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LORD'S *Harrow v Eton, 10 May*

A gloriously sunny Friday greeted the Harrow and Eton XIs as they arrived at Lord's for the historic annual fixture. Both sides had already played some brilliant cricket this season and were both unbeaten in the Cowdrey Cup competition as they entered the Lord's contest. As usual, the Lord's ground staff had prepared a superb playing surface, and the Harrow captain, Charlie Nelson, *Bradlys*, asked to bat first after calling correctly at the toss. The Harrow openers, Dylan Rawal, *Bradlys*, and Jay Madan, *The Park*, dovetailed beautifully as they built a first-wicket partnership of 136 to put Harrow in control early on. Rawal was relentlessly positive throughout his innings of 72 from 67 balls and went to his half-century with a towering six that sailed over the Tavern stand, much to the delight of the Harrow faithful sat below. The contrasting Madan calmly knocked the ball around and seemed content on building the foundations of a strong total. The Harrow middle order of Charlie Nelson and Jack Nelson, both *Bradlys*, continued to push the Harrow total up beyond 200 as they batted alongside Madan, before the Harrow opener went to a superb century in the 47th over. This is a feat that has very rarely been achieved by Harrow and Eton batters over the centuries and was truly special to witness for all those inside Lord's. Madan is only the 23rd Harrow centurion in 219 years of the fixture, and no spectator could deny that they were watching something very special while he was at the crease. Madan was eventually dismissed for a stunning 110, and it was then over to the Harrow engine room of Henry Macdonald, *The Park*, and Caspar Baker, *Moretons*, to propel Harrow selflessly and aggressively beyond 300. They did so successfully with both landing multiple strikes beyond the boundary ropes. Harrow concluded their 55 overs on 321/5, a huge total that put them in the ascendency at the half-way point.



Eton had no choice but to come out swinging, and it was impressive to watch the Harrow opening bowlers, Henry Snow, and Eesa Faheem, *Bradlys*, settle into good rhythm on the big stage. Snow took two key wickets in his opening spell, and Jack Nelson, ran out another Eton opener with a superb piece of fielding from cover point, leaving Eton on the ropes at 35-3. Charlie Hope, *Rendalls*, and Baker both followed this start with shrewd spells, Hope's figures of 0-21 from seven overs looking very impressive, given the required run rate. The Eton number 3 held his nerve and compiled a well-made 67 to keep Eton

ticking along, but Jack Nelson's introduction to the bowling attack meant that Eton wickets kept falling regularly at the other end, before Nelson trapped the key Eton batter LBW to leave Eton 120-6 at tea. The Eton number 7 took the attack to the Harrow bowlers in the final session, launching multiple blows into the Tavern stand to keep Etonian hopes alive, before Kalan Niyarepola, *The Head Master's* and James Felton, *The Park*, dislodged the final couple of Eton batters to secure a famous and comprehensive victory. Harrow finished the victors by 91 runs, and all the boys in the 1st XI can be extremely proud of how they performed throughout the day. The character and resilience that they demonstrated was inspiring to watch and they certainly made all involved with Harrow School extremely proud. Well done boys!



Dylan Rawal 72, Jay Madan 110, Charlie Nelson 28, Jack Nelson 27 and 4-65, Henry Macdonald 32, Caspar Baker 33 and Henry Snow 2-30

Harrow	R	B
Dylan Rawal†, ct Luke Weir, b Aryaman M Varma	72	67
Jay Madan, ct Henry Lewis, b Luke Hope	110	137
Charlie Nelson*, ct Ottie DL Landale, b Luke Hope	28	58
Jack Nelson, b Orlando Erith	27	23
Henry Macdonald, not out	32	24
Caspar Baker, ct Alex Duguid, b Luke Hope	33	15
Eesa Faheem, not out	7	6
Henry Snow, did not bat		
Kalan Niyarepola, did not bat		
James Felton, did not bat		
Charlie Hope, did not bat		
Total	321	

Eton	O	M	R	W
Luke Hope	11	0	80	3
Jack Sparrow	9	1	33	0
Henry Lewis	3	0	21	0
Jackson Andreae	11	0	41	0
Orlando Erith	8	0	49	1
Aryaman M Varma	11	0	75	1
Amogh S Karpe	2	0	17	0
Total	55	1	321	5

Eton	R	B
Amogh S Karpe, run out (Jack Nelson)	1	2
Aryaman M Varma, ct Dylan Rawal, b Henry Snow	6	9
Alex Duguid, lbw, b Jack Nelson	67	84
Ottie DL Landale, ct Dylan Rawal, b Henry Snow	8	13
Jago Edsberg, ct Unsure, b Caspar Baker	6	27
Luke Weir, b Jack Nelson	12	29
Luke Hope, ct Henry Snow, b Jack Nelson	54	50
Henry Lewis, lbw, b Jack Nelson	17	39
Orlando Erith, ct & b Kalan Niyarepola	14	27
Jackson Andreae, ct Jack Nelson, b James Felton	9	15
Jack Sparrow, not out	2	4
Total	230	

Harrow	O	M	R	W
Henry Snow	7	0	30	2
Esa Faheem	5	0	26	0
Charlie Hope	7	0	21	00
Caspar Baker	4	0	20	1
Charlie Nelson	11	0	40	0
Jack Nelson	11	0	65	4
Kalan Niyarepola	3	0	11	10
James Felton	1.5	0	8	1
Total	49.5	0	230	10



VICTORY AT LORD’S

Arturo Saville, Rendalls, interviews Master-in-Charge of Cricket, JM

Saville: So first of all, can you describe the emotions and the atmosphere that greeted you back in the MCC clubhouse after securing the victory against Eton at Lords?

JM: Thanks, Arturo. We put a big focus before the game on enjoying sharing the occasion with the rest of the team and it felt like that happened last Friday. It was lovely to see the Harrow boys being so happy for each other's individual successes. The Harrow boys obviously played superbly and when they do so on a sunny day at HQ it's special. Mr Ramprakash and I were also very proud of the team performance, especially to do it on the big stage with the whole Harrow community watching.

A big shout out to the Harrow faithful in the Tavern stand who, I thought, supported in brilliant and mature spirit. The crowd cheered Harrow on relentlessly, were respectful of the opposition and behaved brilliantly throughout the day. The School support really does spur the 1st XI boys on and so thank you to the School community for turning out in good numbers yet again!

Arturo: Looking back, were there any specific moments or players who were crucial in turning the tide of the match?

JM: There were so many! I think what was most pleasing was how every member of the 1st XI contributed in some way with bat, ball or in the field. Gabriel Harrington-Myers wasn't just a super influence as 12th man in the dressing room, but for him to come onto the field as sub fielder briefly and take a crucial catch at deep square leg was great to see. Jay's 100 was very special. He's only the 23rd Harrovian or Etonian in over 200 years of this fixture to score a ton. The way that Dylan Rawal played at the top of the Harrow innings was important too. He really took the attack to Eton, which must have been unsettling to play against. It felt from the stands like Eton were slightly rattled from Dylan's initial onslaught for the remainder of the day. I loved how selflessly Jack Nelson, Caspar Baker and Henry Macdonald batted as we pushed towards 300. It would have been really easy for those boys, who were all playing at Lord's for the first time, to go into their shells rather than play so freely for the team cause. With the bowling... I thought that the skipper, Charlie Nelson, captained superbly and got his field positions and bowling changes bang on, but everyone loves a first over run-out from point don't they? Well fielded, Jack! The Eton top four were all quality players and so for Henry Snow to dislodge two of them early was also pretty key. Charlie Hope's seven-over spell for 21 runs was very impressive in the context of the game as Eton needed 6 an over. It was nice for James Felton and Kalan Niyarepola to come on at the end to take the final wickets too. A team effort!

Arturo: How do you instill that kind of strong team spirit within a team?

JM: I'm a big believer that shared experiences are key to strong relationships within teams. This player group have had multiple shared experiences over the last few years, not least the last cricket tour to India back in December 2022. Our pre-season camp in the Easter holidays majored on that too, rather than training solidly we tried to give the boys the chance to connect and make some off-field memories. The boys are all great mates anyway but deepening those friendships I hope helps the boys support each other in pressurised moments of tight matches.

Arturo: Can you share some insights into the team's preparations for the match?

JM: We generally keep the week leading up to Lord's quite light as we want the boys to be well rested and fresh for what is a long Lord's day. We have a couple of light training sessions after the side has been announced but most of the preparation is either strategical or mental in the days before the game. The Lord's pitch is a funny dimension in many ways. It has a slope and it has a short boundary on one side. Mr Ramprakash and I will offer some optional wisdom on where fielders might need to stand and how batters and bowlers might need to adjust their plans too. It's ultimately up to the captain, Charlie, to lead it on the day and so it's on him and the team to take the information and make wise decisions on the day.

On the mental side, we want the boys to be confident and full of belief going into the match. We create some highlights videos of the boys' best moments from the last few seasons to remind them of how talented they all are. JM Studios isn't quite as big budget as JLM Studios but we do our best! We spend some time talking about the logistics of the day so that there aren't any surprises for the boys and they're familiar with what the Lord's experience will involve. We often invite boys who have played before to come back to the Hill and

share their reflections and wisdom too. Some boys need to get pumped up and treat Lord's like the biggest day of their lives to maximise their performance, while other boys need to stay much more level and treat it like any other game. Everyone is different. Working out which boys fit into which category and how to prepare them is the hard bit of coaching! We spend some time talking through our strengths as a team and how we want our performance to be remembered on the day, while also talking about potential 'de-railers', which are just things that could go wrong on the day and how we'd respond if they happened. We spent some time talking about how we would respond if Jack Nelson was late to the game from his History GCSE exam for example!



Arturo: What are some key areas that the XI will focus on to build on this success for future matches?

