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BUDGET EDITION

LABOUR, VAT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

How the UK Budget will affect Harrow from an economic perspective, Eric Pan, Lyon's

Harrow has traditionally operated independently of government funding, relying on tuition fees, donations and endowments. However, the recent UK Budget, presented on 30 October 2024 by Rachel Reeves, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces economic changes that could have significant financial implications for private schools like Harrow. These changes reflect broader economic principles worth looking at in the context of our daily lives on the Hill and the potential responses the School could impose.

Key Budget Changes Affecting Harrow

The Budget's new measures include a 20% VAT on private school fees starting in January 2025, the removal of charitable business rates relief from April 2025, an increase in employer national insurance (NI) contributions from 13.8% to 15%, increases in capital gains tax from 20% to 24% in higher rates and 10% to 18% in lower rates and a 9.8% increase in the national living wage. For Harrow, these changes are likely to increase operational costs and put pressure on our existing financial structure.

VAT on Fees

VAT, or value added tax, is a 20% tax applied to goods and services. For Harrow, adding VAT to fees will probably lead to higher tuition costs for parents. On one hand, raised fees could enhance the Harrow's resources and infrastructure, leading to improvements in academic offerings, extracurricular opportunities, and boarding facilities, with the School needing to justify such an increase in price. Students and parents' attitudes might also be affected by the potential increase in tuition fees as the perceived sunk costs and the loss-aversion nature of parents would result in dedicated and ambitious students making sure they get the most out of the investment in their education.

Higher fees further reduce affordability of the School, increasing demand for scholarships and bursaries. Despite this being case, there could be less funding to support these programmes because of the already increased operation costs of the School. Therefore, the Budget could lead to a reduction in the number of boys on scholarships and bursaries on the Hill as the School seeks to absorb its effects.

Currently, private school fees are price-inelastic, meaning demand doesn't stop drastically even if fees rise. However, this VAT increase could push tuition beyond what some UK middle-income families are willing to pay, given potential alternatives

such as day schools or flexi-boarding options with lower costs. When something is price-inelastic, as private education often is, people continue to buy it despite price hikes. The local market for UK-based parents offers competition and choice, meaning if prices rise too high, demand could become more elastic, leading families to consider other choices. Internationally there is demand, given the reputation of the School, meaning that these markets are price inelastic. Therefore, a potential effect of the Budget would be an increased proportion of international students forming part of the School community, in a gradual, yet noticeable shift.

Charitable Business Rates Relief

Private schools with charitable status, like Harrow, benefit from 80% discount on business rates (a type of tax on property). Losing this relief means the School will pay more in property taxes, adding to their operating expenses. Without this discount, Harrow will have to absorb the increased tax burden or pass it on through higher fees, which may affect some of the School's future capital projects such as the new Sports Centre or renovations for Speech Room; works in the Shepherd Churchill could be even slower!

Despite this, the School does have access to VAT claim back – meaning that VAT can be claimed back for anything Harrow buys including major capital projects like the construction of the new science building. Such VAT claim backs, potentially worth millions of pounds in cases of major capital projects, can help offset the effects of the Budget elsewhere.

National Insurance Contributions and Increase in National Minimum Wage

The increase in national insurance (NI) contributions is another factor that will affect Harrow's budget. NI is a tax on earnings paid by both employers and employees, funding state benefits like pensions and healthcare. As Harrow's employer contributions rise, so will its payroll expenses. These additional costs could limit wage growth for staff or reduce funds available for teacher training and development. Over time, such restrictions could affect the quality of education and extracurricular activities.

MONEY GONE

The Harrovian has full coverage of the budget's direct impact on the School's working life. Find some helpful suggestions by the Editors to manage our future difficulties by turning to pages 83.

The National Living Wage was also increased 9.8% from £10.42 per hour to £11.44 per hour, meaning that some members of staff will benefit through higher wages. However, this concurrently increases operation costs for the School, which could also potentially limit future capital projects and Harrow's extracurricular offering through putting more pressure on the School's already strained budget.

Increased Capital Gains Tax

An increase in capital gains tax (CGT), essentially a tax on profit after selling an asset, could negatively affect the value of endowments and donations Harrow receives. With increased CGT, individuals including OHs and parents have less disposable income. As a result, Harrow's donation/endowment revenue, whether for charitable purposes like Long Ducker or for the School's own development trust, will be reduced.

Structural Changes

The business model of Harrow is already very competitive. However, diversifying the offering of services could attract more UK-based families. For example, Harrow might want to consider different option of boarding (e.g. flexible) to not only maintain the current domestic customer base, but to also increase it.

Conclusion

The recent UK Budget changes definitely present Harrow with financial challenges but also opportunities to innovate. For parents, they are most directly affected through increased fees. Members of staff are most likely to be affected through their wages, with some experiencing rises while others could see their pay stagnate. The only potential noticeable change for boys would be through a visibly increasing proportion of international students on the Hill. Overall, although it may seem that the Budget will have a major and profound impact on our lives on the Hill, the reality is that any prominent change is highly unlikely, with its effects gradually absorbed by the School in the long run.

ASSOCIATION SONGS

Speech Room, 10 October

As falling autumn leaves of red and gold drifted past our windows on the eve of 10 October, it was once again time for our blood-brothers, 40 years senior, to return to their home on the Hill for Harrow Association Songs. Following introductions from the Head and Deputy Head of School, Songs began.

The Head Master began the evening by welcoming our guest, Karim Wilkins (*The Knoll 1984*), who arrived on the Hill as a Shell at the same time the Head Master himself was also at school. The Head Master reflected on key historical reference points of the time, including Gorbachev and Reagan's Reykjavik Summit during the gradual thawing of the Cold War, and the ensuing fall of the USSR and the Berlin Wall. Matters at home were just as dramatic, as the miners' strike was coming to an end. Then, it was time for the songs. The School, full of Harrow spirit and rich in voice began the evening with a bang, as we sang 'When Raleigh Rose'. This was followed by the lesser-known 'Willow the King', revived for the first time since its last performance on Speech Day 2012. This song was especially fitting given both the Under-15 cricket team's recent success in being crowned Nation T20 Champions before the start of term, and the Seniors' triumph in winning the Cowdrey Cup, having beaten "the other place" for the third consecutive year. The distant memories of a sunny summer were reimagined in 'Ducker'.



