

THE MILTONIAN



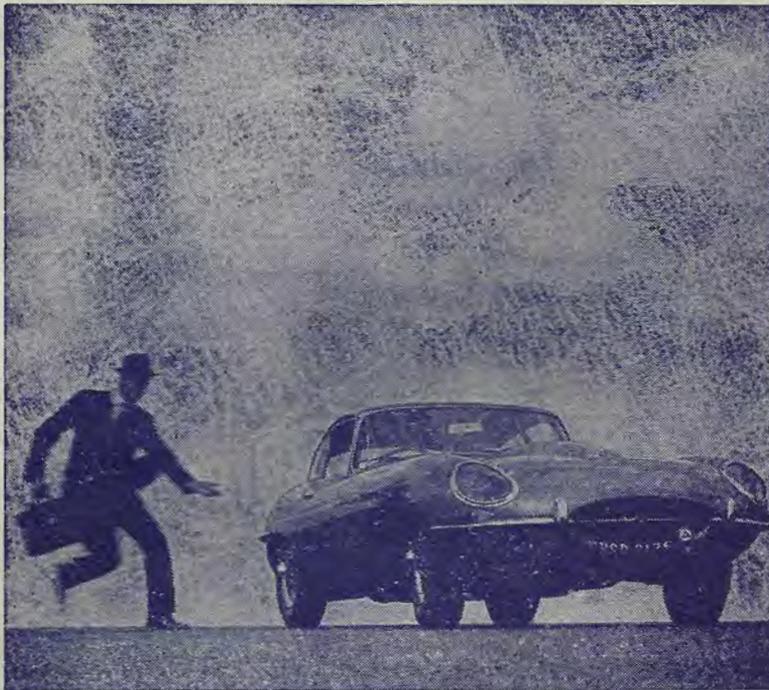
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MILTON HIGH SCHOOL

VOL. I

OCTOBER, MCMLXVI

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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 Latimer, 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!"

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P. J. Coghlan.	A. Lucas.	F. Simpson.
P. Curtis.	C. Marks.	R. Taylor.
S. Ferguson.	M. Maytham.	I. Telfer.
D. Foskett.	C. Moffat.	N. Thompson.
N. D. Gordon.	H. O'Mahoney.	H. R. van der Merwe.

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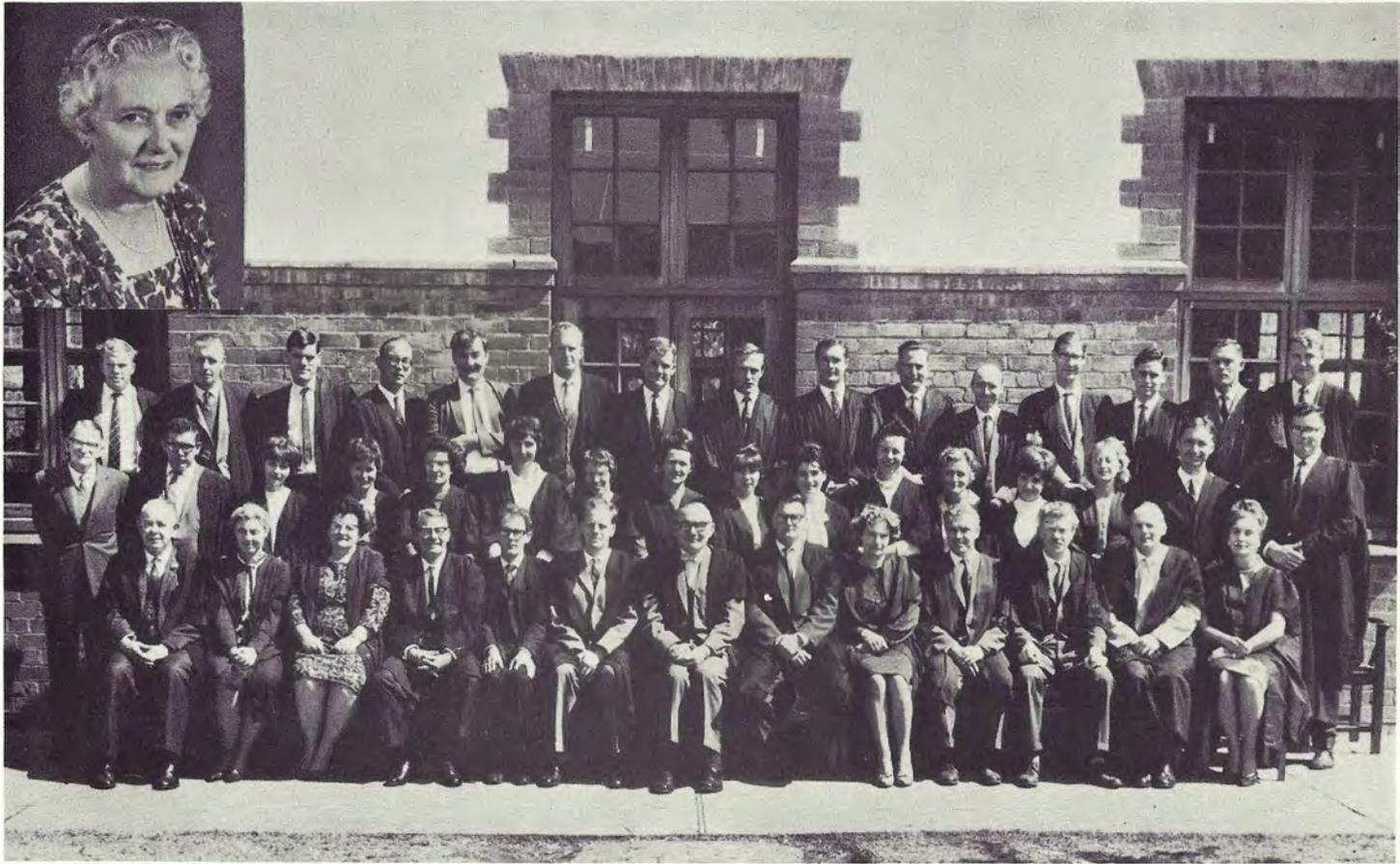
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The thanks of the Committee are extended to Mrs. de Bruijn, M. Woolf, A. Krell, Janet Partridge, I. Maclean and D. Favish for their assistance.



THE STAFF: SECOND TERM, 1966

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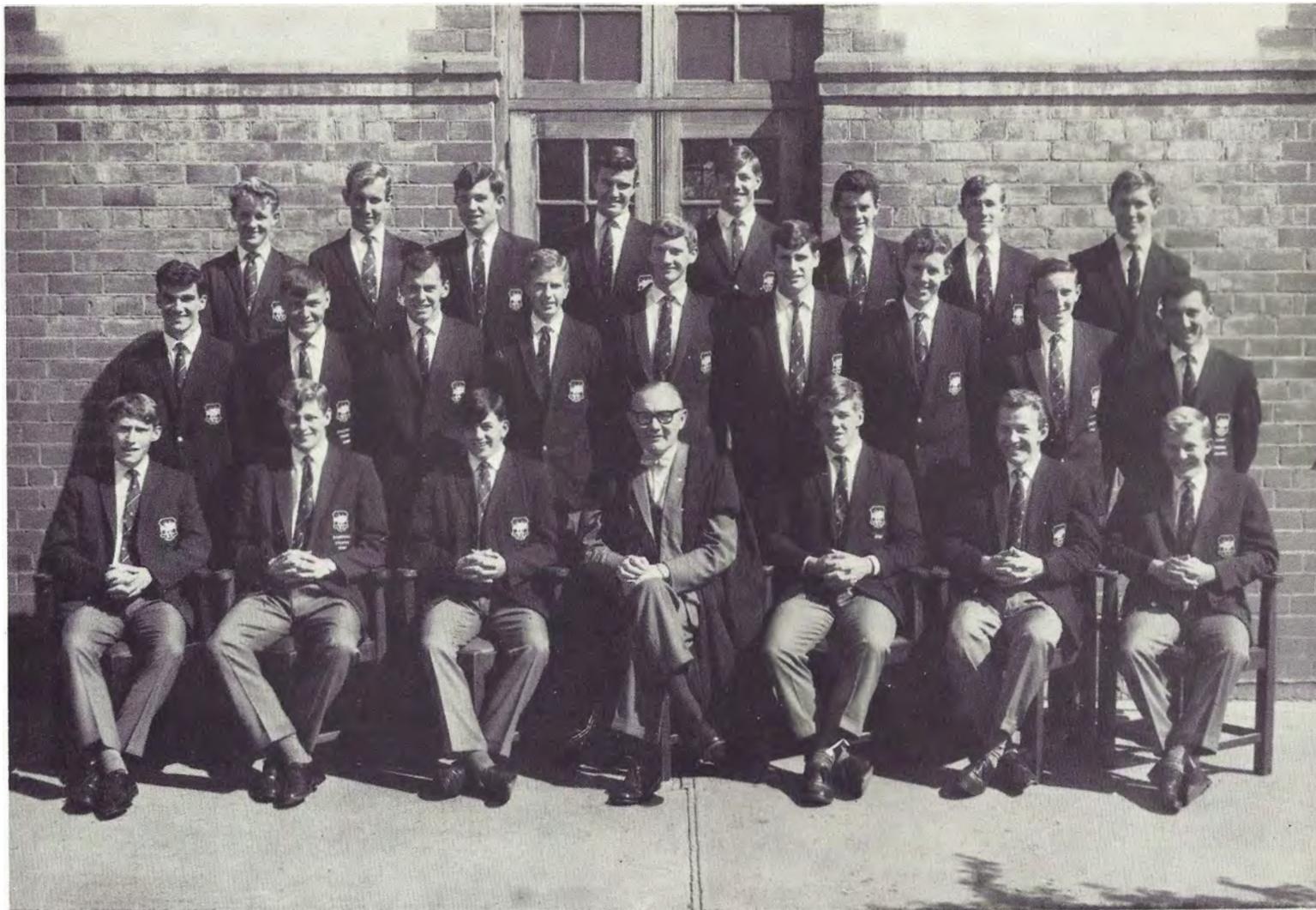


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SCHOOL PREFECTS

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Middle row: B. Human, H. van der Merwe, R. Trevellyan, A. Pattison, P. Coghlan, H. O'Mahoney, C. Moffat, M. Maytham, C. Marks.

Front row: N. Gordon, N. Thompson, P. Jones (Head Boy), Mr. P. M. Brett (Headmaster), P. Longhurst (Deputy Head Boy), D. Alexander, R. Taylor.

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Sir William Milton, 1854-1930

Editorial

Ἀνδρὶ ὅμοιοι "Quit ye like men," our School motto exhorts us. The achievements of present and past Miltonians being the main theme of our magazine, perhaps we might reflect on our School motto—one which, albeit unconsciously, might well be the motto not only of every individual Miltonian but, indeed, of every man.

Often has it been said that the educative process is a complex one, involving the whole man; that we seek to develop our pupils mentally, physically and spiritually. How successful the School has been in the first two of these objectives may, to some extent, be gauged from the reports elsewhere in *The Miltonian*. It is, however, not as easy to gauge success with regard to the last objective. What do we include under spiritual development? When we talk of spiritual development, we include, no doubt, ethics and morals, aesthetic appreciation, training in the correct use of leisure, plus much more that we find not so easy to define.

In this educative process, and particularly in fostering a boy's spiritual growth, not only have the parents and teachers their special rôles, but others, including the boy's peers as well as society at large, have a more or less important rôle. This being an age of conflicting opinions, an age where truth is debased and where the watchword appears to be "anything goes", the task of parents and teachers in instilling "virtus" is not always an easy one. It is up to us, however, to meet the challenge and to meet it together.

One of the things that Dr. Arnold looked for in his pupils was "gentlemanly conduct", and, though at first sight some of us might tend to dismiss his ideas as belonging to a past and well-nigh forgotten era, perhaps we might profitably reflect on that word "gentleman".

Quite what is encompassed in the term is not so easy to say. Shakespeare's Brutus was a true gentleman.

*"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man'."*

Today our definition might run from anything such as, "A gentleman is one who is never unintentionally rude", to "One who is too good for this world but not good enough for the next". This may seem flippant but, in fact, many people do think of him as well-mannered, perhaps a little dull, not particularly virtuous but, of course, basically honest and dependable, probably not someone to back as a winner in the rat-race; in short, a pleasant if rather negative character.

Surely not the right picture! How very different was Chaucer's "verray parfit gentil

knight". Honourable, truthful, courteous, generous in his opinions, courageous and modest,

*"He never yet a boorish thing had said
In all his life to any, come what might."*

These seem to be virtues we might all hope to see fostered in any young man; nor are they "wishy-washy" in any way.

Courtesy towards others, together with tolerance of their opinions, which does not preclude one's having opinions of one's own, are both especially desirable qualities. "Quit ye like men", we read in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and in the very next verse, "Let all your things be done with charity". Compassion, understanding, true humanity, above all, true "caritas", these are virtues which are surely pre-requisites of the true man. If we can help foster these as well as the, perhaps, more obvious manly virtues, then we can hope that our young men will leave school and home and truly quit themselves as men.

G. J. A.

Sir William Milton

Sir William Milton, after whom the School is named, was born in Newbury, Berkshire, in 1854. The son of a clergyman, he was educated at Marlborough College. In 1878 he joined the Cape Civil Service. He rose in this field to become secretary to the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony in 1891. The Prime Minister at this time was none other than the Hon. Cecil John Rhodes. In the same year a British protectorate was declared over Mashonaland, Matabeleland and Bechuanaland.

The opening up of Rhodesia began, and in 1896 Milton was transferred to Southern Rhodesia as Chief Secretary and Secretary for Native Affairs. Later he became Acting Administrator for the territory, and in 1898 became Senior Administrator for Mashonaland on the resignation of Dr. L. S. Jameson. In 1902, the year of Cecil Rhodes's death, he became Administrator of Southern Rhodesia. Until 1914 he was to preside over the Legislative Council.

On July 25th, 1910, Milton and Eveline Schools were officially opened by Sir William Milton and Lady Eveline Milton. The guests of honour were presented with silver keys to the schools by the Mayor of Bulawayo. Sir William, in reply, said that he was greatly honoured to be officiating at the ceremony.

Sir William Milton died in 1930 at the age of 76. In 1958 Milton School was presented with a portrait of this great man by the President and Directors of the British South Africa Company. It now hangs in a prominent place in our Beit Hall.

A. A.



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School Diary

January 25th: School opened and we welcomed to our staff Mrs. M. J. Alexander (Art), Mr. Ashmole (Science), Miss Bennett (to take charge of French), Mr. R. McGeoch, from St. Andrew's College (History and English), Mr. Pearce (Maths), Mr. Wilkins (Geography and English) and Mr. Wilson (Afrikaans). We also welcomed back Mrs. D. Jaaback and Miss S. Dodds, the latter returning from a year's study leave at U.C.T. A Rotary exchange student from Australia, Paul Rechsteiner, also joined us and was made an honorary prefect.

Among staff who left at the end of 1965 was Mr. N. Alcock, who has resigned from teaching. His work on the sports field and in the Sixth Form will be missed. Messrs. R. Cooper and J. Brookes, after years of devoted work for Milton, left for other teaching posts in South Africa and England respectively. Both spent many years in the hostels and will be remembered by many "old boys". Mr. and Mrs. Strandvik also left for South Africa, while Miss A. Weinberg left to get married. Mrs. Jameson was transferred to the Technical College, Miss O'Beirne left with her family to settle in Umtali, and Mrs. Bancroft, who had been one of office-staff stalwarts, went to Baines Infant School. To all of them, our thanks for their work for and interest in the School.

It was with great regret that staff and boys learned of the death of Miss V. Fitzsimons during the Christmas holidays. She is greatly missed.

February 6th: Milton beat Oriel Boys' High School in the final of the R.B.C. Quiz.

February 14th: Cheers greeted the Headmaster's announcement that the School had been "adopted" by a Johannesburg school—the Hoerskool J. G. Strydom—which has since then generously donated much sports equipment not easily obtainable in Rhodesia.

The staff presented Hoerskool J. G. Strydom with a copper plaque, and when a rugby team from the school visited us, we presented them with an ashtray inscribed with the School crest.

February 25th: Scholarship awards were announced.

April 3rd: The annual athletic sports were held, this year on our own grounds.

April 12th-15th: School play. The play opened with a gala night for the Sixth Formers, which was voted a great success by all.

April 22nd: School closed. We bade farewell to Mr. G. Leech, master-in-charge of the General Side of the School and O.C. Cadets. He left to become Headmaster of Woodville. Mr. A. Schmidt also left to undertake studies for the ministry. Our

best wishes went with them and with Miss Etheridge, Miss Gersbach and Mr. Whales, who left on leave.

Mr. I. Avin also left us after 18 months in the School, during which time he edited last year's magazine among many other activities. He has returned to U.C.T. to further his English studies.

In the holidays Miss Millar and Mr. McGeoch were married, and we wish them every happiness.

May 17th: School re-opened. Mr. Shepherd deputised for Mr. Leech and was later confirmed in his new post. The following new members of staff joined us: Miss C. Baron (Music), Mrs. Cester, Mr. Scott and Mr. Pearson, who deputised for Mr. Phillips while he was ill. For part of the term Mrs. Barnea taught English, and when she left Miss Tihanyi took over.

Mrs. Whalley left the office and we now have the valuable assistance of Mrs. J. van Niekerk.

August 6th: School fete.

August 8th: Use-of-English exam.

August 19th: Term ended. At a party in the staff room Mr. Phillips (master-in-charge, Technical Dept.), who was leaving to become headmaster of an African school, was presented with a copper fire screen in appreciation of his hard work. Mr. Wright also received a gift on the occasion of his approaching marriage. We also bade farewell to Miss Baron, who replaced Miss Etheridge. Our good wishes go with her for every happiness in her married life.

Mrs. Jupp left on long leave and we wish her a happy holiday.

Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Suttle on the birth of a son during the school holidays.

September 13th: School re-opened. Miss Etheridge and Mr. Whales returned from leave and Mr. I. Grant-McKenzie, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Holt joined the staff. We also welcomed Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Adie, replacing Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Carcary, who were transferred to other schools during the holidays.

September 27th and 28th: Junior one-act plays.

October 17th-19th: Standard VII exams.

October 20th: Swimming gala.

October 21st: Annual Cadet inspection, after which pupils left for the exeat week-end.

November 4th and 5th: Cricket 1st XI versus Plumtree.

November 11th: Armistice Day service.

November 10th: A.E.B. examinations commenced.

November 14th: C.O.P. examinations commenced.

December 4th: Carol service.

Speech Night, 1965

Speech Night was held on December 6th and will be held this year in December also, when the guests of honour will be the Secretary for Education, Mr. J. A. C. Houlton, and Mrs. Houlton. Last year's guests of honour were the Hon. Mr. Justice Dendy Young and Mrs. Dendy Young.

The programme was as follows:

1. God Save the Queen.
2. Report by the Chairman of the School Council, Col. J. de L. Thompson, O.B.E., E.D.
3. Headmaster's report.
4. Induction of new prefects.
5. Distribution of prizes: Mrs. Dendy Young.
6. Address by the Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. Dendy Young, Q.C.
7. Reply by the Head Prefect, N. C. Davies.

INTERVAL

8. Display of work:
 - (a) Sixth Form Department.
 - (b) Technical Department.

The following is a synopsis of the Headmaster's address:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to our Speech Night and Prize Giving. I am glad to see so many here tonight: it shows the interest taken by both the parents of the School and the public of Bulawayo in the progress of Milton School—the oldest Government school in the city. I came upon a note filed years ago by an Old Miltonian who was asked to write about Milton, possibly for Speech Night. He said, 'We are proud in the success of our School in all fields of life—academic, sporting, leadership: we believe the School is the nursery of the leaders of the country.' And to carry the thought that Milton is fulfilling that responsibility and has done so over the years in Rhodesia, let me quote from a letter I received last month from Mr. Eldon Trollip, the lately appointed Secretary of Defence: 'It has always been a source of great pride to me how well Old Miltonians have done in this country. It may be of interest to you that A. D. Campbell, who was an Old Miltonian and a Rhodes Scholar, was class master in our class progressively from Form I to Form V. Of the members of that class, George Barlow, Roland Brislin, Donald McLean and Gerard O'Connor are District Commissioners, Noel Robertson is a Provincial Commissioner, Leo Ross a Director of Information, Dick Petherham is Deputy Secretary for Lands, and Hostes Nicolle is Secretary for Internal Affairs.'

This, I must say, is rather an amazing record, that out of one class of, say, 30, a generation ago, in a small school of 300 or so, that no fewer than nine hold high positions in the Civil Service of

their own country. I only hope that Milton is still playing its part in preparing its present boys for their future responsibilities in Rhodesia.

"The School has settled down to a post-Federation number of approximately 900. We had 177 Form I entries in January, 1965, and indications are that there will be 175 to 180 in 1966. We expect 860, and with approximately 50 girls added, we should have just over 900. We can depend upon a six-stream entry to continue, I feel, for some years—four academic and two general.

"I must turn immediately to a report on our academic achievements over the past year.

"We were very pleased to hear of the success of our Head Boy of 1963, Giles Ridley, who obtained a Rhodes Scholarship to continue his studies at Oxford. Last year's Head Boy, John Hargrove, has gone up to Oxford, having won the Shell Open Scholarship last December. I must tell you of his rather extraordinary pertinacity. He had decided to read for a degree in botany and zoology, but had not studied these subjects at all at school. He was told that some evidence would be required in Oxford of acquaintance with them, so he started work in February on both. In the June examination he passed botany and zoology at "A" Level—after four and a half months' study. This is the measure of John's dedication to his chosen aim. Michael Rodd also produced a very good result with a Railway Scholarship and a Top Honorary Scholarship from the Rhodesian Government. Added to these were a Chamber of Commerce and six lesser Government Scholarships: equal in number though not in value to Prince Edward and Churchill.

"Analysing our results on what I think is the best comparison with those in the United Kingdom, i.e., the percentage from any one intake who get university entrance six years later, we had 30 boys who got university entrance by way of the "A" Level out of 51 who took three 'A' Level subjects: others got conditional entry; this was from approximately 200 entrants in 1958, or 15%. In Britain the figure is 7%. This is below last year's result when our percentage was 19. Even so, we can still say we had 30 out of 88 in the Bulawayo area who got two 'A' Levels—one-third of the output. I do not think we have one-third of the total school intake of Bulawayo! In 1964, 58 entered, 30 obtained two passes, 19 one pass and nine failed. Our net, it seems, has been spread too wide, and, in common with other schools in Bulawayo, we shall require good grades at 'O' Level—better than a mere pass—before a boy is admitted to 'A' Level. We have some boys in the Lower Sixth this year who are finding it very difficult to cope with Sixth Form work and would be better suited to the 'M' Level.

"You will be glad to know that nine of our boys, including the Head Prefect, have been awarded bursaries for graduate teaching. With the present shortage of graduates in the teaching profession, this is very pleasing. Over the past few years Milton has been considered to have specialised on the science side, but our arts side is now coming into its own. We offer combinations of any three of English, History, French/Afrikaans, Economics, Geography and Economic Geography. Our science side, though somewhat truncated by the replacement of botany and zoology by biology, still gives a very adequate formation in the basic sciences, and we offer 'double mathematics'—one of the few schools to do so—for the budding mathematicians and physicists.

"It is interesting to see that educational thought in Britain is moving away from over-specialisation. The *Times Educational Supplement* mentioned a suggestion that there should be major and minor subjects for 'A' Level—up to four subjects being studied in Lower Sixth and then two kept on to Upper Sixth—some of the subjects for the science students to be on the arts side, and vice versa. Some of the new universities are following the same trend.

"M" LEVEL

Twenty-six pupils entered for full matriculation. Six obtained four matriculation subjects; 13 got three.

"Bulawayo heads agreed that the minimum in future before entrance to 'M' Level should be passes in four subjects at 'O' Level, satisfying the requirements of the Joint Matriculation Board.

"O" LEVEL

"You will know that we have a 'core' curriculum in the School, based mainly on the requirements of the various universities: added to that are optional subjects. Our 'core' subjects are English, mathematics, French/Afrikaans, science and geography.

"In some subjects the 1964 results were better than 1963. English language went up from 49% to 54%, mathematics from 56% to 74%, physics-with-chemistry from 55% to 57%, geography 29% to 43%. In others they were worse: French 50% to 41%, Afrikaans 78% to 49%, general science from 49% to 31%, biology 64% to 43%.

"Among our options, history, Latin, commerce and technical drawing have improved, and we have made a very good start with a 73% pass, with a class taking the new subject of metalwork. I made the comment last year that I was disappointed in the relatively small number of entries for French, Latin and history, and I am glad to say that a recovery has occurred in French and history, but

that Latin has diminished still further. There are indications, however, of a much greater interest from the School in history and Latin. Afrikaans is far more popular than French—we have four Afrikaans classes in Form I and only two French classes.

C.O.P.

The C.O.P. results were better percentage-wise in 1964 than in 1963, though with a slightly smaller entry. In 1963, 146 wrote with 51%; in 1964, 130 with 56% passes.

"This examination is now being written in Form IV, generally as a terminal examination (which it is meant to be), or *en route* to a full or partial G.C.E. a year afterwards. We do not consider that it should be written by pupils in the 'B' stream in their third year. It has also been agreed by the Bulawayo high school heads that before going on to 'O' Level each pupil should have a full C.O.P. certificate with 60% in three of the subjects he would take at 'O' Level. All these minima are subject, like the 'A' and 'M' Levels, to the head's discretion.

FORM II LEAVING CERTIFICATE (STD. 7)

"And lastly on our public examinations list, the Standard VII Certificate, which qualifies for apprenticeship. This year we entered 100 for the full certificate, of whom 35 (35%) passed both English and Arithmetic and got it. English was better than arithmetic, with a percentage pass of 68 as against 52% in arithmetic. Twenty-four failed both subjects (24%), and the remainder (41%) passed one or the other. The net result is that 65 boys out of 100 will not be able to get an apprenticeship this year and will probably return to school to try again. I did an analysis of the results of this examination last year and what emerged was clearly the fact that pupils with I.Q. of 85 and below are unlikely to obtain this certificate. External written examinations are beyond their capacity. The Ministry recognised this and its recommendation in 1963 (with reference to C.O.P.) was as follows: 'It is stressed that **public** or external examinations have no place for children in the fourth quartile; indeed, the children would suffer educationally if attempts were made to prepare them for such examinations. The wisest way of testing them is to test them regularly on the work done year by year: and this is the task of the head of the school and the staff concerned.' In the final analysis, then, some pupils must leave school without any certificate except—and I consider this important—a headmaster's testimonial that the pupil is a sound, hard-working boy, of sterling character who can be relied on to do a dependable job within his limited capability. And here I would like to make a plea

to the National Industrial Councils to consider the value of a headmaster's certificate to qualify for entry to apprenticeships. We had a series of lectures at Milton last December organised by the Ministry of Labour. At least one employer mentioned that he had vacancies which he was not able to fill (it was in one of the lower-skilled trades) and that he was prevented from taking on pupils who might be competent to do the job, because they had no Standard VII Certificate. I know the difficulties, and that some minimum must be laid down, but there are certainly boys who cannot pass an arbitrary minimum in English and arithmetic and yet could do a good job and be recommended for it; just as there are boys who could get above that arbitrary minimum and whom I would not recommend as good workers at all. Yet the latter can be employed as apprentices; the former cannot. I have sympathy for the boy who really works hard and whose goal is the Standard VII and an apprenticeship and who does not get it. Surely we cannot afford to allow this manpower to go to waste. The argument against this is that the headmaster's certificate is subjective: but in the U.S.A. all high-school diplomas are based on subjective assessment, and even in Britain there is a growing body of opinion which would include the school assessment as part at least of the test for certificate purposes. John Davey, the science correspondent of *The Observer*, wrote recently in an essay, 'Can Examinations be Fair?' that 'setting, sitting and marking examinations (which is becoming one of Britain's major industries, badly needs scientific analysis. There is growing evidence,' he says, 'that school examinations are a poor guide to university performance.' He quoted a grammar-school headmaster who entered 28 pupils for an English Language examination under two boards: one board gave 27 passes and one failure; the other 25 failures and three passes. He goes on to say that 'there is considerable evidence that G.C.E. results are a poor and often downright unfair criterion for selecting university students. In a study done at the London School of Economics, Professor Himmelweit found that while there is some correlation between 'A' Level and finals results for economics students, there is very limited correlation for sociology students and no significant correlation at all for law students' Headmasters' letters were of some use, Davey comments, (I'm glad that he conceded this, considering the amount of time we spend in trying to assess a student's potential in a testimonial, and the tutors' records we keep in the Sixth Form to make it as comprehensive as possible). 'But "O" Level results,' he continues, 'on which preliminary acceptance is often based, were virtually useless.' The L.S.E. study suggested that

various psychological and aptitude tests could lead to better selection, better guidance at college, and could also liberate schools from the disastrous effects of insistence on high "A" Level marks.' What Davey recommends is a *via media*, not any one criterion like the 'A' Level, which should not of itself have such a decisive effect on an individual's whole future, but other routes through what he calls 'the academic obstacle race', using objective examinations, essay papers, psychological tests, school reports, assessments of course work, etc. We used the D.A.T. last December in all our academic Form IIIs: it will be interesting to collate the results of the 'O' Level this December and see how the boys' performance measured up to expectations. One thing is certain: that modern psychological testing with all its completely scientific and objective basis (after all, intelligence tests only started with Binet during the First World War) does provide a sounder basis for evaluation than success in a single written examination with all its imponderables.

"Before I finish with examinations, I must make it clear that (a) a boy has not the automatic right to take an examination because he has been a number of years in school (some parents think they can demand this), and (b) if a boy fails an examination he must normally wait for another year to write it again. We do not teach, as in the U.S.A., in semesters, and while the A.E.B. can be done in June and November, we consider the June examination as a supplementary one for those who are still 'carrying' some 'O' Level subjects when they are already in the Sixth Form. The same applies to 'A' Level, where parents have requested that some subjects be taken in June, as a trial run; we teach the 'A' Level course as a two-year course, not an accelerated one-and-a-half-year course with six months' revision. This method would be bad educationally, leading to cramming.

"Before I report on games I must make a comment on the finances of the School and what we try to do with the money available. Our biggest item of expenditure is on water and electricity, and we spend £7,000 a year on that alone. Some of the fields do not look as well as we would wish them to, but we just **cannot** over-spend, and have to budget very carefully within our allocation. This year we have just regrassed one of the Thompson fields. Here I must thank Col. Thompson, who, some years ago, took over financial responsibility for any trees or shrubs planted across the road. When we buy trees, all we need to do is send him the bill. The two front lawns of the School are being re-grassed, and these Christmas holidays we expect much to be done on the immediate surroundings of the School. In the past year a major renovation has been and is being done on the two

hostels, and when it is finished they will compare with any of the newer ones in the country. Col. Thompson has already mentioned the work of the Visiting Committee, and I would like to thank them personally for their unfailing vigilance year after year, and for giving of their time to inspect the School.

"We now must resign ourselves to between £4,000 and £4,500 in G.P. fees, of which we have been unable to collect £800. In fact we actually received this year just less than £3,500, so you will appreciate that catering for so many sports and so many teams is a big headache and requires careful budgeting.

"Our energetic P.T.A. Committee, which is at present paying for the minibus, has in hand a big project for next year—a monster fete, the first for some years, tentatively scheduled for 6th June. When the time comes we shall be asking for your assistance."

The Headmaster went on to give a survey of sporting and other extra-mural activities which were reported on fully in the last edition of *The Miltonian*.

"Of course, the highlight of the year—and this I have kept until last—was our success in the Young Scientists' Exhibition and the achievement of Michael Dendy Young in winning the top award—a scholarship of 4,000 dollars a year to an American university of his choice. The papers are now being processed for his entry to M.I.T. to study electronics. With him we must couple the work of the Townsend/Milton girls, Janet Seggie and Francoise Bodmer, who collaborated to win first prize for their work on the Rhodesian toad, which has been considered worthy of publication as a school text. They are being presented with a prize by the British Tobacco Company this evening. I have told Judge Dendy Young that I asked him to be our guest of honour tonight because of his own contribution to the School Council and P.T.A. over the years, but also and mainly to show our appreciation of what his son has done for the School both by his intellectual achievements and by his wholehearted efforts in such diverse fields as Librarian, Cadet Officer, First Team Tennis player and Deputy Head Boy. Michael expects to join Noel Henderson—another Old Miltonian—at M.I.T. next September, and, like the two Scots who formed the Caledonian Society, they can form an Old Miltonian Branch in Boston.

"As is usual, we have up to now been reporting on the good aspects of the past year at Milton. What of our defects? I would rate as our biggest one our inability to get decent, neat work from a number of boys, both in the academic and the general streams. Too many boys present their

homework in a slap-dash fashion. Even the attempt to get parents' co-operation, by checking on the homework listed in the homework notebook, is not successful. Parents complain to me that homework is not being set, and when I ask them if they have checked, the answer is usually, 'O, but my son told me that's all the homework he got'. The homework given every night is written down (if the boy is doing what he is told), and parents can check whether all listed homework is in fact set.

"We have, this year, embarked on weekly tests in individual subjects, which we think have increased the awareness of keeping up with the work done. These tests are usually of two periods' duration, and, along with our monthly assessments, enable us to keep a tag on whether pupils are working or not; in fact, we are discussing whether, in the light of the information given by them, the mid-year examinations might be unnecessary, except in the case of 'mock' examinations in 'O', 'A' and C.O.P. Mid-year examinations take almost two weeks out of our working year. I would say that the end-of-year examinations would be sufficient to gauge progress if one used the weekly tests during the year. The December examination is necessary for promotion.

"**Parents' rôle.** I would ask for the co-operation of all parents in their children's education. We must both insist on high standards of conduct and service. Education is the development of the whole man—physical, intellectual and moral. The present Ecumenical Council, in its lengthy statement on Christian education, says, 'Education that is true education goes hand in hand with the fashioning of the human person in the pursuit of his ultimate end, and of the good of those societies of which, as a man, he is a member and in whose obligations he will share. Children must be helped in the harmonious development of their physical, moral and intellectual qualities, so that they may acquire a mature sense of responsibility in the fashioning of their own lives. . . Children have a right to be guided in assessing moral values with a right conscience, holding them with personal conviction and, above all, in acquiring a deep knowledge and love of God. The Council earnestly requests all those who are in charge of education to see that young people are never deprived of this social right.' In the document the right of religious and moral education is vindicated for all parents of all religions, and highlights the responsibilities of the parent, as well as the school, in the child's upbringing. The moral development of the boy must first come in the home, but sometimes it is left to the school. Discipline which should be enforced in the home and which, because it is not, the school tries to implement, is often objected to by some parents. The reason is

that it reflects back on their inability to control their own children. Some parents aid and abet absenteeism from extra-murals, and sometimes even from class. Why cannot they realise the damage they are doing, not to the school, but to their own children? Children must be trained in loyalty to the community and in service to and co-operation with others. These parents insist on their children's rights, forgetting that there are obligations and duties which all schoolboys owe to their own small community in the school. They are often the

people who come demanding a testimonial so that their son may get a job. We take into account, on writing a testimonial—as you would expect us to—not only a boy's academic achievements, but his efforts in games, extra-murals, etc., his personal contribution to the community which is his school. And sometimes when we look up records we find that under the column 'extra-mural activities' the answer is nil. I am glad to say that this does not happen often, but when it does we must be truthful and give a fair estimate."



Photo: Robal Studios.
Richard Saxby, Veronica Alexander and Dudley Smythe, winners of the Rhodesia Railways Scholarship.

PRIZE LIST, 1965

SIXTH FORM PRIZES

Use of English:

U.6: M. Dendy Young.
L.6: Margaret Sayers.

Afrikaans:

U.6: E. H. Hubbard.
L.6: T. Rink.

History:

U.6: P. Loewenstein.
L.6: J. Baldock.

Physics:

U.6: S. Jamieson.
L.6: Julia Fish.

Zoology:

U.6: G. Baldrey.

Accounting:

U.6: I. D. Miller.

English:

U.6: E. H. Hubbard.
L.6: M. Fothergill.

Geography:

U.6: I. McGregor.
L.6: T. Rink.

Mathematics (Pure):

U.6: M. Dendy Young.
L.6: Julia Fish.

Electronics:

U.6: M. Dendy Young.
L.6: H. Marcus.

Botany:

U.6: Janet Seggie and
J. Grobler.

Latin:

U.6: C. Morriss.
L.6: S. Levin.

Economic Geography:

U.6: A. Plowman.
L.6: D. Fischer.

Mathematics (Applied):

U.6: G. Dick.
L.6: Julia Fish.

Chemistry:

U.6: Christine Agar.
L.6: Meryl Caseley.

Geology:

U.6: M. Strever.