JM: The 1st XI's aim every season is to win the Cowdrey Cup, and that's where this group wants to push onto... ..those are their words not mine! The Eton fixture fits into that competition and the side is currently unbeaten in that competition with a few games to go. The Cowdrey Cup is made up of the main Saturday 1st XI block fixtures against the biggest cricket schools in the south. The 1st team cricket season is odd in some ways as there are understandably lots of mid-week games when boys can't play due to exams, and so this Saturday competition works well as a goal that the side can target. I'm backing the boys to keep up the good work but they'll have to respect Tonbridge, Radley and Charterhouse in the remaining games. They're all good sides. Up the Row...

Arturo: This win will undoubtedly inspire younger cricketers at Harrow. What advice would you give them to emulate this success?

JM: Good question. Hopefully, the younger boys watching from the stands on Friday would have seen the 1st XI boys having huge amounts of fun. I was looking at the photos from Lord's earlier this week and it was heartwarming to see the 1st XI boys smiling throughout the day, not just at the winning moments but right from the outset and throughout. Mr Ramprakash and I want all the boys to really enjoy their cricket and so remembering that we're playing the game for fun is important.

The 1st XI who played at Lord's on Friday are no different from lots of younger boys currently in the Shell, Remove and Fifth Form. They've just committed to working on all aspects of their game in the indoor cricket school over the winters and on the fields in the summers. I encourage the younger boys to keep practising all three disciplines.. batting, bowling and fielding. Anyone who wants to play for the 1st XI needs to be able to field very well and most will need to be able to bat and bowl too. None of the 1st XI boys became the players that they are today without lots of practice and hard work, and any Harrow boy can do that! The 1st XI is picked on performances and so if you perform, you play! Who knows what the 1st XI will be in 2025, 2026 and beyond?

Arturo: How long do you think the tradition of Harrow v Eton played at Lord's will continue for?

JM: Big question! The MCC have said that we will be invited back for the next three years at least, which is a huge privilege and very exciting. The MCC have said that they were extremely impressed with how the School supported the game on Friday. This is great news as this hasn't always been the case and this mature behaviour helps guard the fixture for future Harrow generations, which is what we all want. It's important that we all remember as a school that we're guests of the MCC and we want to keep being invited back. We have no 'right' to play at Lord's at all, a point that is often confused in my opinion. We should be very thankful that we're given the chance to play or support our School each year at the home of cricket. We are all the current custodians of this tradition and I hope we will all convince the MCC that it's a tradition worth continuing long into the future!

Arturo: How does this particular victory compare with those in the past, and what are some of your greatest moments with the fixture?

JM: I try to be driven by performances rather than results as a coach, and so any year when the boys perform on the biggest stage in front of the School is really satisfying. My first two years as Master-in-Charge of Cricket involved cancelling Lord's completely because of Covid in 2020, and then coming fairly second to a better Eton side the year after. I actually wasn't super chuffed after our Lord's victory in 2023, even though we won, as I didn't think that we'd bowled very well and were a much better side than the final scoreline suggested. The performance did make for an exciting finish though! The win in 2022 was pleasing as the Eton opposition that year were National Champions and a very good side. We also thought back then that was the final Lord's, which added a certain tension and pressure. And we all love the extra-long Lord's exeat in the Autumn term! Any day like Lord's 2024 where the 1st XI boys perform, the sun shines and the Harrow community get behind and cheer the boys onto victory will always live long in the memory.

FUTURE OF LORDS

Discussions between the two schools involved in the Lord's fixture and the MCC have progressed into a positive and developmental spirit. We will be seeking to transform the Harrow v Eton fixture into a festival of cricket day with the 55-over game as the centrepiece. We are currently considering putting a premium on tickets to raise money for the MCC Foundation, have a T20 curtain raiser between some partner schools to start the day at 9am, and to have coaching going on throughout the day for our partner schools on the Nursery Ground. All parties are looking forward to continuing to build on these proposals in good heart, for the good of sport in London's communities and for the sustainability of the historic fixture.

CAPTAIN CHARLIE

Charlie Nelson sits down with member of the editorial board, Andrew Arthur, to discuss the XI's victory at Lord's

Charlie Nelson, *Bradlys*, led the XI at Lord's against Eton in what was his third appearance in the annual fixture. Leading the side on this occasion, he commented on certainly feeling the responsibility of having to lead the side, and he provided insight into his decision-making at the toss. Nelson quite

quickly alluded to the pressure of having to bat first, which the XI experienced last year (and in the previous two years for that matter), but his decision proved to be a masterstroke. “We know that we’ve got a very strong batting lineup” he said, and that undoubtedly proved to be the case with Jay Madan, *The Park*, and Vice-Captain, Dylan Rawal, *Bradlys*, putting up a stand of 136 runs before the first wicket fell. As the captain this year, he had the added role of guiding his fellow teammates through what is such a big day in the School calendar. Nelson mentioned that “everyone treats a big day differently” and he spoke of the importance of finding mechanisms that allow each player to perform on the biggest stage. Nelson agreed that the outstanding batting and bowling all-round performances spoke for themselves and, from a personal perspective, he had the delight of playing alongside his younger brother Jack Nelson, *Bradlys*. Winning at Lord’s for the third year in a row was “pretty special” as Charlie remarked, but their work is not done yet. “We want to win the Cowdrey Cup. Harrow are a special side and we want to keep replicating special performance.” The comprehensive performance at Lord’s has cemented his side’s legacy and Harrow cricket will continue to go from strength to strength.

MARIE ANTOINETTE IN POPULAR HISTORY

10 May 2024 marked the 250th anniversary of the accession of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to the French thrones in 1774. This anniversary coincides with the exhibition in the OSRG of Marie Antoinette’s workbox after brilliant painstaking restoration work by the OSRG conservator, Danila Narcisi. The workbox was given to the collection in the 1860s by Frederic Farrar, a Classics beak and House Master of *The Park* and subsequently Dean of Canterbury. How it came into his possession remains a mystery. For many years, it was on display in the Vaughan (although sadly in direct sunlight which rendered necessary the restoration work). Nevertheless, this is an extraordinary artefact to have in the School’s keeping as it offers an insight into the private world of one of the most important personages in the story of the French Revolution, the event that – for better or worse – birthed modernity. This is especially welcome because Marie Antoinette remains a much-misunderstood figure. Despite the deep misogyny of past epochs – and of the historical discipline itself in the past – there can be few other women in history who have had their reputations so successfully denigrated; perhaps only Mary Magdalene, Catherine the Great and the Empress Dowager Cixi can compare. In popular history, this can perhaps best be seen in the stubborn survival of the attribution to her of the most infamous words Marie Antoinette never uttered: “Then let them eat cake”. This apocryphal soundbite, which originated in Rousseau’s *Confessions* penned in the 1760s to discredit the French aristocracy, became credibly and indelibly linked to Marie Antoinette through the work of pro-revolutionary historians (writing half a century after her execution) determined to argue that she got what she deserved. Similarly, the nauseating hypersexualised representation of her supposedly voracious carnal appetite in the *libelles* of the 1780s and 1790s (culminating in a trumped-up charge of incest with her son) has also proven very difficult to dispel. This enduring fascination with her life is because of its mixture of glamour, revolution and tragedy; she was but 37 when guillotined. Through this stunning artefact, however, a more nuanced picture of the queen’s domestic life, morality and worldview emerges.

One of the less pornographic libelles.



The queen’s workbox

The workbox cannot currently be dated with any certainty, but the present author would offer three tentative possibilities. The first is that this was a gift from her husband either on the occasion of their proxy wedding in Vienna on 19 April 1770 or the formal wedding at Versailles the following month (16 May). This is suggested by the images in the cartouches that adorn the lid and sides of the workbox, which suggest a love match and marriage. The repetitive use of the image of the dove suggests the peace between the French and Austrian royal houses that this dynastic union was to cement, while the chapel may well be a representation of the Chapel Royal at Versailles where Louis-Auguste and Marie Antoinette were married. The flaming heart held in the beaks of many of the doves was also a symbol of betrothal and marriage.

The dove leitmotif may also play upon its association with St Remigius, Bishop of Reims and the ‘Apostle of the Franks’ (whose symbol it was), and who, by baptising King Clovis on 25 December 496, steered the Frankish kingdom towards Rome. It also suggests the second and more probable possibility that this was a gift given to Marie Antoinette upon her accession as queen on 10 May 1774 or the occasion of her husband’s coronation on 11 June 1775 (Trinity Sunday). In this hypothesis, the church building may well be a representation of Reims Cathedral, which housed the Holy Ampulla of Chrism, brought by a white dove representing the Holy Spirit, with which Clovis and most subsequent French kings were anointed. This playing upon the Pentecostal is also a possible reference to the French king’s role as *Rex Christianissimus* (Roi Très-chrétien) the guarantor of Catholicism’s precedence in France. His queen, who was not crowned on the day in accordance with the Salic Law, would be expected to help with this task. The central lid panel is of a dove directly under a diadem descending from the heavens that resembles the crown of Louis XV. The dove too is the symbol of the Order of the Holy Ghost, the most senior chivalric order in France. The order was dedicated to the Holy Spirit to commemorate the fact that its founder, Henry III, was elected King of Poland (1573) and inherited the French throne (1574) on two successive Pentecost Sundays. A third possibility is that it was commissioned by Marie Antoinette herself, perhaps on the birth of her son in 1781 (and more on that in the final section below). All this can be but speculative until further study of the workbox is undertaken, and, even then, accurate dating may prove impossible.

A brief biography of Marie Antoinette

Born in Vienna on 2 November 1755, Maria Antonia Joséphe Jeanne (née Habsburg) the 15th and penultimate child of her indomitable mother, the Empress Maria Theresa and her co-regent, the Holy Roman Emperor Francis I. Marie Antoinette became *dauphine* of France in May 1770 aged just 14 upon her marriage to Louis-Auguste, the 15-year-old awkward, taciturn *dauphin*. On 7 May 1770, she underwent an extraordinary metamorphosis, especially for a teenager. On an island in the Rhine between the town of Kehl in Baden-Württemberg and the city of Strasbourg in France, Maria Antonia was officially “handed over” and at last become properly “French”. Dressed in a splendid Austrian wedding dress, she entered a purpose-built pavilion – designated as neutral ground – where, as a symbol of her shedding her Austrian past, the young Archduchess was stripped down to her undergarments and symbolically re-dressed after the French fashion. She also left the pavilion with the name by which she is best known to history. Only then did she formally enter France where, the following day, she met her new husband for the first time at the edge of the forest of Compiègne

Archduchess Maria Antonia depicted aged 13 in a 1769 Portrait by Joseph Ducreux, which was sent to the Palace of Versailles in May 1769.



