

THE MILTONIAN

VOL. XLV

1961

NOVEMBER, MCMLXI

THE MILTONIAN



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MILTON HIGH SCHOOL

VOL. XLV

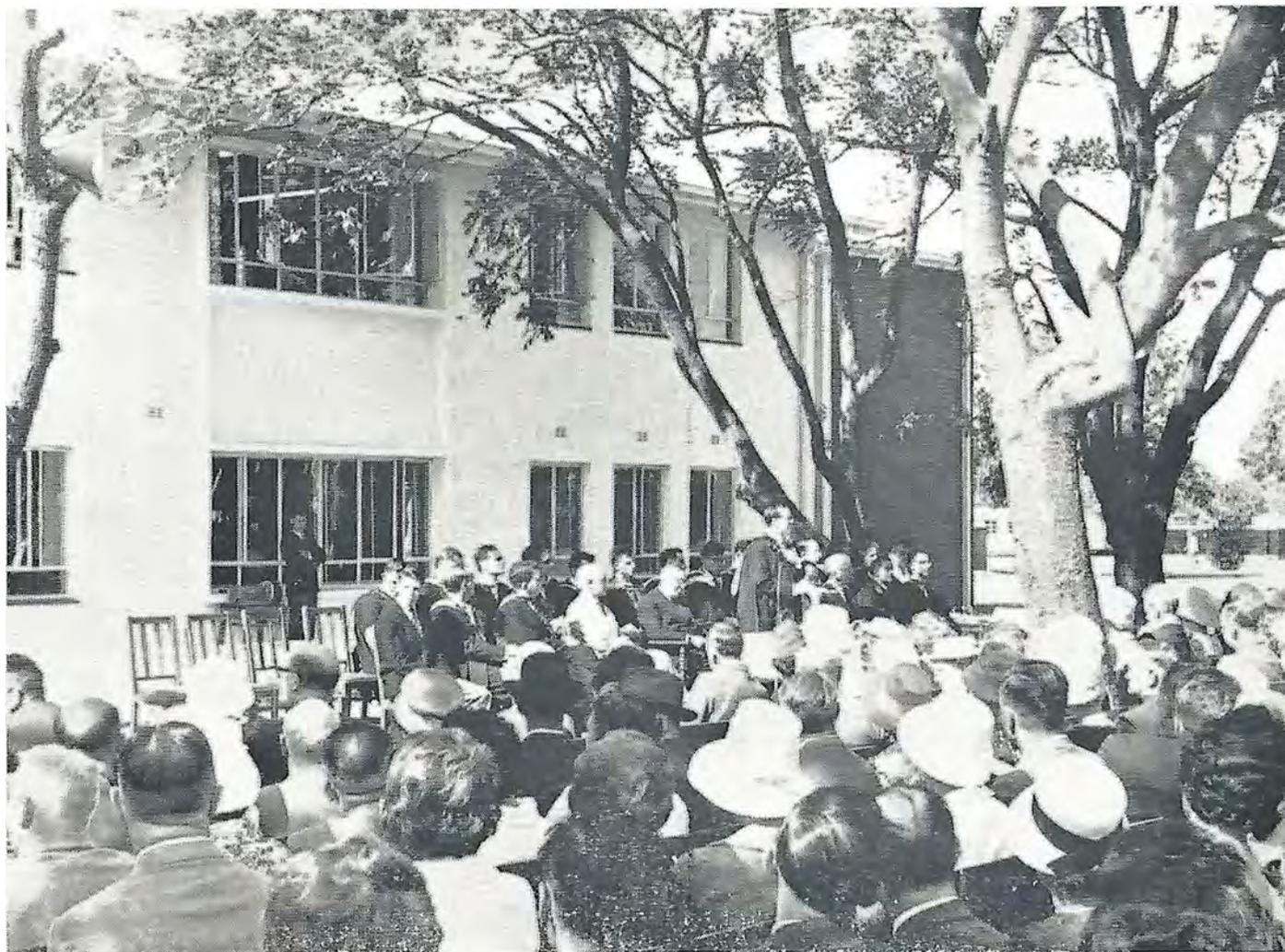
NOVEMBER, MCMLXI



Here is no ancient pile all stained and scarred
By centuries of rain and blasting storm,
Yet in the few short years since thou wast born,
No backward look thy spreading fame has marred.
Forth went thy sons when jealous races warred,
Died at Latema, and 'mid Flanders corn.
While Achi Baba grim and battle worn
O'er Milton graves eternally keeps guard.
Proud were the man whose noble name you bear
Could he behold the inmates of your walls.
O'er half a continent thy summons calls
Fathers to place their sons in Milton's care,
Throughout this land thy cry rings loud and long,
"Oh quit yourselves like men. Be strong, be strong!"



The Minister of Education, the Hon. B. D. Goldberg, opens the new Department of Sixth Form Studies—September, 30th 1961.



The Headmaster addresses parents and friends at the Sixth Form "Open Day".

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Staff

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Mr. B. THOMSON, Deputy Headmaster

Mr. R. E. D. COWPER, Master i/c, Upper School.

Mr. P. W. MANS, Master i/c, Middle School.

Mr. R. P. COOPER, Master i/c, Lower School.

Mr. G. LEACH, Master i/c, Commercial and Technical Side.

Mr. W. E. ADLARD.

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Mr. D. R. BLEZARD.

Mr. J. BROOKES.

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Mrs. D. J. SUTTLE.

Mr. G. S. TODD.

Mr. A. C. TOSH.

Mr. W. F. VILJOEN.

Mr. A. WALKER.

Mr. H. F. WATSON.

Mr. W. D. G. WATT.

Mr. R. WHALES.

Mr. K. WRIGLEY.

Mrs. E. YOUNG.

ON LEAVE, Third Term, 1961:

Mr. N. BERLINER.

Mr. N. S. FREEMAN.

Mr. W. P. SPEIRS.

Mrs. A. L. BOTTEN, Senior Cook Matron.

OFFICE STAFF

Miss M. G. COLEY, Bursar.

Mrs. K. T. BANCROFT.

Mrs. B. CLARANCE.

Mrs. M. FROGEL.

DOMESTIC STAFF

Mrs. G. HITCHCOCK, Senior Cook Matron.

Miss K. TANDY, Cook Matron.

Miss I. CARLSSON (Charter).

Miss S. JOHNSTONE (Charter).

Mrs. M. S. HAMILTON (Pioneer).

Mrs. J. INNES (Pioneer).

CARETAKER: Mr. W. C. COLE.

ASSISTANT CARETAKER: Mr. A. JOSEPH.

Editorial

In this year of change, 1961, we would be failing in our task as Editor of "The Miltonian" were we to ignore the opportunity of commenting upon our biggest change. Suddenly and silently, enveloped in a certain aura of Departmental mystery, the "Department of Sixth Form Studies" has mushroomed into existence. At the opening of these magnificent premises the Minister of Education left us in little doubt as to the intention of the Department to centralise a large proportion of Sixth Form work at Milton. He even whispered the word "co-education". While we do not intend to consider the merits or otherwise of this last innovation, it would be opportune for us to dwell for a moment on the recent preoccupation of parents and Department alike with the future of our Sixth Formers.

In our world of increasing specialisation, facilities such as those offered by our new centre must be considered a necessity, but "festina lente". Allow us to re-quote the American authority who contributed so generously to our Editorial of 1960.

"Nothing is so ruinous either to mind or to character as premature specialisation through an early emphasis on vocational training. Boys and girls are sent to school not to become bricklayers or shop assistants, clerks or typists, but men and women who can help to make democracy a living principle of action."

Could it be that in succumbing to the rat-race

of accelerated technical excellence in fields of specialised study, we have lost sight of the cardinal principle of education—to prepare the boy or girl for life? Life, it appears to us, implies the social contacts with one's fellows, the responsibilities and rewards that come from "living" in a community. Man, after all, whether he be successful or otherwise, is a gregarious animal and dependent upon the community in which he lives.

In the school we find the community in embryo and the responsibilities, the joys and the sorrows that spring from being part of it are as essential a part of one's education as the achievement of certain academic standards. "Being part of it"—therein lies the rub. A self-contained, aloof hierarchy of Sixth Form Studies prevents just that.

Could it be that a wholly selfish attitude to education in the Sixth Former—take all and give nothing—results in a wholly selfish attitude to the community on the part of the young adult? We sincerely hope this is not so, and perhaps after all, it is the nostalgia of adult Rhodesians for a "way of life" in the schools of their day that prompts such thoughts. Good schools must of necessity give way to better
"The old order changeth, yielding place to new".

Returning to the magazine, the Editor wishes to thank those members of the Staff and School whose untiring efforts have made the composition, publication and distribution of this year's "Miltonian" possible.

General Notes

FIRST TERM

At the beginning of 1961 we were pleased to welcome the following new members of Staff: Mr. N. Alcock (from the Survey Department), Mr. A. T. Ashburner, Mr. J. E. Bennett (from Luanshya), Mr. A. Bishop (an Old Miltonian and Rhodes Scholar), Mr. P. M. Dickeson (who has been teaching in England and Canada), Mr. H. A. Gane, Mr. R. M. Gordo (from Northern Rhodesia), Mr. J. A. O'Connell (from Guinea Fowl), Mr. H. A. Schwar (from South Africa), Mr. N. E. T. Edgar (from the Technical High School), Mr. J. Wilkin-son (from Nyasaland).

We said farewell to the following members of Staff: Mr. D. G. Barbanell (who has been appointed Warden of the Outward Bound School), Mr. V. Bartlett (transferred to Fort Victoria), Mr. M. Barker (transferred to Churchill School, Salisbury), Mr. De Cuevas (to Que Que High School), Mr. I. D. Gregory (to Heany Training College), Mr. L. S. Laing (to Northern Rhodesia), Mr. A. F. Lee (to Chaplin High School en route to England), Mrs. B. L. Robertson (who joined her husband in America), Mr. R. C. Turner (to Umtali).

An unfortunate accident with the School grass-cutter resulted in the death of William, the School

bossboy. His willingness and enthusiasm will be sadly missed.

The beginning of March saw the occupation of the fine new Administration Block. This had become an essential with the growth of the School, and its subsequent division into Upper, Middle and Lower School divisions.

The Senior Dramatic Society put on a very fine performance of "The River Line", by Charles Morgan. This play, under the aegis of Mrs. D. J. Suttle, proved a great success.

The first course at the newly formed Outward Bound School at Melssetter was of especial interest to us, as, in addition to providing the Warden (Mr. D. G. Barbanell), we were represented by Mr. M. C. Clarence and Mr. P. L. Hoal.

Mr. C. W. Ross left Milton, after six years on the Staff, to take up his appointment as Headmaster of Waterford School.

SECOND TERM

We welcomed the following new members of Staff: Mr. N. Berliner (from Livingstone), Mr. L. Glenwright (transferred from Northlea School), Mr. R. Whales and Mrs. N. Partridge, who has taken over from Mr. C. W. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Robertson returned from their sojourn in America, where Mr. Robertson obtained a Master's degree in Education from Indiana University.

On July 14th the Sixth Form moved into the new Arts Block with its self-contained reference library.

On August 4th the Rt. Hon. Lord Alport, T.D., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, was the guest speaker at the School's annual Speech Night. During the evening the Headmaster informed us all that Milton was to lose two of its most valuable members of Staff—Mr. F. A. Hambly was to be seconded from Milton to take up the post of Assistant Regional Director for Matabeleland, while Mr. P. W. Mans, Master-in-charge of the Middle School, has been appointed Deputy Head-

master of Hamilton High School as from January, 1962.

On August 11th teachers from all Bulawayo schools gathered in the Beit Hall to watch the first experimental programmes in educational television.

During the September holidays the School 1st XV toured the Western Province schools under Mr. H. B. Birrel and Mr. A. C. Tosh, while the 1st XI undertook a trip to Northern Rhodesia under Mr. G. S. Todd and Mr. G. Hurlbatt.

Our congratulations go to Mr. and Mrs. E. Marais on the birth of a son, and to Mr. and Mrs. D. Glassbrook and Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson, who have also added to their families.

THIRD TERM

Mr. R. E. D. Cowper returned from his trip overseas and we welcomed the following new members of Staff: Mr. G. J. Anderson (in place of Mr. W. P. Speirs, who is on leave). Mrs. D. Smith (replacing Mr. Bishop, who has gone overseas to take up his Rhodes Scholarship), Mr. C. Pilcher.

Mr. N. S. Freeman and Mr. N. Berliner are on leave, while Mr. E. F. Brooks and Mr. Baart have left the Staff for other schools.

The Senior Cook Matron, Mrs. A. J. Botten, is on leave, and Miss Tandy has moved from Charter House to the kitchens.

On Saturday, September 30th, the fine new Department of Sixth Form Studies was officially opened by the Minister of Education, the Hon. B. D. Goldberg. The department was open for the whole afternoon and parents and visitors had every opportunity of seeing the first-class facilities that are available.

Friday, 6th October, saw the annual inspection of the School Cadet Unit by Lt.-Col. R. E. Noble. The Inspecting Officer commented very favourably on both the turn-out and general standard of training.

At the time of going to print the Inter-House Swimming Gala and the Public Examinations loom large on the horizon.

Speech Night

On August 4th the Large City Hall was packed with parents and friends of the School when the annual Speech Night opened with an address by the Chairman of the School Council, Mr. A. M. Hawkins. The guest speaker was the Rt. Hon. Lord Alport, T.D., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, and the audience was treated to a lesson in the art of public speaking. His delivery

was magnificent and his words of advice to the younger members of the audience must have inspired them all to be "fully extended".

The Headmaster, Mr. C. R. Messiter-Tooze, presented his annual report and paid tribute to Mr. F. A. Hambly, the Deputy Headmaster, and Mr. P. W. Mans, Master-in-charge of the Middle School, who are both leaving Milton on promotion.

Headmaster's Report

During the past year the School has settled down in numbers and it is not anticipated that it will grow beyond the planned figure of 1,200. In January we opened with approximately 1,150 boys on the roll and 70 teaching staff. Adequate accommodation, both permanent and temporary, is available.

BUILDINGS.—Our Chairman, in his report, has already referred to the building programme and the various needs of the School. Sufficient to say that we are still short of some nine permanent classrooms and are continuing to make use of Hostel Prep Rooms, glassed-in verandas and terrapins. This state of affairs will exist for at least another year—but the end of our accommodation problems is in sight. In the past five years the Federal Ministry of Education has treated Milton most generously. Already over £100,000 has been spent on a carefully phased plan of development. After 1963, providing funds are made available, all our most pressing needs will have been met. With the completion of the additional Sixth Form Arts Block and Library, the School now has what I confidently claim to be the finest "Department of Sixth Form Studies" in Africa. This modern and beautifully equipped building will be officially opened by the Minister of Education, the Hon. B. D. Goldberg, on September 30th—early next term. I hope all parents and friends of the School will take the opportunity to inspect the building and see the laboratories, library, etc., in operation. We are extremely fortunate to have such wonderful facilities for Higher Education. Every science (ranging from Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Biology, Botany, Geology, etc.) as well as a very wide range of Art subjects is catered for to Advanced and Higher School Certificate level. Additional buildings taken over this year were the Economics and Commerce Department, a new Staff Room and a new double-storey Administrative Block. Not least, the School now has a properly planned lock-up cycle park.

Plans for January, 1962, provide for a new Technical Workshop Block, comprising a Light Engineering/Metalwork Shop, an additional Woodwork Shop and a special Technical Drawing Office. Our Chairman has, however, dealt with these matters. I would at this point like to record my deep appreciation for the help and co-operation of the Ministry of Works—in particular the advice and assistance I have received during the past year from the District Architect and District Surveyor.

GROUNDS.—Development has continued, but much new work still remains to be completed.

On the old fields

- (a) A new 2nd XI turf wicket has been laid and planted.
- (b) New roads and parking places laid out.

- (c) Stands and seating for spectators have been provided for rugby and other games.
- (d) A Rifle Range has been built and is in use.

On the new Thompson Fields

- (a) Two additional rugby pitches and a cricket wicket have been brought into use.
- (b) Two association soccer pitches have been planted and it is hoped that at least one will be available for next season.
- (c) An additional grass wicket is planned for use in 1962.
- (d) Preliminary grading and levelling is now in hand to provide a full-size athletic track (with a central baseball diamond). This work should be well in hand by the middle of 1962.

We have many plans for the remainder of the new ground, but rate of development is dependent on good rainy seasons and the availability of water. Our borehole and water supplies are reasonably good and progress has been steady. A further two rugby pitches and additional cricket nets and basketball pitches will eventually be provided.

Milton is very grateful to Colonel Thompson for his continued interest and generosity. The trees planted on the School grounds and playing fields have been provided by him. Future Miltonians will have reason to remember him with gratitude.

ORGANIZATION.—As you are aware, Milton's growth to 1,200 boys was a planned experiment by the Ministry of Education, and it is probable that other schools will now follow suit. We are a large school and parents may well fear that the administration may become impersonal and that their children will not receive individual treatment and personal care. This is not so. There are far larger schools in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. There are very positive gains for a school with large numbers—staffing is generous and as a result classes are small and it is possible to offer the very widest range of subjects. In fact there is a course to suit each individual boy's needs.

Since January this year the School has been re-organised and divided, like Gaul, into THREE parts. The three divisions are: Lower School (Forms I and II), under Mr. Cooper; a Middle School (Forms III, IV and V), under Mr. Mans, assisted by Mr. Leach in charge of the Commercial and Technical Forms; and an Upper School (Post-Certificate, Lower VI and Upper VI) under Mr. Tosh. These gentlemen are virtually heads of small schools. Each of them is responsible for: Lower School, 450 boys; Middle School, 550; Upper School 150 boys, and, as a result, it is possible to keep a very close eye on each boy. In addition there is supervision by Heads of Department, Form

Master and Housemaster and, not least, myself. I have an overall knowledge of your son as he moves up through the School.

Every boy, as he enters the School, is tested and reported upon frequently. He is watched carefully through the Lower School, then, after consideration of his record and application, his course in the Middle School is decided on. The same procedure is followed in the Middle School, where recommendations are to be made for his future career and course in the Upper School. At all stages the Heads of Divisions take a personal interest in his difficulties and record his progress. You can be happy that there is no danger of this School developing into a soulless machine and failing to take a personal interest in the problems of its individual members. One of the advantages of this size school is, there are always two people keeping an eye on the boys' progress throughout the school—the Head of the Division and myself. I might say it's a case of "two Heads being better than one"!

SPORTS.—The number of boys turning out and taking part in all School games and activities continues to increase. This is, in some measure, due to the fact that we are allowing boys to make a free choice of major game. There is no compulsion to play rugby and cricket. This year a boy in the first team can choose to play association football or hockey or rugby or tennis as his winter sport. Each game stands on its feet and it is unlikely that a boy is able to represent the School at more than one sport. This has weakened our first teams to some degree, but in the long run can do nothing but good, as it gives more boys an opportunity to represent the School. In the past we have relied on a few crack sportsmen to carry the School first teams in every sport.

The main summer games are: cricket, baseball, softball and swimming and water polo. This means that every boy has the opportunity to play the main game of his choice. Other sports—squash, basketball, badminton and athletics—have been well supported.

CRICKET.—We had an extremely well-balanced 1st XI last season. They plan to go on tour to Johannesburg in three weeks' time. If their last season's record is any indication, they should do well.

RUGBY.—Our 1st XV has had a most unlucky season, marred by many injuries. In fact I don't think we have fielded the same back line in two successive matches. Despite this they have managed to win the majority of their games. This year they beat the touring Louis Trichardt side and won the Conway Cup—a trophy which has been presented by Captain Conway, of Louis Trichardt, put up for annual competition between ourselves and Louis Trichardt High School. If it serves no other

purpose it does establish very pleasant sporting relations with our neighbours across the border in the Republic. The 1st XV is going on tour to the Cape in three weeks' time. I am confident that they will do well, especially as by then many of the players should be off the injured list.

SWIMMING.—Our swimming and water polo teams continued to do well. Milton again won the Harriers Shield (Inter-Schools). Fifteen School records and eight team records were broken in the School's gala. Milton won the Open and Under 16 Bulawayo Leagues and was second in the Junior Section. Six boys gained provincial Colours and Ashby represented Rhodesia in the South African Championships. The water polo had a most successful season—four team members were chosen for the Matabeleland Schools side, and Ashby played for the Matabeleland Provincial side.

ATHLETICS.—There is a growing interest in athletics. Last season Milton competed in a Sunday League; competition was keen. At our annual Sports five records were lowered. Alan French broke the Rhodesian Junior 100 and 220 records. Schultz and French were selected to represent Rhodesia in the South African Championships.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The School fields "A" and "B" teams. They have been extremely successful. The "A" team has not lost a match. Eight players were selected to play for the Matabeleland side. I wish to thank Mr. Styles and the Queens Club for making soccer pitches available. We hope our own will be ready next season.

HOCKEY.—Last season and this season our hockey sides, particularly the 1st XI, have done well. Six Milton players were in the Rhodesian Schools side. Eight played for Matabeleland Schools (1960) and so far four of our players have been selected for the Matabeleland Schools side. In September we look forward to a visit by the English Public Schools boys side—Swifts.

HOBBIES AND CLUBS.—The many societies, clubs and hobbies of the School are well supported. A Radio Club has been started and an Upper School Astronomical Society. A member of the Fencing Club—David West—is to be congratulated on winning the Federal Junior Men's Championship and on being selected to represent Rhodesia in the South African Championships.

This year the Dramatic Society maintained its usual high standard in a successful production of "The River Line", and the Junior Musical Society put on "Trial by Jury". This evening both senior and junior societies will entertain us. The new hall stage and green room have made it possible for us to plan more frequent productions of both musical and straight plays.

The Anthony Ibbotson Cup for the best all-round actor for 1961 has been awarded to Ian Baird.

This year voluntary classes in Native languages—Sindebele and Shona—were started. They have been well and keenly attended. An African school-master is employed and the tuition is paid out of the Heany Memorial Native Languages Fund.

CADETS.—The present unit strength is 500. At the School Golden Jubilee Celebrations last year the School was presented with a standard and the Inspecting Officer, Colonel Prentice, Officer Commanding Southern Rhodesia, commended the training and efficiency of the unit. Ninety-four cadets gained Certificate "A" Part I and 35 passed Certificate "A" Part II. It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Defence will be able to restart Cadet Camps in the near future. All cadets should have the opportunity of applying their training in the field. A bivouac camp for a small contingent of our cadets is scheduled for the end of August. Our congratulations go to Douglas Payne, who is the first Rhodesian to receive the Duke of Edinburgh award.

ACADEMIC PROGRESS — SIXTH FORMS.—The effects of the new South African Matriculation Regulations will be felt fully for the first time this year. As all boys wishing to proceed to university either in South Africa, in Rhodesia or overseas, or to enter professions will have to pass a minimum of two subjects at Higher School Certificate Principal level or G.C.E. Advanced level in November/December this year in order to gain the entry or registration qualifications. This year we have over 140 boys in the Sixth and Post-Certificate Forms, following a wide variety of courses. I would warn parents once again that not every boy who succeeds in passing the Cambridge School Certificate is capable of benefitting from a further two years' Advanced study and achieving success in Higher School Certificate. In fact every student wishing to gain admission to the Sixth Form will have to satisfy certain minimum entrance requirements. Many parents still persist in trying to push their sons for entry to the Sixth Form against the advice of my staff and myself. I can assure you that we have a full knowledge of a boy's capabilities and our recommendations are made only after very careful consideration. I would ask parents to be guided by me in this matter, should I advise that their son is not suited for a university or professional career. Students who have applied for entrance to university next February are warned that they will have to be patient about Higher School Certificate results. These will not be available until after the second week in February, and university acceptance will be dependent on success.

G.C.E.—You will no doubt have read in the newspapers that the Ministry of Education is considering a change from the Cambridge Certificate Examination to the G.C.E. (General Certificate of Education) Examinations of the Associated Examining Board. No definite decisions have yet been

reached, but there are very many advantages in the suggested change. Not least is the fact that results would be available by mid-January—a great boon to parents, prospective university students and to the School, which could then draw up time-tables from the beginning of the year—a very valuable saving in time. Milton is having an experimental entry for this examination next June. Certain boys in the present Form III, who are volunteers, will be sitting the full examination or single subjects, in order to provide us with information to gauge standards and requirements of this examination.

The Commerce and Economics Department are also entering candidates for Advanced level—Economics, Economic History, Geography and Accountancy.

OTHER PUBLIC EXAMINATION CHANGES—COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—This year the College of Preceptors Certificate will replace the Ministry of Education General Certificate of Education Examination. This examination is to cater for the needs of boys in the five-year or slower Academic, Commercial and Technical streams. The pass standards are lower than Cambridge or G.C.E., but it offers a group certificate in five or six subjects which is acceptable to employers in Industry, Commerce, the Civil Service and the Railways as proof of a sound general education, and also qualifies a boy for the better-grade apprenticeships. Boys who succeed in obtaining a good College of Preceptors Certificate in Form IV will normally be encouraged to proceed to Cambridge or G.C.E. in Form V.

Milton had an unofficial trial run of this examination last year in order that Heads of Departments could gauge standards, etc. We entered 113 candidates from our "B" and "C" forms, and 70 of them obtained full certificates. The remainder secured a good proportion of passes, and this was without any special preparation. This year 195 candidates will be sitting the examination in October. We confidently anticipate excellent results.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FORM II EXAMINATIONS.—To replace the Ministry of Education General Certificate of Education in Arithmetic and English, the Ministry has instituted this year a Form II internal examination. It is to be set by the School and a certificate will be issued to the successful candidates. It will provide a written qualification for those boys who are unable to reach the standards of the College of Preceptors—it will give a boy the minimum qualification for entry to certain apprenticeships.

There has been some criticism from industrial bodies that the schools are to set and mark their own Form II School-Leaving Certificate examination papers. They can be assured that every effort will be made to maintain uniform standards of marking, etc., throughout the Federation. Sylla-

buses, question papers and marking schemes will be laid down, and results are to be moderated by the inspectorate.

I have spent more time on the subject of examinations and certificates: it is a dry one and may bore some of you. I must emphasise, though, how important it is to your son that he obtains at least a minimum educational qualification before leaving school. It is your duty as a parent to see that he does so. The Ministry of Education has provided a very wide and graded system of public examinations. There is some qualification within the reach of almost every child, no matter how limited his mental attainments may be. Far too many boys leave at 15 (as soon as they legally can), many without any educational qualification whatsoever. Others could well profit from another two years at school. In such cases parents offer little or no opportunity beyond a weak "I can't persuade him to stay at school"; "He's difficult at home". This is extremely short-sighted, particularly in this developing multi-racial community, where there is ever-increasing competition for the unskilled and unqualified job. Excellent provision is made for further education in practical subjects and, with the completion of our new Technical block next year, it will be possible to offer additional and practical teaching in various trades. Boys of limited academic ability have much to gain. Parents who encourage early leaving when the boy lacks control and maturity are fostering the present trends in adolescent delinquency.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.—Our examination results for the year have maintained and even improved on the previous high academic standards. The details are on the programme. In the Cambridge School Certificate and Cambridge G.C.E. Examinations 126 candidates were successful, 50 boys gaining the first part of Matriculation Exemption. In the Higher School Certificate 13 boys gained Full Certificates and 74 did well in Principal and Subsidiary subjects. In the Federal Government and other Scholarship Examinations the School did extremely well. An Old Miltonian—*I. Abramov*—particularly distinguished himself by gaining a First-class Honours Degree (London) in two years, and the award of a \$2,000 per annum Post-graduate Fellowship at Indiana University. We congratulate another Old Miltonian, *Mr. Bishop*, at present a temporary teacher, on the award of a Rhodes Scholarship.

You will note that excellent results and standards were attained in the College of Preceptors, N.T.C., N.C.C. and Ministry of Education Certificates.

At the end of this year 263 candidates are to sit for Cambridge School Certificate papers, 69 Principal and 40 for full certificates.

There will be 195 sitting the College of Preceptors Examination and many sitting other examinations, which will give you some idea of the amount

of organisation, etc., involved in a school this size. The half-yearly examination results were promising and I expect candidates to do well.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The clergy of certain religious denominations have not been exercising the right of entry since January, 1960, as they have found it impossible, with the limited time at their disposal, to meet the growing demands of the increasing number of schools in this city. At the beginning of last year the Ministry of Education staffed us with a specialised teacher responsible for religious instruction. Every class now has religious instruction on an agreed syllabus at least once a week from a trained teacher (with the exception of pupils excused for religious reasons).

