

THE MILTONIAN

GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER

VOL. XLIV

NOVEMBER, MCMLX

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MILTON HIGH SCHOOL

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



THE HEADMASTER, C. R. MESSITER-TOOZE, Esq.

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Staff

Headmaster: Mr. C. R. MESSITER-TOOZE, M.A., D.L.C.

Acting Deputy Headmaster: Mr. P. W. MANS, B.A., B.Ed.(Stellenbosch).

Master-in-charge, Commercial and Technical Side: Mr. G. LEECH, Teaching Diploma.

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| Mr. W. E. ADLARD, B.A.(Hons.) (Durham) | Mr. E. J. MARAIS, B.Sc.(Cape Town). |
| Mr. A. H. BAND, Teacher's Certificate. | Mrs. MANS, T3 and Teaching Diploma. |
| Mr. D. C. BARBANELL, B.Sc.(Special Hons.) (London). | Mr. D. E. MILLER, Teacher's Certificate. |
| Mr. V. BARTLETT, F. Berlin University. | Mr. J. M. NEEDHAM, B.Sc.(Cape Town). |
| Mr. M. BARKER, B.Sc.(Hons.) (Rhodes). | Mr. A. PAGE, B. of E. Certificate. |
| Mr. D. R. BLEZARD, Teacher's Training Certificate. | Mrs. L. PINCUS, B.A.(Rand). |
| Mr. J. BROOKES, M.O. Education Teacher's Certificate. | Mrs. B. L. ROBERTSON, B.A.(Hons.) (Rhodes). |
| Mr. E. F. BROOKS, Teacher's Training Certificate. | Mr. C. ROSS, B.A.(Natal). |
| Mr. W. P. R. BROWN, B.A.(Mod.) (Trinity College, Dublin). | Mr. T. SHEPHERD, Diploma in Educ. Handwork, National Cert. in Engineering. |
| Mr. P. B. CALLAGHAN, B.A.(Cape Town). | Mrs. R. J. SIBSON, B.Sc.(Rhodes). |
| Mr. M. P. CLARANCE, B.A.(Rhodes). | Mrs. D. SMITH, Teaching Certificate. |
| Mr. R. P. COOPER, B.A.(Natal). | Mrs. R. SMITH, B.A.(Natal). |
| Mr. R. E. D. COWPER, B.Sc.(Cape Town). | Mr. W. P. SPEIRS, B.Sc.(Edinburgh). |
| Mr. E. L. DE CUEVAS, B.Sc.(Rand). | Mr. D. J. STEWART, B.A.(Hons.) (Rand). |
| Mr. W. E. ENGELBRECHT, B.Com.(Stellenbosch). | Mrs. J. SUTTLE, B.A.(Rhodes). |
| Miss V. FITZSIMONS, B.A.(Trinity College, Dublin). | Mr. W. K. TATE, Teaching Certificate. |
| Mr. N. S. FREEMAN, M.A.(Birmingham). | Mr. B. THOMSON, B.A.(Hons.) (London). |
| Mr. D. B. GLASSBROOK, Teacher's Certificate, P.E. Diploma. | Mr. G. S. TODD, B.A.(Rhodes). |
| Mrs. N. GOLDEN, Commercial Teacher's Diploma. | Mr. A. C. TOSH, B.A.(Queens University, Belfast), A.T.C.L. |
| Mr. I. D. GREGORY, B.A.(Rhodes). | Mr. R. C. TURNER, B.A.(Natal). |
| Mr. P. HOAL, B.A.(F.A.) (Rhodes). | Mr. W. F. VILJOEN, M.A.(Hons.) (Edinburgh). |
| Mrs. J. E. HOLMBERG, Teaching Diploma. | Mr. A. WALKER. |
| Mr. D. J. HOWARD, B.A.(Rand). | Mr. H. F. WATSON, B.A.(Rhodes). |
| Mr. C. HURLBATT, Teaching Diploma (London). | Mr. W. D. G. WATT, Diploma Physical Education. |
| Mr. M. J. HURRY, B.A.(Rhodes). | Mr. K. WRIGLEY, Teacher's Certificate. |
| Mr. A. D. C. KEKWICK, Teacher's Diploma (Paris). | Mrs. A. YOUNG, B.A.(Hons.) (London). |
| Mr. C. P. KLEYN, B.A.(Stellenbosch). | |
| Mr. L. S. LAING, B.A. (F.A.) (Rhodes). | ON LEAVE: |
| Mr. A. J. LEE, B.Sc.(Econ.) (London). | Mr. F. A. HAMBLY, B.A. |
| Mr. J. M. LEIGHTON, B.A.(Hons.) (S.A.). | Miss U. ETHERIDGE, Associate and Licentiate, Trinity College, London. |
| Mr. J. MACDONALD, M.A.(Glasgow). | Mr. J. B. McCALLUM, B.A.(Rhodes). |
| Mr. E. C. McCOLL, B.A.(Oxon.). | Mr. R. R. B. PHILLIPS, Teacher's Certificate. |
| Mr. J. G. McGRADY, B.A.(Queens University of Belfast). | Mr. H. B. BIRRELL, B.A.(Hons.) (Oxon.), B.A. (Rhodes). |
| | Mr. J. LEFEVRE, B.A.(Rhodes). |
| | Mr. N. L. ROBERTSON, B.A.(Hons.) (Rhodes). |
| | Mrs. J. SPERRING, Diploma in Fine Art. |

OFFICE STAFF

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| Mrs. D. THEODOSIOU (Acting Bursar). | Mrs. R. BROOKING. |
| Mrs. CLARANCE (Part-time). | ON LEAVE: |
| Mrs. K. T. F. BANCROFT. | Miss M. G. COLEY (Bursar). |

DOMESTIC STAFF

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| Mrs. A. L. BOTTEN (Senior Cook Matron). | Miss S. JOHNSON (Charter House). |
| Mrs. G. A. HITCHCOCK. | Mrs. J. INNES (Pioneer House). |
| Miss T. CARLSSON (Charter House). | Mrs. E. L. JOHNSTON (Pioneer House). |

Caretaker: Mr. W. C. COLE.

Part-time Caretaker: Mr. J. McNEIL.

Editorial

We, the Editor of "The Miltonian", hereby declare and make known to all and sundry that in this year of jubilee we have no intention whatever of composing or publishing an Editorial.

This decision has been reached, naturally, after due and careful consideration; and we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that an Editorial—qua Editorial—simply does not exist. We believe that all subjects that the Editor of a school magazine may legitimately write about have — already — been — written! Even all the new and interesting events that have occurred during the exciting year which has passed are fully and expertly described on other pages of this edition of "The Miltonian"—the Jubilee Celebrations, the School Play, the news from the two hostels, the literary articles, the examination results, the various societies and clubs, the Cadets, the sporting and athletic activities of the Schol. What can we, the poor, much-maligned Editor, add to such an imposing list?

And—here comes the rub—we have a very shrewd suspicion that no — one — at — all — ever — reads — the — Editorial! We have, unfortunately, no definite proof of this, and it is a difficult matter to put to the test, except perhaps to force some poor unfortunate victims to read it, and see if any of them reaches the end without either falling asleep or throwing the thing away in a spasm of loathing. We have often toyed with the idea of writing completely disconnected sentences throughout (or — horrid thought — have we done that already?) and seeing if that would arouse any outcry among our limited public. But enough! "Sufficient unto the day. . ."

Having therefore decided that we are not going to write an Editorial, and having given our reasons (or excuses) for this decision, we intend to give our readers what a former schoolmaster of ours—an excellent man withal—always referred to as "fud for thote". The Golden Jubilee of Milton School has turned our thoughts to the progress and present position of education, not only in the Federation, but in other parts of the world. We have been guided even more along these lines by such things as the C.O.P. examination and the acrimonious arguments for and against afternoon school. Relevant to all this we should like to give our readers (assuming that they have managed to read as far as this) a few quotations from an article published a few years ago by an expert dealing with educational aims and methods in American high schools. It may be interesting to compare (and contrast?) these with our own system; although, as the author of the article pertinently points out, any generalisations about education in America are difficult, as each State has its own ideas about what should constitute the upbringing of the young.

