

THE HARROVIAN

VOL. CXXXV NO.23

May 13, 2023

SUNSET SERVICE

*Celebration for the Coronation of
His Majesty King Charles III*

On Thursday 4 May at 8pm, the Harrow Rifle Corps assembled in Bill Yard to be inspected by Colonel Guy Stone LVO, Chief of Staff London District, as part of a special service to mark the coronation of His Majesty King Charles III. The Corps was led by SUO Caspar Stone, *The Park*, alongside the Head of the Royal Navy SUO Matthew Gaffaney, *Bradlys*, the Head of the Royal Air Force SUO Sean Jarrett, *The Grove*, and standing in for Head of the Army SUO Archie Tait, *The Head Master's*.

UO Charlie Young, *Newlands*, met the Head Master and Contingent Commander Lt Col Land and Col Stone outside No 1 and invited them to follow the Colours, carried by SUO Inigo Doyle, *The Park*, and Sgt Nicko de Labilliere, *The Grove*, onto Bill Yard.

Following the General Salute, the cadets were inspected carefully by Col Stone, who was impressed by the turnout and bearing of the Harrow Rifle Corps. Particularly impressed by First Sea Lord Cadet, Freddie Williams, *Moretons*, Col Stone offered a commemorative coin as congratulations for immaculate turnout and steadiness on parade.



As parents, beaks and friends of Harrow School looked on from Old School steps, Father Power offered a powerful prayer for the King's Majesty, which was followed by an evening hymn and Sunset performed by Harrow School Symphonic Winds, conducted by Mr Neil Palmer, while the Union Flag was lowered by Custos.

As the inspecting officer received a final salute from his son, the Head of Corps, the cadets were visibly proud of expertly executed rifle drill and to have played a part in commemorating this momentous occasion for the School.

KING CHARLES III

*Head Master's Address to Chapel
Reading from Luke 22: 24-30*

One of the most prominent visual features in the build up to the Coronation has been the profusion of Union Flags in bunting, on flag poles and all other measures of presentation, sometimes on their own and sometimes emblazoned with other motifs.



This Union Flag is something we take for granted; it is obviously a quintessentially British thing but doesn't carry the country's name. It is the Union Flag (or Jack if it is flying off the back of a ship). It is a flag of nations, it is the flag of a union, a bringing together – a British invention and a relatively recent one in 1707 with the creation of the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales as a principality of England. This Union Flag is a potent symbol and an important idea and inspiration in the modern era.

The flag says that we are more together: synthesised, intertwined, fused, we can do more, be more – a hard-won fellowship. The flag itself has the Crosses of St Andrew for Scotland and St Patrick for Ireland superimposed on top of the Cross of St George for England.

These are crosses of self-sacrificial sainthood, servanthood and obedience to a higher principle. The crosses of the Saints of the constituent nations of the United Kingdom are brought together, a unity of purpose and principles. These saints themselves are ancient figures too – and international. St Andrew, an Apostle of Christ, 1st century AD and a Galilean, St George a Roman soldier of Greek descent from AD 300, St Patrick born in Cumbria in the 5th century and St David, Welsh through and through from the 6th century.

Our patron saints speak of earliest times and the wide-ranging nature of our culture and civilisation beyond these isles – and that our founding, our essence is religious, any authority in the realm is not human but from God.

Similarly ancient is the Coronation Rite itself. Instituted by St Dunstan for the Coronation of King Edgar to order the Saxon Court, he rooted its origins further back in the traditions of the Old Testament around King Solomon. Coronation is, of course, putting a crown on someone's head, but three Coronations were set apart in the early Church: the Holy Roman Emperor, France and England (now the United Kingdom). The difference and special addition being that the monarch would also be anointed with sacred oil. Our Coronation is the only such one

that remains. We have something unique, rooted in millennia, a tradition across time and interpreted for the 21st century by our own King. We will see and hear the Church of England, and all religion. Our King will show and be a man of faith and support faiths.

The anointing, which we encountered as part of Psalm 23 on Sunday, is more than a relic of history and a tether to the Holy Land, it puts the process of Coronation in an entirely different place from all other services and ceremonies that we will encounter – it makes it an integration of baptism, ordination and transfiguration. As Samuel says to Saul as he makes him the first King in succession to the Judges: “The Spirit of the Lord will dwell mightily upon you ... and you shall be turned into another man”. By anointing, the King is placed above the ordinary but also under God, making an alignment “set apart and consecrated for the service of his people”. And this is resonant entirely with the passage from Luke we have just heard – the Words of Christ “the greatest among you must become like the youngest and the leader like one who serves ... I am among you as one who serves” This is therefore in fact the antithesis of Divine Right but rather Divine Authority to be only a servant, a steward, a leader of others through enabling them and making them more fully human and alive. The words of the Coronation Service, as elements of the Regalia are presented emphasise this:



“With this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity ... help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone into decay, maintain the things that are restored”

“Receive the rod of equity and mercy. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss, so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just and lead your people in the way wherein they should go”

It is a curious thing, both a Divine Mystery and simultaneously a uniquely British foible, to be crowning a King in 2023, in an ancient ritual set on the backdrop of a national party. We know, of course, the constitutional constraints on our monarch and, likewise, celebrate and are grateful for our democracy and freedoms. But there is something at the heart of this, the highest of all dramas on Saturday. A person, a human, will accept in a solemn sacred act, a duty, and will enter into a public contract, under the relentless gaze of the world, to do a duty and to be a servant to their people, a duty that can only be finished in death, a self-sacrificial act. Total leadership.