To compensate for the temporary cession of right of entry, the Ministers of every recognised denomination are given, in turn, opportunities to address the Lower, Middle and Upper Schools separately at Assembly prayers. This close co-operation with the churches is most successful and is appreciated and valued by us all.

THANKS.—I take this opportunity of thanking, on behalf of the School—

The Acting Regional Director, *Mr. Ridley*, and members of the Inspectorate, *Mr. Walmsley* and *Mr. Campbell*. We are most appreciative of their help and advice during the past year.

The parent members of the P.T.A. for fund raising and assisting in running the Tuck Shop and Refreshment Committee.

Mrs. Thomson, for so efficiently managing the Tuck Shop.

The School Office Staff—*Miss Coley* (the Bursar), *Mrs. Bancroft*, *Mrs. Frogel* and *Mrs. Brooking* (the Secretaries), *Mr. Cole*, the Senior Caretaker, and his assistant, and, not least, our African staff for their most efficient service to the School in the past year.

I thank, as well, the School Matrons for their care and attention to the needs of the boarders and day boarders.

I would particularly like to record our appreciation of the Catering Staff—*Mrs. Botten* and *Mrs. Hitchcock*—who so excellently arrange the entertainment for Staff functions and visiting teams..

At the beginning of the year *Mr. Barbanell* was loaned to the Outward Bound Trust and appointed Acting Warden for the first Outward Bound Mountain School, in Umtali. I have every reason to fear that he will not return to us. A most unselfish, hard-working schoolmaster, a fine teacher, for many years Organising Secretary for the Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society, he was the obvious man for the job. I thank him and wish him well on your behalf.

At the end of this term we are to lose *Mr. Hambly*. He is to be seconded from his post as

Deputy Headmaster to act as Assistant Regional Director of Education, Bulawayo. This is a new post and Mr. Hambly may well not return to us. It will be a grievous loss to the School. He has served for 22½ years on the Staff of Milton School. He deserves well of the School, the parents and Bulawayo, and I personally see him go with very mixed feelings. He has been a tower of strength—an excellent organiser, quiet, dependable, loyal. Full of sound advice, he is always ready to help. I know you will join with me in wishing him well in his new and responsible post.

That, unfortunately, is not the last of my loss. Mr. Mans—Headmaster of the Middle School, Housemaster of Charter House—who acted as Deputy Headmaster last year, is being transferred on a well-deserved promotion to be Deputy Head

of Hamilton High School. A most efficient, hard-working, able, loyal member of Staff—any school would be fortunate to have him on its staff. His fifteen years at Milton will be remembered with gratitude by the School, and I predict that in future years he will undoubtedly make some school a fine Headmaster.

It remains for me to thank, on your behalf and my own, the Heads of Divisions—Mr. Tosh, Mr. Mans, Mr. Leech, Mr. Cooper—Heads of Departments and Teaching Staff for their loyal and un-sparing efforts during the past year. They are the people who do the work and make a school. I am particularly appreciative of all the work put in by Staff in their spare time to make extra-mural activities the success they are.

Dramatic Entertainment

This year's Speech Night was enlivened by the presentation of Burnand and Sullivan's light musical production, "Cox and Box".

In a play of this sort, where the cast is limited, it was indeed fortunate that the three boys concerned were the possessors of pleasing voices and also of acting ability, frequently backed by a lively sense of humour. It is not easy for young people to act a farce without over-acting, but, though there were occasions when this fault was noticeable, their obvious enjoyment of their parts caused one readily to forgive the players.

The balance between Mssrs. Cox and Box was well maintained. Although there were times when Ian Baird, as Mr. Box, reached fine heights of comedy—for instance when shaking down his trousers after his nap—yet G. Ridley, as Mr. Cox, can be equally commended for a finely sustained performance of a very high level, while I. Williams provided an amusing foil for both of them.

The audience's undoubted enjoyment of this production was certainly enhanced by the excellent singing of the cast, for confident singing is a pre-requisite for the enjoyment of such a production, as any feeling of uncertainty or nervousness from the singers on the stage readily transmits itself to an audience! A special mention should certainly be made of I. Baird's beautiful rendering of the Lullaby, which heightened the ludicrous fact that the delightful melody was directed at the bacon on the grid.

The production was colourfully and expertly dressed by Mrs. Mans, following the designs of Mrs. Sperring.

* * * *

The Junior cast of "The Doubtful Misfortunes of Li-Sing", which was also presented to the School on Speech Night, distinguished itself by winning the award for the best production of "Youth Week". Halvorsen is to be congratulated on winning an individual award for his acting.

This play was a good choice in that it gave experience to a number of enthusiastic young players, and certainly their enjoyment of the play was contagious. It was unfortunate that the light voices of the young cast could not overcome the acoustic difficulties of the Large City Hall, and the play was seen to greater advantage in the School Hall during the week following Speech Night. The cast was most attractively costumed by Mrs. J. Thompson, working from Mrs. Sperring's designs.

* * * *

The large cast requiring make-up in the junior play suggested the idea of coaching a group of boys to do stage make-up. Under the guidance of Mrs. M. Ridley, who is to be thanked for so readily giving us her help, weekly lessons in stage make-up are being held. The small group of interested boys has shown great enthusiasm and some have made remarkable progress. Certainly their help with make-up was invaluable over this last production, and it is to be hoped that from this nucleus of enthusiasts the Society will establish the tradition that most of the make-up for School productions should be done by the pupils.

D. J. S.

Examination Results

CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, 1960

The following pupils were successful in obtaining a full Higher School Certificate. The abbreviation GP stands for General Paper. All other subjects are at Principal Level unless indicated as Subsidiary Level by (S).

- R. C. T. Carter, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, GP.
 B. M. Cohen, Physics with Chemistry, Botany, Zoology (S), GP.
 R. C. L. Crawshaw, English, Economics, French, GP.
 D. M. Dewar, Physics with Chemistry, Geology, Biology (S), GP.
 N. E. Gurry, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, GP.
 N. S. Hardie, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, GP.
 J. W. Hodgson, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, GP.
 P. J. Jackson, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, GP.
 S. P. P. Messiter-Tooze, Chemistry, Zoology, Physics (S), GP.
 K. E. O'Mahoney, English, Latin, French, GP.
 B. Simpson, History, Geography, English (S), GP.
 J. S. Smith, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Mathematics (S), GP.
 D. White, Economics (with distinction), Geography, English (S), History (S), GP.

The following pupils passed in at least one subject in the Higher School Certificate Examination. The abbreviation GP stands for General Paper. All other subjects are at Subsidiary Level unless indicated as Principal Level (P).

- A. E. Abroms, History, Economics, Latin, GP.
 I. Baird, English, Economics, French, GP.
 S. R. Barbour, Geography, Economics, GP.
 N. R. L. Baron, Biology.
 P. J. T. Betts, GP.
 R. S. Blaylock, Botany, GP.
 M. D. Botha, Mathematics, Physics, GP.
 P. Bowbrick, Geography, Latin, Economics, French, GP.
 J. M. Brewis, Geography, Economics, GP.
 I. Carroll, Geography (P), Economics (P), GP.
 R. R. Cooke, GP.
 J. A. C. Cowan, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, GP.
 P. G. Croall, Mathematics, Physics (P), Chemistry (P).
 P. M. Crossley, Geography, GP.
 F. D. Cunningham, Botany, GP.
 D. J. Dodman, Physics, Botany, Zoology, GP.
 B. G. Donnelly, Botany, Zoology, GP.
 P. G. Duncan, Geology (P), Biology, Physics, GP.
 R. J. Ekstrom, History, Geography, Economics.
 H. M. Engelbrecht, Afrikaans, Economics.
 M. E. J. Fenton, Geography.
 S. Fischer, Physics with Chemistry (P), Mathematics GP.

- T. J. French, Botany, GP.
 B. A. Forbes, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, GP.
 M. C. Goodwin, Physics with Chemistry, Mathematics, GP.
 M. E. Grevler, Geography, Economics.
 R. E. J. Halstead, Mathematics.
 A. Hannan, Afrikaans, Geography, Economics, GP.
 D. N. Harvey, Geography, French, GP.
 A. A. Hercbergs, Botany, GP.
 V. K. Hochuli, Botany, GP.
 B. C. Honey, Geology (P), Biology.
 A. R. Jamieson, Physics with Chemistry (P), Mathematics, GP.
 M. Jelbert, Botany, GP.
 D. Lewin, Biology
 A. R. Lewis, Physics with Chemistry (P), Botany, GP.
 R. H. J. H. Lock, History, Geography, Economics, Latin, GP.
 T. W. Lycett, Biology, Geology, GP.
 D. G. Margach, Geology (P), GP.
 D. McGregor, Geography, Economics, GP.
 D. J. McQuoid-Mason, Afrikaans, English, Geography, Economics, GP.
 B. J. F. Mellin, GP.
 M. B. Noyce, Mathematics (P), Physics, Chemistry, GP.
 C. Ogilvie, Geography, Economics.
 M. Chalmers-Park, French, GP.
 K. R. Phillips, Botany, GP.
 T. A. Pinkney, Physics, Mathematics, GP.
 J. R. Posselt, Geography, French, GP.
 D. E. Price, Physics with Chemistry, Mathematics.
 G. E. Priest, Afrikaans, English, Geography, Latin.
 G. D. Pringle, Botany, GP.
 I. M. Proctor, Geology.
 T. D. Robertson, GP.
 R. H. Rodd, Geology, GP.
 C. J. Rodda, Biology, Geology.
 H. S. Sacks, Botany, GP.
 R. M. G. Sayers, GP.
 C. J. Schultz, Botany, GP.
 A. W. Segal, Botany, GP.
 J. R. Siebert, Physics with Chemistry (P), Mathematics, GP.
 B. K. Simon, Botany, GP.
 J. M. Sprack, Afrikaans, Economics, History, Latin, GP.
 J. F. Stephenson, Biology, Geography, GP.
 M. J. Taitz, Economics, History, Geography.
 L. P. Thompson, Biology, Geology, GP.
 R. J. Thompson, GP.
 W. E. Thompson, Geology (P), GP.
 G. R. Thomson, Botany, GP.
 P. H. Waite, Geology (P), Botany.
 A. Wallace, English, History, Economics.
 V. J. H. Walsingham, Art (P), Economics, GP.
 L. R. Wasserson, Physics with Chemistry (P), Mathematics, GP.

R. B. Wasserson, Latin, GP.
 D. J. Webb, Physics, Mathematics.
 D. E. Whittaker, Botany, GP.
 W. A. Willows, Bible Knowledge.
 A. F. Wilson, Physics with Chemistry (P), Mathematics, GP.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

The figures in brackets indicate the number of distinctions gained. Matriculation Exemption (Part I) is shown by an asterisk. Credits in Oral Language Examinations have been included only where success in the Written Language Examination has also been obtained.

Nine Credits.—*T. M. Bloch (3); *J. F. Carrick (4); *J. A. Clayton; *J. S. Jackson (2); *L. H. Johnston (1); *R. Kell (1); *D. S. McGlashan; *M. F. McLean; *J. A. Orkin (4); *A. Pierce-Roberts (4); *C. Prescott (4); *R. Rutstein (6); *M. S. Saxby (2); *P. R. Wilson (8); *D. H. Yesorsky (2).

Eight Credits.—*G. A. Andrews; *A. P. Fairall (5); *M. Gruber (1); *L. H. Hawken (2); *S. W. Le Flem (1); *J. C. Pitt (1); *M. E. Popkiss (2); *G. N. Ridley (2); *H. M. Roberts (3); *M. Strauss; *L. E. Taub; *S. H. Thönell (1); *J. Trinder (1).

Seven Credits.—*A. J. Allinson (1); M. C. Ashford; *R. E. Bellamy; *D. Beneke; *A. L. Benyishai; *R. Eppel; *R. J. Fisher; *M. H. Goldschmidt (1); *M. D. Herrington (4); P. W. Hirst (5); *P. L. Jaffa; I. Krell; *B. A. Phillips; P. A. Thomas.

Six Credits.—*J. C. Bardo; J. L. Davies; M. Dunwell, M. D. Fox (1); B. J. Frost (2); R. I. Gruber; A. H. James (1); R. R. Johnson; *A. J. Lutz; M. J. MacDonald; B. S. Maclean; L. M. Marcus; *I. R. Oliver (1); J. M. Pieterse (2); *A. V. Seeber; L. T. Smart; W. Spence; H. Weissenstein (2) *R. J. Woolfe (1).

Five Credits.—C. H. Anderson; *A. Ashbv (1); N. J. Bengree; L. J. Chalmers; G. P. Clarke; N. G. Foster; R. W. Gass (1); T. J. Harris; F. Herbst; T. J. Hodgson; J. R. Lee; *D. F. Nish; *D. K. Renecl (1); B. Y. Sherry; D. Wilson; M. M. Zelichov.

Four Credits.—I. Blyth; D. J. Buttress; D. M. Cumming; D. Camianos; K. L. Gruss; T. C. Kinsley; D. F. Manson-Smith; P. I. McCay; D. F. Mills; M. Mitchell; L. A. Morison (1); I. G. Norris; W. P. Quick (1); F. A. Rundo; P. I. Thomas; A. D. Thompson; B. A. Trevelyan; N. B. Turner; M. R. Wright.

Three Credits.—A. J. Andrews; M. D. Davies; F. Dunlop (1); J. Emmerson; J. M. Gordon; L. K. Hanson; C. L. Wright; G. C. Walton.

Two Credits.—B. R. Brown; P. S. Charles; J. R. de Bruyn; J. Desfontain; R. G. Elliot-Darlow; P. Glazer; G. M. Jones; N. I. Marshall; A. H.

McClelland; D. M. McCormack; P. Nicholls; J. H. Parrott; N. S. Stone; R. D. Wynn.

G.C.E.—J. L. Baron; J. T. Jenkins; G. H. Lewis; D. C. Mason; A. McDonald; K. Rademan; K. J. Went; E. J. Willars.

Supplementary Credits

Four Credits.—N. R. L. Baron.

Three Credits.—R. S. Blaylock; R. R. Cooke; R. E. J. Halstead; D. Lewin; I. M. Proctor; A. W. Segal; J. F. Stephenson; L. P. Thompson.

Two Credits.—P. T. J. Betts; M. E. J. Fenton; A. A. Hercbergs; V. K. Hochuli (1); M. Jelbert; K. J. Lloyd; T. W. Lycett; G. D. Pringle; C. J. Rodda; H. S. Sacks (2); R. M. G. Sayers; C. J. Schultz; B. K. Simon D. G. Stone; A. F. Tebbitt; R. J. Thompson; A. Wallace; D. E. Whittaker.

One Credit.—D. J. Beets; P. M. Crossley; H. M. Engelbrecht; C. W. Ferneyhough; T. J. French; M. C. Goodwin; A. Hannan; B. C. Honey; D. C. Margach; C. Ogilvie; M. Chalmers-Park; K. R. Phillips; T. A. Pinkney; P. G. F. Read; T. D. Robertson; R. H. Rodd; M. J. Taitz; W. E. Thompson; V. J. H. Walsingham; R. B. Wasserson.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES AND PRIZES

Old Miltonians' Association Bursary: Digby Montcrieff Dewar.

Barnett Smith Prize: P. R. Wilson.

Ralph Moxon Memorial Grant: Neil Stewart Hardie
Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union Prizes: Physics: Peter James Jackson; Chemistry: Peter George Croall.

A. D. Campbell Memorial Prize: Nicholas Spencer Ridley.

School Council Prize for History: Thomas Michael Bloch; John Fernic Carrick.

School Council Prize for Geography: P. R. Wilson.

Alliance Française Prize: Cambridge School Certificate: John Abram Orkin; Higher School Certificate: Kevin Edmund O'Mahoney.

Anglo American Scholarship: Hugh Douglas Cousins.

Rand Mine Scholarship: Michael John Hammett.

Mining Bursary: Richard Geoffrey Duncan.

Rhodesia Railways Engineering Scholarship: Neville Ernest Gurry.

Southern Rhodesia Government Bursaries: Neville Ernest Gurry (honorary); Brian Alistair Forbes.

Lord Malvern Bursary: Jonathan Solomon Smith.

Charelick Salomon Scholarship: Peter Rothbart.

Electrical Engineering Bursary, Cape Town University: Peter George Croall.

Rhodes Scholarship: Allan G. Bishop.

Federal Government Scholarships: Neville Ernest Gurry; Neil Stewart Hardie; Jeremy William Hodgson; Peter James Jackson; Kevin Ernest O'Mahoney; Dan White.

Rhodes Trustees Essay Competition: C. Gray (Section A); T. Bloch (Section B); J. W. Hodgson (Section C).

New York Herald Tribune American Scholarship: J. W. Hodgson.

GENERAL SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1960

The first figure indicates the form attained in English, the second in Arithmetic.

R. M. Albasini, II, I; D. E. Aldridge, I, G. Anastasiou, —, I; M. B. Armstrong, II, II; G. J. Arrow, I, II; I. M. Austin, I, II; C. E. Bailey, I, —; A. B. Baisley, II, II; D. J. Barker, II, I; C. E. Blake, II, II; S. Blake, I, —; V. J. Blake, II, II; D. T. Boot, I, III; J. D. Bosch, II, II; A. J. J. Botes, —, II; T. N. Brookstein, —, I; R. A. Brown, II, II; C. R. Churchill, I, —; J. W. R. Clarke, I, I; R. W. Clay, III, II; N. R. Cripwell, II, —; I. D. de Goveia, II, II; J. D. Desfountain, —, II; W. J. de Schmidt, —, III; J. R. Geitzman, I, I; R. Glazier, I, III; D. C. Grainger, II; K. Hardy, I, II; J. W. Harris, III, II; E. V. Hayward, I, I; R. K. S. Henderson, II, II; T. J. Henning, I, —; B. Henry, —II, I; P. W. Herring, I, I; R. D. Hollands, III, II; I. C. Hopf, II, I; V. L. Horne, I, I; R. E. Hornigold, I, III; P. A. Hull, II, II; K. A. Jackson, II, III; M. H. Jossel, III, I; M. J. R. Kettle, II, II; A. A. Keyer, II, III; M. A. D. Kinnear, II, III; A. Kirk, I, —; B. M. M. Laing, II, II; L. F. Louw, II, II; C. R. Mackie, II, II; J. D. Maertens, II, III; E. W. Mantle, I, I; R. J. Marriott, II, II; C. J. Maxfield, II, I; M. D. May, II, II; N. E. McDermott, II, II; A. McGregor, I, —; A. H. McKinlay, I, II; G. R. Mitchell, II, II; J. A. Moseley, I, III; A. F. Munn, III, II; D. Murray, —, II; H. H. S. Mutch, —, I; R. M. Neilson, I, —; B. J. Nell, I, —; N. N. Nell, II, II; T. J. B. O'Hara, II, I; I. C. Oliver, I, —; J. F. M. Osterloh, II, I; I. Parker, I, I; G. T. Phillips, —, I; S. Philpott, II, I; M. Pieters, II, I; E. J. Pittaway, II, II; R. D. Ponter, II, II; B. Pountney, II, I; S. H. Pretorius, I, —; M. I. Price, III, II; D. J. Pugh, II, II; D. J. Rademan, II, III; V. B. Radford, II, II; G. P. Ramsay, I, II; D. A. Reilander, II, I; P. N. Riley, —, I; C. A. A. Rogers, —, I; R. A. Roussouw, —, I; G. S. Rust, I, II; L. C. G. Scott, I, I; J. H. Sheffield, II, II; M. A. Shelton, —, II; G. Sinclair, II, II; J. E. Smith, I, —; D. E. Statz, II, I; B. M. Steele, III, —; D. T. Steen, II, III; J. E. Streak, II, II; A. R. Taylor, I, II; P. A. Taylor, —, I; I. H. Theunissen, II, II; E. F. Towson, I, II; A. M. Treger, II, I; D. W. von Loggenburg, I, I;

K. R. Walker, II, II; J. D. W. Walter, II, II; M. D. Webber, II, II; V. S. Wiid, II, I; R. K. A. Wood, —, I; M. K. Woolf, —, II; R. D. Wright, II, I; M. R. Douglas, II, II.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1960

Full Certificates were obtained by the following. An asterisk denotes a Distinction.

R. E. Ansley; G. P. D. Ashton; J. L. Baron (arithmetic*); M. Bate; N. J. Bengree (Arithmetic*); H. W. Berry; G. O. Bowen; M. J. Bramford; D. J. Breare (Principles of Accounts*); L. F. Brookstein; R. J. G. Brown; P. J. Cleary (General Science I*, Arithmetic*); G. G. Coley; G. R. Conway (Arithmetic*); J. D. Desfountain; A. D. Dickinson (Principles of Accounts*); R. A. Duncan (General Science I*, Woodwork*); F. Dunlop; R. S. H. Ellenbogen (English*, Arithmetic*, Algebra*); R. G. Elliot-Darlow; A. L. French (Woodwork*); I. H. Frylinck (Arithmetic*); P. Glazer; C. J. Goldhawk (Principles of Accounts*); M. J. Haigh; G. L. Hancock; A. Hannington; C. C. Herbst; F. F. Herbst (English Language*); R. A. Hill; R. C. Honey; A. Howell; R. R. Johnson (General Science I and II*, Arithmetic*, Algebra*, Geometry*, Principles of Accounts*); D. L. Jowell; J. C. King; P. P. Kleyhans; R. J. Kleyhans (Woodwork*); M. D. Konson (English*, Arithmetic*, Algebra*); J. R. Lee (General Science I*); B. C. Lovemore (General Science I*); R. C. C. MacAdam; T. J. Marsberg; N. I. Marshall; J. R. McQuoid-Mason (General Science I*, Art*); M. Mitchell (Principles of Accounts*); L. A. Morison (Arithmetic*, Art*); J. H. Muil (Arithmetic*); M. D. B. O'Hara; J. Walter; J. W. Powell; W. D. Richardson; R. Rixon-Fuller; C. N. Roberts (Principles of Accounts*); B. L. Robinson (General Science I*, Arithmetic*, Algebra*); P. Seckel (Arithmetic*, Algebra*); C. Skelton (General Science I*, Arithmetic*, Principles of Accounts*); P. J. Smart (General Science I*); B. M. Steele (Arithmetic*); C. T. Stone (Principles of Accounts*); R. A. Swan (Algebra*); N. B. Turner; M. F. Turrell; M. C. Waite; M. C. Walker; D. Wilson; A. J. West (Principles of Accounts*); A. Winter (Principles of Accounts*, Arithmetic*); A. G. Woldeemar (Principles of Accounts*); L. R. Wood (Principles of Accounts*); M. C. Ziv.

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1960—November Results

Junior Certificate (Standard VIII)

Symbols: e—English; ca—Commercial Arithmetic; bk Book-keeping; t—Typing.

R. E. E. Ansley, e, ca; M. B. Armstrong, t; R. Baird, bk; M. A. Bate, e; G. B. Bridger, e;

K. R. Brooks, e; L. F. Brookstein, e, ca; R. Brown, e; L. C. Dare, e, ca; R. M. Dawson, e; W. D. Dyer, e, ca, bk; R. J. Ferguson, e, ca; W. D. French, ca; R. J. Gooch, e; K. A. Jackson, ca; M. Johnston, bk; M. A. D. Kinnear, bk; C. J. D. Martin, e, ca; M. D. May, bk; K. H. McCallum, e, ca; R. L. McKenzie, e; J. H. Muil, e, ca; N. K. Petzer, e, ca; R. D. Ponter, e; B. Pountney, bk; J. W. Powell, e, ca; G. P. Ramsay, bk; R. R. Read, e, ca; C. R. Smith, bk; B. M. Steele, e, ca; M. G. Viljoen, e, bk; F. A. Wall, ca; A. J. West, e, ca; A. Winter, e, ca; C. J. Worrall, e, ca.

THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Passes in Engineering Drawing N.T.C. I.

G. J. Arrow A. B. Baisley; D. J. Barker; M. A. Bate; S. A. Blake; D. T. Boot; R. A. Brown; B. V. Edwards; G. F. Garner; R. A. Gatehouse; R. C. Honey; C. R. L. Mackie; I. D. McAdam; E. J. Pittaway; D. J. Pugh; D. Reilander; C. Ross; G. S. Rust; B. M. Steele; E. F. Towson; M. M. Woodgush; C. E. Blake; L. F. Brookstein.

Standard VII

Symbols: e—English; r—Arithmetic; bk—Book-keeping; d—Technical Drawing; *—Distinction.

M. J. Albasini, e; G. P. Ault, e, r, bk; I. M. Austin, r, bk; R. Baird, e, r; A. B. Baisley, e; H. F. Baard, d; D. J. Barker, e, r; C. E. Blake, e, r; S. A. Blake, e; V. J. Blake, e, bk; D. T. Boot, e, r; J. D. Bosch, bk; A. D. Botha, bk; G. V. Brown, d; R. Brown, r; R. A. Brown, e, r; T. D. Brown, d; F. R. Carroll, e, r; M. R. Carter, e; C. R. Churchill, d; R. W. Clay, e, r; J. F. Clifton, bk; R. J. Cook, e; M. E. Cottrell,

e; N. R. Cripwell, e; L. Daly, d; A. R. Dalzell, d; D. I. de Goveia, r; P. de Wet, e; J. P. C. Dickey, e; P. Donen, e, r; J. H. du Plessis, bk*; B. G. Eaton, e; B. V. Edwards, e, r; M. C. Erasmus, d; G. A. Evans, e, r; D. J. Fisher, e, bk; C. N. Foster, e; G. A. Foster, e; G. F. Garner, r; J. G. Garofolletti, d; R. A. Gatehouse, e, r; A. O. Gerber, e; A. J. Gibbard, r; R. Glazier, e, r; K. E. Goddard, d; R. Goosen, e, r, bk; F. H. Grill, e, r; D. Hapelt, bk; R. K. Henderson, e, r; T. B. Henry, e, r; R. Hornigold, d; M. Johnston, bk*; M. H. Jossell, e; L. H. Kaplan, e, r; M. J. R. Kettle, e, r, bk; A. A. Keyer, e, r; M. A. D. Kinnear, bk*; D. G. Kok, e; P. Lavender, bk*; E. P. Leech, e, r; R. D. Lerman, e; J. A. Lombard, d; L. F. Louw, bk; C. R. L. Mackie, e, r; A. B. Madgwick, bk*; M. D. May, r; A. McGregor, e, bk; N. E. McDermott, e, r; A. H. McKinlay, e, r, d; C. R. Mitchell, e, r; P. J. Moore, e, r; J. A. Moseley, e, r; A. F. Munn, e, r, bk; J. P. Murphy, d; D. A. Mutch, e, r; J. F. M. Osterloh, e; C. A. Parker, e; G. T. Phillips, e, r; S. Philpott, e, r; I. K. Pike, bk; E. J. Pittaway, e; S. Pogir, bk; R. D. Ponter, bk; B. Pountney, bk; R. S. Primrose, d; E. Pugh, r; J. Quirk, d; D. J. Rademan, e, r; V. B. Radford, bk*; G. P. Ramsay, e, r; D. A. Reilander, e; P. N. Riley, e, d; C. A. A. Rogers, d; J. M. Rorke, e; G. S. Rust, e; S. A. Seidle, e, r; J. H. Sheffield, e, r; B. T. Shields, d; A. B. Simpson, bk; C. R. Smith, e, r; J. E. Smith, e; F. Solomon, d; M. S. Sossen, bk; R. J. B. Spence, bk; J. E. Streak, e; A. R. Taylor, r; W. M. Thompson, e; E. F. Towson, e; M. C. Turner, d; K. R. Walker, e, r; V. S. Wiid, e; J. M. Willis, bk; R. K. A. Wood, d; M. K. Woolf, bk; D. J. Davies, bk; J. S. van der Merwe, bk*; R. M. Yeo, d.

Charter House Notes

Housemaster: Mr. P. W. Mans.

Resident Masters: Mr. Band, Mr. Needham.

Matrons: First term: Miss Johnson, Miss Carlson; second term: Miss Carlson, Miss Tandy; third term: Miss Johnson, Miss Carlson.

Head Prefect: D. Thompson.

Prefects: T. French, J. Posselt, R. Eppel, A. Howell.

This year we have to succumb to the inevitable but, we feel, rather untimely departure of our Housemaster, Mr. Mans. Mr. Mans has been at Milton for many years and has been in residence in Charter House for over four years. His loss will be deeply felt by all those who had any contact with him. The large sum of money collected for his farewell present was positive proof of the high

esteem in which he was held. Another great loss will be that of Mrs. Mans, whose kindness and help, especially in connection with the School plays, will always be remembered. We would like to take this opportunity of wishing Mr. and Mrs. Mans, Heidi and Anton all the best at their new school—Hamilton High—where Mr. Mans will be taking up the post of Deputy Headmaster. We know that, as always, he will be a pillar of strength in the running and development of this flourishing young school.