This union had been made in hopes of cementing an unpopular diplomatic alliance with the Austrian Habsburgs – France’s longstanding enemy – but this aim miscarried and, by the time of the royal coronation in 1775, while the well-intentioned (and far more capable than many contemporaries and historians have allowed) king was well regarded by his people, his new queen was far less popular. Her prettiness, her perceived frivolity and, more significantly, her failure to provide an heir at this stage (although she would go on to have four children), had already made her the subject of scurrilous gossip that would only intensify as the crisis in royal government deepened in the second half of the 1780s. Although the fault lay with Louis, the marriage remained unconsummated for an inordinate amount of time, and this deeply damaged her reputation. Rumours of the

queen’s *les liaisons dangereuses* do not stand up to scrutiny. The Prince de Ligne observed that ‘her pretended gallantry was never any more than a very deep friendship for one or two individuals, and the ordinary coquetry of a woman, or a queen, trying to please everyone.’ De Goltz, the legendary Prussian diplomat, also wrote that, though a malicious person might interpret the queen’s conduct unfavourably, it was nothing other than her desire to please everybody. This hostility, which even penetrated the court at Versailles largely because of Louis’s refusal to allow her to exert any of the wide patronage expected of a French queen, may have persuaded her to retreat even more into a separate, luxurious social world at the *Petit Trianon*. The idealised peasant hamlet she had constructed there in 1783 (where she had a dovecote), although very much the fashion among the European nobility, revealed some naiveté about the poverty of her poorest subjects, and the scandalous Diamond Necklace Affair (1785), of which she was entirely innocent, created the context in which the attribution to her of the infamous declaration ‘let them eat cake’ became plausible. *Marie Antoinette wearing an enormous headdress of naval design commemorating a French naval victory over the British during the American War of Independence.*



Raised as the daughter of one of the greatest of Europe’s enlightened despots, when the revolution came Marie Antoinette was in little mood for compromise with her adopted former subjects and she insistently counselled her husband to refuse all concessions. After the Parisian mob had compelled the royal family to relocate from Versailles to the Tuileries, where they could be more closely watched and pressurised, she intensified her intrigues with Europe’s monarchs. Partly to protect his wife who became the subject of ever more hostile and prurient depictions in the Parisian press, Louis played along with the reformers until, in June 1791, the royal family attempted to escape to her family’s territories in the Rhineland. The failed ‘Flight to Varennes’ helped seal the royal family’s fate, as did her continued efforts to solicit the armed support of her nephew, Francis II, the Holy Roman Emperor, against the revolutionaries,

and, within two years, the royal couple both went to the guillotine ('Capet's necktie' as the more ghoulish republicans called it). Devastated by her husband's execution in January 1793 and cruelly separated from her children for many months, Marie Antoinette's health declined rapidly and when she was put on trial on 14 October of that year the Parisian public was shocked by her wizened and emaciated appearance, with her famous tresses having prematurely turned white from stress. Knowing that the result was a foregone conclusion, Antoinette Capet, as she was now known, allowed a cavalcade of charges of corruption, conspiracy and concupiscence to pass almost without challenge, but she won the sympathy of many present when she leapt to her feet to refute passionately the charge of molesting her own son by calling on the women in the galleries to recognise a mother's love for her son. Nevertheless, she was unanimously convicted of treason against *la patrie* and sentenced to death.

On the morning of 16 October, she was driven in an open cart from the Conciergerie to the guillotine. The Revolution's house artist, Jacques-Louis David, was in the crowd, and he sketched her portrait with a few stark strokes that captured her stoic defiance in the face of a terrifying baying mob. When she reached the scaffold at the Place de la Revolution, she mounted the steps and, after apologising to the executioner for accidentally treading on his foot, she was guillotined just after noon in front of a joyous crowd finally freed of *L'Autrichienne* (the Austrian bitch), the so-called 'Madame Deficit' who had bankrupted France both morally and financially. Little did many of those present realise that they would soon follow her as France descended into carnage, for Marie Antoinette was one of the first victims of 'The Terror.'

Jacques-Louis David's sketch of Marie Antoinette on her way to the guillotine on 16 October 1793. David, an eminent Jacobin and ally of Robespierre, had voted for her death. Although this image is intended as the antithesis of royalist portraiture it is not entirely devoid of sympathy and reflects how she went to her death with a stiff-backed dignity.



A (brief) case for the defence

When Louis XVIII, Marie Antoinette's brother-in-law, became king in 1814 (and again in 1815), he turned her into a royal martyr by decreeing 16 October a day of national mourning and by converting the cell in which she spent her final days into a mourning chapel. This rehabilitation of her reputation did not survive the fall of the Bourbon monarchy and she continued to serve as a lightning rod for those who wrote their histories as partisan supporters of the Revolution. The professionalisation of history in the 20th century led to a somewhat more favourable assessment of the queen's reputation, but even those historians who are sympathetic to her rarely move past her as a symbol of all that was wrong with the *Ancien Regime*. Her workbox will not alter this perception on its own, but it does perhaps suggest that her own personal piety (this would be even more the case if she commissioned the workbox design) as well as the pronounced Catholic atmosphere at court. As the daughter of the Empress Maria Teresa, she grew up in a very strongly Catholic milieu with novenas and pilgrimages *de rigueur*. Academe has recently revealed that both Marie Antoinette and Louis despised the erotic excesses of the court of Louis XV and that they strove to improve morality at Versailles in the 1770s and 1780s. Far from the scarlet woman of the *libelles*, she became noticeably more devout in the 1780s after the loss of two of her children and her mother. Furthermore, she often revealed an empathy for her subjects far removed from the spirit of 'Let them eat cake'. In one letter to her mother, she wrote: 'It is quite certain that in seeing the people who treat us so well despite their own misfortune, we are more obliged than ever to work hard for their happiness. The King seems to understand this truth.'

So why has her reputation remained so uniformly negative? At its most basic level, it was because she was a woman and a foreigner. Contemporaries saw in her everything that they imagined was wrong with life at court in the *Ancien Regime* and, as censorship in France broke down, she was subjected to an unspeakable level of visual and literary violence. In short, she was rendered a 'whore' and, as Hazel Mills has observed, 'her body offered a means of communication to a wider population not schooled in the niceties of Montesquieu's or Rousseau's critiques of [royal] despotism.' After her death and over the contested ground of the Revolution's legacy for historians, she remained a convenient cipher for excess and unearned privilege. That even pro-royalist historians allowed this stock characterisation to go largely unchallenged until the mid-20th century is testament to how deeply entrenched this caricature of one of history's most unfortunate women – a victim of perhaps the greatest political earthquake Europe has ever seen – remains.



Maybe the best way to conclude this brief note is to allow the sensible and sensitive summary of Maxime de la Rocheterie to

speak for Marie Antoinette: ‘She was not a guilty woman, neither was she a saint; she was an upright, charming woman, a little frivolous, somewhat impulsive, but always pure; she was a queen, at times ardent in her fancies for her favourites and thoughtless in her policy, but proud and full of energy; a thorough woman in her winsome ways and tenderness of heart, until she became a martyr [in whatever way you may wish to interpret this word].’

LO LECTURE IN HISTORY

Dr Ambrogio Caiani, University of Kent, ‘Napoleon’s reputation: memory and reality’, 7 May

Sixth Form historians were treated to a fascinating talk by Dr Ambrogio Caiani from the University of Kent in this year’s much-anticipated addition of the Lo Lecture. Dr Caiani’s talk was focused on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, specifically on trying to distinguish the myth from the legend surrounding the man. Although the talk was not overly subscribed, it was very interactive and, as a result, boys were able to chip in on either side of the arguments Caiani proposed. Caiani, with help from Harrovians armed with contextual knowledge, discussed the myths of Napoleon fabricated by the man himself and the legends grounded in truth. Harrow’s favourite member of the security team, Seamus, was also on hand to offer his thoughts and lighten up the conversation. During the talk, several artworks such as David’s painting of Napoleon were highlighted to show how the myths of Napoleon had manifested themselves and swayed public opinion in his favour. Napoleon still garners support in France, and although there are some who argue against his legacy, as is similar in Britain with Winston Churchill, he is widely regarded in his ‘adoptive’ homeland as a hero. I say ‘adoptive’ because Caiani was quick to point out that Napoleon was born and raised on the island of Corsica and even grew up with a feeling of resentment towards the French, given the inequities perpetrated against the people of Corsica. The audience of history buffs quickly recognised the irony in this given Napoleon’s later exploits in the Caribbean slave plantations, notably the island of Saint Domingue, which eventually became Haiti – Dr Finnegan’s Oxbridge reading has served his Elective class well. Caiani also emphasised how Napoleon was keen to emulate, or at least present himself as, one of Europe’s great military leaders, harking back to the days of Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar. The many busts, statues and paintings Napoleon commissioned of himself stand as testament to this. Most interesting, however, was when Caiani raised the idea that Napoleon’s conquest in Europe, the Middle East and the Maghreb was partially due to ‘civilisation’, which Napoleon felt he could improve by exporting French values, as he had been accustomed to when growing up on Corsica. It is important to note that immediately after his death on the island of St Helena, a minute outpost of the British Empire in the vast Atlantic to where he had been exiled, people started to publish the Napoleonic legend, another sign that he was considered by many to be a hero. Ultimately, Caiani left the question of myth or legend open to interpretation and up to the current batch of A-Level historians to tackle in their approaching exams.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY

Mungo Lawson, Elmfield, and Wilfred Leung, Druries, ‘Confucius: Philosophy for an everlasting impact on the world and its educational system’, 7 May

The Oriental Society gathered for an interesting and well-researched lecture given by Wilfred Leung, Druries, and Mungo

Lawson, Elmfield, about Confucius and the philosophy for an everlasting impact on the world and its education system.