"New York State alone has 11,400 schools, some 80,000 teachers, and 2,250,000 children in the schools. . . On every school day, the taxpayers of New York spend almost two million dollars on its schools. But all the states . . . are engaged in the same task of trying to help their children to face the world in which they will have to live in an adequate way. They seek to provide schools which will enable the children who attend them to acquire some knowledge, but, even more, to learn how knowledge is acquired, to understand the tools and the institutions by which man has sought to adapt the world to his needs and wants. The school seeks to teach the art of living together, the way to evoke the capacity to use one's brains, the building of character. . . ."

"I do not think that most serious observers would deny that, even though there be many and distinguished exceptions, American education has not met the challenge with a success proportionate to its intensity . . . the schools have seriously failed to keep up with life. . . ."

". . . Youth needs a rough map of the universe, a training in the art of living with other people, a realisation of what is meant by a world perpetually in flux, and an insight into the art of self-adaptation to the fact of change. Nothing is so ruinous either to mind or to character as premature specialisation through an early emphasis on vocational training. Boys and girls are sent to school not to become bricklayers or shop assistants, clerks or typists, but men and women who can help to make democracy a living principle of action. The school has some eight or nine years in which to prepare them for this function. If the rulers are wise, they know that only in the last three or four years is the child likely to grasp the fact that knowledge in itself is interesting when it is significant, and that no educational scheme which aims simply at fitting the child—boy or girl—to earn a living can really communicate the sense that knowledge is significant. . . ."

Dealing with the problems facing scholars and teachers in the various educational centres, the writes goes on:

"Teachers' salaries are still too low to attract the able and ambitious into the profession, save in the exceptional circumstances where they have a vocation that will not be denied. . . . There is still an overcrowded curriculum, less integrated to have a common relationship to an agreed objective than composed of bits and pieces added together, sometimes to satisfy some special, if may be passing, interest, and sometimes to placate some well-organised pressure group. . . . And state education is only too often either over-administered, so that the teachers are doing a mass of clerical work for which they have neither time nor interest; or under-administered, in which case no real capacity

exists anywhere for measuring the efficiency of the school system. . . . It is rare to find that the education departments of most states are seriously engaged in helping teachers to keep up with developments in their own subjects; there is too little communication about new material, too little co-operative effort to revise curricula, too little discussion about good and bad text books, or new and old. . . . Nor is any full-scale attempt made to give any but the very exceptional teacher either the chance of travel or the opportunity to do research. . . ."

And the children who are taught? Read what the writer says:

The school "has made the cult of athletics in its various forms almost a kind of religion . . . there is a small élite who form the school team . . . who can count on the right to prestige." There are also "social clubs which usually possess a prestige known, with careful precision, by every boy and girl at the school. . . . There will be groups, too, which accrete about the studies taken in the school, science, a literary society, a debating club. . . . It is probable that there will be a dramatic club which puts on plays . . . and, in a school of any size, an orchestra. So various, indeed, are these extracurricular activities that the outsider is sometimes tempted to regard the studies of the school as just one more activity hastily sandwiched in between the rest."

After dealing with the attitude of American parents to their children's education—an attitude that seems satisfied if the school allows their children to be "good mixers" and make contacts with families which can help them to material success later in life—the writer sums up about American youth: "Perhaps the two features in which they

differ from other youth is in a certain superficial precocity and a tendency to regard abstract interests as strange. They have a good deal of information in a haphazard and rather ill-digested form. They are somewhat too likely to believe that the more they add to their information, the more they add to their knowledge. They are swift to judge, inclined to divide experience into the pleasant, which they equate with the exciting, and the unpleasant, which they equate with the uneasy mood of not knowing with certainty just what they are going to do next. Above all else, they are interested in today rather than yesterday, and in tomorrow rather than in today. They have an intense belief in the folly of superfluous effort and in the short cut by which that effort can be saved. They are provided with a kind of realistic good sense, which leads them to come as quickly as may be to terms with a social order they think it a waste of time to challenge. Perhaps the thing most lacking in them is the sense of the need to scrutinise those inward recesses of the spirit deeper than any conventional formula for life. Only the few find that the highest intellectual passion comes to those who, after experiment with the formula of others, decide on the attempt to make their own."

Serious thought by our readers on some or all of the above statements might be of value for any person who takes more than a superficial interest in the educational system of our own country.

To return to our own concerns, the Editor wishes to thank those members of Staff whose untiring efforts have helped in the composition and publication and distribution of this year's magazine. Thanks are also extended to teachers and boys whose contributions have enabled us to retain the good standards required.

General Notes

FIRST TERM

We were pleased to welcome the following members of Staff, who assumed duty at the beginning of 1960: Mr. M. Barker (from the Meteorological Department); Mr. T. Brennan (an Old Miltonian); Mr. P. B. Callaghan (an Old Miltonian); Mrs. N. Golden; Mr. P. Hoal (who was teaching at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown); Mrs. J. E. Holmberg; Mr. D. A. Ladbrook (an Old Miltonian); Mrs. M. M. Martin; Mr. P. Petter-Bowyer; Mr. T. Shepherd (from overseas); Mrs. R. J. Sibson; and Mr. V. Smith (who was transferred to Milton from Plumtree).

We said farewell to the following members of Staff, extending best wishes for their future success and happiness: Mr. G. Bowler (who returned to England); Mrs. Ward (who gave up teaching for a time); Mr. B. Kreel (who went to teach at

Fletcher High School, Gwelo); Mr. E. G. Lacey (transferred to the staff of Northlea School); Mr. Murcott (who also joined the staff at Northlea); Miss Moir (who was transferred to the Eveline School Staff); Mr. P. G. Richmond (who accepted a position on the staff of the Schools Visual Aids Department in Salisbury); and Mrs. N. Spurr (who accepted an appointment on the staff of the newly opened Training College for African Teachers).

Mr. R. J. Leavis was transferred to Head Office to occupy temporarily the post of Personnel Officer. We wish him every success in his new work.

Mr. D. J. Howard and Mr. P. W. Mans were on leave in South Africa, and we trust that they enjoyed a pleasant holiday.

Mrs. Stewart, for some years the Assistant Cook-Matron at Milton, retired and went to live in Gwelo.

Mr. D. H. Kerry, the Assistant Caretaker, was transferred to Heany Training College.

The Secretary for Education gave permission for a full-time Coloured Assistant Caretaker to be employed at Milton—Mr. J. J. McNeil, a retired Railway employee.

Mrs. K. Stewart's place was taken by Mrs. Hitchcock, who was transferred to our School from Rusape School.

The new Science Block was completed and occupied during the term, and should fulfil a useful function in the teaching of advanced science to the members of the Sixth Forms.

The extensions to the Beit Hall neared completion during the First Term, the main work being concerned with the stage, the electrical equipment and the projection room.

To reduce the overcrowding in the main School Office, the Bursar moved to the future Refreshments Room, which was fitted out as an office for the time being.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wynn presented a ship's bell to the School in memory of their son, Adrian Wynn, who died as a result of a "hole in the heart" operation in London in July, 1959. The bell, which replaces the old piece of railway line, now hangs from the side of the Beit Hall.

Richard Harlen created a School academic record by obtaining three distinctions in the Higher School Certificate Examination.

SECOND TERM

Mr. G. Leech, Master-in-charge of the Commercial and Technical Side, went on leave, and we hope that he had a pleasant and refreshing holiday.

Mr. R. J. Leavis was definitely appointed as Personnel Officer at the Head Office of the Federal Ministry of Education in Salisbury. Mr. Leavis joined the Staff of Milton School in January, 1947, and subsequently was appointed Master-in-Charge of the General Secondary Side (later the Commercial and Technical Side). He performed very valuable work during his years at Milton, and will be greatly missed by those who knew him. We wish him everything of the best in his new appointment.

Mr. D. R. Blezard went on leave overseas during this term, and we hope that he and his family benefited by their holiday.

Mr. J. G. McGrady went over to Ireland on leave during the term, and we trust that his stay there was a most pleasant and happy one.

The following ladies were welcomed to the Staff at the beginning of the term: Mrs. Caudle, Mrs. Drucker and Mrs. Rabinovitz. We hope that they enjoyed their work at Milton.