Mr. Band and Mr. Needham have passed another year in residence, and we hope that they will continue to do so for many more years to come.

Miss Johnston and Miss Carlson have once again done their utmost in the running of the hostel. Miss Johnston had a well-earned leave in



THE SIXTH FORM STAFF.

the second term, in which she visited Scotland. Miss Tandy, who proved equally popular in the hostel, filled this vacancy admirably. In the third term Miss Johnston returned from what we believe to have been a very successful holiday, refreshed but glad to be back. Miss Tandy, apparently determined not to leave Milton, and especially Charter House boys, was posted to the Dining-room Staff in place of Mrs. Botten, who has gone on leave. We hope she is enjoying her new occupation.

Charter House has not been slow in keeping up with the times, and a T.V. set was installed in the prep room in the third term. It has been well received by all.

At the beginning of the year we were joined by T. French, who came from Fairbridge College and who must be congratulated on being appointed Head of School. Thompson was appointed Head of House. Posselt and, later on, Eppel, joined Thompson and French as School Prefects, and Howell assisted ably as a Hostel Prefect. Mitchell and Walton also assisted ably as Hostel Prefects before leaving at the end of the first term.

This year, we are pleased to be able to say, has been one of considerable academic and sporting achievements. Examination results have been most encouraging, and we only hope that next year's results will be as good.

Foremost in the sporting field is French, who has to be congratulated on being awarded his rugby Colours for the 1961 season.

The following members of the House represented the various School first teams throughout the year:

Rugby: T. French (Vice-Captain, Colours), R. Eppel, A. Ferguson, D. Thompson, K. Went, Waldemar (Caps and Scarves).

Cricket: T. French (Vice-Captain, first term).

Athletics: T. Desfountain, R. Eppel. T. French,

Van Niekerk, J. Wilson, K. Went, R. Gass, J. Gass, Reed, Sanderson, C. Herbst.

Hockey: A. Howell, J. Posselt.

Swimming: K. de Lorme, K. Reed, Simpson, Thompson.

Water Polo: Thompson (Captain).

Basketball: French (Captain), Ferguson, Posselt.

At the beginning of the year the hostels became independent games houses and we promptly proved our worth by winning the athletics. This was a great achievement considering our size, being half that of the day-scholar houses. Orange was decided upon as the hostel colours, and we hope to see it prominently displayed in future sporting activities.

The House came third in the inter-house rugby. As the 1st XV weren't allowed to play these matches, we had difficulty in finding players. We also gained third place in the inter-house hockey, losing the semi-final to Pioneer House only on a final bully. The spirit showed by these two teams was true of the House.

Once again Charter House won the Wright Cup for the annual cross-country between the two hostels. K. Reed won the race for the second year in succession and we hope he will continue to do so.

A further honour has come to the House, in having the smartest cadet in the School in T. Desfountain.

At the time of writing we are waiting for the results of the inter-house tennis final, in which the senior team is playing.

In general, hostel spirit has been of a high standard and we hope that the Charter House boys returning next year will maintain this. For those who are leaving we wish all the best and every success in the future, and may they as "Old Boys" continue to give the School their loyal support.

Pioneer House Notes

Housemaster: Mr. B. Thomson.

Resident Masters: Mr. G. Hurlbatt, Mr. J. Brookes.

Prefects: L. Thompson (Head Prefect), G. Andrews, L. Johnston, H. Roberts, S. Thönell.

For the first time in many years Pioneer House has retained the same members of Staff for the full period. We extend our full appreciation to them all for what they have done for us.

Congratulations to Mr. Thomson on his appointment to Deputy Headmaster, and to Mr. Hurlbatt on his engagement. Also we must thank the matrons for all they have done for us, both in the hostel and out. It is pleasing to hear the comments passed and praise showered upon the garden,

which was created by Mrs. Innes from a patch of rubbish-strewn waste land, where once one saw only old sheds, tractors and oil drums—a feat only one with green fingers could fulfil.

This year has seen very little of the normal P.W.D. operations, and the only major change has been the purchasing of a television set, for which the members of the hostel contributed a large portion. We hope this will not affect hostel routine too much, as it shows promise of doing.

This year there were radical changes made in the housing system in the School; the latter resulting in Pioneer House having to "go it alone". This was met with mixed feelings, as it meant competing with several houses having more than

double our numbers. This, however, helped to knit the boys much more closely, the spirit of the House benefitting greatly.

The House has again acquitted itself well both in the classroom and on the field.

In the public examinations of 1960, of thirteen full Higher School Certificates obtained by the School, three were from Pioneer. There were also no fewer than eight Matriculation Exemptions obtained.

Our congratulations go to Thompson and Roberts on being elected School Prefects for the year, and to Andrews, Johnston and Thönell on being made Hostel Prefects.

Although Pioneer House has not been as well represented at cadets as previously, our congratulations go to all those who passed their Cert. "A" examinations and to those appointed to the ranks of N.C.O.s.

Once again Pioneer House boys have proved themselves on the sports field. Our congratulations go especially to the senior hockey team, who, though consisting largely of inexperienced players, managed to reach the final after a narrow win over Charter. They were unfortunately beaten by an exceptionally strong Heany team. Also to the junior rugby team on so easily winning the junior league. The senior rugby team, although missing five players who were unable to feature due to the recent rugby tour, managed to reach the semi-finals. We must congratulate these boys on their selection for the tour, Davies on his selection for the Rhodesian Schools Hockey Team, Johnston on representing Matabeleland Schools at water polo, and Parrott on playing basketball for Matabeleland Schools.

Congratulations also to Mr. Hurlbatt on representing Matabeleland at cricket, and to Mr. Thomson on his showing (helped by a whistle) in the Staff vs. Boys rugby match.

The following Pioneer boys represented the School in first teams:

Rugby: Andrews, Roberts, Streak, Parrott (all being awarded caps and scarves). Johnston played a few games. Honey was selected for the touring team.

Cricket: J. Davies.

Hockey: J. Davies (Vice-Captain, Coloure re-award, Rhodesian Schools).

Water Polo: Johnston (Matabeleland Schools), (third term).

Athletics: Pairman, Lennox, Thubron, Harvey, B. Furber, Parrott.

Basketball: Parrott (Matabeleland Schools), Honey, J. Davies.

Pioneer boys have again supported the various School societies as always, some attaining important positions in these societies, helping them on to success.

It is pleasing to us who are leaving to know that we have passed through the ranks in Pioneer House, drawing on its sources of tradition and duty in moulding our lives. We wish all those of the House at present and of the future the same happiness and privilege. We are sure also that the tradition of the House will be kept up by those staying, and that they will be a credit to the House and School in all they do.

L. P. T.

"The River Line"

In April the Senior Dramatic Society presented "The River Line", by Charles Morgan. This was a most successful, imaginative and satisfying performance of a difficult play. Mrs. Suttle, the producer, and the cast are to be congratulated on their success and deserve much appreciation. The production as a whole, after only seven weeks of preparation, maintained a delicate balance in the tense, emotional scenes; good pace and timing which prevented the introspective, vaguely mystical sections from becoming tedious; and good diction which took full advantage of the Morgan language to delight the ear.

The underlying theme of the play is the predicament in an age of violence of civilised man, nurtured in the rule of law from the Romans, and in the Greek and Christian philosophies. The play develops around one central character—Heron—who represents man's ideal response to the situation

in which he finds himself in a totalitarian state. The River Line is the escape route from Brussels to Spain, and it was the constant dread of the managers of the route that the Germans might introduce a Nazi agent as a "sham Englishman".

Throughout the first act in the English garden in 1947, Heron dominates the thoughts of most of the characters. G. Ridley, as Philip Sturgess (an American), showed remarkable maturity and understanding of his share in the Heron tragedy. In spite of his reluctance to rehearse romantic scenes with a boy-Valerie, and his continued appeals that a real female should be imported from one of the girls' schools, these delicate scenes revealed his maturity and were most impressive.

E. Hayes, at audition, did not seem an obvious choice for a female part, but from the earliest rehearsals he donned his high-heeled shoes and "figure" and became Valerie. Through his insight

he gave a very fine performance, and in the closing scenes he was outstanding.

G. McKinlay, as Mrs. Muriven, Valerie's god-mother, who seemed to have escaped the tensions of the Heron affair, made a small part into a delightful cameo. McKinlay's stage presence, graceful gestures and amusing attitudes provided very refreshing and pleasant light relief.

P. Bowbrick quietly and competently represented the solid, reliable Commander of the Senior Service and, as is characteristic of the Navy, silently bore the strain of the Heron secret. His French wife, Marie, played by F. Stock, also kept the dreadful secret to herself with fortitude. Stock, who assumed his wifely rôle only three weeks before opening night, was convincingly Gaelic, even to the accent.

From the sunlit garden the action moves back to 1943, to the stark, brown dinginess of the granary in France—the final halt in the River Line—belonging to M. Chassaigne, Marie's father. T. Bloch portrayed the old man and his suspicious watchfulness for a possible "sham Englishman". In the loft awaiting Marie's command to move on the last lap of their journey to freedom, were Frewer, the English airman, with his premonition

of death (played by V. Hochuli), Phillip, Julian and Heron (P. Thomas). The atmosphere of nervous tension, strain, anxiety and suspicion was built up gradually and competently. Great demands were made on Thomas in the difficult task of presenting Heron, from whom so much was to be expected. Thomas rose to the occasion, although at times he was not quite convincing.

The repercussions of Heron's death on everybody, except Mrs. Muriven, are worked out in the last act, back in the English garden on the next morning of July, 1947.

Mrs. Thompson performed the duties of wardrobe mistress ably and artistically; her ladies were charmingly attired. The back-stage boys, under the control of Messrs. Hoal, Clarence and Gane, set the granary with commendable speed, which was no mean feat. Not only had they to erect flaps in front of the garden set, but they had to carry numerous sacks, bicycle wheels and oddments to produce the effect of an old cluttered-up junk room.

Everybody concerned, more especially the producer, Mrs. Suttle, and the cast must have a pleasant sense of worthwhile achievement.

V. S. M. F.

Cadet Notes

The Unit began the year with an enrolment of just over 500 cadets and 12 schoolmaster officers, divided into four companies, and training was pursued vigorously throughout the first two terms, although progress in some respects was hampered by the removal of our rifles to the greater security offered by Brady Barracks.

During the year a total of 161 cadets passed Part I of the Certificate "A" examination, and 27 were successful in Part II.

In August a week-end camp was held at Llewellyn Barracks, and was attended and, I understand, enjoyed, by 48 boys and two officers from the Unit. There is general agreement that such a camp provides an excellent and much-needed stimulus to training.

The new miniature range, situated in the extreme south-east corner of the School grounds, has proved a valuable adjunct to our training facilities, and it is an indication of the interest taken in shooting that the School team headed the Matabeleland scores in the Commonwealth postal shoot organised by the Army.

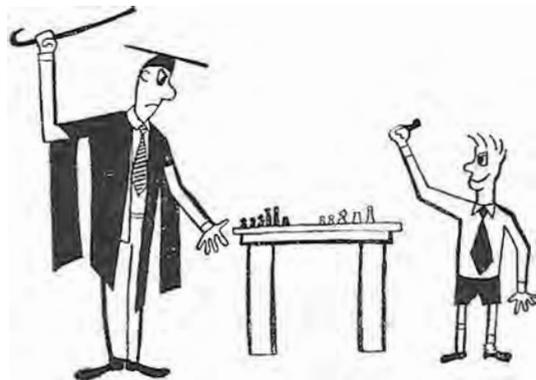
The latter part of the year was also notable for

the marked improvement in the performance of the band, which had been in the doldrums through lack of a competent instructor. However, in the hands of Lieut. Band and Mr. Needham, the band has made excellent progress and acquitted itself very well at the Annual Inspection.

This latter ceremony took place on October 6th, before an audience of interested parents. The Inspecting Officer, Col. R. J. Noble, Commandant of the School of Infantry at Gwelo, expressed himself as well pleased with the turn-out of the boys and the enthusiasm with which they tackled their training. During the ceremony a cup was presented to Cadet T. Desfontain as the most deserving cadet of the year. The parade was commanded by Cadet 2/Lieut. C. Schultz.

We would like to take this opportunity of saying good-bye to the Commanding Officer of 12(c) Bn., R.R.R., Major E. M. Turner, E.D., of Plumtree, who retires at the end of the year after long and valued service to Matabeleland cadets. We wish him a long and happy retirement, and hope he will continue for many years to attend our Annual Inspection as an honoured guest.

Chess Club



Decds that should get the V.C. — Boy takes Master's queen.

The Chess Club has had a fairly successful year. Attendance has been good, especially during the championships. During the first term Mr. Tate was in charge of the Club. He was always very popular and we were grieved to hear of his tragic death.

In the second term Mr. Brookes took over. He

had spent several years working with Mr. Tate for the Club and we were sorry when he left the School. In the third term Mr. Wrigley took his place.

Our membership has increased throughout the year after a slow start. As usual our strength lies in our juniors, for we have only a handful of boys who are writing examinations at the end of the year. A great deal of interest is being shown in the competitions, and this is largely the reason for the rise in attendance. The winner of the senior knock-out championship is Lis, and of the junior, Sheffield—a very promising player.

During the year two members of the Club—P. Bowbrick, the School Captain, and A. Wilson—played for the Bulawayo Chess Club against Salisbury. We hope that one of them will be able to represent Bulawayo at the South African Schools tournament at the end of the year.

It has proved impossible to arrange a match with any of the local schools this year, but a match has been arranged against the Bulawayo Chess Club and it is hoped that matches can be arranged with Falcon and Plumtree.

Altogether this has been a successful year apart from the lack of matches with other schools.

Astronomical Society

President: The Headmaster.

Master-in-Charge: Mr. J. Needham.

Officers: G. H. Lewis (Chairman), J. Trinder (Vice-Chairman), J. C. Bardo (Hon. Secretary), J. Buttress (Hon. Treasurer).

The Society was formed at the beginning of the second term by Gerald Lewis, who was interested in astronomy and who felt that a society should be formed for other boys in the Sixth Form who were also interested in astronomy.

At the first meeting of the year officers were elected. The meeting was well attended both by Staff and pupils from the Upper School. The year's meetings commenced with a lecture on "Astronomy in General" by Mr. Adams, of the Bulawayo Astronomical Society. The lecture was intended to give members a general background to astronomy and enable them to understand further lectures. Mr. Adams has since given us invaluable help in the running of our society, and we are most grateful to him. It was decided to open the Society to boys of the Middle School. This action was taken because it was found that many boys in the Middle School were interested in Astronomy. Since the first meeting the fortnightly meetings have been

well attended. There have been several interesting lectures given by members of the Society. Gerald Lewis has given three lectures: the first was about the moon, followed by a lecture on the formation and motion of the earth in relation to the solar system. The subject of the third lecture was "The Solar System". Allison gave a lecture on the earth. The term's lectures were concluded by Anderson, who gave a topical and very interesting lecture on "The Problems of Interplanetary Space Travel". Unfortunately the Upper School examinations prevented further meetings.

It is hoped that in the near future the Society will be able to obtain a telescope and other equipment so that practical work can also be carried out. Unfortunately the Society lacks the necessary funds for this equipment.

Guest speakers are to be invited to address the Society at future meetings. We hope to arrange visits to the Observatory to see some of the stars through their telescope.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Sixth Form Block of the School, and any boy in Form Four or above who is interested in astronomy is welcome to join.

JOHN BARDO.

Senior Debating Society



Future training for politics.

Chairman: Mr. J. B. McCallum.

Secretary: J. M. Sprack.

Committee: I. Baird, P. Bowbrick, G. E. Priest, D. J. Webb.

The number of debates held during the last year constituted an all-time record, and the only unfortunate fact is that support for the Society was, generally speaking, poor. Six debates have been held so far, and it is probable that two more will be held before the end of the year.

It was thought that speakers needed a little experience before launching out into an external debate, and the first debate held (on February 27th) was therefore internal. Mr. McCallum began by thanking Mr. Freeman, on behalf of the Society, for all the hard work he had put into debates.

Mr. Bowbrick then proposed the motion: "That Education is being sacrificed to information, to the detriment of society". He defined education as "a limited amount of knowledge about a variety of subjects". In every stage of the educational system, one was given specialised information, while a broad education was neglected. Many of his fellows boasted of never having read a hard-covered book in their lives—a shocking comment on society.

Mr. Sprack, attempting to have his cake and eat it, tried first to prove that education was not being sacrificed to information, and that it was for the good of society anyway. The present interest in politics showed that education was not suffering, as such an interest must have been stimulated, and not merely fed with information, by the teachers. He then enumerated the benefits of medicine,

physics, chemistry and economics, all of them dependent upon information. He concluded by criticising the proponents of the motion as "dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries".

Mr. Gordon rose to second the motion, criticising Mr. Spracks' arguments at great length. He put forward, in support of his argument, the example of the nuclear scientist, with the means of annihilating the world but with insufficient education to gauge the effects of his actions. He deplored the way in which American propaganda of the Readers' Digest calibre was forced upon the Western world. Finally he criticised the opposition for not putting forward a definition of information, as Mr. Bowbrick had done in the case of education.

Mr. Baird, not to be outdone by Mr. Gordon, criticised at great length the speeches of the proposition. The teaching of General English, he pointed out, fitted into Mr. Bowbrick's definition of education. An American scientist had written a book analysing the dangers of nuclear warfare. He closed by defining information as "the knowledge which enables man to exist at a level worth existing".

When the subject had been opened to the floor, Mr. Hochuli rose indignantly to defend the name of science, which had undergone some rough treatment. Mr. Lock claimed that examinations were too prominent in the modern system of education, with the result that information was memorised without understanding. Mr. Wasserson said that all the speakers had been talking rubbish, but as the opposition had not put forward such a vile brand of trash, they would get his vote. Mr. Webb, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Carrick all made short speeches criticising the motion. Mr. Allinson said that we were all fellow-members of society, and so education was essential. The sides were then called on to sum up. A vote was taken, the motion failing by thirteen votes to two. The gathering then consumed the cases of cold drinks which had most generously been bought by Mr. McCallum.

Owing to the difficulties encountered in arranging a debate with Townsend, the second debate held was also internal, being held on March 15th. Mr. Wasserson began by proposing that "The Criticism of Modern Youth is Unjustified". He said that the progress being made by civilisation would be impossible if modern youth were degenerate. Modern fashions in clothing were not an intrinsic sign of decadence. The majority of today's youth, in his opinion, were fine people, but they were condemned because of an unruly minority.

Mr. Lock, opposing the motion, asked his audience not to be swayed by their personal prejudices. He then embarked on a passionate tirade against modern youth. He claimed that it was modelled on American youth, lacked character and was lazy and overfed. This decline was, he felt, due to apathy on the part of the children rather than neglect on the part of the parents.

Mr. Webb seconded the proposition. In opening he gave two points in justification of any possibly immoral behaviour—the nuclear weapons which threatened to blot out the world, and the break-neck pace of modern life. Negligent parents were, he said, largely to blame for juvenile delinquency. Reports of such delinquency were, moreover, exaggerated by a sensationalist Press.

Mr. Hochuli, in seconding the opposition, cited a number of grievances against youth; grievances which were met, for the most part, with boos from the audience. He attacked teen-age appearance, morals, intemperance, music and pastimes (such as “chicken”). He concluded that, even considering the population as a whole, the youth of today was degenerate.

When the motion was put to the floor, a host of speakers hastened to take up arms for one side or another. These speakers included Messrs. McQuoid-Mason, McGlashan, Ashby, Gruber, Lewis, Sprack, Baird and Bowbrick. Mr. Lock then summed up for the opposition at great length, answering numerous criticisms from the floor. Mr. Wasserson summarised the arguments in favour of the motion, and ended by pleading with his audience not to judge all youth by an obstreperous minority. The motion was defeated by ten votes to seven.

Meanwhile the wheels of organisation had been grinding along their happy way, and by the end of first term a debate was fixed with Townsend. It was held on 19th April at Townsend, the motion being “The Age of Chivalry is Past”. Miss Zamek proposed the motion, and she started by saying that anyone who disagreed was disregarding the evidence of their own eyes. She claimed that there had been a steady decline in chivalry since the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, until the situation had deteriorated into one in which women fetched men from work.

Mr. Baird took up cudgels for the opposition. He began by describing the composition of chivalry. It consisted, he said, of three elements—fair play, honour, and respect for women. The code had its roots in the Catholic Church, romantic love, knightly honour and the public school system. Proof of its survival was the existence of the ducktail element, which was rebelling against this code of honour. He alleged that it was physically impossible for any decent (sic!) person not to obey the code.

Mr. Priest, seconding the motion, said that we were far too materialistic and pursued our selfish ends without thought for others. He backed up this line of argument with examples from the world of sport, e.g., temperamental tennis stars at Wimbledon. The situation was the same, only on a grander scale, in politics. He pointed to Hitler's betrayal of Chamberlain; the rape of Poland and Belgium; the control of newspapers and other mass media by big business.

Miss Heather Dold then broke a lance for the opposition, saying that conditions had changed immeasurably since the days of King Arthur. In the past, chivalry had been the concern of the upper classes, whereas it had now permeated the whole population. She pointed out that men still stand up whenever a lady enters the room. The notion of romantic love was cherished even more than it had been during the Middle Ages. She replied to Mr. Priest's condemnation of world politics by saying that many countries were now trading with their former enemies.

The motion was then thrown open to the floor, whereupon Mr. Hochuli stated that during the Middle Ages it was customary for a knight to kidnap his bride, which did not strike him as particularly chivalrous. Mr. Wasserson then told several alleged jokes. He summed up the arguments for and against, saying that he found it difficult to make a decision. Mr. Lock said that present-day politicians were no worse than past ones, and quoted the example of Bismarck's diplomatic juggling. Miss Pain and Miss Fletcher said that anyone who doubted that the age of chivalry was dead had only to look at the rowdy behaviour of several of the boys present, to be convinced. Mr. Webb claimed that modern methods of warfare were chivalrous compared with those of the past.

The two main speakers then summarised the arguments briefly. The motion was put to the vote and was rejected by eighteen votes to nine. After an excellent tea, those present abandoned themselves to a dance.

In the middle of the second term a debate was arranged with Eveline. It took place on June 16th, and was held at Milton, the motion being “That Mass Media of Communications have not been Beneficial to Mankind”. Although about thirty-five members of the Eveline Debating Society were present, barely twenty boys from Milton appeared. There was some initial delay, during which Mr. Baird stilled the raving mob by explaining that Mr. Hochuli was at a Scout meeting, which, for some reason, brought forth howls of laughter.

Mr. Webb then took the chair and called on Miss Carole Whitehead to propose the motion. “Mass media,” she said, included radio, television, newspapers, cinemas, etc., all of which had been sadly abused. Newspapers were unscrupulous, mercenary, pandering to the lowest instincts of the populace. Both radio and television resulted in a neglect of studies. In many countries these media were used as tools of dictatorial governments. In the case of television, selective viewing was impossible owing to the “fatal fascination” which the set exerted on the minds of the viewers. If mass media did not exist, we would be compelled to make our own entertainments. The whole film industry suffered from a lack of creativity. She closed with an epigrammatic remark to the effect that, while mass media might supply information,

they did not provide the wisdom necessary to use it correctly.

Mr. Sprack then began his opposition to the motion by comparing mass media with morphine. Both had potentialities for good and evil, but in both cases the benefits outweighed the disadvantages. To take newspapers as an example—the ignorance and prejudice existing among newspaper readers would be far greater if newspapers did not exist—in Mr. Sprack's opinion at least. Bias in radio programmes could be allowed for by a discriminating listener. Hit parades, light plays and panel games were of immense entertainment value, while police messages, weather reports and stock exchange reports were informative. The dreadful effects of television as envisaged by Miss Whitehead would only exist while this medium was still a novelty.

Mr. Hochuli then made an original, amusing speech on the dire possibilities presented by various mass media. The disadvantages of the telephone were enumerated, and radio was criticised as the enemy of gregariousness. Television lowered mental standards, particularly through its puerile commercials. The accounts given by the newspapers at the breakfast table of anti-social happenings were positively revolting. He pointed out that mass media were a powerful weapon in the hands of a dictator. As if in contradiction of this, he ended by saying that mass media were not necessarily bad—they were just not good.

Miss Susan Whitehead then took up cudgels for the opposition. Television and radio were both educational, particularly television, because of its visual impact. So long as one was discriminating in one's choice of programmes, no lowering of mental standards would occur. Even cowboy films were justifiable in that they displayed the stupidity of most Americans. Seriously, though, many films were well produced and acted. Newspapers were good for father at the breakfast table. The "advice to the forelorn" columns provided wholesome entertainment.

The motion was opened to the floor, and Messrs. Baird and Wasserson added their inevitable and invaluable comments on the proceedings. Mr. Wasserson's speech was highly suggestive and seemed to favour both sides at once. When the motion was put to the vote, it was defeated by a large majority. This was followed by a most enjoyable and possibly unexpected dance.

A subject of topical flavour was introduced at the next internal debate, held on July 23rd. Mr. McCallum took the chair. Owing to the weather, a grand total of six members were present. Mr. Bowbrick began by proposing "That Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament by Britain would be Desirable". He dealt briefly with the general arguments against nuclear weapons—the explosive effects and the fall-out. In addition there were, he said, cogent economic arguments against the

bomb. The "Blue Streak" cost £67,000,000 and never got off the drawing board. Missiles dated very quickly. Seventy per cent. of American Government expenditure was on defence. An accidental war was very possible and could be started by two drunken second lieutenants. Both A and H bombs were out of date, in his opinion, and had been replaced by economic warfare.

Mr. Lock then made a lucid, calm speech decrying the "impracticable idealism" of the ban-the-bomb campaigners. Britain's disarmament would not lead a world movement in that direction. It would leave a temporary chink in NATO, which might be followed by world crises and a war. Russia was, he claimed, an aggressive power intent on overrunning or destroying the West. Universal nuclear disarmament would not follow a unilateral decision, and even if it did, nuclear arms would still be kept in secret. In the event of a war, the escalation principle would apply. Social and political settlements should be given priority, together with a system of world government.

Mr. Baird made a speech which was largely destructive by his own admission. The question of universal nuclear disarmament was not relevant to the motion. He denied the assertion that Australia had nuclear weapons.

Mr. Webb then supported the opposition to the motion, speaking, as he said, from the point of view of the layman. He felt that both East and West could place their trust in their leaders. If Britain disarmed unilaterally, it would upset the balance of power. The British would be paralysed with fear, for without "the bomb" they would be defenceless. The consequent depression would create widespread unemployment. Nuclear warfare was, he claimed, unlikely, because all the major powers were equally afraid.

Mr. Wasserson made his customary speech once the motion had been put to the floor, speaking once more for both sides at once. Mr. Priest dwelt lugubriously on the world situation. Mr. Sprack, under the guise of supporting the motion, managed to launch several hysterical attacks on the Americans. The two main speakers then summarised, and the motion was put to a vote, being defeated by five votes to one.

On August 19th a debate was held with Townsend, the subject being "The Exploration of Space is to the Benefit of Mankind". Mr. Sprack, who took the chair, called on Miss Dold to propose the motion. She emphasised the historical aspect, saying that all past explorers had been scoffed at. Exploration helped terrestrial research, and it was probable that exploration would bring to light worlds similar to earth. The over-population problem could be eased—by information if not by transportation. Telecommunications systems could be set up by a series of satellites. The exploration of space was essential because of the lack of space on earth.

Mr. Lock, opposing the motion, began by asking "Is space exploration beneficial", and answering himself: "No". He emphasised the enormous costs of space travel, saying that essential materials used could be more gainfully employed elsewhere. The discovery of an earth-type planet was improbable. More urgent aims were peace, free trade and birth control. Space exploration was mainly concerned with short-term benefits, such as prestige and the satisfaction of curiosity. He ended by calling the proponents of the motion "escapists".

Mr. Webb, who seconded the motion, stated categorically that there WERE other planets like ours. The experimentation involved would produce valuable side discoveries and the control of the weather was an important inducement. Economic disaster was inevitable anyway, and space travel would provide an escape for innocent people. Besides which there would be more holiday vacations.

Miss Zamek, seconding the opposition, stressed that fertile land could be created here and now. Space exploration was highly speculative. Synthetic food and medical programmes should be given priority. The space race was concerned only with prestige. Why seek external challenges, she asked, when we haven't met present ones?