Following this were excellent readings by Maxi Jones, *Moretons*, and Toby Woolf, *Elmfield*. Both readings were performed with brilliant execution and eloquence, and were highly entertaining for the audience: commendable performance from both readers. Given the deepest, darkest depths of October that we were singing in, it was only fitting for 'October' to be the next song, performed with especial vigour and enthusiasm. 'October' has, in recent years, become a flagship song and remains a prominent favourite among boys both young and old. After all, who doesn't enjoy blasting out the chorus alongside 1000 others? The next song, 'John Lyon's Road', swept us from our Founder's beginnings through to the modern age and the growing metropolitan world that engulfs the Hill. After this, the School XII emerged to sing their debut performance of the year. While perhaps not as well known as some other classic Harrow songs, 'Cats and Dogs' was performed with grace, wit and musicianship as members of the School XII harmoniously argued over sportsmanship and gentlemanly behaviour in the game of cricket. This was certainly a treat for the audience, and all members of the XII, alongside accompanists Yuk-Chiu Lai, *Newlands*, and Anson Ching, *The Grove*, are to be congratulated for the performance. The XII then rejoined the ranks of the School to sing 'Queen Elizabeth', another quintessential Harrow classic.

With big boots to fill, 'Giants' was next, which reminded us that all Harrovians can live up to the Giants of Old, as impossible as it may seem. Following this, our guest Speaker Mr Wilkins took to the stage.

There have been many speakers at Harrow Songs, each with their own unique way of capturing the crowd, from decorated war heroes presenting military blades to Heads of School to rock stars performing live on their birthdays. However, Mr Wilkins captivated the audience with his brutal honesty, which, even if it was, perhaps, at the expense of others, was very much to the audience's amusement. Mr Wilkins' speech had both heart and humour, and was evidently enjoyed by all. Mr Wilkins' recommended edits to the final verse of '40 Years On', altering the line 'feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder' to "'alder of head, and pre-diabetic', were particularly amusing. Mr Wilkins' closing three statements were particularly profound: having announced that prep would be remitted, only to confess that it hadn't (an admittedly traumatic experience for most boys), the second message was the best. Every single boy only has 1000 schooldays at Harrow. For some (those with coursework deadlines and university applications), the days are severely numbered. There only 180 or so left. Thus, Mr Wilkins stressed that, apart from continuing to beat Eton at everything, we should also seize all the opportunities we are given, making the most of what precious little time we have left. And, finally, while we may be crestfallen to leave 800 of our fellow Harrovians behind when the time comes to leave our home on the Hill, we will be welcomed by an even bigger

family of OHs. While we may be Harrovians only once, we remain OHs till time be done.

After Mr Wilkins' spectacular speech, we were on the home straight. The final showdown of the evening was kicked-started with 'Silver Arrow'. Like any arrow, we remained straight and true in both voice and spirit.



Last, but certainly not least, the slamming of Songs Books readied us for '40 Years On', which resounded and echoed throughout Speech Room. The closing sequence of *Auld Lang Syne* and the National Anthem were all sung with the pride, honour and fearless force.

Many thanks again to DNW and PJE, Custos and his team for their blood, sweat and tears for pulling together yet another spectacular Songs. Congratulations are also in order to boys and beaks who attended alike for conjuring a fabulous atmosphere and for some excellent singing. Harrow Songs is a tradition that unites Harrovians across time and place, acting as a beacon of brightness in the colder months ahead. *Stet Fortuna Domus*.

LONG DUCKER

3 November

Long Ducker took place last Sunday, with the Harrow family running, swimming and fundraising to help support the most vulnerable members of our community. Boys, beaks and guests once again braced themselves for a morning of sporting endurance. Some things had changed, such as the introduction of staggered start times to minimise shenanigans at the start of the race, but the course remained mostly the same: for the 10km run, it would be the cross-country course followed by an ascent up Football Lane and a lap around the Hill, ending in Bill Yard. Conditions were favourable, and a few boys in particular took full advantage. Michael Cattini, *Moretons*, needed barely over a half hour to return to the Hill, finishing first in 00:31:56. Just 15 seconds separated him from Otis Farrer-Brown, *Newlands*, finishing second in 00:32:11. In third was Remove Murray Runacres, *Lyon's*, finishing in 00:35:47. The fastest parent was Mr Cooke, completing the race in 00:36:16.

The 21km half-marathon course also remained largely the same: three 7km laps around the Hill, including three brutal ascents of Sudbury Hill. Among the beaks, EWS put on a half-marathon masterclass, finishing in 01:19:53, followed by HKJ in 1:26:39, and PSL in 01:33:11. Henry Barker, *The Park*, was first among the boys, finishing in 01:30:14, followed in close pursuit by Jonathan Ford, *West Acre*, in 1:30:33, and Diedrik Brouwers, *The Head Master's*, in 01:31:13.



While there were some outstanding performances, the main reason for Long Ducker is to raise money. This year, Lumina is our main beneficiary and will receive half of the money raised. Lumina is a transformative collaboration amongst like-minded schools that enables young people in care, a group at a significant educational disadvantage, to achieve their potential. Lumina provides personalised, one-to-one online tutoring and mentorship, fostering academic success, building self-esteem and creating a network of support for vulnerable students – all on a pro-bono basis by teachers in the community and at no cost to young people, carers or local authorities. A number of our own beaks volunteer their time to deliver Lumina tutoring. Lumina also runs careers support and in-person revision days (all free of charge) for vulnerable young people who have been at a significant disadvantage in their learning through no fault of their own. Lumina's results are astonishingly good and young people in care are being given the support to pass vital exams that open up previously closed-off pathways. The fundraising will allow Lumina to scale-up operations significantly in the coming year to change the lives of more young people.



A quarter of the funding will go to the Harrow Club, which works to provide some of the most vulnerable young people in London with accessible and high-quality opportunities that will enable them to maximise their life chances and enhance their personal development. The final 25% will be given to Shaftesbury Enterprise partners such as FirmFoundation and local schools. Please continue to chase sponsors!

Overall, it has been another very successful year for Long Ducker. A special thanks must be given to CPH for taking on the huge burden of administration in order to make this event possible, as well as all those who contributed in many other ways, particularly those who volunteered to expertly marshal the race, spurring us on during times of trouble – especially on the final ascent of the infamous Sudbury Hill and of course, the special 'Bill Yard sprint'.

Swimming Results

The results from the pool were as follows:

10km swim

1. Villa Kam, *The Head Master's* – 02:36:40
2. Eric Li, *The Park*–02:45:12

5km swim

1. Henry Gilbertson, *Newlands* – 01:05:47
2. Ollie Finch, *Newlands* – 01:11:42
3. Raulph Lube, *The Grove* – 01:27:25
4. Ikenna Ukeje, *Newlands* – 01:31:18
5. Bomi Shopido, *The Grove* – 01:39:53
6. MJT* – 01:51:17

It was a really good effort from all concerned with Kam's efforts in particular standing out. Gilbertson's time for the 5km was also very impressive, but a little shy of the record.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY

Cantopop, Anson Ching and Brian Ching, The Grove, 31 October

This Halloween, trick-or-treating Harrovians descended upon the Modern Language Schools. They were terrifically treated. This is, perhaps, as little a surprise as ever, given that the boys presenting their intellectual treat were Anson Ching, *The Grove* and Brian Ching, *The Grove*, to be henceforth referred to as AC and BC, respectively. They discussed Cantopop, its rise, fall, and revival, as well as making it clear that Cantopop is far from K-pop and Mandopop.