Economic History:

U.6: S. Nadel.

French:

U.6: J. J. Fletcher.
L.6: Linda Chesney.

Economics:

U.6: A. Plowman.
L.6: Carol Russell.

Mathematics (Pure and Applied):

U.6: Christine Agar.
L.6: Rosemary
Overbury.

Art:

U.6: Gillian Sperring.
L.6: Catherine Pegg.

Biology:

L.6: Meryl Caseley.

"M" LEVEL

First place: C. Granville.

Application: M. Erasmus.

FIRST PLACES IN CLASS (JULY, 1965)

Va: M. Bartholomew.
Vb: H. Maertens.
Vc: S. Thomas.
Vt: M. van Zyl.
IVa1: T. Sensky.
IVa2: F. Simpson.
IVb1: E. Matthews.
IVb2: G. Waldeck.
IVr: A. Weatherhead.

IVc: A. Galinos.
IVt: M. Yeoman.
IIIa: N. Golden.
IIIb1: J. Hulme,
R. Barlow.
IIIb2: W. Holloway.
IIIb3: D. Allen.
IIIc: T. Ashburner.
IIId: D. Noyes-Smith.

IIIe: G. Coles.
IIa: R. Sandler.
IIb1: D. Parkin.
IIb2: S. Matthews.
IIb3: B. Treble,
W. Matthews.
IIc: P. Lewins.
IIId: R. Westland.

IIe: F. Hartung.
Ia1: I. Kalvaria.
Ia2: G. Ferguson.
Ib1: G. Harvey.
Ib2: P. Blignaut.
Ic: G. Goosen.
Id: P. Robinson.
Ie: N. Hall.

APPLICATION PRIZES

Va: R. van Genderen.
Vb: Nil.
Vc: J. Taylor.
Vt: K. Dobson.
IVa: M. Thurfjell,
B. Girdler-Brown.
IVa2: R. Glover.
IVb1: I. Weeden.
IVb2: S. Bulling.

IVr: Nil.
IVc: G. Yeoman.
IVt: M. Yeoman.
IIIa: R. Baldock.
IIIb1: W. Skillicorn,
R. Barlow.
IIIb2: L. Munro
IIIb3: K. Allard.
IIIc: Nil.

IIId: G. Cumming.
IIIe: P. Lombard.
IIa: H. Bik.
IIb1: D. Parkin.
IIb2: M. Hammerschlag.
IIb3: M. Shannon.
IIc: B. Galinos.
IIId: M. Correia,
D. Allen.

Ia1: R. Howard.
Ia2: B. Knight.
Ib1: H. Nyerson.
Ib2: T. Goosen.
Ic: B. Meldrum.
Id: H. de Klérk.

SPECIAL MUSIC PRIZES

U.6: S. Nadel.
Form I: B. Feigenbaum.

L.6: N. Westwood.

Form III: R. Baldock.

Form II: R. Sandler.

SPECIAL ART PRIZE: R. van Genderen.

RHODES TRUSTEES ESSAY PRIZES

Group 2: H. Bik.

Group 4: R. Glover.

Group 6: E. H. Hubbard.

HONOURS LIST, 1966

AWARDS TO SCHOOL LEAVERS

Rhodesian Government Scholarships:

- M. D. Young (£300 p.a. hon.). *
- G. C. Dick (£300 p.a., hon.).
- J. F. Langford (£300 p.a.).
- P. G. Ayers (£120 p.a.).
- E. H. Hubbard (£120 p.a.).
- S. W. Jamieson (£120 p.a.).
- C. J. H. Morriss (£120 p.a.).
- A. I. Smith (£120 p.a.).

Beit Scholarship: J. Visser (£300 p.a.).

Rhodesia Railways Scholarships:

- R. Saxby (£400 p.a.).
- D. Smythe (£400 p.a.).

Old Miltonians Association Bursary: B. Ralphs.

*Awarded American Government Scholarship of 4,000 dollars per annum.

Girls attending Milton School Sixth Form Centre who won scholarships were Christine Agar (£120 p.a.) and Veronica Alexander (£120 p.a. Government Scholarship, hon. and £400 p.a. Rhodesia Railways Scholarship.)

POST-GRADUATE AWARDS

Charelick Salomon Scholarships:

- J. M. Sprack.
- R. Lock.
- D. H. Yesorsky.

EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1965/66

ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD: GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION, 1965

ADVANCED LEVEL

Advanced Level Certificates were awarded to:

- B. Alexander, Acc, Econ, Econ Geog.
- R. D. T. Allen, Eng, Econ Geog.
- P. G. M. Ayers, Chem, Phys, Maths, App Maths*.
- G. P. Baldrey, Zoo, Chem, Phys.
- A. C. Baldwin, Eng, Geog, Econ Geog.
- P. J. Baron, Zoo, Chem.
- N. G. Brander, Econ, Geog.
- R. M. Constable, P & A Maths.
- B. Davidson, Econ, Afrik, Econ Geog.
- F. M. Davies, Bot, Zoo.
- N. C. Davies, Econ, Econ Geog.
- G. C. Dick, Phys, Maths*, App Maths*.
- D. J. Emanuel, Zoo, Chem, Phys.
- J. Eppel, Eng.
- C. C. Ferguson, Eng.
- L. T. Fisher, P & A Maths.

UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS

Ralph Moxon Memorial Grant: D. I. Thomson.

SCHOOL PRIZES, 1966

UPPER SCHOOL—

Academic Honours Award for best performance at "A" Level: M. D. Young.

A. J. Hoffman Classical Prize: C. J. Morriss.

Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union Prize:

Chemistry: S. W. Jamieson

Physics: M. D. Young.

A. M. Hawkins Prize for Mathematics: M. D. Young.

Alliance Française Prize for French: J-J. Fletcher.

LOWER SCHOOL—

D. J. Avery Memorial Prize for Art: D. Alexander.

Timothy England Natural History Prize: B. Girdler-Brown.

Barnett Smith Prize for best performance in G.C.E. "O" Level: P. A. Agnew and S. Ferguson.

A. D. Campbell Memorial Prize for English: P. A. Agnew.

School Council Prize for History: S. Ferguson.

School Council Prize for Geography: R. A. Hammerschlag.

Alliance Française Prize for French: J. Edwards.

J.-J. Fletcher, Econ, French.

S. D. Girdler-Brown, Phys, P & A Maths.

R. M. Gordon, Zoo.

D. A. Griffiths, Chem, Phys.

J. H. Grobler, Bot, Zoo, Afrik.

R. C. Hamilton-Brown, P & A Maths.

M. R. Hammett, Econ.

M. D. Heim, Chem.

N. W. Herscovitz, Econ, Geog, Econ Geog.

M. E. Honnet, Afrik.

E. H. Hubbard, Econ, Eng*, Afrik.

S. W. Jamieson, Zoo, Chem*, Phys.

M. H. Keal, P & A Maths.

J. F. Langford, Phys, Maths*, App Maths*.

R. D. W. Light, P & A Maths.

P. Loewenstein, Eng, French, Hist.

I. McGregor, Econ, Geog, Econ Geog.

H. L. Marcus, P & A Maths.

A. W. Miles, Phys, Maths, App Maths.

I. D. Miller, Econ, Econ Geog, Econ Hist.

S. E. Miller, P & A Maths.

L. C. Morgan, P & A Maths.

C. J. Morriss, Eng*, Latin*, French.
 R. D. Muil, Econ.
 S. Nadel, Econ*, Eng, Econ Hist.
 M. D. Oliver, Zoo.
 A. D. Plowman, Econ, Eng, Geog, Econ Geog.
 B. V. Ralphs, P & A Maths, Econ, Econ Geog.
 B. M. Reynolds, Biol, Chem.
 E. J. Robertson, Geol.
 G. D. Rolfe, Geol.
 S. F. Roper, Phys.
 P. S. Rush, Zoo, Chem, Phys.
 R. A. Saxby, Phys, Maths, App Maths.
 A. J. Simoncelli, Geog.
 A. I. Smith, Phys, Maths*, App Maths*.
 D. J. Smythe, Phys, Maths, App Maths.
 R. R. L. Snook, Zoo, P & A Maths.
 S. Strauss, Zoo, Chem, Phys.
 M. E. Strever, Geol, Geog.
 I. H. Telfer, P & A Maths*.
 D. I. Thomson, Zoo, Chem.
 D. E. Thornton, P & A Maths.
 B. L. Todd, P & A Maths.
 M. G. N. Tomlinson, Eng, Geol.
 D. G. Townshend, P & A Maths.
 M. D. Treger, P & A Maths.

L. Vermaas, Phys, App Maths.
 J. Visser, Eng*, Geog, Hist, Art.
 J. A. Waugh-Young, P & A Maths.
 M. D. Young, Phys, Electronics*, Maths*, App Maths*.
 B. J. Ziv, Zoo.

*Denotes distinction.

**ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD:
 "M" LEVEL CERTIFICATES**

Full Matriculation Exemption Certificates were awarded to the following:

M. S. Caulton, Eng, Maths, Phys-w-Chem, Geog.
 A. S. Donohoe, Maths, Phys-w-Chem, Biol.
 R. G. L. Levy, Eng, Maths.
 M. M. J. Erasmus, Afrik, Eng, Maths, Phys-w-Chem, Biol, Geog.
 C. W. Granville, Afrik, Eng, Maths*, Phys-w-Chem.
 A. G. Shein, Afrik, Eng, Phys-w-Chem, Biol.

A Conditional Certificate was granted to: S. Watson.

*Denotes distinction.

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“A” LEVEL AND PART OF “M LEVEL”

“M” Level Certificates were awarded to the following:

R. D. Anstruther (2).	G. F. Enslin (1).	P. B. Herbst (1).	H. R. van der Merwe (2).
M. V. Bartholomew (1).	M. H. Exelby (2).	A. E. Jossel (2).	R. W. van Genderen (1).
S. M. Carlisle (3).	T. G. Foy (1).	J. J. Kok (3).	B. M. Watson (1).
P. G. Close (4).	M. L. Fuller (1).	D. C. Masterson (1).	S. P. Watson (3).
B. T. Davidson (2).	B. T. Furber (1).	B. M. Reynolds (2).	N. Webb (1).
T. A. Diggeden (1).	F. N. Halvorsen (1).	K. G. Small (2).	B. J. Zietsman (3).
G. P. M. Donald (1).	H. Hastings (1).	N. G. Thompson (2).	R. Zipper (1).

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION, 1965—ORDINARY LEVEL

Nine passes:	M. W. Thurfjell (3).	J. D. Taylor.	R. J. Coulter.
M. J. P. Bolton (6).	D. K. Young.	I. W. Terblanche.	P. B. Curtis.
Eight passes:	Five passes:	V. N. P. Vanzini.	B. T. Davidson.
L. P. Abrahamson.	A. J. Holloway.	Two passes:	C. J. Davey.
P. M. Emanuel (3).	A. J. de N. Lucas.	J. C. Amm.	C. W. Donaldson.
S. Ferguson (5).	J. D. Pickstone.	D. P. Burke.	D. M. Foskett.
J. M. A. Santa-Clara (3).	A. J. N. Vickery.	I. M. Buttress.	D. H. Fox.
F. J. Simpson.	A. Weatherhead.	P. J. Capon.	T. G. Foy.
G. E. Vassili (1).	C. M. Wilcox.	C. D. Crook.	A. M. Gaul.
Seven passes:	M. R. Woolf.	G. D. Dardagan.	R. J. Griffin.
P. A. Agnew (4).	A. T. Wright (2).	B. J. de Lange.	D. J. Harris.
P. G. Clarke (1).	Four passes:	K. Dobson.	H. Hastings.
T. G. Cowie (2).	S. M. Bailey.	J. D. Duncan.	B. J. Heard.
J. D. Edwards (5).	R. G. Day.	G. F. Enslin.	P. F. J. Henriksen.
R. A. Hammerschlag (2).	L. Lieman.	R. B. Fenton.	D. A. G. Jenkinson.
B. J. Human (1).	R. J. Lombard.	A. Groenewald (1).	C. J. Laing.
A. Krell.	R. S. Lurie (1).	R.A. James.	R. G. L. Levy.
O. R. Lewy (2).	C. J. Mackay.	A. E. Jossel.	J. Lowerstein.
C. S. Marks (1).	E. R. Matthews.	G. F. Lambert-Porter.	D. G. MacIntyre.
A. L. Painting (3).	M. A. Meth.	P. D. McCulloch.	J. G. Palmer.
I. W. Ross (3).	P. K. G. Newman (1).	T. P. Mahoney.	R. P. Pusey.
T. E. Sensky (6).	A. E. Schultz.	O. E. Manod-Williams.	A. E. Redman.
Six passes:	T. Stratton (2).	D. C. Masterson.	D. G. Rolfe.
D. N. Adamthwaite.	P. J. van Niekerk.	R. I. Mutch.	E. L. Sagar.
A. C. Darwin.	Three passes:	R. H. Sims.	S. Schmulian.
M. G. Davies (1).	D. Alexander.	W. B. Storey.	R. L. W. Scott.
K. J. Duncan (1).	A. J. Branken.	C. W. Taylor.	C. J. Seggie.
P. Elkington (2).	S. A. Bulling.	S. D. Thomas.	K. F. Smith.
D. C. Favish.	G. E. W. Burton.	K. D. Torr.	M. E. Strever.
B. V. Girdler-Brown (3).	M. R. Cock.	B. P. Zietsman.	R. N. Trevelyan.
R. B. Glover.	A. L. Dubruin.	One pass:	M. Trinder.
P. B. Herbst (1).	F. D. Hadfield.	R. W. Baldock.	H. R. van der Merwe.
M. H. Herscovitz (1).	S. D. Langford.	A. C. Baldwin (1).	R. W. van Genderen.
R. J. Jennison (1).	A. D. Macdonald-Lucas.	N. V. Bartholomew (1).	D. M. Watson.
D. J. Keet (1).	A. M. McRoberts.	G. S. Bell.	S. P. Watson.
R. J. C. Ker.	M. R. D. Maytham.	R. H. Burne.	T. A. Weatherdon.
H. J. Maertens.	G. B. Paton.	E. C. Bush.	I. K. Weedon.
G. W. Palmer.	C. Paul.	S. M. Carlisle.	N. J. Westwood.
B. R. Sell.	B. O. Strandvik (1).	R. J. Clephane.	J. E. Wilmot.
		R. M. Constable.	W. B. Wilson.

Number in parentheses denotes number of distinctions gained.

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION:
"A" LEVEL—MAY/JUNE, 1966**

The following were awarded Advanced Level Certificates:

D. M. Fischer, Econ Geog*.
N. D. Gordon, Econ Geog.
K. B. Graham, Chem, Phys, P & A Maths.
N. T. Hunt, Econ Geog.
P. C. H. Jones, Econ Geog.
J. Loewenstein, Econ Geog.
R. D. Muil, Geog.
H. F. M. O'Mahoney, Econ Geog.
S. F. Roper, Chem.
S. Schmulian, Econ Geog.
D. W. Sheffield, P & A Maths.
I. R. Shipman, Econ Geog.
B. Walker, Chem.
R. D. Whiley, P & A Maths.
R. W. Young, Phys.

*Denotes distinction.

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION:
"O" LEVEL SUPPLEMENTARY PASSES—
MAY/JUNE, 1966**

Two passes:

S. A. Bulling.
S. D. Langford.
R. S. Lurie
C. S. Marks.
L. E. J. Peacock.
J. D. Pickstone.

One pass:

M. V. Bartholomew.
D. P. Burke.
C. D. Crook.
K. Dobson.
G. P. M. Donald.
R. B. Fenton.
R. A. Hammerschlag.

One pass:

M. H. Herscovitz.
G. F. Lambert-Porter.
L. Lieman.
T. P. Mahoney.
E. R. Matthews.
A. Rogers.
B. O. Strandvik.
C. W. Taylor.

N. G. Thompson.
P. J. Thorne.
M. W. Thurfjell.
M. D. Treger.
R. N. Trevelyan.
P. J. van Niekerk.
A. Wright.

**THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS
CERTIFICATE, 1965**

The following gained full certificates:

L. Androliakos, H. L. Butlion, J. A. Cerff,
L. G. Cullum, G. J. Daly, C. W. Donaldson, G. R.
Edwards, A. W. Glickman, J. B. Gray, W. R.
Grimes, A. F. Hosking, B. R. Kalshoven, C. W.
Liebrandt, J. A. Manning, G. L. May, D. J. Mc-
Leod, A. G. Meredith, M. A. Meth, T. M. Miller,
A. W. Mitchell, J. B. Ogston, R. Pogir, R. P. Pusey,
E. D. Quick, G. P. Quick, R. G. Robinson, C.
Walker, D. B. Wasserson, C. J. Watson, J. E. Wil-
mot, G. T. Wilson, C. J. Wood, M. Yeoman.

**FORM II GENERAL SCHOOL LEAVING
CERTIFICATE, 1965**

The following obtained certificates with passes
in English, Arithmetic and/or Mathematics.

T. B. Ashburner, L. Androliakos, J. B.
Barkhuizen, M. Beach, P. M. Commerford, R. T.
Crockett, L. G. Cullum, B. J. de Lange, G. de
Lange, G. R. Edwards, D. Fisher R. G. Francis,
G. Gonçalves, W. Goosen, S. R. Gordon, D.
Gunston, F. Grenville, M. Harlock, P. D. Hulme,
A. F. S. Hosking, R. S. James, R. S. Kemp, A. G.
Kerswell, M. D. Lepar, B. Lerman, G. Manning,
B. C. Manning, G. L. May, A. G. Meredith, T. M.
Miller, P. J. Milner, D. Noyes-Smith, A. R. Payne,
L. Payne, C. P. Palmer, D. L. Pakeman, R. Reed,
R. G. Robinson, A. Smart, A. G. Smith, H. P.
Steele, R. V. Stephens, F. van Rensburg, P.
Verster, A. G. Visagie, C. G. Watson, R. Weather-
don, D. B. Williamson, C. E. Williams, R. D.
Winson, J. E. Wilmot, M. Yeoman, S. Zangel.

Eisteddfod Results

LITERARY SECTION

Class 703: Essay (15 years and under 17 years).

D. A. Jenkinson, honours.
R. Baldock, first-class award.
B. Beattie, third-class award.
N. Golden, third-class award.

Class 704: Essay (17 years and under 19):

D. Kaplan, second-class award.
A Krell, third-class award.

Class 712: Poetry (17 years and under 19):

R. Zipper, second-class award.

Parent-Teachers' Association

CHAIRMAN: Mr. A. Knight.

SECRETARY: Mrs. S. Palte.

The main object set itself by the 1966 Parent-Teachers' Association Committee was the provision of adequate School transport. It was considered that at least two minibuses would be required.

As other avenues of financing the project had not met with the success expected, the Chairman recommended to the Committee that a fete would prove the answer. The fete committee first met on 6th April and four months of preparation began. A lottery organised by Mr. Marks realised £750, which gave the fund a good start.

Mrs. Taub, for a number of years a staunch worker for Milton Parent-Teachers' Association activities, was convener of the fete. Aably supported by the secretary, Mrs. MacLean, she enlisted support from a host of Old Miltonians in the industrial and commercial life of Bulawayo.

The fete was officially opened by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor A. Menashe, before a crowd of 2,000. The total proceeds were over £2,000, which represented an outstanding effort by parents and friends of the School.

Functions arranged for the third term are a parents-teachers' meeting for junior forms and a forum on counselling and careers guidance for parents of seniors.

M. A. K.



PHOTO BY COURTESY OF THE SUNDAY NEWS

His Worship the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor A. Menashe, E.D., opening the Fete.

Pioneer House Notes

HOUSEMASTER: Mr. R. A. L. T. Suttle.

RESIDENT MASTERS: Mr. McGeogh (first term), Mr. Wright (first and second terms), Mr. Wilkins (second and third terms), Mr. Everett (third term), and Mr. Reynolds.

MATRONS: Mrs. D. O. Gillman, Miss I. W. Mill. PREFECTS: M. Maytham (Head Prefect), P. Coghlan, R. Taylor (School Prefects), M. Trinder, K. Torr, C. Davy and G. Lambert-Porter.

This year has seen a number of changes in resident staff. At the beginning of the year we welcomed Mr. McGeogh and Mr. Reynolds into the House. At the end of the first term Mr. McGeogh left to get married and was replaced by Mr. Wilkins. At the end of the second term we suffered another big loss when Mr. Wright left—also to get married—but Mr. Everett replaced him. Now comes the news that Mr. Suttle will be leaving at the end of the year to take up the post of Deputy Headmaster of Plumtree. We should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. and Mrs. Suttle for everything they have done for the House in the three years that they have been with us. We shall be sorry to see them go, and we wish them the very best of luck.

Our two matrons have been wonderful and we should like to extend our grateful thanks for everything they have done.

This year the House has been well represented in both extra-mural and sporting activities. The following boys from Pioneer have represented the School in first teams:

Rugby: M. Maytham (Colours re-award), C. Davy (Colours), K. Torr (Colours), T. Sager.

Basketball: M. Maytham (Colours), M. Trinder, K. Torr, B. Strandvik (all awarded half Colours).

Athletics: C. Davy (Colours), K. Torr, M. Maytham, W. Goosen, P. van Aswegan (all awarded half Colours), M. Torr, C. Mantle, Galinos, Reid, M. Horlock. RJA SLOU

Badminton: M. Maytham (Colours), D. Williamson, A. Maytham, N. Bernic.

Shooting: R. Taylor (half Colours), G. Lambert-Porter, C. Mantle, P. van Niekerk, P. Broekman.

Water polo: T. Sager (half Colours), C. Liebrandt.

Swimming: C. Liebrandt (half Colours), S. Cullen (half Colours).

Soccer: P. Durrheim (half Colours), D. Pickstone.

Baseball: W. Goosen, M. Allard.

Diving: K. Torr, C. Liebrandt.

Cricket: C. Mantle.

Judo: W. Goosen (half Colours).

We regained the Athletics Shield from Charter in the inter-house sports, but went down to them in the seven-a-side rugby and the cross-country.

Water polo, swimming and basketball will be completed during the third term, and we are sure the House will give of its best.

This year the boys have exhibited the traditional fine house spirit, and we feel confident that those returning will uphold the good name of Pioneer. To those leaving the House—the very best of luck.

M. M.

Charter House Notes

HOUSEMASTER: Mr. P. F. de Bruijn.

RESIDENT MASTERS: Mr. R. Todd, Mr. W. de Beer, Mr. F. Wilson.

MATRONS: Mrs. Edgar, Miss Gersbach (first and third terms), Mrs. Buys (second term).

HEAD PREFECT: P. Jones.

PREFECTS: N. Thompson, P. Herbst, R. van der Merwe, J. Waugh-Young, F. Simpson, S. Ferguson, M. Davies.

The end of this successful term sees the end of Mr. de Bruijn's first full year as Housemaster, and we should like to thank him for his devoted and constant interest in the running of the hostel. This year there has been an increase in the number of boys residing in the hostel, resulting in Mr. Wilson joining the "old firm" of Mr. Todd and Mr. de Beer. The three of them have served the hostel throughout the year with zest and loyalty, and we are particularly grateful to them. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Edgar, Miss Gersbach and Mrs. Buys who have looked after our general welfare.

At the beginning of the year P. Jones was appointed Head of the School and Head of the hostel, while R. van der Merwe, P. Herbst and F. Simpson were appointed School prefects, and J. Waugh-Young, S. Ferguson and M. Davies were made house prefects. Later in the year Waugh-Young and Ferguson were made School prefects.

Academically the boys in the hostel attained a high standard, some of them ranking high on the honours list.

Similarly, the sporting spirit in the House has been outstanding, with an unusually large number of boys playing for first teams. In the first term two cross-country runs were held, one between the two hostels for the Wright Cup, and Charter won the cup for the seventh time. In the second run—the School cross-country—Charter House once again proved the value of team work, and won easily. In the inter-house athletics meeting we were narrowly beaten into second place by Pioneer, while we won the House rugby competition and came second in the soccer. Boys who represented the School in first teams were:

Rugby: P. Jones (captain, Colours), N. Thompson (Colours), P. Herbst (Colours), R. van der Merwe (Colours), W. Wilson (Colours), F. Simpson.

Cricket: P. Jones (Captain, Colours), R. Van der Merwe, M. Van Rensburg.

Athletics: P. Herbst (Captain, Colours), N. Thompson (Colours), R. van der Merwe, P. O'Donovan, W. Herbst, G. de Wet, S. Versveld, Hunt, M. Karpul, S. Ferguson.

Basketball: N. Thompson (captain, Colours), M. Davies.

Hockey: A. Visagie.

Soccer: J. Santa Clara.

Badminton: A. Visagie, W. Wilson, P. O'Donovan.

Shooting: M. van Rensburg, W. Herbst, P. O'Donovan.

Diving: D. Fisher.

Finally, we should like to wish all prospective leavers the very best of luck in their chosen careers, and hope that those returning next year will uphold the fine name of the House.

P. C. H. J.

Dr. H. F. Verwoerd

With the rest of Rhodesia, Milton High School mourns the death of Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, especially since it was just over 50 years ago that this great statesman attended Milton School.

It seems appropriate that, in paying tribute to a man of such calibre as Dr. Verwoerd, we should quote his own words, written in honour of Milton's Jubilee year in 1960:

"It is rather remarkable that the School which I attended—not quite 50 years ago but almost!—should celebrate its Jubilee year together with the Union of South Africa, of which I have the honour now to be the Prime Minister. Perhaps this serves to emphasise the links of friendship and close association which exist between the two neighbouring countries—your Federation and our Union. High among the virtues are friendship and loyalty, particularly in difficult times.

"Both these countries are young and should have a great future before them. Should have, I say, because it depends upon what type of citizen and leader does the nation building. That, again, depends largely upon our schools. Our forefathers laid the foundations for what can become important states in Southern Africa. The present generation—educated in schools such

as yours when the facilities were ever so much less—built on that. Will you break down the walls again and start anew? Or will you seek to complete and beautify and furnish the home of your nation? This will depend upon your character, your outlook, your wisdom and your knowledge. It depends, therefore, to a large extent, on what your church, your home life **and your school**—yes, also yourself.....make of make of you: a creator or a waster of opportunities. This challenge reaches out to all the citizens of the future, not only some.

"My sincere wish—also a selfish one because my neighbour's lot affects my own—is that the boys of my old School will rise to the heights of endeavour and courage which the white man in Africa will need even more in the future than in the past if he is to fulfil his mission of preserving for all time the Western civilisation and Christian influence brought here at such great cost and sacrifice. May you, one and all, help to consolidate peace, prosperity and progress in this your native land."

These words are not only applicable to all Rhodesians in 1966, but also serve as a firm and permanent reminder of Dr. Verwoerd's unswerving loyalty and sincerity and his deep religious beliefs.

MISS V. FITZSIMONS

It was with deep regret that the staff and boys of Milton School heard of the death, on 26th December, 1965, of Miss Violet Fitzsimons, affectionately known as "Fitz".

Miss Fitzsimons was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and had taught in Rhodesia since 1934. On her retirement in 1960 as Headmistress of Coghlan School, she joined the English staff at Milton and taught to the end of the third term, 1965.

Miss Fitzsimons's years of experience, in both primary and secondary education, made her an invaluable member of staff, and the boys and girls who were privileged to come under her care will long remember the excellence of her teaching, her interest in the individual, and especially her sympathetic approach to the slower pupil.

As a colleague, Miss Fitzsimons's sane outlook on life, her Irish charm and wit, and her ready sympathy and willingness to assist at any time will always be remembered.

U. M. E.

MICHAEL FOX

Michael Fox was a pupil at Milton High School from 1957 to 1962. After passing "A" Level, he spent six months at Wits in South Africa and then proceeded to Birmingham University, where he took his B.Sc. degree in chemical engineering.

He did so well that he was offered a Commonwealth Scholarship and was given the opportunity to continue studying at Oxford or Cambridge, or of staying on at Birmingham.

Only two days after the results of his final examinations had come out—on Thursday, 23rd June—Michael was tragically killed in an air collision with another aircraft piloted by two R.A.F. pilots over Shropshire.

Michael, who had been accepted for the Birmingham University Air Squadron in his first year, was a qualified pilot and was an enthusiastic member of the squadron. He was considered "a first-class pilot and a

wonderful person in every way" by his commanding officer, W. D. MacGillivray.

Michael made many friends, "not just at superficial level but at that deeper level that is reflective of a more mature and sensitive character."

A friend said, "Mike taught me more than anyone else about living and about asking what life is all about".

Mr. K. Porter, Michael's lecturer in his final year at Birmingham, said this of him: "Michael impressed me mainly because of his sincerity, modesty and quiet determination. His questions sometimes had a humorous twist to them but he was a serious student, genuinely interested in his work. I expected to hear great things of him had he lived. Michael was a good man, kind and trusting, and without envy of others."

Mr. R. Cowper, who was not only Michael's teacher in his last two years at Milton, but also a good friend, has paid this tribute: "Michael was witty and light-hearted and yet so serious about his responsibilities. He cared a great deal about his friends and colleagues—it seemed as though their happiness was as much a joy to him as was his own. He showed all the potential of a leader and this only adds to the tragedy of his death."

Michael was given a full military funeral by the R.A.F. at Donnington, and the next day a memorial service for him was held at Birmingham University, where a tree was planted in his honour.

We offer his family our most sincere condolences.

D. F.

JOHN GARAFOLETTI

It was with regret that we learned of the death of John Garofolletti in the Congo late last year. He was only 18 years old and had not long left Milton and is remembered by a number of boys and staff as an unassuming, quiet, reliable young man, popular with his classmates; not a brilliant scholar but hardworking and willing.

John was an altar boy and a loving and conscientious son, and our deepest sympathy goes to his mother. R.I.P.

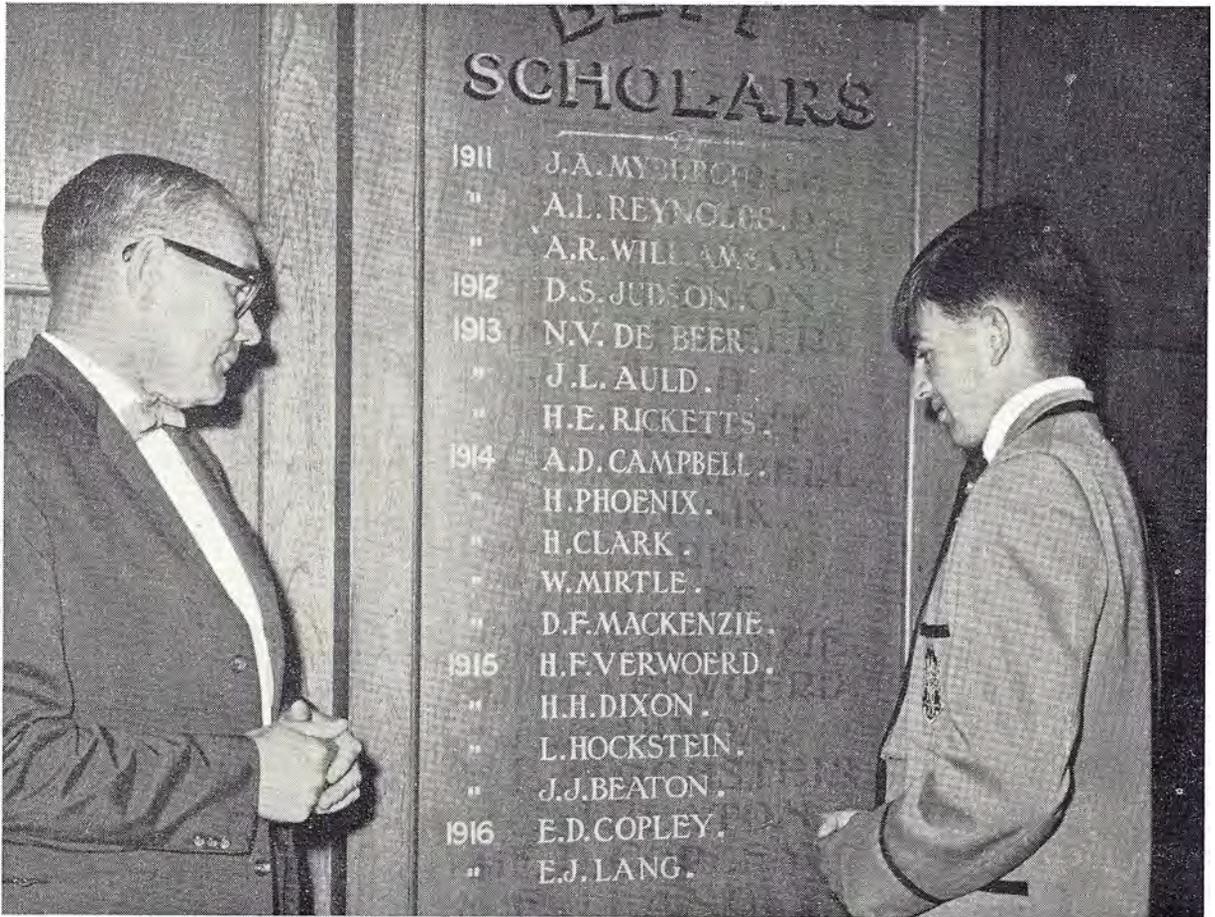


Photo: The Chronicle.

The Headmaster and Head Boy studying the Honours Board with Dr. Verwoerd's name on it.

Funeral of Dr. Verwoerd

On Tuesday, 6th September, at approximately 3 p.m., the world was stunned by the news of the assassination of Dr. Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa. Rhodesians were shocked, none more so than in Bulawayo, where requests were received at Milton asking that a representative of the School should attend the funeral.

The great honour fell on my shoulders when, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Knight, chairman of the P.T.A., telephoned to ask whether I would be available to travel to Pretoria, where the State funeral was to be held. By 9.30 that night it had been arranged that I would travel through from Salisbury to Bulawayo with Mr. Reynolds the following day, would stay overnight in Bulawayo

and would leave for Johannesburg by air on Friday.

In Bulawayo I was briefed on what I would have to do, and left at 12.45 p.m. in a Boeing 727. Arriving at Jan Smuts an hour later, I was met by a veritable army of newspaper reporters and photographers. After they had been satisfied, I was introduced to the Head Boy and Deputy Head Boy of the Hendrik Verwoerd Hoërskool in Pretoria. It had been arranged that I would stay with the Head Boy and his family.

From the airport we quickly drove the thirty-five miles to Pretoria and soon I was completely at home with this extremely kind and hospitable family. That same afternoon and evening I met and was entertained by members of the surrounding community.

The next morning we left to meet Patrick Coghlan and Robert Spencer, Miltonians who live

in Johannesburg, who had come through for the funeral. We returned to the house, had an early lunch and then we left for the Amphitheatre at the Union Buildings, where the State funeral service was to take place. The number of cars on the streets was amazing, and the huge crowd of all races certainly paid tribute to this great statesman by their presence. Eventually, at 1.30 p.m., after a long walk, we were shown our seats in the Amphitheatre. The pillars of the Union Buildings were draped in black cloth, while the walls surrounding the amphitheatre were draped in black and purple cloth. The atmosphere was one of great sadness with many people unable to disguise their grief.

At 2.15 p.m. the South African Air Force Band played the National Anthem, which was followed by the Prelude, *Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring*, played by the South African Police Band. The service then commenced, being conducted by the Rev. J. H. Louw. Following the singing of Psalm 46, the lesson (II Samuel 10: 1-12) was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop S. C. Bradley. Dr. P. S. Z. Coetzee then offered a prayer. After the singing of the hymn, *O God of Bethel, by whose hand Thy people still are fed*, the Rev. J. S. Gericke delivered an impassioned funeral oration which was immediately followed by a moving rendering of Psalm 23, *The Lord is my Shepherd*, by the assembled choir. The benediction was then given. The congregation remained standing while *Largo* was played by the South African Police Band, during which the coffin of the late Prime Minister was conveyed to the gun carriage by eight high-ranking officers of the combined armed forces. The salute by the Guard of Honour—formed by the South African Air Force—was given, and then the cortege, escorted by a mounted section of the S.A. Police, a motorised section of the S.A. Police and troops of the two forces, departed for the cemetery in Church Street West. Overhead, South African Air Force trainer jets flew in an "H.V." formation while a nineteen-gun salute crashed across the valley at one-minute intervals.

The deeply moving service lasted just over an hour and, since the procession to the Heroes' Acre consisted of only the late Prime Minister's family, close friends and Cabinet ministers, we returned to our car to listen to the amplifier system which reported the movements of the cortege to the crowds lining the route. At this stage traffic had come to almost a standstill, with the pavements completely crowded with jostling people.