Lawson started the lecture by giving an overview of who Confucius was. Confucius was a Chinese philosopher, teacher and political figure. He is traditionally considered the paragon of Chinese sages and was the first teacher in China to advocate for mass education. His philosophical teachings emphasised personal and governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice, kindness, sincerity, and a ruler’s responsibilities to lead by virtue. His ideas have profoundly influenced the civilisations of China and other East Asian countries.

Next, Lawson discussed whether Confucianism is a religion or a philosophy. Confucianism is best understood as an ethical guide to life and living with strong character. Yet, Confucianism also began as a revival of an earlier religious tradition. There are no Confucian gods, and Confucius himself is worshipped as a spirit, rather than a god. However, there are temples of Confucianism, which are places where important community and civic rituals take place. Lawson concluded that the debate between whether Confucianism is a religion or philosophy has remained unsolved and that many people refer to Confucianism as both a religion and philosophy.

Leung started by introducing the Hundred Schools of Thought, which were philosophies and schools that flourished during the Warring States period of ancient China. Confucianism was one of the Hundred Schools with the most disciples. It was said that he had 3000 disciples, but only 72 mastered his teachings. During this period, China was in an era of turbulent chaos. Different philosophers came up with their own interpretation of how people should act. Leung explained that this was done by writing books of instructions and advising followers to stick to them.

Leung then talked about the contention of a Hundred Schools of Thought. Since each institute had different teachings, there were many conflicts between disciples. Instead of starting a war, debate competitions were held (like Socrates and Plato in Athens). Of the Hundred Schools, only four managed to survive.

Leung proceeded to tell the Oriental Society what Confucianism is. The main idea of Confucianism is the importance of having a good moral character, which affects the world around a person through ‘cosmic harmony’. The family is the most important group for Confucian ethics, and devotion to family only strengthens the society surrounding it. There is a heavy focus on education. In politics, Confucianism seeks to find the balance between benevolence and politeness.

Leung then went on to explain the *Analects*, a collection of words 20 chapters long and contains 508 passages. Each chapter starts with ‘Confucius said’.

Leung spoke about the impact of Confucianism on Chinese culture. Confucianism has become the official philosophy of China due to its popularity among the Chinese and it has had a huge impact on the modern education system in China. It teaches people to be ‘at balance’ and to not stand out too much, as other people will be jealous, but also to never be too timid. You should never be furious, but don’t be too calm as well. It is quite the opposite of how Western society teaches their people to be special and unique. Leung explained that this is why China can be a communist country without much protest from its people. Confucianism has also had an impact on other countries, as it has been taught in East Asian countries such as Japan, and the people have also adapted to this way of thinking.

Lawson continued the lecture by describing the Communist reform against Confucianism. At the turn of the 1900s, under the fading Qing dynasty, China was struggling to modernise. Confucianism came to be viewed as a block to progress. But it was under the Communists, who seized power in 1949, that it became anathema. Mao considered the Confucian belief system to be bourgeois and reactionary (opposing political or social progress or reform), a philosophy that had too long kept the people in check. Communism, to Mao, meant sweeping

away all that had gone before. The *Analects* was banned and Confucian texts burned. Many educators were beaten, some were murdered, laying waste to any vestige of Confucian order. However, After Mao's death in 1976, the party began to make slow peace with Confucius. In part, this was a way to move on from the doctrinal era of Mao.

Lawson continued by addressing Confucianism's global impact. Confucianism has made the global school curriculum varied and broad. Additionally, Confucianism institutes have been set up all around the globe, dedicated to promoting traditional Chinese culture from language to cooking. This belief can be seen in universities where they play great value on a person's extra-curricular achievement.

Confucius institutes: cultural asset or campus threat? Confucius institutes have been established in hundreds of university campuses across the world. They are present in more than three quarters of the world's countries. There are fears that Beijing is using them as part of China's global soft power push. Such fears have already led several universities worldwide to close institutes on their campuses, including the University of Chicago, Pennsylvania State University in the US, Stockholm University, the University of Lyon and Canada's McMaster University. But the vast majority remain.

Lawson concluded the talk by talking about lessons that should be taken away from Confucianism. '*Learn to see the beauty in everything*'. '*Before you embark on a journey of revenge, dig two graves*'. '*He who wished to secure the good others has already secured his own*'. '*To study and not think is pointless and to think and not study is dangerous*'. They are all very important lessons that should be applied to the every day.

DEBATING SOCIETY

OTW, '*Principles of compelling oratory*',
7 May

On Tuesday 7 May, OTW gave an excellent talk on compelling oratory to the Debating Society in the OSRG. Starting with something interactive, he showed a picture of a swan floating on water and asked us to describe it. The usual slew of 'elegance' and graceful made an appearance, but OTW was more interested in what was going on under the swan, the vigorous paddling it must create to generate movement. Through this metaphor, OTW was able to articulate how your oratory must appear graceful on the surface, but there must be hard work under the surface to support the gracefulness. Using this as a bridge, OTW introduced the nine principles, broken into three subsections: Visual, Vocal and Verbal. This is, according to OTW, because compelling oratory lies not only in the speech actually delivered, but in the whole body itself. The entire body is communicating. Written below are the nine principles of OTW with a brief tacked on explanation.

Stillness is compelling: By utilising his own actions as a reference, OTW demonstrated how stillness draws attention, and exudes confidence. From stillness, you can accurately determine, by using natural feeling, what gestures or motions to utilise.

Suit the body to the space: OTW demonstrated how different spaces can bring different responses from the body. Here is one that you can do back at your House, at the risk of frightening everyone in your immediate vicinity. Breathe how you normally would. Now breathe as though you were in a cardboard box. Now breathe as though you were on the peak of a mountain range. The body is compelled to suit itself to the space. Accept that fact, do not hide behind the lectern, and you can then orate better.

Gestures are not for you: OTW revealed that gesturing is not meant to help with your train of thought. It is very much embodying the idea of using your whole body to communicate because gestures are meant to help the audience to understand the speaker's message. Stay still, and think about when to most effectively gesture and how it can make most impact.

Vocal: A very simple concept. One is soft speaking, ten is basically shouting; when orating, keep at level seven. We cannot think while you are talking; that is why you must keep the talk interesting, which segues into the next principle.

Variety is the spice of life: OTW stated that we are pattern-seeking animals. Once we hear a pattern, we start to predict it. This is a problem when it comes to oratory. Therefore, the way to counteract it is to use variety. Change the speed and pace of what you are saying and do not let the audience catch onto the pattern.

Do your job: Remember that what you are saying is not about you. It is about the message. Understand that, and your ease in presenting will increase.

Build a rhetorical phrase bank: Turns of phrase are great to rely on because they can be your lifejacket. If you are caught off guard, it is important that you can rely on a phrase to regain footing.

Know your beginning and end: OTW demonstrated that by doing this one can have direction and feel more confident when speaking.

All in all, OTW's main message was about how it is the work under the surface that makes you a compelling orator. Overall, it was an exceptional talk, and much more was said than can be contained in one write-up. It is rare to have a person who has such an understanding of being compelling (the Actor-in-Residence title is not just hot air), and we are extremely grateful for OTW's time and effort.

PIGOU SOCIETY

Brian Chang, *Druries*, '*CBAM and the global steel industry: navigating the challenges of decarbonisation and trade relations*', 2 May

Brian Chang, *Druries*, gave an insightful lecture on '*Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) and the global steel industry*'. The talk highlighted the environmental impacts of the steel industry and explored solutions to decarbonisation. Chang took the interactive route and encouraged attendees to ask questions during the lecture, allowing room for discussion among the crowd.

The presentation started with a harsh reality check – to store all the carbon emissions released by mankind to date, we must fill 51 million football stadiums. Ten percent of our global carbon dioxide emission will linger in the atmosphere for the next 10,000 years. The supplementary amount of carbon emission far exceeds nature's capacity to recover through photosynthesis, severely interrupting the carbon cycle. This phenomenon brings about a series of climate extremities, such as a 0.89°C increase in global mean temperature or a 40% increase in forest fires since the last decade. Using the previous analogy, Chang also highlighted that 7.5 billion stadiums of ice have been lost since 1997, contributing to isostatic rebound: the rise of land mass that were depressed by the huge weight of the unmolten ice. Furthermore, rising sea levels have impacted low-lying countries, submerging up to 70% of Bangladesh. Coastal cities are set to disappear from the world map this century if environmental policies are not implemented promptly.

Next, Chang shifted the focus to the steel industry. He revealed that, of all sectors, the manufacturing sector accounts for a whopping 29% of the global carbon emissions, with the steel industry itself contributing 7%. In comparison, the aviation

sector's CO2 emission is a measly 2.5%. But why is steel mass produced? The Earth contains abundant iron ore reserves, mainly stored in developing Asian countries, such as China and India. Chang elaborated that, since the supply of iron ores is huge, it drastically lowers the price of steel while maintaining a surplus in availability. However, reducing iron ore (Hematite Fe₂O₃) with coke to form pure iron (Fe) releases megatons of carbon dioxide, singularly polluting the environment.

Chang then brought up China's Great Leap Forward movement in 1958–62. At that time, the Chinese communist leader President Mao Zedong implemented a points-based system in which villagers could earn points based on the amount of iron they melted in exchange for food. Mao commanded furnaces to be lined up in villages for inspection, while poor farmers melted down every last piece of iron they could find, including doorknobs, door hinges, metal cutlery etc. Despite the poor efficacy of this policy, it has led China to become the current largest steel producer in the world, with a total export of 46%. However, being a major steel exporter does not necessarily mean sunshine and rainbows. In fact, China's capital city, Beijing, has suffered from heavy layers of smog, 26 times the level considered safe by the World Health Organisation. In 2020, smog and polluted air from mainland cities in China expanded to neighbouring cities and enveloped Hong Kong, where Chang lives. Moreover, Chang suggested that air pollution in China positively correlates to steel export. Since the spike in steel production in 2002, China's air quality has always been a major concern of local citizens and foreign environmental organisations.