Mrs. Leonard arrived to take the place of Miss Sang as Nurse Matron in Charter House; Miss Sang having been transferred to Prince Edward School, Salisbury.

Mr. J. Brooks, who looks after the Opportunity Class, went on a well-deserved leave overseas, his place being taken by Mrs. J. Holmberg.

In the middle of June the Headmaster, Mr. C. R. Messiter-Tooze, was taken to hospital suffering from severe strain. The thoughts of the whole School were with him while he was away from us, and we all wished him a speedy and successful recovery. As a result of this unfortunate illness, the Head was unable to take his usual active and vital part in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Milton School in July; but by a most plucky and determined effort he put in an appearance during the Speech Day events, though he was far from feeling fit, and therefore unable to present the speech he had intended to give. He returned later to his active duties as Headmaster but was greatly missed during his absence.

Mr. J. A. Hambly carried on valiantly and well as Acting Headmaster while Mr. Tooze was away, and was ably assisted by Mr. Mans and Mr. Thomson, who acted as Joint Deputy Headmasters.

On 16th July, Milton High celebrated its Golden Jubilee. This was the highlight of the School year, and further descriptions of the event will be found on other pages of the magazine.

The following members of Staff left the School at the end of the second term: Mr. E. O. Jones, Mr. D. A. Ladbroke, Mrs. M. M. Martin, Mr. P. Petter-Bowyer, Mr. V. Smith.

THIRD TERM

As the magazine is being prepared for the press at the beginning of this term, the items to be recorded are necessarily rather few.

We should, however, like to welcome to the Staff the following new members, and we trust that their stay at Milton will be a happy one:

Mr. A. H. Band, Mr. V. Bartlett (who will be taking over the music classes while Miss Etheridge is on leave), Mr. E. L. de Cuevas, Miss V. Fitzsimons (formerly Headmistress of Coghlan School), Mr. C. Hurlbatt, Mr. L. S. Laing, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. E. C. McColl, Mr. A. Page (formerly Headmaster of Milton Junior School), Mrs L. Pincus, Mr. R. C. Turner, and Mr. A. Walker.

Our congratulations and best wishes to Mr. N. L. Robertson, who has received a Scholarship Grant for research work in education at Indiana University, America. We hope he enjoys and benefits from his stay in the "States".

The following members of Staff are also on leave, and we trust that their holidays will be most enjoyable:

Miss M. G. Coley (Bursar); Mr. H. Birrell, Miss U. Etheridge; Mr. J. Lefevre; Mr. J. B. McCallum; Mr. R. R. B. Phillips; Mrs. J. Sperring; and Mr. F. A. Hambly (Deputy Head).

From 26th to 30th July, "Henry V", by William Shakespeare, was presented on the new stage of our extended Beit Hall. The play, which was produced by Mr. Leighton, a member of the English Department, was a great success. Tribute must also go to those who produced the lovely costumes, to the actors, and to all who helped in the production.

Message to the School from Sir Edgar Whitehead

A Stoic philosopher once said, "No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that you desire a fig, I answer you that there must be time. Let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen."

Milton School first blossomed in 1910 when the Hon. R. A. Fletcher, the father of Sir Patrick Fletcher, who is himself an Old Boy of the School, prevailed upon the Administrator of the British South Africa Company to build the School in Borrow Street, where Milton Junior School now stands. Sir William Milton was the Administrator at the time, and on 25th July, 1910, he laid the foundation stone and, to honour it, he consented to give the school his name.

Since this date Milton has certainly grown and ripened. In 1927, when the senior and the junior schools were separated, there were 300 pupils, while the number today, I am told, is 1,134.

When one considers that Southern Rhodesia has only been settled for 70 years, and that Milton has been going for all but 20 of that number, then one must realise the tremendous influence that Old Miltonians have inevitably made on the development of our country. An examination of the achievements of the Old Boys certainly bears this out.

1960 is a difficult year, but I am convinced that once we have got over our present troubles Southern Rhodesia will continue the pattern of progress that we have seen to date.

In congratulating Milton on its Golden Jubilee, I would urge all present Miltonians to make the very best use of the educational facilities which are offered. The standard of education required for a person to make a success of a career in Southern Rhodesia has always been high. This standard is becoming higher every year.

EDGAR C. F. WHITEHEAD.

Speech Day

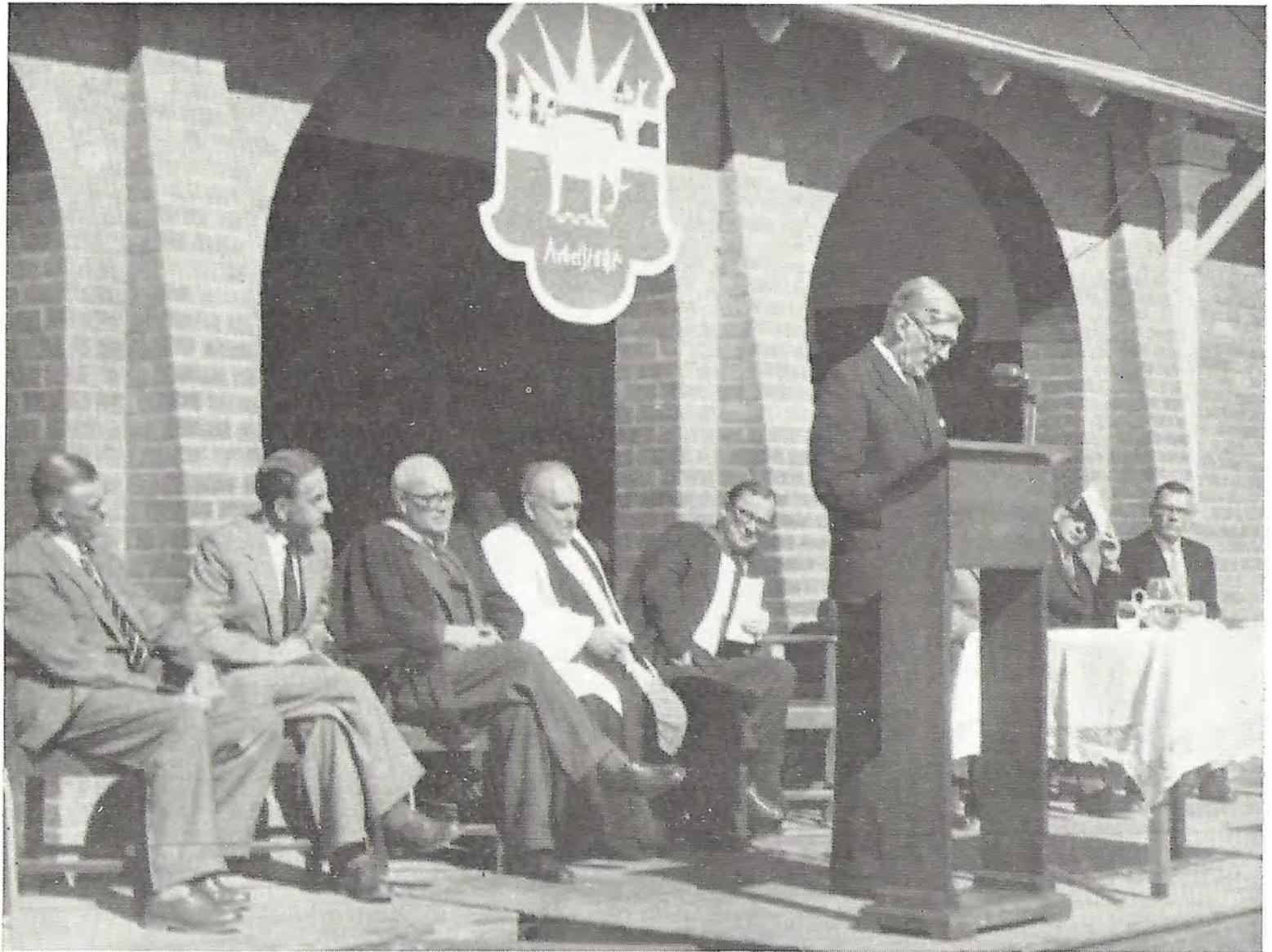
The big event of the year, as far as our School is concerned, was the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, which occurred on 16th July. As this day was also a great day for Eveline High School, we should like to offer our sincere congratulations to our sister school on reaching the dignified and mature age of fifty. And, of course, our good wishes must also go to the present Milton Junior School, for it was on that site, half a century ago, that the beginnings were made for the two high schools who are celebrating on this occasion.

