB was keen to stress that its pointing towards the female psyche with the generosity normally lent exclusively to male renders it as an all-important read for the modern Harrovian. In a book that criticises the endless drive to be extraordinary, we can learn the importance of contentment with what we’ve got. After all, where can you get exciting literature, different backgrounds and British heritage all in one place?

CINEPHILES CORNER

The Curtis Film Society review of Psycho,
Rowland Eveleigh, *The Grove*



Psycho is a 1960 Alfred Hitchcock horror masterpiece. One of the defining films of the genre, it contains some of the most iconic moments and scenes in cinema history. It set the groundwork for countless horror and thriller filmmakers with its incredible and suspenseful plot twists, as well as Hitchcock's world renowned 'shower scene', which is now universally recognised by all. The film stars the terrifying Anthony Perkins

who portrays the creepy psychopathic character of Norman Bates. Through his awkward line delivery as well as his character's uncommon tendencies, Perkins brings to life a character that on the surface seems strange and eerie, but who also gives the impression that he is hiding darker and more evil intentions. The film's plot is based on the novel of the same name by Robert Bloch and the screenplay for the film was written by Joseph Stefano. The man behind the ingenious cinematography for the film was John L. Russell. Last but not least, the horrifying yet revolutionary soundtrack that is now considered one of the greatest film scores in history, was written by the timeless composer Bernard Hermann.

In simple terms, it is a film about a secretary, on the run after stealing a great deal of money, who arrives upon a desolate, empty motel run by a socially awkward young man. She is completely oblivious to the danger; the audience on the other hand is constantly on the edge of their seats. These feelings of anxiety and fear remain throughout the sequences showing her arriving and staying at the motel. Hitchcock gives the impression that something is going to go terribly wrong through the use of cinematography presenting Norman Bates and the motel in a sinister fashion. Additionally, the soundtrack and Norman Bates' erratic behaviour all combine to convey a sense of misdirection and suspense. Therefore, the audience knows from the moment she arrives at the motel all the way until the climax that something very bad is going to happen, but we do not know when. This is what Hitchcock is known for: he is a master at creating tension and gradually building suspense in the story, making the audience feel increasingly uncomfortable and nervous. In contrast to cheap, sudden jump-scares that scare you for a moment, this gradually building suspense is usually even more effective in creating an uncomfortable, creepy atmosphere of fear. Unlike the oblivious secretary, we fear for her life and are constantly worried about what's going to happen next. The fact is, however, that we are helpless observers; we are simply an audience who has no effect on what's going to happen. Hitchcock practically traps us in the secretary's point of view so that all that's left for us to do is sit and witness what inevitable horrors are soon to come.

To call the 'shower scene' in *Psycho* unforgettable would be a massive understatement. Through various quick cuts between numerous shots and the hauntingly ear-splitting soundtrack, this scene will engrave itself on the memory of any viewer who watches it. In relation to the era in which the film was released, this scene actually raised a fair amount of controversy over its graphic depiction of violence. Today, it wouldn't look very extreme or even realistic, but considering the suppression and guidelines films had to follow at that time, this would have been one of the most unprecedented and explicit sequences showing on any screen back then. This is why it still stands as an iconic moment in cinema history: it was a significant step forward in the advancement of content maturity in films, laying the groundwork for so many future filmmakers. Despite the fact that it doesn't look as realistic as films today, its masterful editing, music and suspense establish it as a memorable and terrifying scene that puts all other murder scenes to shame with its ingenuity and brilliance in execution. It is a prime example of how the art of filmmaking can truly have an effect on people as well as influencing movements that alter the course of movies forever.