So, do enjoy an astonishing spectacle tomorrow; have some moments of Harrow Hurrah as we see a parade so extensive that it was only equalled in scope at Sir Winston Churchill’s funeral, look out among others for OHs Lt Lochy de Klee and Captain Huw Power carrying King’s Colours in the Procession. Do also marvel at a brilliant occasion and allow yourself to be inspired and uplifted. Be carried along by the power of servant leadership, volunteering, the conviction of positive participation, of having the courage to come together with others to build a society that is bigger than the sum of us. Understand that

any authority comes from God and only through submission to God’s will as manifest in the life and teachings of Jesus is that authority authentic.

Support our King in your heart, your voice and your actions as we welcome a new era for our country and Commonwealth. God save the King!

THE TREVELYAN SOCIETY

The Life and Legend of Sultan Saladin, Professor Jonathan Phillips, Royal Holloway, University of London, 2 May

On Tuesday 2 May, Professor Phillips of Royal Holloway, University of London delivered an excellent talk on the prestigious but somewhat neglected history of Sultan Saladin. He covered the effect of Saladin’s legacy on both European and Eastern states from the medieval period through to the present day. While Saladin was not an Ottoman sultan (and so not a figure studied by A-level students at Harrow) it was incredibly interesting and insightful to see how other rulers in the Eastern Mediterranean governed their empires.

Professor Phillips initiated his lecture by asking the thought-provoking questions “Why bother speaking or learning about somebody from the past?”, he then added, “Why do we choose certain individuals to study?”. This chain of questions set the tone of talk, suggesting that Saladin himself was a prominent and powerful individual with a significant history that was worth investigating. In response to these questions, Phillips evoked a chuckle among the audience by stating the reason he chose to study Saladin was because of a musical he had spontaneously attended in Damascus. Though he did explain that he was intrigued by question: ‘whereabouts has Saladin’s legacy survived?’

Phillips began the historical narrative of the period by giving a brief outline of the first three crusades; the first started in 1085, the second in 1145 and third in 1189 (it was here Saladin’s brilliance was first alluded too). He then mentioned that it was division among Muslim states in the first crusade that caused their defeat. However, with the expert leadership of Nur al Din, a ruler of the Seljuk Empire, these divisions were remedied and victory was achieved in the second crusade. Saladin ventured to Egypt with his uncle Shirkuh, under the command of Nur al din, where they took control of the port of Alexandria and surrounding territories – a prospering and lucrative stretch of land.

Phillips then talked about the outstanding personal qualities of Sultan Saladin: he was a brilliant propagandist, gaining support both in the West and the East (an impressive feat for a leader in this period). Not only this, but also, he was a very generous individual who freely gave rewards in the form of resources and money to his subjects. This helped Saladin unite, or at least appease, many of the Shia Muslims that he governed – Phillips argued this was crucial in keeping Islamic unity against Christendom. Finally, Phillips brought light to Saladin’s love poetry and how important studying these poems was for his research. Phillips concluded with the build up to Third Crusade and Saladin’s subsequent valiant defence of Jerusalem and victory against European monarchs.

Professor Phillips concluded with the reputation of Saladin in the West and the East. Firstly, he discussed Westerners’ opinions of the sultan. Initially, he says they were negative towards Saladin and represented him as the sixth head of the seven-headed dragon. However, this opinion changed over time until Saladin was approved of because of his chivalry, his diplomatic skills and his credible leadership qualities. To conclude the lecture, Phillips discussed the sultan’s reputation in the East. He concluded that his legacy has lived into the



modern age. For example, poems and novels are still written in Palestine about Saladin's endeavours, and present-day leaders, like Erdogan model themselves against the great leader.

In conclusion, the lecture presented by Professor Phillips included all the key moments of a fascinating reign and everyone who attended this Trevelyan Society event found it very interesting.

JUNIOR CLASSICAL SOCIETY

'Elagabalus', Arturo Saville Mascioni, Rendalls, 2 May

This Tuesday, Arturo Ernest Saville Mascioni, *Rendalls*, delivered an enthralling lecture about Elagabalus, the child, Emperor, and cult leader; indeed, Saville Mascioni managed to captivate a library full of people, deeming it more crucial that their upcoming examinations. Before the great crowd were given the climax of the main topic, Saville Mascioni enlightened us on year of the five emperors and the Severan Dynasty. The crucial components were Septimius Severus, who rose from very humble beginnings to become the first Black emperor of Rome, his dying bloodline, which was finished off by Macrinus, the emperor who slayed Severus' sons and cut his family tree. Macrinus was unpopular.

The Roman army in Syria (not to be confused with where we now call Syria) was delighted with one boy and his maternal bloodline, because, as Saville Mascioni explained, he would dress up in miniature military costumes and be generally quite banterous. Yet this was no ordinary child, for his grandmother was the sister of Septimius Severus' wife; thus, implicating the family, and boy, into the family tree of Severus. Therefore, as Saville Mascioni explained, when Macrinus lowered the military wage, the only logical reaction was the make this boy emperor.

One must note that not only was this boy a comedian and a royal, he was also a cult leader. Indeed, Saville Mascioni argued that this was the first monotheistic religion brought to Rome, as the cult of Baal worshiped a god embodied in specific stones that landed on Earth from the sky. These two giant stones, and some small stones with them, were actually shipped to Rome to be worshipped, yet one fell into the sea due to its great size. Amazingly, Saville Mascioni left the packed room in awe as he said that the black stone, kissed by Muslims in Mecca, is actually from the same collection of stones.