The motion was then opened to the floor and Mr. Wasserson rose to speak. Space travel was beneficial in small doses, he said, although the whole subject was highly speculative. Mr. Baird said that humanitarian considerations were more important than prestige. Mr. Fisher suggested that outer space might also be over-populated. After the usual summaries, a vote was taken and the motion was defeated.

During the next few weeks it is hoped to hold debate with Founders and Eveline. The thanks of the committee and all members go to Mr. McCallum for his help in preparing and staging debates.

Junior Debating Society

At the beginning of the first term Mr. Dickison and Mr. Bishop organised many interesting debates and the Society started well. However, this enthusiasm was not maintained and as the year progressed the numbers dwindled. During the second

term several members were chosen to speak in the Inter-Schools Public Speaking Contest, which was organised by the Royal Commonwealth Society. In the preliminaries, held in August, our representatives spoke well, but competition was keen and none of them reached the finals.

Milton Geographical Society



Let's have another look at the map.

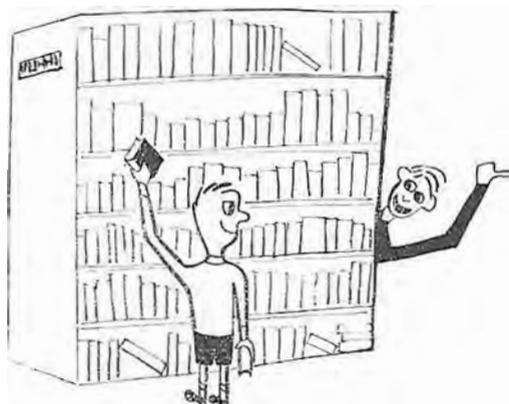
The Society has had a most successful year from the point of view of both membership and attendance. The highlight of the year was, without a

doubt, the lecture given by Mr. Rattray, of the Matopos Agricultural Station, whose subject was "Agriculture in Nigeria". Members will doubtless recall the splendid and original slides on the Nigerian countryside. We are grateful to Mr. Marais for his address on "The Wine Industry of the Cape" and to Mr. Alcock for his demonstration lesson on "Rocks and Minerals". We hope they will both return as guest speakers next year. To Mr. Band we say thank you for your illuminating picture of "The Development of the English Inn", and hope you will have more to tell us at a future date. Finally to Mr. Robertson we extend a welcome home to Rhodesia, and we hope you will entertain us again with more about your "Visit to America".

Members are advised that there will be several more lectures early next term, and before the examinations are upon us.

W. J. V.

Sixth Form Library Notes



Psst! . . . D. H. Lawrence is down there.

Master-in-Charge: Mr. Freeman (second term); Mr. Leighton, Mr. Todd (third term).

Committee Members: I. Baird, P. Bowbrick, R. Ekstrom, A. Eliot, J. Orkin, J. Trinder, J. Sprack.

At the beginning of the year the School's library system was deficient in three respects: space, books and support. Some progress has been made towards obtaining all three during the course of the year.

Towards the middle of the second term it became probable that the new Arts Block, including library, would be completed within the foreseeable future. Every now and then we were informed that it would be ready for habitation by the end of the month, but the name of the month was somehow never mentioned. Preparations were

made to transport the books across the considerable distance separating old library from new. The vast majority of novels were left in the old library for the use of the Lower School.

The new stamping ground was certainly spacious. In fact one could not help gaining the impression that only a few hundred books were lodged on its shelves, although a more careful census would discover about eighteen hundred. The library committee, under the aegis of Mr. Freeman and with the indispensable assistance of several non-committee members, set about cataloguing some five hundred books ordered at the end of last year. There was still a desperate lack of books, however—a lack which could only be filled by donation. A notable contributor was Mr. Hambly, who presented the library with a total of 118 books, including a superb set of classical texts and translations.

Mr. Freeman went on leave during the last term, and Mr. Leighton took over as C-in-C until he was brought down with appendicitis. Mr. Todd was compelled, at short notice, to prepare the library for an exhibition, which was to be part of the Sixth Form opening. A load of books arrived from the University to act as decoration for an alcove. Despite this last-minute window-dressing, donations amounting to £22 were received.

Support has increased since the library became the haunt of sufferers from free periods. Issue of books has gone up by leaps and bounds until it has reached the dizzy height of ten books a week.

The next major step forward must be a transformation to the Dewey decimal system. This will mean the re-cataloguing of all books in the library, but the initial labour will be amply repaid by the resulting gain in efficiency. Unfortunately the nearness of Highers means that it will have to be delayed until the beginning of the New Year.

J. M. SPRACK.

Middle School Library

With the opening of the new Sixth Form Block, most of the books contained in the old library were transferred to form the nucleus of the reference library for the Upper School. The establishment of a predominantly fiction library for the Middle and Junior forms was envisaged, and was brought into being during the second term of this year.

Contributions of books were asked for and received. Many individuals—Jowell, Brewis, Naude, Lewis and R. Rose, to mention a few—brought in donations of more than twenty books each. Form VR contributed very generously. Twenty-five pounds has been spent on second-hand books in

excellent condition. The shelves are slowly being filled. Books range from classical works by authors like Dickens and Thackeray, to Westerns, space fiction, crime and biographies. Well-known authors like Shute, Hemingway, Cheyney, Christie, Hadley Chase, Wheatley, Brett Young and Steinbeck, all have their own shelves.

Thanks are due to the volunteer librarians who give up their break to issue books; to Mr. Messiter-Tooze, who has lent his support, both moral and financial; and to Mr. Hurry, who has organised the library and supervised the buying of books.

Photographic Society



So we come to another edition of the magazine and another report on our activities.

Great schemes are afoot to improve our dark-room, partly by our own efforts. We have traded-

in the two old enlargers and now possess a brand-new, gleaming machine which will cater for any negative up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Several small items have been bought out of members' contributions, and we trust that even more equipment will be bought from the profits (if any materialise) of the team photographs. This Society is now photographing, printing and mounting (in co-operation with the Printing Society) all our own photographs.

The year has seen the usual demonstrations and talks for beginners, with lecturettes by both Form II and Form VI members and, of course, Mr. Kekwick's talks and demonstrations. Every branch of photography has been covered, even the chemistry of photography. We officially deny that that demonstration resulted in many Science candidates going in for Latin! Mr. Brown has started a series of interesting talks and films on 8 mm. ciné techniques, while both Mr. Kekwick and older boys have shown slides. Lecture material and slides have been borrowed from commercial firms.

Music Society

President: The Headmaster.

Teacher-in-Charge: Miss U. M. Etheridge.

Chairman: V. Hochuli.

Secretary: J. Trinder.

Committee: N. Baron, R. Cooke, D. McQuoid-Mason.

At the beginning of the year the Committee held a short meeting at which the Chairman and Secretary were elected. At this meeting it was also decided that meetings would continue to be held on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, so as not to clash with other evening activities.

The Society held its initial meeting on February 1st. The Chairman welcomed Miss Etheridge back from leave, and then went on to give a talk on Haydn, illustrating this by a recording of the "Surprise Symphony".

The second meeting took the form of a discussion. Two pieces of music were played, popular movements from some symphonies, and Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto in B Flat Minor. Members were then asked to say which composition they preferred, giving reasons for their choice.

At the meeting preceding the first Bulawayo Municipal Orchestra Symphony Concert, Miss Etheridge gave an explanatory talk and played themes and sections of the composition we were to hear at the concert the following week.

The next meeting was of an operatic nature and

we heard excerpts from "Madame Butterfly" and "The Merry Widow".

D. McQuoid-Mason gave a very amusing talk at the next meeting on Camille Saint-Saëns, after which we listened to a recording of his "Carnival of the Animals".

The last meeting of the term took the form of attendance at an "Intimate Symphony Concert" given by the Intimate Symphony Players, in the Beit Hall at Milton.

The second term's meetings started with a visit to St. John's Church, where the organist, Mr. J. Badminton, explained to us the workings of a pipe organ. We visited the organ loft and saw the mechanism. This was followed by a short organ recital—a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

The following week we attended the third Symphony Concert.

Meetings were then cancelled for a few weeks due to the mock Cambridge and school examinations.

Early in July Miss Etheridge arranged for us to be guests of the Bulawayo Music Club. We heard a lecture/piano recital by Philip Briton.

The following week we attended the fourth Symphony Concert and ended off our meetings for the term early, owing to the Upper School examinations, by attending a recital given by the English pianist, Kendal Taylor.

As these notes go to press early in the third term, we have only had one meeting, which was attendance at another "Intimate Symphony Concert" by the Intimate Symphony Players for the Friends of the Academy, held in the Beit Hall at Milton.

The committee feels that in a school of eleven hundred, membership of the Music Society should be three times the number it is at present.

There are Upper Sixth and Junior members, but no members from the Middle School. At least

half the present members are boarders.

Programmes are presented to suit all tastes, and it is hoped that next year the membership will increase.

The Society is most grateful to the Bulawayo Music Club for inviting us to attend the two piano recitals, and to Mr. J. Badminton for the very enjoyable evening we spent at St. John's Church.

Last, but by no means least, we would like to thank the Headmaster and Miss Etheridge for their advice and assistance.

J. T.

Stamp Club

In spite of cadets, games, lion-taming and other extra-mural activities which take place at the same time as our Club holds its meetings, we manage to flourish.

Our thematic display last year at the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia brought us that Society's cup, which we hold for one year. It also led to an invitation to exhibit again; on August 2nd, 1961, we showed some 60 sheets of stamps, partly thematic in character and partly country collections. This exhibit was highly praised for its neatness, presentation and material. It was very representative of the Club, for there were entries from be-

ginners in Form I ranging to specialised write-ups from Form VI.

There were 14 entries for our own termly competition, with so many excellent pages that in all we awarded six prizes instead of the customary three. Members have shown sheets from their own collections, there have been some quizzes, and quite a few exhibits from Mr. Kekwick. Magazines of philatelic interest are always available. Several members have asked about buying unwanted stamp albums and collections, and material from non-collectors or ex-collectors have been disposed of by private treaty.

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LITERARY SECTION

Chinchillas

Many people have heard of these rodents and assumed many strange ideas of them. Here below are a few major details.

They originally came from Chile. The original home of these animals was on the low slopes of the Andes. They were hunted by the Chinch Indians, hence their name. They were almost extinct when a trader, Mr. Chapman, saw one in a jam tin being traded by an Indian.

Mr. Chapman, realising the value of the fur, set off on an expedition. They were away for six months and managed to obtain twelve animals. Bringing them home, he bred them and took note of all their peculiar habits.

At the present day they are fed on greens, e.g., specially dried lucern stalks or oat hay, etc. That is 78% of their diet. The rest consists of a protein pellet and water. It is wise to put a piece of wood and pumice stone or vitamin block in the cage for the animals to chew on and keep their teeth short. The piece of wood can be approximately 9 in. x 4 in.

The cage is made of very thin steel wire bars placed about one inch apart from top to bottom and half an inch apart from one side to the other. They have clips for water bottles and special compartments for hay pellets. For breeders the cage has a tunnel either in the front or back of the cage according to individual breeders' preference. We prefer the tunnel in front in our ranch.

There are many ways of joining breeders' cages together, so I won't go into great detail. But this is the way we use in our ranch (as it is called) for our herd (a herd consisting of any number of animals).

In the middle of the tunnel there is a hole so the male can go into the cage which he wants to breed in. Generally there are about four cages put together, so one male can breed with four females. The same sexes, when brought together for the first time, will fight and be very unfriendly towards each other. To prevent the females from getting together they have around their necks a collar of steel wire plastic, nylon, etc., which is too big to allow the animal through the hole. If a "rancher" has not enough cages the animals of the same sex can be brought together while they are still very young.

Breeders are brought together according to their fur (which, by the way, is more valuable than mink).

I myself know very little on the judging of furs, but I know that a fur about one inch long, with light markings on top and dark markings below is a fairly good fur. The cost of a good breeding pair ranges from £320 to £420.

They breed only once or twice per year and must be kept cool at all times, and a satisfactory way of doing this is to put grass on the roof of the room they're in and wet the grass.

They are also sensitive to noise, and so it is wise to put them in a quiet place.

As one might have discovered by now, they are valuable animals and a great profit can be made from them if they are treated carefully. They cost only approximately 10s. per year to keep.

B. GARNETT, Ia2.

. . . And One in the Breech

When Paul Gent was in the army he was a most careful man. He was careful about most things, but especially about what he did to the mess funds and his gun.

As a captain, he had access to the mess funds, which he used mainly for his own use.

His gun, a .38 Luger, was a souvenir he had stolen from an arms dump, where it had lain ready for use for many years. Gent always loaded this weapon with five slugs, leaving the breech empty. In Korea he had seen another officer killed because he had absent-mindedly snapped the trigger.

Well, it transpired that the drop in mess funds

was discovered, and Gent was dishonourably discharged.

On leaving the army he was penniless, and as the old adage, "once a crook, always a crook," says, he took to crime.

"On August 3rd, 1955, a man (the captain) entered the premises of B. Chapman Limited, newsagents, and shot dead the assistant. He rifled the till and escaped with two pounds ten shillings in notes. Police are certain of making an early arrest."

This was the captain's third murder. He put down the paper he had been reading, and lit his

pipe. He was a worried man. Any minute now a knock on the door of his dingy wharfside tenement would herald the arrival of the police.

But, how much did the cops know? He must find out. But how?

He went out and, crossing the Thames, came upon the local police station. Outside there was the description of a man (himself) and the number of his gun!

Suddenly a huge clammy hand seemed to strike him—but how did they know? His question was to go unanswered, for, at that very moment, a burly police officer came outside and, with a pot of glue, stuck up something which made Gent quake with fear. HIS OWN PHOTOGRAPH!

With a sick feeling of despair he made his way home. Where had he gone wrong? Now his thoughts became muddled; he was all mixed up; he must destroy his gun. And that confession which he had sent to the bank along with his will, to be opened only in the event of his death.

He walked quickly; everyone in the street

seemed to be pointing at him . . . accusing him . . .

As he entered the mews he saw something that made him panic—a police car.

Now he knew the game was up; he had one chance. If he could destroy the gun he might have a chance in court. But the gun was in his room!

He ran to the side of the house, trying to curb his rising hysteria.

Climbing the stairs, he unlocked the door of his room. Now for the gun!

He was about to smash the weapon with the hammer he had used on Bill Miller, when a knock thundered on the door.

With reckless determination he brought the hammer down on the gun.

Three days later Bill Downes, Chief of Police, closed the file on the "Chapman Murder". As he put down the infamous confession, he spoke to his assembled colleagues: "It doesn't pay to leave a bullet in the breech."

T. G. FOY, Iib1.

The Birth of Rock-'n-Roll

In days of old
When knights were bold
And dragons roamed the land,
There lived a king called Ting-a-Ling
Who had a musical band.

This band did play
On every day
Though no one liked to listen.
Babies cried and old men sighed
It made their tear drops glisten.

Until one day
There came that way
A young man from afar.
"I come to sing, and Lo I bring
A thing called a guitar."

"From years to be
I come," said he,
"To teach you something droll."
He tapped his feet, banged out the beat,
And started Rock-'n-Roll.

The band joined in
With fearful din,
The king looked very mocking,
Until he saw, just through the door,
The princess busy rocking.

Before 'ere long
The palace throng
Joined gaily in the dance.
Kings, queens and earls—the boys and girls
And the ambassador from France.

Just then they saw
With open jaw
A dragon was advancing.
No need to fear, for with a leer
He joined in with the dancing.

The rafters rang,
The young man sang,
His guitar busy twanging.
The band played well, as we can tell,
The drums and cymbals banging.

Wars did cease
And there was peace;
No fear from witch or troll.
No giant's curse, but one thing worse—
They now had Rock-'n-Roll!

T. L. PRYOR, Ia2.

Washing Day

I woke up one morning during the holidays and glanced out of the window and saw it was a lovely day. I sighed blissfully and lay back and gazed at the ceiling.

Suddenly I noticed flakes of plaster drifting down from the ceiling. That's funny, I thought. Then I noticed the pictures on the walls trembling, and heard a deep rumbling sound.

With a yell I leapt out of bed and rushed to the telephone. "Help! An earthquake! Police!" I gabbled into the receiver. "Russians! Atom bombs!" I continued wildly. The operator asked whether I saw pink elephants or if I had eaten too much cheese for supper.

Eventually I realised it was Monday, which, of course, was washing day. We live in a flat and the rumbling was caused by the concentrated grumbling of about sixty washing machines.

To calm my nerves I went to the door and stumbled over a clothes horse that had been placed outside our back door to catch the first rays of sunlight. As I was extricating myself from the clothes and wreckage the owner of the clothes horse stood staring at me with a crimson face.

The back stairs were very narrow, being made of iron, and only one person could use them at a time. When I was half-way down I saw a fat girl coming up the stairs carrying a basin piled high with wet sheets.

"Excuse me," I said. The girl either did not understand English or was stone deaf, for she carried on. I had right of way and so I was determined to stand my ground. Repeated washings have failed to remove two large footprints toiling steadily up the front of my best shirt.

The clothes lines criss-crossing the back yard were laden with woollies, sheets and numerous articles. I pushed boldly into the dripping mass and started to make my way to the back gate. A woman, who apparently must have known the art of navigation, found me with a pair of trousers wrapped around my neck.

She took me back to our flat, where I was asked to turn the handle of the mangle on our washing machine. Everything went well until I caught my fingers in the wringer. They have never been the same since. I then decided to read my book. When I looked for it, it was nowhere to be seen.

"Mum, have you seen my book?"

"Ith ib tha cuthbed," mother replied.

"I beg your pardon?" I said.

"Ith ib tha cuthbed," mother replied.

This was the last straw, and I fled out of the flat. After all, she could have removed the pegs from her mouth.

R. SHAW, Iia2.

Down in Germany

Four Sopwith Camel fighters of 472 Squadron, R.A.F., roared through a sky that was gradually darkening with rain clouds. They had just escorted a photographic aircraft back to base. They were now on patrol.

Suddenly the engine of the leading Camel misfired, spluttered and finally stopped altogether. The nose of the Camel dipped and it went down into a steep dive with the wind screaming through the wires. The pilot, Captain F. T. Raymond, D.S.O., leaned over the side of his aircraft and studied the ground for a landing place. As he was over Germany he knew that deliverance was now in the hands of fate.

As visibility was very bad, he didn't see the ground until he nearly hit it. The Camel flattened out and "pancaked". There was a splinter of wood and the aircraft came to rest with its tail cocked high and its nose in a ditch.

Raymond scrambled out hurriedly, as he knew that the Camel was likely to burst into flames at any moment. Above, the remaining three Camels dipped in salute and turned their noses towards

base. That gave Raymond some satisfaction, as he knew they must have gone back to fetch help. He clambered up a tree and sat there watching and waiting.

Soon six German soldiers came and investigated the wreck. They recognised the British aircraft by the red, white and blue roundels on the wings and fuselage. Shortly the Germans separated and began to hunt for "the pilot of that English crate", as they put it.

Raymond sat as still as a mouse, not daring to move. After a while the Germans gave up the search. Darkness fell. The Germans hid themselves in some bushes and waited.

About 10.30 p.m. Raymond's sharp ears caught the faint drone of high-flying aircraft. Simultaneously the engines cut out, and Raymond knew they were gliding towards the crash. But how could he warn them of the presence of the Germans? Only one thought was in his mind. He would rather give himself up than have his comrades captured.

Silently he slipped down the tree. He felt for his Verey pistol, slipped in a red cartridge and waited. As soon as he saw the shadows of two Bristol fighters gliding overhead, he pulled the trigger.

There was a deafening report, and for a moment the whole scene was lit up with a brilliant flash of red flame. He knew the Bristol pilots would now know not to come down. As soon as he had fired the shot, he ran for his life. There was a shout and a crashing in the bushes behind him. He plunged deeper into the undergrowth. Suddenly his feet gave way under him and he felt himself falling. Even before he hit the bottom he knew that he must have fallen into an old pit.

He hit the bottom of the pit and fell over with all the breath knocked out of his body. It took him a minute or two to regain his breath, and then he started climbing up the sides of the pit's rocky walls.

When he reached the top he heaved himself over the edge with a sigh of relief. The Germans had disappeared. Not a sound betrayed their presence. He knew it was now or never. He slipped a green cartridge into his Verey pistol and fired.

Almost instantly he saw a Bristol fighter flattening out for a landing. But crashing in the undergrowth told him also that the Germans had been hiding all along. He sprinted towards the aircraft, which had just stopped. "Come on!" yelled the pilot, whom Raymond recognised as his second-in-command, Smith. As Raymond leaped into the rear cockpit, a shower of bullets hit the aeroplane. Smith set his teeth. The aircraft was now thundering along at a high speed. At the last moment he jerked the joystick back into his stomach. The Bristol lifted gracefully and roared into the night sky, turning its nose towards England and home.

G. MEESER, IIB1.

The Under 15

Traditions of this fine old school,
 Are held in high esteem,
 But none can hold them quite so well
 As fifteen hockey team.
 With faces set and cap brims low,
 They form in battle line.
 "Lord help" the unsuspecting foe,
 The danger shows no sign.
 The bully off is murderous,
 But only the first round;
 One sweeping blow from centre half,
 Their forwards on the ground.
 Round two, the half-back makes a stroke,
 Hits winger on the head;
 Unluckily his new stick broke,
 He'll use a branch instead.
 At half-time there are oranges,
 Brought for the other team;
 Miltonians have a double share—
 You ought to see them beam.
 With ghoulish grins of happiness
 The team forms up again.
 Intent on showing everyone
 That this is not a game.
 The opposition make a break,
 The goal line's right ahead;
 The goalie, who's a muscle man,
 Puts five of them in bed.
 A foul! the whistle's shrilling loud,
 Who cares about the ref.?
 The fifteen's motto's very clear;
 Just act as though you're deaf.
 With stabs and hits and violence,
 The fifteen finally win;
 But the honour which they bring
 Is only gained by sin.

M. LIGHT, IIIAs.

A Two-day Visit to Rotterdam

Most of Rotterdam was bombed during the war and the centre of the city has been re-designed on modern lines. However, a great deal must have gone into the planning, and the result is that I think Rotterdam is one of the most attractive cities in the world.

In the centre of the city are boulevards, wide and airy, in which no traffic is allowed. Down the centre of these boulevards are flower beds and lawns. The shops are beautiful and have the most marvellous souvenirs and silverware in the windows. Every time we saw something we liked, we stood in front of the window working out how much it would cost us in English money. We spent the rest of the day walking around the city admiring everything we saw. There was something different around every corner, although I personally liked the oldest part of the city better than the newer and busier part. Here one came upon canals in the most unexpected places.

Although we had a most enjoyable day, the weather was cloudy and windy and when we went to sleep that night on our ship we hoped and prayed for better weather the next day.

When we awoke the next morning our wish had been granted and the sun shone out of the cloudless sky. When we reached shore again we climbed into a glass-roofed bus which would take us into "Windmill country". We passed through the middle of the city first and then into the coun-

try alongside the River Maas. On our left-hand side stood the dykes, while on our right lay the patchwork-like fields with their small white farm-houses. We know that these fields had become a raging torrent during the floods a few months previously, but there was not one sign of it left.

After travelling about eighty kilometres through the countryside, we crossed the Maas and drew up to a café to have coffee. In front of the café ran the river, and on it we especially noticed the flat barges going to and from Germany.

We left the small village and then started to pass through country with windmills and canals which looked like toys among trees. Some of the windmills were too beautiful to describe, and the whole countryside was very picturesque. We passed through numerous villages and it was hard to believe that these sleepy and ancient villages were in the twentieth century; it looked more like the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

Then, when we had spent most of the day in the countryside, we went back through Gouda. Here the cheeses are made, but we did not have enough time to stop and see it.

After that we went through the Maas tunnel under the river. We were soon back in the busy city of Rotterdam, and our ship. When we left the harbour that night we were all sorry to see the lights of Rotterdam slowly fade away.

L. VERMAAS, IIA2.

Ladies and Gentlemen . . .

Tomorrow we shall cast our vote to decide whether we want our present government to continue in office or if we would rather have the opposition party to take over government.

Let me point out to you what has been done during the last ten years since our present government has exercised responsibility. Trade has increased tremendously, so that we see today three times as many employees in our shops as ten years ago. During this period the government has encouraged local industry to such an extent that over 10,000 people are employed today as industrial workers as compared with 7,000 at the time it took over. These workers receive wages today twice as high as before.

One hundred and twenty-five schools have been established, and the number of teachers has trebled. Eight hospitals have been built in the main centres of our country, all staffed with doctors and nurses and supplied with the most modern equipment. You can see for yourselves whether my statements are correct, because this town of ours has received four new schools and a most up-to-date

hospital. All roads connecting us with the interior are already tarred, or will be tarred in the near future. Our harbour accommodates the biggest ships, while ten years ago they had to by-pass us because our harbour was too small. The same applies to our airport.

Ladies and gentlemen, is this a record that merits the trust of the electorate, or should we tell a government that has served us so well to clear out?

The opposition represents two extremes, one speaking only for the workers, and the other only for the farming population. You cannot run a country by giving your consideration to only one section of the people; a country can only flourish if it is headed by a government that tries to consider all its people. We have been accused of having increased the taxes. I am proud to say that we have done so, and that we have used that money to do the very things I have mentioned before, namely, building harbours, hospitals, creating employment and, last but not least, setting up a security force that can effectively keep law and order in our country.

We have further been accused of not supplying enough housing in this country, but when you consider what has been done so far, you will agree that miracles have been performed, and it might interest you to know that 38,000 houses have been build during the last decade.

It is easy for the opposition to criticise, because they haven't the responsibility to find the money for all the schemes we are supposed to undertake. I suggest that you have a government that has

acquitted itself remarkably well of its task.

When I now appeal to you to vote for me tomorrow, I ask you to do so not because of personal ambitions, but because I represent a party that has given this country peace, stability and progress. Your vote must therefore be an overwhelming vote of confidence for the Somabula United Party.

P. LOEWENSTEIN, IIa1.

Seychelles

During the last December holidays my family and I spent a very enjoyable and exciting holiday on one of the islands in the Seychelles series, which is situated between Mombasa and India. It is not very advanced and there are no great buildings, but its natural beauty attracts many visitors from Africa and even a few tourists from overseas. We had no trouble in obtaining rooms at a hotel, as the manager was a very good friend of my father's.

We travelled by train to Mombasa and arrived there in the morning. That afternoon we boarded the Edinburgh Castle, which was to take us on the last leg of our journey. At three o'clock we set sail. The sea was very calm and the sky was cloudless throughout our journey. We spent most of the time aboard ship swimming and sunbathing, as it was far too hot for deck games except in the early morning and late afternoon.

When we arrived at the island we had to drop anchor a few miles off-shore due to reefs which surrounded the islands. A launch was sent to fetch us and when we arrived on the beach we knew we were going to enjoy our stay there very much. Virtually the whole island was skirted with a fringe of snow-white seasand, and scattered at irregular intervals all over the beach were coconut and date palms. When we arrived at our hotel we were shown to our rooms, which overlooked the beach. The manager insisted upon showing us around the island. After the tour of the island we went down to the beach intent on doing some fish-

ing. Upon asking an inhabitant where we might fish he informed us that there were two ways of fishing—by rod and spear fishing. We decided to go spear fishing, and it was a wonderful experience. The coral reefs were very beautiful and fish were abundant. The water was very warm and yet during our whole stay there, not one shark came into the bay, which was about two square miles.

However, outside the bay the sharks were plentiful and we were invited by an islander to attend a shark hunt, which was a sport as well as being a method of obtaining oil from the dead sharks. Not until we had left the island did we find out that this particular method of killing the sharks was illegal. However, the experience is something I shall never forget.

We set off in boats and when we were outside the reefs we were amazed to see about thirty islanders leap overboard with a harpoon-like spear each. They formed a circle and bloody chickens were placed in the centre of the circle. We were persuaded to go in the centre as well and watch the men at their sport. We were assured it was quite safe, but even so it was the most terrifying and exciting experience I ever had.

Afr the hunt I counted twenty-five dead sharks and I noticed they were all over fifteen feet in length.

It was a very relaxing holiday and we were all sorry when the time came for us to leave.

L. CLOETE, IIIaX.

Chan Fu-Ling's Success

She stepped gracefully from her limousine, head held high, swaying proudly along the sumptuous red carpet spread before her. Her lady-in-waiting came behind, and when the crowd caught sight of her there was instant pandemonium. Noble old ladies with voluminous mink coats raised their monocles to their eyes, bored, but when they caught sight of her dazzling beauty they, too,

gasped. Newsmen, prepared to write their usual platitudes for the public, were shocked into rushing glowing accounts to press. And the cause of the furore? She raised her regal head, opened her well-shaped mouth and uttered a phlegmatic "Bow-wow". For this was none other than the champion, Chan Fu-Ling!