The first song on the playlist of this Halloween party was Beyond's *Boundless Oceans, Vast Skies* – a Cantopop masterpiece released in 1993. While there wasn't the time to hear the full song, no complaints arose as AC's angelic voice took over to explain the significance of Cantopop. The artform is more than music in Cantonese; indeed, it sometimes contains English and Mandarin, yet it always contains beautiful reflection on Hong Kong's unique cultural identity. Given such content, AC had to depict the history of Hong Kong. Cantonese was seen as the inferior language; however, Sam Hui (the 'Godfather of Cantopop') changed this during the 1960s and 1970s. We heard his certified banger *Half a catty, Eight taels* – a somehow up-beat and catchy song about the hardships of the working class. Hits from Hui and the growth of television programmes which opened and closed with Cantopop both resulted in the rise of bright stars.

The greatest of the newly born stars were 'The Four Heavenly Kings', BC explained. Aaron Kwok was the 'dancing king', using moves inspired by Michael Jackson. He brought showmanship as he 'busted off his moves'. *We heard Love from you can't end*, which was in Mandarin and contained some English. This proved that Cantopop is a culture, rather than merely songs in Cantonese. It was Kwok's fame and fashion influence which popularised the middle-parting hairstyle. Leon Lai was the romantic King, BC told us. He was a closer star, down to earth rather than sitting on a pedestal of popularity. This sun of God was also a great philanthropist. Though, his music was far from peaceful or intellectual; we heard *Sugar in the Marmalade*, a rather hectic song in this humble record taker's view. Yet, his music remained wildly enjoyable. BC then introduced Jacky Cheung to the packed room. He stood out for his ability to actually sing. Indeed, his rich tone and vibrato made Cantopop a globally appreciated art. He began touring internationally, something which all four continue to this day. The final king, Andy Lau, became most notable for converting his singing stardom into film fame. Among his many films was *Shock Wave*. Lau's fame, BC showed, was a depiction of the growth in the Cantopop industry and its increasing significance.

Alas, AC described a decline in Cantopop's appreciation. With more advertising, Mandopop and K-pop became evermore popular, particularly internationally, which crowded out Cantopop. The industry became so starved of support and interest that some stars fled to mainland China – where their talents could

be better popularised. The love for stars was ethereal and fleeting, like that described in Leo Ku's *Enjoy yourself tonight*. The bright starry night had ended for Cantopop. Eason Chan's *Pompous* criticised what idols had become while longing for lost attention. The room became sadder still as AC mentioned Leslie Cheung's untimely suicide, which resulted from a fall of Cantopop and from the 24th floor.

Perhaps not all things come back up; however, BC infected us with his signature smile, when reminding us that at least Cantopop had been revived. A singing reality show created a massive boy band called Mirror. Lockdown brought great boredom, and BC explained that one needed to focus on something; thus, HongKongers once again appreciated the cultural artform that now had so many new genres and styles. Cantopop has become more down to earth, with lighter tones and greater visibility from YouTube and high-level music videos. BC hilariously illustrated that songs can now be about anything, such as looking for something one has dropped.

The duo finished by playing Hung Kaho's *Tinted Windows*. The beauty of this music matched the beauty of the tale of Cantopop. Its creation, and revival were elegantly unravelled by Anson and Brian Ching. With such musical expertise, and a clear ability to prepare perfection, it is no surprise that their leadership brought The Grove's triumph in Glee's and Twelves.

SLAVONIC SOCIETY

The Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) – a (rail)road less travelled, Mr Alf Torrents, 19 September

On 19 September, the Slavonic Society welcomed Alf Torrents for a fascinating talk entitled 'The Baikal-Amur Mainline: A rail(road) less travelled', dedicated to the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM), a massive Soviet railway project now turning 50'. Mr Torrents, who used to run the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, brought valuable insights from his nearly seven years living in Russia and his extensive travels throughout the country.

Mr Torrents began by setting the context, reminding us that Russia is the world's largest country, spanning 11 time zones. He then introduced the BAM as a monumental project that showcases the scale of Soviet and Russian grand engineering achievements.

We learned that the BAM was possibly the largest civil engineering project ever undertaken, reportedly using up more resources than the Soviet space programme of the 1950s and 1960s. The railway spans 4,287km through some of the most challenging terrain on Earth, including 640 km of marshes, 1,330 km of permafrost, and 120 km of landslide-prone areas. It features ten tunnels crossing seven mountain ranges, 2,230 bridges, and 2,446 tracks built on embankments.

Mr Torrents explained the project's history, tracing its roots to Stalin's industrialisation campaign. It gained momentum under Khrushchev and became Brezhnev's priority project in 1974. Despite setbacks from the 1980 world recession and disappointing results from BAM zone oil fields and mines, the project persevered. One of the most interesting aspects of Mr Torrents' talk was his description of who actually built the BAM. He told us about the diverse workforce, which included Komsomolets (members of the Young Communist League), political prisoners, German and Japanese POWs, "free" workers, and railway troops.

Throughout his talk, Mr Torrents threw in personal anecdotes from his journey along the BAM, which concluded on Sakhalin Island. He described how his travels on the BAM and Trans-Siberian Railway were exhausting, as he opted out of paying for any sort of higher-class ticket to gain the full experience, but incredibly interesting. He met a variety of fascinating

people along the way, including a man with a very big beard who shared many captivating stories with him, adding a rich human dimension to his journey. His firsthand experiences brought the scale and significance of the BAM to life for the audience. He emphasised the strategic importance of the BAM, alongside the Trans-Siberian Railway, in connecting Eastern and Western Russia and its role in the country's resource extraction and transportation.



The evening concluded with a dinner at Eighty-Six, providing an opportunity for further discussion where we learnt more about Mr Torrent's life in Moscow and his experiences living in Russia.

The Slavonic Society would like to express its sincere thanks to Mr. Torrents for sharing his knowledge on this niche, yet fascinating, topic and for encouraging us to be brave and to visit places off the beaten track ourselves, meeting interesting people and using our linguistic skills in the process.

SLAVONIC SOCIETY

*Two systems, one oppression: serfdom in Russia and slavery in the Americas, Eli Dewotor,
The Head Master's, 3 October*

Eli Dewotor's, *The Head Master's*, lecture to the Slavonic Society on 3 October, offered an insightful comparison between two oppressive forced-labour systems – serfdom in Russia and slavery in the Americas – highlighting their parallels, differences, and enduring impacts on modern society.