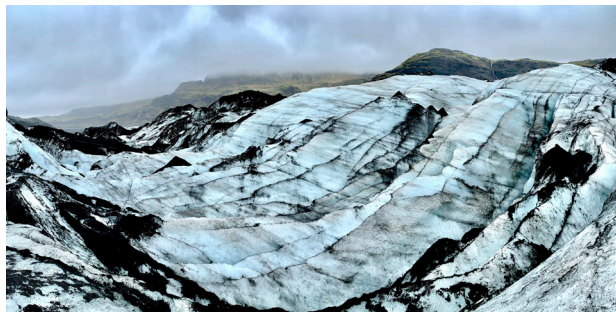
In essence, anyone with an interest in thrillers and suspense, or just anyone with the intellectual curiosity and desire to explore and witness the revolutionary work of a true artist must watch this masterpiece. It may just be the film that intrigues and excites you into watching more of Hitchcock's pictures or even perhaps classic thriller films in general. Once you have watched it, this film will help you to understand Hitchcock's title of 'the master of suspense'. Whatever your opinion of it, it is undeniably an unforgettable experience of anticipation and suspense and a fine example of a thriller movie of the highest quality and standards.

PHOTOGRAPHY CHALLENGE

"Contrast"

First Place, Sam McGougan, *Bradlys*

This photo stood out to me as the best of the rest: the detail and multiple contrasting textures and colours, in general, the entire composition was perfectly done. The slight vignette around the edges is really encapsulating and the photo seems to drown in darkness, but the contrasting warm gradient into the bright yellow street lights created a beautifully composed photo. Additionally, the silhouette against the wall of the window created a really aesthetic pattern that I thought was a nice contrast to the dark, black wall behind it. In general the approach taken with this photo was immaculate, and so I thought, under the theme of "contrast", McGougan's photo was spectacular.

Second Place, Hugo Bishop, *Bradlys*

"This photo was another spectacular composition; the extremely black ash contrasted against the light ice of the glacier was simply stunning and was captured beautifully"

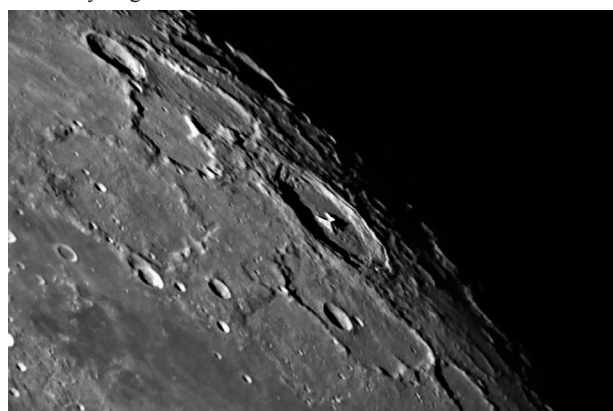


Third Place, LSA

"I like how this photo really thought outside of the box when considering the theme. The photo is immaculately taken and the approach to it was ingenious!"

Fourth Place, June Hyun, *West Acre*.

Great work from Hyun, for his beautiful photo. An honourable mention goes to CMC for his incredible close-up photograph of the Pythagoras crater on the Moon!



SO YOU WANT TO WRITE FOR THE HARROVIAN

Writing a *Harrovian* article is one of those unique things in life that is actually a whole lot easier than it looks. Shockingly, it does not take a "scholar of marvellous force" to write one of these. In fact, there is even a rumour circulating that one of the Editors (who shall go unnamed) cannot even do basic arithmetic (or define the word "arithmetic"). Over the last couple of weeks, we have seen articles from Shell boys, Vincent Song's artificially unintelligent machine and yes (gasp) even "rugby boys". So how hard can it be? Well, here is a simple guide to doing a society write up for *The Harrovian*.

The first step is to explain how simply "delighted" a certain School society (usually named after an Old Harrovian who nobody has ever heard of, but everyone imagines must have been tremendously important) is to welcome one of its A level "talents" to address the society. The knack when it comes to this oft-feigned appreciation is to make it sound sincere, even when the concept of listening to such a lecture on 'Why does paint dry?' seems like the most mundane thing known to man, especially when it is delivered by a Lower Sixth boy who looks (and sounds) like he has just got out of bed.