Elagabalus entered Rome, bringing the message of his new leadership with him, for letters took just as long as he, accompanied by thousands of self-flagellating nude women and priests. Thus, a 14 year old boy ascended to the throne, ruling the empire.

Saville Mascioni's instrument through which he played the notes of knowledge on the matter was a painting entitled 'The Roses of Heliogabalus', Heliogabalus being the anglicised name

of the emperor. This 19th-century painting presented the boy in gold, reclining on stone, while his guests were drowning in rose petals. The interesting thing is that they actually were drowning in excess and luxury. Elagabalus was renowned for his "inventiveness as a host" (in the words of Saville Mascioni). He would throw great banquets, with finely crafted stone vegetables that would break the teeth of his guests. As the rose petals did, Elagabalus killed many of his guests. Another charm of his banquets was the first appearance of the whoopy cushion, that was so strong it would knock guests to the floor, and perhaps they would do what the sound represented. Saville Mascioni jovially explained that Elagabalus would dine with specific groups of people like eight bald men, ten one-eyed men, or eight wildly obese men. Some of his friends would even be told that there was a beautiful woman waiting in their sleeping quarters, only to find a bear in a dress and makeup.

In his personal life, Elagabalus was quite scandalous for his day. He only ruled for four years, but he had four wives in that time. Saville Mascioni also told us of his fascinating sexuality; because, Elagabalus actually saw him self as a woman, and spoke of surgically removing his genitals. Perhaps it would be appropriate to use pronouns other than 'He/Him', but all historic documents do so, thus one shall conform. Elagabalus was also known for his flesh becoming one with many others, of many different sexes. Saville Mascioni referred to 'oriental excess', speaking of his fancy for importing Asian lovers. Perhaps it was with inspiration from his sexuality that he picked his senate by the sizes of their genitals.

Speaking of leadership, Saville Mascioni then described the rule of Elagabalus. His all too common eccentricities distracted him from ruling Rome. People all became poorer under his "leadership", while he partied like a French monarch. To increase his unpopularity, the worshipping of stones as gods became both obligatory and annoying. After Elagabalus' death, the Romans actually destroyed this stone. Saville Mascioni made light of what was seen of one of his most scandalous actions, for Elagabalus made a second, all-female senate. This is actually quite a feminist move, and it was a stride for equal rights; however, the Romans did not see it that way. In fact, Saville Mascioni showed the lavishly insane behaviour of the emperor to have become normal, due to the recent history; thus, no one bothered to displace Elagabalus. In fact, it was the grandmother who brought him to power who had him slain in a latrine.

Saville Mascioni wrapped up the lecture by telling the library, more full than his memory for Classics, that Elagabalus would have been a merely strange commoner; he was seen as a terrible emperor, but he was actually quite liberal in certain attitudes. One can only imagine that this lecture was more fun even than Elagabalus' parties of old. One might say that this Classical Society lecture was indeed a classic.



GORE SOCIETY

'Free will in the age of censorship', Kiefer Yeo, The Head Master's, 1 May

On the evening of 1 May, the Gore Society welcome Kiefer Yeo, *The Head Master's*, on the topic of 'Free will in the age of censorship', divulging in the complex relationship between these two contradicting concepts, and the question of whether free will and censorship can coexist in the modern era.

Yeo began the lecture by defining the key ideas of this lecture. Free will is defined as the capacity to make decisions that are not determined by external factors, and importantly rejects the ideas of causality and predestination, which contend that there is a limit to the freedom of our actions due to a predetermined fate or due to the results of past factors and causes that occur in people's lives. Following this, censorship is then laid out as the restriction or suppression of information, the expression of information, and even ideas. Censorship is exercised across art, literature, news and social media, and is exercised by many different agents, such as the state, corporations, historically religions, and even the self.

Moreover, Yeo specified that this debate would be observed through Libertarianism, with defining features of believing that every individual event is casually determined by preceding events, and that individuals have genuine freedom to make decisions, unaffected by external constraints. This is the stance of free will that is most accepted in the current day.

The topic of censors was then further elaborated on, as the list of what can be censored included speech, art, literature, films, photography, television, radio, the internet and the news. The act itself can have many intentions, such as prevention, which is censorship exercised before an expression or idea is made public. A real-world example of this is the 2022 movie *Lightyear*, which is banned in 14 countries due to a particularly controversial scene involving a kiss between a same-sex couple that lasted for a few seconds. This case will be further discussed later in the lecture. Another possible intention is punishment, exercised after an expression is made public. The final motive for censorship is dealing with the taboo. This is seen as a more primitive and indirect form of censorship, due to the main mechanism operating being community cohesion and consensus. This kind of censorship is also defined as a category of self-censorship, where older members of a community imprint the taboos on the minds of the young, enforcing a sort of conformity.

Then the types of authorities that could exercise censorship was discussed. The most common authority being the government. However, the church, which historically has held major political and social power, also has censored in the past. Finally, is the idea of self-censorship: the act of voluntarily limiting self-expression of ideas is regularly exercised by many individuals in the media, from authors and public speakers to artists. This can be the case due to external factors, such as pressure or fear of being rejected in the public eye.