To establish context, Dewotor began by defining serfdom and slavery. Russian serfdom, persisting until the mid-19th century, bound peasants to the land and subjected them to the authority of landowners, effectively immobilising generations. In contrast, slavery in the Americas, from the 16th to the 19th centuries, involved individuals owned as property and forced to work without pay, primarily targeting people of African descent.

Tracing the origins, Dewotor explained how Russian serfdom developed gradually between the 15th and 17th centuries. Initially, peasants had some mobility, able to move between landowners on 'Yuri's Day' in November. However, as the Russian state expanded and required more resources, restrictions tightened. Decrees like Tsar Boris Godunov's Law on Forbidden Years in 1597 began tying peasants to the land. By the mid-17th century, peasants were legally bound, transforming society into a hierarchy dominated by a small noble class. However, American slavery emerged differently and under a different context, deeply intertwined with European colonisation and the growth of plantation economies. Early dependence on indigenous labour and European indentured servants proved insufficient due to disease and limited supply. By the 17th century, colonisers increasingly turned to the transatlantic slave trade, bringing enslaved Africans to the Americas. This system became racialised and hereditary, justified by evolving ideologies linking slavery to African descent.

Exploring the defining characteristics of each system, Dewotor highlighted Russian serfdom's enforced immobility, with serfs unable to leave without their owner's permission. Legally enforced, serfs were transferred with the land when estates were sold, often disregarding family ties. Although not considered property like slaves, serfs had very limited legal rights and significant obligations to landowners through labour duties or payments. This created rigid social immobility, with children born into serfdom, often staying on the same land for their whole life.

Dewotor explained that American slavery was characterised by chattel slavery, meaning that enslaved individuals were considered property in the fullest legal sense. They could be bought, sold, or used as collateral, leading to frequent and traumatic family separations. The system was explicitly racial, targeting people of African descent, and was justified by ideologies of racial superiority that persisted long after the abolition of slavery. Enslaved people faced brutal working conditions and were denied basic human rights, including education, freedom of movement, and legal recognition of marriages.

Comparing the two systems, the lecture identified key similarities: both denied freedom and autonomy, exploited large groups for economic gain, and imposed significant social stigma. However, there were also some crucial differences between the two systems. For example, Dewotor mentioned that the racial component was significant in American slavery whereas Russian serfdom was based on class oppression without racial distinction. Legal statuses differed; serfs retained some limited rights under Russian law and were not considered property in the same way. Geographic mobility also varied: serfs were mostly tied to the land but maintained community continuity, while enslaved people could be sold and transported vast distances, disrupting families and communities.



Dewotor then went on to mention that although both systems were eventually brought to a stop, formal abolition did not immediately lead to equality or economic independence for former serfs and slaves, but the legacies of these systems continue to influence modern societies. In Russia, the effects are seen in economic structures, social attitudes, and the delayed development of the middle class, contributing to social unrest and influencing political movements. In the Americas, the legacy of slavery is evident in persistent racial economic disparities, ongoing struggles for racial justice, and cultural impacts that have shaped national identity.

Concluding the lecture, Dewotor underscored the importance of understanding these historical systems to appreciate the roots of contemporary inequalities. He highlighted that while legal abolition was necessary, it was insufficient to address the deep-seated social and economic impacts, as evidenced by the continued struggles of freed serfs and former slaves. Recognising the resilience and resistance of those who suffered under these systems, Dewotor urged continued efforts toward more just and equitable societies. To round off, he reminded the audience that understanding the past is the key towards shaping a better future.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Making money from the mathematics of the US election, Dr Mohammed Apabhai, Managing Director, Head of Asia Pacific Trading Strategies, Citigroup, 1 November

On 1 November, the Mathematical Society welcomed Dr Mohammed Apabhai, Citigroup Managing Director and Head of Asia Pacific Trading Strategies. With the upcoming US elections set to take place, Dr Apabhai chose to speak on a fitting topic: the mathematics of the US election.

Starting by posing a problem of how to write down the 72 quadrillion different outcomes from flipping 56 coins, Dr Apabhai aptly laid out the foundation of the US electoral system, including the electoral college and the Senate voting system. He detailed how the numbers correlate to the eventual outcome, as the US adopts a similar ‘first past the post’ system, whereby the winner in each state, regardless of the difference in voter count, will win all the allocated electoral college votes. Different states have different number of electoral college votes. Furthermore, due to the structure of the system, the Republican Party has an in-built bias, requiring 4.5% fewer voters than the Democrats to secure a win in the popular vote. Moreover, should there be a swing of more than 0.4% to the right on a national basis, the Republicans will win. Though initially confusing, Dr Apabhai was able to break this down into empirical terms, relating to branches of probability and analytics through ‘Decision Theory.’ Using the ‘Marathon Dilemma’, it was explained how the route to victory in the Presidential election was similar to running a marathon after a storm. Ultimately, this shows us the power of mathematics, as the ability to convert and compress numbers into other terms and languages highlights the importance of mathematical prowess.



Despite the common misconception, Dr Apabhai informed us how vital it was to make the distinction between polls and probabilities. While polls are an indicator of a census, they in no way, shape or form are a mathematical variable of outcome. Rather, the probability of wins can be created on a varying basis, whereby cumulative distributions are used as a tool to evaluate metrics.

This is used in tandem with Bayes theorem, which relies on incorporating prior probability distributions in order to generate posterior probabilities. In Bayesian statistical inference, prior probability is the probability of an event occurring before new data is collected. Due to the unpredictable nature of elections like this, it is vital for those in the finance world to utilise mathematics to make accurate predictions for the shifting of markets. Conversely, the law of probabilities allow for these statistics to be generated into an explicit numerical value, as opposed to an obfuscated chance. Dr Apabhai showed how FX, bond and equity markets were closely tracking the number of electoral college votes for each candidate.

For example, after updating for the most recent polls:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Harris}) &= 49.7\% \\ P(\text{Trump}) &= 50.2\% \\ P(\text{Draw}) &= 0.1\% \end{aligned}$$

Dr Apabhai showed how the probability of each candidate winning the swing states has shifted over time and what that means for the electoral college – all the time tying it back to his original problem of tossing 56 coins.

However, the volatility of the election is also noted as several key swing states are delicate yet vital factors. By looking at conditional probabilities we find that

$$P(\text{Harris wins} | \text{Harris wins Pennsylvania}) = 65.4\%$$

$$P(\text{Harris wins} | \text{Harris wins Pennsylvania, Michigan \& Wisconsin}) = 100.0\%$$

Dr Apabhai then explored the importance of these values in the financial world. On a trading floor, deals with notional values of trillions are trading daily. As the election progresses during the Asian market hours, the markets for bonds, rates, equities, FX and crypto will be constantly fluid, with prices reacting to the release of each state’s results. In order to make it more predictable for the markets, the power of mathematics comes into play again. While the chance of accurately guessing every state’s outcome would be 2^{56} , probability and statistics allow us to narrow this down to 8 swing states, making the value a much more palatable $2^8 = 256$ different arms of the probability tree. It is thus unequivocally vital that the accuracy of numbers be at the forefront of this election. Dr Apabhai showed how to quickly expand the probability tree to take account of additional “swing states”.