After this, Chang provided solutions to decarbonisation, emphasising the urgency of these policies. The first solution is carbon capture, which can be categorised into biological carbon capture and technological carbon capture. Biological carbon capture aims to reverse carbon emissions by planting trees. This might sound simple, but to reverse carbon emissions to net zero, we will need 285 billion mature trees, with each tree taking 30 years to mature. On the other hand, technological carbon capture uses farms of fans to suck in and filter CO₂ out of the air while reacting it with Ca²⁺ ions and heat to form solid calcium carbonate pellets. These micro pellets can be dumped into the seabed or stored underground with minimal environmental harm. Furthermore, molten oxide electrolysis can extract pure iron from iron ores without releasing CO₂ gas. Nevertheless, electrolysis is expensive and requires significant technical expertise for use in mass production.

Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) is a policy developed by the EU to put a fair price on the carbon emitted during the production of carbon-intensive goods. From 2023 onwards, importers of steel products must report their annual carbon emissions to the EU. It will take effect in the EU in 2026 and in the UK in 2027. CBAM raises the cost of production for steel-producing firms, hence shifting the supply curve to the left and raising the price level of these goods. This will incentivise decarbonisation while encouraging broader adoption of carbon-pricing mechanisms globally. Yet there are concerns that CBAM might encourage a two-tier market to emerge, where Eastern countries such as China and Russia form a trade alliance to disregard the limitations set by the EU. The EU also fears retaliatory measures from major steel exporting countries.

Chang ended the lecture by answering questions from the audience. When asked about the efficacy of technological carbon capture measures, Chang explained that direct air capture (DAC) systems can filter larger volumes of air, but are usually situated at the outskirts of cities, where carbon emissions are generally low. Instead, point capture can be installed directly next to factories but only filter smaller volumes of air. The implementation of both systems and the emergence of new technologies brighten the future of technological carbon capture.

GORE SOCIETY

PDR, 'I think therefore He is: the argument from consciousness for the existence of God', 7 May

PDR gave the Gore Society a wonderful talk on 'I think therefore He is: The argument from consciousness for the existence of God', using his own personal experience. From a young age, PDR had felt an intuitive belief in God, through the nature of existence itself. After studying philosophy at university, PDR felt that he could string these intuitions into persuasive arguments.

After a book-related interlude, PDR defined consciousness as the idea that we all have a subjective experience of the world. One singular objective experience exists, but the subjective is unique. Not awareness, which is simply responding to the physical world through stimuli, but there actually being a consciousness inside an organism.

PDR then quickly put solipsism (the belief of one lone mind) out of its misery by stating that it is self-defeating, and contrary to the aim of philosophy. No more needs to be said.

PDR brought up Descartes and his statement "Cogito ergo sum", I think therefore I am, and how it demonstrates that consciousness has to exist. However, if one were to enlarge a brain and walk inside it, no consciousness is to be found. Descartes believed the soul resides in the pineal gland, but that is completely false. Our brain has no centre. Experience is derived from the function of the entire brain.

PDR examined strong naturalism, weak naturalism and panpsychism, and how they fail to determine what consciousness is. His reasoning is shown below:

Strong naturalism is the belief everything is just physical. Everything occurs because of physical phenomena. Strong naturalism states our soul doesn't exist, but everything physical does. PDR states this is hard to respect as it is, just like solipsism, self-defeating. The only natural conclusion for believing in this is nihilism.

Weak naturalism is the belief that things are ultimately physical, but can have emergent properties. Emergent properties do not exist on the micro level but can arise through particular interactions of matter. This is why the consciousness does exist in weak naturalism. The fundamental problem for PDR about weak naturalism is that it cannot answer why consciousness emerges at all. Describing something as 'emergent', PDR says, is the same as saying it happens by magic. Weak naturalism fails because it simply does not provide an adequate explanation.

Panpsychism is the belief that the fundamental stuff of the world is mental. The laws of physics are just how mental entities behave in a physical manner. Panpsychism makes up for the shortcomings of physicalism (its omission of the mental), by simply positing that what is mental is the most fundamental matter. This means that everything, organic or inorganic, has a consciousness. PDR explained the shortcoming of panpsychism is the fact that unified consciousnesses do exist: us. Panpsychism posits that even cells in our body have a consciousness. So how does it become one unified consciousness in the form of us? PDR went on to mention all the questions that stem from this, and he found it all quite implausible. The fact that we cannot connect our consciousnesses is testament to that implausibility.

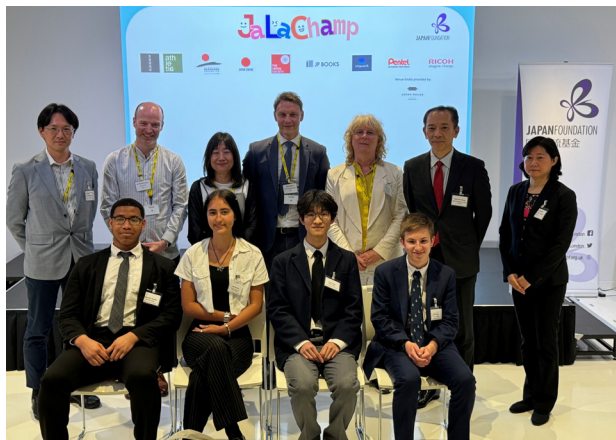
PDR then introduced theism, and how he believes it to be the best answer. If one is not a strong naturalist, one already believes in the existence of non-physical entities. Even if one is, other things such as mathematical objects and moral facts do also exist as non-physical entities. Minds that do not have bodies now seem to become plausible. Therefore, the argument for God becomes a simple one. If mind and matter are both real, what created what? Did matter create mind or mind create matter? It then has to be the latter, as matter cannot act, it does not have free will, it does not have agency, while minds do. And a pure, uninhibited will can create matter, which is God.

This was an excellent lecture by PDR, who has used his own experience and expertise to craft a persuasive and informative lecture on the nature of God. If you have any interest in giving a talk, please fill out JDBM's recently sent Gore Society form.

NATIONAL JAPANESE SPEAKING COMPETITION

JaLa Champs, Japan House London, 11 May

Rupert Lam, *The Knoll*, was selected as one of four finalists, from a field of 140 applicants to participate live in the final of the annual National Japanese Language Speech Contest on Saturday 11 May. The four finalists had to give a 4–5-minute presentation on a topic of their choice. Lam gave a presentation entitled 'Three ways my school can help the environment'. Lam's speech was confident, extremely well rehearsed and fully memorised, all in fluent Japanese, explaining how 1) he would create a competition between the 12 boarding Houses to save energy and resources; 2) he would encourage his peers to use less paper in all aspects of their school life, from the usage of toilet paper to excessive printing; and 3) he would implement programmes to limit food waste. After a nearly flawless presentation, Lam was submitted to a 4–5-minute Q & A. He handled the questions wonderfully; the only one of the four contestants not to ask for a rewording or repeat of a question. Lam was awarded second prize overall and rewarded with an array of Japanese gifts, from Pentel processing pens to generous gift vouchers. Lam represented the School with the highest standards, exhibiting utmost dignity, honour and courage.



METROPOLITAN

DOOMED TO DIE

Isaac Wong, The Park

Socrates was poisoned with hemlock after being given the choice of exile or death. Yet, it is not easy to understand how any rational human mind could choose dying over living. Perhaps it was an illogical consistency, a one-time fluke? No. People today dedicate their lives to the same cause: the pursuit of truth and transparency, and they are slandered and murdered for it. With 100 dead and 400 prosecuted for this cause now, the

fatality rate of this is terrifying. This line of work is journalism. Throughout this essay, the goal will be to establish exactly how and why today's journalists are just like Socrates of long ago.

Firstly, power corrupts and something must keep it in check. For the Athenians, this was Socrates, and for us, it was Bastian Obermayer, the investigative journalist who helped leak the Panama Papers. We are all familiar with the quote 'Absolute power corrupts absolutely' – Lord Acton, criticising his contemporaries. There are many reasons why power corrupts according to Ronald E. Riggio PhD, such as power bringing privilege, and privilege bringing escape routes from the normal process of the law, as well as power changing self-perception. With this in mind, it seems that corruption and power are intrinsically related, which is why it is so important to have people like journalists to keep power in check. Socrates achieved this through the Socratic method. This, by its nature, is a threat to power, as the questioning involved can undermine powerful people, and Socrates used this to demonstrate to the youth of Athens not to take anyone in power's words at surface level, instead encouraging them to think for themselves. Journalists today invite us to do a very similar thing. They expose people in power, invite us to think for ourselves, and have agency. Naturally, this makes the powerful very angry.

Secondly, those who seek truth will suffer. Socrates pursued truth and he suffered for it. Journalists also pursue truth, and they suffer for it. Socrates suffered because, in his action to educate and relay information to the younger generations of Athens, he angered the people with power in Athens; so he was got rid of. Journalists also suffer because their action to educate and relay information to the people of the world anger those in power; so, they are got rid of. In the Guardian report referenced both on the accompanying placard and earlier in this essay, 68 of these brave people died in Gaza and 12 in Ukraine, and further deaths were reported in Afghanistan, the Philippines, India, China and Bangladesh. Many of these countries are known for their corruption, and/or involvement with oppressive regimes, with these usually going hand in hand. They made the journalists suffer because they pried too far in, and could have revealed horrible actions being committed that the State does not want the public to know about. It was the same with Socrates.

Finally, people in power wish to quash human nature. One of the core tenets of human nature is curiosity, being defined as "some means of information gathering". This sounds intensely familiar because this is what journalists do, they gather information. Curiosity is what allowed us to achieve what we have as a society, from the first man-made fire to first man-accomplished flight. We have evolved because of our nature of being curious, and seeing the world subjectively is what allows us to discern the use and purpose of otherwise unremarkable objects. This subjectivity was also what Socrates was promoting, to take what is true and use it to arrive at your own conclusion. This is why the powerful wish to quash human nature, because curiosity leads to advancement, and advancement overthrows the status quo. Status quo is what keeps powerful figures in power. They wish to halt this process of advancement by quashing human nature to save themselves. No advancement, no movement, only a stagnant, decaying, and rotting society. Both Socrates and journalists today campaign against that through the nature of what they have done, and what those who are still alive continue to do.