After saying good-bye to the two other Milton boys, we drove to the Heroes' Acre, where we were admitted to view the grave of Dr. Verwoerd. The sun was just setting as we walked down the carpeted avenue, which was flanked by what was

reported to be 2,000 wreaths. It was an unforgettable and emotional experience to be at the graveside, something I will never forget.

We returned home in the same depressed mood that seemed to have settled over the people of Pretoria. That evening I met the Headmaster of the Hendrik Verwoerd Hoërskool and more of the Afrikaans community before returning home for the night.

On Sunday I went with my hosts to the Dutch Reformed Church service nearby. Immediately afterwards we left for Jan Smuts, where we had lunch. At 12.45 p.m. I said good-bye to this wonderfully kind family, but not before I had been overwhelmed by a most expensive gift with which I was to remember them by.

I left Jan Smuts at 1.15 p.m. and was back in Bulawayo by 3 p.m. I would like to thank everyone who helped to make this trip possible, especially Mr. Knight, who went to a tremendous amount of trouble to organise everything in the very short time at his disposal. Finally, it was a tremendously rewarding experience, even in the tragic circumstances, and the gesture by the School in sending a representative was greatly appreciated by the many people I met and spoke to in South Africa.

P. JONES, U.6 Arts.

Andrew Pattison

At the end of the year the School will lose the finest tennis player (and perhaps one of the best sportsmen) it has ever produced. This year alone, Andrew Pattison established himself as the best senior player in Matabeleland and, as such, was selected to play Wimbledon champion Roy Emerson during the latter's tour of Rhodesia in April this year.

On the national scene, Pattison is rated number two in the country (now that Bey has retired), lying immediately behind Salomon, who had great difficulty beating Pattison recently (score 16-14, 6-4). In view of the fact that Pattison has had no experience in overseas tournaments, this is indeed a magnificent achievement. The following record of his successes on the court is further testimony to his excellence as a tennis player.

Pattison played for the first team when he came to Milton in 1961 in Form I. He won the Under 13 School and Provincial singles that year. In 1962 he won the junior-school championship, was awarded Colours, and won the Matabeleland Under 13, Under 14 and Under 15 singles titles. In 1963 he was re-awarded Colours and won the School Under 14, Under 15 and open singles championships. From 1964 on, Pattison has been School champion and was re-awarded Colours each successive year. He became captain of the team in 1966.

His record in school tennis is impressive enough, but his achievements on the provincial and national courts are even more so. He was Matabeleland junior champion in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. He was picked for the Brooks Trophy team (Matabeleland juniors) in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 and was Rhodesian junior champion in 1964, 1965 and 1966. He was Matabeleland senior champion in 1966 and was picked for the Fleming Cup team (Matabeleland seniors) in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. He was South African junior champion in 1965 and 1966 and represented Rhodesia in the South African junior inter-provincial tournaments in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966. He represented Matabeleland in the Rhodesian senior inter-provincial tournaments in 1965 and 1966, and was the singles semi-finalist in the Rhodesian senior open and closed championships in 1966. He represented Rhodesia in the South African senior inter-provincial tournament in 1965.

At all times Pattison's quiet good humour and even temperament have not only contributed to his success, but also have led him to play a game which is fascinating and exciting to watch. Andrew is a most unassuming person who is liked and admired by a great many people. We will be very sorry to say good-bye to a great sportsman and a fine person at the end of the year.

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Sixth Form Science Excursion

Today's examination syllabus for "A" Level chemistry demands a fairly intimate knowledge of numerous manufacturing processes, and a tour of several Rhodesian industrial works was planned for a number of students.

One Friday this year, early birds peering sleepily from their nests would have seen the start of an impressive cortege. Thirty Miltonians, including two teachers, present by gracious permission of the student rabble, set out. They were accompanied by one driver, one bus and enough luggage to fill a chemistry lab or two.

First stop was Rhodesian Alloys and, after a narrowly missed attempt to knock down the main office, the party was disgorged on to the tarmac of the car park. After one look the manager led us to the canteen for tea and the important stage of the visit was soon over. At this point some of the party felt the advisability of pressing on but, by majority consent, we took a stroll through the factory. It was interesting to see the process by which the chrome ore is alloyed with iron and silicon, since this renders carbon insoluble and it may be removed. The resulting alloy is heated, smelted with more ore and a slag of impurities is drawn off and used to line the moulds into which the molten metal is poured in a brilliant golden stream which lights up and warms momentarily the workshop. The resulting ferro-chrome alloy is packed and exported—but where? A tactless question as to this fact resulted in a coy answer that some questions should not be asked. After the party had somewhat depleted the stockpile, it was time to think of lunch.

A wayside stop saw the appearance of food from numerous nooks and crannies. The boarders as usual brought their own weight in food.

Risco was the next stop. After apparently attempting to dissuade us from our tour by giving us a comprehensive list of all the dangers, our guides introduced themselves. The party was split up to prevent large groups blocking the works. We set off to a feast of colour, noise, dirt and smells which assailed our senses. The place was like a giant set of "West Side Story" flights of steps just waiting to be climbed, and not a lift in sight. Up we clattered to the enormous workshop housing the steel furnace. A blinding light revealed the grey dirt covering everything, even the face of the man driving the iron monster in front of us. A furnace had been opened to remove samples for test, and now the door closed, giving relief to our burning faces. Once more gloom eclipsed us and we could look round. There was a clatter of activity and ringing crashes as metal was dropped from a load-

ing crane. All too soon we were whisked away to the coke furnaces. Standing on top of them we could see the smoke rising from the vents at our feet. With a rumble, the coke from one furnace was pushed out of the side of the furnace into a waiting truck. A solid mass of red and gold which quickly turned to grey. Then the top of the furnace was opened for restoking. Now I know what Guy Fawkes feels up there; it's not so much the heat as the atmosphere—a ratio of fifty to one carbon to oxygen is a little concentrated! But leaving the smoke behind us, we made a quick trip to the blast furnace. It was very big and very dirty and very noisy, with a regular procession of loading trolleys clattering and squeaking their way up to the hopper at the top. Then the bus arrived and carried us off to the hotel in Gwelo.

That night, after peeling off the dirt, the party realised the important part of the tour was a visit to the film, *Summer Magic*. This activity was observed with much interest by the girl at the hotel reception desk, who next day solemnly understood that the party had travelled from Bulawayo to the thriving metropolis of the Midlands to witness this feast of sugar and honey. Yet another treat when we were privileged to witness quite the most astonished coffee-stall owner in Gwelo when he heard the commanding order, "twenty-nine cups of coffee, please"!

Next stop was Rhodesian Chrome Mines, but unfortunately we arrived just as the hit parade was starting and had to split up before more than two records had been played—evidence of bad planning, almost as if someone felt learning was more important than being up to date. It was at this stage that the party was split in two—girls in one party and most of the boys in another—but later we discovered that this was prompted not by morality and consideration of the dim underground lighting, but the fact that one party was to go down the much dirtier old mine. The boys won the toss and to them fell the opportunity of riding in a bucket lift while most of the girls had to be satisfied with a more prosaic cage which elicited no more than one scream and no hysteria.

But most exciting of all was the visit to a small gold mine that afternoon. Let me now assure doubters that gold is the colour of a dingy green mouldy orange—I know, because I saw the fistful that results from a month's work. The party watched eagerly, prepared to be impressed by a miner at work panning gold. With quick, easy swirls of the water, the sand was sifted very professionally. He shook the muddy water again and pushed half the sand out, then half again and again—oh, well, this must have been an unlucky strike. But no; after ten minutes a shaking and discarding

he lifted his head triumphantly. With a little imagination and plenty of faith we saw gold—all three fullstops of it. Shortly after this one of the party was highly embarrassed by a question about one of the complex gold salts formed during the process, which was shot at her. Fortunately salvation came from another more wide-awake member of the party, who had packed her brains as well as her curlers.

All too soon the trip was over and if whatever knowledge was gained is a hidden quality, enough tangible evidence returned in the bus to build a fair-sized rockery.

Gratitude and thanks are due to our mentors.

CELIA JAMESON, U.6 Sc. II.

Adventure in Citizenship

Saturday, 20th August, marked the commencement of the "Adventure in Citizenship" educational tour and the beginning of a most enjoyable and instructive week.

The tour is an annual event arranged by the Rotary Youth Service Committee and was attended by representatives from schools throughout Matabeleland and the Midlands. This year's party consisted of 25 senior pupils from schools as far away as Fort Victoria and Gatooma. The boys from rural areas were most comfortably accommodated in the homes of various Rotarians.

The object of the tour is to give boys an insight into the civic affairs and industrial and commercial undertakings within Bulawayo.

The tour provided a fine general cross-section of the affairs of the city and included visits to numerous factories, places of interest and educational value. It also provided a chance of hearing speeches by various eminent authorities in their specific fields.

As can be seen, the programme was very full and carefully organised, exhibiting practically every facet of our civic life.

ITINERARY

Saturday, 20th: Address by His Worship the Mayor on Municipal Administration. Group photograph. Tour of Museum, including preparation rooms. Lunch-time address by Rotary President: "What is Rotary?"

Evening: Dance in Meikles tea lounge.

Sunday, 21st: Outing to Ncema; water skiing all day.

Monday, 22nd: African Affairs; tour of townships. Lunch-time address by Mr. Kumalo, "Ndebele Customs". African Affairs, continued.

Tuesday, 23rd: Tour of Magistrate's and High Courts; address by Senior Magistrate, Mr. G. Rose. Tour of Dunlop Factory.

Lunch-time address by Rotarian Jason, "Precious Stones".

Tour of Goetz Observatory.

Wednesday, 24th: Gold pouring and assaying, Barclays Bank.

Tour of E. S. & A. Robinson.

Tour of Supersonic Radio Factory.

Thursday, 25th: Tour of Railway Mechanical Workshops. Lunch in dining car, Bulawayo station.

Tour of Railway Regional Workshops.

Farewell address by Rotary President.

The highlight of the tour was probably the tour of the African townships. The recent development in the townships, as well as the amenities provided by the Municipal Council, was most astounding.

The dance and Sunday's outing were most enjoyable, although the amount of water skiing was rather restricted by the poor weather.

We are greatly indebted to the Rotary Club for the organisation of this most profitable and worthwhile venture, which broadened our outlook considerably. This excursion is one very beneficial to the education of any scholar, and we can sincerely recommend it to any boys who may have the privilege of attending in future years.

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Dramatics

This year Milton's young thespians have had ample opportunity to display their talents. The major dramatic undertaking of the year was Mrs. Suttle's production of Fry's *The Lady's Not for Burning* in the first term. A scene from this play was performed in the second term at the Eisteddfod, and in the second term we also had a variety concert, *The Other Show*, arranged by N. Gordon.

Two delightful evenings of song, dance and mime were provided. Members of the School as well as several well-known Bulawayo artists entertained us; Pat Schmulian, with her rendering of late Victorian music-hall songs, was quite delightful. To her, Ray Straker and his Mime-Time team and the Macdonald Academy of Dancing, as well as to the various girls and boys of our own and other schools go our thanks not only for entertaining us but in helping to swell the library funds. Dingy must be especially commended for his hard work in arranging this, *The Other Show*.

In the third term the juniors put on two one-act plays, both produced by Mr. Scott. Both—especially the second, a delightful play in the Chinese manner—were delightful. Hein, as Silver Lotus, was quite captivating and Lowen showed good stage presence in both plays. He has a good voice and he and Hein made delightful foils to one another. James Skillicorn made the most of his rôle as the mother, submissive but not without a mind of his own; showing just the right degree of exasperation with her very conventional and solemn husband, played with convincing dignity by Miles Saxby. To all who took part in both plays, our congratulations. Thanks are due also to all those parents, members of staff and friends of the School who assisted with the various productions, and particularly to Mrs. de Bruijn.

G. A.

The Lady's not for Burning

Although drama exists independently of theatre as an art form, it is conventionally realised through theatre as a projection and subject to a narrower critique. Herein lies the difference between the play read and the play produced. The three classical unities of time, place and action were to ensure that the projection of drama through the medium of theatre was a convincing parallel of reality. The spectators' attention was held within the compass of a single place, a day's duration and one continuity. Drama has, more recently, required a greater imaginative sympathy from the audience and has offered, in exchange, a greater empathy. There is, of course, a concomitant alienation of

that part of the audience that rejects the particular play as inaccessible. Drama may be the private experience of an individual, but theatre must consciously address the public, and when drama chooses a mediate or oblique communication it is theatre that must take the strain.

This problem of strain is posed by *The Lady's not for Burning*. The unities are, in this instance, not offended. Moreover the film-conditioned audience is highly sophisticated where the unities are concerned. It is because the accessibility of the play is given almost exclusively through the dialogue that part of the audience will be estranged when Fry's play is projected as theatre.

The play is given as the imperfectly informed past under the scrutiny of the instructed present. Now this upstaging of the past by the present will succeed only through a highly sensitive and critical use of language, and it will be difficult to avoid artificiality in the dialogue. I believe that Fry chose to accept this artificiality and to persuade his audience that it was acceptable by giving it as comedy. The humour, naturally, is semantic and cast in the form of puns that, very occasionally, we find somewhat self-conscious. Personally I find the technique at its most precious in the phrase, "the simultaneous equator", where it approaches the "lawn Tennyson" of vertical writing. Again, the use of words like "boomerang" appears as an almost perversely unnecessary anachronism. The whole dialogue is, however, an exquisite blend of the trivial and the analytical, compact of literary reference and epigram.

The difficulties of production are great indeed. With a slowed dialogue the light edge of the humour is lost; with a rapid speech the subtlety in the word play evanesces. Stage movements must be definite enough to contrast with the rich texture of words, but must not draw the attention away from the dialogue. Sometimes nothing is required but a preserved immobility. Groupings on the stage call for sudden and satisfactory resolutions. We are doubly fortunate inasmuch as it was this particular play that Mrs. Suttle chose, and, with different emphasis, Mrs. Suttle it was who chose it. It was, in every way, a complete success and, in my experience, the most significant of school productions.

Scenery and lighting were given imaginatively and with technical skill by Mrs. Alexander, Miss Davidge-Pitts, Mr. Everett and Mr. Walker. Mrs. Alexander also contrived excellent period costumes for the play.

Margaret Devize was played by Jill Mitchell, who is clearly an actress in the making, if not already made. She was dynamic, vivid and completely at ease. She has a voice of unsurpassable clarity and she was thoroughly convincing.

Meryl Caseley, as Alizon, gave the convent girl slowly awakening to womanhood from her conventional conventuality. Her naïveté was disarmingly real and, in her later emotional involvement, she showed much sensitivity.

Phillippa Watson played Jennet Jourdemayne. Miss Watson has one of the most pleasing and thrilling voices it has ever been my privilege to hear and it was, therefore, not difficult to feel in complete sympathy with her and to accept her as the emotional and intellectual focus of the play. She knew the value of every word and taught the audience its value too. She is unusually aware of the possibilities of spoken English.

Christopher Moffat played Thomas Mendip, giving the character commendably in the round. Very much the disaffected young man of the present but in the chivalrous rôle of the period, he gave us self-consuming introspection enlivened by erratic extravagances of behaviour, reasoning his way through the play as if following some inevitable process of self revelation.

To say Brendan Girdler-Brown, as Tyson, the mayor, faithfully projected a type would not do justice to his handling of the humorous and the tragic in the character and the situation. He has an excellent stage voice and he gave prurience and puritanism in wonderful conflict—a very memorable performance.

Ian Ross, as Tappercoom, was the dignified Justice liking his wine no less than his very mature philosophy—and how delightful is the remark, "I know beauty is not an absolute. Beauty is a condition, as you might say hey-nonny-yes or hey-nonny-no." This was well portrayed and, I suspect, with some careful thought.

Trevor Rink, as Humphrey, discovered the power of stage gesture and took full advantage of the discovery. He used his lines to excellent effect and let the laughter fall where he found it most acceptable.

Nicholas was very competently played by Brian Human, and with the inconsequential natural eagerness of the younger brother.

Neville Gordon, as Richard, had a most neutral part somewhat difficult to play against a background of extremes. He gave a credible and competent performance that was well maintained throughout the play.

Malcolm Fothergill, playing the chaplain in an inverted solipsism wherein his reality was dependent upon the reassurances of his friends, had traffic with a more exoteric humour, but he did not allow it to pass over to the audience without some very subtle interpretation.

Malcolm MacLean lurched into the action as Skippis, a hulk of drunken buffoonery, done in a

School Activities



Duke of Edinburgh's Award

The award was initiated by His Royal Highness and launched in 1956 under the direction of Sir John Hunt. It offers a challenge to endeavour and achievement through a balanced programme of leisure-time activities to boys between the ages of 14 and 19 years.

The scheme was introduced into Milton at the beginning of 1965 under the direction of Mr. B. Nightingale. Initially more than 100 boys started on the course, but only eight boys succeeded in completing the first phase.

This course covers four sections. The Bronze award project included rescue and public service work, an expedition, pursuits and physical fitness. The public services section included first aid conducted over a period of five months, concluding with an oral and practical examination. A fifteen-mile march in 24 hours had to be undertaken for the expedition, and hiking around the Matopos proved a strenuous ordeal.

Hobbies and pursuits projects brought to light many interesting and varied exhibits of a high standard. A sound film made by A. Krell and D. Crook was one of the more novel assignments, and was acclaimed by all who had the pleasure of seeing the work of two enthusiastic amateurs. Physical fitness provided the barrier which caused the downfall of many. Those, however, who completed the exercise claimed it was not as bad as it seemed.

The climax for the more fortunate was the presentation ceremony held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, where certificates were presented by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor A. Menashe, who addressed all present and congratulated

recipients on their ability to persevere and continue their efforts, which the Mayor considered was a contribution to their country by the leaders of tomorrow.

Senior Debating Society

PRESIDENT: Mr. P. M. Brett.

MASTER IN CHARGE: Mr. G. J. Addecott.

CHAIRMAN: C. Moffat.

SECRETARY: S. Miller.

Although debates have not been very frequent this year, a fair standard has been set by most of the speakers.

We started the year with a parliamentary debate, and during the first term members of the Society spoke in two very enjoyable debates at Townsend and Eveline. Towards the end of the term we again clashed with the girls—in the Speakers' Circle Inter-school Debating Contest—Milton being represented by C. Moffat, S. Miller and B. Human. Unfortunately the team was defeated by a strong Townsend side, although our speakers did credit to themselves.

In the second term activity decreased as competition with the Folk Singing Society drew members from debates. In an effort to overcome reluctance on the part of new speakers, an inter-house debating contest was held. Fairbridge House, represented by P. Tihanyi and P. Agnew, emerged the winners, closely followed by Borrow. Individual awards for the best speakers went to P. Agnew, with B. Girdler-Brown as runner-up. The competition served its purpose, many latent talents coming to the surface. In particular Pioneer House must be congratulated for finding a novel approach to the

art of public speaking. Just before the end of term a debate with the Sixth Form College was held and attended by a number of the Society's members.

During the third term activity has again tailed off as public examinations approach. However, we have had a parliamentary debate and other debates will continue to be held and, we hope, attended.

In conclusion, the Society's thanks must go to those members of staff who have helped to make this year so enjoyable; in particular to Mr. Addecott, who is unfortunately leaving the School at the end of the year. We wish him the best of luck in his new post. We must also thank Mr. Brett for the use of the hall, and the domestic staff for providing us with refreshments. Our only hope for next year is that fifth and fourth formers will continue to attend the meetings and help to swell the numbers.

Sixth Form Library

CHAIRMAN: I. Telfer.

SECRETARY: C. Moffat.

COMMITTEE: L. Abrahamson, P. Clarke, S. Ferguson, B. Girdler-Brown, R. Glover, N. Gordon, K. Graham, B. Human, P. Jones, W. Light, P. Longhurst, S. Miller, L. Morgan, A. Painting, J. Santa Clara, R. Taylor.

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While steadily becoming more efficient in its operation, the Sixth Form Library has continued to provide the Milton Sixth Former with the necessary reference facilities and silence for serious study. Open almost eight hours a day, the library can seat up to eighty people at a time, while the observation of the silence rule—a rule which has undoubtedly proved its worth—is enforced.

This year 300 new books have made their appearance on the shelves. The majority of these were a welcome gift of literature, history and fiction books generously presented to the library by the estate of the late Miss V. Fitzsimons. As was previously expected, it has become necessary to resort to fund raising for the library. This task was taken up by Neville Gordon, who successfully produced a variety concert which made £65 for the library. There is room in the library for a further 3,000 books and, although this money will provide us with a relatively small number of books, it will stimulate the essential flow of books into the library.

A recent library questionnaire has shown that library users are satisfied with our comprehensive range of periodicals, and a few suggestions for new periodicals have been made. Our pamphlet section, now containing 1,000 items, has been reorganised to give library users easier access to the various pamphlets, and we hope that full use will be made of this section.

It is with regret that we have learnt of the departure at the end of the year of Mr. G. J. Addecott. For the past two years he has given the library and the committee his valuable guidance and attention, and I should like to express my strongest appreciation to him for everything he has done. I should also like to thank Neville Gordon for his fund-raising contribution, as well as the secretary and all other members of the committee for giving their valuable time in performing their duties.

I. H. TELFER.

Art Notes

This has been another busy year for the art department.

An art department has a unique and vital function in a school. It is seldom realised how many large and small tasks are performed by individuals throughout the year.

Hundreds of posters were designed, printed and processed for the School play and the fête, involving large numbers of people. A large undersea mural (11 feet by 5 feet) was painted by the Sixth Form students for the St. Gabriel's passing out parade of nurses.

Numbers of boys were engaged in construction and scene painting with Mrs. Alexander and

Mr. Wrigley, who designed the costumes and decor for *The Lady's not for Burning* very effectively and most economically.

The Sixth Form art students helped hang hundreds of pictures and arranged craft exhibits for the Bulawayo Eisteddfod art exhibition in the large City Hall. Much valuable experience was gained hanging this exhibition, my own in October and that of Mr. Graham Ross earlier in the year.

Milton can be very proud of the following twelve Eisteddfod art awards this year:

Painting—open section:

- D. Alexander, honours award.
- A Crawshaw, first-class award.
- M. Axe, second-class award.
- C. Pegg, second-class award.
- P. Robbins, second-class award.

Painting—15 and under 18 years:

- M. Allard, first-class award.
- K. Bain, second-class award.
- D. Jercinovic, third-class award.

Modelling—open section:

- J. Calderwood, second-class award.

Modelling—15 and under 18 years:

- O. Davies, honours award.

Modelling—13 and under 15 years:

- I. H. Buckle, second-class award.

We also congratulate K. Bain for winning the following art awards this year:

Sanlam (South African) Insurance Co. Art Prize—meritorious award.

Haddon & Sly Rouney Art Competition—third prize.

For the fête, the art department organised a team of artists to draw portraits. It was some time before we got the attention of the public, but we made over £11 making rapid sketches.

A landscape expedition to the Matopos on a September Saturday brought forth some delightful watercolour paintings from the Fifth and Sixth Forms.

We are planning stupendous horrors for the school leavers' dance and are adding to the series of Alice in Wonderland cut-outs for the Municipal Parks Christmas decorations. Last year Milton artists were responsible for the over-life-sized shepherds and kings outside the illuminated crèche.

We wish to welcome Mrs. Davies, who is organising pottery classes in the craft room. Art clubs operate on Wednesday afternoons. We welcome all keen members.

J. M. SPERRING.

Cadet Notes

B and C Coys., 12(c) R.R.R.

OFFICER COMMANDING: Capt. R. A. Suttle.

OFFICERS: Capt. C. J. A. Waller (C.O., "C" Coy.), Lt. R. Todd (C.O., "B" Coy.), Lt. Tucker, Lt. L. Reynolds, Lt. B. Nightingale, Lt. R. Everett, Lt. F. Wilson; 2/Lts. B. Heard, G. Lambert-Porter A. Painting, A. Lucas, P. Clarke, A. Krell, B. Human.

C.S.M.: R. J. Lombard.

PARADE COMMANDER (1965): M. Dendy Young.

C.S.M. (Band): J. Vickery.

PARADE ADJUTANT (1965): M. Honett.

SMARTEST CADET (1965): Sgt. G. Lambert-Porter.

Capt. Leech's experiment of holding the annual Inspection parade in the morning last year, and the return of the parade to the tarmac of the School quadrangle proved a great success. Not only was there a large audience to appreciate the work which the cadets had done, but a pleasing and complimentary report followed from the inspecting officer, Lt.-Col. W. A. Godwin, O.B.E.

During the year, training has gone ahead thanks to the efforts of the schoolmaster officers and the 2nd Lts., who have done an excellent job with the assistance of the C.S.M. and Major Roach (Training Officer) and his staff. Lt. Everett, too, is to be congratulated on his work in the "Q" stores. At the time of writing, 26 cadets have passed Part I in 1966, and results are awaited for 73 cadets who have been examined in Part II.

Lt. Tucker's work on the range continues to bear rich fruit. Van Rensburg, O'Donovan and Herbst have been selected to represent Matabeleland schools, and once again this year Milton has been placed second and third in the Maj.-Gen. Edwards Shoot. There is evidence, too, in the junior platoons, of many good shottists for the future. Our thanks must go to Capt. Edington for his interest and work as Btn. Range Officer.

Steps have been taken this year to provide musical training for the band, and we are indebted to Mr. Reading, of the Rhodesian Academy of Music, for his help in this sphere. This should show results in 1967 and bring pleasure to C.S.M. Vickery for all his efforts.

Lts. Wilson and Nightingale (Platoons I and II) and Capt. Suttle (Platoon III) attended courses at the School of Infantry during the September holidays and were greatly impressed by the standard of instruction.

The experiment of inducting Form III boys has been successful, and special mention deserves to be made of the first-class progress made by 2/Lt. A. Painting's platoon.

This year has already seen the departure of Capt. Leech, who gave many years of enthusiastic

service to the Milton Cadet Corps, and at the year's end we shall say good-bye to Major Speirs, whose connection with Milton and Cadets is longer than memory within the School. After five years of energetic service, Capt. Waller also departs. We thank them for their service to the Corps and wish them well in the future.

The problem of balancing interest and basic training remains. Perhaps an answer could be found in a return to the old style cadet camps (with all their inter-school rivalry, competition and enthusiasm), subsidised heavily, if necessary, by the selected cadets and their schools.

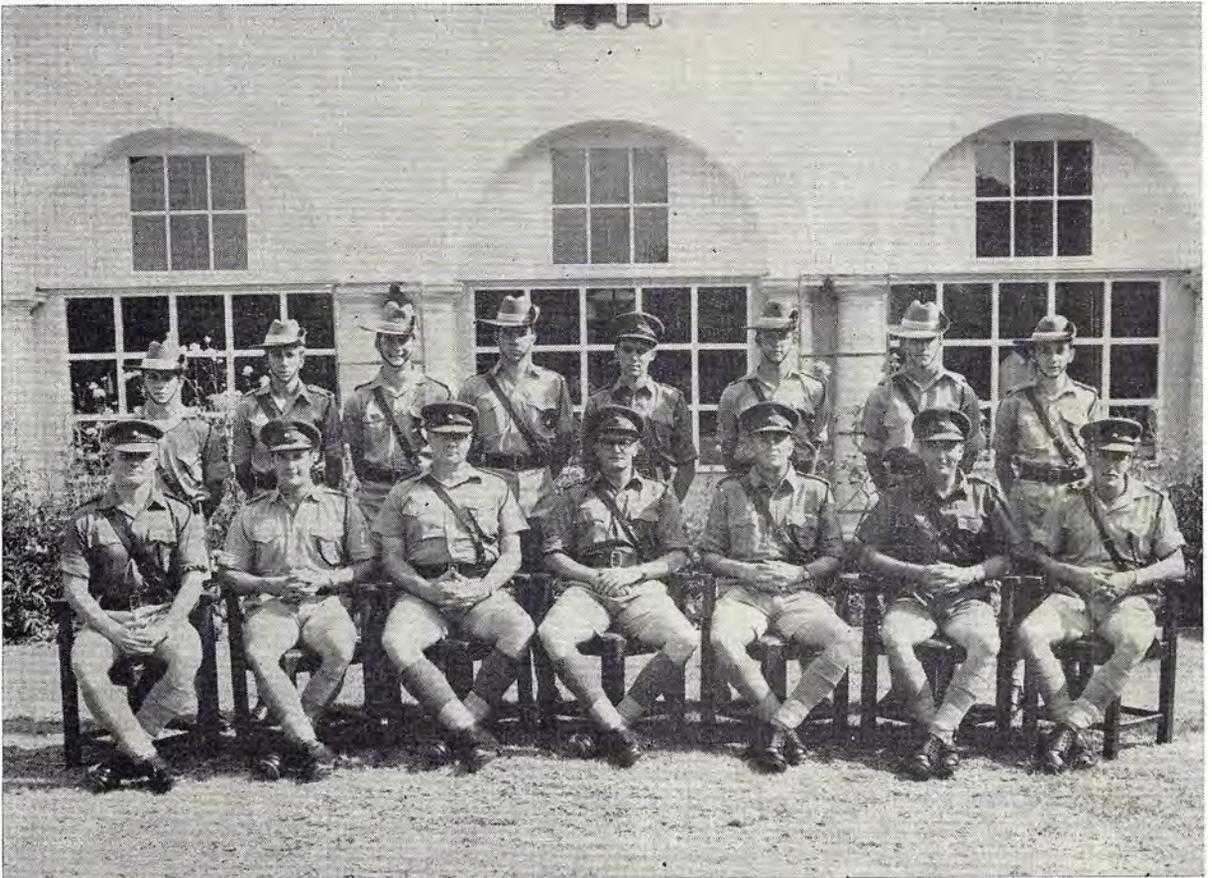


Photo: Robal Studios.

CADET OFFICERS

Back row: Cadet 2/Lts. A. Painting, B. Heard, P. Clarke, G. Lambert-Porter, Lt. R. Everett, Cadet 2/Lts. A. Lucas, B. Human, A. Krell.

Front row: Lts. F. Wilson, L. Reynolds, Capt. C. Waller, Capt. R. Suttle (O.C.), Lts. R. Todd, C. Tucker, B. Nightingale.

Library Report

At the end of 1965 the senior librarian, Sensky, as well as several others of the librarians, either left the School or advanced to the Sixth Form. Mrs. McGeogh became the mistress in charge of the library, and Jenkinson the senior librarian. With the recruitment of a few new librarians the library had a committee of eight.

However, it was found that the class librarians were, in general, very inefficient. It was therefore decided to abolish the practice of class library periods. At the same time, with Mr. McGeogh's aid, a complete list of reforms was undertaken.

The books were all placed in special categories according to their types. Many unwanted editions were sold. A large corps of over 30 librarians was formed. This allowed each librarian to be on duty once or twice a month. Human, with Agnew assisting him, was asked to help supervise discipline. The library has been open in the afternoons since the third term.

Many of the new librarians are inexperienced and many do not yet completely understand the library's workings. Subsequently much of the work has fallen on Agnew, Jenkinson, Moore-King, Baldock and Neujahr, but conditions should improve during 1967.

D. A. G. J.

Music Society

PRESIDENT: The Headmaster.

MISTRESS IN CHARGE: Miss U. M. Etheridge.

CHAIRMAN: S. E. Miller.

SECRETARY: P. J. de Kock.

COMMITTEE: Celia Jameson, Ulla Skagstedt.

This year the Music Society has continued its function of providing entertainment for the small core of people interested in music. A large part of our activities has consisted of attending the Bulawayo Municipal Orchestra concerts and the meetings of the Bulawayo Music Club, to which we subscribe. It has not been possible to have weekly meetings this year, as several members felt that they could only afford petrol to attend every fortnight. Nevertheless we have held nearly ten meetings so far, and here I must express the gratitude of the committee to Mrs. Young for allowing us use of the geography room.

We have left Beethoven and Bach to a large extent this year, and listened with pleasure to music other than strictly classical. Early on in the first term Dave Alexander gave us a talk on jazz, and we enjoyed a selection of folk songs sung by Mavis Styles. Another excursion into folk music took place when Mr. Addecott played to us some interesting folk songs of the Spanish Renaissance. However, a comparison of Mozart as played by an

orchestra and as sung by "Les Swingle Singers" found the orchestral version superior. Besides such diversions, this year we have played more recent composers rather than the acknowledged masters such as Haydn. Also, in the second term, we listened to a lot of operatic work covering a wide range of periods and composers, besides attending two performances by the visiting soprano, Joyce Barker.

We must thank Mr. and Mrs. de Bruijn for extending the hospitality of their home to us for one of our meetings, and also express our admiration for their equipment. Also I would like to thank, on behalf of the Society, Mr. Addecott, who very kindly stood in for Miss Etheridge when she went on leave in the second term. It now only remains for me to say a very special "thank-you" to Miss Etheridge. We are indebted to her for the enthusiasm that she has shown and the pleasant evenings that she has made possible.

S. E. M.



Scripture Union

The Scripture Union has been fairly active this year despite a change of chairman and of committee and the marriage of Mr. Wright, the master in charge. Attendance has fluctuated, our strength lying in Pioneer House juniors. We had at one stage a few Sixth Formers, but unfortunately their numbers have dwindled. The group has luckily been able to attend most functions, camps and conferences, owing to the generosity of the staff in giving up their free time for us.

The year has seen many improvements, mostly due to Mattias Thurffjell, our ex-chairman, who unfortunately has had to return to Sweden and who has done much for which we are grateful; he is a great loss to us.

We have had a few *Fact and Faith* films and are now planning an end-of-year party.

The local schools have also finally got together and this term it is Milton's pleasure, thanks to Mr. Brett, to act as hosts to an inter-school meeting.

Next year we hope for many new members; we believe much spiritual encouragement has been gleaned from our meetings.

D. P.



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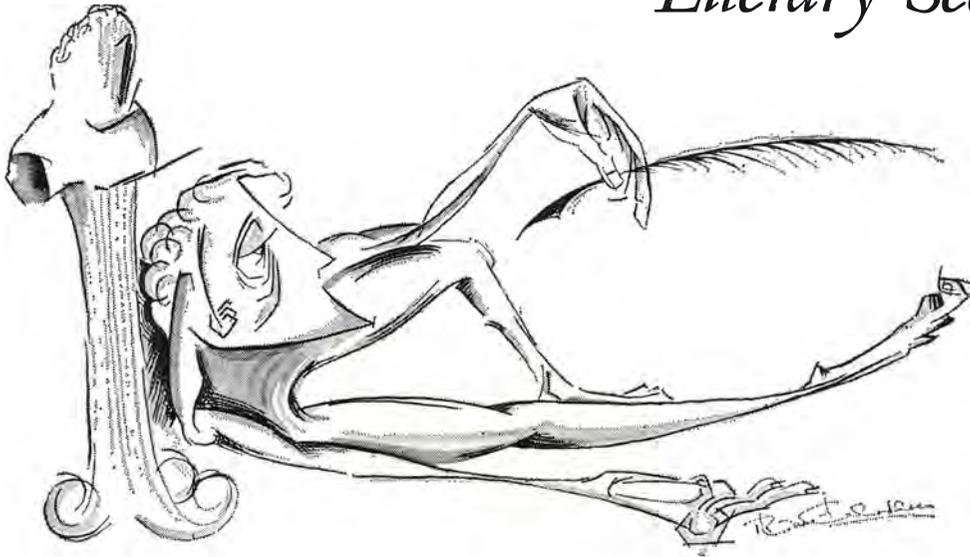
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Literary Section



One Crowded Hour of Glorious Life

The saturated sheets engulf the limp body sagging into the final bed. For now the limbs are loose, hanging from the riddled torso. The yellow walls of the world swim before those failing eyes, yet those eyes are wide open with consternation and torment. For all the dullness of the pale body, the mind is fiercely awake, reminding, perceiving, faithless, religious. The prayer which shakes the white lips grows less fervent in futility and apathy, yet the religion of desperate and frenzied hope swirls faster in the arteries of the devil's seat of consciousness. The mind is aware of a further sapping of vital life from the pallid frame below, the languid draining that leaves the members limp and useless. The bloody eyes strain wider, the wan lips twist with mental suffering, the brain clutches at ebbing life, becoming desperate, panic stricken, in its failure. The clammy, wilted hands clutch the sheets, hanging on as if against death. Did life ever seem more glorious, more necessary, than in the final hour before its perdition?

All the mighty rivers of the world drip into the porcelain basin, all the earth's beauteous flowers stand withering in the green jug by the bed, the whole animal kingdom lies struggling with the swatted fly on the window sill and all enterprise and endeavour occur with the broken web on the maid's feather duster.

And after some minutes of respite the dormant body is again convulsed, tautened and wrung until the sweat flows along the shaking human form and

into the gasping sheets. The great knot tightens in the straining guts, pulling the bony knees up to that quivering chest. Lines of solicitude and pain are forged on that melting countenance through hours of burning anguish and physical rack. Every fibre in the body is alive and opened in acquiescence to this excruciating crucifixion. Each limb aches and throbs, forcing the realisation of its presence on to the consciousness. Cleaving fingers are thrust into the mouth in an impotent attempt to subdue the agonising sensations. Writhing, sweating, suffering, alive—can life ever seem more real, more acute, than when every nerve is inflamed, every sense augmented with torture, every part of the body clamouring for recognition?