As the development and progress of our School have already been carefully and meticulously presented in the Golden Jubilee Brochure, we shall have to limit ourselves to describing the events which occurred at the School during the actual Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

Before the great day arrived, enormous and elaborate preparations had naturally to be made for the great numbers of guests who were expected on 15th and 16th July. Hundreds and hundreds of cups were delivered to the Dining Hall. Lavish

donations of cakes, sandwiches and other refreshments were delivered prior to the serving of teas on the Friday afternoon and the Saturday morning. The Caretaker and his dusky assistants were kept very busy erecting stands in the School quadrangle and bringing out and arranging the chairs for the visitors and guests for the big ceremony on 16th July. The Acting Headmaster, Mr. Hambly, ably aided by the Acting Deputy Headmasters, Messrs. Mans and Thomson, managed to be in all places at once, and ensured that everything would be ready for the great occasion. Captain W. P. Speirs, together with several exalted members of the Permanent Staff Corps, were kept busy making sure that the Cadet Inspection, scheduled for the Friday afternoon, went smoothly and efficiently. The Office Staff at the School were performing herculean tasks, and trying to answer multitudinous distracting telephone calls. And the boys—much to their delight!—found that school would close at noon on the Friday so that the Cadets could apply the required amount of blanco and spit-and-polish to pass the inspection with flying colours.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of 15th July, the Cadet Inspection took place on the field which



GOLDEN JUBILEE SPEECH DAY

His Excellency the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. Sir Humphrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., delivering his speech.



Col. R. A. Prentice presenting the Standard at the Golden Jubilee Parade.

is bordered by Townsend Road and Third Street Extension. A large gathering of parents and friends assembled for the occasion, and were impressed by the smartness and efficiency of the Cadets and their officers.

Colonel R. B. Lang was to have carried out the inspection and the presentation of the Cadet Standard, but owing to the grave situation in the Congo he was unable to leave Salisbury. In his place, Colonel R. A. G. Prentice made the inspection, commenting very favourably on the appearance and ability of the Cadets present. The Cadet Standard, which had recently arrived from England, was then presented in true military fashion.

After this simple but effective ceremony, everyone present was entertained to tea in the School Dining Hall.

On Saturday morning the whole School pupils and Staff—assembled and took part in the Golden Jubilee Service held in the School quadrangle. The service was a most memorable and impressive one, being conducted by the Rev. Rupert Cranswick, an Old Miltonian, who had come from Salisbury for the purpose. The speakers included His Excellency the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. Sir Humphrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; His Worship the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor S. H. Millar; the Vice-chairman of the School Council, T. M. Brewis, Esq.; and the Acting Headmaster, F. A. Hambly, Esq.

There had been some trepidation in the minds of the organisers about what the weather would be like on 16th July, as several days during the preceding week had been cold, windy and unpleasant. However, we were blessed with a fine, warm and sunny day for the great occasion—in fact some of those seated in the sunshine in the quadrangle found it a little too warm for comfort.

On his arrival at Milton the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, was introduced to all members of the Teaching Staff, who were suitably gowned-and-hooded for the occasion. He then proceeded to his place on the platform erected in front of the Dining Hall. Lady Gibbs had been unable to accompany Sir Humphrey, as she was attending the Eveline School Jubilee Celebrations.

In front of the platform was a very large number of guests, and behind them was the School Choir, ably conducted by Miss U. Etheridge. The School

Staff sat on chairs placed on the Dining Room veranda, to the rear of the main platform.

It is pleasant to record that the Headmaster, Mr. C. R. Messiter-Tooze, was able to attend the ceremony, having been given special permission to do so by his doctor. When the scholars realised that he had taken his place on the platform he received a tremendous ovation.

The service began with the well-known hymn, "O God, our help in ages past", sung by all present. Then the Rev. R. Cranswick offered up a prayer, and this was followed by the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by "The Lord's My Shepherd", finely rendered by the School Choir; and the Lesson (taken from "The Wisdom of Solomon, chapter 7, verses 15-26) was read by the Chairman of the Old Miltonians' Association. The Anthem ("Grant Us Light") was then given by the Choir; and, after a further prayer by the Rev. R. Cranswick, the service concluded with the congregation's singing of the School Hymn, "He who would valiant be".

The speeches which followed, given by the Acting Headmaster, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, His Worship the Mayor of Bulawayo, and the Vice-chairman of the School Council, were all of a fine calibre, and paid tribute to the part which Milton had played in our country during the past, the part which the School was still sturdily performing, and the fine contributions to the progress and development of our country which the School would undoubtedly make during the years that lie ahead. The speeches were not over-long but they were impressive, and the audience felt that each of the major aspects of Milton's Golden Jubilee Celebrations had been adequately and eloquently expressed.

The proceedings in the quadrangle ended with all standing for "The Queen". After that, those present were served with tea and refreshments in the Dining Hall and the Beit Hall; and many people then looked over the School, the new Science Block being a great attraction, as scientific apparatus was on view and some experiments were being performed by members of the Science Staff and some senior pupils.

So ended an epic day in the life of Milton School. It will be long remembered for its simplicity and dignity by all of those people who were present; and we should like to express our thanks to all those people who helped to make this important day such a great success.

Headmaster's Report

It was a matter of considerable regret to me that, owing to illness, I was unable to present my Annual Report at the Jubilee Celebrations. As there is no official Speech Night this year, I propose to take this opportunity of commenting on the School's achievements in 1959/60, and plans for the future.

Jubilee year is a good time to take stock. Milton School has come a long way since its beginnings as the small co-education school at St. John's, founded in 1896. When this mixed school grew too large, through the efforts of Sir Patrick Fletcher's father, the British South Africa Company Administration built two new schools. A boys' school in Borrow Street (the premises of which are now occupied by Milton Junior School) and the Eveline Girls' High School. The then Administrator, Sir William Milton, honoured the School by giving it his name when laying the foundation stone on 25th July, 1910. Milton School opened with 75 boys and six Staff.

In 1927 the School had grown so large that the seniors were moved to our present site in Selborne Avenue East. There were then approximately 300 boys. Since the end of World War II, and with the expansion of Federation, the School has grown rapidly, until in its Golden Jubilee Year it numbers 1,150 boys and 62 members of Staff. This may seem a very short period, compared with more ancient foundations in the United Kingdom, but the traditions of even so short a time as this are of the utmost value in so young a country as Rhodesia.

Milton School has developed a character of its own. It has its roots in the beginnings of Bulawayo and Rhodesia, and it can be proud of the parts its sons have played in the history and progress of their country.

BUILDINGS.—To cope with the rapid growth of the School during the last few years, the Federal Ministry has laid down a planned building programme. This year has seen the opening of the superbly equipped Sixth Form Science Block, and the completion to the additions to the Beit Hall. Our main problems, caused by over-crowding, should disappear in 1960/61 with the provision of the Sixth Form Arts Block, new Library, Administration Block and the Commercial Department Block. Further additions in 1961 will provide for a Technical Block and additional classrooms; in fact by 1962 the School will be more than adequately housed, and in a position to provide its large numbers with the widest variety of courses.

PLAYING FIELDS.—The development of the new playing fields is proceeding to plan. During

the past year additional rugby fields and hockey pitches have been brought into use, and a .22 rifle range is now being built. An eight-laned full-size Athletic Track, a cricket oval, and two Association Football pitches are scheduled for 1960/61. The work on these has started. Once again we have to thank the generous interest of the Bulawayo City Council for the grant of additional ground.

GAMES, ETC.—Games and sporting achievements are commented on elsewhere in the magazine, so I shall not refer to them in detail. It will be noted that School teams have done well in all sports—Rugby, Cricket, Hockey, Basketball, Baseball, Softball, Tennis, Squash, Boxing, Association Football, and Swimming and Water Polo. The various societies and hobby clubs are thriving.