As the election looms around the corner, let us keep in mind what the mathematics is telling us. In the early hours of Wednesday morning, at around 5am London time, Kamala Harris should be ahead by 89 college votes. However, as more votes are counted, it is expected of Donald Trump’s votes to surge ahead. It is then up to fate, in tandem with the unpredictability of voter behaviour, to anoint the next President of the United States. However by looking at some of the earlier results and voting behaviours it is hoped that insights can be gained into the eventual outcome, like it was during Brexit and previous elections.

As Dr Apabhai continued, he emphasised the astonishing nature of mathematics. Mathematics allows us to approach problems from interesting and novel ways, allowing us to gain significant insights and reach powerful conclusions. It has also revolutionised the world of business, as computational efficiency allows for algorithms and codes to be implemented in more effective ways. Most importantly, however, Dr Apabhai reinforced how mathematics allows us to gain insight into other subjects. While this was a Mathematical Society lecture, it is evident how numbers exist even in politics, a field that is considered to be more social and less scientific. As useful as other subjects may be, they simply do not offer the diversity and perspicacity that numbers provide us with. Ultimately, mathematics is all around us and being able to understand how to use it provides valuable insights into fields as diverse as physics and biology to history and literature.



As the night drew to a close, Dr Apabhai left us with a question to reflect on. In this VUCA world, despite the certainty and support that mathematics gives us, will I be richer than my parents at their age? With his two sons sitting in the crowd, Dr

Apabhai humorously concluded his talk. He also left us with a challenge of understanding an election if three candidates were to emerge in each state.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, GORE SOCIETY, & TUNIS SOCIETIES

Who owns the Moon? In defence of humanity's common interests in space, Professor A C Grayling, 15 October

On Tuesday 15 October, the Astronomical, Gore (Theology and Philosophy) and Tunis (devoted to leadership, diplomacy and the Harrow School values) Societies hosted a joint lecture on 'Who owns the Moon?: in defence of humanity's common interests in space', given by Professor A C Grayling in the Old Speech Room Gallery. Professor Grayling is a British philosopher, author of 30 books on philosophy, biography, history of ideas, human rights and ethics, and he became Master of New College of the Humanities (now Northeastern University London) in 2011.

The lecture title is the name of his latest book, published in March 2024. The Moon contains a wealth of natural resources. So, as the Earth's supplies have begun to dwindle, it is no surprise that the world's superpowers and wealthiest corporations have turned their eyes to the stars. As this new space race begins, Grayling asked: who, if anyone, owns the Moon?

Grayling argued for a new global consensus to curb territorial and commercial ambitions in space, exploring how the devastating precedents of colonisation and terra nullius make clear the need for treaties and conventions that protect the interests of humanity as a whole.



The Antarctic Treaty was signed on the 1 December 1959, which, to this day, regulates arms, military activity and sovereignty, designating the continent as a scientific preserve. Signed by over 57 parties, it is still active today with almost no underlying threats to it.

While the Antarctic Treaty was beyond successful in both behaviour and spirit, the Moon, and by extension, space, is a completely different matter: it has all the incentives a country, or even a private company, could ever need – unlike Antarctica, space holds a wealth of incentives that will ignite a geopolitical race.

Grayling argues that space, as a resource, is fundamentally and massively different from the Antarctic Treaty, in that, while Antarctica offers almost no incentives for exploration beyond tourism and science, space offers them all. For one, outer space contains resources rare on Earth such as rare Earth metals, or the "novel" Helium-3 isotope in developing cleaner, safer and more efficient nuclear fusion reactors – these are all resources that we are currently running out of, yet still critically need for a green future (such as with lithium-ion batteries), not to mention the potential military applications countries so seek.

Furthermore, exploiting alien worlds on a large scale and at a low cost will never have the same environmental implications

as it does on Earth. Secondly, spacefaring nations will use the Moon as a waypoint for travel beyond the influence of Earth, a plan already being put in motion by the Lunar Gateway project spearheaded by NASA. It is also inevitable that any technology developed in space has always trickled down to everyday technology of people on Earth – research and development won't go to waste.

Grayling went on to argue that private space companies pour gasoline on the flame, too – and they are each backed by an equally greedy government hoping to leech as much of their technology and research as possible for their own benefits. Then, there's a huge volume of unreturned investment from millions worldwide, hoping to see a quick turn of profits one day. It's safe to say that any one of the many reasons above is enough to lead to an aggressive scramble for everything about space.

Near the end of the lecture, one boy asked Grayling: "Do you see any version of the future, where space exploration will be meaningfully bound by regulations?"

"No", Professor Grayling replied. "Who would ever give up the ability to effectively take this vast, vast resource?" He added, that even "if nobody does, everybody does", implying that there is no reality, even if there were regulations, where space doesn't end up being a scramble. The most damning realisation of all is that taking away the economic incentives isn't even remotely viable – that will kill spaceflight.

Grayling ended the lecture with this quote: "Every time a new land is discovered with the promise of gold and profits, it's led to an unorganised scramble followed by bloodshed; take Africa take the Americas. Every. Single. Time".

The Moon will be no different; the Moon will be exploited.

NO MONEY

On 30 October, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer Rachel Reeves announced the nation's budget for the coming fiscal year. The budget involved significant spending cuts to certain welfare programs and public sector wages, alongside increased taxes on higher-income brackets, a rise in corporation tax, and the cessation of tax breaks for private schools from 2025 onwards, a move that literally nobody saw coming. The news was met with audible gasps at Harrow, from the offices of Senior Management to the Speech Room lavatories.



As Harrow School prepares to meet the moment, cost-cutting measures have been implemented throughout this institution. The Shepherd-Churchill Hall renovation will be put on hold, champagne will cease to be served at every possible event, and

Masters will no longer be treated to time with their families or loved ones. Furthermore, cherished School institutions will be removed. Monday Speech Room will be reduced to just under seven hours, and while Custos has been defunded, boys must instead report – in uniform – to a security camera on West Street. However, the Harrow Rifle Corps and Harrow rugby have both been awarded massive increases in funding for the next academic year.