Next, one quotes, almost verbatim, the entirety of the lecture's content, taking extra care not to explain anything in such a way that anyone who wasn't at the society would understand the concepts behind them. Particularly ambitious writers will insert the odd temporal connective like "next" or "after that", as a kind of Shepherd Churchill seasoning, in a vain attempt to make the meeting minutes more resembling of an actual newspaper

article. However, efforts are rendered partially half-hearted by the knowledge that the majority of the School will skip past the societies section to read about the egg-ball chasing, the verbal missteps boys have made, or the stupid rant from that Winward bloke who's always got a bee in his bonnet about something.

It is at this point in the mid-writing depression that the writer might attempt to insert what he might consider to be a "joke". These are usually poorly formatted grammatical puns that are constructed to hit the sweet spot of receiving a light smirk from the editing desk, without there ever being any danger of it hitting laughter. The reason for this somewhat odd ritual of including a joke that doesn't quite reach funny is that it is designed to give the editors some enjoyment without revealing to the editor's beak that they are editing *The Harrovian* instead of paying attention to an over-zealous rant on the levellers. Unfortunately for the writer, this feeble attempt at humour is often removed for its lack of commas or entertainment value.

Finally, it is important that a customary sentence is inserted to give thanks to both the supervising beak and the boy who gave the lecture. In spite of having just had to both sit through the torture of them telling you nothing new and having to have taken notes on it (rather than dozing off as is customary when "showing support" to an acquaintance at their lecture), one is obliged to thank those involved in facilitating the lecture.

HUMANS OF HARROW

What is Humans of Harrow: Humans of Harrow is a new series inspired by Humans of New York – a platform through which New York citizens are interviewed and given a chance to express their own story. From a casual interview, a quote is chosen and is published along with the photo of the individual.



Emma Morris, Matron of Lyon's

"I can remember spending lots of my childhood being the little sister to a big brother who was unwell after being diagnosed with a lifelong medical condition.

There were trips on the train to the Children's Hospital for what seemed like endless visits and appointments. Looking out

at the fields and canals on the route and counting the stations until we got there there, and then being excited as I got to play on the dappled-grey rocking horse in the waiting room but not really understanding why all the other children couldn't play with me. I will never forget the smell of the hospital and the squeaky, shiny floor in the waiting room.

From an early age I gained an understanding of caring for others and looking after someone who was unwell. I'm sure this encouraged me with my future career choices.

I've always worked directly with children, young people and adults in a variety of roles that at times have allowed me to laugh, cry, be fearful and see absolute joy. I love that, in my current role, that no two days are the same and that time doesn't stand still.

I'm not always a Matron looking after Harrow boys. At other times I'm volunteering with Crisis or I'm working at a Children's Hospice back in the place where I call home - Birmingham. I'm also a daughter, sister and friend to a group of exceptional people who have always encouraged and allowed me to be me.

Home will always be Birmingham. Bournville Village in fact – where the chocolate is made. On a good day you can smell it in the air! Bournville still retains lots of features from its Quaker days which makes it a very unique place. I was very lucky to grow up there."

SPORT

GOLF

*The School v The Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School,
21 September; Won 3-0*

Six Harrovians arrived at a sunny Mill Hill Golf Club to compete against The Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School in the first round of the HMC Foursomes. Off first were Toby Shirvell, *The Head Master's*, and Aiden Wong, *The Park*. The synergy of this pairing was palpable from the first hole, which they won with a solid par. There was a steely, impenetrable steadiness to their game, impervious to any forays ventured by the opposition. Shirvell's long putt on the ninth, beautifully set up by Wong's approach, was the birdie they needed to go 3 up at the turn. Another birdie came on the eleventh, giving them the momentum needed to win comfortably 6&5.