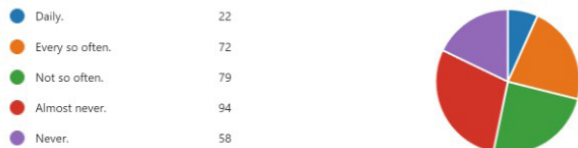
In conclusion, journalists are most definitively the Socrates of the modern day. They expose the corrupt and suffer for it, as well as being the direct link between the people and free thought, and they campaign against the powers that try to subjugate us and turn us into sheep. In this essay, I have also established societal dynamics and the exact power and importance of journalism, and how it all affects us.

This essay is written in tribute to all the journalists, who guard and maintain our freedom.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AT HARROW

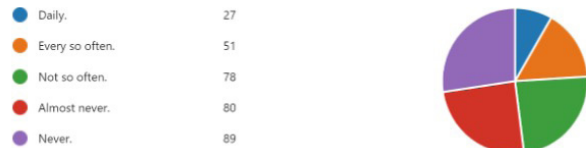
Artificial intelligence (AI) has dug and weaselled its way into our daily lives, and for some alt-righters, potentially to their hearts. We disseminated a poll to understand exactly how much AI has exerted its influence on us as a school (yes, yes, CMC did do the exact same thing a couple of months ago, but his results were not publicised NOR reviewed in an unintelligible article). The results were quite surprising!

1. How often do you use AI in your academic work?



It was genuinely quite an even split for academic work! Only the extremes of the spectrum had noticeably smaller numbers, with the accumulated total of ‘Never’ and ‘Daily’ being roughly equal to the other options. Let us take this as good news: Harrovians will take advantage of the resources offered to them, but not to a ridiculous extent. AI seems to have become an accepted part of the Harrovian diet, although being more similar to the neglected salad bar at the SCH. Enjoy and bathe in this good news as much as you can, because the rest of the results go somewhat more downhill.

2. How often do you use AI recreationally?



I struggle to see what one can do recreationally with AI, and the results were a testament to that, with the choices favouring less interaction with AI being more popular in this question than the last. Bewilderingly, a concerning amount of people consort recreationally with AI on a very regular basis. Scrolling through my own AI history, the only recreational usages I could identify were: trying to bypass the AI’s filter, generating increasingly strange and surreal images involving the muppet stars of Sesame Street, and asking it to do nominal tasks to ascertain when to start getting worried about the abilities of AI. Asking someone who submitted ‘Daily’ under recreational usage, he stated that doing the three trivial tasks mentioned above is what his daily usage of AI substantiates. The best way I can sum up the answer to this question is: ???

3. Do you believe that the growing use of Artificial Intelligence in our lives is a positive or a negative?



Backing up this salad bar-esque imagery of the usage of AI, many appreciate what it is there for, and some vehemently hate it. Harrovians appear to be quite progressive in this question, with five times as many positive responses as negative responses.

However, I suspect that this response may be because of the ease of usage of AI. Never before could you find a research paper within seconds just by typing a description sentence to ChatGPT, while simultaneously enjoying your fast-food slop. I suppose that was what people thought of the internet when it first appeared. Understanding this, it seems AI is here to stay (just like the internet), whether at School or in society at large.

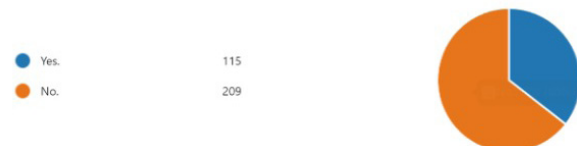
The ease of usage aspect particularly presents itself in this quite spicy question. A third of boys have used AI in submitted prep. Asking someone who reported ‘Yes’ to this question, I was quite shocked to hear that they used ChatGPT as a source. This is particularly concerning as, while searching for research papers through ChatGPT, it quite frequently spouted out papers that did not exist. Also, as ChatGPT has no expertise of its own; it is not a credible source. It takes words from across the web and mashes them together. It has no mind of its own! Jonathan Ford, who voted that AI was a negative in our institution, stated it was because he did not want people to be lazy and rely on ChatGPT as a source. His nightmare turns out to be true. Continuing in the vein of leafy salad, Heinz [Seriously?] Good Mayonnaise is much more favourable than ChatGPT!

5. Would you be supportive of beaks using Artificial Intelligence to mark your work or write Term reports?



The next question was somewhat more of a relief, with most understanding why beaks should not use AI for marking. There might be a slight groan elicited from every beak reading this question, my condolences to them. However, quite a few boys have no opinion on this matter. Have you no pride in your own performance? Are you this callous and uncaring?

4. Have you ever submitted prep which used Artificial Intelligence?



This last question is quite ominous to anyone who writes for *The Harrovian*. Less than half of the boys actually want human journalism, as ‘No opinion’ just means one does not care if we writers are subject to an AI uprising. In response to this shocking sentiment, I asked ChatGPT to write ‘a witty 200-word article in the style of a self-deprecating 16-year-old student, about the state of the dining hall and how it is too dim, suitable for a formal school magazine.’ ChatGPT did not deliver. It was so awful that no amount of tweaking was able to save it. Although I suspect the average reader of *The Harrovian* would not notice at all. But for now? Rejoice, fellow writers! We still have our journalistic jobs!

6. Would you support the usage Artificial Intelligence for the purpose of writing articles in the Harrovian and in other media?



Artificial intelligence has wormed its way into our daily lives, and like the greying gum stubbornly fixed to the underside of the chairs in Speech Room, it looks like it is here to stay.

However, it will not be used to aid the beaks in marking work (my condolences again), nor has it replaced the writers at *The Harrovian* (hooray!). But if the average Harrow boy wants one sentence to take away from this poll: for the love of God, stop using ChatGPT as a source.

N.B. This report was written by ChatGPT, in the style of the Harrovian's Editor-in-Chief.

TWAS THE NIGHT BEFORE SPEECH DAY

by Seamus O'Leary

Twas the night before Speech Day
and all around Harrow School
Sixth Formers were stirring,
Ready to act the Fool.
Now pre-planned pranks
are the talk of yester Year
Will the Boys do something different
That doesn't involve a Beer?
Planning some mischief
of that there is no Doubt
But please be aware boys,
Security will always be about...

Can you finish the poem? Send your responses to the Editors to be published in the Speech Day edition of The Harrovian after half-term.

GAFFE AND GOWN

Quips from around the Hill

A beak at Lords, "I'm wearing a tie to cover my chest so that I'm Skibidi Sigma"

OPINION

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters to the Editors

DEAR SIRS,

In regards to the venerable Mr. Lee's response to last week's editorial, I am forced into the most awkward position of apology (both to him and the member of HSEL, whose figures and views we so, as I see now, evidently misrepresented). Nonetheless, I would like to remind any peeved reader that the point of our investigation was not to act merely as a sales sheet, but as a valiant stab at that which has been so poorly delivered in factual terms to the boys (through the fault most emphatically not of the Hill Shop staff or even of HSEL) but of the boy-facing management team (you know who you are). For instance, I have since discovered that many members of staff received information by email about the closure while we, the beneficiaries and practical shareholders of the shop, heard literally nothing.

Nonetheless, a point which Mr Lee made in his letter (which you ought to read) resonated with me like a stone dropped in a underground grotto and I feel it pertinent to repeat for anyone who read the preliminary article or the op-ed: you know, maybe it is high time to go to Hill Shop just once more.

Yours burdened by a stash of Biltong sausage,
NICK ARNISON, MORETONS, EDITORIAL APOLOGIST

DEAR SIRS,

Since the 19th of June, 1805, a Harrow tradition has developed. This is being annoyed to discover that one must attend a cricket game rather than the promised lessons for which mummy loosened her purse strings. Indeed, one of the few traditions older than Lord's is, very likely, complaining about having to go and having gone to the fixture. I shall continue this fine custom. Of course, I by no means mean to belittle the achievement of the triumphant gentlemen of Harrow – only whoever decided to force me to watch.

Harrow, Eton, and even more so *The Daily Mail*, become fanatically excited at the prospect of watching some boys stand in the sun all day, repetitively throwing around a ball. However, not everyone within each organisation has such habits. It is unacceptable to have absolutely no interest in the result; however, since the invention of paper in 105AD or the evolution of the voice box some 7 million years ago, it has been possible for one to discover the result without attending. While Harrow may cling to some charming old ways, perhaps it is time to move forward. Indeed, there is no reason for me to wander around the stadium, sleep on a coach, miss lessons, and most bizarrely have 'cricket wanker' yelled at me from the road. These have happened every time, including the rather curious last one, which suggests that someone has a tradition of their own which includes circling the stadium and yelling it at every Harrovian and possibly Etonian. It remains an annoyance that I would be forced to watch what might be the worst thing to come of the British Empire. Of course, a few boys' lack of attendance would by no means destroy the practice. The School can remain proud of its cricketers. Indeed, the same would apply to rugby – a violent sport to which I was forced to bear witness. As I, quite reasonably, attempted to get some work done in the stands of that compulsory rugby game, I was berated by big, aggressive boys. I was even told off after some girls from the opposition began talking to me.

In fact, the game would be far better if no Harrovian were forced to watch. As the MCC grasps at any excuse to abolish all that makes it relevant, behaviour becomes an issue as it could just be said excuse. Indeed, Eton has caught on that if they merely send 300, the rabblousing is reduced so much so that Lord's could continue for another millennium without anyone taking notice. It is true that the behaviour this year was immaculate. Yet, it can neither be sustainable nor eternally enjoyable to go on with mass silence. On that, the solution to worries of cancellation seems clearly to be infiltration of the MCC; I gather Harrovians and even Etonians tend to be quite successful and serve on such things.