It is pleasant to record that our senior teams have done so well, but it is even more gratifying to note that, through the unselfish and untiring efforts of members of the Staff, more and more teams each year are taking part in every type of sport. The spirit is good and the play is keen.

ACADEMIC PROGRESS.—1959 was a year distinguished by very high academic achievements. We entered 140 candidates and 79 supplementary candidates for Cambridge School Certificate Examinations and well over 75% obtained either a full certificate or a General Certificate of Education. In considering these results it should be borne in mind that at this School there is no selective entry. Cambridge School Certificate is regarded as a Leaving Certificate, and every possible candidate is permitted to enter. The results of the National Technical Examinations and the Ministry's General Certificate were equally good. In June this year, for the first time, we entered candidates for the College of Preceptors Examinations. This was in the nature of a trial run, and no specific preparation was made. The results were most satisfactory. Out of 114 entries, 70 obtained Full Certificates and 44 Statements of Success, which augurs well for future years. Last year's Upper Sixth Form was outstanding in having achieved the best results ever obtained at Milton. The list of Bursaries and Scholarships awarded to present and Old Miltonians is most impressive.

Richard Harlen had outstanding results in the Higher School Certificate Examination, gaining first-class distinctions in Physics and Mathematics and a second class in Chemistry. Other results are listed elsewhere.

Desmond Sanderson is to be congratulated on the award of a Sandhurst cadetship. Our congratulations go to Anthony Hawkins, the first Old Miltonian to win a Rhodes Scholarship for some years.

Leonard Rix won an Anglo-American Open Scholarship in competition with the whole of South Africa—a notable distinction. Both boys and Staff are to be congratulated on this excellent record.

MILTON JUBILEE BUILDING FUND.—When the parents set up the Milton Jubilee Trust Fund, with its main object the completion of the extension of the Beit Hall, it was not planned to start the building until Jubilee year. The P.T.A. and Fund-raising Committee are to be congratulated in completing the building in time for the Jubilee Celebrations. I can safely say there is no finer or better-equipped hall and stage anywhere in the Federation. I would take this opportunity of once again thanking those parents, friends of the School and outside bodies who so generously contributed. I would particularly like to thank the Chairman of the Trustees, Mr. A. Everett, and Mr. T. Brewis, this year's Chairman of the P.T.A.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—During the year the parents and Committee members of P.T.A. have again assisted the School in every way. The ladies of the Tuckshop Committee have given generously of their time to make it a sound financial success.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—I particularly wish to compliment this Society for its Jubilee production of "Henry V". It was a fine production. The producer, Mr. Leighton, is to be congratulated, but

our particular thanks go to the Ladies' Sewing Group which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Messiter-Tooze and Mrs. Thomson, made the costumes to the designs of Mrs. Sperring.

THANKS.—In my Speech Day Report I should have gone into more detail, but on this occasion I hope that anyone who has worked for the School and not been thanked publicly will accept this acknowledgment, and forgive me if I have overlooked them by name.

Col. J. de L. Thompson, an Old Miltonian, former Head of the School and now a member of the School Council, has assisted us most generously with trees and shrubs for the new field. Future generations and citizens and Milton School boys will have much to thank him for. To remind them, we have called the main field "The Thompson Field".

In conclusion I wish to record the thanks of the School and Parents to the Bursar, Miss Coley, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Theodosiou, Mrs. Clarence, Mrs. Brooking (on relief), Mr. Cole (our Senior Caretaker) and his African Staff for most efficient services to the School during the past year; the House Matrons, the Cook Matrons (Mrs. Botten and Mrs. Hitchcock) for their care of the boys, and, last but not least, the Deputy Headmaster, Mr. Hambly; and Heads of Departments and teaching Staff for their loyal support and unsparing efforts during the past year.

Examination Results

GENERAL SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1959

Ansley, R. E. E.; Ashton, G. P. D.; Authers, R. W. H.; Baron, R. W. H.; Berry, H. W.; Bowes, J. M.; Brooks, K. R.; Coleshaw, D. B.; Conway, G. R.; Dailly, T. A.; Davidson, J. H.; Dawson, R. G.; Desfontain, J. D.; De Smidt, J. W.; Duskworth, H. S.; Eddy, J. W.; Ferguson, R. J.; Fisher, R. T.; French, A. L.; Gass, R. W.; Griffin, D. C.; Guest, M. G. A.; Hannington, A. A.; Herbst, F. F.; Hill, R. A.; Honey, R. C.; Howell, A. H.; Hull, P. A.; Hutchinson, W. H. P.; Jackson, K. A.; Johnston, N. J.; Laing, B. C. M.; Louw, S. H.; McAdam, I. D.; MacAdam, R. C. C.; Marsberg, T. J.; Martin, C. J. D.; Muil, J. H.; Murray, D.; Owen, E. H.; Oxden-Willows, A. V.; Peck, N. J.; Pennells, L. R.; Peters, E. L.; Petzer, N. K.; Poswell, R.; Rademan; Read, R. R.; Richardson, W. D.; Robertson, J. C.; Ross, C.; Steele, B. M.

C.; Stork, M. H. J.; Unett, R. G. R.; Von Loggenburg, A. D.; Walmsley, L. K.; Walton, G. C.; White, O. C.; Winter, A.; Worrall, C. J.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1959

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

Standard VII Passes

Andrews, J. R., e, r; Ansley, R. E. E., e, r; Armstrong, M. M., e; Arrow, J. G., e; Austin, P. P., e, r; Authers, R. W. E., e, r, d; Baird, R., b; Barker, D. J., d; Baron, J. K., e; Bate, M. A., e, r; Blake, S., d; Boot, D. T., d; Bowes, J. M., e, r; Bridger, G. B., e, d; Brooks, K. R., e, r; Brookstein, L. F., e, r, d; Brookstein, N. T., e, d; Brown, R. A., d; Brown, R. J., e, d; Bryce, D. G., e, d; Capon, H., e; Carroll, B. P. J., e, d; Carroll, F. R., b; Charles, R. J., d;

Clay, R. W., b; Clarke, J. W. R., d; Cocks, R. G., e; Conway, G. R., e, r, d; Dare, L. C., e, r, d; Davidson, J. H., e, r; Dawson, R. M., e, r; De Goveia, I. D., e; Dicey, J. P. C., b; Dimant, J., b; Douglass, M. R., e; Dyer, W. D., e, r, b; Eddy, F. W., e; Edwards, B. V., d; Elske, K., e, r, d; Ferguson, R. J., e, r; Fisher, R. T., e, b; Foster, G., d; Fowler, R. C., e; French, A. L., e, r, d; Garner, G., d; Gatehouse R. A., d; Gietzman, J. R., d; Goodinson, D. R., e, r, d; Griffin, D. C., d; Hammond, C. A., e; Hayward, E. V., e, d; Henderson, R. K., d; Henry, B., b; Herbst, C. C., e, r, d; Herring, P. W., d; Honey, R. C., e, r, d; Hopf, I. C., e; Hutchinson, W. H. P., e, r; Horne, A. C. J., e; Jackson, K. A., e, r, b; Kok, D. G., b; Kyriacou, M. M., e; Laing, B. M., e, r; Leech, E. P., b; Lloyd, N. D., e, r; MacDonald, e, r, d; Mackie, C. R., b; Mantle, E. W., e, d; Marriott, R. J., d; Marsberg, T. J., e, r; Martin, C. J., e, r, d; May, M. D., b; McAdam, I. D., e, d; McCombie, M. W., r, d; McDermott, N. E., d; McKenzie, R., e; Millet, I., d; Mitchell, G. R., d; Moritz, E. J., b; Muil, J. H., e, r; O'Hara, T. J. B., e; Owen, E. H., e, r, d; Parr, D. W., e, b; Pearce, P. E., e, r; Peck, N. J., e, r; Petzer, N. K., e, r; Philpot, S., d; Pitman, M. K., e, r; Pittaway, E. J., d; Poswell, P., e; Powell, J. W., e; Pugh, D. J., d; Quinn, M. A. W., r; Read, R. R., e, d; Reilander, D. A., d; Robertson, J. C., e, r; Ross, C., e, r, d; Russell, J. L., e, d; Rust, G. F., d; Scott, L. C., d; Searle-Smith, M. R. E., e; Sharpe, V. M., d; Shaw, A. I., e, r; Sinclair, G., d; Smith, C. R., b; Sims, G. E., e, r; Smit, J. H., r; Sossen, M. S., e, r; Steele, B. M., e, r*, d; Stork, M. H. J., e, r, d; Streak, J. E., e; Sumpton, J. D., e, r, d; Swanepoel, J. D., e; Taylor, A. R., d; Thomas, C. J., e; Thompson, W. M., b; Toms, D. W., b; Townshend, D. W., b; Treger, A., b; Van Niekerk, C. J., r, d; Wall, F. A., e, r*; Walmsley, C. K., e, r; Webber, M. D., d; Webster, D. R., e; West, A. J., e, r*; White, O. C., e, r; Wiid, V. S., d; Winter, A., e, r*; Wolhuter, F. F. R., b; Woodgush, M. M., e, r, d; Woolf, M. K., e; Worrall, C. J., e, r*; Wynne, e.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE—COMMERCIAL

Symbols: e, English; r, Commercial Arithmetic; t, Typing; b, Book-keeping.