EDITOR LAYOFFS

Additionally, the chop has landed on this fine publication. *The Harrovian* is bankrupt. We have no funding. Nothing. Nada. 0. But fear not, the following measures have been implemented to keep your trusted journal of record afloat:

The Editors of *The Harrovian* and *Harrow Notes* have been disbanded and replaced by a rotating council of Fifth Form “enthusiasts” who, selected each week by their House Masters, allegedly “show interest” but have never demonstrated any real skill or inclination towards journalism. The Editors’ weekly tea and cake sessions, along with the much-adored port tasting evenings, are now deemed luxuries that the School simply cannot sustain. In their place, the Editorial Council will meet in a spare corner of the Hill Cafe, where they have been provided a single biscuit and a packet of instant coffee, courtesy of the SMT’s new “austerity measures for character building” initiative.

The Harrovian’s in-house illustration team – comprised of one (1) Arturo Saville, *Rendalls*, and a posy of no-good sycophants – has been sacked, and replaced by a class of preschoolers from Byron Court Elementary who have been told that they are participating in what the School calls a Shaftesbury Enterprise ‘Arts Education Initiative’.

ILLUSTRATOR FIRED



Harrow’s own Art Scholars are on strike ‘perpetuo’, protesting at the removal of their already non-existent financial benefits. When questioned, the Senior Management Team refused to comment on these measures (sources say members of the SMT privately told the “lazy bohemians” to “go and sketch some pound notes”).

DEFECTION TO OTHER PLACE

Following news of the Eton headmaster’s 40% pay rise – many Harrow beaks have defected to Slough Grammar. Unfortunately, the school was a barren, empty hall after most pupils fled when faced with 20% fee increases. The Harrow Rifle Corps will be planning attack drills for a planned invasion of ‘The Other Place’, in order to seize their dowry.

KENNEDY AT THE BRINK

Dr S M Kennedy, the former Master-in-Charge of this publication, is – as he describes – “at the brink”. Once known for his steady hand and quick wit, Kennedy now roams the High Street with a haunted look, clutching a mug of cold Nespresso coffee and muttering ominously about “the decline of academic culture”. Rumour has it he’s taken to composing disparaging editorials, scrawling scathing paragraphs on scrap paper, which he stuffs into his blazer pockets for future publication in “the underground press”.

In a bid to keep him from completely unravelling, the School has awarded SMK a £50 John Lewis voucher, and allowed him to remain living in the New Schools kitchenette. Sources say Kennedy can be found there at all hours, crafting what he describes as his “magnum opus” – a yet-to-be-titled exposé on the “catastrophic state of modern public school education”.



HOW CAN THE SCHOOL SAVE ITSELF?

In a reaction of hasty horror after the Labour Party announced their private schools VAT plans, the SMT called for an emergency session in Fr Nic's Garden at 3am on Sunday. Already, these radical measures have taken place; the Editors of *The Harrovian* exclusively bring you the breaking news.

"Please Sir, may I have some more?"

The School's decision to serve traditional Victorian gruel of the type Oliver Twist delighted in has certainly been effective in cutting funds. Such gruel requires only 30 grams of oats per serving. Some simple maths reveals to me that the dining expenses of the School would be cut to around £90 per day and less than £20,000 per year, literally saving millions for the SMT's precious pay rises. However, this decision has clearly taken a toll on all but the most blubbered among us. The general lack of vivacity is only amended by the occasional teaspoon of treacle in our watery rations. Many boys have already been reported to faint and collapse during JAPB's aggressive physics lessons and an even greater number falling asleep while walking down the Hundred Steps. EWH courageously guards the SCH, punishing all those who dare to ask for more by suspending them from the ankle for public display.

A Spartan Way of Life

Harrovians are notoriously hygienic animals, obsessed with the embracing, parental warmth of douchés, something perhaps everyone lacks at a boarding school. The cost of heating all those warm showers is astronomical. With the new strict Spartan laws, each boy is only allowed cold showers and must forage for his own food. Apart from several cases of mild mushroom poisoning, this policy has been a success: the Bradbys Remove boys pulled up all the weeds on the Ducker Fields within two afternoons, and the infestation of hares was quickly curbed. Many have suffered frequent chills and intense fevers as a result of the frigid showers, with quite a few elderly beaks also affected and forced to take a break.

Extending the Spartan lifestyle, the School has decided to remove all the fancy sport equipment in the gym and sell them on eBay, replacing all sport with good old wrestling, athletics and sword-fighting (all in the nude, of course). So far a considerable income has been made and the boys report great enjoyment in their newfound sporting adventures.

Shaftesbury out and child labour back in

Twenty percent of the School's expenditure last year was devoted to 'premises costs'. This would be things like mowing the Chapel Terrace lawn or hiring janitors to keep the Houses clean. In an attempt to reduce these costs, the School has allocated these jobs to the Shells. Instead of Shell Drama, the young boys are now assigned to clean toilets together and trim trees. Socially, these activities prove to be much more constructive to friendship building and improving peer relationships, although several Shells were reported to suffer concussion after falling out of the trees. Furthermore, to replace the Shell Carousel of activities, the boys are now trained to take over the Harrow 450 construction projects, and considerable progress has been made. Most have now passed their bricklaying exams and are working towards a qualification in concrete wall-building.

NT suggests more Lutheran reforms

The excessive luxury of Catholic Mass is not one usually experienced by the majority, unelected by the Grace of God. The numerous silk robes and tablecloths for different seasons, the aromatic candles, the gleaming metal candle stands, mirrors and crucifixes, the exotic incense... and so the list goes on. SPS and JDBM allegedly spent £200 on hair conditioner last month. It was about time that the SMT pin the 95 Theses onto the door

of Chapel and declare the end of such decadence. All these elaborate devices are now pawned away and Chapel stripped to its stony nudity, to aid the cultivation of spiritual purity.

Taking another stride towards Puritanism, the School decided to enroll some of Oliver Cromwell's reforms as well. This includes a rather unpopular ban on football, rugby and all other sports. Although members of the First XV did protest – given their season is going so well – a whipping and detention certainly kept their mouths shut. A further ban has been enacted on music and drama, which are the supreme embodiments of moral decadence. Both departments are financial blackholes in which thousands of pounds are wasted, yielding performances that are a genuine disgrace to human civilisation in the 21st century. Our latest report suggests that DNW and APC now live off scavenging the waste-food boxes in the SCH, often fighting for the last chip with JLM.

METRO

LUX, CAMERA, ACTIO

Just as Homer is at the origin of Western literature, the Greek and Roman world is at the origin of modern cinema. Filmmakers turned their cameras on antiquity soon after the medium of film was invented by the Lumière brothers in the 1890s. The first of what came to be known as "sword and sandal" films was a 1905 silent movie called *The Sack of Rome*, whose theme you can guess from the title. The first with sound was Giovanni Pestrone's 1914 flick *Cabiria*, which is set during the Second Punic War (218–201 BCE) and is considered one of the first "epic" films. Since then, Greece and particularly Rome, have been an eternal theme on the silver screen, with such epics as Tinto Brass' 1979 *Caligula*.