Following this deliberation, it was possible to examine censorship in context of authority and intention. In this scenario, the movie *Lightyear*, which was examined by the Singapore Government and deemed to be improper content for young filmgoers, is a form of preventative censorship. The action was justified further due to the more conservative view of the general public in Singapore, and the act of censorship is argued to be in the common interest of parents who were concerned about the safety of the film for their children, which would be seen as overly protective and restrictive in the West. This also goes to show that censorship is received in varying ways depending on the context of the society and authority in charge. A particularly interested filmgoer is not completely restricted from watching the film, as flying overseas or even using a VPN is a course of action that one can take. In this case, the censor also doubles as a statement from the government, categorising the film as restricted media

as a guideline for individuals to form their own conclusions.

In philosophy, censorship has also been widely discussed. Yeo introduced four key scholars: John Stuart Mill, Friedrich Nietzsche, George Orwell and Noam Chomsky. These thinkers have established themselves as eminent names in the Western canon, with Mill in particular being referenced in debates on free speech to this day. His stance can be summarised as the prohibiting of freedom of speech preventing people from coming to clear and lively understandings about the truths of the world. He saw censorship as a net negative, presenting the difficulty in determining the full impact of a censor on society.

Next is Nietzsche, who strove for authentic self-expression, and intellectual and cultural progress. He saw censorship as a threat to this, similarly, rejecting the concept. He also presented it as a tool used by those in power to suppress those without, hindering progress in the evolution of society. Orwell agrees with this.

Lastly, Chomsky, an intellectual who still engages with public discourse at the age of 94, expands on the effect of media censorship, commenting on the Ukraine-Russo war and its position in the US media, used both as propaganda and a censor to any contrary opinions. He comments: 'It is a free country still, but you can barely talk.'

Following the philosophical analysis and viewpoints, the issue of acting within a censor and implications to free will must be considered. Because options are unknowingly limited and controlled in the scenario of a perfect censor, the only real option is to act under the constraints of censorship. However, Mill poses the ideas that there is no truly perfect censor, as the influence of other nations, and importantly the intent of the authority exercising power, can be identified by the people under censorship.

This can prove extremely dangerous in the case of 'external coercion', where herd mentality forms a barrier to exercising free will, as an individual is unlikely to deviate from a collective behaviour. This is seen in Nazi Germany, where external pressures created a self-policing society which created horrific consequences in the war crimes and genocide that came to light after the regime.

So, what solutions can we, as critical and self-aware Harrovians take to combat the influence of censorship? Yeo offers the idea of Internal Freedom, a sort of self-awareness that is identified by a detachment of the internal determining mechanism of belief from external forces like censorship. He encouraged the testing and forming of our own opinions rather than accepting a collective conclusion.

PIGOU SOCIETY

'Regulation: a look towards evolving issues of the future', Ethan Long, Druries, 3 May

On Wednesday 3 May, Harrow School's very own elite economist – Ethan Long, *Druries* – gave an extensive talk on the implementation of regulation in fintech, and the use of regulation to combat the growing climate risk.

With a substantial crowd, ranging from high-level economists to ambitious Shells, Long understood the need to abstract the topic with key definitions. He explained what regulation was and introduced examples of prominent regulatory bodies: for example he talked about the Financial Conduct Authority and how it "promotes integrity and trust between financial markets by ensuring that consumers get a fair deal". He even went so far as to explain the intricacies and effectiveness of the primary regulatory framework (Basel III) which is used by such regulatory bodies in the banking industry. Basel III, as Long mentioned, calculates risk-weighted assets for an improved capital buffer system which increases the level and quality of capital banks hold thus enhancing risk capture, improving liquidity and reducing procyclicality (i.e. volatility in financial assets). His

ability to break down such complex topics into organised bytes of information was nothing short of outstanding.

Having captivated the attention of every boy in the room, Long went on to discuss regulation in fintech – a “rapidly expanding, data-intensive industry that has revolutionised the way financial transactions and services are conducted”. Long then surprisingly revealed that no specific regulatory framework exists for fintech, yet it is subject to the same credit, liquidity and operational risks as a traditional financial market; naturally, this has meant that fintech poses a systemic risk (i.e. one that threatens breakdown of the entire financial system).

As an example, Long introduced us to the Peer-to-Peer lending scheme in China: P2P was a fintech scheme that allowed for unlimited potential by allowing individual borrowers to find lenders at lower rates, and vice versa. The scheme had a huge inflow of capital and speculation, that it grew more than tenfold to a colossal 1.3 trillion RMB from 2014-18. Ultimately, however, investors soon realised this was a huge bubble and, through the exposure of Ponzi schemes in some of the P2P companies, all faith was lost in the market: by 2020, P2P had virtually been wiped from the Chinese landscape. Through such an example, Long reminded us that regulation was necessary in the fintech industry.

He also speculated the industrial organisation and market structure of fintech firms, which was the central case given the economic forces (scale, scope and network) at play, the ‘non-rival’ characteristic of data and tendency for players to either hyper-focus or aim for large product spaces. Analysing the relationships between incumbents and new entrants (big tech and start-ups) implicates concentration risks, operational risks and systemic disruption arising from single points of failure.

Long highlighted, however, that ‘complex trade-offs’ exist between regulation and innovation. Regulation promotes financial stability and integrity, but this limits innovation, efficiency and ultimately competition within markets. Classically, like an economist, Long provided a cost-benefit analysis on competition and stability and found that fintech follows neither model due to the self-reinforcing nature of the DNA (Data-Network-Activity) feedback loop where fintech were able to utilise network effects, where increased numbers of participants improve the value of the good or service, enabling big techs to quickly establish and entrench market power swiftly.