P. TIHANYI, Ia1.

The "Dara"

THE TRAGEDY OF APRIL 10th, 1961

The "Dara" lay in flames, alas, a waste of life
and ship;
Her passengers once were eager, and joked with
crew and skip.
Then she could vie with any ship that sailed the
mighty seas;
Now life and ship were finished and "death"
would take her fees.

What could have caused disaster on that ship on
business bent?
The elements, or will of man? For sure not
Heaven-sent.
First came the slight collision, when all were put
in fear;
Then they relaxed and thanked their God for life,
which they held dear.

But as they sailed upon their way, "Fate" had
much worse in store;
They ran into a storm so fierce, and fire was heard
to roar.
Soon panic reigned, and people screamed. Fire
drill was all forgot.
They jumped into the raging sea because it was
so hot.

For some poor souls were doomed to die, though
lifeboats were to hand;
Their boat sank down, just like a stone, on the
ocean bed to land,
And some there were who had to fight a foe so
unforeseen;
The sharks moved in to make their kill, with
appetites so keen.

The toll of human life was great upon that fateful
day;
Within and all around the ship, as the "Dara"
burning lay.
To rescue came there frigates three, and a war-
ship, too, in vain;
Slowly the smoking "Dara" sank below that vessel-
plain.

K. CURTIS, IIa1.

The Picture

The door opened with a creak. Holding my car-
bine in front of me, I stepped inside. All over the
place I found traces of the enemy's helmets, photo-
graphs and empty grenade tins.

Suddenly I heard a step behind. Whirling round,
I fired—the German slumped to the ground. As
he fell, his grenade tin struck the floor and the
cape came off. Out fell a slip of rolled-up yellow
paper. I stooped and unrolled the paper.

A picture of an old man, as ugly as sin, but
with a very striking expression, met my gaze. I
replaced the picture, hooked the tin to my belt
and went back to our lines.

For the rest of the year we fought the Germans
back across the Rhone. All along I had kept the
picture, which had a strange fascination for me.
Nearly every day I studied it and still could not
find any trace of the artist.

At last the longed-for demobilisation came. I
had a joyful reunion with my wife. Soon I had
my old job back and had settled down again.

My wife and I got on very well together until I

decided to frame my picture. My wife, though,
hated the portrait and claimed that it was too
ugly and plain for words. She flatly refused to
have it anywhere in the house.

Regretfully, then, I took the picture and dropped
it into the incinerator. As the flames licked up
the paper, the old man's eyes seemed to twinkle
sardonically.

About a year later I lunched with my brother
Roland, who was an art connoisseur. We came
around to talking about portrait sketches. I began
to describe the picture of the old man. As I con-
tinued, my brother became more and more excited.
Finally I asked him what was wrong.

He explained that he had a copy of my sketch,
which was the extremely valuable original which
used to be owned by a French connoisseur. The
soldier I had killed must have looted the collec-
tion, and I had foolishly burnt a fabulously valuable
sketch.

No wonder the old man looked sardonic!

R. SHERRELL, IIIaS.

The Advance of Science

Probably, for most of us, October, 1958, was a date to remember. It was in that month that Russia launched her first space satellite. Even then, nobody could predict the amazing strides that would be achieved in the short space of four years. Weather satellites, test flights with dogs and monkeys as passengers, and radio satellites have entered the upper atmosphere, and today are commonplace. The last half year has seen four manned flights into space, with Major Titov's journey the greatest achievement by far. One wonders when and where this advance will end.

Today men are dreaming of moon stations, journeys to Mars and Venus, and manned satellites kept permanently in space. But all this achievement has not only been due to the men at Cape Canaveral, etc. There have been many backroom "boffins" who have followed up leads which followed the commencement of the atomic age. They have discovered amazing developments which will all be utilized to the benefit of mankind.

The old belief that atoms were indestructible has been quashed in recent years. Not only has the atom been split, but the sub-atomic particles are being investigated by fantastic scientific processes. The aim of the study of these particles is to find the key to the understanding of all matter, and thus of nature. Since Sagré discovered the anti-proton, a great new field of anti-matter research has been opened up for the physicist.

From the realms of anti-matter we enter the field of molecular biology. The aim of this science is to explain the inner workings of all forms of life. Investigations have been made into the structure of protein molecules, and it is felt that soon the life expectancy of man will be increased by some twenty years or so. Also, cures for such diseases as cancer may be discovered by the scientists engaged in this absorbing study.

The study of bacteriology resulted in the Salk vaccine. Other infectious diseases may soon be eliminated by similar cures. This study has developed into what is called exobiology, which deals

with genetics, etc., and goes on to examine the possibilities of outer spacial forms of life. Other scientists have developed synthetic substances, masers and transistors which are being put to great use in the satellite and missile field.

All these studies have led to the advance of science in the direction of inter-planetary travel. Spacemen are no longer a far-fetched dream. All this has been due in part to the invaluable research work done by the physicists in the fields of nuclear physics and radiation by the sun. Van Allen was the leader in this field, and his discoveries have enabled man partially to fathom the ways in which the sun functions. Purcell has suggested a way in which man may be able to communicate with people from other planets in the form of radio waves. This discovery was a result of the satellite form of astronomy, whereby telescopes are carried by satellites.

All these scientific discoveries are being utilised in one way or the other. Most are finding a place in the field of space research; others are forming the bases for further investigation. One wonders what the result of these advances will be. A colony on the moon or some other planet, or a nuclear war? Naturally the scientists aim at a peaceful solution. Men like Titov, Gagarin and Sheppard could never have made their historic flights if it had not been for the amazing advances on the frontiers of research. Men like Enders, Rabi and Lederberg are very rarely heard of, but they are the men behind the making of history in our great scientific age.

The last four years have indeed been symbolic of progress, but it is thought that the next decade will bring even more startling discoveries in its wake. Science aims at longer life for mankind, based on a sound knowledge of all that goes to making up our way of life. It is in this field that research must and will flourish. The space age may yet be an age of prosperity and happiness, thanks to the great advances of the scientific minds of today.

M. SALMON, IVaL.

African Eagle

Wheeling, drifting and then gently gliding,
He searches the plains without a sound,
Like his shadow so gently sliding
Over those creatures that cower on the ground;

This shadow will cause the wary to pause,
And then with quick warning cries,
Make haste to hide from the cruel sharp claws
Of the Monarch that rules the African skies.

Down he swoops, the picture of violence;
His talons to redden with gore.
A cry, the beating of wings, then silence—
One more victim of Nature's law.

Over the bush drifts the scream of the eagle,
Lingering on still, heard by all;
Threatening, yet somehow regal,
Spirit of Africa, is this your call?

R. POTTS, IIIaX.



MILTON SCHOOL 1st XV

Back row (left to right): A. Ferguson, A. Woldemar, K. Went, P. Streak, I. Margolis, D. Parrott.

Middle row (left to right): H. Roberts, C. Rodda, R. Eppel, N. Lloyd, G. Andrews, D. McGregor, A. D. Thompson.

Front row (left to right): R. Lock, T. French (Vice-Captain), H. B. Birrell, Esq. (Coach), C. Ogilvie (Captain), B. Thompson, Esq. (Deputy Headmaster), B. Steyn, P. Alcock.



SWIMMING AND WATER POLO TEAM, 1961

Back row (left to right): B. Kingsley, J. Anderson, M. Jaros, B. Davidson, B. Alexander, A. Jossel, D. Alexander, K. de Lorme, R. Barnes, A. Simpson, J. de Bene, H. Mutch.

Middle row (left to right): G. Thompson, B. Bridger, W. D. G. Watt, Esq. (Coach), S. Ashby (Captain), P. Callaghan, Esq. (Water Polo Coach), D. Thompson (Water Polo Captain), H. Watson, Esq. (Coach), L. Johnston, C. Ogilvie.

Front row (left to right): G. Carstens, M. Palmer, K. Reed, S. Nadel.



MILTON RUGBY TOURING TEAM TO WESTERN PROVINCE, 1961

Back row (left to right): D. Thompson, C. Rodda, R. Eppel, N. Lloyd, R. Honey, D. McGregor, G. Andrews, H. Roberts, P. Alcock.
Middle row (left to right): P. Streak (kneeling), H. B. Birrell, Esq. (Coach), R. Lock, C. Ogilvie (Captain), C. R. Messiter-Tooze, Esq. (Headmaster), T. French (Vice-Captain), K. Went, A. Ferguson, B. Steyn (kneeling).
Front row (left to right): A. French, D. Parrott, A. Woldemar, I. Margolis, K. McCallum.



MILTON SCHOOL 1st XI, 1961

Back row (left to right): J. Clayton, G. Ridley, J. Davies, D. Townshend, J. Tones, M. London.

Front row (left to right): P. Wilson (Vice-Captain), C. R. Messiter-Tooze, Esq. (Headmaster), S. Barbour (Captain), G. S. Todd, Esq. (Coach), H. Capon.

Seated: C. Ridley, R. Gruber.

A Trip to Binga, on Lake Kariba

Binga is the name given to a small settlement on the banks of Lake Kariba, seventy-five miles from the wall and two hundred miles by road from Bulwayo. It is reached by travelling along the Bulwayo-Victoria Falls road and turning right at the turn-off to Dett, and then travelling north to the Zambesi. The actual settlement is situated on the Binga Ridge, which runs parallel to the Zambesi River for about two miles; the surrounding vegetation is mainly long grass and numerous trees are found—chiefly Mopani.

The inhabitants of Binga are mainly Government Civil Servants, such as Native Department officials and Government doctors, making up a very small community of about thirty Europeans and a hundred working Africans, besides a herd of thirty elephant that roam the countryside. The people receive food supplies from Kariba Township by an ex-air/sea rescue launch which travels up and down the lake every week bringing food and accommodating passengers to and from the wall.

Last April holidays we made a trip to Binga by car because my father had some business to do there with regard to the pumphouse and the water supply for the settlement. We left Bulwayo in mid morning, and after a long and hot journey we reached the turn-off on the Victoria Falls road. With a few more breaks in the journey for lunch and tea we arrived at Binga Ridge hot, tired and thoroughly dusty, and thereupon we set about moving into the double rondavel which had been set aside for us by the Irrigation Officer nearby.

Having settled in, we went out to the front of the house and surveyed the view in front. The sun in the western sky glared down on the waters of Lake Kariba one hundred feet below us, and the heat was absolutely unbearable; the temperature must have been in the hundreds that afternoon. Directly below us was the temporary boat harbour near the pumphouse, whose engines we could not hear, and in the distance to the right we saw several elephants drinking at the water's edge, grey and cumbersome in the afternoon heat. Up the ridge which we were upon there were numerous baobab trees, all green with their summer foliage and their grey trunks protruding above the level of the tops of the surrounding vegetation. Our eyes became sore from the glare of the sun, and we retired inside to refresh ourselves.

We ended that first afternoon by bathing in the hot springs at the bottom of the ridge about a mile from the pumphouse. The spring pops out of the ridge in a cauldron of super-heated water and runs down the hillside to a specially built pool of about twenty feet by eight feet. Bathing in this pool—full of heated, calcinated water—was sheer exhilaration for all of us, and with the moon shining above and the sunset in the distance, and

with the distant trumpeting of elephants, it made a perfect ending to our first day.

The next morning we awoke to find elephant droppings within fifty yards of the motor-car and the trees around stripped of their bark. Having seen that no other wild intruders had dropped in on us over the night, we had a canned breakfast which was interrupted by some sort of striped snake slithering into the room to investigate us. After eating, my pal and I picked up our air guns and donned our boots and traipsed down the ridge to the pumphouse, while the rest of the family went down by car. Our journey on foot took us longer than we expected, and often we lost our direction after chasing wounded birds that we had shot. On arriving at the pumphouse we chatted to the man in charge, who told us of all the escapades he and his comrades had experienced in the early days of Binga. For the rest of the morning we hunted birds and snakes and had an unsuccessful try at fishing, and at midday we went back for lunch at the rondavel. None of us were very hungry then because we were all too eager to get down to the Native Commissioner's launch, whose owner had promised us a ride.

We set off from the harbour at about a quarter past two and headed upstream. The launch was a twenty-five-foot job with a for'ard cabin and a deck at the back, best known as the "promenade", under which was a hold for storing grain when the Native Commissioner went to visit the Batonga tribes in this district. The craft was powered by two Perkins Marine engines which constantly throbbed under our feet as we cruised along the water. A few miles further on we had our first encounter with the "salvinia auriculata", i.e., the Kariba weed, which is being exterminated at the moment. The weed has five thick leaves about an inch across and a bud of a flower in the middle, and underneath the roots dangle in the water. All these segments of weed join together in a mass to form a great mass, and some of these even have clumps of grass growing on top of them.

After several encounters with Kariba weed patches, we reached a large island about two miles long and half a mile wide, where we were to see quite a spectacular sight. The launch slowed down and we cruised alongside at a slow pace; the African look-outs on the bow suddenly pointed into the trees and we all turned our heads. There, standing watching us intently, were two full-grown elephants, but what foxed us was that they were an absolutely brilliant pink! We were quite amazed at this sight until the Native Commissioner told us how they came to be that colour. Apparently that certain island had a very pinkish-red soil on the surface, and these elephants had sprayed it with water from their trunks and then rolled

in the resulting mud, thus impregnating their skins with the pinkish hue.

Moving on round the island we hit the biggest patch of weed I've ever seen; it lasted for over five hundred yards and was very thick in parts. My mind pictured what would happen if the whole lake were filled with this ever-increasing menace. After the tour of the island we made our way back to the harbour and thence to the rondavel. That was quite a full day for us, so we turned in early that night after a meal.

The next morning we rose early and took our fishing rods down to the shore, where there was a little cove near the harbour. We fished off the end of the launch, and caught more fish than I ever have before. In two hours, between us we hooked two tiger fish, a three-pound barbel, four bottle-noses and three bream—all of a fair size.

After that we returned triumphant to the rondavel and cooked the whole lot except the barbel, which we gave to the African servant. My father, having finished his work at the pumphouse, decided we should head back for Bulawayo; and so, after saying farewell to all whom we had met and thanking them for their hospitality, we moved off.

* *

The Binga district has, I think, every possibility of becoming a holiday resort for Matabeleland and Northern Rhodesia. It has an excellent harbour now being built on the edge of Binga Ridge so that any kind of boat may dock. Irrigation is now being used for growing fruit and vegetables. There is also plenty of room for housing and, of course, plenty of water, and one day in the future, perhaps a large hotel might be built here.

R. WYNN, Va.

Nepal

Nepal is the tiny kingdom of 54,000 square miles sandwiched between two huge neighbours—India and Chinese-dominated Tibet. Little is known of this Asiatic country, as the number of Europeans to have visited it is probably only about ten thousand and, prior to 1950, they could only be numbered in hundreds. Of all these, only a handful have probably ever been outside the capital, Katamodu.

There are two main reasons for Nepal's lack of visitors. The first is that the country has been effectively shut off from the outside world by natural geographical features in the form of the Terai—a ten- to twelve-mile-wide swampy, malaria-infested, overgrown low-lying area of about 300 feet, which girths the entire length of the southern border—and three mountain ranges, the Mohabharat, Siwalik and Himalayas. The former two lie ten miles in, and parallel with the southern border, while the latter lie half in and half out of Nepal on its northern boundary. The second reason is that communications between Katamodu and other towns are virtually non-existent unless one is prepared to go on foot and trust one's life to teetering logs placed over raging, ice-cold rivers, or haphazardly balanced branches perched against vertical walls of rock. In all Nepal there is only one motor road, which connects Katamodu with Birgury, on the Indian border.

Wheels are therefore almost unknown except for the prayer wheels of the Buddhists. There are two main religions—Buddhism and Hinduism. The two live in perfect harmony; often the Hindus share a Buddhist temple, while famous shrines are sacred to both creeds.

The population of 8,500,000 can be divided into

about twelve tribes with varying dialects, religious practices, architecture and customs, but a rough division can be made into three major groups—Indo-Aryans, who live in the valleys and lowlands; Tibeto-Burmese, who inhabit the regions between 4,500 feet above sea level and 8,500 feet; and Tibetans, who are found above the 8,000-foot mark.

The country is ruled by a hereditary king descended from Gurkha warriors, among the finest in the world. The present King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Devu has ruled since the death of his father in 1955. Up to 1955 no king had ever been outside the capital, and no governmental officials, once appointed, are allowed out of Katamodu without special permission, the theory being that they can be kept under observation a lot more easily. In 1956 the new king, with 300 officials, made a triumphal four-month tour of his kingdom.

Economically the country is very poor. Though there are legends of gold, silver and precious gems secreted near the "thrones" (Himalayas) of Nepal's gods, these have not been found, and known mineral deposits are small and not worth the expense of extraction. Nepal's economy is thus thrown heavily onto agriculture. She has coniferous forests of some value, but the peasants depend mainly on rice, vegetables and the domesticated beast of burden, the yak. This is probably one of the most useful animals in the world. Its hair is used for clothing and blankets, its milk for drinking, cheese or ghee butter, its skin for shoes, its flesh for food, while the sure-footed beast is also a pack animal. Though Nepal lacks minerals she has many fast-flowing rivers which can be

harnessed for hydro-electrical power in the future.

Nepal's most famous scenic attraction is, without doubt, Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, the highest mountain in the world, closely followed by Mount Kanchenjunga and Mukulou, third and fourth respectively in the height of the world's mountains. Other attractions offered by Nepal are the Buddhist monasteries of Karr, Thyangboche and Bodhnoth. Thyangboche lies at the foot of Mount Everest and has a painting of the "Abominable Snowman", but this is based on legend.

Backward Nepal is now emerging from its shell and preparing to meet the modern world under its

new, dynamic young king—Mahendra. He has undertaken many overseas missions for his newly emergent kingdom. Recently he visited Communist China to discuss Nepal's northern boundary and ownership claim of Mount Everest disputed by China's Kruschev, who claims it for Tibet. In 1960 the king and his wife visited the United States of America and England, gaining new friends for his small country. The future of Nepal will depend on the balance of power of her two big neighbours, especially China, who is looking for new territory for her ever-increasing millions.

R. J. BARNES, IVaL.

The 1961 Rugby Tour of the Western Province

The Milton rugby tour of the Western Province in August and September was an excellent example of just how valuable and enjoyable such enterprises can be. The team learnt a great deal in the Western Province, not only about rugby. I am also sure that we did Milton great credit both on the field and off. The rewards of this tour will surely be felt next season, and the rugby tour of the Eastern Province next May should be highly successful.

We left Bulawayo on the morning of Friday, August 25th. We had had a full season of rugby followed by two weeks of intensive training; we were pretty fit. There had been doubts expressed as to whether we should make this tour and play some of the Republic's strongest schools after such an unfortunate home season. However, optimism prevailed and we were on our way by train through the desert.

After an hour of the journey one could hear the mournful wails of all our married men as they grieved for their loved ones: but love is a many-splendoured thing; by the time we got to Figtree many new conquests had been achieved. Bechuanaland did little for us except exchange love for ridiculous straw hats.

On Sunday morning we woke up in a different world; no longer the arid scrublands of the Karoo, but now the splendid scenery of the Cape ranges. We reached Cape Town at noon. For those of us who had not been there before, it was a sight I am sure we will never forget. Cape Town must surely rank as one of the most beautiful and interesting cities in the world. One notable feature that soon struck us was how much of a naturally multi-racial city this was, with integration on the buses as an example. Also, such diversity is seldom seen. On one hand you have District Six, a Coloured slum; a little way off is the city centre, with huge modern buildings. On the other hand is the Malay quarter. Behind is the mountain and in front are the docks.

Our first hosts were from Jan van Riebeeck Hoërskool. Here we were billeted out, and I think we all enjoyed our stay with these people, whose charm and friendliness were outstanding. When one's hosts live near the very side of the mountain with a beautiful view of the city, have a pretty daughter and a huge car, in which one goes on beautiful scenic drives, and when they treat one to both wine and beer at lunch and then, finally, give one a party in the evening, one cannot be anything but happy.

Our hosts had a very full programme for us. On Monday morning we followed a rugby practice by a visit to the Houses of Parliament, and then the Castle. Both were extremely interesting, especially the Castle's torture chamber, in which we nearly lost Parrott. Later that afternoon we went for a scenic drive over the Nek and around the Atlantic side of the city, visiting places like Sea Point and Clifton (which was like a miniature French Riviera). Next morning we unfortunately missed going up the cableway due to mist; some of us visited the botanical gardens.

In the match on Tuesday afternoon we went on to the field with absolutely no idea how we would do, but determined that we would not lose 40-0, as some of our more encouraging Rhodesian fans had predicted. However, the match went very well, especially as it was our first experience of wet, heavy fields. Down 0-8 at half-time, we came back well in the second half, with forwards dominating, and I am sure it was lack of confidence (and a kicker) that lost us the match 6-11.

After bioscope that evening, we went on to Wynberg next day. Our first sight of the sea for a long time had made us eager for a swim, despite the weather. That afternoon most of us went down to Muizenberg, while Steyn visited his cousins and Rodda his aunts. Norm Lloyd kept us all in order with his renowned remark, "Where's your etiquette?" The water was icy and age proved its worth when Mr. Birrell outlasted us all in the

water. The following afternoon, in a howling wind and driving rain, we played Wynberg in what turned out to be a good match. Milton played some of their best rugby this year. We hung on grimly against the wind and uphill in the first half, and were only down 0-3. In the second half we attacked hard and scored two good tries, the second from a dummy switch in the centre, which also had worked at Jan van Riebeeck. This match was a bit of a mud bath, and a novel experience to all of us. After again going to the cinema that evening (and getting soaked en route), we went on to Rondebosch next day. Some of us were billeted out, others stayed in the Rondebosch hostel. Some of our less refined team members ended up by staying with some of Cape Town's most eminent citizens. Most of the day was spent playing snooker and table tennis. Both Rondebosch and Wynberg hostels were extremely comfortable, and we were well looked after in both.

On Saturday morning we played Rondebosch before a fairly large crowd. After three minutes a dummy scissors worked beautifully, the try only to be wasted by a knock-on. The game was mainly a forward battle, in which the heavy Rondebosch pack (the locks averaged 200 lb.) proved rather our superiors. They won 8-3. That afternoon we had the exciting experience of watching a key inter-provincial at Newlands; fourteen Springboks were playing. However, the mighty Western Province side proved disappointing and were humbled by the powerful pack of Northern Transvaal in a mainly forward battle. Hopwood was extremely disappointing.

Our Rondebosch hosts regretted they could not give us a party as it was the long week-end and there were no girls. However, though some of us again went to the cinema, others found both girls and parties. One member of the team was so incensed as to actually go swimming in the Atlantic with a girl; indeed a mighty feat. People thought we were mad even to swim at Muizenberg. Over the long week-end the team was scattered around Cape Town. After three matches in a row we now let ourselves go, and I think everybody enjoyed the week-end immensely. On Sunday afternoon our Rondebosch hosts arranged a drive past Simonstown and down to Cape Point for us. This drive was probably the most interesting and beautiful that we had been on during the tour. For those staying in the hostel, there was no lack of night life, for various of our hosts showed us some of the high (or low) spots of Cape Town. Naturally, like all good rugby touring teams, the Milton boys spurned the vices and temptations of this big, wicked city.

On Monday afternoon several of us managed to get out to Stellenbosch to see "Maties" play

U.C.T. at the beautifully situated Coetzenburg rugby ground. The match was hard and exciting and was very close and tight until the U.C.T. fly-half got wrecked for a short crucial stage. The "Maties" took their chance and, playing inspired rugby, won 21-3.

On Tuesday, 5th, we left Rondebosch and were taken to Bishops. Here, after we had compared all the adventures of the week-end and finished boasting about how many girls we had charmed, we had a muddy practice. In the afternoon many of us went to town. Those married men with a conscience tried to overcome their feelings of guilt by buying lavish presents for their girls back home. There was also considerable trade in other products native to Cape Town.

At Bishops we were divided out among three hostels. Bishops is a fascinating old school and is what one imagines an old English grammar school to be like. All the buildings are attractive and are set among green, open fields with the university on the mountainside visible in the background. At night, in the older hostels, the wind whistles through all the cracks and broken glass panes and makes an eerie, ghostly sound.

From Tuesday night until the match next afternoon we all tried to make up lost sleep, but when we played we were all tired old men. We played decidedly our worst match against a team I am sure we could have beaten; nevertheless they came out worthy victors, 8-3. That night we paid another visit to the cinema.

On Thursday, after the morning in town, we said our sad farewells to Cape Town and left at 2 p.m. At Paarl we were met by Mr. Marais' father, who very kindly piled us up with fresh and dried fruit, which proved wonderful on the way home. We reached Bulawayo on Saturday at about 5 p.m.

We have to thank all our hosts for making this tour so enjoyable; their charm and hospitality are, I am sure, something we will never forget. We would especially like to thank Mr. D. W. Rees, of Bishops, for organising the whole tour; Mr. van Rensburg for making the Jan van Riebeeck section of the tour so enjoyable; and Mr. E. Martin for being such a fine host to us at Rondebosch. We would also like to thank Mr. Birrell and Mr. Tosh for managing us so well and using the right degree of restraint upon us, while at the same time joining in with us in enjoying the tour. Last, but not least, we are very grateful to all those at home who supported us and helped to make the tour possible. May there be many more tours like this one.

R. LOCK, Upper VIa.

An Adventure in Citizenship

During the first week of the September holidays I had the great privilege of being asked to assist as a courier on "The Adventure in Citizenship" educational tour sponsored by the Rotary Club in Bulawayo. This annual tour was inaugurated in 1959 and twenty boys from Matabeleland, the Midlands and Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone) had the honour to represent their schools on it.

The tour started on Saturday, August 26th, when the boys were officially welcomed by the Mayor of Bulawayo and received in his Council Chambers. They were given an address on "Municipal Administration" by the Mayor after they had been introduced and welcomed by the Rotary President. After an interesting talk on the future development of the city, and about the work undertaken by the municipality, especially African housing, the party left for the Khami Waterworks.

We were shown around by the caretaker, who gave us a lucid explanation of the extraction, filtering and purification processes used to make the water available to the consumer. We were interested to know that, in spite of the large Ncema and Umginzwane Dams, the Khami Waterworks still supply some one and a half million gallons a day to the city.

The caretaker then took us on a conducted tour of the Khami Ruins and gave us some very interesting information about their early history. A fact of interest to Miltonians is that during World War I two Milton schoolboys took a bull-shaped pot to the museum, which they claimed to have found at Khami. The pot had one leg missing. For many years people said it was a hoax, but several years later an archaeologist excavating on the summit of the ruins found the leg of a bull-pot. It fitted perfectly, and the names of the boys—and of the School—were saved. It is now believed that bulls were sacrificed by the Venda people (the builders of the ruins) during rain-making ceremonies on the summit of the ruins.

Lunch was at the Red Cross Hall, and we were given a talk on "What is Rotary?" by the Bulawayo President. The organisation has representatives from each of the professions, who enjoy numerous privileges and partake in charitable work. This is reflected by the Rotary motto: "Service before self".

One of the highlights of the tour took place the same afternoon with a trip to Matopos under the guidance of Sir Robert Tredgold. Sir Robert is acknowledged as the world's best authority on the Matopos, and it was a wonderful experience to relax on top of "The View of the World" and listen to him relating tales which were connected with the surrounding countryside. He urged us to regard the Matopos as the heart of Rhodesia's history, and pointed out the scenes of early battles

and other historical happenings in the surrounding valleys. We were told amusing and interesting tales about the early pioneers and Rhodesian "cowboys", with many references to their hilarious escapades. It is a pity that Sir Robert has not yet written a book on his knowledge of Rhodesian history and its early pioneers, as I am sure that it would be a best seller, due to the numerous personal and amusing glimpses that Sir Robert has of the lives of our forerunners.

Saturday evening was spent at the Beit Hall, where we were given a talk by the Town Clerk on "The Broader View". He had just returned from the United States and gave us his impressions of the country and its people. He emphasised that we should adopt "the Broader View" and be prepared to go out and meet people and countries to further our education.

Sunday, August 27th. This was a day for sporting enthusiasts. The morning was spent at the Matabeleland Gun Club's clay pigeon range, where the boys "attempted" to shoot clay pigeons. The day was windy and the pigeons elusive. The Miltonian "Davey Crocketts" scored a brilliant average of one hit out of ten shots. The rest of the day was spent at Ncema Dam, where the boys were the guests of the Bulawayo Power Boat Club. Water-skiing was the order of the day. The water was cold but the boys willing. Twenty fearless "aquamen" braved the waters, and after twenty "premature christenings" five managed to stand up and skim along the water "with the greatest of ease". After "drinking their fill" of water-skiing (and water), the boys returned home. The evening was free and the majority exhausted themselves by watching television.