And when the pain is so unbearable, gnawing and continuous that the very cockles of the heart vociferate in vain for final peace, shriek for the life to be conclusively extinguished, grope and gasp from such anathema; and when "Oh, God, make me die" is wrenched and lacerated from a scorched, emasculated soul, can the miracle of life ever be realised more fully?

At the termination of the hour, all is dark and peaceful. Ultimate serenity and final rest soothes the once plagued corpse. The rivers have ceased to run and the flowers no longer bloom. The labouring fly is at last dead. And looking back at the end of the hour, did life ever seem less significant, more futile?

* * * *

An afterthought . . .

It just happened. Not death; I'd worked towards that all the while—but life. For all its

fastidiousness and restlessness I reclined without attempt at ultimate perception or reconciliation. I floundered and struggled over those inevitable stages and was painfully withdrawn. No ineffectualness exists with regard to the caudal mission or purpose for man (with reference to a possible failure in carrying it out). Indeed, no imposition need exist. This rests unimportant. Life is abundant, and is here to be gleaned by those individuals who want it. The essence is personal fulfilment and a conviction to be accommodated and replenished within oneself. Only those who fribble it away die.

What about the mode of living? Ah, you may well ask. We're all part of it, like a screw—nay, the thread—in some gargantuan machine. The pertinence is to be the master switch; no, not even that—it's to be human. The foundation of that machine seethes in discontent, shifts and stridulates with hatred, jaundice and predilection. It's bolted by conformity. I failed to see out from the depths of that structure, though from here, anywhere without it's quite clear. The longer you remain the deeper you sink, the tighter you are screwed in. It appears to me that any self-determination is made impossible, even ludicrous, amidst this thing. Personal liberation from the system is possible, though, and certainly appears essential for humane and free development. Anyhow, no one ever cares.

R. ZIPPER.

Fiona

She stood upon the rocky shore,
The breeze carressing sun-spun hair,
I stood and watched, where she before
Me, like some untrammelled mare
Stood free, and fresh before the sea.
The shingle shattered the sound of splashing waves
And turning round she smiled at me.
Her face as nature had designed, save
A touch of powder on her cheeks.
My heart leaped with passion from the soul,
She gave to me what all men seek,
A love, where in intention foul
Are not besought, and this chaste, godly girl
Upon the beach, an Aphrodite wrought of pearl.

R. SPENCER, VI. m.

Pigeon Racing

With the early Saturday morning liberation, the hundred or more pigeons sped home with great enthusiasm. Many difficulties impeded their path and only the best and the well bred pigeons survive. Very few see their anxious fancier, with a pigeon

timer in one hand and the other shading his eyes so that he can see the tiny speck falling out of the sky like a cricket ball, to land on the landing board of the loft.

Then, quick as lightning, he takes great care in getting the very thirsty and aching body of the pigeon into the loft. Then, just as quickly, he takes the rubber ring off the pigeon's leg and the ring is put into the timer so that the time may be recorded when he strikes the clock. Then that night he would go with his head high up, to the club and tell the local fanciers, "I've got a good bird".

G. CLACKWORTHY, IVbp.

Wednesday Mornings

Wednesday morning, eight on the dot,
Walked into the wall—oh, what a clot!
Now to check no bones are broken,
None at all—but I think I've woken.

Enter the art room, meet new teacher,
Say to her nice to meet yer,
Put my case on someone's toe,
He said, "I'll see you when we go".

The bell has rung, it seemed so short,
I've nearly finished my picture on sport,
Spilt the water, not to worry,
Big mistakes when in a hurry.

Now to history, this I hate,
Better hurry, think I'm late,
Get new books, start to read
All about "Boots", a fiery steed.

Pack my books and off to Latin,
Get a chair which no one sat in,
Call out the words from the other night,
"Pugno", now I'm sure that means fight.

Break—relaxation,
Then Registration.

Double maths, this goes slow,
Getting too hot, I'm feeling low,
Afrikaans next, not too bad,
Late once again—come on, lad.

Last of all we have to scuttle
To Pioneer House and Mrs. Suttle,
Finish work at five past one;
Another Wednesday's work is done.

D. AGAR, Ia1.

King Charles I

Though from the Stuarts in Scotland his origin he
did derive,
Charles began his reign in England in 1625.
Like his father, James I, the Divine Right was his
belief,
And the disapproval of Parliament caused him
endless grief.

Although for funds he was in desperate need,
To the Petition of Right he did not heed,
And taxes and forced loans on the people were laid,
Though Parliament had warned that this they
forbade.

For eleven years with Strafford and Laud,
The rule of his country Charles could afford.
Till John Hampden's refusal an example had set,
And interference with Scotland Charles did regret.

After the tyranny Parliament was called
And the fate of his comrades soon was installed.
But his idea of Divine Rights still stayed alive,
Hence the attempted arrest of the members five.

But in 1642 Charles had gone too far,
And England now embarked in the horrors of civil
war.
But the genius of Cromwell proved far too great,
And in the end Charles suffered his fate.

HILTON J. BIK, IIIa.

The Prophet

I

Shrinking, shrining, shining ellipses of golden
images
Slash and twist and whirl in elongated shrinkages,
Pulsating, gasping motions slithering over swirling
emotions,
Mixing gently violently in violet smoke and haze.

Drifting coldly, slowly sifting, gliding, sliding
Strands of fading memory slither through and past
Under and over leafless blowing trees.

Wetly leaves, and drizzling rain mix and mingle
With mud and shingle and crabs and salt.

Shingling leaves, mixing rain
Slither and wither with crying tears and fears.
Drifting memory squashing in salty mud,
Drizzling strands wetly sliding, slowly gliding.

Green morning silts down through onion fumes,
Swirling slowly into violent reality,
Singing lowly fluttering arias down empty rooms.
Swooning drunkards stumble and mumble sullen
lamentations,
Sneering at faceless faces and reverberations
Of purple light in undug graveyards.

II

Darkness, darkness, darkness encloses me;
Buried in the bowels of the black earth,
Covered in the bottomless depths of twisted mirth,
I struggle hopelessly, craving to be free.

O villainous pity! How I despise thee.
Wrapped in my shrouds of perfumed love,
Swaddled in scented robes of piety,
I mock and pretend scorn to Him above.

Fighting, biting, squirming, worming faces
Positioned below, blindly struggle for higher
places;
Reeking of stenching scorn and hate,
Worshipping and bowing to their procrastinating
fate.

wombless mothers
sisterless brothers
writhe and despise in the land of spiders.
ants and crabs chew and tear
at the ideas that men share.
gloomy dread slithers down empty pine
trees
crashing and twisted through brickless
alleys,
children falling to knees in sunlit valleys.

Death: oh suck me into your wombful
tomb of sleep and dreams and screams.

Madness: draw me into your channels
of soft drinks and passionate instincts.
Oh damnable self!

Why do I cry and crave and grab for
That which hurts?
Golden falling hair can banish my fears.

RALPH B. GLOVER, L6 Arts.

The Poet Today

Much has been written and said about "modern poetry", the technique and form of "modern poetry", the meaning, the definition and the subject matter of "modern poetry". Much, too, has been written and discussed about the "modern poet" himself, his environment, his social, political and religious functions in society, and his approach to poetry. It is the latter that I wish to discuss in this essay. The title "The Poet Today", therefore, refers not to the function of the "modern" or, as Stephen Spender put it, "the struggle of the modern", but rather to the modern poet's approach to poetry.

The poet today is "objective" rather than "subjective". The poet seems to have mastered the situation within himself and outside. The poet today has become too rational, his subject matter becoming too banal, too trivial. This becomes very obvious when one opens any book of modern poetry, any anthology of modern verse. One merely needs to read the titles of the poems to see the appalling banality of the subject matter: *The Novelist, Streams, The Ghost, Roads, Horses, The Roman Wall, Elvis Presley, Billiards, Piano Recital, To a dog injured in the street, On not hearing the birds sing in Ireland*—and one could go on for ever. In case there are any doubters, the above-mentioned poems were written by some of today's most popular and distinguished poets, including W. H. Auden, Thom Gunn, William Carlos Williams, Edward Thomas and Edwin Muir.

The poets of today do not even act like poets. I realise that this is a very dangerous statement to make, but I will try to clarify myself. Dylan Thomas, a real poet, was a drunkard and heterosexual (by his own admission); François Villon was a thief and a murderer; Rimbaud was a gunner and a slave trader; Pound upheld Fascism and Nazism. Now I do not mean that a poet, to be a good poet, must be any one of the above-mentioned characters. This is ridiculous! However, the above-mentioned poets, including others such as Baudelaire, Shelley, Keats, Hopkins and Dante, not forgetting Milton, all had very disturbing and emotional lives; they were overcome and submerged in the tragedies of their lives. They were all, I think, basically unhappy, not because of politics (Pound to some extent), not because of juvenile delinquents (Thom Gunn), not because the birds didn't sing in Ireland, but because of their own personal problems, and as a direct result of this their poetry became "subjective"; their poetry

became "personal" (in the sense that their poetry was mostly about themselves).

I feel the poet should be as Karl Shapiro, a modern American poet, describes. He says a poet

. . . Shall be always strange,
Hunted and then sought after. Shall be sat
Like an ambassador from another race
At tables rich with music. He shall eat flowers,
Chew honey and spit out gall. They shall all smile
And love and pity him.

The poet today is too rational, too formal, too concerned with form. There are extremes here, and it is important, in our assessment of modern poets, to see to which extreme or extremes they have tended. Stephen Spender stated that as soon as the poet has said what he had to say, he cannot keep the poem from assuming its own form; the form is right before him, and why worry about it? Spender has gone to one extreme and a lot of modern poets have followed him. But that is not good enough. A poem should have a pattern, or planned form, which the poet wanted for it and gave to it intentionally. We must think of the form of the poem as part of the whole operation of making it, as a conscious preoccupation. However, most modern poets have sacrificed form for emotion. Basically, a poem should be irrational, qualified to a large degree, however. Form and rationality should be subjective to emotion and irrationality. The poet should be subjective to his subject matter, and the subject matter should revolve around and refer directly to himself. The poet should not, however, become subjective to poetry itself in its most basic form. He should be a master of words, of aural and visual sounds and shapes and colours.

The poet should criticise and condemn no one but himself. He should be sufficiently humble so as not to venture outside himself and criticise. He may, however, comment, but never condemn. I feel the supreme example of a modern poet is Dylan Thomas. He acted like a poet, he looked like a poet, and he wrote like a poet.

The poet today is too superior, too conscious, too plain and uninteresting, too afraid, too common. He must quit being a prophet and must, in his eating of flowers and chewing of honey, try

. . . To touch the ironic immensity of afternoon with
meaning . . .

RALPH B. GLOVER, L.6 Arts.

HAROLD KLUK, THE CHEMIST, Main Street, opposite the Post Office

Reflections

As I sit and stare into the black
 Of nothingness wondering
 What it is that lies beyond
 The curtain of perhaps fear
 Perhaps uncertainty but doubtless death,
 I realise that we ourselves created
 And are now about to demolish mankind.
 Oh is it not better to be
 A child of innocent and unreflecting mind
 Into which enters not the agony
 Of doubt and fear that turns and twists
 Inside us tearing and pulling and at last
 Moulding us into knots of hate and distaste
 And immorality?
 Is it not better to be a beast
 With countless joys and comforts
 And not to know the end is near;
 The horrible end of pain and blood
 Brought by mankind for mankind
 So to destroy him almost as pointlessly
 As he was created?

G. F. LAMBERT-PORTER, Va.

A Winter Garden

I

The succession of time and time's timekeeper,
 The forgotten fragments of time's past,
 Anticipate and perpetrate
 Some godless weeper, some useless sleeper.
 Time breaks and time shakes
 The aching rhyme that time makes.
 The odourless geranium is unapproachable;
 Written into it is the record
 Of all that occurred
 On the day before the day before.
 The wrinkled parchment is stained
 With the blood of the men
 That remained before the time of the
 Day that had been sucked through
 All that was in yesterday.
 Shall we sink into the frog-smelling mud?
 Only the persuasion of the geranium
 Could force us into the time that was
 Before and is no more. But no alluring
 Intoxicating odours draw us on; the flower
 Is useless; time that has past is no
 More good than time that is present or
 Time that will come to pass.
 Time's past anticipates and
 Perpetrates time's future;

The occurrence of yesterday is what is today; we
 are sinking into the frog-smelling mud.

monkish jews meditate
 in a sullen air smelling
 of laurel and apple.
 an awesome silence seems
 to silt down in yellow rooms
 smelling of learning and dusty
 books; rooms sodden with
 the fermenting past.
 a spider and an insect
 eager with what is now,
 writhe under salty pines
 and incurious skies.
 the song of the song-bird
 is, but soon will not be.
 motherless-weeping echoes in
 the emptiness of yesterday.
 tomorrow i will become darkness.

II

Time that is now exists only today.
 What of those who choose to love?
 Will love, like life, soon fade away?
 Is not the one above
 Here always?
 We are born in time only to expire.
 Will time too, perhaps, be burned in fire?

Why should I then care
 What I do today, or say?
 Is not love, life and everything, here today
 Gone tomorrow?
 But beware!
 The laurel and juniper may fade away,
 But the one above cares what you say.

Sullen incantations reverberate in sunlit colonnades;
 Frumpy women enjoy the swelling, lavender-smell-
 ing shades
 Which coil and recoil in the fading
 Soil of time, rustic-coloured, nursery-lulléd chil-
 dren begin wading
 In the knee-deep dewy ferns, and disobeyed
 The ostentatious oblation that parents made.
 Praying priests who lingered in empty hand-made
 halls, prayed
 Boldly to a doubtful certainty, yet turned afraid
 In the face of mellowing time and the
 Bellowing chime that clanged
 When Christ was hanged.

III

O God, I have sunk down in the deep mire,
I have sunk deep in the frog-smelling mud,
I have fallen and stumbled . . .
Oh God! Why have You forsaken me?

I visualise a yellow afternoon, a winter afternoon,
In a winter garden. Maroon
Draped people watch orange apple leaves, brown,
Wrinkled, curled, leaves, drop to the wintry ground.
Into the ground and under the ground I am lowered.
This is my death.
My breath has risen into the yellow sky;
A girl, a mere girl, brushes tears and hair from her
eye,
This is her death.
Leaves, leaves, leaves, more leaves, and a girl . . .
Oh Lord, why have I forsaken You?

RALPH B. GLOVER, L.6 Arts.

Syndicalism

Syndicalism, as a movement of social dissent in late nineteenth century Europe, mirrors some of the most important aspects of similar contemporary social movements, while at the same time it incorporated sufficient original ideas to give the movement a lustre of its own—a lustre strong enough to attract martyrs to the movement and original enough to make socialists of different orders its bitterest opponents.

From Marxism, the Syndicalists derived and accentuated the question of a class struggle. For them to fight for one's class of society was as noble and as honourable as fighting for one's country. Indeed—and this idea comes directly from anarchist philosophy—the state was regarded as the sword and buckler of the class in power and catering for their interests alone. Parliament, in the eyes of the Syndicalists, was a bourgeois artifice created to wrest power from their old enemy, the aristocracy. Thus, merely because it was a bourgeois institution, it could not be used to serve the interests of the worker. Parliament was to be boycotted as were political parties, which were “artificial” organisations composed of various social elements representing conflicting interests. Political activity resulted in political strife, a strife which could split the workers as a group and therefore dampen their revolutionary ardour and obscure for them their real interests. The great error of other socialist movements and socialists in general was, they

maintained, the associating of party with class. The class struggle could not be translated into a party conflict for the reason that political power must be preceded by economic power. Thus the first battlefield between the worker and bourgeoisie must be on economic grounds.

What was original in the Syndicalist movement was its conception of the labour union as the central force, the vessel of salvation through which the workers would realise their “integral emancipation”. For, to the Syndicalists, the labour union was the only institution that set the workers aside from all other classes in the capitalistic society. The labour unions were to be the vehicle, firstly for initiating socialism and then, when this was achieved, uniting the worker in defence of it. Thus the activities of the labour union would have to be expanded. No longer would it merely be an instrument for obtaining workers' demands, but it would have to become the governing force of a well-disciplined and well-organised working class. This discipline and organisation were to be brought about in part by the labour union, in part by the worker himself, and in part by the new change in the unit of labour organisation.

Nation-wide industrial unions of both skilled and unskilled workers employed in one entire industry were to succeed local craft unions. This one big union would serve to heighten the feeling of class solidarity in two ways. Firstly, by emphasising the economic tie that bound the workers together, and secondly, by sharpening their hostility towards their employers. The scope of activity of the labour unions had to be broadened and its significance enhanced by a revolutionary philosophy before it could assume its historic rôle of liberation of the working class and its function of forming the “cells of the future society”. The labour union was to acquire control of industry and maintain industrial discipline. The forced discipline of the employers upon their employees was to be substituted by a system of voluntary discipline of the workers to the labour union. Regarding it in this light, the capture of the shop was more important than the capture of the state.

As to the men who led the movement, we need concern ourselves with only three of them. If Syndicalism can be said to have a founder, it was Fernand Pelloutier (1867-1901). Syndicalism owed its very formation to the recognition by many anarchists of the fact that anarchism suffered from the fatal weakness of being able to attract only extremists and not the man in the street. Pelloutier was one of these disillusioned anarchists, and he

propounded syndicalism as a revolutionary philosophy in opposition to other socialist movements. It was largely through his influence that syndicalism spread among the workers and that in 1906 the French "Confederation Generale du Travail" adopted the "Charter of Amiens"—a document incorporating the ideas and objectives of syndicalism. This document clearly states that advancing the workers' welfare is only one aspect of the labour union. "It is also preparing the way for the complete emancipation of the working class, which can be realised only by expropriating the capitalist class." The labour unions also reaffirmed their belief in the strike as the best means of achieving their ends.

In this latter assertion, the labour unions clearly show the influence of Georges Sorel (1847-1922). Sorel, the theoretician of syndicalism, elevated the strike to something more than a mere vehicle of promoting the workers' aims. To Sorel, the strike constituted what he calls a "social myth". A myth, he explains, is "a body of images capable of evoking instinctively all the sentiments which correspond to the different manifestations of the war undertaken by socialism against modern society". Sorel asserted in *Reflections on Violence* (1908) that the great conflict of the day was between a decadent bourgeoisie and a virulent working class. The latter's ideology was heroic in that it proclaimed his will to power and was beneficent, for it promoted the primal interests of civilisation. To Sorel, "bourgeois ideology" was hateful with its tenets of reason and progress and should the Marxian state come into being, he maintained the new masters "would be much harder and much more insolent than their predecessors". Syndicalism, with the instrument of the strike, the "social myth", would succeed, for the success of both the French Revolution and Christianity lay in the "myth"—the dynamic force, based neither on the logic of reason nor on the truth of science, but one that had the power to create "an epic state of mind" in its followers, enabling them to surmount all obstacles. The workers, Sorel asserted, must be inspired by the "social myth" based on an ardent belief in the "day of deliverance" when capitalism was to be destroyed by the heroic proletariat. The workers' war was to be a concerted effort, organised and disciplined, and their leaders would be an elite of militant workers, an "audacious minority", guiding the mass towards their revolutionary target.

Hubert Lagardelle had more success than Sorel in spreading syndicalism among the workers. This

was in part due to the fact that Sorel was a theoretician, more intent on influencing the leaders than the rank and file. His language is complicated and his arguments are based on studies of history and economics, while Lagardelle is simple in his approach and much clearer in style. In *Le Socialisme Ouvrier* he stresses that the main focus of syndicalism lies outside more socialism on the physical bettering of working conditions. He gives us the best definition of the whole movement when he says of syndicalism, "It desires the conquest of human dignity by the workers; the triumph of individual independence; the overthrow of the hierarchy that has made slaves of the workers; and the revolt of all proletarians as one, ready to sacrifice their special interests as individuals and members of groups to the general interests of their class."

Up to a point the syndicalist plan is very well propounded. Everything is neatly arranged for "chapters of strikes", culminating in a general strike when the nation would be paralysed and the proletariat would take over control of industry. Syndicalism was to be spread among the military, who would join the workers in their general strike. But once the old order had been overthrown and the new one established, how was it to be run? While it is made clear that labour unions would control the economic side and a confederation of all organisations, representing the individual industries, would supersede the state, there was no blueprint of specific activities, functions or powers. The control of the nation's political, social and foreign affairs were left unchartered.

While the movement grew up in France, it rapidly spread to other countries as soon as labour unions became legal and emancipated. It remained strongest in France, where it dominated the entire labour movement. A general strike was called in 1906, but this failed, due largely to the fact that a great proportion of workers did not respond to the call. In 1910 a railway strike was called, and this action succeeded in tying up the whole country. By issuing mobilisation orders, Aristide Brand, the Premier, defeated the strike, forcing the workers to work as soldiers in a time of national emergency. During World War I, revolutionary zeal became subservient to patriotic ardour and after the war, communism attracted many former syndicalists, including Sorel.

While it disappeared as an absolute force of its own, syndicalist ideas found expression in other socialist movements. Its influence on fascism, particularly in Italy, Sorel's *Reflections on Violence*

having been translated into Italian by Laterza in 1907, was very marked, and we find Benito Mussolini establishing Italy as a "corporate state". While the state exercised final control, employers formed parallel organisations and every industry was organised as an autonomous unit. Other movements, dissatisfied with existing conditions, tended to either adopt or align themselves to syndicalist philosophy, merely because it represented the most absolute rejection of contemporary society. Even in the United Kingdom, the Suffragette and Irish Home Rule movements employed methods of disturbance and dislocation, and both allied themselves with organised labour.

As the syndicalist movement mirrored other social dissenting movements, so also did it mirror the "spirit of the times". These were times of great change in every field, and especially in the economic, social and political fields, with which the syndicalists concerned themselves. It was a time of great pressures—a time of unparalleled population increases and revolution in the field of thought. The truths expounded in the 1880s no longer held good in 1914, and the syndicalists were the victims of change. At first the movement made rapid headway, enlisted a large following, attracted world attention, aroused great fears and then, as suddenly as it had sprung up, it collapsed. The movement has passed into the annals of history, its spirit and followers having migrated to other dissenting movements of this century.

D. KAPLAN, U.6 Arts.

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Schools — Rhodesia ; Victoria, Australia

During this year I am attending Milton as a Rotary Exchange Student. The purpose of this scheme is to give a student the opportunity of spending a year at school in another country. While the student is in the other country, he lives with different Rotarian families. This is to give him a good idea of a cross-section of the community,

and so he gets to know and understand the different way of life as well as the differences in schooling. Although I stay with different families, I stay in Bulawayo all the time and attend Milton for the full academic year.

My home town is Bayswater, Victoria, Australia, about eighteen miles from Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. Bayswater is an outer suburb of Melbourne and is served by one of the lines of Melbourne's suburban railway system.

Being an exchange student is a wonderful experience and there are many benefits to be reaped from it. The student not only learns about other people's way of life, but really gets to understand and know them. Unlike a tourist, he does not just see the country but gets to know the people who make up the country.

An exchange student not only learns about a country but he also teaches other people about his own country. A student can do a great deal towards promoting world understanding and tolerance. In this ever-diminishing world, it is essential that all people of all races know and understand each other, and this is where student exchange can be so valuable. A student usually has an open mind and is not prejudiced, and this is why he can learn so much.

Coming from Australia as I do, this visit to Rhodesia has been particularly interesting and rewarding for me. At home it is hard for us to visualise a multi-racial community because we very rarely see anybody except Europeans. It has made me realise the large number of difficult problems connected with a multi-racial community and some of the ways they are being overcome.

As I am primarily an exchange student, I shall give an idea of the way school life in Victoria compares with what I have experienced at Milton.

Almost all the Government schools in Victoria are co-educational at all levels, and there are no Government boarding schools. We wear a school uniform, but only while attending a secondary school.

In Victoria we attend school for a full day—from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. During this time we work eight forty-five-minute periods. We have an hour for lunch and a short mid-morning and mid-afternoon break. This time we are at school includes all sport and science practical classes, which means that we have finished completely when we go home at 4 p.m. This means overall that we work a slightly longer day but we do not get as much "prep".

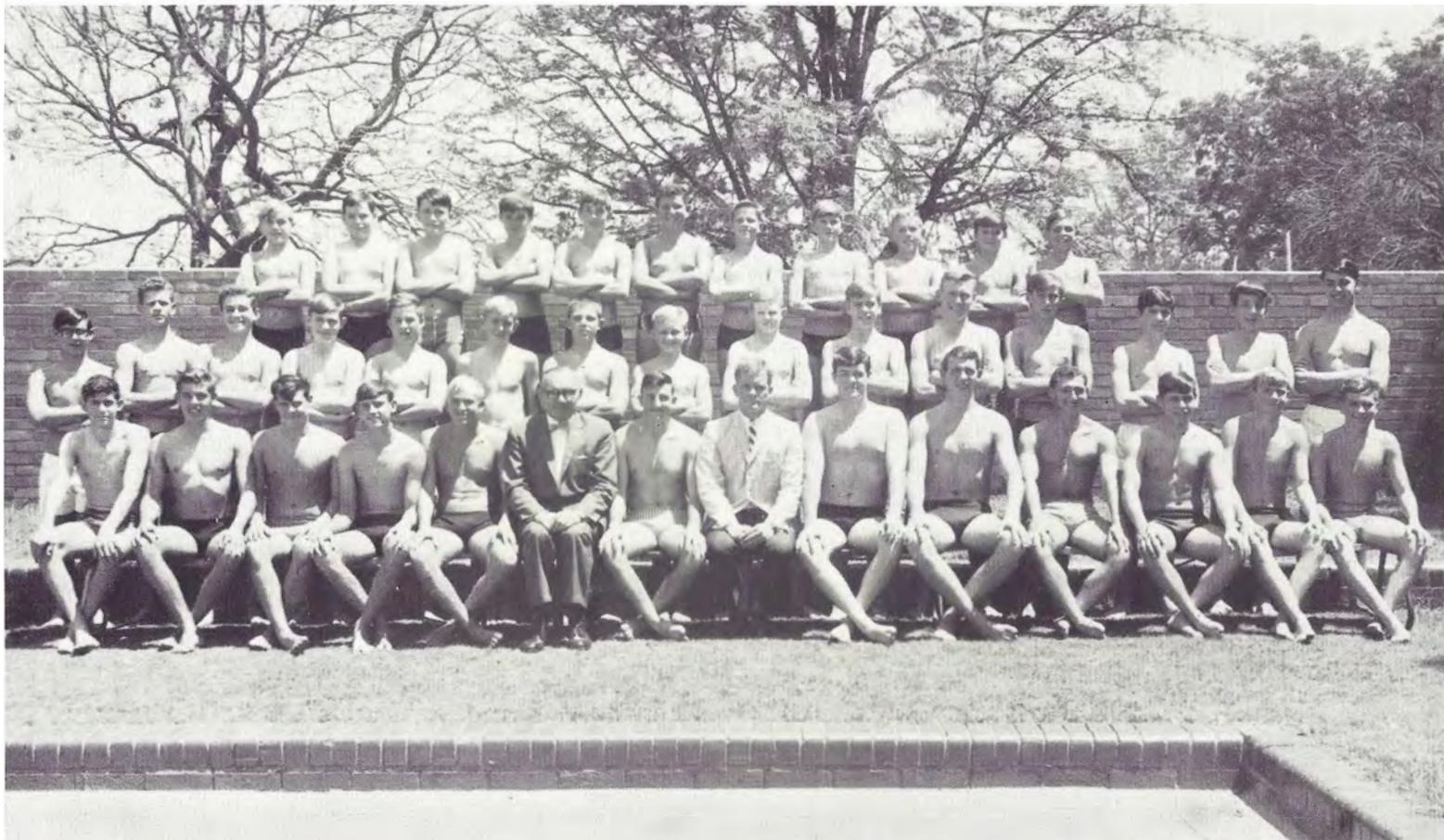


Photo by Robal Studios.

SWIMMING TEAM

Back row: D. Edwards, S. Maclean, M. Saxby, R. Wakefield, C. Sturgess, B. Marks, I. Riley-Hawkins, C. Meredith, A. Lucas, D. Harrison, M. Knight.

Middle row: R. Hammerschlag, N. Murgatroyd, P. Lapage, A. Leith, P. Kallie, A. Purnell, B. Knight, G. Laity, G. Ferguson, R. Posselt, I. Versveld, B. Noble
R. Schragger, E. Harris, A. Zipper.

Front row: S. Israel, C. Liebrandt, D. Fisher, G. Clackworthy, J. Oakley, The Headmaster, R. Mutch (Captain) Mr. F. Wilson (Coach), B. Farrell, D. Noyes-Smith,
C. Marks, C. Baitz, H. Johnston, J. Lithins.

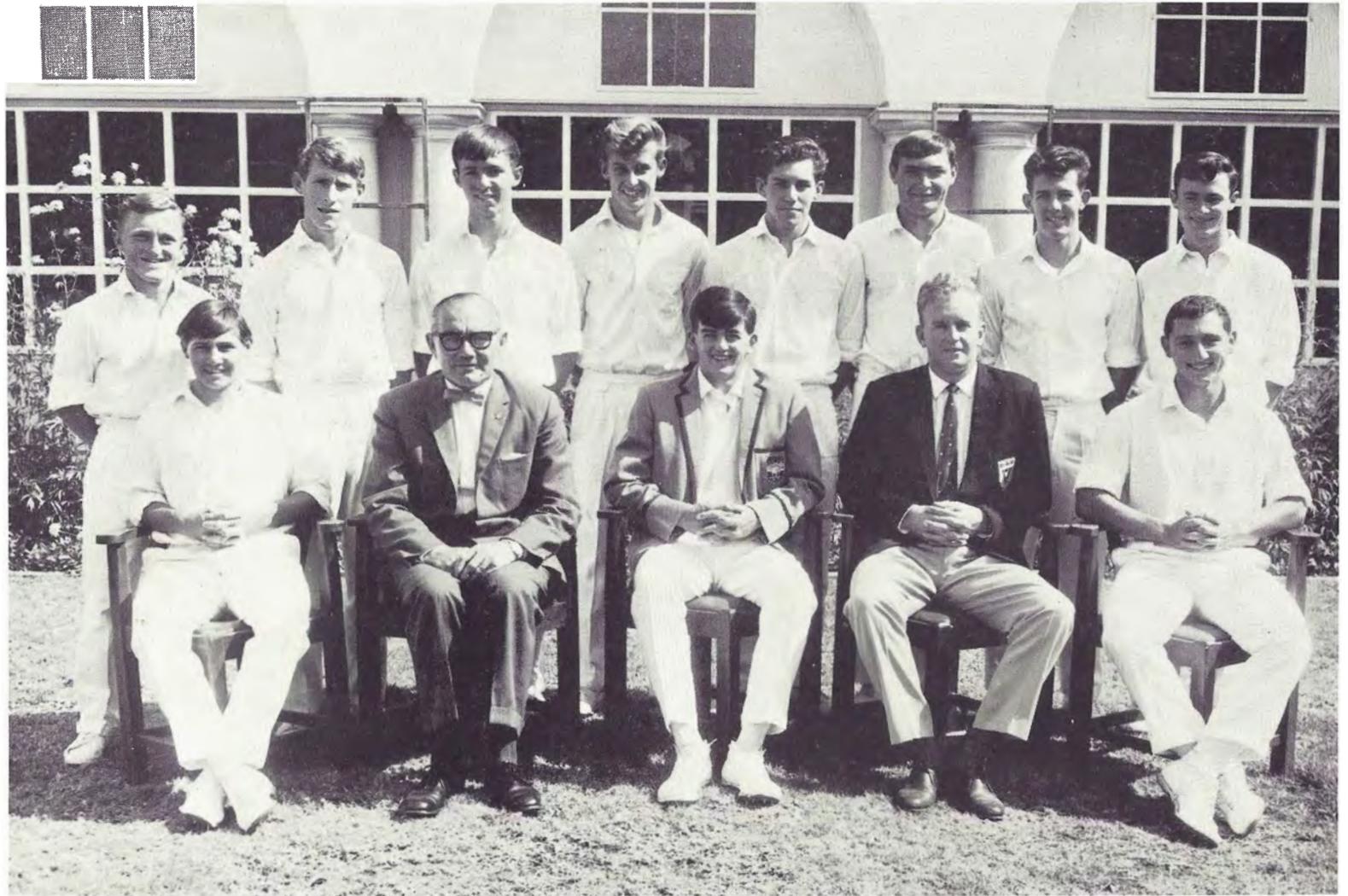
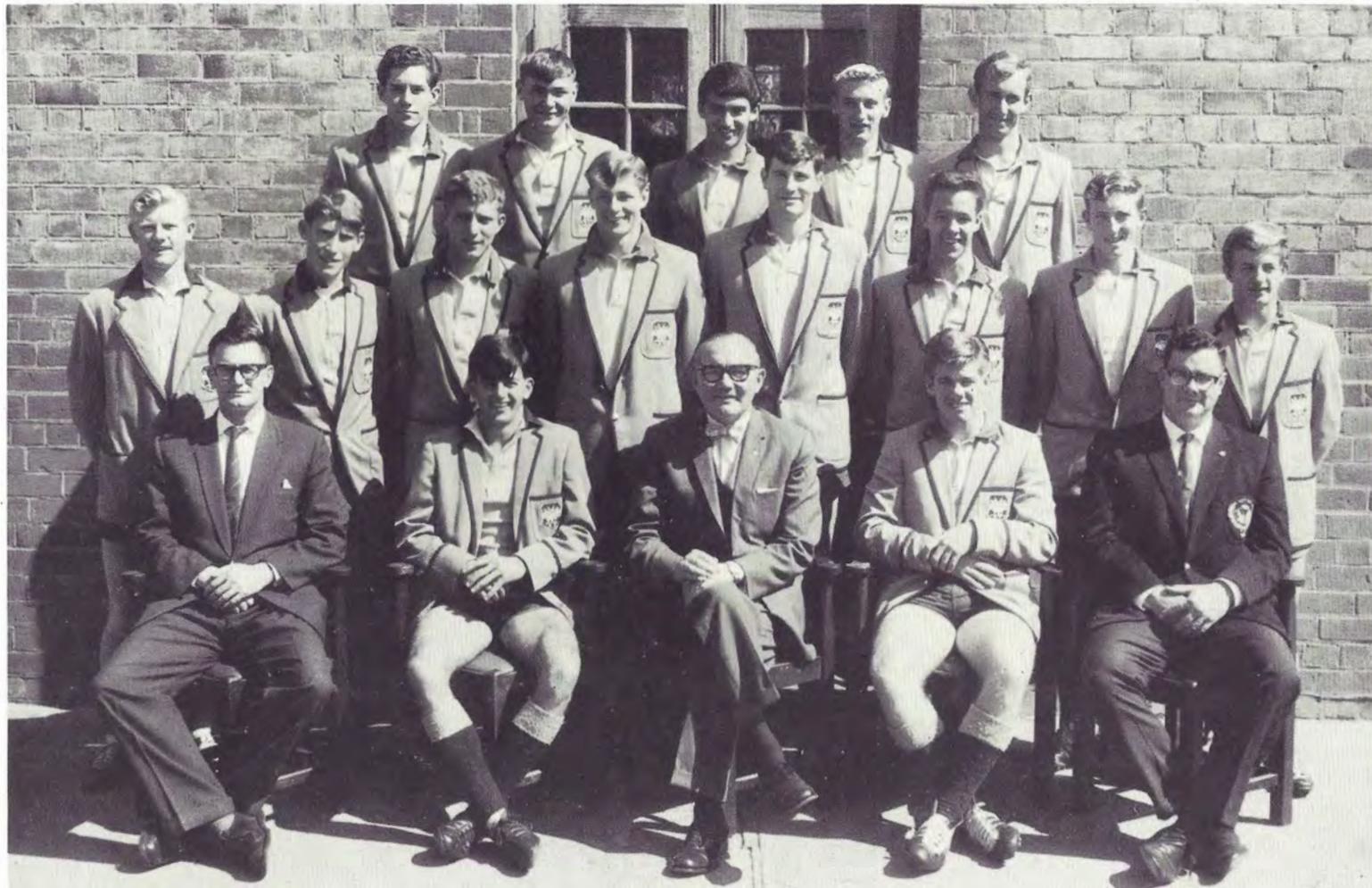


Photo: Robal Studios.

FIRST CRICKET XI

Back row: K. Barbour, N. Gordon, B. Walker, G. Yeoman, R. Whiley, H. van der Merwe, T. Weatherdon, R. Ker.