Long went on to provide an equally detailed, and fascinating insight into regulation to combat the climate risk. He began by highlighting that nearly all countries, except of course his own nation of Singapore, were not ready for a low carbon transition. This huge transition represents a systemic risk as it increases operating expenses, erodes domestic valuations, and deteriorates balance sheets. Given these drawbacks, regulation seems like a necessary remedy but, as Long explained, there were certain considerations. Namely was the rise in green bubbles and increased greenwashing (where companies provide misleading information to meet environmental quotas).

Finishing off his talk, Long provided practical solutions that could be implemented in the given markets. He initially began by discussing the ‘naive narrative’ he fell for, where he thought that sandbox techniques (i.e. technological innovation in controlled environments) and simple cost-benefit analysis would be useful tools in limiting and monitoring the systemic risk of such markets. However, influenced by the views of prominent economists like Ben Bernanke and Jean Tirole, he found that the main point of consideration for regulation in such markets was deciding whether to implement ex-ante or ex-post policies. Another consideration on implementation of particularly strict policies was understanding the magnitude of systemic risk and irreversible damage posed by such technologies.

Long’s talk, as DMM commented, was “four Pigou lectures in one”, and therefore this short write-up cannot contain all the juicy detail which Long discussed. If you do have any enquiries, or would like to know more, he can provide an extensive essay he wrote on this exact topic.

SHELL SCIENCE LECTURE COMPETITION

Winner: Michael Lee, Lyon’s

Michael Lee, Lyon’s

My presentation was titled ‘Schrödinger’s Cat and the Solvay War’. The lecture was about ten minutes long, and talked about the basic science of quantum mechanics, as well as the background story behind the topic.

The significance of the topic quantum mechanics is extreme. Quantum mechanics is a branch of physics that deals with the behaviour of matter and energy and the microscopic level. It explores the behaviour and nature of atoms and subatomic particles. However, it is also a very challenging topic to understand as it contrasts with our daily experience.

The key principle of quantum mechanics is called ‘superposition,’ and it suggests that particles exist in multiple positions simultaneously before being measured or observed. However, once the particle is observed, superposition collapses, and the particle is in a definite position.

This theory of quantum mechanics was proposed at the Fifth Solvay Conference in 1927, and Einstein greatly disagreed with this idea. He said, “God does not play dice with the Universe”, denying that the probabilistic nature of quantum mechanics could be right. The argument between Einstein and the proponents of quantum mechanics was extreme and is often called as the Solvay War.

Despite Einstein’s disagreement, quantum mechanics is proved to be correct. I mean, if quantum mechanics were false, phones, computers and light bulbs would not exist! However, there are still paradoxes that remain to be answered. What is an observer? Quantum mechanics cannot yet explain how measuring a particle determines its position. What is the boundary between the microscopic level and the macroscopic level? We do not know the exact boundary between the world that goes under the rules of quantum mechanics and the world that follows the classical physics we know.

The imagination of nature is far greater than the imagination of man. And we must explore the greatest mystery that nature has created, quantum mechanics.

Martin Tobio Souto, *West Acre*

My experience with the Shell Science Lecture was very positive. I have learned how to give a proper presentation. When I first heard about the competition, I had some trouble thinking of my topic because we could not do anything that we have been taught in class, so instead I decided to go with space, specifically the Mars Rover Perseverance. In the first round, I talked about the primary goals of the Rover Perseverance such as searching for signs of life, and other cool things within the robot such as MOXIE, which turns CO₂ from the Martian atmosphere to breathable oxygen, and Ingenuity, the first helicopter to fly on another planet. It was a close competition in my division as there were many well-made presentations but, at last, my beak told me I got through to the next round. Now that I had made it this far, I tried to put as much effort as possible to secure a spot in the final by producing a well-designed presentation and an appropriate script. I added a few more topics such as the geology of Mars and its dangerous radiation. In the final, I added topics such as why we should go to Mars and what is the use in exploration, and how Perseverance is one of the most complex things that humans have built.

Nick Older Gut, *The Park*

My science lecture was based upon the topic of adaptation to a mountainous habitat, or in other words the ways that organisms adapt in order to fit into mountainous habitats. In the lecture, I spoke about the main problems that animals faced in mountainous habitats, those being the cold, the wind, intense UV radiation, lack of nutrition, lack of shelter and lack of oxygen. I

then outlined the most common ways that animals have adapted to cope with these problems. These common adaptations were, thicker fur and fat layers to cope with the cold, enlarged organs and increase haemoglobin efficiency to deal with the lack of oxygen, camouflaging the colours of their coats to create their own shelter, and increasing hunting intensity to make up for the lack of nutrition.

CONSCIOUS CAREERS

Mr Mark Haviland, 27 April

On 27 April, Mr Mark Haviland from Conscious Careers visited Harrow. The group was small, which made the talk very interactive. He began by asking us if we are optimistic and confident about the future. Most of the boys were optimistic as they would be able help make an impact. He went on to discuss the new perspective from which we should look at careers. In the past, you would have had to choose between making money in a bank, or making an impact on the world. However, Mark said that nowadays there is no difference. The money is now in helping companies become more sustainable. He went on to talk about how you should start your career with tomorrow's world in mind. To me, this meant that we should work backwards. First, think how you want to affect the world, then what job do I want? Then what degree do I want? Then what should I take for my A-levels? and so on. Mr Haviland then described the new economy. He spoke about how finance is now becoming nature capital, how manufacturing has moved towards renewable energy research, and these are the areas where the money is. He spoke about how these new jobs were all geared towards the SDG's and how, when in the classroom, you should try and relate every question you answer to one of these goals. Mr Haviland wanted the people attending the talk to understand the skills needed to break into these industries. These skills are critical thinking, problem solving, agility, empathy, delivery and decision making. To me, the most important skills are agility and problem solving, as the world is ever changing so we must be able adapt quickly while being able to end the problem. Mr Haviland ended the talk with a round of questions.