Ansley, R. E. E., b; Baron, J. L., r, b; Clarke, G. P., b; Cocks, R. G., r; De Bruyn, J. R., b; Elliot-Darlow, R. G., b; Ferguson, R. J., b; Goldhawk, C. J., b; Hancock, G., b; Hannington, A. A., b; Herbst, F. F., r; Lindner, K., t; MacAdam, R. C. C., e; Marshall, N. I., b; McCay, P. I., b; Muil, J. H., b; Peatt, C. M., e; Poswell, R., b; Richardson, W. D., e, r; Smith, C. C., b; Turrell, M. F., b; Walton, G. C., b; West, A. J., b; Wilson, D., b; Winter, A., b.

ENGINEERING DRAWING, N.T.C. I

Bowes, J. M.; Cocks, R. G.; Desfontain; Herbst, F. F., Howell, A.; Hull, P. A.; Oxden-Willows, A. V.; Rademan, K. J.; Richardson, W. D.; White, O. C.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE, 1960

Symbols: e, English; r, Arithmetic; b, Book-keeping; d, Technical Drawing.

Bentley, R. J., b; Brown, R. J. G., r; Bryce, D. G., r; Dean, P. J., e; Douglass, M. R., r; Hardy, K., e, d; Hill, R. A., d; Horne, A. C., r; Inch, I., d; Kaplan, L. H., b; Mantle, E. W., r; MacAdam, I. D., r; Moseley, J. A., b; Murphy, C. D., e; Neilson, R. M., e; Scott, L. C., e; Shear, L. I., e; Unett, R. E. R., d; Van Niekerk, C. J., e; Viljoen, M. D., e; Webber, M. D., e.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE—COMMERCIAL

Ashton, G. P. D., r; Du Rand, J. H., b; Hannington, A. A., r; Kleyhans, P. P., r; Poswell, R., r.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1960

The following candidates obtained a certificate (English Language and four other subjects):

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

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES AND PRIZES

O.M.'s Association Bursary: Hugh D. Cousins.

Barnett Smith Prize: Stanley Fischer.

Ralph Moxon Memorial Grant: Garth W. Styles.

R.R.W.U. Prizes: Physics: Richard M. Harlen.

Chemistry: Richard M. Harlen.

A. D. Campbell Memorial Prize: John M. Sprack.
School Council Prizes—
History: Anthony E. Abroms.
Geography: Reinier H. J. Lock
Alliance Française Prize: Aleck A. Herberg's.
Anglo-American Scholarship (open): Leonard B. Rix, Peter E. Fish, James M. Pattison.
National War Fund Scholarship: Richard M. Harlen.
Rhodesian Selection Trust Scholarship: John M. Horn, Trevor C. Law.
Lord Malvern Bursary: Ian M. Hutton.
Beit University Bursaries: Peter E. Fish, Richard M. Harlen, Leonard B. Rix.
Rhodesia Railways Engineering Scholarship: Richard T. P. D. Marshall, Douglas J. May.
Cadetship at Sandhurst: Desmond E. Sanderson.
Charelik Salomon Scholarship: Alan G. Bishop.
Rhodes Scholarship: Anthony M. Hawkins.

ENTRIES FOR THE FULL CERTIFICATE

FULL CERTIFICATES—

Cousins, H. D.: gen. paper; maths., phys., chem.
 Everett, R. A.: gen. paper, maths., phys., chem.
 Fish, P. E. J.: gen. paper, maths (with dist.), phys., chem.
 Harlen, R. M.: gen. paper, maths (with dist.), phys. (with dist.), chem. (with dist).
 Hutton, I. M.: gen. paper, phys., chem., biol.
 Rix, L. B.: gen. paper, Eng. (with dist), French (with dist.), Latin.
 Styles, G. W.: gen. paper, Eng., Afr., Latin (subs.).
 Waugh, G.: Gen. paper, geog., econ., Eng. (subs.).

PARTIAL CERTIFICATES—

Clegg, K.: gen. paper, biol. (subs.).
 Collins, C.: gen. paper, econ., Eng (S), Latin (S).
 Faul, M. A.: gen. paper, hist., Eng. (S), Latin (S), French (S).
 Hammett, M. J.: gen. paper, chem., maths (S), phys. (S).
 Horn, J. M.: gen. paper, maths. (S), phys. (S), chem. (S).
 Law, T. C.: gen. paper, phys., maths. (S), chem. (S).
 Pattison, J. M.: gen. paper, phys., maths. (pure only), chem. (S).
 Strandvik, Y. U.: gen. paper, geog., biol. (S).
 Thomas, R. G.: gen. paper, phys., maths., chem. (S).
 Wigginton, J. G.: gen. paper, geog., Eng. (S), econ. (S).
 Wynn, K. A.: gen. paper, phys. (S), maths. (S), chem. (S).

ENTRIES FOR THE PARTIAL CERTIFICATE—

Beveridge, M. D.: gen. paper, econ.(S).
 Blyth, R. V.: gen. paper, phys. w chem. (S), maths. (S).
 Carter, R. C. T.: gen. paper, geog. (S), maths. (S), phys. (S), chem. (S).

Cliff, M. L. J.: gen. paper, phys. w chem. (S).
 Collins, S. T.: phys. w chem.
 Crawshaw, J. S.: gen. paper, biol. (S).
 Donnelly, B. G.: gen. paper, biol. (S).
 Grieve, W.: gen. paper, phys. (S), maths. (S).
 Herrington, G. R.: gen. paper, chem. (S), biol. (S).
 Kew, H. H.: biol.
 Maylam, M. J. C.: gen. paper, maths., chem. (S).
 Outshoorn, A.: gen. paper.
 Gerber, C.: gen. paper, biol., chem. (S).

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS

(*Distinction level.)

Botha, M. D., gen. paper, maths.; Bramford, A. J., gen. paper; Cesman, W. E., gen. paper, econ., Latin; Cohen, B. M., gen. paper, bot.; Cowan, J. A., gen. paper, bot.; Crawshaw, R. C. L., gen. paper, Eng., econ.; Croall, P. G., maths.; Dewar, D. M., gen. paper, geol., biol.; Dicey, T. D., gen. paper, geog.; Dodman, D. J., gen. paper, bot.; Duncan, R. G., gen. paper, geol., biol.; Ferguson, R. A., gen. paper; Forbes, B. A., gen. paper, maths.*; Grater, C. W., gen. paper, bot.; Gurry, N. E., gen. paper, maths.; Haigh, J. M., gen. paper, bot.; Hardie, N. S., gen. paper, maths.; Hodgson, J. W., gen. paper, maths.*; Honey, B. C., gen. paper, geol.; Jackson, P. J., maths.; Lee, K. M., gen. paper; Levy, E. D., gen. paper, French; Margach, D. J., gen. paper, geol.; Mellin, B., gen. paper; Messiter-Tooze, S. P. P., gen. paper, bot.; Noyce, M. B., gen. paper, maths.; O'Mahoney, K. E., gen. paper, Eng., Latin*, French; Pegrum, W. H., gen. paper, Eng., hist., econ.; Pincus, G. M., gen. paper, Eng., econ.; Potterton, R. A., gen. paper; Price, D. E., gen. paper; Sanderson, D. E. G., gen. paper; Schafer, I. D., gen. paper, Eng., hist., econ., Afr.; Shepherd-Smith, M. A., gen. paper, maths.; Siebert, J. R., gen. paper, maths.; Simpson, B., gen. paper, econ.; Smith, J. S., gen. paper, bot.; Thompson, W. E., gen. paper, geol.; Waite, P. H., gen. paper, geol.; Wasser, R. B., gen. paper; Welch, A. B., Eng., geog.; White, D., gen. paper, Eng., geog., hist., econ.; Whittaker, J. O., gen. paper, geol.; Beale, B. G., gen. paper, maths.; Blyth, G. E., gen. paper, maths.; Carroll, I., gen. paper; Charsley, B., gen. paper, art; Carroll, B. G., art (prin.); Alexander, D., gen. paper, art (prin.); Armitage, J. D., gen. paper.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, 1959