Front row: B. Bitter (Vice-captain), The Headmaster, P. Jones (Captain), Mr. R. Todd (Coach), C. Marks.



FIRST RUGBY XV

Photo: Robal Studios.

Back row: R. Whiley, H. R. van der Merwe, S. Schmulian, K. Torr, P. Herbst.

Middle row: W. Wilson, N. Gordon, C. N. Peck, N. Thompson, H. O'Mahoney, C. Davy, M. Maytham, M. Hardy.

Front row: Mr. R. Suttle (Coach), P. Jones (Capt.), Mr. P. M. Brett (Headmaster), P. Longhurst (Vice-Capt.), Mr. C. Waller (Coach).



FIRST HOCKEY XI

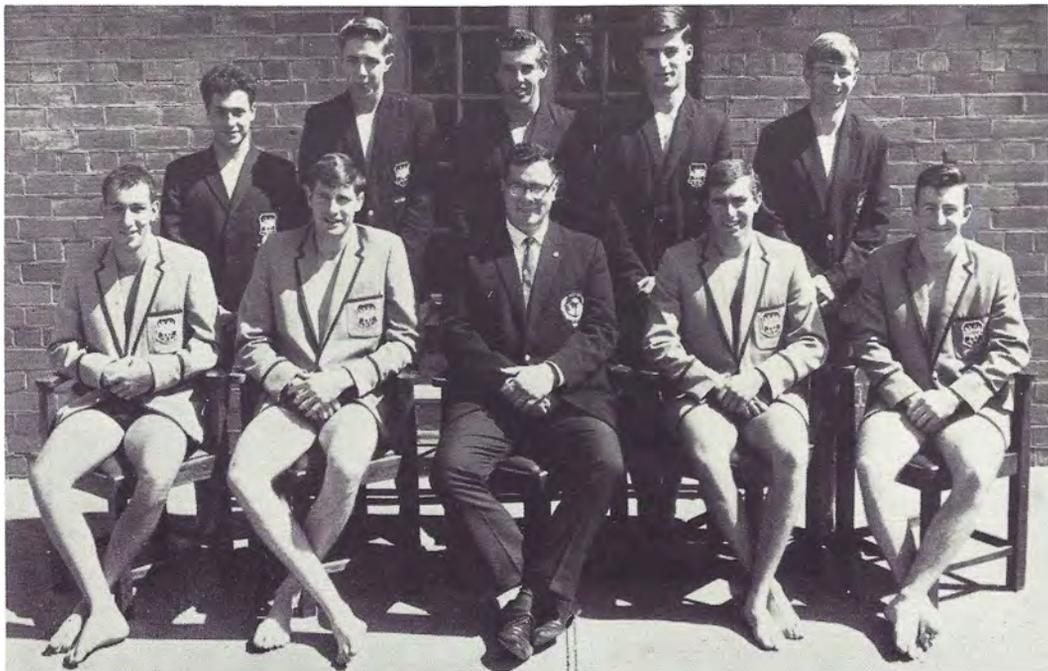
Photo: Robal Studios

Sack row: C. Wood, D. Reichman.

Middle row: L. Fischer, J. Kok, R. Edwards, A. Visagie (Vice-Capt.), R. Puzey, G. Moir, J. Martin.

Front row: R. Challin, G. Burton, Mr. P. Brett (Headmaster), P. Curtis (Capt.), Mr. J. Lefevre (Coach).

Absent: K. Barbour.



WATER POLO TEAM

Photo: Robal Studios.

Standing: T. Sagar, K. Duncan, C. Liebrandt, D. Sheffield, H. Johnson.

Seated: M. Herscovitz, H. O'Mahoney, Mr. C. Waller, R. Zipper, R. Mutch.

School fees are very much less and amount to about £3 to £4 per year, but we have to buy our note books and most of our text books. I think the Victorian system works out cheaper overall, as the text books are generally re-sold for about two-thirds of the purchase price.

Government schools in Victoria do not have boarders because there is no need to provide boarding facilities. There are many secondary schools and there are not the same problems with transport as there are in Rhodesia. If a student lives more than three miles in a straight line from the nearest school, the Government pays for the student's transport to and from the school.

As there are no Government boarding schools, Saturday sport is not arranged as it is in Rhodesia. Instead, all Saturday sport is arranged by local clubs. Sport in the schools is conducted mainly on an inter-house rather than an inter-school basis. Only a few times a year does one school compete against another.

Also as a result of having no boarders, the Government schools do not have the same number of playing fields, tennis courts, etc. The fewer amenities that the Victorian schools have are also partly due to the large number of new schools which are being built at the present time.

Teaching methods in Victorian schools are different from those in Rhodesian schools. English must be passed at all levels, even in the final year. French is the only second language taught, but, to cater for the many immigrant children, other languages such as Dutch, German, Italian and Greek may be taken, but these are done by correspondence. Public exams are set by the Victorian Education Department and we do not do "O", "M" or "A" Levels, but sit exams at the end of each year and there is no two-year course like "A" Level.

A student begins secondary school around the age of 11-13 years, and it takes six years to complete secondary school. To become an apprentice a student must pass the third year at secondary level. The school-leaving age is 15. There is no examination to see whether a student will enter a high or a technical school, and this decision is up to the pupil and his parents.

These are only a few of the differences between the schools, but I hope they have given the reader some idea of education in Victoria.

PAUL RECHSTEINER, L.6 Arts.

The World Food Problem

It has been estimated that the world population will double over the next forty years, primarily because the death rate has been dropping abruptly while the birth rate has remained relatively steady. Therefore the world population has had to increase tremendously and continues to do so.

Taking into account this anticipated increase in population, world food production would need to be more than doubled in twenty years to provide an adequate diet for all. Almost two-thirds of the world population, mostly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, is still under-nourished.

Up to now the perennial overproduction of United States agriculture has helped feed these people, but now these aids must be curtailed because the United States herself is becoming increasingly short of stocks to fall back upon in case of a domestic crop failure. Thus the only solution is for these heavily aided countries to increase their food output; but farming is so backward in these countries that much technical aid would still have to be given to help increase agricultural output. But however much aid is given, and in whatever form, the peasant farmers must be educated and instructed in the use of birth control to check the population increase and so reduce the numbers to be fed. A director of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation has said: "Either we take the fullest measures both to raise productivity and stabilise population growth, or we face a disaster of unprecedented magnitude."

Man's food supply is adequate only in the temperate zones, whereas in tropical zones it is far from sufficient, and it is vital to get projects started in raising agricultural output in these zones. These could be achieved if industrialised nations sent out technologists, agricultural advisers as well as money, but these aids must all be correctly used and not squandered on uneconomic resources.

However, the countries which most need these agricultural development schemes are those in which the population is expanding faster than in any other parts of the world; namely, parts of Asia, Central and South America, where already millions live below subsistence level. This phenomenal rate of growth retards development and means that these countries cannot support such dense populations, which still means their heavy dependence upon foreign aid and food gifts to help maintain their starving millions. Even when there has been an increase in agricultural output in these countries,

the peasant farmer merely reacts by having more children.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation, an agency of the United Nations, is doing much to foster efforts to improve the production of food, especially in the under-developed areas of the world, and it has come to realise the importance of keeping food production well in excess of the population growth. Yet however much aid is given to these countries with the greatest food and population problems, it is essential that they show their willingness to do all they can to cope with their problems themselves and so prove that foreign aid, in whatever form it may be granted, will be used correctly and to the greatest advantage of these countries—in agriculture, social and economic spheres.

D. FISCHER, U.6 Arts.

Voltaire

Cet homme était poète, dramaturge, critique, historien et philosophe. Son nom véritable était Françoise Marie Arouet (de Voltaire). Il naquit à Paris en 1694 et il faisait ses études à Louis-Le-Grand.

Plus tard il voyagea à La Haye comme secrétaire pour l'ambassadeur français. Quelques mois plus tard il retourna à Paris et il devint connu comme un bel esprit brillant et sarcastique.

Mais, parce qu'il accusa Philippe II, Duc d'Orleans des crimes odieux, on l'incarcéra pendant onze mois dans la Bastille. Pendant qu'il fut incarcéré, il écrivit quelques oeuvres, y compris sa première tragédie, "Oedipe". Elle était très populaire à Paris.

Il devint haï par l'Eglise après avoir publié "Le Pour et le Contre", qui exprimait ses vues antéchrétiennes et, aussi, son déisme.

Après une querelle avec le Chevalier de Rohan on l'incarcéra encore. Mais, après quelques jours on l'affranchit et il alla en Angleterre (1726). Là, il écrivit quelques oeuvres, y compris "La Henriade"—une défense de la tolérance religieuse. Elle devint très populaire en Europe.

En 1728 on lui permit de retourner en France. Il passa les quatre ans suivants à Paris, écrivant. Ses oeuvres attaquaient les institutions politiques et ecclésiastiques de France. Il dut fuir de Paris, mais Gabriëlle Emilie de Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marquise du Châtelet, lui donna asile.

Là, il écrivit quelques pièces de théâtre, et, à cause de l'influence de la Marquise de Pompadour, il devint le favori de la cour.

En 1794 il alla en Prusse et resta là chez le roi, Frederick II, pendant deux ans. Puis il alla à l'est de la France et il y habitait pour le reste de sa vie.

Ses oeuvres les plus populaires sont "Candide" et "Zadig", et les plus grands sont "Lettres Anglaises ou Philosophiques", "La Pucelle", "Précis du Siècle de Louis XV", "Siècle de Louis XIV", "Essai sur l'Histoire Générale et sur les Moeurs et l'Esprit des Nations" et "Discours sur l'Homme".

D. A. G. JENKINSON, IVa.

College in the United States

Nearly nine months have elapsed since I left Rhodesia to further my art studies in the United States. I was fortunate to fly to California via Europe, entering the United States at New York; therefore, before taking up my studies, I was able to catch a glimpse of the Continent of Europe as well as a few of the world's art treasures. I visited the Vatican and St. Peter's in Rome, the Rykes Museum in Amsterdam and, when in New York, I managed to include in my sight-seeing itinerary a visit to the Museum of Modern Art, the controversial Guggenheim and a small fraction of the colossal Metropolitan.

After Christmas with relatives in Florida, I flew out in time to register for my first term (semester) in college. A school year here is in two parts. The first term starts in early September and ends at the end of the following January, with a week's break for Christmas. This is known as the "fall semester". There is a few days' break and then in early February the second term begins and continues until early June. From early June to late August or early September is the summer session, when most of the students take a vacation, but there are classes offered for those who wish to attend college during this holiday period. Being in the United States at the moment for me is like being in a fast-revolving world of sane confusion. Somehow everybody seems to know what they are doing, though!

When still at Milton I was accepted at Long Beach State College on the strength of five "O" Level passes. However, upon seeing the size of the 320-acre campus which boasts a student body of over 20,000 and a teaching staff of over 800, I decided that I would "break in" to the American college life in a more modest college, and chose Fullerton Junior College, which is considerably smaller with a student body of only 9,000 day students. There are over 4,000 who attend night

classes only; most of these people hold down jobs during the day.

The admissions officer had never heard of Rhodesia, let alone G.C.E. However, Africa rang a bell, and, having cleared the language barrier by informing him that "yes, I did speak English", I was accepted on the basis that I had "graduated" from high school.

By the time classes began for the semester, I was beginning to be absorbed into the multitudinous masses, I no longer smelled the smog-filled air of Los Angeles, and I was naïve enough to tackle the famed "freeways" of the city, acquiring my licence at the first attempt. To add to the confusion of the highways, all the signals and signs are different from the Rhodesian ones and everybody drives on the right—"wrong"—side of the road. I have almost forgotten what a sane bicycle looks like; the only bicycles to be seen anywhere here are the weird contraptions used by the neighbourhood children. Almost everyone can afford a car or two and this includes high school and college students. Thus cars on the campus range from metal on wheels and zany-coloured "beach wagons" to tyre-squeaking and smoke-belching G.T.O.s and Corvetts; Volkswagens are everywhere!

Clothing in Southern California is very casual and this is the case on college campus. The usual attire for the men is jeans or slacks with a brightly coloured sports shirt; footwear is compulsory and usually takes the form of tennis shoes or "slip-ons"; the world-renowned Bermuda "shorts" are forever present, adding to the carefree atmosphere of the nearby beaches. For ladies, regulations stipulate that they are not to wear slacks, capris, sun dresses, shorts or "go-aheads".

I have completed one semester now, and here are some of my impressions. Firstly, I was fortunate to have extremely good instructors in all of my subjects, especially in art; in this class I constructed an abstract design out of nails and steel gauze and it was in the college's 1966 art exhibition.

Many people on and off campus comment on my "British" accent. When corrected, like my admissions officer, they have little or no idea where Rhodesia is or even that it exists! Despite the fact that Rhodesia has been thrown into the political spotlight since November 11th, 1965. However, when I mention Southern Africa as a loose location they remark how well I speak English, or how did I learn to speak it so soon! Speaking about Rhodesia, my mother and I were interviewed by the newspaper here on the Rhodesian-British conflict. A week later I spoke at the "Oftamist Inter-

national" Club here in Stanton, and shortly afterwards I was fortunate to be able to pose a few questions to the British Information Officer in Los Angeles on the nation-wide television programme, "Joe Pyne". My mother and I visited the "Friends of Rhodesia" club in Stanton, where we both gave a talk, and it was comforting to hear of many such groups dotted across the United States, who constantly write to their Congressmen, Senators and the President demanding a change in Government attitude towards Mr. Ian Smith and his Government. I find that the American public is extremely unaware as well as misinformed as to the real situation which prevails in Rhodesia, with due thanks to a lot of the news articles and magazines which have a way of distorting the true facts. The common opinion is that a small minority are ruling over the suppressed, unhappy, segregated negroid majority, who, if they try to voice their grievances, are immediately dismissed to restriction camps. I hope that the lack of reports about Rhodesia indicates that we are still going strong. My parents report how happy and determined everyone is, despite hardships. A news report yesterday stated that Prime Minister Wilson admitted publicly that he had misjudged the effect his sanctions would have on "rebel" Rhodesia.

Front page news here daily covers the Vietnamese conflict, which grows increasingly ugly. As the war escalates, nearly all Americans are being involved one way or another, and feelings run high on the pros and cons of the war. College and high school students are also affected, for the main source of draftees is from these ranks, particularly the "drop-outs" and unemployed.

Turning to college and professional sports, as the baseball season draws to a peak sports fans here are closely following the progress of the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National Baseball League, and the Los Angeles Angels in the American Baseball League. Both are fairly good professional teams; the Dodgers at present hold the world title for 1965. I watched my first American baseball match in the newly completed Angels Stadium, and it was quite something . . . complete with "hot dogs"! The Angels' team moved to Angel Stadium from the other large baseball stadium in Los Angeles—Cavez Ravine—which is now occupied by the Dodgers. Last week I visited Cavez Ravine but this time not to watch the Dodgers in action but to see the Beatles. What a night for both the group and the 40,000 screaming fans! The Beatles played their old favourites such as *Babes in Black* and *Ticket to Ride*, which were hardly audible above the

crowd's enthusiasm; the attendance figure was 5,000 above the previous year, this showing little indication that the "Beatle Cult" is on the wane.

Getting back to sports; as the baseball season draws to a close, the football teams, both college and professional, have already started exhibition games. Having learned the rudiments of American football, I find it a "great" game, vaguely similar to rugby. Having always been amused at the very padded American football player, I now realise why this precaution is necessary. The players basically have the padding where they hit each other, for part of the game requires that they become human "battering rams"—hence the helmets and the shoulder pads. Holding or "tackling" as we know it is not allowed. In American football they have to knock each other down, or use their bodies for blocking purposes. The college I attend at present are the reigning United States junior college champions. High school and college football is almost as closely watched as the professionals. There is a great deal of college social activity during the football season, including such functions as parties the night before the game, home-game rallies and team and supporters' dances. In a week's time college reopens for the fall semester, football season and all, following a three-month summer vacation. This vacation I worked to help pay my way through college. The pay is very good, even though about one-fifth is absorbed in taxes. I am very much looking forward to my second semester at college, my only regret being that I miss Rhodesia first and foremost, and the college system is extremely impersonal due to size. Every student is a number, and when tests are taken about once every month, one fills out one's answers on a card which is fed into a computer and marked. This is commonly known as the multiple choice system; no writing is done by the student, but he merely marks a line next to the answer which he feels best fits the question asked; one gets used to it.

In closing, I would like to extend my sincerest and deepest thanks to those who patiently guided encouraged and taught me through my unforgettable years at Milton, both as a boarder and as a day scholar.

R. VAN GENDEREN

Les Françaises Modernes

Je suis élève du lycée Milton. C'est un lycée très moderne. Une belle piscine, de nombreux

terrains de sports, une salle des fêtes, un gymnase, des laboratoires pour toutes les sciences, des ateliers de menuiserie et de travail en métaux, une bibliothèque magnifique—nous les avons tous. Riens ne nous manque. Nous passons une vie joyeuse et mouvementée à l'école.

C'est-à-dire que nous en passions une. Mais c'est fini maintenant—les bons vieux temps sont perdus à jamais. Et savez-vous pourquoi? On vient d'installer un laboratoire de langue.

Nous avons de la chance, vous dites? C'est ce que nous avons pensé au commencement. Mais plus maintenant. Imaginez-vous! Chaque jour nous nous dirigeons vers une porte marquée "Laboratoire de travaux pratiques", nous entrons solennellement, en file indienne et nous nous asseyons, chacun sur un tabouret dans une cabine insonorisée, devant un magnétophone à double-piste. Nous attachons aux oreilles des écouteurs lourds et peu confortables. Puis la leçon commence. Même chose tous les jours! Nous écoutons des phrases et de petites conversations niaises, nous les répétons. Les formules se varient un tout petit peu de temps en temps. On doit faire bien attention. Je m'ennuie à mourir. Et c'est non seulement moi qui m'ennuie. On voit quelquefois le professeur qui dort comme un sabot!

De jour à autre notre directeur entre accompagné de quelque "huile" qu'il reçoit avec la croix et la bannière. Il est très content de nous montrer, assis dans notre carlingue comme une vingtaine de petits St. Exupéry sur le point de s'envoler.

Quant à moi, je fais marcher tout cet appareil compliqué, et je me livre à des pensées tristes en me souvenant des leçons d'autrefois.

Il y a deux ans nous avions un vieux professeur qui était sur le point de prendre sa retraite. Il nous racontait des histoires à dormir debout et, étant myope, il n'a jamais remarqué que nous faisons furtivement nos devoirs de mathématiques. Plus tard il y avait une belle jeune fille d'une vingtaine d'années qui nous faisait la classe. Chaque jour nous jetions un coup d'oeil impudent à son annulaire pour voir si elle s'était fiancée la veille au soir.

Mais qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? Je n'entends plus la voix monotone du répétiteur. Ahuri, je regarde un enchevêtrement de bande magnétique devant moi. Quelle horreur! J'ai dû toucher tous les boutons en même temps! Et voici monsieur le directeur qui s'approche.

Au secours!

ROBERT BALDOCK, IVa.

Le Quatorze Juillet, 1789

C'était le quatorze juillet, 1789, et il faisait beau mais à Paris il y avait beaucoup de gens qui mouraient de faim et qui étaient très irrités. Tout le monde se dégoûtait de l'ancien régime et les paysans se sont mis à prendre d'assault la Bastille—la prison d'état.

Le matin, beaucoup de paysans s'entassaient devant la Bastille et puis ils l'ont attaquée. Il y avait une bousculade vers toutes les portes et puis, à la hâte, ils sont entrés dans le grand bâtiment gris.

Ils s'y battaient avec le gouverneur et ses soldats et puis, après avoir libéré sept prisonniers, les foules ont réduit la Bastille en cendres avec des torches d'incendie, et toute la journée elle brûlait. On venait de tuer deux cents hommes, mais à Paris, tous les paysans réjouissaient parce que la Bastille—symbole de despotisme, s'était effondrée et dès ce jour-la, le quatorze juillet est devenu la fête nationale de la France.

N. GOLDEN, IVa.

Does History Repeat Itself?

History has been explicated in many ways, being called an art, past politics, philosophy and even bunk, but none of these aphorisms adequately summarises all that history incorporates. Knowledge is experience, and experience is history; so, logically, history embraces all that man has ever learned. But this is too vast a subject to be tackled even in a lifetime, and this essay can only be a short observation of the whole.

Does history repeat itself? It undeniably does, and some of the repetition is incredibly similar to the original event. The most common recurrence is the revolution. There are two types of revolution—a revolution against a foreign dominant power and a revolution against autocracy. A notorious example of a revolution against another country is the American insurrection of 1776 against Britain. The recalcitrant tendency quickly spread to Canada and South America and was carried to Europe by the French forces returning from American wars, which subsequently helped start the famous French Revolution of 1789. The same unrest still prevailed after the Congress of Vienna in 1815, when Spain, Naples and Belgium revolted against the conditions to which they were submitted by the Congress. But these revolts were put down by a foreign army—a new idea and one which was repeated frequently: when the

Austrians put down the Italians in 1821, when the Russians subdued the Hungarians in 1849 (this was repeated in 1956 when Russian tanks put down the Hungarian revolt), when the Austrians and Prussians subdued the Germans of the thirty-nine states and today, with the Americans intervening in Viet Nam, Dominica, Korea and West Germany. But whereas a hundred years ago such intervention was carried out for despotism and absolutism, today it is purportedly carried out for the cause of freedom.

But the revolts against a despotic autocracy and monarchy are far more common. The classic example must be that of France, whose Third Estate rose and toppled the iniquitous and long-standing privileges of the noblesse. This type of uprising was feared by the nobility of Britain and, through the great Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867 and various Trade Union Acts, the aristocrats succumbed to the demands before the latter turned through bitterness into violence.

From these examples we can pick out an obvious trend. The oppressed peasants and bourgeoisie successfully revolt against their masters. This propensity can be traced back as far as before Christ, when the Israelites revolted in Egypt, or even when Caesar was murdered. Human nature cannot bear the conditions under which it is forced to live. There must be a government, but inevitably the government ultimately assumes too much power and the people rise up in revolt. In the democratic system, regular elections are a substitute for revolution. This cycle, government-despotism-revolution recurs so frequently that it seems incongruous that it cannot be terminated or adjusted.

The second principal example of the repetition of history is the coming into and falling away from world power on the part of great nations, empires and civilisations. The Egyptian civilisation was the first real power, but it fell to another. The earlier powers rose through intellectual achievement as well as military superiority. Both the Greek and the Roman civilisations made metaphysical advancements in many fields, and contributed to the increment of human knowledge, particularly as regards science, philosophy and literature, whereas the later great powers—the Turkish and the German empires—only reduced this increment and destroyed great works of art and priceless treasures.

Throughout history many nations have achieved dominance. The 18th and 19th centuries saw a frequent change in the strength of nations. After Waterloo, Britain, although having extreme military power, appeared to

subside a little until the First World War, when Germany, which had, through the aspirations of Bismarck, gained tremendous power during the latter part of the nineteenth century, had the audacity to challenge Britain's military prowess; she was seen to have retained her position as the supreme world power. But after the 1939-1945 World War, power has slowly been transferred to two vast nations which emerged during the war—the United States of America and Russia. Other nations, instead of forming individual powers, have tended to side with one or other of these. It is dubitable as to which of these two dynasties is the more powerful, and there would have to be a third world war before this could be seen.

Why should history repeat itself? History repeats itself as a result of the same combination of circumstances. But why should these combinations of circumstances occur? It is because man has always lived under the same general systems—in nations. Within these nations different languages are spoken, and there is a tendency towards animosities between neighbouring nations. Throughout history men have had difficulty in supplying their own requirements. They like to have the land, sea ports and taxes of another country. Man has always had to be ruled, ultimately by an individual, whether he be dictator or democrat. There is a tendency for these rulers to become despotic, and when they do they have to be replaced. This is allowed for in democracy men have learned from experience that periodical changes are essential, but despotism can only be changed through a revolution; and hence history repeats itself.

If history repeats itself so methodically, why do oligarchs not learn by others' "étowderie" and retain their positions? This seems a reasonable question, but it is easily answered. Power corrupts and despots cannot bear to relinquish one iota of it; the idea is not compatible with their self-esteem, they cannot imagine that they are fallible. Benevolent despotism does not work, as can be seen by the fall of Louis Napoleon after he had practised it in the Second Empire.

But this monotonous repetition of history might not continue. Today, when we are in constant danger of a nuclear holocaust, history has changed. Were there an atomic war the world would have to start all over again. It is possible that history may never again repeat itself. In the western world there is affluence, complacency, omniscience, a steady population and a complete abundance of material things, whereas in the eastern

world the population is rapidly increasing while the prosperity is rapidly decreasing, and this is resulting in extreme poverty. The gulf between the prosperity of the developed and the poverty of the under-developed is widening. Perhaps the solution will be communism, for the communist philosophy appeals to the under-developed peoples.

Perhaps the wave of the future will be a recurring communist revolution and a gradual diminution of the free world until the United States alone is left to call itself a free society.

ROBERT BALDOCK, IVa.

Les Heures du Coucher du Soleil

Quand les heures du coucher du soleil arrivent, une étrange notion me surmonte. Un profond silence se répète dans la vallée, puisqu'il salue l'arrivée du coucher du soleil.

Le ciel change son apparence, en changeant d'un regard sévère à un qui est gentil et tranquille. Il écarte son dur masque bleu et paraît avec la tendresse d'une jeune demoiselle, douce et paisible. Le ciel changé lentement à rose, et quelquefois à orange aussi. Les couleurs se confondent d'une belle façon.

Le soleil continue son voyage chez-lui, et il aussi, éprouve un changement de couleur. Après l'or féroce et brillant, il change lentement à orange, qui suggère un atmosphère tranquille. Toute la vallée change aussi sa figure. Après un monde occupé et bruyant, il développe graduellement à un monde calme, en appréciant l'atmosphère tranquille.

La lueur du monde aussi, commence à se faner, d'après les actions du soleil. Bientôt un silence entoure la vallée; la brune s'approche.

Les hauts arbres chuchotent doucement, et un vent fait bruire leurs feuilles; les fleurs gaies s'efforcent d'obtenir une petite portion de leur sommeil léger, avant qu'il soit volé par les tempêtes hurlants.

Au lieu de la tranquille figure du ciel orange, il y a maintenant la figure sans expression du ciel noir, qui regard avec solennité la vallée. La vallée n'est plus une vallée—elle est un centre de paix, la silence cassée par le chuchotement des arbres, et le craquement des feuilles sèches.

Toute la vallée réalise que c'était maintenant la brune et que le soleil s'est retiré pour la nuit. L'atmosphère est calme, serein et invitant.

Les heures du coucher du soleil sont vraiment magnifiques. VICTOR ALHADEFF, IIIa.

Recollections of Pompeii's Last Day

I, Lucius Cornelius Maro, was a young man at the time and had just been appointed to the position of Medical Adviser to the Civil Authorities in Pompeii. I was still fresh to the town, having just come from Athens, where I had studied and taken the Hippocratic vows. As a result of my long sojourn in Greece, I had begun to appreciate the fine Grecian architecture which bounded the long street dominated in the north by the large amphitheatre. Gladiators at that time—A.U.C. 832—were not as popular as they are now, but for a seat of fashion, and a popular resort for the wealthy and patrician classes, the amphitheatre was a necessity.

In the southerly quarter one could often see throngs of people crowding to see the arrival of a new, important ship bearing spices, food, fine raiment, or perhaps some choice Nubian slaves. Standing at the dockyards, in the mouth of the River Sarnus, one had a fine view out to the sea, whose deep blue waves reminded me of my voyages to and from Greece, or out across the green fields of the fertile river valley to where Stabiae, a small farming village, floated amidst the sea of corn.

To the north, above the pillars of the amphitheatre, rose the single imposing mountain of Vesuvius, whose two summits poked some 4,000 feet up to the clouds surrounding the face of Atlas.

Within the town itself men hurried about as men are wont to do. The children of the poorer people rushed around, stealing and playing and avoiding the crushing hooves of the horses of the great senators, soldiers, scholars and patricians as they pranced proudly by.

The 24th of August, at the outset, was just like any other day. Again I awoke to view the magnificent murals and floor mosaics of my uncle's palatial home. Walking out into the forum, the same bustle of merchants, buyers, traders and sellers, beggars, thieves and idle young dandies greeted me, while the strong soldiers, far from silent, uttered their normal coarse jokes and stories. Again I relaxed in the public baths while the fingers of the massuese kneaded and pummelled my flesh and wiped in the softly scented oil.

It was not, however, the same as other days, for about the fifth hour of the day there was a sudden deep rumble, as of Jupiter when he is angry, and the ground beneath the cobbles quivered somewhat beneath my feet. For some hours already, smoke had been issuing forth, dark and ominous,

from Vesuvius. But I had been told that this was quite a frequent occurrence, and so today, as on other mornings, I had taken little heed of the warnings. Now, however, the dark smoke was gushing gushing fiercely forth; perhaps Vulcan was stirring up his fires. Looking around I saw that after the shocked hush which had immediately followed the rumble, activity was returning and carts were rattling their way past beggars and letter writers as usual.

I decided that while in Pompeii I would follow the Pompeiians' unaffrighted example. I resumed my slow way, yet watched the two summits carefully and saw that the smoke was belching forth now at an ominous rate. A second and more pronounced tremble came, and many were the supplications put up to the gods.

I thereupon decided to return to my uncle and see what, if anything, he was going to do.

I was almost home when suddenly a mighty explosion rocked the town, its shock waves stunning my ears. Looking round, I saw that a great column of steam had been thrown up, and among it great amounts of matter, which from that distance were unrecognisable. Breaking into a frightened run, I jostled through hordes of people rushing frantically in every direction. Some fled for the gates, others to their homes to get valuables, while many dashed aimlessly around praying and shouting unheeded directions. I realised from the mill that my physician's tools would be needed. I entered my uncle's home, running carelessly past ferns and the sunlight shining through the open roof on to a spilling fountain of pure water.

Catching a frightened slave, I gave him my instruments to carry. Seeing my uncle, I ran to him, and he, telling me that this had happened before, suggested that we leave, since ashes, lapilli and mud were usually throwd across the town, dirtying its marbled walls and breaking frail roofs.

Thinking it an admirable idea, I turned and led the way outdoors. Already, across the street, gaping wounds had opened up in walls where the cracks formed by the earthquake sixteen years ago had been neatly but inadequately plastered.

Around us the sounds and signs of looters were already evident. My uncle, bolting the door on the inside by means of a system of pulleys invented by Archimedes, turned and hastened me on.

On all sides our slaves bolted like an irresistible force wedging its way into the crowd, an immovable object. Lumps of mud and showers of ashes fell, spraying Pompeii's inhabitants with a

sulphuric smell and dishevelled air. Torrential rain was beginning to fall and a glow of light shone from the mountain. From this light a great heat spread out and bathed us in its fiery rays, making us gasp, while steam rose from our damp clothes. As it grew worse, many people died, stifled and burnt by cinders. Happily we had wasted no time in escaping and were gone before the real heat began.

In nearby shops I could see the owners grasping large coins, trying to secrete them away on their bodies. The soldiers at the gate stood firm under a centurion and tried to regulate the traffic. Screams arose as people, crushed and trampled, shouted protestations from dying lips.

We were borne through on the flood and rushed towards Nola, the centre of the fertile Sarnus valley, on the way there being higher ground.

We sat down on some grassy sods and slaves brushed the ashes from our clothes while we watched the drama that was occurring. Herculaneum, a small village between Pompeii and Vesuvius, had a layer of ashes over every building and a dark shadow was caused by the cloud of lapilli. Swarms of people were fleeing from Herculaneum, Pompeii and, beyond there, Stabiae.

The jostling crowds all set out towards us. Inside Pompeii, the nearest city to us, we could see that some 15,000 people were still endeavouring to get out, although many, thinking it just a normal eruption, were going into cellars to wait until the ashes had settled and things had returned to normal.

But the eruption was not dying down. Rather it was increasing in volume and intensity. Showers of water had already drenched us and made brushing our clothes a farce. Ashes and mud covered in many places several feet of the streets and roofs. No lava had fallen, however.

During the next half hour, while I attended cuts, bruises, sprains, breaks and burns, I saw an epic scene unfold before my eyes. Each time I glanced back the level of ashes seemed to have risen higher, hermetically sealing every half inch. Occasionally, across the open plain, a soft echo of a terrible scream touched our ears as some poor unfortunate became trapped or burnt alive. Apart from this and the memory of the beautiful things being swallowed up, the situation might have been funny, for around us stood proud Romans clutching the rags they had grasped as they fled from the baths, or old, hoary men, spattered in mud, exsultating and drowning in the rain, while young men recounted what great deeds they had just done; and all the while young and old females giggled or

mourned, cried or talked, as Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae slowly vanished like a rock at high tide.

Digging down afterwards, when the ashes had cooled, looters dismantled the last matters of value, bringing up marble slabs, statues and statuettes, money—gold and coin—clothes, golden armour, leaving Pompeii, that flower of Roman society, lost—buried and extinct, but still harbouring 2,000 faithful followers beneath the cruel, impassive and impervious ashes which enveloped her.

D. A. JENKINSON, IVa1.

Panter

My kat was donker gryns van kleur en hy het 'n wit kol op sy been gehad. Sy naam was Panter en dit het hom goed gepas.

Hy was 'n kat van die wêreld en in die nag het hy uitgegaan en liefdesliede aan die meisiekatte gesing maar hy het sanglesse nodig gehad. Later het Panter dan huis toe gekom.

Hy het 'n vriend gehad en wanneer hulle bymekaar was, was 'n hond nie veilig nie.

Aangesien sy vriend gesterf het, was hy baie treurig, totdat hy ook een dag baie siek geword het. Toe is hy ook dood.

R. THOMPSON, Ia1.

The Game of Baseball

“Strike two! Ball three!” the umpire cries out in a solemn voice. The emotional and screaming crowd is now hushed. The voice of a baby is heard, but this is immediately damped out by the anxious father. All movement is temporarily stopped.

The only place where the spell has not yet had effect is the pitcher's mound. He is seen to be nervously fidgeting with his hands; his sweat-drenched face jerking, almost as if it were clockwork, from side to side. Then, with slow, undulating movements, the pitcher raises his arms and legs . . .

The batter in the box has by now begun to move his bat cautiously. He sees the ball coming—no more time to think . . . swing!

A tumultuous roar is heard from the crowd. All eyes are focused on the flight of the diminishing ball; then to the runner who has passed third base and is completing the last fifty feet or so to safety and applause—home plate.

This is the game of baseball in all its excitement and action, speed and precision. A game in which the players are kept at the peak of mental concentration, the crowds emitting their uncontrollable emotions.

To appreciate the intricacies and complexities of the game you must put yourself in the rôle of the player. For the following game, you, the reader, are the second baseman.

You arrive at the ball park in a rather elated mood. You place your glove on your hand, feeling for the old, familiar finger-grips, and then you begin "warming up". This takes ten to twenty minutes, and then, feeling reasonably agile, you make your way to your team's "dug-out".

At last the game is about to begin. "We're fielding," shouts the captain, and you run onto the diamond, taking your usual position about five yards to the right of your base. You are no more in a joyous temperament, and you notice that your right hand is automatically hitting your glove. Look around you, sum up the positions of the various fielders. Short-stop is fielding near third base. That means you'll have to cover balls hit to the left of your base as well.

"Batter up," shouts the umpire in a demanding tone of voice, and the opposition player slowly makes his way to the box.

Right; forget about everything else. Concentrate on the game. There goes the ball . . . it's good . . . it's going third base's way . . . damn, damn, he's misjudged it. Still, only the first frame. We'll take the next batter.

Hold it! You have a man on first. Here's your chance for a double play. If the ball is travelling your way, trap it, "shoot" it to short stop, who will be playing on your base, and he'll "play" it to first.

There goes the ball. Yes, it's coming—it's coming your way. Well picked up; to second; beautiful. Short stop plays first base—he's out there as well. The batter's out!

The crowd responds with applause. What's that you hear from someone in the gallery? Never mind, let him say what he likes.

Two down, one man to go. No runs yet scored against your team. This looks good.

You have settled down once more, and are looking at your pitcher. He "winds" up and then lets the ball slide out of his fingers for a "fast" ball. The batter meets it well and, to your disappointment, you see the ball winding its way into left field. The runner makes it quite safely to your base.

Two men down, one on second base.

Right; if the ball comes your way, what will you do? Two alternatives. Play first base in order to dismiss the batter, or play third if you notice the man on your base running there. Don't be idiotic! It's two down! You make sure of the batter and play first base. See, it's not as simple as you think.

Pitcher "winds" up, delivers the ball. "Strike one!"

You can rest. Only for a moment; there goes the ball again. "Ball one!"