METROPOLITAN

GOOD LORD!

"Good lord!"; What an excellent phrase. Never again shall a phrase be prayed at mass, or shouted from a mountain top with flames all around, or quietly written by the light of a small candle by a bored monk, or cursed under the breath of the stumbling drunk, or gestated in the mind of sinners condemned to death quite like that: "Good lord!". It's great, isn't it? A fragment of a story, incomplete and yet full of vivid and heart-wrenching trauma. Like a blackened scrap of papyrus floating up from the rubble of Alexandria.

That's what I heard in May. In May, when the gulls were cawing and the willows were weeping and the throngs of joyful cricketers on the distant green were a jolly red haze, swirling and splashing like skimming rocks on a pond in May. Friday, 26 May 2023, more exactly. You'll remember that day, dear reader. It was unusually hot (the forecast was rain, but alas the sun-scorched the earth, and the air, not dampened by wet, carried children's laughter like one great big merry-go-round!) with not a cloud in the sky. Truly, it was perfect. Except for a sensation very new to me. A black, beastly insecurity made the air I breathed flow like strawberry jam; choking and sickly

sweet. For, in my mind a strange lament echoed from the dark: a new, malignant shadow was following me, counting my hairs, relishing my steps, feasting on my soul. An old friend of mine, and yours. It's the creature that follows every man condemned to death: Satan's bailiff. For, on that day, the sky, so rosy and pure, had been painted on by Van Gogh (but a man all the more), and every smile on every passing man had been sculpted by Botticelli (but imperfect and cruel).

"Look at the sky" said a woman. A pin hole in the clouds. A spot of grey in the perfect pink. Descending was the dot, gaining dimensions in space. Plummeting steadily, like a stone in a lake or a great peregrine falcon falling to her helpless prey. She was a beauty, that great grey tic-tac rattling lose in God's pocket.

But when she hit Earth, there was a thunderclap. All the windows smashed above, spraying us in a fine confetti (like rice in a Sicilian wedding), and all the children screamed and cried, reduced to foetuses. And then, in my last moments, I heard that most wonderful spice of a word, a garnish on a monster's fattening dish. "Good Lord!". Oh, it was excellent.

SUDOKU

EXPERT

	5		9				6	
							8	
			6		8	7		
	1				7			
				3		1		4
9				5				
8	9	6						
		5					3	7
		7						2

SPORT

CRICKET

The School v St Edward's, 2 May

The XI away v St Edward's School, Oxford, Won by 152 runs

The XI won the toss at St Edward's School and chose to bat first on a pleasant morning. Jay Madan, *The Park*, and Kit Keey, *Druries*, walked out to open the batting innings. Although it was challenging early on in the batting innings, the two openers managed to get through the tough period and made a strong 144 run partnership together, putting the team in a great position. After the two openers fell, Veer Patel, *The Knoll*, and Brij Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, made use of the great start and were pro-

active throughout the middle overs. Once their partnership was broken, Henry Macdonald, *The Park*, and Kalan Niyarepola, *The Head Master's*, finished off the inning superbly, making what was already a good total into an excellent total by targeting the short boundary and playing intelligent and aggressive cricket. This allowed the XI to finish on 298/8 after their 50 overs.

The XI's response with the ball was challenging at first as the opposition were 26/0 after the first three overs. However, the bowlers adapted to the aggressive batting by the opposition and Shrey Rawal, *Rendalls*, took three wickets in his opening spell, getting Harrow into a great position early on in the bowling innings. Toby Ferneyhough, *Elmfield*, and Veer Patel, *The Knoll*, continued the momentum, both taking two vital wickets each. A great one-handed catch from Brij Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, at extra cover put Harrow in a great position to finish off the game quickly. Strong batting from St Edwards later on in their batting innings made things difficult for Harrow, yet Brij Sheopuri, *Lyon's*, and Kalan Niyarepola, *The Head Master's*, kept the pressure on the opposition before Charlie Hope, *Rendalls*, was able to come in and take the final wicket, restricting St Edwards to 146 all out. Overall, the convincing 152 run win was well deserved due to the strong batting and bowling display from the XI.

2nd XI away v St Edward's School, Oxford, Won by 7 wickets

The 2nd XI continued their unbeaten start to the season with a comfortable victory over St Edward's, Oxford. Economical bowling from St John Smith, *Newlands*, and Ben Taylor, *The Knoll*, put the home side under early pressure, allowing for Gabriel Harrington-Myers, *Bradlys*, to pick up 4 wickets, as St Edward's looked to accelerate. In reply, Harrow chased down the target with few alarms, Sam Phillips, *Moretons*, (48*) and Gus Stanhope, *Moretons*, (26*) batting superbly to see Harrow home.

3rd XI away v St Edward's School, Oxford, Won by 54 runs

A much-changed 3rd XI were put into bat on a low, slow wicket to contest this 20/20 match. Batting conditions were not ideal but it did not prevent the steady accumulation of an above par score of 143. The way was led by three debutants; Guy Paton-Smith, *Elmfield*, with 25, Kepu Tuipulotu, *Druries*, with 39 and William Wright, *West Acre*, providing an injection of momentum at the end of the innings with a belting 29 St Edward's reply was immediately muted by some incisive Harrow bowling. Despite the opposition rallying to reach 89, Will Stabb, *Druries*, with an impressive return of 6 for 4 and Aaron Sohal, *Moretons*, (3 for 5) ensured that it was only ever going to be Harrow's day.