Most tragically, my main reason not to attend Lord's is my and the School's need for academia. We may be the best boys' boarding school in the world, but our academics are lacking. This is almost certainly due to the number of compulsory events and activities to which Harrovians are condemned, whereas other pupils of less notable institutions only have lessons. Should I fail my A levels, I shall blame the School entirely. It is beside the point that I spend my time waffling in *The Harrovian* rather than revising.

YOURS UN-ATHLETICALLY,
R.T.M. YOUNG, *THE GROVE*

EUROPE MUST BE DEFENDED

I, like many Harrovians, attended the Palmerston Society's first event of the term: Lord Soames speaking on 'The future of conservatism in Britain'. It was fantastic to witness such a tremendous turnout, and the stimulating questions so typical of the Palmerston Society stood out as the uncontested highlight of the night. Despite the inviting atmosphere, firm handshakes and sincere smiles, one issue loomed large that night – the security of Europe. It was this topic that seemed especially trenchant, and something worthy of further attention. Foreign policy is a delicate matter. Whether it be Kissinger or Metternich, the agents of foreign policy have become some of the most revered (or controversial) voices of their era. Though there is something rather worrying about some elements of the approach to foreign policy by the group I call the 'MAGA' right. I agree this is not a phenomenon that is exclusive to a wing of the Republican party but, as the recent blockage of the Ukrainian Aid bill shows, the decisions of the 'MAGA' wing are having real-world effects on American foreign policy.

It was the day after the infamous Tucker-Putin 'love in', where Carlson allowed Putin to go on a bizarre rant about Ukrainian and Russian history that started in the 10th century and took over 45 minutes to reach the modern day. Fr Marcus Walker, one of the more politically active members of the Church of England, replied to Senator Tuberville of Alabama, who had argued that Putin's interview exemplified the very reason why he would not vote to send more money to Ukraine.

Fr Walker's response on Twitter was as follows, "Good God (*blasphemous!* -Eds). Let this tweet forever shame this man who somehow represents the party of Eisenhower and Reagan in the Senate". Walker's response is exceptional and typifies the failure of the 'America First' group to put America first. Russia remains a global threat, one simply has to look at their attempts at election interference in both the United States and the UK to realise the danger they pose to the very fibre of Western democracy. Another example could be the murder of Russian agent turned British spy Sergei Skripal on British soil in 2018. It's so evidently in America's interest to want to arm Ukraine. If we are to look at this through the jaded Kissengeresque lens of 'Realpolitik', the solution reveals itself, help Ukraine. In 2023, the United States' defence budget was \$820 billion, the package that has finally been sent to Ukraine is \$61 billion. How can the American hard right claim to be pro-democracy when it is stopping Ukraine defending itself from Russia. Ukraine, despite its flaws, is a democratic nation that has experienced the tyranny of Soviet rule. It was President Reagan who called on Mr Gorbachev to "Tear down this (the Berlin) Wall". Reagan saw and stood firmly against the repressive measures of the Soviet Union and the 'new Tsarism' employed by successive Russian premiers. Instead of stepping back, as the MAGA group does today, he was determined to make the Cold War end in an American victory.

Presently, we find ourselves with a new Cold War. Lord Soames noted that the world seems more dangerous now than it had ever been in his lifetime. Yet in this 'New Cold War' it is Russia's allies who have stepped up when called. Indeed, in November, Politico reported that North Korea had supplied Putin with more artillery shells than the entire European Union had supplied to Zelensky's Ukraine. Instead of limiting the ability of democratic nations in Eastern Europe to defend themselves, the Republicans must champion them. The GOP requires a fundamental reevaluation of its foreign policy and should look upon the quote of one of its most influential leaders, Ronald Reagan, "My idea of American policy toward the Soviet Union is simple, and some would say simplistic. It is this: we win, and they lose." As the world is faced with a more aggressive Russia, the MAGA right

ought to reflect on that quote and truly stand for 'democracy' rather than allow Russia to triumph.

The Palmerston Society runs a weekly current affairs column. Please email Mac McDowell (21McDowellMac) if you would like to contribute.

SPORT

CRICKET

The School v Cranleigh, 11 May

2nd XI, Away v Cranleigh School, Lost by 2 wickets,

The 2nd XI travelled south in the hope of achieving a first win of the season. After a 2 hour 20 minute journey to Cranleigh, the toss was completed in a bit of a hurry. Archie Jones, *Lyon's*, fortunately won the toss and unsurprisingly elected to bat on a glorious, sunny day. The pitch was flat and dry with the ball coming on to the bat early on. Indeed, batters were richly rewarded for any shot piercing the infield with the ball travelling rapidly over a pristine outfield. Despite a relatively positive start, Harrow found themselves floundering at 80/5 and in serious danger of failing to set a competitive total. Gabriel Harrington-Myers, *Bradlys*, made a useful 25 off 45 balls, but it was Matthew Miller, *Druries*, who accelerated the innings with a swashbuckling 86 not out off 63 balls. Miller dealt primarily in boundaries (13 in total), but also ran aggressively between the wickets; forcing the Cranleigh fielders into mistakes at a critical stage in the game. When Harrow reached 167/8 at the end of the 30th over, it was felt that this was a total that should have been defendable.

However, Cranleigh were allowed to start their reply comfortably, mainly as a consequence of some wayward bowling as well as some sloppy fielding. Several chances were missed early on and this allowed the Cranleigh number 3 (Prior) to settle at the crease. A hostile spell from Miller (2/13 from 6 overs) put the home side under considerable pressure, but this was eased by some generous bowling from the other end. Harrington-Myers offered some control in his six overs, bowling round the wicket, and ending up with 4/32. Then, when Tom Campbell-Johnston, *Druries*, took a tough catch on the boundary to remove Prior, it looked as if victory was in sight. However, Miller failed to take a wicket with his final over and the Cranleigh number 10 (Chalkley) played some enterprising shots to ultimately get his team over the line with 15 balls to spare.

This was another disappointing defeat for the 2nd XI, but the boys must regroup ahead of two fixtures this coming week, the second of which is Eton on the Sixth Form Ground.

3rd XI, Away v Cranleigh School, Lost by 13 runs, Cranleigh School 3rd XI 148-9 (Angus Ludlam, *Druries*, 3-14) (25overs), Harrow School 3rd XI 133-9 (25 overs) (Angus Ludlam 37*, Mungo Lawson, *Elmfield*, 27);

In a picturesque setting at Cranleigh Cricket Ground, Harrow embarked on a thrilling encounter against Cranleigh on a sunlit afternoon.

Winning the toss, Harrow opted to showcase their bowling prowess first. Their decision proved fruitful as they exhibited a disciplined bowling performance, restricting Cranleigh to a

modest total of 148 runs in their allotted 25 overs. Spearheading the attack was the formidable Ludlam, *Druries*, who delivered a remarkable spell, claiming three crucial wickets while conceding 14 runs in his four overs. The bowling effort was complemented by exceptional fielding displays leading to two run outs, adding pressure on the Cranleigh batsmen and limiting their scoring opportunities.

Chasing a target of 149 runs, Harrow's innings began on a shaky note, losing a couple of quick wickets early on. However, resilient batting performances emerged, spearheaded by Josh Ashley, *Moretons*, who contributed a valuable 25 runs, followed by Lawson's composed 27 runs. The highlight of the innings came from none other than Ludlam himself, who showcased his all-around brilliance by notching up an impressive 37 not out runs with the bat. Ludlam's innings included some breathtaking strokes, including the audacious reverse scoop that left spectators in awe.

Despite the spirited effort from the Harrow team, the target proved to be just out of reach as they fell short by 13 runs, succumbing to Cranleigh bowling attack. However, the match was filled with moments of individual brilliance and team camaraderie, exemplifying the true spirit of the game.

4th XI, Home v Cranleigh School, Lost by 42 runs

Chasing a challenging target set by a strong opposition, the 4th XI's run rate fell short despite a half-century being scored by Kepueli Tuipulotu, *Druries*, off 16 balls.

Junior Colts A, Home v Cranleigh School, Won by 4 wickets

An excellent display of courage from a hostile opposition. Neel Gupta, *Elmfield*, 41 and Rishya Rawal, *Rendalls*, 3 for 12.

Junior Colts B, Home v Cranleigh School, Won by 12 runs

Harrow batted first and fought hard to reach a good total of 154. Everyone contributed with no one scoring big runs. But to stay in and bat long was exactly what gave us the chance to defend a decent total.

Our seen bowlers did well. Taking wickets consistently and keeping Cranleigh under pressure from the scoreboard. The game always looked as though it would go the distance and that it did! With just 10 balls to go and 12 runs needed, Harrow finished the job by taking two quick wickets.

A great game of schoolboy cricket with lots of parents enjoying the sunshine.

Junior Colts C, Home v Cranleigh School, Lost by 87 runs

Junior Colts D, Home v Cranleigh School, Tie

An exciting match saw the mighty JCDs draw with Cranleigh, each side scoring 130 runs in their allotted 20 overs.

Yearlings A, Away v Cranleigh School, Won by 50 runs

After a long coach journey, the Yearlings team won their first toss of the year and batted first. The Cranleigh attack was very strong and took regular wickets, but Luke Attfield, *Druries*, was unmoved and making steady progress. However, with Cranleigh plugging away with breakthroughs every few overs, Caspar Bourne-Arton, *Elmfield*, came to the crease at 11 with the score at 108-9 and Attfield 45 not out. Seven overs later, and a remarkable display of hitting from Attfield had propelled him to 107 and the team score to 168-9. Bourne-Arton played the perfect Jack Leach to Attfield's Ben Stokes, a crucial role in a crucial partnership.

In reply, the initial breakthrough came courtesy of a spectacular catch from Woody Venville, *Lyon's*, off the bowling of skipper Aaryan Basu. That set the tone for a brilliant fielding display, with multiple bowlers chipping in with wickets along the way, George Bamford, *The Head Master's*, taking two in an over at one point. Attfield came on late to grab four wickets that completed a remarkable

all-round performance, and a good win against a strong Cranleigh side.