The ancient world continues to be of contemporary interest. Disney's animated movie *Hercules* (1997) is popular among children, and older audiences have been thrilled by Ridley Scott's *Gladiator* (2000), Wolfgang Petersen's *Troy* (2004), and Zack Snyder's *300* (2006).

But antiquity is not simply present in modern cinema as a theme. Often the influence is less explicit: ancient literature and culture shaped modern ideas of what a hero is, and what a hero does. In fact, many contemporary heroes can be understood as a form of either Achilles (fierce but flawed) or Odysseus (wily and cunning).

Take contemporary action heroes. John Wick, for example, is like Achilles: at the beginning of the first instalment of the blockbuster film franchise, Wick is out of the fray, uninterested in getting involved in the warring factions. Just as Achilles only mobilises against the Trojans after the death of his dear friend Patroclus, Wick only gets involved in fighting the Russian mafia after the bad guys kill his dog, which was a parting gift from his late wife.

James Bond, by contrast, is something of an Odysseus. He is a good fighter, but relies less on brawn and more on something like brain. He tends to outwit his many colourful opponents using fancy tools (just as Odysseus gets occasional help from the gods).

The ancient past is particularly present in science fiction films, like the two *Dune* movies adapted from Frank Herbert's novels, where we can observe much influence from ancient

society and traditions. For instance, the house (lineage) to which the protagonist Paul Atreides belongs to is called House Atreides, aptly named after the father of the ancient Greek king Agamemnon who was the leader of the Greeks during the Trojan War. Additionally, the governance of the galaxy is remarkably similar to Ancient Rome: there is a central presiding emperor who sends houses to govern planets, much like Roman governors were sent to rule provinces. Major houses vie for the emperor's goodwill just as senators towards the end of the Roman Republic and the start of the monarchy sought the autocrat's favour. Finally, the honour-driven society of the Fremen people and their ancient rituals of coming of age and rank mirror those of Rome.

The very idea of learning through conflict and adversity – central to the structure of many films, from Harry Potter to superhero films and even more psychological dramas – is itself ancient.

Even the newest films owe something to the oldest stories.

THE GOD OF THE RIVER

Trans. Arthur Yang, West Acre

This is a poem composed by ancient Chinese poet Qu Yuan (339–278 BC), dedicated to the deity of the Yellow River.

With you the nine rivers I shall roam,
Riding the wave's tumults through wind foam.
With lotus roof, a chariot of water we drive,
Pulled by dragons two and serpents five.

From the peak I gaze afar
High in the air flies my heart.
Mourning the sun, at water's end,
I forget to return, in thoughts suspend.

In a great hall of dragon scales,
You dwell with purple clams and whales.
In freer waters your spirit delights
In chasing striped carps and turtles white.

With you I tour the river's side:
The great flow to the east shall ride.
We join hands ere you depart,
On sunnier shores I bid you farewell.
The passing waves greet you with splashing heart,
And the host of fish with welcoming scales.

JOJO SEASON 2

Review by Henry Barker, The Park

This is connected to my thoughts about JoJo's season 1, which I would recommend watching before reading this (though this is spoiler free). This week we again embark on the bizarre adventure that is Season 2, which covers Part 3 of the manga. A whopping 48-episode season that took me multiple weeks to finish.

I started Part 3 straight after I finished Part 2 as I was on a five-hour train journey expecting to want to continue my JoJo journey, but after watching the first few minutes I was completely put off by Jotaro Kujo. The JoJo of this part of the story was very standoffish towards his family at first. This introduction threw me completely and made me stop watching for a while and I didn't start again for a few days.

I initially just pushed through the first few episodes, having

heard that the start could be quite boring especially until the full crew is created and their quest to stop Dio has started. But I did find myself enjoying it more and more as it went on and, once again, I was starting to feel the JoJo hype. I was particularly enjoying it when I was on yet another plane, this time to America, where I binged through a good portion of the start of the show.



A major positive of this part is that it introduces the new power system that replaces Hamon, Stands. Probably the most creative system I have seen in anime since I first learnt about Devil Fruits in One Piece. The pure variety and creativity on display every couple of episodes is astounding and is one of the best parts of the show.

Every two episodes are usually dedicated to fighting a new stand user whose name is derived from the medieval tarot cards that originated in Italy. Such as the star card becoming the stand Star Platinum or the magician card becoming Magician's Red. There are 22 major arcana, which are all used as their own stands whether ally or villain. But this can lead to the show dragging in the middle due to its own repetitive monster-of-the-week structure. However, what usually saves it from becoming too predictable is the slight difference in how each stand user must be approached.

My favourite example of this is in the latter half of the season when the gang face off against D'Arby the Gambler, who steals the souls of the opponents he beats in any type of game. This leads to quite a mental and strategic battle rather than an all-out fight. This difference in stand users often saves the show from itself, especially later, once you have seen 15+ fights of all varying quality.

Then when I was in America I had much more time to binge compared to before, which led me to watch it in chunks. This certainly heightened the amount I enjoyed it as it constantly felt as if the story was progressing at a good pace compared to when I watched one episode at a time. And by the end I decided to binge the final seven episodes in one night with friends, which led to an immensely fun and cathartic end to Part 3.

In comparison to the previous part, my love for this season came through time. I eventually came to appreciate Jotaro Kujo for the cool badass he is. And I would highly recommend this part to anyone who enjoyed the previous two, especially as (without spoiling it) the ending was so damn good it makes up for any minor flaws that I had with the previous episodes. And so, once again, I wish you embark on this bizarre adventure yourself and look out for Season 3's review next term!

HOLY WRIT

*Question. "Whether to run Long Ducker is good?"
In imitation of Thomas Aquinas*

Objection 1. It would seem that running Long Ducker is not good, for it is long and arduous. Physical exertion causes pain, and

pain is unpleasant and hence bad; therefore physical exertion is bad. Moreover, participation in Long Ducker precludes a lie-in, which is a pleasure and hence good. Long Ducker is therefore both bad as well as a privation of the good.

Objection 2. It is compulsory for boys to run Long Ducker, and this is contrary to the expression of their free will, free will being a good granted to us by God (Prima Pars, Q. 83).

Objection 3. As St Paul writes in his First Epistle to Timothy, "For bodily exercise profiteth little: but godliness is profitable unto all things," and as the psalmist writes, "neither delighteth he in any man's legs". Whence it can be said that we should spend our time instead on more godly pursuits than mere alacrity of ambulation.

Objection 4. In the Gospel According to St Luke, Our Lord tells of the parable of the Widow's Mite: "And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury. And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites. And he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all: For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had." From this parable, we may say that for the rich to give money is of little value.