Some people in the crowd are throwing biting comments at your pitcher. Console him. Don't let him "break".

Your pitcher has just let the batter walk. So what? You've only to dismiss one more man.

Man on first and second base. What will the play be? Firstly, remember that you have only to dismiss one person. As that is the case, play your nearest base. This will most probably be your own base; but you may have to run for the ball and catch it nearer first . . .

The batter hits; it's coming straight your way. Easy does it! Tag your base, the runner's out. Three down!

Members of your team congratulate you and, trying to hide your grin of delight, you sprint off the diamond.

Once in the "dug-out" you try to gain a few minutes of rest, but your captain calls out your name and you find out, to your surprise, that you're batting second. You're not a good batter. Still, you'll go into the box aiming to get a safe hit off the pitcher.

Talking stops automatically as your team hears the umpire call out, "Batter up! Balls in! Play ball!"

Your batter walks with a slight swagger up to the box, weighs up his position, and then gets ready for the pitch.

That pitcher is good. Strike one already.

He's hit it! He's there—"out at first", the umpire shouts. You're positive he was safe; but still, that's the game.

Gosh! you're up already. Don't worry. Keep your head. Remember, you're going out there to hit that pitcher.

You're in the box. Hands are sweating. Wipe them on your trousers. There's quite a wide gap between second and short stop. Move your body in that direction. Feeling all right . . . your arms and bat in position? Right; keep still, and above all watch that ball. It's coming . . . it looks good . . . step and hit.

Your mind is in a whirl. All that you are concerned with is reaching that bag as fast as possible. You can barely see the first baseman stretching for the ball . . . you're there. "Runner safe."

You're pleased with yourself. Still, don't be too confident. Don't lose your concentration. Watch the pitcher all the time. Take your lead, not

too big, but enough to worry the pitcher. Move up and down on your legs—he's "playing" you . . . Dive for the base! You're safe, but watch it.

Right; as soon as the ball leaves the pitcher's hands you run madly for second base. Don't hesitate—just go!

The ball leaves the pitcher and there you go.

Run! Run! Second's getting ready for a "tag". Slide for the right corner of the bag.

Dust fills your mouth and eyes as you tear the ground beneath you with your spiked boots. You look up, shaken, and through the clouds of dust you see the "safe" sign given by the second base umpire. You made it! Well done!

One man down. Two to go. You're still on second base.

The batter comes up. Swings beautifully. The ball cuts through the air as it makes its way to right field. The right fielder jumps, falls backward, rolls over. He stands up, and there is the ball safely embedded in the glove. You could have made it home. Why did he have to catch it—why?

Still, that's the game of baseball for you. You cannot predict what will happen. It really is a fantastic game, so go ahead and enjoy every minute of it. "Balls in! Play ball! Batter up!"

A. KRELL, L.6 Arts.

Die Matopos – Wereld van Kontraste

'n Mooi wêreld van balanserende rots,
Waar vis in sy baie damme klots,
Maleme, blou-grys onder 'n glansende son,
Silozwe, koel onder 'n gevefde vaal dom.

Hierdie wêreld van koppies en veld,
Dwalas en vlakke wat stilswyend saamsmelt,
Is een van ruheid en majesteit,
Met rotsblokke, arend en riet.

Tog sag met grasperk, warm en gespikkeld in die strale,

Tussen die takke, geel en oker, die ritselende blare,
Papierbome wat fladderend in die bries staan,
In die vlakke die blesbok, op die kranse die berghaan.

Die lastige Mopani vlieë brom hul moeë noot,
Op dwala, laagte, koppie of poort,
En die sonbesies sing hul eentonige sang,
Op die bas van mimosabome, die hele dag lang.

Die sonvlekkies dans, hulle skitter and gloei,
Oor die stroompie wat vonkelend oor die rotse vloei,
Steil aan elke kant, die ruwe rotse rand,

Die choas van tuimelende graniet aan die anderkant.

Land van geskiedenis van Laings Field tot Rhodes se Graf,

Waar eensame koeriers eens oor velde moes draf,
Baanbrekers op die vlakke, Matabeli impis wat dans,
Dis 'n land van kontraste hierdie mooi land van ons!

W. EMMERSON, U.6 Arts.

Gesigte in die Skare

Het jy al ooit na die gesigte van mense in 'n skare gekyk? Wanneer mense in 'n skare vergader, verander hul persoonlikheid en karakter. Hulle dink nie vir hulself nie, maar doen altyd wat die ander mense doen—hulle het nie 'n onafhanklike gees nie.

By 'n politieke vergadering, by voorbeeld, kan 'n mens goed die gesigte in die skare bestudeer. Sodra as hul leier begin praat, sal al die mense skreeu en saamstem met alles wat hy sê. Maar sommige mense skreeu net omdat sy buurman ook skreeu—hulle volg wat al die mense doen omdat hulle nie die uitsondering wil wees nie.

Kyk na die twee mense, Gert en Piet, wat langs mekaar staan. Laasgenoemde kan jy sien glo wat sy leier sê. Hy maak sy mond wyd oop en skreeu dat hy met sy leier saamstem. Hy is opreg en eerlik en aarsel nie voor hy skreeu nie. Maar Gert; eers kyk hy rond en sien wat die ander mense doen. Sy gesig lyk 'n bietjie bang en bekommerd en 'n mens kan sien dat hy nie eintlik saamstem nie, maar omdat sy vriende skreeu maak hy sy mond 'n bietjie oop en skreeu—maar nie te luid nie. Hy is te bang om te sê wat hy voel omdat hy bang is vir wat sy vriende sal sê.

Maar is dit reg? Nee. Dit is baie onnosel en elke mens moet besef dat hy 'n gees van sy eie het, en dat hy nie moet doen wat die skare doen nie. 'n Mens is sterk wanneer hy 'n die skare is, maar daar is baie min wat sterk is wanneer hulle alleen voor 'n skare staan. Wanneer 'n mens by 'n politieke vergadering is, sal hy sy teëstander hekel as die skare hom bekel, maar as hy met hom saamstem sal hy nie opstaan en so sê nie—tensy hy 'n sterk en opregte man is. Miskien sal die skare nie die teëstander 'n kans gee om te praat nie maar vir hom skreeu en elke gesig kyk baie gebely—asof hulle die „slagoffer" wil vermoor. Hoe weet hulle dat hy nie goed sal praat nie? Hulle weet nie maar omdat hul maats in die skare skreeu, moet hulle ook skreeu en hul gesigte wys dat hulle nie op 'n eerlike manier nie, maar op 'n manier wat vals, en onnosel en onryp is, reageer.

Dit is dieselfde wanneer mense hulle gunsteling kunstenaar gaan sien. Hulle maak so 'n groot lawaai dat hulle nie die lied kan hoor nie. Trane loop oor die gesigte van die meisies en hul oë is rooi van die gehuil; hul kele seer van die geskreeu. Vir watter rede skreeu en huil hulle? Hulle doen die omdat hulle in 'n skare is en dus moet hulle maak soos die ander mense maak. Maar as een van hulle hul gunsteling alleen sien, sal sy nie huil of skreeu nie, omdat sy dan kan dink omdat sy alleen is, en daar is geen skare om haar te beïnvloed nie.

Dus kan ons sien hoe die gesigte in die skare deur die skare beïnvloed word en hoe vals en swak daardie gesigte eintlik is.

P. LONGHURST, U.6 Arts.

My Nagapie

Ek woon op 'n plaas in die Matopos. Naby my huis groei 'n perkse-boom.

Een nag het ek 'n geraas in die tuin gehoor en ek het gedink, „Die kaffertjies is in my perske-boom”. Ek het gedink dat ek hulle skrik sal maak en ek het my geweer gevat. Ek het uitgekruip en in die perske-boom gekyk. Daarin het ek vier klein nagapies gesien. Skielik het ek genies. Die nagapies

het in die bos verdwyn maar een baie kleintjie kon nie spring nie en hy det gesit en skreeu so hard as way hy kon.

Ek het hom gevang en met hom ingegaan.

Na 'n week of twee het hy mak geword. Hy is nou omtrent een jaar oud en hy is die stoutste klein duiweltjie wat jy nóg gesien het.

In die dag slaap hy in die kas in die waskamer en in die nag kom hy uit en speel.

Hy kan maklik tien voet vër spring en dus kan ons geen ornamente hê nie.

Die kaffer is bang vir hom en die duiweltjie weet dit want hy sit op die deur en wag vir die kaffer. As die kaffer onder hom verbyloop spring hy op sy kop en die kaffer skreeu en hardloop weg.

Hy hou baie van sakke en hy sit altyd in my hemp se sak en bekyk die wêreld daar buite.

Hy het groot gruin oë en 'n lang stert. (As jy hom aan die stert hou klim hy daarteen op en byt jou hand.) Hy het 'n sagte grys pels en klein „hande”, net soos 'n mens s'n. Sy „hande” is baie koud.

Hy hou ook van sigarete en hy eet hulle. Een nag het hy my sigaret gesteel en hom gebrand. Hy het geskreeu en wou vir 'n week nie met ons praat nie.

Sy naam? Dit is Van der Merwe.

K. NOBLE, Ila2.

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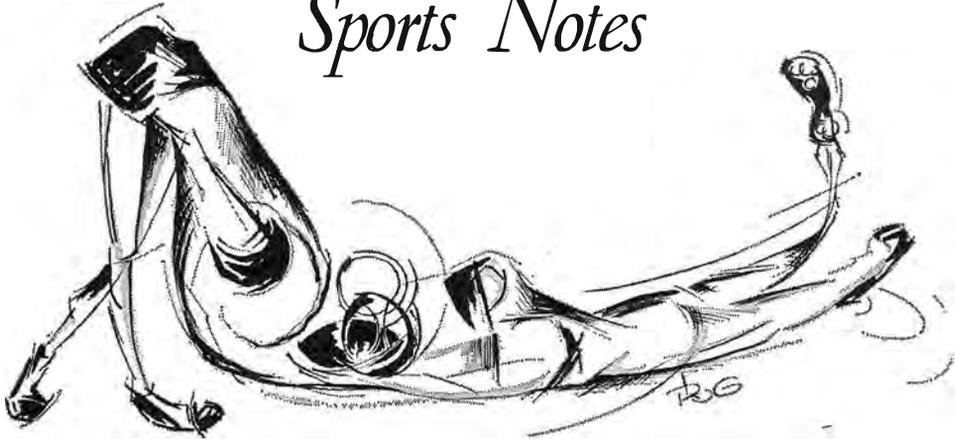
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Sports Notes



Cricket

FIRST XI

Third Term, 1965

The team developed considerably in this term and by the end of the year had achieved a fairly creditable record, with wins over Gifford, Guinea Fowl, Plumtree, Hamilton and C.B.C., a draw with Northlea, and a loss to Chaplin. This success can be attributed to a number of factors, among which the high standard of fielding must rank first. Ridley developed into a steady, thoughtful captain; the batting had depth, but could prove suspect, as against Chaplin; while the attack was above average in all departments.

CRITIQUE

C. RIDLEY (Captain). Colours 1965 (re-award). A conscientious captain who improved as the season progressed. His major weakness was probably his reluctance to experiment and throw everything into an all-out attack at the expense of a few runs. A reliable opening batsman, he possessed all the strokes but drove and cut particularly well. He was at his best against a seam attack, where his relaxed drives often brought numerous boundaries. A steady seam bowler who was very accurate, he sometimes tended to bowl in too orthodox a fashion when a variation in his deliveries could have brought success. He was both a keen and good fielder with an accurate return; the unfortunate arm injury before the Nuffield Trials robbed him of the chance to win a place in the Rhodesian side.

P. JONES (Vice-captain). Colours 1965; captain 1966. He revealed considerably more of his talent in the third term of 1965 and the first term of this year. He is a born cricketer who will do extremely well if he applies himself to the full.

Jones is a very good leg-spin bowler who pushes the ball very quickly through the air, and is thus difficult to play when he pitches on a length. He has a tendency to bowl too short at the beginning of a spell, but has varied his attack to great advantage by the introduction of a top-spinner, a googly and a quicker delivery. As a batsman he drives and cuts confidently, but is liable to play his shots too stiffly or casually, with the result that he does lift the ball unnecessarily on occasion. He is a fine cover fielder who possesses a lovely return to the wicket. As a captain he is developing but lacks confidence and tends to shuffle his attack and his field haphazardly. A Nuffield trialist in 1965, he came very close to selection and so stands a very good chance this year.

M. HAMMETT. Colours 1965; Nuffield Trials 1965. A talented stroke player, he applied himself far better in the third term of 1965, with the result that he scored consistently. If he can once attain full maturity in his approach to the game, he possesses talent and strokes in abundance to enable him to score many runs. He is a useful seam bowler as well as a very safe slip fielder who took some very difficult catches in the most nonchalant fashion.

A. SIMONCELLI. Colours 1965. A tonic to any side, even when he was experiencing the worst of bad fortunes. An ebullient character who could do well with the bat if he developed a controlled, aggressive approach. He kept wicket more than adequately, and was a constant source of good humour and encouragement for his team mates.

N. GORDON. As an opening batsman he lacks the confidence to do really well. He drives well on occasion but often chooses the wrong ball or else fails to get his foot right to the pitch of delivery.

- In defence he is suspect to the really fast delivery because he is reluctant to move his feet quickly into line. A fair seam bowler but one who consistently tends to bowl too short. He is a safe fielder with good hands and an accurate return to the wicket.
- B. BITTER.** Vice-captain, 1966. Much in the mould of Simoncelli, Bitter is a good boy to have in the side. He is a very good opening or middle-order batsman who hits the ball hard both in front and behind the wicket. His one weakness is to pull away from the shot when he is cutting a short delivery square of the wicket. A very good fielder close to the wicket, he has developed into a more-than-average 'keeper. He will do well as he has the right temperament and plays his best cricket when under pressure.
- C. MARKS.** At last he seems to be getting over his tendency to play his shots too stiffly and too straight to the bowler. Hits the ball very hard, especially on the leg side. A very useful leg-spin bowler, he bowls to a deceptively good length and turns the ball sharply. A good fielder, preferably close to the wicket.
- G. YEOMAN.** A very accurate and steady off-spinner who has introduced considerable variation into his repertoire this year with marked success. A useful lower-order batsman, he is inclined to play forward automatically, regardless of the length of the ball. A very good fielder with a fast return.
- T. WEATHERDON.** A very talented, elegant middle-order batsman who will make a lot of runs once he has curbed his innate desire to hit the ball right from the start of his innings. He possesses all the shots but has a tendency to lean back from his drives and thus to scoop up the ball. He must have confidence in his undoubted ability, and learn to treat each delivery on its individual merits.
- P. CAPON.** A very useful fast seam bowler who could do very well if he could conjure up a more aggressive approach when bowling. He can hold up one end effectively in an emergency, but has few scoring strokes. A good fielder, preferably in the deep, where he catches and throws well.
- K. BARBOUR.** A determined and extremely keen middle-order batsman who has introduced an aggressive approach to his batting this year. He drives well but is liable to lose his wicket too frequently by trying to attack the wrong ball. A keen, energetic fielder, especially reliable near to the wicket.
- G. GOOCH.** A reliable lower-order batsman who has proved his rather unorthodox technique effectively on occasion. A fine outfielder with a fast, accurate return to the wicket.
- A. ROGERS.** A very useful all-rounder who unfortunately has played only in the first term of this year, when he proved himself of inestimable worth to the team in every sphere. A good, attacking batsman who plays confidently all round the wicket and is especially reliable in difficult circumstances. An above-average seam bowler, he has taken some very important wickets. He is a good fielder in any position.
- R. WHILEY.** An acquisition from St. Stephen's College, he has made a lot of runs this year through his aggressive if unorthodox approach to batting. He hits the ball tremendously hard, though too often with a cross-batted shot. A very good fielder in any position.
- G. KER.** A disappointing middle-order batsman who has not yet realised his early promise. He seems to have lost all confidence in his ability to make runs, and plays all his shots in an awkward, stooped fashion, often with the free swing of his bat hampered by his front pad. Once he has overcome this bad patch I am sure he will make many runs. A good fielder.
- H. VAN DER MERWE.** A very talented leg-spinner who bowls a prodigious googly but who probably gives the ball a bit too much air, thus enabling the batsman to use his feet successfully. As a

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hard-hitting lower-order batsman he has saved the side on more than one occasion. A very good close-to-the-wicket fieldman.

The record of the 1966 first XI has been less impressive, with wins over C.B.C., Plumtree and Northlea, plus a remarkable tie against Hamilton, and losses to St. George's and Falcon. The high standard of fielding has been maintained, but the batting has appeared suspect at times, and our attack still rests too largely with the spinners. As seems to be the case with senior cricket in Rhodesia at the moment, we are suffering from a complete lack of penetrative fast bowlers. Jones has, however, set a fine personal example to this team, and I am confident they will do better this term.

AVERAGES—Third Term, 1965

BATTING					
	Inn.	N.O.	Total	H.S.	Av.
M. Hammett ...	8	3	278	135*	55.6
C. Ridley ...	10	1	312	83	34.7
P. Jones ...	8	1	199	63*	28.4

BOWLING				
	Wkts.	Runs	Av.	
G. Yeoman ...	15	142	9.4	
P. Jones ...	28	308	11.0	
P. Capon ...	14	174	12.4	
C. Marks ...	9	142	14.2	

First Term, 1966

BATTING					
	Inn.	N.O.	Total	H.S.	Av.
P. Jones ...	8	2	182	100*	30.3
B. Bitter ...	8	2	127	52*	21.2
R. Whiley ...	3	0	61	35	20.3
A. Rogers ...	6	0	115	51	19.2

BOWLING				
	Wkts.	Runs	Av.	
P. Jones ...	32	206	6.4	
C. Marks ...	6	41	6.8	
G. Yeoman ...	15	157	10.4	
A. Rogers ...	12	134	11.2	

MATCH RESULTS

- Versus Gifford, 11.9.65:** Gifford 53 (Jones 6 for 30, Capon 4 for 14) and 38. Milton 196 for 2 declared (Ridley 83, Gordon 108). Won by an innings and 105 runs.
- Versus Guinea Fowl, 18.9.65:** Milton 187 (Bitter 55, Weatherdon 33; Nicholson 6 for 59). Guinea Fowl 156 (Benson 58, De Lange 44; Marks 6 for 42). Won by 31 runs.
- Versus Northlea, 2.10.65:** Milton 270 for 3 declared (Jones 63, Hammett 135 not out, Ridley 41). Northlea 204 for 3 (T. Dunk 80 not out, Marks 77, M. Dunk 37). Match drawn.
- Versus Chaplin, 9.10.65:** Chaplin 176 (Gilmour 95). Milton 66 (Jones 31; Kaschula 5 for 13, Gilmour 5 for 42) and 111 for 9 (Ridley 43; Kaschula 5 for 36). Lost on the first innings.
- Versus Hamilton, 16.10.65:** Milton 144 (Jones 35, Bitter 41; McLoughlin 4 for 29). Hamilton 107 (Linden 36; Ridley 4 for 42, Jones 4 for 44). Won by 37 runs.
- Versus Plumtree, 29.10.65:** Plumtree 121 (Horsfall 40; Yeoman 6 for 28) and 148 (McDonald 38). Milton 142 (Ridley 38, Jones 52; Fleming 5 for 21) and 129 for 4 (Hammett 56 not out, Marks 33). Won by 6 wickets.
- Versus C.B.C., 6.11.65:** Milton 265 for 5 declared (Simoncelli 73, Ridley 55, Hammett 50 not out, Marks 50 not out). C.B.C. 77 (Van der Merwe 4 for 28, Jones 4 for 17) and 96 for 6 (Streak 37). Won by 188 runs on first innings.
- Versus C.B.C., 5.2.66:** C.B.C. 62 (Jones 4 for 19) and 45 (Jones 8 for 14). Milton 39 (Hendriks 6 for 15) and 69 for 1 (Bitter 52 not out). Won by 9 wickets.
- Versus Falcon, 19.2.66:** Milton 87 (Root 5 for 32). Falcon 106 (James 35; Rogers 4 for 17). Lost by 3 wickets.
- Versus Northlea, 26.2.66:** Milton 203 for 8 declared (Jones 100, Bitter 30). Northlea 68 (Marks 4 for 18). Won by 135 runs.
- Versus St. George's, 5.3.66:** St. George's, 180 for 7 declared (Berry 56, Ford 52). Milton 141 (Whiley 35, Van der Merwe 35; Baldwin 4 for 43). Lost by 39 runs.
- Versus Hamilton, 12.3.66:** Milton 86. Hamilton 86 (Russell 42; Jones 7 for 19). Match tied.
- Versus Plumtree, 18.3.66:** Plumtree 107 (Jones 6 for 42) and 94 (Yeoman 4 for 16, Jones 4 for 28). Milton 143 (Rogers 51, Jones 44; Moore 4 for 43, Horsfall 4 for 36) and 66 for 2. Won by 8 wickets.

R. TODD.

UNDER 15 "A" CRICKET

It is a real delight to write a report on the Under 15 "A" cricket side, for almost everything about the team deserves commendation. The side is one which has always struggled. Not much natural talent exists, but by dint of sheer determination, perseverance and enthusiasm they have moulded themselves into a side which, if but seldom

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victorious, nevertheless always goes down fighting.

The team has developed into an excellent fielding side. Grimmer captains ably, placing his fielders thoughtfully and changing the bowling sensibly. The opening attack of Mantle and Versfeld is formidable and, with the spin of McKenzie and Parker to follow, no opposing batsmen have really felt comfortable. The fielding has always been alert and keen, and the catching is excellent. Cary is to be congratulated especially for holding some magnificent catches in the deep.

It is the batting, however, which has proved to be the side's downfall time and again. Here determination alone will not suffice. Natural talent is a prerequisite. So often, after a magnificent achievement in the field, the batting has failed disappointingly. Even here, however, there has been marked improvement, particularly from Denyer. He has begun to make runs regularly as an opener and has heartened all the lower-order batsmen. Batting averages are consequently beginning to creep up and up.

Perhaps the team will never attain to great heights in terms of cricketing achievement, but what is certain is that, in terms of how to play and enjoy cricket, they will find few peers. They all deserve warm congratulations for their wholesome approach to the game and their fine sportsmanship.

The following have played regularly for the side: Grimmer (captain), Denyer (vice-captain), Sachs, Dale, McKenzie, Parker, Kallie, Mantle, Versfeld, Williams, Barlow, Cary, Garlick, Thomas.

D. H. M. W.

FIRST TERM RESULTS

Versus C.B.C.: Won by 100 runs.

Versus Falcon: Won by 50 runs.

Versus Northlea: Lost by 8 runs.

Versus Prince Edward: Lost by 75 runs.

Versus Hamilton: Lost by an innings and 6 runs.

Versus Plumtree: Lost by 19 runs.

UNDER 15 "B" CRICKET

Third term, 1965: Played 6, won 3 (v. Gifford, Northlea and Hamilton), lost 2 (v. Falcon and C.B.C.) and drew with Falcon.

First term, 1966: Played 4, won 2 (v. Northlea and Hamilton), lost 2 (v. Northlea and Falcon).

The performances of Dale, A. Barlow, J. Williams and Garlick merited upgrading to the "A" side during the second term this season, where it is hoped they will continue to improve with the keener competition. R. Williams, Stuttaford, Cestari, R. Barlow, J. G. Mills, J. R. Mills and Best all showed promise, but they must concentrate harder to provide consistently good performances. The work of Pearce, Lombard, Smith and McCrimmon was

useful, and their keenness proved essential for the enjoyment and moderate success of the whole team during the season.

R. CHALLISS.

UNDER 14 "A" CRICKET

The team has had a most successful year. Although McCallum has been the mainstay of the team, he has had very good support from Barbour and Bailey, the former, however, being injured for most of the term. Emmerton has developed into a very promising opening batsman and has kept wicket very well. There have been many changes among the opening bowlers, owing to injuries and boys leaving the school. Nevertheless we have never been at a loose end for a second fast bowler to support McCallum, who, when on form, has harrassed the opposition. When not on form he has had excellent support from leg-spin bowlers Bailey and Barbour, who seem to get a good spin on any wicket.

Under Sandler's shrewd captaincy this team has had some very good performances, and the fielding has generally been of a high standard.

The following have represented the team this year: Sandler (captain), Barbour (vice-captain), McCallum, Bailey, Emmerton, Raizon, Cudding-

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RESULTS

Versus Falcon: Milton 89. Falcon 23 and 47. Won by an innings and 19 runs.

Versus Northlea: Milton 40 for 5. Northlea 26. Won by 7 wickets.

Versus Hamilton: Milton 114. Hamilton 59. Won by 55 runs.

Versus Plumtree: Milton 83. Plumtree 37 and 81 for 6. Won by 46 runs.

Versus Northlea: Northlea 72. Milton 140 for 3. Won by 9 wickets.

Rugby

The 1966 rugby season has provided those who were associated with it with all the enjoyment and satisfaction that should come from schoolboy rugby. Our first XV produced rugby of the most entertaining standard, while our junior teams were not to be outdone. Again the emphasis throughout has been on sound, running rugby, which has given us a multitude of tries, scored mainly by our backs.

This year we ran 23 teams—seven in the open group, three under 16, four under 15, four under 14 and five under 13 sides—giving us a full season of rugby. Again we must thank our group of enthusiastic and knowledgeable coaches for their efforts,

and congratulate them on the results obtained. Especially we would like to thank Mr. de Beer, who coped so well under some very trying conditions. Once more we had help from outside, and our very sincere thanks go to Messrs. Denyer and Sprague for their help.

We continued with the gate charge on our first team games this year, the money being used to buy equipment and to help in the transport of all our teams. We had no tour this year, but were very glad to entertain three South African touring groups—Selborne College, of East London, Jan Möhr School, of Windhoek, and J. G. Strydom School, of Johannesburg. Unfortunately a fourth team, from Kokstad, was unable to play owing to transport difficulties.

We had all our fields in operation this year and especially the newly grassed T3 field, which the Under 13 group used. Unfortunately the main field was also used by Old Miltonians, and the added wear and tear took a heavy toll on it. Mr. Cole and the grounds staff must be thanked for all their efforts and their success in keeping the fields in playing condition.

Finally, the overall strength of the game bodes well for the School, and with the talent available there should be little weakness in Milton rugby for the next six or seven years.

FIRST XV

This year produced some outstanding rugby from the first XV, which culminated in the choice of seven of the team for the Rhodesian Craven Week team, with a further two as non-travelling reserves. More important than this, however, was the brand of rugby played, where the forwards gained possession for the wings to score. This was combined with the principle of switching the attack across the field when the wings were held. In order to attain this type of game, a high degree of teamwork was needed and achieved. This was borne out by a somewhat flattering article on the leader page of *The Chronicle*, Bulawayo.

Critique of the First XV

P. JONES (scrum-half, captain, Rhodesian Craven Week captain, Colours). A very mature captain who was capable of getting the very best from his team. As a scrum-half he had several very good games but tended to neglect individual play for the team game. He developed a devastating kick over the line-out, which he used effectively both in attack and defence. His main weakness was in an erratic pass which he gave at times when under pressure. He led the Rhodesian Craven Week side and our contingent of seven players.

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P. LONGHURST (front-row, vice-captain, Colours).

A tremendous leader of the pack who was always in the thick of the game urging on his forwards. To a certain extent he lacked size, but he was strong enough to hold up against the biggest of opponents. A first-class tight forward.

H. O'MAHONEY (lock, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). An excellent line-out forward by virtue of his height (6 ft. 5 in.) and his devotion to practice. Quoted as one of the best line-out specialists during the Craven Week. His tight work was good and he thoroughly enjoyed running in the loose. His one failing is a tendency to tap the ball when under pressure.

N. THOMPSON (lock, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). A tremendous jumper for the ball who, with O'Mahoney, assured us of the vast majority of the ball from the line-outs. A sound scrummager, he was at times brilliant when running in the loose, where he joined in enthusiastically in both defence and attack. His weakness was probably his dislike of the tight loose, especially loose scrums.

N. GORDON (fly-half, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). An intelligent fly-half who was an ideal link man. His play improved as the season progressed, especially his kicking with the left foot. He got his line moving smoothly at all times and developed a good double dummy. His weakness lay in his defence, and he must learn to cover his opposing fly-half with the intention of grounding him on defence. An excellent team man.

S. SCHMULIAN (centre, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). A sound player who was prone to a small, irritating injury but nevertheless played some outstanding games. One remembers his chasing a Plumtree wing and saving the try, and several memorable breaks which ended in Hardy scoring. He was somewhat subdued after Craven Week as a result of being the target for defenders because of his reputation.

M. HARDY (wing, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). A speedy and tenacious wing, he never flinched from taking a tackle. Rather he tried harder and was rewarded with a crop of tries. One run against Churchill will in particular be remembered, when he took the ball on his own ten-yard line and eluded his own wing, the covering flank and the full-back to score with only a couple of yards to spare between the defenders and the touch line. His main problem may be a lack of size.

C. DAVY (flank, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). The "baby" of the side—only in age! A tremendously strong player with an urgent desire to get into the thick of things. He improved greatly

after the Craven Week and developed into a first-class tight loose forward. He was more than useful in the line-outs and should be even better next year.

W. WILSON (hooker, reserve Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours re-award). Probably the best player in the side, he missed full Rhodesian honours due to injury. His hooking was unmatched and he was the key to our line-out success in throwing in the ball. This, combined with some brilliant play in the loose, made him almost indispensable to the team. If he continues his rugby he should gain high honours.

N. PECK (front-row reserve, Rhodesian Craven Week, Colours). A very strong tight forward who made up the front row with Wilson and Longhurst. His principal contribution was the support and care he lavished on his locks in the line-outs. Somewhat ponderous in the loose, he was always in the thick of things and driving forward.

M. MAYTHAM (centre, Colours re-award). Probably the player with the greatest brilliance in the side but, like Wilson, missed Rhodesian selection through injury. A true "curate's egg", he varied between his brilliant display against Hamilton and one he will want to forget against St. George's. His running with the ball and his startling change of direction allowed him to cut

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- open any defence, but his passing, when he was tired, robbed us of many well-made tries.
- H. VAN DER MERWE (flank, Colours). He was probably the best flank we saw in schools rugby and was unfortunate in missing selection for Rhodesia. The basis of our "switch" tactic, he started many moves from the loose that resulted in tries. His dedication to the game acted as an inspiration to the rest of the team.
- P. HERBST (eighth man, Colours). One of the most dedicated and hardworking members of the team. He sacrificed much of the glamour of his position so as to fit in with the requirements of the team. He saved us in many tight corners with some devastating tackling.
- R. WHILEY (wing, Colours). A very forceful wing and our most prolific try scorer (20 tries in 16 games). He developed a strong inside break which brought many of his tries, and at all times he concentrated on seeking the ball. He was rather unlucky not to be given a chance in the Rhodesian trials. A good defender when the need arose.
- K. TORR (full-back, Colours). A hesitant player in the first match, he found his feet after a couple of hard knocks against Falcon. From then on his game knew no bounds, and incidents like his

try against Selborne and some quite exhilarating kicking from the touch line will remain with us for a long time. He probably enjoyed his rugby more than anyone else in the team.

- T. SAGER (hooker). He played in several of our key games and, as his experience grew, so did his hooking ability. At the end of the season he was as good as any of the hookers we played against. He was unfortunate in that Wilson kept him out of a permanent place in the team.

Also played: G. Yeoman (4), F. Simpson (3), R. Pogir (3), R. Mutch (2), R. Trevelyan (2), C. Marks (2), B. Strandvik (2), L. Cary (1).

The games played this year produced some really exhilarating rugby in which we scored some 72 tries in 16 games, giving us an average of nearly five tries a game. Of these, 35 tries were scored by our wings, while the forwards accounted for 14; the rest went to the inside backs.

We began the season with an enjoyable and open friendly against an army team, and then had our strength severely tried against St. George's and Falcon, so that the team was playing well in our first victory—against Plumtree. We then moved north to play St. George's and came unstuck when we were capable of winning only a small percentage of the ball and lost an exciting game which was marred by an almost complete lack of back-line play, due to excessive kicking. The games against Gifford and Chaplin were again exciting affairs and, though we beat Chaplin only 6-3, we crossed their line several times, only to drop the ball or to be called back.

It was at this stage that our seven Rhodesian players were selected after we had supplied the Matabeleland trials side with eleven of their team. Peter Jones was selected as captain and was partnered by Dinky Gordon. Stan Schmulian and Mike Hardy were the other backs, while our lock pair of Hugh O'Mahoney and Neil Thompson won positions comfortably. Clive Davy completed the contingent. Before they left us, we had a tremendous game against the visiting Jan Möhr side from Windhoek and played the best game of the season to notch up seven tries in our 29-0 win. This was followed by the usual dour game against Northlea.

With the Craven Week players away and with J. G. Strydom School also playing us, we met Selborne with an invitation side which included three Hamilton and two Northlea players, and we were able to give them a close run for their money. It was in this game that Torr, catching a ball on our ten-yard line, ran to score a tremendous try. On the same day a combination second and third team beat the J. G. Strydom side in a fairly hard struggle.





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On the return of our national players we hit a bad patch, and only through some good recovering in the late part of the games were the firsts able to beat Plumtree convincingly and then just get home against Gifford after being 3-11 down at half time. This shook us up and we were in top gear to meet Guinea Fowl, who, after getting ten points in as many minutes, could not contain us and we notched up our biggest win of 51-10.

Then came the highlight of the season when we were invited to stage our Hamilton encounter at Hartsfield. Hamilton had had a good season and many thought that their speedy backs would be too fast for us. With truly great displays from Wilson, who won us most of the tight ball, Jones, who captained the game superbly from the base of the scrum, and Maytham, who gave the display of his life to score three tries, we ran out deserving victors by 24-0.

The last two games of the season were anticlimaxes and we were given a close run in Salisbury by Prince Edward. Then Churchill held us well to go down only 9-16 at home. It was in this game that Hardy put in his best run, and it was probably the best of Torr's games with his two magnificent conversions, one from each touch line.

We owe our success this season to several factors. The first was an almost total possession of

the line-out ball and most of the tight ball. Then, the ability of our backs to move the ball quickly to the wings. In the loose we were usually on the ball first, and this enabled us to work the switch game. Much of the credit must go to Mr. Suttle, who gave us a back line which could run with the ball and, above all, to score tries. Finally, our thanks to all the helpers on the teas and tuck shop, who helped make our home games the very special occasions each one became.

With the following we had this year and the enthusiasm shown by the School teams as a whole, the outlook for next year is very bright indeed, and Milton should still be the best side in Rhodesia.

RESULTS

Beat Army (friendly) 53-11.	Beat St. George's 11-3.
Beat Falcon 20-8.	Beat Plumtree 18-0.
Lost to St. George's 6-11.	Beat Gifford 22-12.
Beat Chaplin 6-3.	Beat Jan Möhr (Windhoek) 29-0.
Beat Northlea 11-3.	Beat Gifford 16-14.
Beat Plumtree 22-5.	Beat Hamilton 24-0.
Beat Guinea Fowl 51-10.	Beat Churchill 16-9.
Beat Prince Edward 19-17.	Also: Invitation XV (Milton, Hamilton, Northlea) lost to Selborne College 6-11.

SECOND XV RUGBY

As usual, the second XV acted very much as a punch-bag for the first team. They stood up to it well, however, and developed into a very good side who entertained us to some delightful games during the season. Of these the best was probably the high-scoring game against Hamilton, which was won 30-20. Sheffield led the side with great enthusiasm, and to help him he had a young side who will make themselves felt in the first team in the next few years. Simpson, Marks and G. Yeoman, of the backs, and Pogir, Danes and Strandvik of the forwards should do well. Trevelyan and Marks scored 12 tries each, while Cary proved to be a prodigious kicker, notching up 53 points during the season, and there could rarely have been as good a second XV scrum-half.

The following played regularly for the team: Sheffield (captain), C. Marks, F. Simpson (vice-captain), G. Yeoman, M. Yeoman, R. Trevelyan, P. Capon, L. Cary, R. Fenton, T. Sager, R. Pogir, P. Coghlan, M. Davies, B. Strandvik, I. Santa Clara, G. Waugh-Young, C. Liebrant.

RESULTS

Beat Falcon 27-3.	Beat Plumtree 11-0.
Beat Sixth Form College 28-0.	Beat Hamilton 22-6.
Beat Gifford 3-0.	Beat Chaplin 9-0.
Beat Northlea 19-5.	Beat Plumtree 17-3.
Beat Gifford 13-11.	Lost to Guinea Fowl 10-14.
Beat Hamilton 30-20.	Beat Prince Edward 8-3.
Beat J. G. Strydom (Johannesburg) 11-5.	Beat Churchill 18-3.