With Jonty Williams, *Moretons*, unable to play, Henry Oelhafen, *Lyon's*, nobly stepped in to take his place alongside Max Shirvell, *The Head Master's*, for the second tee-off of the day. This pairing didn't quite have the unwavering resolve of the first; their early lead 2 up through two faltered, despite the majesty of the seventh hole. Shirvell wellied his drive on this par four, giving Oelhafen a nice view of the green; the latter's chip looked good as soon as it left the club, rolling purposefully into the hole for a well-needed eagle. It wasn't enough. Nine holes played and the pair were one down. And so began the glorious fight back. As if two had finally become one, Shirvell and Oelhafen played some scintillating stuff on the back nine, harking back to that unforgettable eagle, and eventually winning 4&3.

The last pair out were Fred Hewer, *The Park*, and Victor Grant, *Moretons*. It was a wobbly start for the boys as they found themselves two down after two. The tables, though slowly, began to turn on the third, a short par 4: Hewer's solid seven iron off the tee, Grant's chip, followed by a confident putt

apiece meant par and the first hole won. It wasn't till the ninth, which saw a hefty drive from Hewer and a clean 5-wood to within eight foot from Grant, that the pair were level pegging. Harrow preferred the back nine today; a quick succession of pars and birdies meant our final pair were four up with four to play. With the win there for the taking, the boys began to capitulate. Two holes lost and they were only two up going down the 17th – in freefall. It was all or nothing. Hewer took out his driver, confident he could smash it 280 yards over the water hazard; he couldn't. Luckily, neither could his opponent. Grant dropped a ball about 10 yards from the drink, lined up for the green, and ended in the greenside bunker. So did his opponent. Finally, a superb bunker shot from Hewer left Grant with a ten-foot putt for the match. The putt was sunk and the match was won.

A clean sweep from Harrow. Bring on the next round.

*1st away v John Lyon School, 25 September;
Win 2.5-0.5*

Leading off for Harrow were Henry Oelhafen, *Lyon's*, and Jonty Williams, *Moretons*, who faced a tough challenge ahead of them giving a total of 27 shot to their opponents. However, this did not stop the pair from fighting hard for the next 18 holes. A long, steady streak of pars led the pair to a tough, yet promising opening nine holes. Their opponents' continual bogeys meant that most holes were tied due to the strokes given to John Lyon. Oelhafen's bombed drive on the 7th hole and Williams' tee shot on the 9th set up for very promising looks at birdie on both, but the putts just slipped by. The back nine once again was steady golf but being 1 down through 9 wasn't a great sign. However, a glimmer of hope was there for Oelhafen and Williams as they began a three-hole winning streak with birdies from both. Going into 17, the match was all square and with a par from Oelhafen and a bogey from the John Lyon pairing, it was all tied going into 18. A flushed 9 iron from the rough led Oelhafen to a fantastic 20-foot birdie look and a shanked chip shot from Williams, which saw the onlooking crowd dive for cover, forced the pressure on to Oelhafen. However, it was just not meant to be. A bogey on the last from Oelhafen meant a tie for the hole and a tied match.

The second pairing saw a new young recruit take centre stage as Oliver Cheuk, *The Grove*, teed up alongside Alonso Fontana, *The Grove*, who had taken a break from the game to work on his swing-speed. The work has certainly paid off, "Vamos!" shouted the gallery as Fontana despatched a mountainous drive down the first. We won't talk about his second... Nonetheless, the Harrow pairing got off to a hot start, ripping drives throughout the opening holes to find three fine pars to start the round. They stayed on top for the whole match, making the pars when they were needed and making light work of the match to win by the largest margin possible, 10&8 (ask one of the team to explain that to you!). As the saying goes, on the eighth day, God gave us The Grove.