The following pupils were successful in obtaining the School Certificate, 1959. The figures in brackets indicate the number of distinctions gained. Credits in oral language examinations have been included in the total number of credits only where success in the written language has also been obtained.

Nine credits.—Abroms, A. E. (4); Bowbrick, P. (2); Fischer, S. (8); French, T. J.; Hercebergs, A. A. (3); Jelbert, M. (1); Lock, R. H. J. H. (4); Priest, G. E. (1); Sacks, H. S. (4); Schultz, C. J. (3); Simon, B. K. (1); Sprack, J. M. (5).

Eight Credits.—Danks, B. C.; Jamieson, A. R. (4); McQuoid-Mason, D. J. (1); Pringle, G. D. (2); Whittaker, D. E. (1); Wilson, A. F. (3).

Seven Credits.—Beach, D. N. (2); Berry, G. D. K. (1); Grevler, M. E.; Hochuli, V. K.; Rodd, R. H.; Rodda, C. J. (1); Webb, D. J.

Six Credits.—Brewis, J. M.; Dodds, E. W. (2); Hannan, A. (1); Park, M. C. (1); Posselt, J. R.; Read, P. G. F.; Stephenson, J. F.; Thomson, G. R.

Five Credits.—Baird, I. (3); Carlisle, R. C.; Crossley, P. M.; Dawe, B. R. R.; Halstead, R. E. J. (1); McGregor, D.; Nicholas, D. W. B.; Nish, D. F.; Robertson, J. A.; Rorke, G. P.; Stelling, K. P.; Stone, D. G. A.; Taitz, M. J. (1); Thonell, A. L.; Webster, F. W.

Four Credits.—Baron, N. R. L.; Betts, P. T. J.; Campbell, J.; De Goveia, M. E.; Engelbrecht, H. M. (2); Goodwin, M. C.; Hallauer, S.; Hopf, J. F.; Kaplan, J.; Lewin, D.; Lutrin, G. C. (1); Ogilvie, C.; Pinkney, T. A. (1); Rundo, F. A. (1); Segal, A. W. (1); Spence, W. H.; Stewart, G. C.; Tindle, M.; Welch, N. A. M. (1).

Three Credits.—Alexander, J.; Barbour, S. R.; Beaver, R. G.; Cooke, R. R.; Cunningham, F. D.; Ernstzen, G. R.; Fenton, M. E. J.; Fraser, C. B.; Mason, D. C.; Matthews, D.; McAdam,

J. D.; Mitchell, M.; Phillips, K. R.; Proctor, F. M. (1); Shapiro, I. R.; Smith, R.; Tebbit, A. F.; Thompson, L. P.; Wallace, A. (1); Walsingham, V.; Willows, W. A.; Zlattner, R. S.

Two Credits.—Cox, S. K. G.; Crimes, G. C.; Grieve, T. W.; Lloyd, K. J.; Robertson, T. D.

One Credit.—Peatt, C. M.

Supplementary Credits

Four Credits.—Whittaker, J. D.

Three Credits.—Cohen, B. M.; Herrington, G. R. (1); Hodgson, J. W. (1); Peterson, H. R. (1); Hilne, P. R.; Wright, C. R. S.

Two Credits.—Alexander, D.; Beale, B. G.; Botha, M. D. (1); Cowan, J. A. C. (1); Croall, P. G.; Duncan, R. G.; Forbes, B. A.; Grater, C. W.; Gurry, N. E. (1); Haigh, J. M.; Hardie, N. S.; Jackson, P. J. (2); Mellin, B. J. F.; Messiter-Tooze, S. P. P.; Noyce, M. B.; Schafer, I. D.; Siebert, J. R.; Smith, J. S. (1); Vermaas, J. J.; Waite, P. H.; Love, C. N.

One Credit.—Beets, D. J.; Blaylock, R. S.; Blyth, G. E.; Bramford, A. J.; Carroll, B. G.; Charsley, B. R.; Chilton, P. G.; Cooper, M. R.; Crawshaw, R. C. L.; Dewar, D. M.; Dicey, T. D.; Dodman, D. J.; Ferguson, R. A.; Golub, N.; Herlitz, C. S.; Margach, D. G.; Orkin, J.; Pegrum, W. H.; Potterton, R. A.; Price, D. E.; Shepherd-Smith, M. A. (1); Simpson, B.; Thompson, W. E.; Wasserson, R. B.; Yesorsky, D. (1); Forman, L. H.; Hill, R. W.; Sossen, L. M.; Van Blomestein; Hatfield, S.; Outshoorn, A. (1).

Pioneer House Notes

Housemaster: Mr. B. Thomson.

Resident Masters: Mr. J. Brookes (first and third terms), Mr. P. B. Callaghan (first and second terms), Mr. D. Ladbrook (second term), Mr. G. Hurlbatt (third term).

Head Prefect: M. Botha.

Prefects: J. Parrott, N. Gurry, A. Tebbit, W. Thompson.

At the end of last year we bade farewell to Mr. Kleyn, whom we thank for his tireless interest in the House for the ten years during which he lived here. Mr. Brookes went to England on leave in the second term, and there are whispered rumours flying round the Hostel that he found his holiday extremely pleasant. . . . We have had a number of Resident Masters during the course of the year: Mr. Callaghan stayed with us for the first two terms, but he has now deserted to the enemy camp by moving in at Tech.; Mr. Ladbrook, himself a worthy product of Pioneer, returned to old ground

as a master during the second term, and has now gone to the University of London to pursue his studies there, in which we wish him all the success he deserves; and in the third term Mr. Hurlbatt has joined us and we hope that he will enjoy to the full his stay with us and will remain in the House for some time.

Mrs. Innes and Mrs. Johnstone have both withstood another rigorous year, and we extend our gratitude to Mrs. Innes for staying with us and fulfilling all her manifold tasks in spite of the recurrence of her illness. Our congratulations are due to both the Matrons for tending the Hostel gardens with such success: despite the drought, the lawn is a technicolor green and the multi-hued flowerbeds add a touch of brilliance to the forbidding facade of the building.

The sanitary arrangements have at last been ministered to by the Hostel's aegis, the P.W.D., which has also fitted out the changing rooms with rows of magnificent new lockers, of which we were

in sore need. These alterations and the new lights that appear to have sprouted out of the ceilings, thus lifting the Van Dyckian gloom, have fulfilled one of Mr. Jackson's life's ambitions.

This year, we are pleased to report, has been one of considerable achievement in all branches of school activities: Botha was deservedly appointed Head Prefect of the School, and to Gurry, J. Parrott and Tebbit go our congratulations on being elected to the ranks of the School Prefects, as they do to W. Thompson, who officiated as a House Prefect throughout the year.

Botha and Tebbit were 2/Lieutenants in the Cadet Corps, and O'Mahoney was Boy Librarian and Chairman of the Music Society. We are pleased to note that an increasing number of boys are availing themselves of the many hobbies and cultural clubs run by the School: indeed, the Music Society is composed mainly of Pioneer stalwarts.