Monday, August 28th. This was probably the highlight of the tour, as the party were taken on a tour of the African Townships, which proved to be a real eye-opener, even for the "Bulawayans". We were first taken on a general tour of the Njube, Mabutweni, Imiyela and Palendaba Townships, stopping at places of interest. We visited the new African Mpumelelo Primary School, which will eventually cater for between 1,200 and 1,300 pupils. (School hours are 7.40 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—we moan about Fridays!) The townships (population 100,000) have twenty primary schools and one secondary, with another under construction at Luveve.

We visited the administrative offices of Njube Township and learnt that it has 2,800 houses at a monthly rental of £1 for 19,000 to 20,000 Africans. It also has eight churches, including the Roman Catholic Church (holding 3,000 adults or 6,000 children), the largest of its kind in the Federation. We proceeded to a beer hall which sold both European and African beer, and learned that profits

of over £750,000 annually are made from the sale of "kaffir" beer. We then went to the scrupulously clean home of a local butcher (£4,000), and it seemed a pity that a "high-class" suburb had not been developed for such dwellings to separate them from the rest of the townships.

Tea was served at the very modern and stylish multi-racial Ishwezi Club, which has a very serviceable cocktail bar and roomy dance floor. We were very impressed by its tennis courts and bowling green. After tea we toured Mpopoma and saw the new youth centre being built from beer-hall profits at a cost of £14,000. Its facilities astounded us: air-conditioned hall, sports fields, change rooms, craft rooms, music and drama facilities, as well as committee and council rooms. (Compare this with European youth clubs which cater for people too young to join the Macdonald's Club!)

We then visited the flat of a wealthy store-keeper and were impressed to see that he not only had a stereophonic radiogramme AND a television set, but also three servants. The bus then proceeded to the new Tshabala Township, where 1,500 houses are under construction (it was formerly planned to build 2,500, but there was a lack of capital). The houses are available for £500 each or for a monthly rental of £5, and have two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Lunch was served at the Red Cross Hall and we were given a very entertaining talk on "Lobola" by a former African Welfare official, who is now owner of the Happy Valley Hotel. He pointed out that the system of lobola was like an insurance policy and that so long as the tribal system remained, the tradition of lobola would also survive. Marriage and lobola were considered by the African as forming the nucleus of the tribal system. The main function of the system was to guarantee the husband children—if he has none his lobola is returned; it is never HIS fault!

The first part of the afternoon was spent at the Jairos Jiri Centre for physically handicapped Africans. Mr. Jiri started in 1951 with one cripple in his own home, and now (with Government aid) has a centre for 200 cripples which is staffed and trains the cripples in specialised work. Costs of running the centre are £2,000 a month, as the people are fed, clothed and trained as well as given small grants for their dependants. There are another 200 cripples on the waiting list. Mr. Jiri deserves a great deal of praise for using his initiative in helping his crippled people and for his services was awarded the M.B.E. Recently the Government gave him a farm to develop near Que Que. Mr. Jiri proudly showed us a map of his recent tour of the U.S.A. and told us that not only cheques are useful to him, the public could help by donating old clothing or any miscellaneous goods

—even old papers. He has just opened a shop for the centre at the Grand Hotel.

Tea was served at the J. M. Macdonald Hall (built from beer profits) and then we were taken on a general tour of Mzilikazi Barbour Fields, Nguboyeja and Makokoba Townships, and stopped at the Tabiso Youth Centre, where we were surprised to find that along with the normal facilities the African boys had built in their carpentry room: four canoes, one yacht and one catermaron (double yacht)!

In the evening the boys were lectured to by an advocate and former Chief Justice on "Law and the Administration of Justice". We were told that "Not only must justice be done, but it must be seen to be done", which led to the tradition of all the court doors being open even during cold weather.

Tuesday, August 29th. This was devoted almost entirely to visiting certain industries. Most of the morning was spent at the Dunlop tyre factory, where we were shown all the processes in the manufacturing of tyres, from the softening of the rubber to the final moulding of a serviceable tyre. Tea was served in the canteen and during question time the manager told us about the start of the industry and why it was necessary for it to be supported by the public and subsidised by the Government.

Lunch was at the National Affairs luncheon in the City Hall, where the guest speaker was Sir Robert Tredgold. Sir Robert spoke on "Sixty Years in Southern Rhodesia" and paid tribute to the early Pioneers, enchanting the audience with his personal glimpses of colourful characters.

The afternoon was spent at the Supersonic radio factory, which is one of the largest of its kind in Africa. We watched the processes involved in making wirelasses from the moulding of the cases and cabinets to their final assembly. Supersonic is an "all-Rhodesian" firm with a very fine reputation all over Africa. (60% of the car radios in the Republic of South Africa are Supersonic, while all light radios on Tristan da Cunha were also.)

That evening the boys were addressed on "The Parliamentary set-up in the three Territories of the Federation". The executive, legislative and judicial branches of administration were explained as well as the results of the new constitution.

Wednesday, August 30th. The morning was spent at the Rhodesia Railways workshops and the Centralised Control Room. The workshops cover about forty acres, half of which are covered, and the work inside is astounding, ranging from the repair of locomotives and coaches to the actual building of new coaches. The workshops employ 900 Europeans and 1100 Africans and are thus a

great labour-absorbing industry. The visit to the Centralised Control Room was very interesting and it was fascinating to watch the operator directing trains between Bulawayo and Gwelo by pushing buttons and pulling levers.

Lunch was at the Red Cross Hall and we were given a talk on the "Dry Milling Process for Gold" by the manager of the "Leopard Rock" gold mine. He explained that after the changeover from "dry stamp milling" to the "wet ball milling" process it was found that there was a drop in production for the same tonnage of ore. A certain percentage of the assay value of the ore was being lost. By experiments he proved that the gold was being lost in solution during the wet process. Under "dry milling" he found 30% more recovery, and suggested that the South African gold production might increase from 20% to 30% if it was used.

The afternoon was free in order to allow the boys to prepare for a dance that same evening, to be held in the Beit Hall. It was a great success, with numerous novelty dances and even a make-shift "Adventurers" band.

Thursday, August 31st. This was the last day of the "adventure" and the first part of the morning was spent touring the law courts. The purpose of a magistrate's court was explained to the boys, and then they were able to attend the first part of a preliminary investigation into an allegation of theft. They were then shown over the High Court by the Court Usher, and addressed in the

Civil High Court by the Chief Justice.

The party then proceeded to Barclays Bank, where they saw a demonstration in gold pouring and assaying. This was stimulated by weight-lifting exhibitions by certain "muscle men" who endeavoured to lift £7,000 worth of gold with one hand.

Lunch at the Red Cross Hall was made entertaining by a talk by a major in the regular army on "Military Service—the Duty—of every Citizen". This was conducted as a discussion group and many interesting ideas were raised. The climax came when a Miltonian suggested that the army should be abolished, as we were meant to be civilised human beings, not primitive cavemen!

A brief visit was paid to the Security Mills, which manufacture textiles and clothing, chiefly for the African market, and then the party returned to the Red Cross Hall for tea and a farewell speech by the Rotary President.

From an educational point of view the tour was a great success, as was shown by the numerous intelligent questions which were asked during the "question times". The Bulawayo Rotary Club is to be congratulated for doing such a fine job, and on behalf of all the boys who were fortunate enough to have participated in "The Adventure in Citizenship" I would like to extend our warmest thanks to all the Rotarians and their friends who helped to make the tour such a success.

D. J. McQUOID-MASON, Upper VIa.

You Idle Insect!

Cadet camp!

How our fears built up, and our illogical excuses poured into the Company office. Were we going to have to rise and shine at unearthly hours after a restless night spent on the bare ground? Were we going to spend four and a half days in a concentration camp, and have to eat every morsel of our failures at cooking camp stew? Were we going to have route marches in the pitch black of night?

Our fears rose at each of the umpteen rumours.

As our fears rose to a climax about August 23rd, so our final prayers ended as we were bundled into three renovated relics of the last war, which had obviously been victims of the grease gun.

So downcast were we as the crates right turned out of the School that the Staff's last words—"Sing if you want to!"—had breezed unhampered out of the back of the truck.

* * *

The tents were already pitched when the lorries came to a shuddering "Halt!" in Llewellyn Barracks and some sixty little cadets crept unwillingly into the unfamiliar surroundings.

"Fall in outside the Q.M. stores!" came the roar of the Staff . . .

Having been issued with four blankets, a most welcome greatcoat, a change of kit and a few tin utensils, which were bundled haphazardly into a tent where a lump of solidity known as a palliasse awaited each man, we were shown around camp and were directed to the most important places, namely, the canteen, dining hall, "desert lilies", armoury and bathrooms (or rather shower rooms).

"Retreat" was sounded at 1745 hours (5.45 p.m. civil time), and with it were mounted the guard and the fire piquet.

I was "volunteered" for the latter good cause that night and, having moved my kit into its specially erected tent, I waved farewell to the cadets as they marched in search of the dining hall over the horizon. Marching, I might add, was compulsory—that is, if you didn't want the R.S.M. to "jump down your throat".

The first night having been spent in idle slumber, until we were woken by the loud blast of a bugle at 0545 hours (quarter to six a.m.), we were thrown onto an ice-laden field in rugby shorts to

do fifteen minutes' physical training before marching, once more, into the dining hall for breakfast.

Having been broken into army life on the previous day, we were no longer the poor little cadets but single individuals, and from now onward our life at cadet camp was to be ruled by the R.S.M., a large man who had an unique habit of repeating every sentence with a crescendo right to the very last syllable, and from whom the title of this

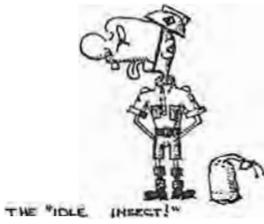
account has been derived.

We first met him when we were marching like camels (!) on the parade ground, and were later to be filled with a fear every time we entered camp.

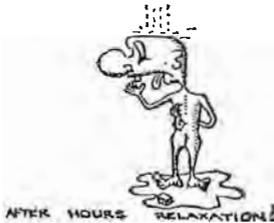
Thursday afternoon, as had been planned, found us most interestedly looking over the Staghound armoured vehicle and other types of motor transport in the D and M blocks; a few of us also took a driving test set for the Askaris, and one cadet

"YOU IDLE INSECT!"

(MEMORIES of the 1961 CADET CAMP.)



THE "IDLE INSECT!"



AFTER HOURS RELAXATION!



'SECONDS' WERE ALWAYS WELCOME!



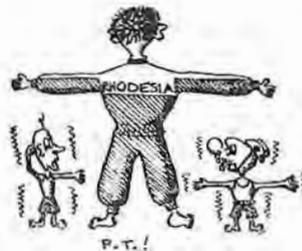
2/- A HAIRCUT!



THE GUARD!



"GET ON PARADE!"



P.T.!

ON THE RANGE!



J.R.K.B.

fired the Browning gun on the miniature range.

We also witnessed, during our stay in camp, the firing of the S.L.R. by one of our instructors. Afterwards Mac, our cadet sergeant, went up to examine the target and returned, grinning from ear to ear, to report that all twenty rounds had hit the bull.

We also saw this type of rifle, along with the Bren and Sterling guns, in a demonstration of I.S. drill (internal security drill) in which a mob of unruly privates rioted while the riot squad fired blanks.

One of my own ambitions in cadets was fulfilled during my stay here, and it was well worth the long route march to the range to fire the Bren gun, even though the result wasn't very good.

One of the activities noted on the board outside the R.S.M.'s tent baffled us for a long time. That is, until Friday night, when the plans were unravelled for our night exercise, "Lamplighter", in which the first platoon (Milton), like the other

two teams, would be taken to a certain area with two Bren gun cases, which were a little smaller than a coffin. Here we would split into two teams of about 12 men each, under our two officers, about one hundred and fifty yards apart, with the intention of retaining their own case and obtaining the others' case within a certain time.

This naturally improved our views towards cadet camp, and we were genuinely sorry to say "farewell" to the instructors on Saturday night at a braaivleis party after a brutal attack upon them in seven-a-side rugby.

Freedom returned to us on Sunday afternoon after a "passing-out" parade and church parade attended by Colonel Prentice, and now is the time that I would like to extend the most sincere thanks, on behalf of all the Milton cadets who attended the camp, to all those who played a part in turning fear and trepidation into the happy memory that it is.

J. BERRY, IVaL.

Examinations

The subject of examinations is one which we all feel very strongly about. Some feel that "examinations" is another word for devil, while others feel that it is a gift sent from heaven. However, one consolation for the former school is that students have been sitting examinations since the twelfth century A.D.

Examinations, whether of a person or an object, implies a scrutiny, a measurement against some standard, or a judgment about fitness for a purpose. Educational examinations can consist of three types—oral written and practical.

It is difficult to say which of the three is the most important. It is obvious that a written examination cannot unite, and, likewise, it would be very difficult to have a practical examination in history. The two combined form a very useful form of examination, for then the student has to express himself both verbally and on paper. Another form of examination occurs under the heading of "written". We get objective and essay-type tests. The Americans favour the objective type, in which a candidate is given a selection of answers to the question asked, and he has to select the answer which to him is the most appropriate. An example of the American style is: Elizabeth Bennet is a character in Mansfield Park, Villetta, Nightmare Abbey, Pride and Prejudice. Underline the title which you think is correct.

The essay-type answer allows candidates liberty to roam at will, under possible penalty for irrelevance. This type is favoured, unfortunately perhaps, by English examiners. This type is more difficult to mark, as the examiner requires powers

of discrimination which can only come from training and experience.

The history of English examinations can be divided into three groups: from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, the nineteenth to eighteen fifty-eight, and from then to the present day.

In mediaeval schools books were dear and scarce, teaching was oral and any testing or proof to which the scholars were put was also oral. On ceremonial, as on less formal occasions, they might demonstrate their attainment to a member of the governing body, patron or official visitor, and in these oral demonstrations of the efficiency of the teaching are to be traced the roots of usage still persisting in schools. In Milton, for an example, we have a Speech Day, in which various musical and dramatic items are presented.

Written examinations were introduced by the Jesuits into the academies they founded following the institution of their society in 1540. They founded a code of rules for examinations, which could still be used today. Promotion to a higher form in a Jesuit college depended on whether you passed your form examinations.

One of the prime objects of mediaeval universities was to preserve the body of learning by ensuring an unbroken succession of teachers in arts, law, medicine and theology. Before the student could become a teacher, he had to pass an examination consisting of both oral and written sections. The examination was in three parts, any of which the student could obtain. The grades were: the baccalaureate, licentiate, and the mastership.

Hastings Rashdall estimated that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries less than half of the students proceeded to the B.A., and much fewer than half completed the M.A.

During the nineteenth century there arose a great deal of discussion in the House of Lords about school and university reforms. The first printed question papers appeared in 1828, and the Examination Statute of 1830 refers to the invigilation of the candidates. The year 1850 saw the institution of the "first public examination". This examination had to be passed before students could proceed to university.

The Law Society played a large part in the reformation of examinations. Henry IV had stated that all legal men had to have an examination, but in time this became a meaningless formality. In 1853, however, the Law Society tightened up on the requirements needed for one to practice, and examinations were stipulated for both attorneys and solicitors.

The College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries also revised their rules and regulations, and hounded the universities to instigate proper medical examinations in surgery. The mediaeval universities taught medicine, but not surgery. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the study of medicine at Oxford and Cambridge fell into decay; the profession was only kept alive by the various colleges and societies. This form of medical education did not help the patient in any form.

Belief in the virtues and power of written examinations was not confined to academic and professional circles, and statesmen such as Macaulay and Gladstone resolved to administer the same tonic to Government offices. Before appointments were filled by "friends", but now examinations had to be sat before posts could be filled.

The history of external examinations for pupils of English schools starts with the founding, in 1846, of the College of Preceptors by a group of schoolmasters. The first examination was held in 1853, and both boys and girls could enter. This was a noteworthy achievement, for the education of girls up to this period had been sadly neglected.

During the third period, from eighteen fifty-eight to the present day, the powers held by the universities began to decline. The universities had always held the examinations and arranged the question

papers, but now the Government stepped in, and in 1946 the Ministry of Education took control over all external examinations and introduced the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate.

After the First World War large numbers of people realised the need for education; as a result schools and colleges filled rapidly, and the need for a properly organised examination body was felt.

The higher examination and various intelligence examinations were introduced, but people soon realised that because a person was capable of doing French, it did not mean that he could do science just as well; thus, as stated above, the S.C. and H.S.C. examinations were introduced.

It was felt, however, that these examinations were still not flexible enough, and so, in 1951, the Ministry announced that the S.C. and H.S.C. would be replaced by the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.). This new examination deprived the universities of the little power which they still held in framing the examinations.

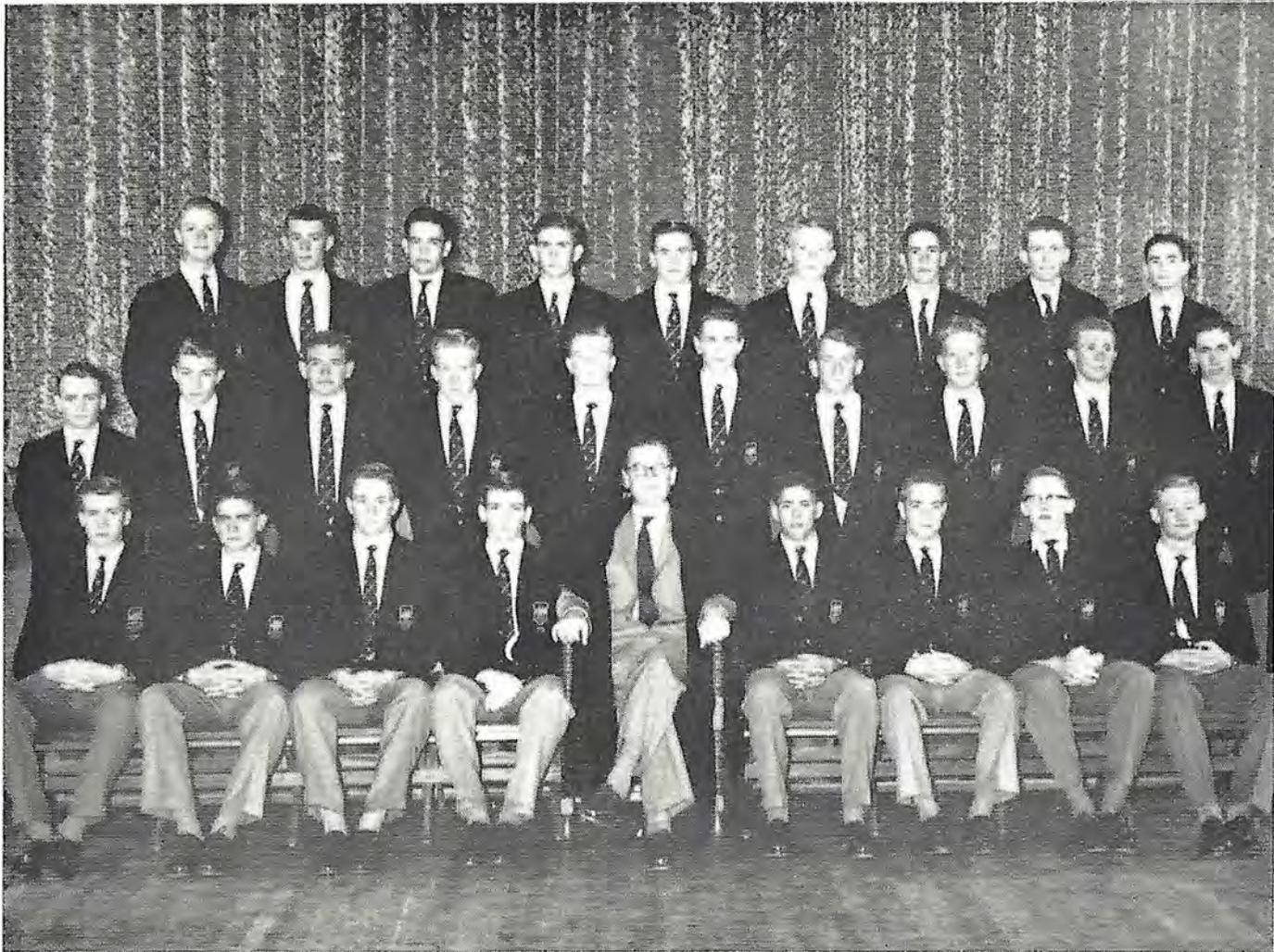
The G.C.E. is a subject examination—a candidate may choose to offer only one subject at a sitting, or he may offer as many as he pleases; but his performance in each subject is judged by itself and there is no overall requirements or assessment, as in a certificate examination properly so called.

The S.C. and H.S.C. examinations (which, as we know, are still held in Rhodesia) and, after 1951, the G.C.E. examination attempted to provide terms in which the entrance requirements of professions could be stated and could be satisfied by pupils in their last years at school. It does not seem possible to co-ordinate the examining activities at subsequent levels of the many institutions and associations which cover specialised—often highly specialised—fields of professional and technical activity.

In case you are depressed after reading the above, here is something which will cheer you up.

When monks in Tibet write religious examinations they are stripped of all their clothing, in case they have crib notes concealed about themselves. They are locked in a small room for the period of the examination and are provided with one question paper per day. They are expected to spend a whole day answering each paper.

V. HOCHULI, Upper VI.



SCHOOL PREFECTS

Back row (left to right): J. Posselt, R. Eppel, B. Frost, J. Brewis, C. Rodda, A. Lewis, J. Tones, M. Saxby, R. Gruber.
 Middle row (left to right): G. Pringle, P. Wilson, S. Ashby, S. Barbour, H. Roberts, D. McQuoid-Mason, A. French, G. Ridley, B. Bridger,
 H. Engelbrecht.
 Front row (left to right): D. McGregor, L. P. Thompson, A. D. Thompson, T. French (Head Prefect), C. R. Messiter-Tooze, Esq.
 J. R. (Headmaster) C. Schultz (Deputy Head Prefect), C. Ogilvie, R. Lock, G. Thomson.

SPORTS SECTION

Cricket

Captain: S. Barbour.

Vice-Captain: T. French (first term), P. Wilson (second term).

The position of cricket in the School at the time of going to print is not as healthy as it might be. The 1st XI is a promising side with a fine spirit of "comeraderie" and a good approach to the game. Fortunately, most of these boys will be returning next year, so that the immediate future appears safe, but the rest of the picture is not so pleasing. The 2nd XI, which, in a school the size of Milton, should be a tower of strength, is no more than a mediocre side. The explanation is to be found in the fact that a team selected from boys who are not playing cricket this season would not disgrace itself on the 1st XI circuit. There is a growing tendency for boys to feel that all sporting activity must cease in their "examination year", and, although this spartan approach is to be commended in certain individual cases, one regrets this premature withdrawal from the cricketing scene of so many promising players.

1st XI NOTES

School Colours, 1960: W. Thompson.

Award Caps, 1960: S. Barbour, T. French, P. Wilson, H. Capon.

1st XI Caps, 1961 (first term): D. Townshend, J. Clayton, H. Gardiner, M. London, J. Davies, A. McLelland, G. Ridley, J. Tones.

On results alone the 1st XI has had a successful season, but probably more important than the results has been the team spirit and healthy attitude to the game that have developed during this year. This is in no small measure due to the fine example shown by the Captain, Barbour. He and his lieutenants—French and Wilson—have built up a team that thoroughly enjoys playing the game of cricket—and that, after all, should be our primary aim.

Generally speaking our bowling strength has been the deciding factor in most matches, and one disappointing feature of the season has been the continued failure of our "top of the order" batsmen to get going. Numbers 9, 10 and 11 have so often been called upon to hoist the totai into the three figures, that they have become quite stoical about it. Special mention should be made of the undefeated last-wicket stand of Tones Capon against Prince Edward. Coming together with the score at a precarious 41 for 9 wickets, they batted out a chanceless fifty minutes to take the score to 91 for 9 wickets and save the game.

Barbour and Wilson have proved the most con-

sistent of the batsmen, and Clayton and Townshend are developing into a useful opening pair. London is improving rapidly and his century on the Northern Rhodesian tour augurs well for the future. The attack has depended largely on the two left-arm spinners, Capon and Ridley, who between them have taken more than a hundred wickets. Although Tones has used the new ball well on occasions, no really effective partner has been found for him. The loss of Gardiner at the end of the first term left us without a wicket keeper, but Gruber has enthusiastically stepped into the breach and improves with every match.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN TOUR

The 1st XI undertook a short tour of Northern Rhodesia during the September holidays, and everyone enjoyed the trip immensely.

1st XI RESULTS

- Vs. NORTHLEA, 28th January, 1961:
Milton 130 (Barbour 45, Wilson 25; McKenzie 6 for 24).
Northlea 101 (London 5 for 23, Ridley 3 for 23; Thompson 38).
Won by 29 runs.
- Vs. FALCON, 4th February, 1961:
Milton 130 (Wilson 36, Barbour 20).
Falcon 91 (Tones 6 for 33, London 2 for 13; Gardener 49).
Won by 39 runs.
- Vs. JAMESON, 11th February, 1961:
Milton 42 and 81 for 9 (Gardiner 33).
Jameson 61 (Ridley 4 for 2, Capon 3 for 8, London 3 for 24) and 61 (Ridley 6 for 22, Capon 3 for 12).
Won by one wicket.

MILTON vs. PLUMTREE, 17th and 18th February, 1961

MILTON, 1st Innings		
Townshend, c Walker, b Williams	0	
Clayton, c Walker, b Williams	27	
Gardiner, c Greef, b Brebner	3	
Barbour, c Kilburn, b Williams	5	
Wilson, b Williams	27	
T. French, run out	5	
McClelland, c and b Piers	7	
London, b Williams	0	
Ridley, not out	11	
Capon, b Walker	3	
Tones, b Walker	10	
Extras	1	
Total	98	

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	22	8	31	5
Brebner	6	2	8	1
Greef	10	1	17	0
Piers	4	1	8	1
Walker	10	1	25	2

PLUMTREE, 1st Innings

Kind, c McClelland, b Ridley	12
Walker, lbw, b Tones	5
Piers, c Clayton, b Capon	47
Kilburn, lbw, b Ridley	9
Williams, b Capon	1
McKenzie, run out	7
Fuller, b Capon	17
Waghorn, c Gardiner, b Capon	8
Hughes, c French, b Ridley	1
Greef, not out	0
Brebner, b Ridley	9
Extras	1
Total	113

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tones	5	0	11	1
London	6	0	13	0
Capon	29	12	41	4
Ridley	39.5	9	48	4

MILTON, 2nd Innings

Townshend, c Greef, b Williams	8
Clayton, c Greef, b Williams	17
Gardiner, b Greef	9
Barbour, b Walker	22
Wilson, run out	17
T. French, c Waghorn, b Walker	0
McClelland, lbw, b Walker	8
Ridley, not out	12
London, c Kilburn, b Piers	
Capon, b Greef	
Tones, lbw, b Williams	8
Extras	18

Total 121

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	15.3	6	27	3
Brebner	3	0	13	0
Greef	15	3	35	2
Piers	11	4	21	1
Walker	8	3	9	3

PLUMTREE, 2nd Innings

Kind, c Ridley, b London	8
Walker, lbw, b Capon	6
Piers, c French, b Ridley	0
Kilburn, c Wilson, b Capon	0
Williams, c Wilson, b Ridley	14
McKenzie, c Gardiner, b Tones	3
Fuller, b Capon	5
Waghorn, lbw, b Capon	4
Hughes, c Gardiner, b Capon	11
Greef, b Ridley	0
Brebner, not out	0
Extras	11

Total 70

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tones	10	3	13	1
London	8	3	8	1
Capon	25	11	28	5
Ridley	20	15	10	3

Won by 36 runs.

Vs. **PRINCE EDWARD**, 25th February, 1961:
 Prince Edward 110 (Capon 5 for 45, Ridley 3 for 36).
 Milton 92 for 9 (Capon 27 not out, Davies 23, Tones 22 not out).
 Match drawn.

Vs. **CHURCHILL**, 26th February, 1961:
 Milton 131 (Townshend 45, London 25, Wilson 23).
 Churchill 131 for 8 (Ridley 3 for 54, Capon 2 for 28).
 Lost by two wickets.

Vs. **CHAPLIN**, 4th March, 1961:
 Chaplin 97 (Ridley 5 for 31, Capon 4 for 21).
 Milton 118 for 9 (London 38, Davies 33).
 Won by three wickets.