The last group out once again were Fred Hewer, *The Park*, and Victor Grant, *Moretons*. They make a formidable duo, huge drives off the tee from Hewer, and Grant, the self-proclaimed 'short game magician'. The 1st hole was an inviting par 5 and both boys found the fairway. A 3-wood from Grant found the middle of the green, where he two putted for a birdie 4. However, this was only enough for a half as John Lyon made a nett birdie. After then losing the 2nd, the boys fought back to lead 1 up through 6 thanks to some stellar iron play from Hewer, despite JRP's best efforts to kill Grant with a massive drive on the 5th. On the par 4 7th, Grant found the fairway and a dart to 6 feet gave him a good look at birdie. He rammed the putt into the back of the hole with a trademark fist pump to give the boys a 2-up lead, much to the delight of Fontana and Cheuk on the 8th tee. After a wild drive from Hewer on the

8th, he hit an outrageous 3 wood round the trees and onto the green. A solid 2 putt par gave the boys a 3-up lead. A fightback from John Lyon left the boys 1 up thru 11, but a string of superb pars from Hewer got the boys to 4 up with 4 to play. An up-and-down par from Grant on the 15th sealed the win for the boys. A superb 5&3 win and another win for the School in what has been a superb start to the season.

FOOTBALL

*Development A XI v Corinthian Casuals, Home,
25 September, Lost 1-3*

The Corinthian Casuals are one of the oldest amateur football teams and were widely regarded as one of the best teams in the world in the early 20th century. They travelled the globe to promote their brand of exciting football, influencing the formation of now famous teams such as Corinthians in Brazil. Today they continue to promote their key values of fair play and sportsmanship in schools and, in the spirit of fairness, Harrow provided players to play for Corinthians to keep the fixture competitive. It was a fantastic game to watch, with great camaraderie shown between players on both sides.

*Development B XI v The John Lyon School Boys
Under-18A Lost 0-4*

A disjointed performance to begin with, but Harrow played much better in the second half, with Dami Olugbodi, *The Park*, putting in a particularly noteworthy display of strength, commitment and guile.

SOCCER

Development XI B v John Lyon, 25 September

On Saturday the Development Bs took on John Lyon's As. A Harrow team made up of B and C players, many of whom had not played together before approached the game with lots of enthusiasm. Dami Olugbodi, *The Park*, captained the side while also leading the attack of a 3-4-3 formation focusing on playing down the wings. When the game started, Harrow were on the back foot from the beginning with very little possession, but they defended very well. They struggled to create any clear-cut chances of their own but particularly impressive defensive performances from Alonso Fontana, *The Grove*, Nikolai Hanbury, *Rendalls*, and Shiraz Mueller, *Moretons*, helped keep the scores level. A very physical and skilled John Lyon side found their first goal just before half-time, after winning the ball high up into the Harrow half. A half-time team talk brought on some changes off the bench. Despite conceding a further three goals to make it 4-0 in the second half, Harrow played much better with more chances created and a particularly inspiring performance from Dami Olugbodi, *The Park*, with strength and skill shown throughout, creating our best chance as he was through on goal before being fouled just outside the box, which Harrow couldn't capitalise on. A few great saves from Harry Scott, *Rendalls*, kept Harrow in the game to finish with a respectable but disappointing performance that didn't deserve the final score line. Harrow move on from this result as they look forward to a match against Eton next week and try to return to winning ways.

RUGBY

23 September Colts v Whitgift

Colts A v Whitgift School Won 21-18

In front of a hostile crowd and stern opposition, the Colts A team came away with an invaluable midweek win. The game was a tense affair to begin, with both teams trading big shots in defence, most notably from Harrow's Seb Brindley, *The Park*. The first half saw Harrow continue to make life difficult for themselves as they gave up territory with ease, but after a well-coached driving maul the boys were able to go into half-time only one point down.

The second second half continued in the same fashion but Harrow began to show some of the phase play that had previously put Dulwich to the sword. Filip Edstrom, *Bradlys*, and John Edwards, *Moretons*, took the game by the scruff of the neck whilst St John Smith and Andrew Stratton, both *Newlands*, made sure that the work rate of the team never faltered. We decided to allow Whitgift the ball for the final ten minutes as we wanted to test our goal line defence. Result: impenetrable. Harrow walked away with the spoils and a valuable lesson in closing out a tight game.