4th XI home v Cranleigh School, Lost by 53 runs, 20/20

The lesser-spotted 15 over format was intensely fought from the off, and throughout. Harrow bowled valiantly, with some impressive wickets taken, but could not chase down an excellent target set by the opposition.

Junior Colts A away v St Edward's School, Oxford, Won by 10 wickets

It was an early departure for the JCAs and we arrived at a small ground that was overlooked by the St Edward's first team ground. Harrow lost the toss and was sent out to field. The openers started nicely on a rather flat wicket with some inconsistent bounce at times. Ben Leinwand, *Moretons*, broke the partnership with an excellent run out to get Harrow underway.

After 10 overs, the spinners were on and created some good pressure on the Teddie's pair and were soon to reap the rewards. After a period of three runs in 19 balls, a wicket fell after a loose shot and the opposition began to tumble. Jack Nelson, *Bradlys*, picked up 5 including a hat-trick and Arthur Cutler, *The Knoll*, picked up 1 from a very tidy spell creating lots of pressure from the other end. After another run out, St Edwards found themselves 9 down and Neharen Inpan, *Bradlys*, came back into the attack. With his third ball he claimed the final wicket, his spell going for just 5 runs and 0 off the bat.

Once again Harrow was chasing a below-par score, which can be tricky when taken for granted. However, with no fear in his stride and the 'Furberball' approach Freddie Bourne- Arton, *Elmfield*, struck a magnificent and entertaining 79* to comfortably cross the line. Neharen Inpan, *Bradlys*, showed his worth in his promotion from 10 to 1 in the line-up scoring a respectable 15* to support Freddie nicely. A Harrow win by 10 wickets.

Junior Colts B away v John Lyon School Junior Colts A, Won by 7 wickets

Bounding down Sudbury Hill off the back of a pleasing win on the first day of the season, the JCBs were confident of making it two from two in the 'Battle on the hill'. Winning the toss skipper Bertie Bradley, *Druries*, put John Lyon into bat, partly for acute tactical reasons, and mostly so that Olly Filo, *The Park*, and William Martin-Jenkins, *The Park*, could make it back for their CCF commitments at 6:30pm.

The boys started with an electricity in the field rarely seen at this level. Aaryan Dassaur, *Moretons*, and Ben Stevens, *Newlands*, kicked things off with an excellent zippy spell with which both bowlers were unlucky to not pick up more wickets than they did. Nevertheless Harrow were in a commanding position when Yeung and Lawson came on to bowl their ripping leg spin and soon the boys had John Lyon creaking at 50-6. While the boys will be disappointed not have restricted the opposition to less than 100 from that position, there were plenty of positives to take and some easy fixes moving into future matches. Stand out figures from Ben Stevens, *Newlands*, (4 overs-2-21), Lawson (4-2-14), Filo (3-2-11) and Dassaur (5-1-14).

After some jam donuts for tea the boys were back out with 102 to win in their sights. On a slightly sticky pitch and against a strong bowling line up this was never going to be easy. So it proved as Harrow lost Filo early on to lbw. Having relied on his steadfastness in the similar run chase against Hampton this was a big blow. Martin-Jenkins hit an assured 13 to get the innings up and running while Dassaur crafted himself an innings at the other end. After losing Martin-Jenkins and Dominic Hopkins, *Elmfield*, in at 4, in quick succession, this brought skipper Bradley to the crease with the worm tracker showing Harrow behind the required RPO at 52-3. With Dassaur looking solid at the other end, Bradley came in swinging at any width given to him as he looked to up the rate. In one of the best overs of JCB cricket I have witnessed, Bradley took on the John Lyon captain who was bowling some dangerous, zippy off breaks. With a couple of balls beating the outside edge Bradley looked on the back foot as the John Lyon fielders sensed more wickets and a path to victory. In a turning point in the entire match, Bradley proceeded to advance down the wicket and pan the John Lyon skipper over his head for a one bounce four. The boys never looked back and Dassaur got into his stride, knocking some excellent drives straight down the ground for four. The boys eventually made it home with plenty of time to spare in an excellent 50 partnership (Dassaur 31 off 61 and Bradley 22 off 33). A great effort boys and onto the next one!

Junior Colts C away v St Edward's School, Oxford Junior Colts B, Lost by 74 runs

A mixed JCC/D side came off second best in a tough encounter against Teddy's Under-15 Bs. The match was played on Keble College's ground, which was in a prime position adjacent to the Teddy's First XI ground. Teddy's won the toss and elected to bat. The pitch was inconsistent, but so was the bowling. At least five balls across the innings would have scored three points in rugby union, which was quite alarming for all who witnessed them.

However, the start was promising with Rafael Ghani, *The Knoll*, taking two excellent catches and Teddy's were 36/4 after 5.4 overs. Buster Preston, *Moretons*, bowled two accurate overs, taking 1-7. Arjan Basran, *The Park*, took 1-13 in three overs. The ground fielding was terrible, however, and two middle-lower order batsmen from Teddy's played with composure to build

a commanding total. There were 44 extras scored, including plenty of runs off no-balls above waist height. Many run-out opportunities were squandered.