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THIRD XV RUGBY

The thirds had a very good season, losing only three games and winning nine. One game lost was to a first team, while two games were lost at the end of the season mainly because players had moved up to fill gaps in the second team. Most of the third team played at least one game in the second team, and some managed five or even six.

This team played pleasant, open rugby and always worked together as a team in the spirit necessary for the success of the game of rugby, so I wish to congratulate the team on their performance this season. Both Moffat and Thornton were very capable and reliable leaders. Bartholomew, Sell, Enslin and Van Rensburg all had a good season, with their rugby improving throughout. Finally, on behalf of the team, I would like to congratulate Rechsteiner on his successful first year of rugby and hope that he will continue to play with as much enthusiasm in Australia.

RESULTS

Drew with Northlea 2nd XV 3-3.	Beat Falcon 16-3.
Lost to St. Stephen's 1st XV 3-18.	Beat Plumtree 10-0.
Beat Chaplin 20-3.	Beat Hamilton 6-3.
Beat Guinea Fowl 18-0.	Beat Gifford 23-0.
Lost to Falcon 9-15.	Beat Northlea 2nd XV 27-3.
	Lost to Hamilton 13-14.
	Beat Gifford 28-8.

G. WILKINS.

FOURTH XV RUGBY

Human captained the fourths throughout the season. They lost six games, drew one and won two matches. Although the results do not indicate a very successful season, it must be noted that this team was very rarely the same each time it went on to the field, yet players always attempted to play open rugby and tried to play the ball whenever possible.

G. WILKINS.

FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH XVs

These three teams were all entered in a social league with teams from Falcon, Gifford, Hamilton, Northles and Milton Under 16 "C". The sevenths won this league, even though they were handicapped in that they were all poorer players.

G. WILKINS.

UNDER 16 RUGBY

The Under 16s have continued to reveal the talent which they have shown since their Under 13 days, and have played some fine rugby during the season. The "A" side went down to the Salisbury schools in the last two fixtures of the term, but were undefeated in their own age group when play-

ing in Matabeleland. The forwards usually played hard and, with Reilly doing some fine hooking and Farrell doing some sterling work in the line-outs, the lion's share of the ball was obtained in most matches. The three-quarters on occasions were brilliant: Ashby had some scintillating runs down the wing and Baron often found the gap in the centre cleverly. Against stronger sides, however, weaknesses in passing and defence were revealed. These faults should be fairly easy to rectify, however, and many of the side should be staking fairly strong claims for positions in the first XV next year.

The following boys played regularly for the "A" side: Ferguson (captain), Herbst (vice-captain), Barlow, Reilly, Fisher, Oakley, Farrell, Allard, Clarke, Boyd, Baron, Ker, Ashby, Goosen, Mantle.

A special word of congratulation needs to be said to Ferguson for his fine captaincy both on and off the field. Skillicorn also needs special mention as captain of the "B" side. By example and encouragement he maintained enthusiasm in his team and the side had a proud record of achievement.

Finally, we would like to express our very sincere thanks to Mr. Denyer for giving up so much time to help coach the group. His help and deep knowledge of the game proved invaluable.

D. W. M. W.

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RESULTS

Under 16 "A"—

Lost to C.B.C. 1st XV 5-16. Beat C.B.C. 1st XV 10-8.
 Beat Plumtree 31-0. Beat Hamilton 52-3.
 Beat Gifford 8-0. Lost to St. Stephen's 1st XV 3-11.
 Lost to Falcon 3rd XV 3-23. Beat Gifford 22-5.
 Beat Plumtree 40-5. Beat Plumtree 3rd XV 26-6.
 Beat Hamilton 14-0. Lost to Churchill 8-19.
 Lost to Prince Edward 5-11. Lost to C.B.C. Under 15 10-8.
 Beat Jan Möhr (Johannesburg) 10-8.

Under 16 "B"—

Beat C.B.C. 2nd XV 22-6. Beat Hamilton 37-0.
 Beat Hamilton 27-3. Beat St. Stephen's 2nd XV 11-6.
 Lost to Hamilton 9-11. Beat Hamilton 28-0.
 Lost to Falcon 5th XV 12-18. Beat Gifford 22-6.
 Lost to Plumtree "A" 3-14.

Under 16 "C"—

Lost to Northlea 0-24. Lost to C.B.C. Under 15 0-24.
 Beat Gifford 28-3.

UNDER 15 RUGBY

Known as a "weak" group, the Under 15s have this year begun to show a potential unsuspected by most of our critics. The tackling was the most-improved feature of the group's rugby, and this is reflected in the scores of the "A" team, who, again outweighed and outgrown by their opponents, only once lost by more than ten points—to Prince Edward, who last year won 39-0.

Hubbard, doing the work of three men in most matches, was the group's outstanding player,

captaining the "A" side and epitomising the cheerful courage of his team. Versveld, Painting and A. Barlow were courageous backs, and W. Matthews was indispensable as all-rounder. It is impossible to single out names in the forwards, apart from Hubbard and, perhaps, Shannon.

The record of the "B" side speaks for itself, especially in this illness and injury ridden season. The Cs and Ds played well, and I thank them for faithfully turning up to practices when so often there was complete disorganisation. My thanks, too, to the Headmaster, who coached the Cs and Ds throughout the season in spite of pressures of work. ("Outside" coaches never turned up to help him, and of the Milton staff only 14 members coach rugby.)

"A" team players: Denyer, W. Matthews, Mantle, A. Barlow, Torr, R. Barlow, Versveld, Painting, Pieterse, Bernic, Hardman, Smythe, Taunton, Niven, Shannon, Lennegan, S. Matthews, Kirchner, Mills, Wordsworth, Hubbard, Wilson.

RESULTS

Under 15 "A"—

Beat Falcon 11-0. Beat Plumtree 9-3.
 Lost to Hamilton 6-10. Drew with Gifford 0-0.
 Lost to Chaplin 3-11. Drew with Northlea 3-3.
 Lost to Plumtree 8-11. Beat Gifford 8-3.
 Lost to Guinea Fowl 6-14. Lost to Hamilton 6-14.
 Lost to Prince Edward 3-17. Lost to Churchill 11-16.
 Played 12: won 3, drew 2, lost 7. Points for, 74; points against 102.

Under 15 "B"—

Beat Falcon 13-3. Lost to Plumtree 13-14.
 Drew with Hamilton 0-0. Beat Gifford 9-3.
 Lost to St. Stephen's 5-17. Beat Northlea 35-3.
 Beat Plumtree 21-3. Beat Gifford 14-0.
 Beat Northlea 19-5. Beat Hamilton 17-3.
 Beat Plumtree 16-3. Beat Gifford 11-5.
 Played 12: won 9, drew 1, lost 2. Points for, 173; points against, 59.

Under 15 "C"—

Lost to C.B.C. "B" 8-11. Beat C.B.C. "B" 5-3.
 Lost to Hamilton 0-11. Beat Gifford 11-6.
 Beat Hamilton 18-0. Lost to Gifford 8-37.
 Lost to Northlea "B" 0-9. Beat Hamilton 14-9.
 Played 8: won 4, lost 4. Points for, 64; points against, 87.

Under 15 "D"—

Lost to Falcon "C" 0-16. Drew with Hamilton 8-8.
 Lost to C.B.C. "B" 6-13. Beat Hamilton 11-3.
 Lost to Falcon "C" 0-22. Beat Hamilton 11-3.
 Beat Falcon "C" 21-11.
 Played 7: won 3, drew 1, lost 3. Points for, 57; points against 76.

W. DE B.

UNDER 14 RUGBY

COACHES: B. Nightingale, L. Reynolds, K. Ashmole.

The Under 14 "A" side were just a trifle disappointing in their play this year. At times they lacked finish, going down on three occasions in the late second half of the game to sides they were

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beating. The biggest weakness was the defence of the backs, who were handicapped by their smallness in stature in comparison with other schools.

While generally showing plenty of spirit and determination in the loose, the forwards did not get enough of the ball from set scrums and line-outs. The team, however, played some very good rugby and, when in top form, showed some delightful running with the ball among the threes, and hand-to-hand movements in the forwards.

Among the forwards, K. Noble, B. Graham and W. Greene showed consistent good play, while the three-quarters, D. Harrison, A. McCallum and G. Fort showed potential, with B. Barbour and A. Baillie standing out when on form. J. Cloete proved to be a very dependable full-back.

RESULTS

Under 14 "A"—

Beat Falcon 9-0.
Lost to Hamilton 11-13.
Beat Chaplin 11-3.
Beat Plumtree 14-11.
Beat Guinea Fowl 14-3.

Beat Plumtree 20-0.
Lost to Gifford 3-6.
Beat Northlea 11-0.
Lost to Gifford 3-14.
Lost to Prince Edward 3-5.

Under 14 "B"—

Beat Hamilton 9-0.
Lost to Hamilton 3-11.
Beat St. Stephen's 12-11.
Beat Northlea 37-3.
Lost to Plumtree 5-11.

Drew with Plumtree 3-3.
Beat Gifford 11-0.
Beat Northlea 18-0.
Lost to Gifford 0-15.
Beat Gifford 14-3.

UNDER 14 "C" RUGBY

In spite of the frequent changes experienced in this team, they produced some fine rugby at times and played well as a team. It is difficult to single out individual players who played well, for the strength of this team lay in their teamwork and not in individual play. The forwards bound well in the loose scrums, while the three-quarters ran well with the ball, though at times their handling was poor. I. Louw, at full-back, was sound and safe and saved many points.

RESULTS

Lost to C.B.C. "B" 0-6.
Beat Hamilton 17-12.
Beat Hamilton 6-3.
Lost to Northlea Under 13
"A" 0-37.
Beat C.B.C. "B" 30-3.

Beat C.B.C. "B" 9-0.
Beat Gifford 6-3.
Lost to Gifford 6-13.
Beat Northlea "B" 14-10.
Lost to Hamilton 0-36.
Beat Gifford 8-0.

UNDER 14 "D" RUGBY

Because we had so many players in the Under 14 group this year, the "D" team was mainly a social team in which everyone had a chance to play in some of the games. The emphasis was on rugby for enjoyment and this was had by most who represented this team. The standard of rugby was nevertheless good, although there was too much individualism at times.

RESULTS

Lost to Falcon "C" 0-14.
Lost to Hamilton 9-11.
Beat Falcon "C" 18-15.
Lost to Hamilton 3-9.

Lost to Northlea 0-27.
Beat Gifford 17-6.
Beat Gifford 22-0.

UNDER 13 "A" AND "B" RUGBY

The Under 13 "A" and "B" teams have had a most successful season, particularly the "A" team, which lost only one game—to Hamilton, whom they defeated in the return match—largely owing to the fact that two key players went to Hamilton by mistake when the game was played at Milton.

The Under 13 As played some very good open rugby: the forwards showed a lot of fire and determination in the tight and the loose, where boys like Gibson were really outstanding. The tight forwards played well, but too often considered that their job had been done; the loose forwards are still lacking in experience for positional play.

The backs ran hard and generally handled well. McCallum was a steady scrum-half, a good leader and a devastating tackler, but must improve the speed of his pass. They all showed ingenuity and, on occasion, exhibited real skill and penetration, with boys like Barrett, Edwards, Clarke and Sturges often excellent on attack and defence.

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McGeoch for steadfastly supporting, coaching and encouraging, single-handed, his horde of irrepressible Under 13 "C", "D" and "E" players.

"A" team representatives: Knight, Clarke, Sturgess, Barrett, Edwards, Commerford, McCallum (captain), Bosch, Marks, Leith, Herbst, Paton, Street, Gibson, Morrison.

Also played: Lucas, Sletcher, McLean, Clackworthy, Hein, Erasmus.

RESULTS

Under 13 "A"—

Beat Falcon 29-0.	Beat Plumtree 17-0.
Beat C.B.C. Under 14 "B" 21-0.	Lost to Hamilton 3-6.
Beat Chaplin 12-0.	Beat Gifford 9-0.
Beat Plumtree 17-5.	Beat Northlea 8-3.
Beat Guinea Fowl 17-0.	Beat Gifford 20-5.
Beat Prince Edward 6-3.	Beat Hamilton 12-5.

Under 13 "B"—

Beat Falcon 54-0.	Lost to C.B.C. "A" 0-12.
Lost to Hamilton 3-6.	Beat Gifford 23-0.
Beat Milton Junior 1st XV 21-0.	Beat Northlea 19-0.
Beat Gifford 25-0.	Lost to Plumtree 0-9.
Beat Plumtree 5-3.	Beat Northlea 19-0.
	Beat Gifford 20-0.

UNDER 13 "C" AND "D" RUGBY

For many players in the Under 13 "C" and "D" teams this season was their first introduction

to rugby. Many enjoyable hours were spent learning to play the game and play together, and five players won promotion to the "A" and "B" teams. Enthusiasm and keenness were evident by the regular attendance at practice games, so that experience gradually gained culminated in some fine end-of-season matches when it was a delight to see new players combining so well together in the forwards, and to watch the three-quarters running and handling like experienced players. The greatest weakness lay in tackling, a fact not altogether surprising when one considers that the practice field was littered with stones and thorns and was for the most part devoid of grass.

Under 13 "C"—

Lost to Milton Junior "A" 5-18.	Beat C.B.C. "B" 9-5.
Beat Gifford 33-0.	Lost to Hamilton 0-12.
Lost to Milton Junior "B" 6-9.	Lost to Hillside 3-8.
Beat C.B.C. "B" 45-0.	Lost to Hamilton 5-8.
	Lost to Hamilton 0-26.

Under 13 "D"—

Drew with C.B.C. "B" 3-3.	Beat Hamilton 24-11.
Lost to C.B.C. "B" 0-27.	Lost to Milton Junior "B" 0-24.
Drew with Hillside "B" 3-3.	Lost to Hamilton 6-16.
Lost to Hamilton 3-19.	
Under 13 "E"—	
Drew with Hamilton 9-9.	

Danie Craven Week

This was probably the climax of Milton's rugby season, as seven members of the first XV gained places in the Rhodesian Schools side, namely, Peter Jones (captain and scrum-half), "Dingy" Gordon (fly-half), Stan Schmulian (centre), Mike Hardy (wing), Clive Davy (flank), Neil Thompson and Hugh O'Mahoney (locks).

After a strenuous series of trial matches between the provinces, the Rhodesian team was finally selected to take part in the Craven Week held in Pretoria. The side travelled by luxury bus to Pretoria on Sunday, 3rd July. We were accommodated in the University, where we did our own washing and ironing and tidied our own rooms.

The week opened when teams from the sixteen provinces marched around Loftus Versveld (where the matches were played) to the strains of *Ver in die ou Kalahari*, much to the delight of the South-West Africans. When each province was introduced, Rhodesia received by far the longest applause, with such cries as "Up the rebels" from spectators.

Matches were played each afternoon from 12.45 to 4.45, except Friday, which was the only spare time we had to ourselves. We attended rugby talks given by Dr. Danie Craven, who is, incidentally, a brilliant public speaker, and we were shown some films on rugby, including a horror film

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on smoking which reduced the number of smokers to nil!

We managed to visit the Voortrekker Monument and the South African Police headquarters on two mornings, and one evening watched a floodlit rugby match between Northern Transvaal Under 20s and an "Old Craven Week Boys" side. We were also taken to the opera, *Figaro*. As there were no matches on Friday since all the teams had to play the next day, we attended coaching clinics instead: each position on the field was covered by an ex-Springbok. The week ended with a most enjoyable concert on the Saturday night.

The Rhodesian team played three matches altogether—against North-Eastern Cape, which we lost 6-25, owing to the team being unsettled and a lack of combination in the back line; against Griqualand, which we won 20-8 by playing good, open rugby; and finally we played Border on the Saturday. Border were considered to be quite a strong team and we lost narrowly by five points to six. During the latter part of the match we camped in the opposition's half, but with Border defending brilliantly, we could not manage to cross their line. In all three games open rugby was played, though the opposition capitalised on our mistakes, especially on our handling in the back line.

Neil Kruil, scrum-half and eighth man from Umtali, was outstanding and was considered by the Press to be the best eighth man at the tournament.

Paddy Stanley (Guinea Fowl) and Jan Naser (Gifford) worked hard in the tight and must have been ranked in the top class of props at the week.

"Dingy" Gordon played consistently under the pressure of the extremely quick loose forwards that the South African teams had.

Neil Thompson, playing a little too loosely on some occasions, did, however, cover the back line with hard tackling, breaking down several dangerous movements by the opposing backs.

The Pretoria News rated scrum-half Buchanan (Northlea) as third choice when choosing a South African Schools side.

The main disadvantage of the side was the lack of weight, especially in the three-quarters. It may be interesting to note the size of the giant Western Province lock, Van der Byl, who weighed 220 lb. and was 6 ft. 6¾ in. tall! The matches were hard but of a high standard, and the best rugby was played by the Natal, Western and Eastern Province teams.

I am certain that every member of our team enjoyed the week and gained, moreover, a wealth of knowledge and experience.

I should like to thank the Rhodesian Rugby Football Union and everyone else who made it possible for the Rhodesians to attend the Craven Week, for school rugby can only benefit from such experience.

H. F. M. O'MAHONEY.

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Soccer

Soccer was more or less sprung on the high schools this year after lying dormant for several years. About half-way through the first term the Heads of High Schools Association decided that soccer would be reintroduced into high schools on a basis of restricting it to two age groups—the open group and under 15—and on the understanding that it would be multi-racial.

The response at first was encouraging but, as a result of having only one team in each age group, numbers dropped off until, at the end of the season, the open group had only about 17 or 18 players practising regularly, while the under 15 had about 28 to 30 regulars turning out for practice. This says a lot for their enthusiasm.

We wondered how we would fare against the African sides, since this game is played by their sides 12 months of the year. As it turned out, we need not have been over apprehensive, for, while

admiring the individual skills displayed by many of their boys, their play turned out to be largely individualistic.

Milton's main strength lay in defence, where Brown (usually a clown at training sessions) played some excellent games in goal and quickly made up a fine understanding with Rogers at centre-half. Rogers, incidentally, is a believer in the pass back being "the best pass in the game". Gooch and Santa Clara made more than adequate full-backs, although Gooch was rather heavy on opposing right wingers!

The half-back line of McKenzie, Rogers and Jercinovic was strong in defence and attack. McKenzie, who really belongs to the under 15 group, was a trifle overawed in his first game or two, but quickly settled down afterwards into a forcing half-back. Rogers, of course, dominated the centre of the field, while "Danko" usually ran himself into the ground during the course of a game.

The forward line was built around Bitter and Hardwick, who provided the brains and skill in attack. Laing showed an excellent conception of the game, but must speed up considerably.

The two wing men—Keet and Durrheim—lacked experience, but certainly tried as hard as they could.

We were lucky, in fact, to start off with such a good all-round team, and the fact that we lost only one game out of the seven played speaks volumes for the spirit and teamwork of the boys.

RESULTS

Beat Northlea 4-3.	Drew with Mpopoma 2-2.
Drew with Founders 1-1.	Beat Hamilton "A" 2-1.
Beat Hamilton "B" 11-1.	Lost to Luveve 2-3.
Beat Mzilikazi 4-3.	

T. SHEPHERD.

UNDER 15 SOCCER XI

This team had a season of mixed fortunes, but as the results indicate, there was steady improvement during the latter half of the season. Weakness in attack prevented us from gaining several victories, but after trying various boys in the wing positions, we eventually struck the right combination and settled down to playing in a more workmanlike manner. The defence has been good throughout and, although some results would belittle their efforts, in point of fact they played exceedingly well. The potential for next season's open team is good and augurs well for soccer in the School.

RESULTS

Lost to Northlea 1-4.	Lost to Founders 1-9.
Beat Gifford 5-0.	Beat Mzilikazi 3-2.
Lost to Mpopoma 3-4.	Drew with Northlea 2-2.

A. WALKER.

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Hockey

The 1966 season proved to be a rather unsuccessful one for the first XI. Out of the 14 games played, Milton won four, drew two and lost eight.

With the exception of a few games, the side seemed to forfeit all their knowledge of working together as a team. They lacked not only in determination but in penetration, and the main fault lay in the forwards' inability to shoot immediately once in the circle. The defence were far too often caught out of position and at times their passing proved to be somewhat erratic. The team also did not develop their attacks quickly enough, with the result that opponents were given ample opportunity to marshal their defences.

The third game of the season—against Guinea Fowl—turned out to be the most exciting of all. At half time Milton were down 1-4, but, through sheer determination and teamwork, the side turned the tables and went on to beat Guinea Fowl 5-4.

The following played for the first XI:

Curtis (captain): was always a danger on the wing and showed his best form against Prince Edward and the Matabeleland match against Eastern Province.

Visagie (vice-captain): backbone of the defence who played good, constructive hockey and should be valuable in the team next season.

Burton: playing in goal he had an extremely successful season and proved to be a tremendous asset to the side. He was unlucky not to be selected for the Rhodesian Schools side this year.

Barbour: played well throughout the season and certainly proved himself as being the most-improved player in the side.

Pusey: had a rather unsuccessful season; this was perhaps largely due to his unfamiliar positioning. Nevertheless he must pass the ball quicker and avoid the temptation of trying to take it through on his own.

Martin: had his on and off moments, but for the majority of the games he played good, constructive hockey.

Reichman: showed keen interest throughout the season, but he must improve on his passing.

Moir: at times played well, but he must learn to play in his position.

Wood: was a powerful and sensible right-back. His passing was both constructive and neat.

Fisher: a strong left-back who played well, but occasionally tended to neglect his position.

Kok: played well and with more practice could prove to be a valuable left-wing.

The following boys were selected for the Matabeleland trials: Visagie, Burton, Barbour, Curtis, Reichman, Wood and Moir. Of the above mentioned, Barbour was selected for the "A" team and

Curtis captained the "B" team, ably supported by Burton.

W. Emmerson, R. Edwards, D. Jercinovic and J. Cerff also played for the first XI.

AWARDS

Hockey tabs: Martin, Moir, Pusey, Reichman, Wood.

Cap and tab: Barbour, Visagie.

Colours: Burton, Curtis.

RESULTS

Lost to Plumtree 0-2.	Drew with Northlea 1-1.
Beat Chaplin 1-0.	Lost to Falcon 0-8.
Beat Guinea Fowl 5-4.	Lost to Prince Edward 1-6.
Lost to Falcon 1-3.	Drew with Churchill 0-0.
Lost to Prince Edward 1-6.	Beat Gifford 2-1.
Beat Northlea 1-0.	Lost to Plumtree 0-5.
Lost to Hamilton 0-5.	Lost to Churchill 1-5.

SECOND XI HOCKEY

The following played regularly: Donald (captain), Edwards (vice-captain), I. Hein, C. Hein, M. Pusey, D. Crook, Fox, W. Emmerson, J. Cerff, Burne, Jercinovic, Cuddington.

The team lost six matches, won three and drew one. Kok played a few games for the seconds before being promoted to the first team. The defence proved to be the strongest part of the second team.

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The forwards were rather slow to shoot when in the circle, and this was a possible reason as to why the two games were narrowly lost. Edwards, Jerce-
novic and Emmerson all played games for the firsts and these three proved to be the foundation upon which the second team played.

RESULTS

Lost to Gifford 2-4.	Lost to Falcon 0-6.
Drew with Guinea Fowl 0-0.	Beat Gifford 2-1.
Lost to Prince Edward 1-4.	Beat Northlea 10-0.
Lost to Falcon 1-7.	Lost to Dadaya Mission 1-3
Beat Northlea 10-0.	Lost to Hamilton 1-5.

OCCASIONALS

The Milton Occasionals' matches played in the third league on Sundays proved to be a popular feature of the season and provided all members of the open section of hockey with useful experience against more mature players.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Challiss for his interest and help towards the side, and also to Mr. Lefevre for his valuable assistance.

P. B. C.

Athletics

CAPTAIN: D. Foskett.

VICE-CAPTAIN: P. Herbst.

COLOURS AWARDS: D. Foskett, P. Capon and N. Thompson (re-awards); P. Herbst and C. Davy (new awards).

Club competition. This year has been a very active one for Milton athletes. Having established ourselves as a club affiliated to the Matabeleland Athletics Association, we were able to compete in inter-club competition in town. We were fortunate in having strong seniors, so we could compete with considerable success at these meetings. In the inter-club championships held at White City Stadium, Milton came a very close second to Alpha Athletics Club, and had it not been for the fact that the boys were considerably jaded from our own sports, held the previous day, we might have emerged winners.

School matches. In friendly relay matches organised against Hamilton and Founders, we managed to come out on top by narrow margins in both encounters.

Mashonaland Junior Athletics Championships.

With an entry of over 400 athletes, competition was stiff indeed. Nonetheless Milton did well and managed to secure 15 places. The outstanding performer for Milton was N. Thompson, who broke two Rhodesian junior records. In the open high jump he leapt a height of 6 ft. 0½ in. to beat the record by half an inch. His second record was established in the open triple jump, where he achieved a distance of 46 ft.

Inter-schools. C. Raizon, S. Versveld, D. Foskett, N. Thompson and C. Davy performed extremely well for Milton. Foskett recorded a time of 10.1 sec. for the open 100 yards to equal the inter-schools record.

School sports. This year the School sports were held at Milton and not at Central Sports Ground, breaking the tradition of the past few years. While the Milton track at the moment may not quite measure up to Central, the general opinion was that there was more "atmosphere" with the sports being held at the School.

With the weather holding fine and a large crowd offering support, the two boarder houses—Pioneer and Charter—fought out the inter-house competition, with Chancellor providing further strong opposition. Pioneer House held a narrow lead for most of the sports and were the eventual winners of the Inter-house Shield.

Individual stars among the juniors were C. Raizon, who carried off the Under 14 sprints in very quick times, and S. Versveld, who won the Junior Victor Ludorum and leapt the prodigious distance of 18 ft. 9½ in. for a new long jump record in the Under 15 age group.

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Among the seniors the captain, D. Foskett, performed a hat-trick by capturing the 100 yards title for the third successive year. P. Herbst ran very well to win the cross-country title, and the 880 yards and one mile. N. Thompson was the outstanding individual performer, however, winning the senior Victor Ludorum. He set a School record in the triple jump, and in addition won the shot put and discus. N. Thompson and P. Capon provided a wonderful highlight to the sports when they both leapt six feet in the high jump to tie for first place.

D. Foskett and P. Herbst put a considerable amount of work and time into the athletics club and proved fine leaders.

L. REYNOLDS.

RESULTS OF INTER-HOUSE SPORTS

Under 13 events—

100 yards: Sayer (Birchenough). Time: 12.9 sec.
220 yards: Sayer (Birchenough). Time: 28.4 sec.
Long jump: Sturgess (Birchenough). Distance: 13' 10".
High jump: Sayer (Birchenough). Height: 4' 6½".
4 x 110 yards relay: Pioneer. Time: 55.9 sec.
4 x 220 yards relay: Birchenough. Time 2 min. 4.6 sec.

UNDER 13 CHAMPION: Sayer (Birchenough).

Under 14 events—

100 yards: Raizon (Borrow). Time: 11.6 sec.
220 yards: Raizon (Borrow). Time: 26.2 sec.
80 yards hurdles: Fort (Pioneer). Time: 14.1 sec.
High jump: Miller (Borrow). Height: 4' 7".
Long jump: Raizon (Borrow). Distance: 15' 1¼".
Shot put, 8 lb.: Morison (Chancellor). Distance: 29' 1".
4 x 110 yards relay: Birchenough. Time: 55.5 sec.
4 x 220 yards relay: Birchenough. Time: 1 min. 55.6 sec.

UNDER 14 CHAMPION: Raizon (Borrow).

Under 15 events—

100 yards (cup): A. Barlow (Birchenough). Time: 12 sec.
220 yards (cup): Versfeld (Charter). Time: 25.4 sec.
440 yards: Versfeld (Charter). Time: 58.8 sec.
880 yards: Hubbard (Birchenough). Time: 2 min. 21.8 sec.
80 yards hurdles: Shannon (Chancellor). Time: 12.2 sec.
High jump (cup): Hardman (Heany). Height: 4' 9".
Long jump: Versfeld (Charter). Distance: 18' 9½"—record.
Shot put (cup): Torr (Pioneer). Distance: 38' 2".
Discus: Torr (Pioneer). Distance: 103' 2".
Javelin: Mommsen (Fairbridge). Distance: 133' 1½".
4 x 110 yards relay: Fairbridge. Time: 52.5 sec.
4 x 220 yards relay: Pioneer. Time: 1 min. 50.4 sec.

JUNIOR VICTOR LUDORUM: Versfeld (Charter).
Cross country (cup): 1, Versfeld (Charter); 2, Wilson (Charter); 3, Prinsloo (Pioneer).

Under 16 events—

100 yards: Ashby (Borrow). Time: 10.8 sec.
220 yards: Ashby (Borrow). Time: 24.8 sec.
440 yards (cup): Clark (Heany). Time: 56.4 sec.
880 yards (cup): Herbst (Charter). Time: 2 min. 15.5 sec.
110 yards hurdles: Kerr (Rhodes). Time: 17 sec.
High jump: Clarke (Heany). Height: 5' 3".
Long jump: Milner (Borrow). Distance: 18' 1½".

Shot put: Farrell (Birchenough). Distance: 42' 4".
Discus: Van Aswegen (Pioneer). Distance: 129' 2".
Javelin: Goosen (Pioneer). Distance: 145' 11½".
4 x 110 yards relay: Borrow and Pioneer. Time: 49.4 sec.
4 x 220 yards relay: Borrow. Time 1 min. 41.6 sec.
UNDER 16 CHAMPION: Ashby (Borrow) and Kerr (Rhodes).

Open events—

100 yards (cup): Foskett (Borrow). Time 10.3 sec.
220 yards: Foskett (Borrow). Time: 23.2 sec.
440 yards: Gordon (Birchenough). Time 54.7 sec.
880 yards (cup): Herbst (Charter). Time: 2 min. 6.4 sec.
One mile (cup): Herbst (Charter). Time: 5 min. 3 sec.
120 yards hurdles (cup): Trevelyan (Heany). Time: 16.9 sec.
High jump (cup): Thompson (Charter) and Capon (Rhodes).
Height: 6'—equals record.

Shot put, 12 lb. (cup): Thompson (Charter). Distance: 43' 7".

Discus (cup): Thompson (Charter). Distance: 109' 1½".
Long jump (cup): Trevelyan (Heany). Distance: 20' 3".
Javelin (cup): Davy (Pioneer). Distance: 203' 11".
Triple jump (cup): Thompson (Charter). Distance: 44' 2¼"—record.

Pole vault (cup): Enslin (Borrow). Height: 9' 3".
4 x 110 yards relay: 1, Chancellor; 2, Charter; 3, Borrow. Time: 46.9 sec.
4 x 220 yards relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Heany; 3, Charter. Time: 1 min. 38.4 sec.
8 x 110 yards relay, Staff v. Prefects: 1, Prefects; 2, Staff. Time: 10 sec (new world record)!

OPEN VICTOR LUDORUM: Thompson (Charter).

Cross country (cup): 1, Herbst (Charter); 2, Hartung (Chancellor); 3, Davy (Pioneer).

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Gymnastics

CAPTAIN: A. Painting.

HALF-COLOUR AWARDS: A. Painting, G. Denton, D. Harrison.

The standard of gymnastics has risen sharply this year. From rather clumsy beginners last year, the club has progressed considerably, and in the first term put on a creditable display at the School sports.

Unfortunately we go to print before the main gymnastic activities take place this year, for we have organised a match against Cranborne School, of Salisbury, while our own School championships are to be held for the first time. The winner of the School championship should emerge from the three half-colour awards—A. Painting, Denton and Harrison. The fast-improving juniors, K. Noble, R. Sidelsky, E. Painting, R. Goosen and M. Knight, will, however, provide stiff competition.

With the acquisition of a trampoline this year, trampolining has become a very popular recreation, particularly with the boarders. C. Liebrant is extremely good on the trampoline and will be the mainstay in future displays.

L. REYNOLDS.

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Squash

CAPTAIN: S. Schmulian.

COLOURS AWARD: S. Schmulian.

“A” team: S. Schmulian, M. Treger, C. Marks.

“B” team: P. Emanuel, Zipper, M. Shein, Kaplan.

For the first time in many years squash became one of the major School sports, with enthusiasm being shown not only by pupils but also by many members of the staff. It was very pleasing to note that, with this added attention, the standard of squash improved throughout.

This year Milton entered two teams in the Matabeleland men's second league. The “A” team of S. Schmulian, M. Treger and C. Marks did exceptionally well in winning the league by a fairly large margin, which was an excellent achievement.

Schmulian, seeded fourth among Rhodesian juniors, had a very successful year, winning the Matabeleland Men's Plate and also representing Matabeleland “B” in the senior inter-provincial tournament. He must be congratulated on being awarded full Colours.

Treger played good, steady squash all through the year and must be mentioned for his vast improvement and keen interest shown.

Marks, who came into the “A” side in the middle of the first season, also showed a vast improvement. He qualified for the semi-finals of the Matabeleland Men's Plate and completed the season undefeated in the league.

The “B” team of Emanuel, Zipper, Shein and Kaplan did moderately well and finished fairly high in the section. The standard here was not very high, but the players were keen and showed much interest.

A School senior inter-house competition is being held at present, with Borrow House the favourites. In addition there is a junior individual championship being staged, with a large entry of about forty competitors.

C. MARKS.

Judo

Since the beginning of the year Mr. de Beer has taken charge of the Milton Judo Club. The more enthusiastic juniors greatly outnumber the seniors. The standard of judo has improved since the beginning of this year and we are hoping for more members, especially seniors, next year. Later this term we are to put forward a team to fight Gifford for the Van der Byl Cup, which Milton won last year.

W. G.

W. G.

Judo.

Congratulations are in order to Wessel Goosen, who won the Matabeleland Under 16 Boys' Open Cup at the championships this year, and was defeated in his third contest in the Rhodesian championships by a higher-graded and more experienced judoka.

We thank Goosen for his enthusiastic training of the judoka at Milton, and appreciate the assistance of I. McLean. We hope that when the new mats arrive the sport will become more popular and less hazardous.

W. DE B.

Tennis

The absence of five of the team's best players was felt rather severely this year, for the first team standard dropped considerably. The team has, however, produced some excellent results, Prince Edward being the only Rhodesian school to beat us so far. Great improvement has been shown by T. Sayer and M. Exelby, who have played steadily and pulled off some fine wins.

In the inter-schools league Milton entered two four-man teams, which emerged among the four sides which tied the competition. Indeed, so evenly matched were our "A" and "B" sides, that, when the time came for them to play each other, there was a tie in which even the games scored were found to be equal! In the resulting doubles play-off, the "A" team won by a very narrow margin.

Milton entered a team in the Bulawayo Men's Second League and, although it was at times somewhat overwhelmed, it gained some valuable experience. This year, for the first time, Milton combined with Townsend to enter two teams in the City Mixed Doubles League—one in the second and the other in the third league—and, in spite of their mixed fortunes, their standard has proved that this new experiment was a worthwhile success.

Milton took part in the Rhodesian Inter-schools Tennis Competition for the Mim du Toit Trophy again this year, and convincingly beat Falcon by 12 matches to 3 in the semi-finals. Prince Edward, Salisbury, emerged as the other finalists at the expense of Mount Pleasant. Milton, the present holders of the trophy, have a fair chance of retaining it when we clash with Prince Edward later this term.

Regular team players this year were: Pattison (captain), Fawcett, Russell, Sayer, Lieman, Exelby, Abrahamson (vice-captain), Charsley and McKay (first term), and all must be commended on their fine team spirit and attitude towards the game. This sensible approach has been due in no small way to the tireless efforts of Mr. Everett, to whom the team extends its most sincere gratitude. Miss Bennett and Miss Davidge Pitts have helped con-

siderably both with the first and second teams, and to them also the team accords its thanks.

Outside the School our team members have featured prominently in club tournaments, and Pattison, Fawcett and Russell were picked for the Matabeleland Junior (Under 18) side to play in the National Inter-provincial Competition in Gwelo. Congratulations go to Pattison on winning the South African and Rhodesian junior singles titles. Russell won the Matabeleland Under 16 singles, beating Sayer in the final, and Russell and Sayer formed a formidable combination to win the doubles with ease. Sayer gained the Under 14 crown.

AWARDS

COLOURS: Pattison (re-award).

HALF COLOURS: Fawcett, Russell, Sayer, Lieman, Abrahamson, Exelby, Charsley and McKay.

RESULTS

Lost to Hamilton 7-9.	Beat Falcon 17-7.
Lost to Prince Edward 6-10.	Beat Hamilton 11-5.
Beat T.T.C. 6-3.	Beat Falcon 9-7.
Lost to Parktown (Johannesburg) 4-14.	Beat C.B.C. 14-2.
Lost to Chaplin/Guinea Fowl 7-9.	Beat Prince Edward 5-4.
	Beat Falcon 12-3.