Colts B v Whitgift School Lost 12-14

The XV v Whitgift School Lost 0-7

In a combative atmosphere away from home, the XV fell to a dogged Whitgift defensive effort. Whitgift scored a breakaway try in the first five minutes. In reply, Harrow dominated the remainder of the game but could not find a way to finish off their frequent attacks. Lukas Edstrom, *Bradlys*, was the stand-out performer.

2nd XV, Away, v Whitgift School Won 5-3

The 2nd XV showed hunger and determination to overcome a competitive Whitgift 2nd XV 5-3. Jack Hedley, *The Head Master's*, led from the front throughout the performance.

3rd XV, Away, v Whitgift School Won 43-0

Junior Colts A v Whitgift School Won 19-12

The scene was set, Harrow v Whitgift on the Sunley under a low, gloomy group of clouds. Harrow started hard and fast coming out the blocks, smashing the Whitgift defence. From the first contact we knew this was going to be a physical and gritty game, we had to be switched on. A series of great carries from the forwards got Harrow into a very strong place on the field, then a great dummy line from Joshua Oliver-Willwong, *Bradlys*, sent the Whitgift defence allowing Sam Winters, *Elmfield*, to hit a gap and back himself into the left corner of the pitch. The early try from Harrow put them in front but a solid lineout from Whitgift and a series of good carries proved too strong for the Harrow defence, bringing the game back level. Harrow had to respond well, but some silly mistakes around the breakdown did not help the quick response. There was very little time left till half time when Harrow got a penalty on their line, and they decided to go for a scrum. A solid scrum allowed Sammy Clayton-Bennet, *Newlands*, to pick and go to make a

strong run towards their line; falling one metre short, Harrow was so close to regaining the lead. With a smart pick and go from Hal Hersee, *Newlands*, the ball ended up over the line right underneath the posts, which made the job for Winters much easier, taking a 12-5 lead into half-time. Second half came and the two teams went straight back into battering each other with some back-to-back exciting rugby. Whitgift then came back with a clever blind-side run leading to a run-in try underneath the posts. The scores were again level again as they entered the final 20 minutes. Whitgift did not stop their relentless push with a series of lineouts and scrums on Harrow's 22. The one thing that you cannot fault Harrow on is their composure and defence on the line – it was phenomenal. The determination from the Harrow forwards to stop their big lineout maul was amazing to see, with every single person getting stuck in. A shaky lineout from Harrow hitting the front man on the back nearly led to a Whitgift try but Harrow quickly dived onto it and secured it by booting it up field. Then Harrow saw themselves with a line out on their 22. A great crash ball from James Talamai, *Druries*, who had been running lovely lines all day, saw Harrow in a great position. Some silky hands from the backs and a lovely dummy from Oliver-Willwong saw him go through with support from Winters, taking a two on one against their fullback. He then passed to Tom Pearce, *Newlands*, who scored his debut try. Harrow's composure saw them out to win a physical, thrilling 19-12 win against a very strong side

Junior Colts B, Home, v Whitgift School Won 19-7

The JCBs were too physical for Whitgift to handle. The forwards dominated the breakdown and the backs rewarded their hard work with fluid hands resulting in three scores without response until the last minute. A hard fought victory that leaves the Diggers unbeaten thus far.

Junior Colts C, Home, v Whitgift School Won 49-26

Yearlings A, Home, v Whitgift School Won 30-25

The Yearlings As' courageous defensive effort and ambitious attacking display saw them come from behind in the second half and seal victory. A brace of tries for Tala Nsouli, *The Knoll*.

Yearlings B, Home, v Whitgift School Won 25-20

Yearlings C, Home, v Whitgift School Won 50-20

Yearlings D, Home, v Whitgift School Won 40-25

Ways to contact *The Harrovian*

Articles, opinions and letters are always appreciated.

Email the Master-in-Charge smk@harrowschool.org.uk

Read the latest issues of *The Harrovian* online at harrowschool.org.uk/Harrovian



CELEBRATING OUR PAST
REFOUNDING OUR FUTURE