Vs. **GUINEA FOWL**, 11th March, 1961:
 Guinea Fowl 51 (Ridley 4 for 10, Tones 4 for 25, Henning 2 for 11) and 76 (Ridley 7 for 15, McClelland 2 for 10).
 Milton 86 (Gardiner 27).
 Won by five wickets.

Vs. **TECHNICAL**, 18th March, 1961:
 Milton 140 (Townshend 35, Barbour 34).
 Technical 63 (Tones 7 for 40), Ridley 3 for 11).
 Won by 77 runs.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN TOUR

Vs. **OLD MILTONIANS**:
 Milton 170 (Wilson 57, Tones 52, G. Ridley 30; Napier 3 for 52, Hyslop 3 for 33, White 2 for 25).
 Old Miltonians 182 (Blatch 57, McClelland 43; G. Ridley 4 for 38, C. Ridley 3 for 40).
 Lost by four wickets.

Vs. **HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL**, Livingstone, 14th September, 1961:
 Milton 202 for 7 declared (Clayton 74, Solomon 51 not out, Townshend 26).
 Hillcrest 60 (G. Ridley 4 for 12, Capon 3 for 16, C. Ridley 2 for 13).
 Won by 142 runs.

Vs. **NDOLA INVITATION XI**, 16th September, 1961:
 Milton 114 (London 38 not out, Barbour 23) and 100 for 4 declared (Barbour 40).
 Ndola XI 156 (Capon 4 for 50, Henning 2 for 26) and 59 for 4. Lost by six wickets.

Vs. **BROKEN HILL INVITATION XI**, 17th September, 1961:
 Milton 228 for 7 declared (London 125, Barbour 33, Gruber 28, Solomon 25).
 Broken Hill 92 (Capon 4 for 29, London 3 for 14, C. Ridley 3 for 23) and 37 (C. Ridley 6 for 18, G. Ridley 4 for 7).
 Won by an innings and 99 runs.

Vs. **GILBERT RENNIE**, 18th September, 1961:
 Gilbert Rennie 85 (G. Ridley 4 for 22, Tones 4 for 25, Capon 2 for 22) and 44 (G. Ridley 5 for 11, C. Ridley 3 for 3).
 Milton 167 (Clayton 28, Barbour 28, Townshend 22, Capon 20).
 Won by an innings and 38 runs.

SECOND TERM

Vs. **NORTHLEA**, 23rd September, 1961:
 Northlea 131 (Capon 6 for 30).
 Milton 133 for 3 (Barbour 65 not out, London 28 not out).
 Won by seven wickets.

Vs. **CHAPLIN**, 30th September, 1961:
 Chaplin 135 (Tones 3 for 25, G. Ridley 3 for 35, Capon 4 for 50).
 Milton 137 for 9 (Clayton 39).
 Won by one wicket.

Vs. **FALCON COLLEGE**, 7th October, 1961:
 Falcon 124 (G. Ridley 4 for 31, Capon 47) and 103 for 7 (G. Ridley 3 for 44).
 Milton 117 (G. Ridley 33, Gruber 27).
 Lost by seven runs.

Vs. **PRINCE EDWARD**, 14th October, 1961:
 Milton 217 (Barbour 55, Wilson 41, London 28, Townshend 29).
 Prince Edward 220 for 6 (G. Ridley 3 for 83, Capon 2 for 76).
 Lost by four wickets.

Vs. **GUINEA FOWL**, 21st October, 1961:
 Milton 184 (London 39, Wilson 37, Capon 23, Clayton 25).
 Guinea Fowl 81 (Tones 3 for 19, C. Ridley 3 for 43).
 Won by 103 runs.

Vs. **ST. GEORGE'S**, 28th October, 1961:
 Milton 134 (Barbour 31, Townshend 27, Wilson 26).
 St. George's 125 (Capon 7 for 36).
 Won by nine runs.

AVERAGES TO END OF ST. GEORGE'S MATCH

BATTING

	Runs	Average to nearest run
Barbour	449	24
London	406	23
Wilson	369	16
Clayton	310	14
Townshend	298	14

FIELDING CATCHES

G. Ridley 15, Wilson 10, Capon 9, Barbour 9, Gardiner (wicket) 11.

BOWLING

	Wickets	Average
G. Ridley	83	8.2
Capon	69	9.5
C. Ridley	23	10.5
Tones	45	12.2
London	16	14.3

2nd XI CRICKET

From a statistical point of view the Seconds did not have a particularly good season. Played 6, won 2, lost 3, one game abandoned. In addition the fixtures against Northlea and Technical were not played because of rain. From the point of view of cricket it was highly successful; Donald McGregor managed to inspire his team with the same cavalier spirit we saw under Mike O'Hara last year, and the morale of the team, winning or losing, was excellent. The only time they ever looked miserable was towards the end of the Chaplin game, with a cold rain steadily increasing in force. Care must be taken, however, that this spirit of real enjoyment never gives even an appearance of too light-hearted an approach.

The team was strong in batting down to No. 11, but bowlers like Eppel and Henning should take themselves more seriously as batsmen—after all, John Davies did very well in both fields until the Firsts found out and removed him.

Webb never quite recovered from the loss of his old opening partner, "Unk" Stone, and he had lost some of his patience, as witnessed by several horrible "hoicks" at balls on the middle stump, with the inevitable consequences. Nevertheless he gave a good start against Plumtree and Chaplin in his old style. Newcomers Van der Merwe and Desfountain looked promising. The latter had a very fine innings against Guinea Fowl.

The batting potential was seldom fully exploited, however, and the accurate bowling of Prince Edward and Chaplin proved disastrous for Milton. Davies (35) and Gruber (31) headed the batting averages.

The team was not lacking in bowlers, with Tim Henning developing well as a great-hearted pace bowler, partnered by D. McGregor, A. ("Wee") McGregor or Frost. The spinners were Davies, Eppel, Ferguson, Roland and McClelland. Special mention should be made of the bowling of Eppel and Ferguson, who bowled consistently well throughout the season. Each of them took 17 wickets—Eppel for an average of 11.2 runs and Ferguson for 12.8.

The wicket-keeping was adequately shared by Ogilvie and Spence.

Regular members of the team were: Davies (before his elevation), Desfountain, Eppel, Ferguson, Frost, Gruber, Henning, McGregor I, McGregor II, Ogilvie, Roland, Spence, Van der Merwe and Webb. McClelland played two games and Lloyd one.

Most outstanding individual performances against Milton were: Kolbe, of Plumtree, took 8 wickets for 48, and Greef, of Plumtree, made 95 before being caught by Van der Merwe off Ferguson.

- Vs. FALCON, 4th February, 1961:
Falcon 135 (Greyling 32; Ferguson 4 for 68, Eppel 3 for 24).
Milton 185 for 8 (Gruber 56, Davies 56, Webb 27; Rudland 3 for 56).
Won by six wickets.
- Vs. PLUMTREE, 18th February, 1961:
Milton 152 (Gruber 53, D. McGregor 34, Desfountain 28; Kolbe 8 for 48).
Plumtree 159 for 8 (Greef 95; Ferguson 3 for 17).
Lost by two wickets.
- Vs. PRINCE EDWARD, 25th February, 1961:
Prince Edward 173 (Hampton 48, Tattersall 46; Henning 6 for 33).
Milton 70 (Ogilvie 22; McAllister 4 for 22, Oliver 4 for 22).
Lost by 103 runs.
- Vs. C.B.C., 1st March, 1961:
C.B.C. 172 (Gardiner 36, Bramston 43, Bartels 36, Stevwright 25; Ferguson 4 for 16, Eppel 4 for 50).
Match abandoned because of rain.
- Vs. CHAPLIN, 4th March, 1961:
Milton 73 (Webb 22, Ferguson 20; Edwards 3 for 24, Fütter 4 for 24, Evans 3 for 9).
Chaplin 75 for 6 (Minnic 20; McClelland 4 for 19).
Lost by four wickets.

- Vs. GUINEA FOWL, 11th March, 1961:
Milton 148 for 6 declared (Ogilvie 31, Desfountain 45, Gruber 32; Barker 3 for 39).
Guinea Fowl 137 (Barker 38, McGregor 28; Eppel 5 for 28, Ferguson 4 for 4).
Games washed out: Northlea, Technica! High School.

UNDER 15 "A" CRICKET

The Under 15 team, although not a formidable side, have more than held their own against our opposing schools.

The following have represented the Under 15 "A": J. Hargrove (Captain), Solomon, Fincham, Henley, Gorrie, Rodd, Riley, Watson, Furber, Capon, Primrose, Wright, Brown.

It has been pleasing to see that during the year the batsmen have shown that they can get runs, and of the batsmen Furber, Solomon and Primrose have been the main force.

We were unfortunate in losing Chris Ridley to the 1st XI after the School tour to Northern Rhodesia. During the first term he was the outstanding seam bowler, taking 30 wickets at an average of 4.06 runs per wicket. The other bowler of note is Henley, who, as an off spinner, has taken 22 wickets for only 127 runs.

The fielding has not been of a high standard — too many catches are dropped and too many runs are lost in the field. With maturity the team could do quite well.

RESULTS—First Term

- Vs. NORTHLEA: Won by 26 runs.
Vs. FALCON: Drawn.
Vs. PLUMTREE: Won by 8 wickets.
Vs. HAMILTON: Lost by 29 runs.
Vs. CHAPLIN: Won by 18 runs.
Vs. GUINEA FOWL: Won by 12 runs.
Vs. NORTHLEA: Lost by 8 wickets.
Vs. CHAPLIN: Lost by 7 wickets.
Vs. FALCON: Drawn.
Vs. PRINCE EDWARD: Won by 2 wickets.

UNDER 14 "A" CRICKET

This team has played eight inter-school matches this year. It lost two and won the other six games. Hammett has proved himself to be an able captain of a very keen and enthusiastic team. Laughlin has enjoyed a successful year with the bat in scoring over 600 runs in five completed innings. Unfortunately the rest of the team have tended to rely too much on him for runs and, apart from Laughlin, only Duckworth has an innings of over 50 to his credit.

Dick (right-arm medium) and Eppel (slow left-arm) have been the most consistent of a variety of bowlers. Each has taken over 20 wickets as a result of good length and direction backed up by some good, if at times erratic, fielding.

In this important department of the game the team has made most progress, as each individual has learned to take a pride in his own performance in the field.

The following boys make up the Under 14 "A" group: Hammett (Captain), Ralphs, Baldwin, Laughlin, Payne, Eppel, Dick, Duckworth, Simocilli, Viviers, Peacock, Stakol and Bishop.

UNDER 13 "A" CRICKET

This team had a very successful season during the first term. The team has played matches against Northlea, C.B.C., Hamilton, Technical, Plumtree and Falcon, and won all their matches comfortably. Jones proved a capable captain. He is a very promising batsman and leg-spin bowler who should do well in the future. Other players who deserve mention are Clifton, a most consistent batsman; Card, a steady bowler and useful bat; Butler, a more than useful all-rounder; and Simpson, who did well as an opening bowler and slip fielder.

The team was chosen from the following players: Jones (Captain), Card, Butler, Clifton,

Simpson, Morgan, Waldeck, Pattison, Donovan, Carlsson, Puzey, Whale, Wheeler, Carbutt.

UNDER 13 "B" CRICKET

A most successful first half of the season. Under the capable captaincy of Watson the team soon settled down and of all the fixtures played lost only one game. Keeness was displayed by all members of the team at all times.

Special mention must be made of the solid batting of Waldeck, who was a good opening bat, and Fisher and Wheeler, who were promising middle batsmen. The spirited opening attack of Taylor was well backed up by the fine seam bowling of Watson and spin of Wheeler.

Swimming

School swimmers did exceptionally well during the 1960-61 season.

S. Ashby (School Captain) was chosen to represent Rhodesia at the South African Championships. S. Ashby, B. Bridger, M. Jaros, H. Mutch and G. Carstens represented Matabeleland in the Rhodesian Championships.

The School did well in the local swimming league, coming second in the Under 14 events and first in the Under 16 and Open events. Total points for the season were: Milton 881, next club 419.

School Colours: H. Mutch (award), S. Ashby and B. Bridger (re-awards).

Rain washed out the inter-house gala.

MILTON RESULTS IN GALAS**Matabeleland Inter-Schools Championships**

Points: Milton 216, next school 118.

Diving, 3-metre and 1-metre: 1, G. Carstens.

Open Events:

100 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby; 2, H. Mutch. Time: 55.1 sec.

100 yards Back-stroke: 1, F. Dunlop. Time: 71.6 sec.

220 yards Breast-stroke: 1, B. Bridger. Time: 2 min. 59.2 sec.

50 yards Butterfly: 1, B. Kingsley; 2, R. Barnes, 3, C. Ogilvie. Time: 31.2 sec.

200 yards Individual Medley: 1, H. Mutch; 2, B. Bridger. Time: 2 min. 24.4 sec.

100 yards Individual Medley: 1, C. Ogilvie; 2, R. Barnes. Time: 72.2 sec.

220 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby; 2, H. Mutch. Time: 2 min. 21.4 sec.

100 yards Breast-stroke: 1, C. Ogilvie; 2, A. Simpson; 3, J. de Bene. Time: 1 min. 24 sec.

100 yards Back-stroke: 1, H. Mutch; 3, J. Anderson. Time: 1 min. 12.2 sec.

100 yards Free-style: 1, D. Thompson; 2, F. Dunlop; 3, R. Barnes. Time: 1 min. 1-4 sec.

100 yards Butterfly: 2, H. Mutch.

4 x 50 yards Breast-stroke Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 2 min. 34.3 sec.

4 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 1, Milton; 2, Milton. Time: 2 min. 13 sec.

4 x 100 yards Medley Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 4 min. 42 sec.

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Milton; 2, Milton. Time: 1 min. 51.3 sec.

4 x 100 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 4 min. 11.5 sec.

Junior Events:

100 yards Free-style: 2, K. de Lorme; 3, K. Reed.

100 yards Breast-stroke: 1, M. Jaros. Time: 1 min. 11.1 sec.

200 yards Individual Medley: 1, K. de Lorme; 2, M. Jaros. Time: 2 min. 52.8 sec.

50 yards Butterfly: 2, M. Jaros.

100 yards Back-stroke: 1, K. de Lorme; 3, D. Alexander. Time: 1 min. 20 sec.

4 x 50 yards Back-stroke Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 2 min. 38.2 sec.

4 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 2 min. 22.6 sec.

4 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 2 min. 19.2 sec.

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 2, Milton.

Under 14 Events:

50 yards Butterfly: 3, S. Nadel.

100 yards Individual Medley: 2, S. Nadel.

50 yards Breast-stroke: 2, S. Nadel.

4 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 2, Milton.

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 2, Milton.

Under 13 Events:

50 yards Free-style: 1, A. Jossel. Time: 30.6 sec.

4 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 3, Milton.
4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 2, Milton.

Rhodesian Championships

Men's Events:

440 yards Free-style: 3, S. Ashby.
220 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 2 min. 16.8 sec.
110 yards Free-style: 2, S. Ashby.
1650 yards Free-style: 3, H. Mutch.

Junior Events:

220 yards Free-style: 1, H. Mutch. Time: 2 min. 21 sec.
110 yards Back-stroke: 1, H. Mutch. Time: 1 min. 15.4 sec.
110 yards Free-style: 2, H. Mutch.
110 yards Butterfly: 2, H. Mutch.

Matabeleland Championships

Men's Events:

220 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 2 min. 24.2 sec.
220 yards Breast-stroke: 1, B. Bridger. Time: 2 min. 59.1 sec.
100 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 56 sec.
440 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 5 min. 14.8 sec.
1650 yards Free-style: 1, H. Mutch. Time: 21 min. 23.4 sec.

Junior Events:

100 yards Back-stroke: 1, H. Mutch; 3, K. de Lorme. Time: 1 min. 8.7 sec.
100 yards Butterfly: 2, H. Mutch.
220 yards Free-style: 1, H. Mutch. Time: 2 min. 27 sec.
220 yards Breast-stroke: 1, M. Jaros. Time: 3 min. 20.1 sec.
100 yards Free-style: 1, H. Mutch. Time: 58 sec.
One-metre Diving: 1, G. Carstens.

Manicaland Championships

Men's Events:

440 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby; 3, R. Barnes.

220 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby.
110 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby; 3, J. Anderson.

220 yards Breast-stroke: 1, B. Bridger.
110 yards Back-stroke: 1, H. Mutch; 3, J. Anderson.

Under 16 Events:

110 yards Back-stroke: 1, H. Mutch; 3, B. Davidson.
110 yards Breast-stroke: 2, M. Jaros.
110 yards Free-style: 1, H. Mutch; 3, B. Davidson.
110 yards Butterfly: 2, R. Barnes.

Under 14 Events:

55 yards Free-style: 1, M. Palmer; 2, S. Nadel; 3, A. Jossel.
55 yards Breast-stroke: 2, S. Nadel.
55 yards Back-stroke: 1, M. Palmer; 3, P. Moll.

*

Twenty-two School records were lowered during the season:

Five Free-style—four by S. Ashby, one by H. Mutch.

Five Breast-stroke and Butterfly—two by B. Bridger, 1 by H. Mutch, one by M. Jaros, one by M. Palmer.

Two Back-stroke—by H. Mutch.

4 x 100 yards Free-style Relay, Under 14—M. Palmer, P. Moll, B. Alexander and G. Carstens.

4 x 100 yards Free-style Relay, Open—S. Ashby, J. Gordon, J. Anderson, S. Ashby.

4 x 100 yards Breast-stroke Relay, Open—C. Ogilvie, B. Bridger, I. Pike, M. Jaros.

4 x 50 yards Butterfly, Under 14—M. Palmer, M. Maytham, G. Carstens, H. Pieterse.

4 x 100 yards Medley Relay, Open—S. Ashby, J. Anderson, B. Bridger, I. Pike.

4 x 25 yards Individual Medley, Open—C. Ogilvie.

4 x 50 yards Individual Medley, Under 14—M. Palmer; Under 15—K. de Lorme; Under 16—H. Mutch; Open—H. Mutch.

Baseball

Baseball started well in the first term. Attendance was good and boys were keen. Unfortunately, in the third term interest flagged and, due to shortage of numbers, baseball was cancelled.

Next year other schools—Hamilton, Churchill and Cranborne—will be starting baseball, and it is hoped that some form of junior league can be started. This would remedy the one disadvantage of baseball at Milton—lack of opposition.

Athletics

SCHOOL SPORTS RESULTS

Under 13 Events:

100 yards: 1, Van Niekerk (Ch); 2, Card (Bi); 3, Matthews (H). Time: 12.5 sec.
 220 yards: 1, Van Niekerk (Ch); 2, Butler (Bi); 3, Matthews (H). Time: 28.6 sec.
 Long jump: 1, Matthews (H); 2, Card (Bi); 3, Van Niekerk (Ch). Distance 14 ft. 9 in.
 High Jump: 1, Watson (Bi); 2, Card (Bi); 3, Van Niekerk (Ch). Height: 4 ft. 4½ in.
 4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Birchenough; 2, Charter; 3, Pioneer. Time: 58.6 sec.

Under 14 Events:

Long Jump: 1, Bishop (Bi); 2, Adlard (Bi); 3, Pieterse (P). Distance: 14 ft. 7 in.
 Shot Put (8 lb.): 1, Bishop (Bi); 2, Ralphs (Ch); 3, Herbst (Ch). Distance: 34 ft. 10 in.
 80 yards Hurdles: 1, Trevelyan (H); 2, Emanuel (F); 3, Adlard (H). Time: 12.7 sec.
 220 yards: 1, Bishop (Bi); 2, Adlard (H); 3, Strandvik (P). Time: 27.7 sec.
 100 yards: 1, Bishop (Bi); 2, Trevelyan (H); 3, Adlard (H). Time: 12 sec.
 High Jump: 1, Baron (F); 2, Cunningham (Bo); 3, Maytham (P). Height: 4 ft. 8 in.
 4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Heany; 2, Birchenough; 3, Pioneer. Time: 54.3 sec.

Under 15 Events:

440 yards: 1, Naturman (Bo); 2, Schermbrucker (R); 3, Sanderson (Ch). Time: 1 min. 1 sec.
 Long Jump: 1, Primrose (Rh); 2, Thubron (P); 3, Capon (Rh). Distance: 16 ft. 11½ in.
 Discus: 1, Fincham (Bo); 2, Watson (Bi); 3, King (P). Distance: 106 ft. 4 in.
 220 yards: 1, Marsberg (Rh); 2, Naturman (Bo); 3, Gorrie (Bo). Time: 26.1 sec.
 100 yards: 1, Goldberg (Ch); 2, Marsberg (Rh); 3, Naturman (Bo). Time: 11.3 sec.
 Javelin: 1, Taylor (Bo); 2, Bradley (P); 3, Fincham (Bo). Distance: 122 ft. 2 in.
 90 yards Hurdles: 1, Capon (Rh); 2, Ratcliffe (F); 3, Bradley (P). Time: 13.7 sec.
 Shot: 1, Fincham (Bo); 2, Eliasov (Bi) and Lennox (P). Distance: 40 ft. 10½ in.
 880 yards: 1, Reed (Ch); 2, Sanderson (Ch); 3, King (P). Time: 2 min. 28.7 sec.
 High Jump: 1, Schermbrucker (Rh); 2, Capon (Rh); 3, Primrose (Rh). Height: 5 ft. 3½ in. RECORD.
 4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Rhodes; 3, Pioneer. Time: 51.6 sec.

Under 16 Events:

100 yards: 1, Riley (Rh); 2, Altschuler (Rh); 3, Thompson (C). Time: 11 sec.
 Javelin: 1, Wilson (Ch); 2, Harvey (P); 3, Zangel (P). Distance: 152 ft. 8½ in. RECORD.

110 yards Hurdles: 1, Gass (Ch); 2, Thompson (C); 3, Riley (R). Time: 16.9 sec.
 Shot: 1, Pairmain (P); 2, Thompson (C); 3, Eppel (Ch). Distance: 41 ft.
 High Jump: 1, Eppel (Ch); 2, Pairman (P); 3, Lobel (Rh). Height 5 ft. 1 in.
 880 yards: 1, Prescott (F); 2, Jackson (R); 3, Teggart (R). Time: 2 min. 8.6 sec.
 Long Jump: 1, Pairman (P); 2, Herring (C); 3, Altschuler (Rh). Distance: 17 ft. 8½ in.
 Discus: 1, Altschuler (Rh); 2, Thompson (C); 3, Pairman (P). Distance: 121 ft. 1½ in.
 220 yards: 1, Riley (Rh); 2, Prescott (F); 3, Plett (Rh). Time: 24.9 sec.
 440 yards: 1, Prescott (F); 2, Riley (Rh); 3, Plett (Rh). Time: 55.1 sec. RECORD.
 4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Rhodes; 2, Pioneer; 3, Charter. Time: 49.4 sec.

Open Events:

Pole Vault: 1, Quick (Rh); 2, Woodgush (H), 3, J. Gass (Ch). Height: 9 ft.
 440 yards: 1, Rodda (H); 2, Went (Ch); 3, Hirst (H). Time: 52.7 sec.
 Long Jump: 1, Rodda (H); 2, Frost (Bo); 3, McGregor (H). Distance: 19 ft. 10¼ in.
 880 yards: 1, Rodda (H); 2, T. French (Rh); 3, Saxby (Bo). Time: 2 min. 8.8 sec.
 100 yards: 1, A. French (Bo); 2, Sossen (Bi); 3, Went (Ch). Time: 10.3 sec.
 Shot: 1, Lloyd (C); 2, Herbst (Ch); 3, Jaffa (Bi). Distance: 38 ft. 3 in.
 High Jump: 1, Lutz (F); 2, McGregor (H); 3, Wilson (Bi). Height: 5 ft. 6 in.
 220 yards: 1, A. French (Bo); 2, Rodda (H); 3, Went (Ch). Time: 23 sec.
 Javelin: 1, Capon (Rh); 2, Tones (Bi); 3, Thompson (Ch). Distance: 163 ft. 3 in.
 Discus: 1, Lloyd (C); 2, McGregor (H); 3, Jaffa (Bi). Distance: 112 ft. 7 in.
 880 yards General: 1, Macadam (H); 2, Harris (Bi); 3, Muil (Bi). Time: 2 min. 15.7 sec.
 One Mile Individual: 1, T. French (Ch); 2, McQuoid-Mason (Bi); 3, Jackson (Rh). Time: 5 min. 0.4 sec.
 One Mile Team: 1, Birchenough; 2, Pioneer; 3, Chancellor.
 Hop, Step and Jump: 1, McGregor (H); 2, Wilson (Bi); 3, Frost (Bo). Distance: 42 ft.
 220 yards Old Boys: 1, Parrott; 2, Ashton. Time: 25.4 sec.
 8 x 110 yards Staff vs. Prefects Relay: 1, Prefects; 2, Staff. Time: 1 min. 36.5 sec.
 120 yards Hurdles: 1, Hirst (H); 2, Parrott (P); 3, Quick (R). Time: 17 sec.
 4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Birchenough; 3, Charter. Time: 47.4 sec.
Under 13 Champion: Van Niekerk.
Under 14 Champion: Bishop.

Under 16 Champion: Pairman and Riley.
 Junior Victor Ludorum: Fincham.
 Senior Victor Ludorum: Rodda.
 McKenzie Shield: Charter House, 153 points.

MILTON'S INTER-SCHOOL RESULTS

Under 13 Events:

100 yards: 2, Van Niekerk.
 220 yards: 1, Van Niekerk. Time: 28.3 sec.
 High Jump: 3, Watson.
 Long Jump: 1, Matthews. Distance: 14 ft. 6½ in.
 Relay: 3, Milton.

Under 14 Events:

Hurdles: 1, Trevelyan. Time: 12.3 sec. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.
 High Jump: 3, Baron.
 Long Jump: 1, Adlard; 3, Bishop. Distance: 15 ft. 6½ in.
 Shot: 2, Bishop.
 Relay: 3, Milton.

Under 15 Events:

100 yards: 2, Marsberg.
 Hurdles: 3, Capon.
 High Jump: 3, Schermbrucker.
 Shot: 2, Fincham.
 Javelin: 2, Furber.
 Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 48.6 sec. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.

Under 16 Events:

100 yards: 2, Riley.

220 yards: 2, Riley; 3, Desfountain.
 440 yards; 1, Prescott; 2, Desfountain. Time: 55.1 sec.

880 yards: 1, Jackson. Time: 2 min. 9.5 sec. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.

High Jump: 1, Pairman. Height: 5 ft. 6 in. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.

Long Jump: 3, Desfountain.

Shot: 2, Pairman.

Discus: 2, Thompson.

Javelin: 2, Wilson.

Hurdles: 3, Thompson.

Relay: 1, Milton.

Open Events:

100 yards: 1, A. French. Time: 10.6 sec. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.

220 yards: 1, Rodda; 3, Went. Time: 23.5 sec. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.

440 yards: 1, Rodda. Time: 52.6 sec. INTER-SCHOOL RECORD.

880 yards: 2, Rodda.

One Mile: 3, T. French.

Hurdles: 1, Hirst; 3, Parrott. Time: 16.7 sec.

High Jump: 2, Lutz; 3, McGregor.

Shot: 2, Lloyd.

Javelin: 2, Tones.

Hop, Step and Jump: 1, MacGregor. Distance: 42 ft. 1¼ in.

Pole Vault: 2, Gass; 3, Woodgush.

Relay: 3, Milton.

Athletics Colours awarded to C. Schultz, C. Rodda, D. McGregor and A. French.

Hockey

Captain: J. H. Phillips. Vice-Captain: J. L. Davies.

The 1961 season was very successful for the 1st XI, which lost only four matches out of seventeen. A few games were played during the holidays with a team that was not at full strength.

Barbour was elected Club Captain and Phillips was chosen as Team Captain.

From the beginning of the season the team spirit was very high, and not once did the team give up, even when we were losing.

This season we had two goalkeepers in Haigh and James. Haigh defended well up until his holiday overseas, when James took over and, after a shaky start, produced some good keeping. Laing, at left-back, with a little more experience should develop into a good player. Harvey, the other back, was moved there from the centre-forward position and acquitted himself well by being chosen for the Matabeleland Schools "A" team.

The halves supported the forwards and defended well throughout the season. Howell played extremely well at left-half, from where he developed a good cross pass. He represented the

Matabeleland Schools "B" team. Barbour, at centre-half, was a tireless player and kept the defence together. Barbour captained the Matabeleland Schools "B" team. Elske defended well at right-half, although he was inclined to push the ball too often.