A. PATTISON.

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Badminton

The badminton team has not had a very successful year so far, but some very enjoyable matches have been played. The team is still very young, and as the year progresses it should improve and produce some very good players.

Owing to pressure of other activities during the middle term, the sport has been played on a social basis, but the third term should see a return to team matches in which we hope to be more successful.

A. J. VISAGIE.

Swimming

The 1965-66 swimming season was a very successful one and our only defeat was in a friendly against Gifford, by two points. Other fixtures included matches against Gifford, C.B.C. and Hamilton, and these successes were continued with the winning of the Harriers Shield on February 12th.

League swimming continued throughout the season but, because of an unenthusiastic attendance, only a limited amount of success was attained. The Under 16 group did well to win their section; the open group was placed third, and the Under 14 group camp fourth.

We must congratulate Tony Fisher for capturing the Matabeleland swimming team and for representing Rhodesia for the third successive year, and also for becoming the South African breast-stroke champion. Also, although he has now left the School, we must congratulate him for being selected to represent Rhodesia on a tour to Britain in August-September, 1966. Colin Sturgess must also be congratulated on representing Matabeleland for boys' diving at the Rhodesian championships in Salisbury in January.

I should like to thank all the boys who have swum in the various galas and to Tony Fisher, the vice-captain, for all the help he has given me.

R. MUTCH.

Water Polo

CAPTAIN: H. O'Mahoney.

COLOURS: H. O'Mahoney (re-award), R. Zipper, M. Herscovitz, R. Mutch.

FIRST TEAM PLAYERS: Sheffield, H. Johnson, Sager, C. Liebrant, K. Duncan.

Water polo continued to hold its popularity this year, and most of our sides did well. We again entered three sides in the Bulawayo friendly league, while the little league is operating as usual on Friday afternoons.

The first team again did very well and lost the Crusader Shield by only one point to Gifford, who won it for the first time. The main feature of this year's tournament was the tremendous superiority of the Matabeleland schools over our Mashonaland counterparts. All five Matabeleland schools were placed in the first six schools. Allan Wilson, the strongest Mashonaland school, came fourth. We must make special mention of Hugh O'Mahoney who, in the final tournament in Salisbury, scored 50 goals in five games—a truly Herculean feat.

Our second and third teams also had a fair amount of success, playing against other schools and the Teachers' Training College. Their development augurs well for us in the future. The little league was run by Mr. Wilkins, who has put in a lot of hard work and has developed several very promising players. The outlook for water polo is very bright and, while we do not hold the Crusader Shield at present, I am sure that it will return to Milton within the next few years.

CRUSADER SHIELD GAMES

Beat Plumtree 7-2.	Beat Cranborne 27-0.
Beat Hamilton 11-6.	Beat Allan Wilson 16-3.
Beat Falcon 4-3.	Beat Prince Edward 17-1.
Lost to Gifford 2-7.	Beat Churchill 14-3.
Beat Ellis Robbins 15-3.	
Second team: played 10, won 7, lost 2, drew 1. Goals for, 56; goals against, 34.	
Third team: played 5, won 2, lost 2, drew 1. Goals for, 24; goals against, 20.	

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Baseball

The first season of the 1966 baseball year saw a considerable change in Milton's first team. A number of strategic positions—pitcher, catcher, and practically the entire outfield—were left vacant, while the team saw the entrance of a number of younger players. Thus, at the outset, the team was handicapped by the important factor of "team experience". Nevertheless the Milton first baseball side acquitted itself very favourably throughout the season.

The team conceded a few losses, but it also chalked up a few really gallant wins, mainly due to the encouragement of the side by Mr. de Beer, who gave it his support throughout the season.

K. Young took over as pitcher, and with A. Groenewald as catch, a highly formidable combination emerged. The infield consisted of R. Fenton at first, A. Krell at second, J. Barkley at third, and J. Martin at short stop. The base play has been practised to a perfect art and in many cases caught the opposition napping.

The outfield saw D. Crook at centre field, with the positions of left and right field alternating between the younger players, namely M. Allard, W. Goosen, Strydom and Emmerson.

Once again our strongest opposition came from Hamilton. It was not because of bad fielding, but because of bad batting that we did not shine against this team. Possibly Milton's first baseball team have some sort of "psychological block" towards Hamilton's various pitchers, but this I feel can and must be overcome.

The young side has great potential and should improve with hard teamwork; but if Milton is to be top of the school league the batting will have to improve considerably. With the offer from Mr. C. Bower to coach, better results are now to be expected.

The second season will most probably see new opposition in the form of various second league clubs in the city. This will greatly add to the interest in the game and, I feel, the standard of Milton baseball will rise.

R. F.

* * * *

In the junior teams, the Under 15s have started the season poorly but have potential which should, with their present efforts, yield better results this term.

The Under 14s were in devastating form at the beginning of the year, and we hope they will continue, in their fine aggressive spirit, to outplay all opposition.

The Under 13 softball team have also shown great promise and we wish them all possible success.

Here I would like to record my thanks to Miss Davidge-Pitts for her selfless dedication to her

junior teams; to Mr. Schmidt, Under 15 coach in the first term, and a great loss to our baseball staff; to Mr. Claude Bower, without whose help baseball this term would have been well nigh impossible; and to the Strydom Hoërskool, who "adopted" us and sent us much-needed equipment.

W. DE B.

Basketball

Last season two teams were entered in the second league and, although playing against more experienced opponents, they gave a good account of themselves. The "A" team finished third in the league and was narrowly beaten in the final of the knock-out competition. The highlight of the season was the inter-school basketball tournament in Salisbury. A team representing Matabeleland schools contained four Milton boys—N. Thompson, K. Torr, M. Maytham and M. Trinder. All played well and both N. Thompson and M. Maytham were selected for the Rhodesian Schools team.

This season should continue to bring good results, and, with basketball now a popular activity with the younger boys throughout the School, the future looks bright for this excellent game.

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Table Tennis

Table tennis at Milton this year had rather mixed fortunes. There were many willing players at the beginning of the season, but as time went by many teams in the league found themselves a player short. Our five teams, handicapped by petrol rationing rather more than other teams, finished moderately well. None of them won, but all finished just above or below half way.

Milton schoolboys, however—and particularly S. Langford—did very well in the tournaments, winning practically every event. Langford (who played twice), Jenkinson (who captained the team once) and Miller all played for Matabeleland and helped win the cup for the inter-provincial from Mashonaland. S. Langford was also picked to play for Rhodesia in the junior inter-province tournament in Johannesburg.

D. Miller beat Jenkinson in the final of the Milton tournament, which was held again after a two-year lapse. Freeman and Fawcett beat Jenkinson and Russell in the doubles.

I must thank Mr. Brett for his very ready and active support, without which Milton's participation would have been difficult.

D. A. G. J.

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Milton School

Head Prefects, 1922-65

Milton has an enviable reputation for the calibre of the men it has produced. There being 50 names on the Head Prefects Board, we decided to contact as many as possible, and there is a formidable list of the major achievements in many spheres of former head prefects—possibly the most select group of all Old Miltonians. This is a truly substantial testimonial to Milton's worth, not only as an institution of learning but also as an inspirer of manhood. Here follows an account of Old Boys who have lived up to the challenge of Milton's motto: *Quit ye like men*.

1922—Andrew C. Wienand. Recalls the opening of Milton. He had a most successful rugby career. Selected for Matabeleland at the age of 16. He left Milton with an exceptional testimonial and became an assistant to the electrical engineer of the Anglo-American group.

1923—Jack Livingstone: Joined the Stores Department, Beira and Mashonaland Railways, in 1924 in Umtali—then head office. He retired in 1959 as controller of stores, Rhodesia Railways.

1924—John de Lisle Thompson: Captained the first XI and first XV. Captained Rhodesian cricket team, 1936. Represented Rhodesia at rugby. Attained rank of Lt.-Col. at end of 1939-45 war. O.B.E., E.D. Now Senior Honorary Colonel of R.R.R. Wrote *A History of Sport in Southern Rhodesia*. A director of the Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment Company. Chairman of Milton School Council; married.

1925—Arthur McAlpine Goldhawk: Joined Texas Company (Caltex Group) in Rhodesia. Appointed assistant manager for East Africa. Left war service as a major. Took various courses in the U.S.A. Appointed director and manager administrator of Caltex Oil for the three East African countries. A member of various clubs and benevolent societies, and is a keen golfer. Married, with two sons.

1926—C. W. Perry: Helped form the first Old Miltonian rugby team. Joined Customs and Excise Department. Served in the Far East during the war. Established own business in 1954. Now managing director of Allied Distributors (Zambia) Ltd. Married, with one son and one daughter.

1929—Frank C. Wisdom: Joined the High Court and rose to be Master of High Court and then, in 1962, Secretary for Agriculture. Now retired and farming at Ruwa. Is married and has a son and a daughter by a previous marriage.

- 1930—William Edward Joseph Wilson:** Played rugby (captain), cricket (vice-captain), swimming, water polo and athletics for School first teams. Cadet officer. Represented Milton in inter-school Bisley. Joined Gourock Ropes, Rhodesia Railways and finally Caltex Oil (S.A.). Served with 2nd Battalion, Rhodesia Regiment, during war. Appointed branch manager of Caltex Oil (S.A.) for a large area of the Cape. Married and has one son.
- 1930—T. H. Sheffield:** Joined the accountancy profession on leaving Milton. Became mine secretary at Sun Ace Mine. Became a chartered accountant. After return from war service has spent his time in auditing, commerce and industry. Married, with two sons.
- 1931—J. Abdela:** Left Milton for Cambridge to study law. Joined one of the four Inns of Court. He graduated with honours and was called to the Bar. During the war was in command of the 7th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for a time. Married in 1942. Returned to London after the war. Served on a local council. Held post of deputy recorder. Appointed Queen's Council, 19th April, 1966.
- 1932—R. G. Stupart:** Is with one of the big mining houses on the Rand.
- 1934—J. H. Brown:** Left Milton for Native Affairs Department. During the war attained rank of major. Married in 1942 and has two children. One of the hundred Rhodesians selected for the Victory Parade, London, in 1945. At present Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic.
- 1936—J. K. MacDonald:** Played rugby (Matabeleland), cricket (captain), athletics (captain) for Milton first teams. Held both cross-country records. Played first league cricket and rugby. Was commissioned during war but was returned to Rhodesia unfit. Manager of Selukwe Peak Mine, one of the largest chrome mines in the world. Member of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia. Married, with two children.
- 1937—K. A. Anderson:** Played rugby, cricket, water polo, boxing and athletics for Milton first teams. He joined Rhodesia Railways and played first league rugby for O.M.s. He saw war service in Africa and the Far East. Studied at the William Booth Memorial Training College as a Salvation Army officer. He is now regional commander of the Salvation Army for Matabeleland. Married and has a son at Milton.
- 1938—Arthur E. W. Thornton:** He is living in Hertfordshire. We were unable to gather any more



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information from him, as he was away on holiday in Spain.

1939—I. S. Hirst: Joined Customs Department. Served with the R.A.F. during the war. Spent most of his working life at Turk Mine, near Bulawayo. He is now Assistant Stores Controller and Buyer with the Bulawayo Municipality. Married, with one daughter.

1940—James McMurray: Took a keen interest in all School activities and was awarded the Beit Engineering Bursary for £250. Passed first year at the University of the Witwatersrand with honours. Then commissioned in the Royal Engineers. In Italy he was accidentally killed in a minefield. He now rests in the military cemetery at Faenza.

1941—M. Harris: Captained first teams for tennis, cricket and rugby. Chosen for S.A. Schools XI. Won, with brother, Rhodesian doubles tennis championship (1940 and 1941) and won singles in 1941. War service in Africa and Italy. Has established several companies with his brother. Played cricket for Rhodesia. Married, 1950, and has two daughters. Vice-president of Rhodesia Golf Union. Deputy vice-chairman of the R.F. in Matabeleland.

1942—I. E. Baker: Joined the Royal Navy at Simonstown, 1943. Saw a much-varied service with the Navy. He joined the Shell Company (Rhodesia) after demobilisation. He helped re-form O.M.s rugby section and a new baseball section. Married in 1949, has two sons.

1943—Neville Leslie Robertson: Was awarded Junior Beit and N.R. Beit Bursaries. Represented Milton first teams in rugby, cricket (captain), athletics (captain) and hockey (vice-captain). Distinguished Cadet officer. Member of the School debating team. Awarded Beit University and Rhodes University entrance bursaries. At Rhodes University (1945-1950) Awarded B.A. (cum Laude), B.A.(Hons.), M.A., U.E.D. Gained Oliver Newton Scholarship. Represented University first teams in rugby, cricket and athletics. Sub-warden, College House and House Committee member, 1950. Demonstrator and later temporary lecturer in psychology. Returned to Milton as assistant master. Master i/c Lower School. Awarded U.S. Government Scholarship for study at Indiana University. Awarded M.Sc. (cum Laude). Delegate to Williamsburg International Assembly. Housemaster, Charter House, and Master i/c Middle School. Deputy Headmaster, 1964. Territorial Captain. Left Milton and is now an assistant professor at Brandon College, Manitoba. Also engaged on doctoral research at Cornell Univer-

sity, New York. He is married and has two daughters.

1944—B. J. Krikler: Served in army 1947. Received B.A. from U.C.T. in 1950. Chosen in 1949 for a debating tour of United Kingdom universities. Returned to London in 1951, where he taught for a while. Broadcast for the B.B.C. Is now engaged on research for the Institute of Contemporary History, and working on a book about English Jews' reactions to Nazi Germany. Is married to the Senior Clinical Psychologist at a London hospital and has an adopted daughter.

1945—Harold J. Teasdale: Studied at Rhodes University for B.Sc., then qualified as pharmaceutical chemist at Liverpool School of Pharmacy in 1950. Opened his own retail pharmacy in 1952. After a European tour, started manufacturing his own brand of cosmetics, and was first to manufacture lipsticks and instal aerosol plant in Rhodesia. Played rugby for Matabeleland. Is vice-chairman of Old Miltonians. Married, and has one daughter.

1946—Kevin Patrick Curran: Represented the School in first teams at cricket, rugby, tennis, hockey and athletics. In 1947-48 he played cricket for Queens Club and rugby for O.M.s. In 1948 he left to farm near Rusape. He now owns a 3,000-acre farm, is married and has four children, and has played cricket for Matabeleland, Manicaland, Rhodesia and South Africa.

1947—Raymond A. Suttle: At school distinguished himself at rugby, cricket, swimming, hockey, water polo, athletics, tennis, boxing and basketball. Was School captain of no fewer than five different sports. Broke School mile record by 14 seconds and holds 880 record. Received U.E.D. at Rhodes University in 1951, when he was sub-warden of College House. Captained the swimming and water-polo teams, represented the University on rugby tour of N. Rhodesia and Matabeleland in 1948 and was the light-heavy-weight boxing champion in 1951. Was founder member of Northlea School staff. Selected for Rhodesia water-polo team for Currie Cup. Made cricket field and pavilion at Government House, Bulawayo, named Suttle's Field in 1964 by His Excellency Sir Humphrey Gibbs. In 1956 represented Richmond R.F.C. versus Harlequins at Twickenham. In 1959 and 1960 was a Rhodesia Nuffield Schools cricket selector. In 1964 was appointed Housemaster of Pioneer House and received his B.A. externally (University of South Africa). In 1966 was chairman of the Latin Panel of the Ministry of Education, and has been appointed Deputy Headmaster of Plumtree School. He is married, his wife Joan teaching on

the Milton staff, and has two sons and two daughters.

1948—Wallace Harris: After starting a B.Com. degree at Rhodes University, joined a family concern, Harris Bros. In 1956 started a new business with his eldest brother—Harris Maize Milling—which was merged with the Tiger Oats National Milling Co. in 1964. Is now managing director of this successful organisation. He is married and has a son and two daughters.

1951—Aubrey Peter Walshe: Captained first XI for three years. Read politics, philosophy and economics at Oxford and was awarded cricket blue as a freshman. Represented England in the 1953 cricket tour of Australia. Has lectured in economics in Basutoland and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A. Is currently engaged in research into African Nationalism at Oxford and intends returning to the University of Notre Dame to initiate an African studies programme. Married Ann Pettifer and has three children.

1952—R. G. Stevens: Elected an Associate of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1959 and is now assistant secretary. Has played hockey for Matabeleland and Rhodesia, and was chosen for the first Rhodesian team to tour Kenya. Has represented Matabeleland at

basketball. Married, with two children, he has recently accepted the position of honorary treasurer of the Rhodesian Schools' Exploration Society.

1953—Keith Dallas Brown: Joined Southern Rhodesia Civil Service. At present is employed on the Public Services Board. Plays first-league hockey for Salisbury Sports Club and has represented Rhodesia in the inter-provincial squash racquets tournaments. Married.

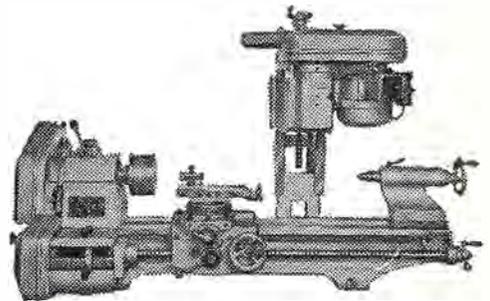
1954—Reginald A. Furber: Formed Milton dance band, which played all over Matabeleland. Obtained his B.A. degree and U.E.D. at Rhodes University, majoring in geography and history. Was chairman of the University Musical Society. Taught at Milton in 1959, in Canada for two years, and is now master-in-charge of geography at Que Que High School. Married Amanda Lamont-Smith, a fellow student at Rhodes.

1956—R. Iverson: Went to University of Cape Town in 1957 to take a B.Com., but left before completing his degree, to join his father's business. Afterwards worked in accounts department of Cold Storage Commission in Bulawayo for two years. In 1964 he joined the Johannesburg office of a Swiss company specialising in the eutectic welding process. At present he is their



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representative and demonstrator for the Mashonaland district, based in Salisbury.

1957—G. Welch: Received a bachelor's degree in physical education and geography, and a teaching diploma at Rhodes University. Married in 1963. Is now a housemaster at a school in Lusaka.

1958—R. J. Brewer: Obtained a B.Sc. (Chemical Engineering) first class at the University of Natal. Represented the University at cricket, rugby and basketball. After working at the Ndola Copper Refinery, was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. Toured Europe for three months in a minivan and then read for a B.A. in economics and engineering science at Oxford, where he obtained his rugby blue.

1961—Terry J. French: Fifth-year medical student at the University of Cape Town. Has played first-team basketball for four years. Was demonstrator in biochemistry during his third year for second-year medical students. In July, 1966, married Gaye Wright.

1962—H. M. Roberts: A student at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, studying for B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree, majoring in animal husbandry. Was awarded the Caltex Agricultural Bursary. Plans to study for an M.Sc. degree overseas or to work "on the land" in Rhodesia. Plays rugby for the University first XV and is secretary of the Agricultural Students' Council.

1963—Giles Ridley: After beginning to study for a B.A.(Hons.) degree in geography at Oxford, and playing rugby and hockey for the College first teams, was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. Awarded a cricket blue and elected captain of the College first XI for the 1965/66 season. Has played for Kent second XI and Kent County championship side, as well as for the College hockey and squash teams.

1964—John Hargrove: Studying ornithology at Oxford. Won the Shell Scholarship and spent six months at U.C.T. studying botany and zoology before proceeding to Pembroke College.

1965—Neville Davies: Studying for a B.A. degree, majoring in geography, at the University of Cape Town. Played for Rhodesia at the beginning of the year at the South African Championships in Durban and at University for the "A" rugby side, and for the first water-polo team. Plans to return to Rhodesia to teach. Has been selected to play water polo for Western Province next year.

S. R. McPhee, head boy in 1927 and 1928, was killed in action in the second world war, as was **A. D. Jackson,** head boy in 1933. **D. O. MacDonald,** head boy in 1946, was tragically killed in a motor accident, while **B. E. E. Bawden,** head boy in 1935, died on a cricket field.

Old Miltonians Overseas

At Edinburgh—

VERNON HOCHULI went to Edinburgh University after completing the B.Sc. degree at U.C.R.N., where he was chairman of the Students' Representative Council. In Edinburgh Vernon studied for the Diploma in Education awarded by the University, and the Teacher Certificate awarded by Moray House. He now takes up a post at Darussafaka Lisesi in Istanbul.

Another Old Boy and former prefect, ANDREW LEWIS, is in his final year for his degree in Veterinary Medicine, and plays an active part in university activities. He plays rugby regularly for the Dick Veterinary College and has played for the University. He was president of the Zambesi Club, a club designed to bring Rhodesian students together.

LESLIE WASSERSON has completed the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in physics. He has been a leading light in College activities. He was a member of the Students' Representative Council and the Salisbury Green Hall committee. He helped found the Zambesi Club and has served as a member of the Society's Council and the Edinburgh Jewish Students' Union. He played chess for one of the University teams and took part in University cricket.

RODNEY WASSERSON, who completed a B.A. law degree at Rhodes University, has recently obtained an Ll.B. at Edinburgh in two years and gained far more credits than are required for the degree. He was president of the Edinburgh University Jewish Society and treasurer of the Northern Regional Jewish Students' Federation. He has proceeded to London to join the English Bar.

At St. Andrew's—

CHRISTOPHER PRESCOTT is at St. Andrew's and will sit the second M.B. at Easter, 1967. Chris came to Queen College from U.C.R.N., where he was one of the first medical students. He has been a member of the Students' Medical Society and is on the committee of the Rod 'n Gun Club.

At the University of Birmingham—

TREVOR SCHRAGGER is studying chemical engineering at the University of Birmingham. He finds the course very intensive, academic work occupying a large part of his time. He does, however, play squash for the University in local leagues and in the University Athletics Union. At Easter he embarked on a study tour to Russia, finding it most interesting and enjoyable.

RONNY LIS is studying chemical engineering. He is chairman of the Oxfam Committee at Birmingham and plays squash.

At Atlantic College—

GILAD LOEWENSTEIN, a former pupil, gave us a very favourable impression of the four-year-old sixth-form Atlantic College, which is situated amidst "the quiet scenic beauty which typifies the whole of the South Wales region". The College is "one of the newest experiments in the British educational system". Specialisation is rejected, "students are required to do subsidiary subjects in addition to 'A' Level subjects". The College provides facilities for such sports as sailing, canoeing, surfing, climbing and also the more mundane sports of swimming, tennis, rugby, soccer and basketball.

The College also runs several rescue services which are frequently needed. Discipline is very lenient, yet, writes Gilad, "rules and regulations are adhered to nonetheless—perhaps because of this leniency".

One of the main features of the College is its cosmopolitanism, as only 35% of the 200 students originate from Britain. The complement come from many different countries. Gilad feels that this cosmopolitan atmosphere promotes real understanding between students.

Gilad concludes: "I would like to say that I think that this experiment has worked most successfully over the past few years, and I cannot

commend it highly enough for the results towards which it has striven, and which I feel it has achieved, and also for the broad education and the stimulus it has given to all those influenced by it."

At Oxford—

We are indebted to John Hargrove for news of Old Miltonians at Oxford. R. J. BREWER (head boy 1958) spent three months camping all over Europe before coming up to Oxford, where he made a name for himself in rugby, attaining his blue in 1965 playing in the match against Cambridge at Twickenham. He is president of Oxford University Darts Club and of St. Edmunds Hall XIII Club (dining club). He has also played first XI cricket for St. Edmunds Hall. On the academic side he obtained a second class in Honours School of Economics and Engineering in 1966.

G. N. S. RIDLEY (head boy 1963) attained his blue in 1965 and 1966, and has made Milton School history by being chosen to captain Oxford first XI in 1967. This year he scored a half century against West Indies. He has also represented Kent in the County Championship. He has also taken an active part in hockey, squash and rowing, representing Pembroke. Giles was able to get back to Rhodesian sunshine at the end of 1964, when he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, and at the end

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of 1965. He has now completed two years of his geography course.

D. G. HUMAN this year played rugby for Lincoln College first XV, and also takes an active part in rowing and squash. He toured Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia this year. He has completed one year of medicine and writes his B.M. next year.

As for himself, JOHN HARGROVE tells us that he rows for Pembroke, plays Pembroke first XI cricket and second XV rugby, and has also represented Pembroke in cross-country and athletics. In June, which is the end of the academic year, he passed his preliminaries in zoology.

MICHAEL SALMON is at **Cambridge**, and when we last heard was touring the Continent. RICHARD HARLEN, at only 23, was recently awarded his doctorate by **Bristol University** and is now working for English Electric. He went up to Bristol as a Commonwealth scholar after completing his studies at Cambridge.

GAVIN MCKILLEY is studying at **Central College**, London, where he came first of 150 students. He has just toured Eastern Europe.

In America—

J. A. ORDMAN, M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S.(C). In 1950 and 1951 he represented Milton in the first rugby XV, and in the latter year was awarded Colours. From Milton he went to the University of the Witwatersrand to study medicine. He played for the University's first XV, and also for the Transvaal Junior Union rugby first XV. In 1957 he graduated with the degrees M.B. and B.Ch., and served an internship in Johannesburg.

Dr. Ordman served as a Government medical officer in Umtali and represented Manicaland in rugby. In 1960 he went for a basic science course at the Institute of Medical Science, Royal College of Surgeons, England, and in 1961 went to the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre at Oxford.

In 1963 Dr. Ordman went to the University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, Canada, and in 1965 became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada. He is now doing research and private practice and has had a number of publications. A book, *Orthopaedic Essentials for Nurses*, will soon be published. Dr. Ordman tells us that a colleague and an O.M., Dr. H. JACOBS, is living in Edmonton.

RICK VAN GENDEREN is also at present in the New World attending Fullerton Junior College in California to further his art studies. He has been there since the beginning of the year and seems to have fitted into the carefree Californian way of life, even though "many people have little or no idea where Rhodesia is"!

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—

RICHARD HENDERSON and MICHAEL DENDY YOUNG are both at M.I.T. The former writes that Michael is living two doors from him.

Richard was at Natal and is now studying social science. He attends certain courses at Harvard (which has a reciprocal arrangement with M.I.T.), plays a number of sports, the variety of sports offered being, he says, "literally fantastic", and is on the literary staff of the M.I.T. humour magazine. Richard has also become chairman of the Boston branch of the Friends of Rhodesia Association.

Our former Deputy Headmaster, Mr. NEVILLE ROBERTSON, a distinguished Old Boy who is so well known to hundreds of Miltonians past and present, has been granted leave of absence from Brandon College, Manitoba, where he is associate professor of education, to take up a fellowship at the University of Indiana; he will study for a doctorate. "Robbie" obtained his M.Sc. at Indiana some years ago.

WILFRED CRAKE. We were very interested to learn from Mr. Wilfred Crake of his very interesting career. He recalls that he had always been of a mechanical bent, having frequently taken apart his bicycle and generally been able to re-assemble correctly and having once taken apart a large clock lost a considerable part of his thumb in the process! He also had a large outdoor model railway system.

He gained a Beit Scholarship in 1919 and matriculated in 1921, leaving Milton for Loughborough Engineering College in Leicestershire, where he graduated as a hydro-electrical engineer in 1927 with first-class honours. He longed to dam the Zambesi and thence produce hydro-electric power. In 1927, however, a thorough job search in Rhodesia proved fruitless. He says university and college graduates found it difficult to obtain positions in those days!

Eventually, thanks to a college record which included being captain of the rugby XV, middle-weight boxing champion, president of the Students' Union, some kind words from the college principal and a valuable friendship with a senior engineering executive in Shell, he was offered a trainee engineer's job with Shell in the U.S.A. He was required to leave his wife in England until after he passed his course.

The training course involved being sent to the depths of darkest Arkansas among a high percentage of hillbillies. After two years of hard work he was passed as a suitable candidate for reunion, with his wife and as a junior engineer.

He has since held the posts of chief mechanical engineer, Houston, Texas, manager of production,

Kilgore, Texas, and finally held the post of chief field engineer of the Shell Group for the whole world excluding North America. He retired in 1961. He is now a consulting engineer on oil-industry drilling and production problems. He has spent some time on the U.S. Government's "Mohole Project"—an attempt to drill an oil well far deeper than has ever been done before. This project has now been shelved for economic reasons. He is the author of several publications on oil engineering. Wilfred Crake has just re-visited Rhodesia and was very startled by the change he saw here after 41 years of absence. He has two married sons and four grandchildren.

At University College of Rhodesia—

The activities of Old Miltonians at the University College of Rhodesia form an important part of the college life, both academic and social. Student affairs, college societies and sports clubs are well represented. Strangely, although there are many Old Miltonians in the faculties of science, medicine and social studies, the arts, law and education faculties show an almost complete lack of them.

JOHN DE BENE, a third-year medical student, was recently appointed to one of the highest positions in student administration—that of president of the Students' Representative Council. He is thus second only to the president of the Students' Union in administrative importance. His fellow "medic", BRIAN BRAMSTON, is a past president of the Athletics Union and present chairman of the Catholic Society. Brian is also captain of college cricket and is in the first tennis and second hockey teams.

Other third-year Old Miltonians include TOM PINKNEY, captain of the college tennis team, and TIM FORSHAW, an enthusiastic member of the Rowing Club.

The second-year economics group includes three students from Milton. These are BILL LEITH, a member of the Rowing Club's number two crew; GEORGE GRAY, co-selector of all rugby sides and captain of the second team; and GERALD ADLARD, treasurer of the Rugby Club, who plays for both the first and second teams. Gerry is also acting chairman of the committee of Carr-Saunders Hall of Residence, and social secretary of the Students' Administrative Council.

ALEX FALCONER and BRIAN MARSHALL are second-year science students and great workers for U.C.R.'s annual rag. LESLIE LEVIN is on the editorial board of the Medical Society Journal, while his fellow second-year "medic", BRIAN REICHMAN, is in the second hockey team.

Among the first-year Old Miltonians, economics students PHILIP DAVIDSON and JOEL FLETCHER are in the first table tennis team, the latter being captain of the team and on the selection

committee of the club. Both also play squash and badminton. SIMON STRAUSS and DAVID EMANUEL, first-year "medics", are hard workers with Leslie Levin for the College's and Mashonaland's Jewish community. Milton's third representative in the first-year medical group is a keen squash and badminton player, as are first-year scientists MICHAEL OLIVER and FRANK DAVIES. Other first-year science students are DAVID GRIFFITHS, who had the best chemistry practical results in the mid-session examinations, and JOHN LANGFORD, captain of the second table tennis team and member of the second rugby XV. These two also play squash and badminton.

Among Milton's "Old Girls"—if such a term can respectfully be used—second-year biochemist WENDY CHIVERS and arts student ELIZABETH HARLEN are in the women's basketball side. Elizabeth is well known in the College's drama group. First-year scientists GERALDINE SURTEES and KRISTINE AGAR are respectively a rag princess and a member of the first badminton team. Scientists SHEENAGH MCCARTER and VERONICA ALEXANDER gained top marks in mid-session geology and mathematics respectively and play badminton and squash. First-year "medics" JANET SEGGIE and FRANCOISE BODMER also play squash. ALISON GRIMMER and hockey and basketball player NORA SIMPSON complete U.C.R.'s line-up of Milton's Old Girls.

From Rhodes University we have news from DESMOND BISHOP. He is in his final B.A. year and will sit for his teaching diploma next year. Desmond has served on the N.U.S.A.S. local committee, the Arts and Science Festival Committee and is vice-chairman of the Debating Society. He is keen on drama and produced a play in Bulawayo at the beginning of this year, and is at present student theatre critic.

He tells us that PETER CLEARY is also about to write his finals for the B.A. degree and intends teaching. He played rugby for the Under 20 "A" team in 1964.

REINIER LOCK and JOHN SPRACK are both studying for the Ll.B. degree, having graduated B.Com. and B.A. respectively in 1964. Both are very active in student affairs and are at present on the S.R.C., of which John Sprack is president and Reinier external vice-president. He is also president of the S.A. National Press Association and a member of the National Executive of N.U.S.A.S., of which John Sprack is national vice-president-elect.

John Sprack has been awarded the Spilkin Prize for Law and an Abe Bailey Travel Bursary.

Other O.M.s at Rhodes are ANTHONY FLOWMAN, studying commerce, and RICHARD RODD, who

is a final-year B.Sc. and U.E.D. student and a geography survey demonstrator.

FRED SIMONCELLI and IAN MCGREGOR are first-year B.A. students. The former has played for the first soccer team and Ian played basketball in inter-varsity as well as Under 20 rugby.

From Wits we have heard from WILLIAM ELIASOV, where he is majoring in psychology and economics and has obtained first-team colours for judo.

From U.C.T., HILTON HUBBARD writes: Of the number of last year's sixth form at Milton, girls included, more than 20 are at U.C.T. In Driekoppen alone there are no fewer than ten Old Miltonians out of the 90-odd newcomers.

Old Miltonian newmen have established themselves in many of the University's varied sporting teams.

NEVILLE DAVIES, last year's head boy, played water polo for the University's first team and once again represented Rhodesia at the Currie Cup inter-provincial, which took place in Durban in March. He also plays rugby for the Under 19 "A" team and distinguished himself in the great event of the rugby year—the inter-varsities match between Stellenbosch and U.C.T.

BRUCE ALEXANDER rowed for the University first rowing team (in the maiden fours and the junior eights) in the inter-varsity held at Vereeniging in July, where U.C.T. drew with Wits for first place.

DUDLEY SMYTHE played rugby for the Under 19 "A" until a leg injury forced him to give up the game for the remainder of the year.

DOUGLAS WRIGHT wrestles for the University first team, while we have an able judo representative in PETER RUSH, who is a regular member of the second judo team.

In the tennis world ALASTAIR BALDWIN has advanced to first-team stature, while STANLEY NADEL and HILTON HUBBARD play regularly for the second team. N. HERSCOVITZ plays in the second league squash tourney.

Second-year Old Miltonians include CHRISTOPHER PITT, who rowed as novice in the very successful varsity team at Vereeniging; RUSSELL WRIGHT and MARTIN ALLARD regularly appear in varsity rugby teams; MICHAEL RODD is a member of the second hockey team.

Senior or second-year students include PETER WILSON, who is deputy chairman of Driekoppen House Committee, toured with the South African Universities hockey team, the "Proteas", and also plays first-team cricket.

RICHARD BARNES (left 1963) represented U.C.T. at the swimming inter-varsities in 1964 and 1965 and was secretary of the swimming club for two years running. He also plays second-team

water polo.

LEYLAND JOHNSON, who is doing his B.Sc. (Hons.) this year, played water polo for U.C.T. at the inter-varsities, captaining the first team. He is also captain of the first swimming team.

BRIAN KINGSLEY played first-team water polo from 1964 to 1966 and also represented the University as a second-team rugby player.

JOCK ORKIN is in the University's first weightlifting team and is the present holder of the Western Province weightlifting record for his division. GRANT SNOOK is also a member of the first weightlifting team.

MAURICE GRUBER, who is studying for an honours degree in commerce, is a member of a well-known folk-singing group—"The Saberers".

ANTHONY ABRAHAMS (left 1961) obtained a B.Comm. degree last year and is now serving articles with an accounting firm in Cape Town, while MALCOLM CHALMERS-PARK (left 1961) has graduated with a B.A., B.Soc.Sc.

TERRY FRENCH (left 1961), an ex head boy, is studying fifth-year medicine. He married Gay Wright earlier this year. In a similar "predicament" is SEAN MESSITER-TOOZE, who is also now married and is writing his final medical examinations this year.

TONY FARRELL is studying for an honours degree in astro-physics this year. He is chairman of the Cape Town Astronomical Association and regularly gives lectures at the Observatory.

ALLAN BISHOP, who married in 1965, is a member of the University's English Language department.

GERARD PRIEST (left 1961) obtained a B.Soc.Sc. degree in 1964 and is writing his Master of Social Science examinations this year. He is a graduate assistant in the sociology department and is an ex-member of the Students' Representative Council. He also achieved renown as the inaugurator of a "dating bureau" on the campus, and for his "Radio Belsen" programmes.

ROGER S. BLAYLOCK, who has been the recipient of the Clarence Ralstein Bursary since 1963, was granted leave of absence from U.C.T. this year. He will continue his medical studies in 1967, which will be his fifth year (academic). On 6th June this year he took a trip down the Zambesi by canoe, travelling some 270 miles in 12 days, finishing at the Kariba Dam wall.

We have had little news from the O.M.s at Natal, but they include JOHN EPEL, DAVID THOMSON and CHRIS FERGUSON, first-year students.

GRAHAM DICK, also in his first year, came top in the mid-year exams. He is studying engineering.

CHRIS RIDLEY, BASIL STEYN, LOUIS CORBI and ALLAN WOLDEMAAR are also at Natal.

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