On the contrary, as it is written in the Epistle to the Hebrews, "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

I answer that it is good for us to run Long Ducker for four reasons, which most conveniently coincide with the four School Values. As the Philosopher says, the development of virtue requires the habituation of good action – courage as a virtue being that which lies on a mean between recklessness and cowardice. One who is courageous faces fear in a reasonable way for the sake of what is noble and right. One may fear that which is physically strenuous, but to overcome that fear for the greater good is to exercise true virtue. Moreover, as C.S. Lewis wrote in his Screwtape Letters, "Courage is not simply one of the virtues, but the form of every virtue at the testing point." As it is written, "no pain, no gain": to acquire any other virtue one must have the courage to set out on the difficult path so that virtuous action may become easy.

Furthermore, to honour God requires that we give charity to those less fortunate than ourselves. As it is written, "He that oppreseth the poor reproacheth his Maker: but he that honoureth him hath mercy on the poor."

To run Long Ducker is an opportunity for humility, as we put others' needs above our own physical discomfort. As it is written, "Humility, and neglecting of the body, not in any honour to the satisfying of the flesh."

Finally, but not of least significance, we ought to run Long Ducker for the sake of fellowship with our fellow runners, for we may think of them in this case like that great cloud of witnesses of which the Apostle writes.

Reply to Objection 1. Evils may be endured for the sake of a greater good: e.g. *felix culpa* (Tertia Pars, Q. 1, Art. 3)

Reply to Objection 2. That which we are obliged to do by duty ought to be done not with grudging reluctance but in love: "A servant with this clause Makes drudgery divine: Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws, Makes that and th' action fine."

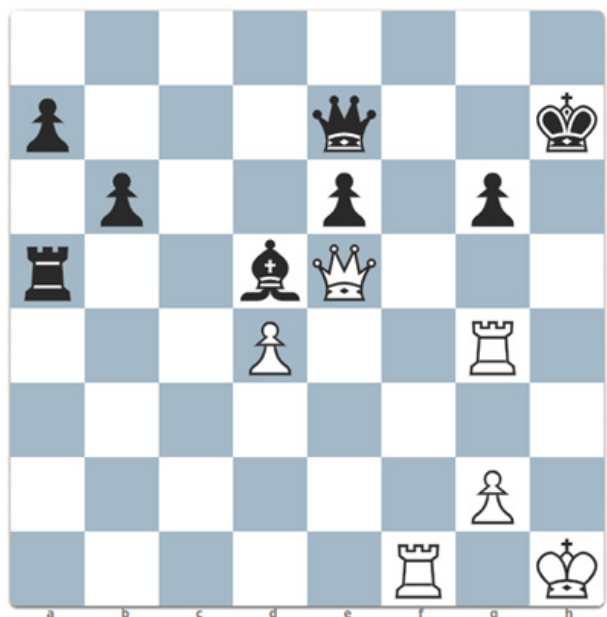
Reply to Objection 3. While it may be true that physical exercise "profiteth little" when considered as an end in itself, as a means to an end it can profit much if the end itself is good.

Reply to Objection 4. If you'd like to give all that you have, please contact the Harrow Development Trust on 020 8872 8500.

CHESS PUZZLE

This week's puzzle features two Americans: Varuzhan Akobian (originally from Armenia) against his compatriot Blas Lugo in a 2005 game which was played in Minneapolis.

White to play and win in three moves.



Email your solution to JPBH to enter the termly competition.

In an error, the puzzle printed last week wasn't the intended puzzle, but in fact one from a previous volume of puzzles. For those interested in the answer, Carlsen wins with the glorious queen sacrifice 1. Qh6+ (1. ...gxh6 is met by 2. Rxf7# and 1. ...Kxh6 by 2. Rh8#).

The answer to the puzzle given before half term was 1.Qd8 Kxd8 2.Bg5+ Ke8 (or Kc2), 3.Rd8# (or Bd8#).

Interested in chess? Come along to Chess Club, 4.30–6pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays in MS5. All abilities welcome!

SPORTS

RUGBY UNION

The 1st XV v Cranleigh School, Lost 29-30

The XV failed to shake off some half-term defensive rust and threw away a 29-20 lead to lose 29-30 to an excellent Cranleigh side.

Harrow's dominant maul gave us a good platform alongside two Patrick Keaveney, *Druries*, tries to give Harrow a nine point lead with ten minutes to go. Unfortunately, the recurring theme of missed tackles allowed Cranleigh to sneak a win at the death.

2nd XV v Cranleigh School, Lost 12-17

Harrow came out second best to Cranleigh, losing 17-12. Freddie Bourne-Arton, *Elmfield*, scored after a superb driving maul, and man of the match Toby Shemilt, *The Grove*, gathered Jake Turner's, *Druries*, excellent cross-field kick to touch down in the corner. Ultimately, too many penalties cost Harrow the victory.

Junior Colts A away v Lord Wandsworth College, Lost 24-38
The opposition made early inroads, kicking three penalties. Harrow fought back to finish the half 10-19 down. Inspiration for debutants Larry and Nate, and fast feet from Aaryan meant that Harrow raised their levels in the second half.

FOOTBALL

The School v Kimbolton School, 2 November

Development A XI v Kimbolton School 1st, Won 4-1

A comfortable and very encouraging win for the 1st XI, featuring the goal of the season from Ralph Collier-Wright, *Rendalls*, with Peter Ballingal, *Moretons*, Leo Polese, *The Head Master's*, and Elliot Macleod, *Newlands*, also scoring.

Development B XI v Kimbolton School 2nd, Won 1-0

Harrow dominated possession throughout this game against a well organised Kimbolton side. A deserved winner eventually came in the second half when Tochi Orji, *The Park*, rose to power home a superb corner from captain Jesse Eledan, *Newlands*.

Development C XI v Kimbolton School 3rd, Won 3-0

The Cs put in a commanding performance, with goals coming from Henry Zhu, *Bradbys*, Seb Aucott, *Lyon's*, and Zach Smith, *The Park*. Tito Odunaike, *Elmfield*, was player of the match with a dynamic display.

The School v Winchester, 5 November

Development A XI away v Winchester College 1st, Won 1-0

The Dev As held on to an early lead given that came from Jack Young, *Newlands*, in a resolute performance against a physical Winchester outfit.

Development B XI v CBC Australia, Lost 1-2

A valiant performance in defeat against a strong 1st XI from visiting Australian school CBC. Tochi Orji, *The Park*, was phenomenal all game and thoroughly deserved his goal. There were standout performances also from Joel Otaruoh, *Lyon's*, and Louis Deshpande, *Moretons*.

Ways to contact *The Harrovian*

Articles, opinions and letters are always appreciated.

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

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