Wilson, on the right wing, had a very good season and was rather unlucky not to represent Matabeleland Schools "A". Purves, at right-inner, played well although he might have used the right-wing more often. Posselt came in at centre-forward to replace Harvey, and with a little more experience should prove himself a sound player. Davies, at left-inner, combined well with Phillips, who played left-wing, and through them many attacking movements were started.

We would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Lefevre for his enthusiasm and for the time he put into coaching the team. The 1st XI were represented by Phillips (Captain), Haigh, James, Laing, Harvey, Elske, Barbour, Howell, Wilson, Purves, Posselt and Davies.

Phillips and Davies were chosen for Rhodesian Schools and were re-awarded Colours, while the rest of the team received caps.

Tennis

This year the team has won all but one of its matches. We beat Plumtree 15-1 and 10-6, and St. George's 8-5. In the Mim du Toit Inter-school Competition we beat Plumtree 13-0, Que Que 16-0, but we were beaten 5-11 in the final by Prince Edward.

Members who have played in all matches are: Rosenberg, Hannington, Pinkney, Clayton, Sacks and Brewis. Mention must be made of our two juniors, Nadel and Pattison, who have also played in the first team.

In league matches the first team were beaten twice, and the reserve league team came third. Apart from those people mentioned, regular

league players were: Barbour, Tilley, Hubbard and Salmon.

Our congratulations go to Barbour, who won the Rhodesian Junior title this year.

In the Provincial Championships Milton boys won all events:

Under 18 singles: Barbour.

Under 18 doubles: Barbour and Rosenberg.

Under 16 singles: Pattison.

Under 14 singles: Nadel.

Under 13 singles: Pattison.

Colour awards: 1960, Barbour; 1961: Rosenberg, Hannington, Pinkney and Brewis.

Rugby

Captain: C. Ogilvie. Vice-Captain: T. French.
Committee Member: G. Thompson.

The following boys were awarded rugby Colours for 1961 season: C. Ogilvie, T. French, R. Lock, P. Alcock, B. Steyn.

The following were awarded the Milton Rugby Cap and Scarf for 1961 season: D. McGregor, D. Parrott, C. Rodda, K. Went, A. D. Thompson, A. Woldemar, G. Andrews, N. Lloyd, P. Streak, H. Roberts, A. Ferguson, I. Margolis, R. Eppel.

Summary of Results

Vs. Llewellyn Under 19: Won 14-6.

Vs. Plumtree: Lost 3-8.

Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 11-3.

Vs. Guinea Fowl: Won 5-3.

Vs. Grey (Port Elizabeth): Lost 8-11.

Vs. Chaplin: Lost 3-6.

Vs. St. George's: Lost 5-13.

Vs. Northlea: Won 26-3.

Vs. Churchill: Won 6-3.

Vs. Louis Trichardt: Won 9-6.

Vs. Falcon: Won 9-3.

Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 0-19.

Vs. Gifford Technical: Lost 0-3.

Vs. Plumtree: Lost 9-14.

Played 14, won 7, lost 7. Points for, 108; points against, 101.

As the results reveal, this was not a successful team, yet only in one game—against Prince Edward—was there a great discrepancy in the score. In many of the other games which Milton lost, the result might have been very different had the team possessed a reliable place kicker. In this department, as in previous seasons, the team was woefully weak. Place-kicking requires hours of conscientious practice, and I sincerely hope that in the "off" season some Milton boy will find time to work at this aspect of his game.

Generally the forwards played more consistent rugby than the three-quarters, but they were better in the set positions—scrums and line-outs—than in the loose, where in many games they were sluggish and lacked quick thought. A feature of the forward play towards the end of the season was the improvement in the scrumming with Margolis as hooker, and the ability to score "push-over" tries.

Lock proved himself to be an able pack leader and tireless worker, while the front rank of Alcock, Margolis and Steyn was a most effective scrumming unit. The knee injuries sustained by G. Thompson and Lloyd, both of whom had played well for the 1st XV in 1960, proved to be tragic as far as the striking force of the pack was concerned. Thompson was only able to play in three games during the season, while Lloyd limped badly, particularly in the earlier part of the season, and was only a shadow of the player we know him to be. He played well, however, in two games on tour, and we hope he will be fully recovered next season and in good place-kicking form!

The development of the team was also hampered by injuries to several three-quarters. Seldom, if ever, during the season did the same set of backs play in consecutive matches, and the lack of combination and understanding was apparent in many games. Ferguson, the most experienced centre, was sadly missed, as was evident on the tour, when his "crash" tackling contributed in no small way to Milton's victory over Wynberg. Went, Woldemar and Parrott all showed promise, and the experience gained—particularly on tour—should prove valuable next year. McGregor, at full-back, played some remarkable games but was always erratic, particularly with his drop-kicking. He did, however,

convert some extraordinary kicks which contributed to the victories against Falcon and Louis Trichardt. Ogilvie, at scrum-half, possesses a prodigious pass which was admired by knowledgeable critics in the Cape. Moreover, his cover defence was always reliable. As a captain he had the respect of his team on and off the field. The lack of success of his team certainly could not be laid at his door.

MILTON'S CAPE TOUR

Results—

Vs. Jan van Riebeeck: Lost 6-11.

Vs. Wynberg: Won 6-3.

Vs. Rondebosch: Lost 3-8.

Vs. Bishops: Lost 3-8.

The touring party included the following 21 boys: Ogilvie (Captain), T. French (Vice-Captain), R. Lock, P. Alcock, B. Steyn, I. Margolis, P. Streak, Honey, Eppel, G. Andrews, N. Lloyd, D. McGregor, Parrott, A. French, K. Went, C. Rodda, A. D. Thompson, A. Ferguson, A. Woldemar, H. Roberts and McCallum.

This was the third Rhodesian schoolboy team to tour the CapeTown area. The first was a combined Rhodesian team that toured in 1950 and failed to win a game. In September, 1954, a combined Matabeleland-Midlands team played four matches and won two. Milton, as the results show, won only one game, but scored more tries on the tour than either of the two previous teams.

The conditions under which rugby is played in the Western Cape are completely different from those in Rhodesia. For the first time in their lives our boys had to play in the rain, and naturally they were at a disadvantage in trying to cope with a wet ball. On the other hand, how wonderful it is to tackle and be tackled on soft grounds!

Among the main impressions of Milton rugby on tour was the fine passing of Ogilvie, Steyn's scrumming, Parrott's bursts on the wing, Alcock's fine support in the loose, Went's improved play in the centre, Lock's leadership of the forwards and Ferguson's tackling. No comment on the place-kicking!

It was noticeable that the team played its best rugby in the first two matches. The third match was against Rondebosch on a Saturday morning. This was the third match in five days, the previous match was played on the Thursday afternoon, after which the team went by train from Wynberg to an evening cinema in Cape Town. No wonder some "fire" was lacking against Rondebosch on Saturday morning! But that does not explain why there was even less "fire" on the following Wednesday against Bishops. Let us just say that in the last match the team had an off day.

Vs. JAN VAN RIEBEECK on Tuesday, 29th August.

This was a perfect day for rugby—overcast, cool, with no wind—and the field was soft from rain which had fallen the previous day. Milton attacked from the start and pegged Van Riebeeck in their half for the first 15 minutes. Margolis at this stage was hooking brilliantly, but Thompson, at fly-half, elected to kick instead of passing. From one of his kicks the Van Riebeeck right-wing gathered the ball, beat the Milton three-quarters following up, waltzed round McGregor and ran 70 yards to score under the posts. Against the run of play Milton were five points down.

It was now Van Riebeeck's turn to attack, and their right-wing scored again after a good handling movement (0-8). Thompson suddenly sold a perfect dummy, ran up to the full-back, kicked over his head, and Went, in trying to gather the ball just short of the try-line, knocked-on.

However, in the second half Milton continued to attack and were rewarded when the pack scored a perfect "push-over" try (3-8). Then Went and A. French, in the centre, worked a dummy scissors and Perrott ran on well to score. Again the kick failed, as had several previous attempts at goal (6-8). The game fluctuated from one side to the other until Milton won a scrum 15 yards from their try-line. Ogilvie's attempted clearing kick was charged down and the Van Riebeeck flank scored an unconverted try (6-11). An enjoyable if frustrating game ended with Alcock missing a kick under the posts after Milton had been attacking strongly for several minutes. Final score: Milton 6, Jan van Riebeeck 11.

Vs. WYNBERG HIGH SCHOOL on Thursday, 31st August

This game was played in a howling "North-wester" and intermittent rain. Milton won the toss and Wynberg kicked off with the wind. McCallum, hooking for the injured Margolis, started by giving away several penalties, and from one of these the ball hit the upright. Most of the game was played in the Milton half, but Wynberg were unable to penetrate Milton's best defence of the season. Ferguson and Went in particular tackled magnificently, and the forwards time and again were able to dribble the ball out of the danger area. The minutes ticked by, and just when Milton's supporters (several Old Boys were seen cheering and encouraging in their mackintoshes) thought in terms of the half-time whistle, the Wynberg left-wing barged over in the corner (0-3).

In the second half Milton had the advantage of the gale. The teams were well matched, however, and it was 20 minutes before Alcock picked up a loose ball after a Ferguson tackle. Alcock very cleverly passed inside to Woldemar, who touched down under the posts. McCallum, in his first game for Milton 1st XV, was called on to add the winning points, and he kicked under the cross-bar. But Wynberg had charged early. In deadly silence McCallum prepared again. This time the ball hit the upright!

Milton forwards continued to hunt well together, and from a line-out on the Wynberg "25" the ball shot out from Ogilvie to Went, who sold a dummy scissors, raced up to the full-back and sent Roberts in for the winning try. Final score: Milton 6, Wynberg 3.

Vs. RONDEBOSCH on Saturday, 2nd September

This game was played in the morning on a soft pitch with a slicing "North-wester" blowing straight down the field. Milton lost the toss and had first-half advantage of the wind. In the first minute Went again successfully worked the dummy scissors and sent Parrott over, but the pass was ruled forward. Shortly afterwards Ogilvie and Woldemar worked a scissors, and the latter failed by a yard to score under the posts. Meanwhile Rondebosch, in this half, were able to raid on occasion deep into Milton's territory, and it was apparent that Milton would be hard pressed facing the wind in the second half unless she could establish a lead. But half-time arrived with no score.

Now it was Rondebosch's turn to camp in the Milton "25". Slowly their pack gained more and more of the ball, but for some time the defence held out. Then, from a kick ahead, the Rondebosch centre scored in the corner, and he converted his own try with an excellent kick (0-5). Three more points were added by the Rondebosch eighth man, who worked the blind side after his hooker had hooked against the head (0-8).

However, it was Milton who fought back gamely in the closing minutes. A. French put in a terrific run on the left-wing, but in diving for the line he lost the ball. T. French kicked well into the wind from a penalty awarded on the Rondebosch "25" and Milton opened their account (3-8). Finally, Milton switched the attack from left to right and the ball came back to Ferguson, who could have drawn one man and sent Parrott running for the line, but he kicked for touch.

Nevertheless Rondebosch deserved to win, as their forwards established a clear superiority in the second half, and their three-quarters made few mistakes. Final score: Milton 3, Rondebosch 8.

Vs. DIOCESAN COLLEGE on Wednesday, 6th September

Once again the "North-wester" was blowing strongly bringing intermittent showers. Milton won the toss and faced the wind and rain. Conditions were similar to those under which Milton had defended so well against Wynberg, but against Bishops Milton played their worst rugby of the tour.

Bishops scored in the corner after a good three quarter movement (0-3) and shortly afterwards a lock forward broke from a line-out and scored under the posts (0-8). The slippery ball made passing difficult and play deteriorated.

In the second half Milton improved, but made too many mistakes, which cost valuable territory. However, Margolis started a switch in direction of the attack, which resulted in Roberts following up Ferguson's kick ahead and scoring (3-8). This seemed to inspire Milton, who finished the game attacking strongly, but the defence and Bishops' pack was too good. Final score: Milton 3, Diocesan College 8.

The five most important games played in Rhodesia

Vs. PLUMTREE at Milton on 27th May

Plumtree deservedly beat Milton by 8 points to 3 in a closely contested game. Forward play dominated throughout, with sound defence by the three-quarters on both sides. Marshall opened the scoring for Plumtree after catching a kick ahead and running strongly for the line. Went equalised for Milton in the second half by finishing off a dribbling movement started by the forwards. Plumtree exerted considerable pressure in the final stages and were rewarded by a "push-over" try near the posts, which was converted. Final score: Plumtree 8, Milton 3.

Vs. GREY (Port Elizabeth) at Milton on 17th June

Milton scored first when Went followed up quickly on a kick ahead and scored near the posts for Thompson to convert (5-0). Shortly afterwards Grey were penalised in front of their posts and again Thompson was successful with the kick (8-0). Grey now fought back magnificently and were rewarded when Kauffman scored an unconverted try after a clever change in direction of the attack (8-3). A further try resulted before half-time when the Grey fly-half broke and passed back to his forwards for Newman to score (8-6).

In the second half Milton attacked strongly and nearly scored on several occasions. Grey, however, withstood this onslaught and scored the winning try when the scrum-half, Harvey, broke and fed Kauffman, who sprinted half the length of the field to touch. Final score: Grey 11, Milton 8.

Vs. LOUIS TRICHARDT at Milton on 12th July

Thompson opened the scoring with a penalty for Milton (3-0). At this stage Parrott was injured and Milton played the rest of the game with 14 men. Cloete equalised for Louis Trichardt when Milton went off-side under their posts (3-3). Just on half-time McGregor dropped a beautiful goal, so that Milton led 6-3 at half-time.

Thompson increased Milton's lead with a penalty (9-3), but now the Trichardt pack began to exert pressure. Milton defended well, but just on time Louis Trichardt scored after a forward rush. Final score: Milton 8, Louis Trichardt 6.

Thus Milton won the Conway Cup, presented by Captain Conway, of Louis Trichardt, for the first time. This cup is to be played for annually between the two schools.

Vs. PRINCE EDWARD at Milton on 29th July

In this match Milton suffered its biggest defeat of the season. Prince Edward were by far the best side Milton played during the season, even including the leading schools of the Western Cape.

However, for the first 20 minutes Milton forwards were able to maintain a territorial advantage and, in fact, Milton should have scored first. The forwards attempted a "push-over" try and scored, but just as the try was scored a Prince Edward forward went off-side. The referee awarded the penalty and from almost straight in front the kick was missed. On at least one occasion Milton were again unlucky. There was a line-out deep in the Prince Edward "25", Steyn barged over at the front of the line-out, and Lock at the back with a second ball that had been thrown onto the field accidentally! The referee awarded a five-yard scrum.

Prince Edward played delightful attacking rugby. First, Northcroft broke at inside centre, which resulted in a try by the left-wing to open the scoring after 22 minutes. Before half-time weak defence allowed Prince Edward forwards to touch down in the corner.

In the second half Prince Edward gained more and more superiority and scored three tries, all initiated by the fly-half, Bond. He scored two of these himself. Northcroft converted two of the tries, thus leaving the final score: Milton 0, Prince Edward 19.

Vs. Plumtree (away) on 12th August

This was an extraordinary game. Margolis was unable to play at the last moment and Plumtree forwards were able to dominate the first half. Three tries were scored by a centre, scrum-half and eighth man. At half-time Plumtree led 0-11.

In the second half Milton improved as the game progressed, but not before Plumtree had added an opportunist try to their tally (0-14). Now it was all Milton, who were quicker on the ball and maintained a territorial advantage, while scoring nine points by means of three drops. Two were kicked by Mc-Gregor and one by Thompson. Final score: Milton 9, Plumtree 14.

2nd XV

For the second successive year the Milton 2nd XV had a very successful season, losing no second-team engagements and only one game in all—to Northlea 1st XV—by the very narrow margin of 3-5. A fine spirit prevailed at all times; as many as eight players were called upon to represent the first team at varying times, and acquitted themselves creditably. It was extremely unfortunate that injury prevented such players as Corbi, Frost and Hirst from playing as many games as their prowess undoubtedly warranted, and possible consideration for the first team as a consequence. The unflagging enthusiasm shown by all players at all times was a prominent feature of the 2nd XV's showing all season—never more noticeably than when for some reason the team was depleted, and it was a privilege to be associated with such a team. One terrifying aspect of the second's record was their happy habit of trailing in a close game until the very last second; how can we forget Baron's drop-goal in the final instant at Prince Edward, for instance, before scoring the winning point.

The following were regular members of the side: A. French (Captain, until promoted to the first team), McCallum (Captain), Harris, Woodgush, Baron, Hirst, Macadam, Lewis, Ashby, Engelbrecht, Winter, Kingsley, Jaffa, Johnson, Tones, Honey, Saxby, Corbi and Frost.

The full record is as follows:

- Vs. Guinea Fowl: Won 27-10.
- Vs. Llewellyn Under 19 "B": Won 19-0.
- Vs. Plumtree: Won 26-5.
- Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 11-5.
- Vs. Northlea 1st XV: Lost 3-5.
- Vs. Chaplin: Won 9-8.
- Vs. Falcon: Drew 6-6.
- Vs. Prince Edward: Won 12-9.
- Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 14-0.
- Vs. Plumtree: Won 12-11.

SECOND GROUP

This group was comprised of about 80 players and, unfortunately, suffered from the same difficulties that have beset the group in past years. The first difficulty arose from the fact that there are no schools of comparable size to Milton in Matabeleland, and it was difficult to arrange fixtures for such teams as the 6th XV. The second problem resulted from a rather exceptional number of injuries in the first division, which forced

that division to call on 3rd XV players to make up their losses. This had a snowballing effect on all teams in the second group, and teams were seldom the same from week to week. This mitigated against having settled teams, which tended to disrupt tactical policies.

Nevertheless, the boys must be complimented on their show of keenness in regularly turning up to practices; especially when threatened with the strenuous training sessions of Mr. Schwar.

Special mention must be made of such players as Spence, McQuoid-Mason, Abroms, Krell, McGlashan, Samuels and Thönell for their keenness and co-operation.

RESULTS

3rd XV

Vs. Guinea Fowl: Drew 6-6.	Vs. Chaplin: Lost 0-13.
Vs. Plumtree: Won 31-3.	Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 3-22.
Vs. Technical: Won 24-3.	Vs. Technical: Won 3-0.
Vs. Hillcrest: Won 6-5.	

4th XV

Vs. Guinea Fowl: Won 17-3.	Vs. C.B.C.: Won 25-11.
Vs. Northlea: Won 12-3.	Vs. Technical: Won 31-3.
Vs. Technical: Won 24-0.	Vs. Plumtree: Lost 10-11.
Vs. Technical: Won 18-3.	Vs. Technical: Won 26-0.

5th XV

Vs. Guinea Fowl: Lost 3-9.	Vs. Northlea: Won 6-5.
Vs. Technical: Won 11-9.	Vs. Technical: Won 9-3.
Vs. Falcon: Won 24-0.	Vs. Falcon: Won 28-0.
Vs. Technical: Won 15-5.	

6th XV

Vs. Falcon: Won 16-6.	Vs. Falcon: Lost 3-29.
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The following represented the 3rd XV during the season: Harris, Wilson, McGlashan, Lycett, Charles, Viljoen, Woodgush, Samuels, Spence (Captain), Rademan, Benyshai, Krell, McQuoid-Mason, Anderson, Henning, Turner, Herbst.

The following represented the 4th XV during the season: Marsberg, Orkin, Cleary, Pretorius, Erasmus, Muil, Simpson, Bosch, Sheffield, Redman, Dyer, Abroms (Captain), Renecke, Thönell, McGovern, Bellamy.

UNDER 16 RUGBY

This was not a successful group if judged by results alone, but there can be no doubt that the developing rugby players benefit from this extra year within their own age group. As the season progressed individual players improved out of all recognition, and the general standard of play became more mature. By the end of the season Eppel and Margolis were commanding places in the 1st XV and several other boys had proved themselves "A" Division material. This development might easily not have taken place had they, at the age of fifteen, been thrown into the robust competition of "open rugby".

As a team the Under 16 "A" lacked finishing and pace in the backs. The forwards were big and strong and proved an efficient pack in the tight. In the line-outs, however, they often failed to support each other, and in most games the opposing side proved far faster and livelier in the loose. This inability to win the loose ball

was probably the deciding factor in most of our matches.

The Under 16 "A" team was represented by: West, London, M. Bowes, Louw, Jackson, Smith (Vice-Captain), Eaton, Baisley, Macartney, Margolis, Rose, Eppel, Thompson, Pairman, Prescott, Treger, Edmunds, Fordham (Captain).

Regular "B" players were: Bernic, Hide, Ferguson, Grill, Coley, R. Bowes, Tegart (Captain), Clifton, Eliasov (Vice-Captain), Broomhead, Botha, Harvey, Lis, Clay, Zangel, Pogir.

UNDER 16 "A" RESULTS

Vs. Northlea 1st XV: Lost 3-43.
Vs. Plumtree Under 16: Lost 3-17.
Vs. Prince Edward Under 16: Lost 11-23.
Vs. Technical 3rd XV: Won 23-0.
Vs. Plumtree Under 16: Lost 3-9.
Vs. Falcon 3rd XV: Won 26-8.
Vs. Northlea 2nd XV: Won 24-3.
Vs. Prince Edward Under 16: Lost 6-8.
Vs. Plumtree Under 16: Lost 3-6.

UNDER 16 "B" RESULTS

Vs. C.B.C. 1st XV: Lost 3-14.
Vs. Northlea 2nd XV: Lost 3-9.
Vs. Falcon Under 16: Lost 6-19.
Vs. St. Stephen's 1st XV: Lost 0-17.
Vs. Hamilton Under 16: Drew 3-3.
Vs. Hamilton Under 16: Drew 3-3.

UNDER 15 RUGBY

Four Under 15 teams were fielded, and players circulated among the teams throughout the year. From the hard core of the "A"s, worthy of mention are N. Davies, a very good captain, flank and kicker; Grahame; Pretorius; Taylor, at centre about the most-improved player; and Cloete, Lennox and King. Feldman was always reliable at full-back, and Fincham showed great promise in his first season of rugby.

The "B"s showed excellent team spirit. They were well led by Fenton, who was ably supported by Human, F. Davies and Bott in the forwards, and Furber and England in the backs. Schermbrucker, Sanderson, Eliasov and Knapp ventured with good results into new positions in both the "A" and "B" teams.

Reed, one of the fittest players, led the "C"s for most of the season until promoted to the "B"s. Shields, Alexander, Cousins, Hargrove, Ziv and Radclique were prominent. The "D" team had only one or two fixtures.

RESULTS

"A"s—

Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 5-0.	Vs. Northlea: Lost 3-21.
Vs. Plumtree: Lost 0-6.	Vs. Hamilton: Drew 6-6.
Vs. Guinea Fowl: Won 8-5.	Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 0-27.
Vs. Hillcrest: Won 38-3.	Vs. Falcon: Won 14-0.
Vs. Chaplin: Lost 6-11.	Vs. Plumtree: Drew 8-8.
Vs. Hamilton: Won 8-3.	Vs. Gifford Technical: Drew 6-6.
Won 5, drew 3, lost 4. Points for, 162; against, 96.	

"B"s—

Vs. Guinea Fowl: Won 29-0.	Vs. C.B.C.: Won 3-0.
Vs. Hamilton: Lost 11-12.	Vs. Hillcrest: Lost 6-11.
Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 40-0.	Vs. Hamilton: Won 10-0.
Vs. C.B.C.: Drew 0-0.	Vs. Falcon: Won 15-5.
Vs. Hamilton: Won 12-0.	Vs. Falcon: Won 10-0.
Vs. C.B.C.: Won 3-0.	Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 8-3.
Vs. Hillcrest: Lost 6-11.	Vs. Northlea: Won 14-3.
Vs. C.B.C.: Won 3-0.	
Won 10, drew 1, lost 2. Points for, 161; against, 34.	

"C"—

Vs. Hamilton: Won 44-0. Vs. St. Stephen's: Lost 6-13.
 Vs. Gifford Technical: Won 32-0. Vs. Northlea: Won 6-3.
 Vs. Hamilton: Won 58-0. Vs. Falcon: Won 30-3.
 Won 5, lost 1. Points for, 178; against, 19.

TEAMS

"A": Feldman, Adlard, Taylor, Grahame, Knapp, Fincham, Pretorius, Lennox, Watson (Human), Noel, Cloete, King, N. Davies (Captain), Bradley, Zangel.

"B": Furber, Sanderson, Moore, Du Plessis, Foster, Robertson, England, Carstens, Grey, Bott, Eliasov, Fenton (Captain), F. Davies, Schermbrucker, Stuart, Dickson.

"C": Hargrove, Ziv, Radcliffe, Alexander, Shields, Naturman, McDonald, Cousins, Carlisle, Shragger, Masson, Anstruther, Hulme, McQuoid-Mason, Wright, Alexander, B. Reed (Captain).

UNDER 14 "A" RUGBY

The team tried hard throughout the season but, owing to numerous changes for one reason or another, they could never settle down to play with any cohesion. Perhaps the one outstanding match was one against Hamilton, in which the team really played superb rugby. The trip to Salisbury for the match against Prince Edward was unfortunately marred in the first few minutes by an accident in which our fly-half was concussed. For the remainder of the game the depleted team played like supermen to hold the

hosts in check, although we ultimately lost.

UNDER 14 "B" RUGBY

On the whole we had a successful season and we enjoyed all the matches we played, whether we won or lost. I don't think anyone in the team needs special mention, for most of the time we played as a team, no one gaining himself single credit.

UNDER 14 "C" RUGBY

The team did very well last season. We won all our matches except the ones against Gifford Technical "B" and St. Stephens "A". In the match against Northlea "B" one of our best men—Enslin—had his skull fractured. He did not play for the rest of the season.

UNDER 13 RUGBY

The most pleasing feature of this season's rugby has been the fact that 25 boys proved good enough to play for the "A" team in various games. Several of them were in the "C" and "D" teams in their first matches.

Donovan was elected captain and led his team well until the Rhodes and Founders holiday, when he left for a holiday in Scotland. Jones then took his place and proved an able leader.

In eleven matches, of which they won eight, drew one and lost two, the "A" team scored 153 points and 18 points were scored against them.

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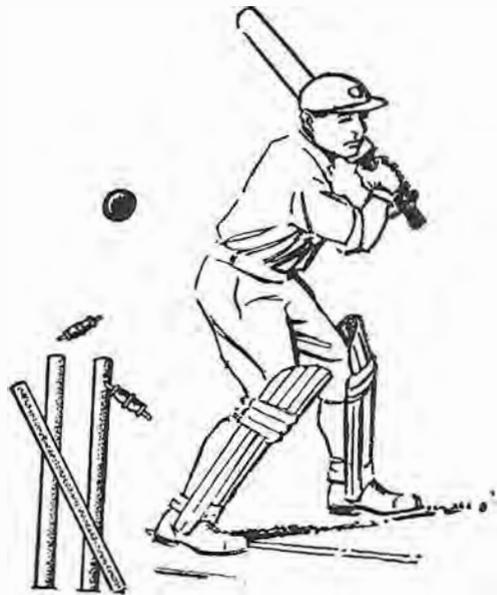
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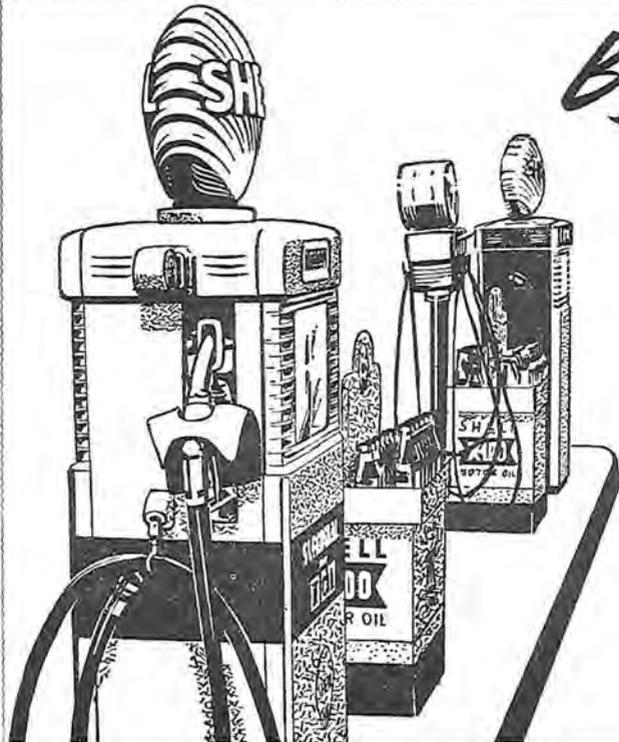
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