As with the bowling, the batting innings showed some promise, and after nine overs Harrow were actually favourites, being on 50/1. Jake Turner, *Druries*, was the pick of the Harrovian players with an assured 33, scoring most of his runs through square leg when the bowling was short of a length. Unfortunately, only one other batsman made it to double figures. Teddy's bowling was superior to Harrow's, but it was the fielding that made the difference in this tough but enjoyable game. There are important lessons to learn if the boys are to win matches against strong oppositions later in the season.

Yearlings A home v St Edward's School, Oxford, Won by 107 runs

Harrow Yearlings A (181-3) beat Teddies (74 all out) by 107 runs. Louis Nicholson, *The Park*, made a sublime unbeaten 95, before Aditiya Singh, *Moretons*, took 3-7 and Ned Steel took 4-11 with the ball to round off an excellent victory.

Yearlings B away v John Lyon School Yearlings A, Lost by 2 wickets

Yearlings B trundled down the hill together to the Sudbury Fields at John Lyon school to take on their Yearlings A team. The sun was shining and we were full of optimism. Both captains strode out to the middle of the wicket and the toss of the coin went our way, our skipper deciding to bat first. Alexander Long, *The Park*, and Freddie Danos, *Bradlys*, opened the innings on what was a stodgy pitch, with the outfield covered in sand, which we knew would make boundaries hard to come by. The first five overs were absolutely electrifying, with 46 deliveries bowled and a whopping 7 runs scored... However, this was a fair reflection of a difficult wicket with lots of movement off the pitch as the ball seamed and nibbled around and we all realised we were in for a tough day at the crease. Although our openers were trying valiantly to settle in, disaster struck with Danos clean bowled, shortly followed by Long who was stumped. In came Lucian Spencer, *Elmfield*, and Alfie Lawson-Brown, *The Park*, the hero from the previous match. Although more dot balls accumulated, Spencer played some fine shots and registered the only two boundaries of the Harrow innings, before being castled for 15 off 20. Lawson came in at 5 and rotated the strike nicely and would occupy the crease for a good period of time. We all hoped our centurion of the previous match would have another fine knock, but it wasn't to be, as he fell for 7 off 18. In came Macdonald, *The Park*, who after a few sighters got under way and scored a brisk 16 off 19. He had a fortunate let off when he cut a short ball straight to backward point, only for the umpire to signal a no-ball. However, three balls later he was bowled by a delivery that nipped back. At this point the score was 74-5 and Harrow needed the tail to wag. Unfortunately things didn't go to plan. The remaining five wickets fell for less than 20 runs. To his credit, Lawson was there until the end and joint top-scored with Macdonald on 16. Despite this being a tricky wicket to bat on, it still felt like Harrow were 30-40 runs light of a competitive total.

We devoured our donuts and downed our squash and headed out to the middle knowing that we needed nothing short of a miracle to turn this match around. Harrows' opening bowlers looked threatening in the first few overs, as Lawson-Brown skittled-out one of John Lyons' batsman, followed by the other a few balls later with a huge appeal for LBW, which was given.

John Lyon's were only 14 for 2 off 3 overs – the miracle was looking possible and just two overs later, a third wicket fell as the batsman nicked off to the keeper Spencer from some accurate bowling from Atharv Chauhan, *West Acre*, 19 for 3 – game on! The next eight overs, however, were a great reminder to us all of the value of batting partnerships, as we were unable to winkle out their number 3 and 5 who put on 44 runs, which swung the pendulum firmly in John Lyon's favour. Their number 3 was eventually dismissed for 23 from an excellent high catch by Lawson-Brown, bowled Danos, followed by their number 5 getting run out by some sharp fielding from Daniel Kim, *Moretons*. The score stood at 87 for 6 – John Lyon needing just 7 runs with 5 overs to go and 4 wickets in hand. However, the Yearlings Bs did not give up and with another brilliant spell from Lawson-Brown resulting in two further dismissals, both bowled (one for a golden duck), and we were in for a close finish. But it was too late, John Lyon's batsmen hung in there and scraped their way home to victory with two wickets in hand and just two overs remaining. This was a low-scoring game and a reminder to us all that every run counts, particularly so early on in the season, played on green wickets. The Yearlings B had a tough game against an A team but fought till the end, hopefully with more victory's to come in the season.

Yearlings C home v St Edward's School, Oxford Yearlings B, Won by 16 runs

The Yearling Cs won by 16 runs. Prejeev Suhitharan, *Druries*, top scored with 15 runs, and captain William Bearman, *Moretons*, led his team to victory with 4-15.

Yearlings D home v St Edward's School, Oxford Boys Under-14C, Won by 3 runs, 101-6, St Edward's 98-8

The Yearlings D again demonstrated great courage under pressure to deny St Edward's their run chase by three runs and achieve another hard-fought victory.

Yearlings E away v Cranleigh School Boys Under-14D, Lost by 79 runs

SWIMMING

The School v Eton College, away, Won 4 May

On Thursday, the swimming team travelled to Eton and their quite fantastic new swimming pool for a friendly fixture. In truth, the result was never really in doubt as, although Harrow didn't pick their absolute best swimmers, Eton were unable to select all the swimmers they would have originally liked to. That said, there were some competitive races, but Harrow ended up winning every race in the gala. Next year, it is hoped this fixture will take place in the Spring term so as to allow Eton an opportunity to compete with a more representative squad.

GOLF

The School v Reddam House School, Lost, 2 May

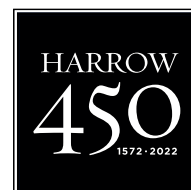
The golf team took on a Reddam House team of high handicappers at Wentowrth on Tuesday and couldn't quite match their Stableford points total, losing out 135-150.

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