Yearlings B, Away v Cranleigh School, Lost by 4 wickets

Harrow fought hard to make their low score of 43 all out competitive in their loss against Cranleigh

Yearlings C, Away v Cranleigh School, Lost by 7 wickets

Harrow elected to bat first. Jerry Xie, *Rendalls*, batted first but was out for a diamond duck. Cosmo Abernethy, *The Knoll*, in second managed to narrowly avoid a similarly anatine fate by scoring 1 before going out LBW. Darell Yeoh, *Lyon's*, racked up the biggest total, scoring 10. Harrow were eventually all out for 66 after 15 overs.

Cranleigh then batted. Harrow's fielding was good for the first three or four overs, but started to fall apart after that. The boundaries starting rolling in and Cranleigh beat Harrow by three runs in the 10th over.

Yearlings D, Away v Cranleigh School, Lost by 23 runs

Some tricky spells with the ball allowed Cranleigh to amass 167 runs on a small outfield. Harrow chased well but sadly couldn't reach the boundary enough before the overs ran out. Some standout performances from debutants Frederic Duan, *Bradby's*, and Kevin Li, *Lyon's*, as well as surprise wickets from Jesse O'Keeffe-Richer, *West Acre*.

Kevin Li 2-24, Jesse O'Keeffe-Richer 2-19

Rufus Hunnisset 21, Frederic Duan 19

TENNIS

The School v Winchester and Various, 11 May

1st, Home v ISL, Won 20-4

A great effort from all eight boys in a convincing victory in the London group of the Independent Schools League. The 11-1 win over Dulwich was followed up by a 9-3 win over KCS Wimbledon. Players unbeaten on the day were Charlie Chambers, *Rendalls*, and Diego Castellano Burguera, *Rendalls*, Freddie Harrison, *Moretons*, Adam Wong, *The Park*, Ollie Jones, *West Acre*, and Jaden Lim, *The Head Master's*.

2nd, Away v Winchester College, Lost 2-7

The Seniors B sadly lost 7-2 against Winchester on Saturday afternoon. A glorious afternoon to watch some tennis. Our three pairs found the change of courts challenging and lost their first two games.

First pair Elliot Chua, *The Knoll*, and William Riddick, *Druries*, won their last game at tie break 7-5.

Third pair for the day Algy Royle, *Rendalls* and Oscar Bearman, *Moretons*, also won their last game 6-3. A phenomenal comeback supported by the cheers from the parents on the side.

A lovely sunny afternoon overall.

Colts A, Away v Winchester College, Lost 3-6

A lovely sunny afternoon away at Winchester to enjoy some tennis. Unfortunately, the Colts found the change of courts challenging and lost six of their matches. First pair Rocco Desai, *Elmfield*, and Charlie Harrison, *Moretons*, had a quick comeback and won their last two games 6-4.

Junior Colts A, Neutral v Winchester College, Lost 4-5

JCA tennis lost a thrilling match to Winchester 5-4, with the result unfortunately turning on a final-set tie break. Well done to the boys for a great game played in excellent spirits, and well done to Alex Alexeev, *Bradbys*, and Arthur Brown, *Druries*, for winning all three of their sets, including against an otherwise imperious Winchester first pair.

Junior Colts B, Neutral v Winchester College, Lost 3-6

JCB lost 6-3 to a very strong Winchester side, a scoreline that doesn't reflect how close most of the matches were. Well done to all who played, and shot of the day to Oscar Hakansson-Gill, *The Park*, for a scorching down-the-line forehand winner, which drew much applause.

Junior Colts C, Away v Winchester College, Won 6-3

A splendid 6-3 win for the Junior Colts C.

It was a hot 24° in Winchester this last Saturday. With rackets strung, laces tied and the freshest whites the sporting world has seen, the JCCs looks relaxed ahead of competition.

Each pair equaled their result by winning two and losing to the kings of court, 1st pair of Winchester, with everyone fighting for their collective victory.

The final ball fell, and the points were counted – Harrow emerged victorious with a 6-3 win over Winchester. Lessons were learnt, areas for improvement identified, and a cracking base tan was achieved by everyone. Winners got ice cream.

Yearlings A, Home v Winchester College, Lost 4-5

The Yearlings A had a titanic battle against Winchester on Saturday. In spectacularly hot conditions they fell 5-4 to a strong Wykemist side.

At the teatime break they were 4-2 down and needed to win all three of the final rubbers to secure an incredible comeback.

The final round saw each pair face off against their opposite numbers. The A3 and A2 pairs managed to get wins, levelling up the match. The final game saw Pablo Castellano Burguera, *Rendalls*, and Claudius Tyacke, *The Grove*, grind to 5-5. The next game would clinch it. Unfortunately a superb return game from Winchester just got them over the line. All six of the lads showed great character and determination to fight all the way to the end.

Special mention to Max James, *Elmfield*, and Castellano Burguera for jointly winning the Shot of the Day contest with equally amazing shots that had the spectators in awe.

Yearlings B, Home v Winchester College, Lost 3-6

In expedited matches only going to four sets, the Harrow Yearlings Bs fought valiantly but suffered a critical loss of 6-3 against Winchester. Lessons must be learnt regarding the impact of wind speed and direction impacting gameplay.

Yearlings C, Home v Winchester College, Won 6-3

The Yearlings Cs had a triumphant 6-3 win against Winchester. Special mention must go to A1 pair Antares Au, *Moretons*, and Evan Song, *Rendalls*, for their incredible 4-0 wins in two of their matches, and particularly when against a talented A1 Winchester team. Emerging pair Ichita Soma, *The Knoll*, and Wilfred Kent, *Bradbys*, equally impressed with two 4-2 wins under their belts.

Yearlings D, Home v Winchester College, Lost 4-5

The Yearlings Ds suffered a very narrow 4-5 loss against Winchester. Despite the result, special mention must go to Archie Kwok, *Druries*, for serving four aces in a single match, and emerging pair Yash Dadlani, *The Knoll*, and Gabriel Olubanjo, *Rendalls*, for their 4-0 and 4-1 wins, with a narrow 4-3 loss. Thanks also goes to Ilyas Alao, *Bradbys*, for playing in a Winchester pairing to allow all boys in the opposition teams to play, and Giulio Burt, *Moretons*, for stepping in at

the last minute. The result is a reflection of the depth of tennis talent here on the Hill, as well as the value of fellowship that pervades the team.

ATHLETICS

The Lord Burghley, Saturday 11 May 2024

On Saturday we travelled to the Thames Valley Sports Centre for The Lord Burghley 2024 athletics competition. It was the first time Harrow had been invited to this competition.

Competing schools were Eton College, Harrow School, Epsom College, Brighton College, Charterhouse School, St Paul's School, Marlborough College and Tonbridge School.

It was an excellent afternoon of athletics with many impressive performances and several personal bests.

The results:

Juniors:

3rd Epsom College – 197 points
2nd Eton College – 201 points
1st Harrow – 211 points

Intermediates:

3rd Epsom College – 197 points
2nd Harrow – 218 points
1st Eton College – 231 points

Seniors:

3rd Harrow – 185 points
2nd Eton College – 235 points
1st Tonbridge School – 238 points

Congratulations to all athletes but particularly to the following on winning their event: Jimi Adu, *The Park*, Henry Gilbertson, *Newlands*, Joshua Nwaokolo, *Newlands*, Ethan Francois, *Rendalls*, Caleb Debrah, *Moretons*, Harry Jodrell, *Elmfield*, AJ Anenih, *Rendalls*, Auberon Dragten, *Rendalls*, Henry Barker, *The Park*, Lase Akindele, *Newlands*, Ayobami Akindele, *West Acre*, Israel Olaigbe, *Moretons*, Jesse Eledan, *Newlands*, Rufus Young, *Newlands*, Henrik Willett, *Druries*, Nate Wei, *Rendalls* and Moroti Akisanya, *Druries*. Impressive performances too by Joel Balogun, *Newlands*, Henry Dargan, *Druries*, Fikumni Olutunbi, *Lyon's*, Michael Cattini, *Moretons*, Cameron Elliott, *West Acre*, Toby Woolf, *Elmfield*, Wallace Kirk, *The Grove*, and Sterling Smith, *Lyon's*.

ATHLETICS

The Achilles Schools' Relays, 2 May

On Thursday 2 May the Harrow squad travelled to the 60th meeting of the Achilles Schools' Relays held at the Sir Roger Bannister Track, Iffley Road, Oxford. This relay competition attracts the top schools across England and this year there were over 20 schools competing including Eton, Millfield, Coopers' Coborn, Hampton and Brighton College. The competition consists of qualifying heats and then finals with athletes competing for prestigious trophies.

It was a terrific afternoon of athletics with outstanding performances throughout the day. All boys are to be congratulated, in particular the following on producing superb efforts in the finals:



Under-20 4x100m – Kitan Akindede, *Newlands*, Charles Edu, *Lyon's*, Munachi Nnatuanya, *The Knoll*, and Joel Balogun, *Newlands*, on achieving 3rd place.

Under-17 4x400m – Auberon Dragten, *Rendalls*, Nathan Kasonga, *The Park*, York Feng, *The Knoll*, and Jesse Eledan, *Newlands*, on achieving 2nd place.

Under-17 4x800m – Otis Farrer-Brown, *Newlands*, Henry Barker, *The Park*, Auberon Dragten, *Rendalls*, and Toby Woolf, *Elmfield*, on achieving 1st place and being awarded the Christopher Chataway Trophy.

Under-15 4x200m – Luke Attfield, *Druries*, Hendrik Willett, *Druries*, Cayden Debrah, *Moretons*, and Moroti Akisanya, *Newlands*, on achieving 1st place and being awarded the Tom Hampson Trophy.



GOLF

Triangular v Eton & Tonbridge, Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, 7 May

The golf team travelled down to Royal Wimbledon Golf Club on Tuesday for a triangular match against Eton and Tonbridge. The boys lost out to Tonbridge by just one Stableford point across all five games to finish second. Bertie Bradley, *Druries*, recorded the highest individual score from any player with 36 points.

Tonbridge–140 pts

Harrow–139 pts

Eton–136 pts

Ways to contact *The Harrovian*

Articles, opinions and letters are always appreciated.

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

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