Sport has been a very strong point in the House this year and, although we had the misfortune to lose the inter-hostel cricket match owing to a series of disasters in the first term, Botha captained the Rhodesia Junior Hockey team, in which Tebbit and Davies were included. These three and White played hockey for Matabeleland, and Botha and Parrott played rugby for Matabeleland.

The following Pioneer boys represented the School in first teams:

Rugby: Botha (captain, Colours re-award); J. Parrott (Colours), and Gurry played at the beginning of the season.

Cricket: Thompson and Davies have both played on several occasions.

Hockey: Tebbit (captain, Colours re-award), Botha (Colours re-award), Davies (Colours), White (Half (colours)); Gurry (Half-colours), Thompson (Half-colours).

Water Polo: Botha (captain), Gurry, Johnston.

Basketball: Botha, D. Parrott.

Baseball: Gurry (captain), Johnston (vice-captain), Botha, White, Tebbit.

Athletics: Botha, J. Parrott, W. Thompson, Tebbit, White, Johnston, D. Parrott, Pairman, Ross-Smith, Lennox and Maytham (reserve).

Last, but not least, our thanks are due, more than to anyone else, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson for the responsibilities and often exasperating jobs that befell them, and for their good work for the School in general. An example that immediately springs to mind is the School production of "Henry V", for which they opened up their flat and turned it into a 15th century tailor's shop; and Mrs. Thomson became O'Mahoney's deputy mother and made his costume for him.

In conclusion we thank the boys of Pioneer House for the effort that they have put into all their various and sometimes nefarious activities, and the assurances that have been received from those who have left and those who are about to leave that Pioneer training, both for social and academic life, is quite unparalleled.

K. O'M.

Charter House Notes

Housemaster: First term, Mr. Todd; second and third terms, Mr. Mans.

Resident Masters: First term, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Wright; second term, Mr. Wright and Mr. Needham; third term, Mr. Needham and Mr. Band.

Matrons: First term, Miss Sang and Miss Johnson; second term, Miss Johnson and Mrs. Leonard; third term, Miss Johnson and Miss Carlsson.

Head Prefect: P. McVey.

Prefects: D. Dewar, A. Hannan, M. O'Hara, S. Louw, A. D. Thomson and E. van der Merwe.

On the whole the Hostel had a very good year, despite the fact that there have been many comings and goings. Although the academic results have not been so good, we have been fortunate in having more than our share in the sporting results.

In the first term Mr. Mans went on well-earned leave and Mr. Todd filled his position very ably indeed. At the end of the term Mr. Cooper left us after more than ten years of active service in the Hostel. All who knew him were very sorry to see him go.

Also at the end of the term Miss Sang left to take up a post as Sick Matron at Prince Edward School in Salisbury. We hope she enjoys her stay there.

In the second term Mr. Mans returned from his leave. Mrs. Leonard came in to fill the gap left by Miss Sang, and Mr. Needham came in to fill Mr. Cooper's place. At the end of the second term we had to say good-bye to Mr. Wright. Although he had been here only just over a year and a half, his absence will be felt by all who knew him. We also, at this point, lost Mrs. Leonard, who had done a very good job in the sick bay.

The third term saw the arrival of Mr. Band and Miss Carlsson. We hope their stay with us will be long and pleasant.

In the sporting field, first and foremost is McVey, who must be heartily congratulated on being elected captain of the Rhodesian Schoolboys' Hockey team which toured Natal and the Transvaal. Next comes Carroll, who must be congratulated on being elected for the Matabeleland-Midlands Schools rugby team. The following also went on a rugby tour in the May holidays to the Northern Transvaal: Carroll,

Dewar, A. Ferguson, Hannan, M. O'Hara, Thompson and E. van der Merwe.

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

Cricket: McVey, E. van der Merwe.

Rugby: Carroll (Colours), Darlow, A. Ferguson, T. O'Hara, E. van der Merwe.

Hockey: McVey (Colours).

Swimming: De Lorne, Reed, R. Mitchell, Simpson, Pike, Darlow.

Basketball: McVey (captain), Hannan, M. O'Hara.

Athletics: J. Wilson, F. Desfontain, T. O'Hara.

Water Polo: Thompson (third term, captain), S. Louw.

During the first term a cross-country was held between the two hostels. Mr. Wright, who organised the race, bought a small cup for the event with the funds left over from a recent boarders' dance. The event was run off on a cold day and was won very well indeed by K. Reed, of the House. It is hoped to make this an annual event.

Finally we would like to wish the best of luck to all those of us who are leaving school, and also hope that those who are staying will uphold the Hostel's name in all they do.

P. L. M.

Commercial and Technical Side

The Commercial and Technical Side regret very much the departure of Mr. Ronald Leavis. He left at the beginning of the year to take up an administrative post as Personnel Officer to the Ministry of Education. Mr. Leavis was a member of Milton Staff for thirteen years, firstly as Master-in-charge of the General Side, and later in charge of the Commercial and Technical Side. Many boys passed through his department and he was very conscious of his duty towards them. He was always a considerate and sympathetic master with a genuine understanding of the problems of the slower pupils. We offer him our congratulations on his new appointment and wish him every success.

During Mr. Leech's absence on leave during the second term (Mr. Leech succeeded Mr. Leavis), Mr. R. Cooper very ably took over the responsibility of the Commercial and Technical Side for a term. He told us that he enjoyed his term of office and found it a pleasant change from the normal classroom routine. Mr. Leech is now back at School after having enjoyed a very restful holiday.

We are very pleased to welcome to the Staff on the Commercial and Technical Side Miss Fitzsimons and Mr. Page. Miss Fitzsimons, as most people know, was Headmistress at Coghlan School for fifteen years. This is not her first venture in

high-school work; before she became Headmistress she taught at Plumtree, Eveline and Salisbury Girls' High.

Mr. Page is no stranger to us, and many boys will remember him as their Headmaster at Milton Junior. He finds the classroom a great change after the headmaster's study, and he is enjoying every moment of it. We are more than pleased to have them with us and both Coghlan's and Milton Junior's loss is our gain.

For the first time in this School pupils were entered for the College of Preceptors Examination. Of the numbers entered roughly half came from the Commercial and Technical Side, and out of one hundred and fourteen candidates who sat the examination seventy obtained full certificates. This is quite satisfactory and we can expect even better results next year.

This term we received a visit from the Army Recruiting Officer. He came to interest boys in the new European Training Battalion that has now been established at Brady Barracks. It was a most illuminating talk and many boys have since made application to join the Army as regular soldiers. We hope they enjoy their training and wish them luck in their new life.

Junior Science Club

On a Tuesday afternoon, as one approaches the General Science Lab. 3, one hears with growing intensity sounds of great jubilation. Fifteen or twenty small and medium-sized boys are very busy and enjoying it! Some, with bubbling test tube in one hand and lighted taper in the other, are "comparing pops". Others are preparing a really first-rate smell; one or two perhaps patiently stirring a special "brew" while their co-workers set up the filtering apparatus, for crystal making is very popular.

Then there is the small group who like to try out for themselves the demonstration experiment seen in class last week. They have seen an aerial photograph of a coal gas plant. They have been taught that in the industrial preparation of coal gas, an impurity—sulphur dioxide—is dealt with in a purifying tower near the gasometer (they know how). So they want to make coal gas and find this impurity in their sample.

They enumerate their requirements and then assemble the apparatus. They fix, over a bunsen burner, their test tube of coal, with rubber stopper and glass delivery tube leading diagonally downwards to a beehive shelf submerged in water in a pneumatic trough. Their water-filled inverted gas jar rests on this shelf and will shortly receive the coal gas as water in it is displaced. The boys fill

several jars in this way, covering each with a glass plate cover. One jar they light, to show that the gas burns in air; in another they insert a lead acetate testing paper, which darkens and shows them the presence of the impurity they were tracking.

Much satisfaction is registered. Next comes the dismantling, cleaning and putting away of the apparatus. A little discussion follows and this group decides to set up the experiment differently next week, so as to get a small sample of two other by-products.

Gradually knowledge is built up and handling of apparatus becomes less clumsy. A methodical approach replaces the one-time haphazard hit-and-miss try-outs. This is encouraging; but what is more encouraging is the interest shown by senior Science masters, who have given up time on several occasions and have set up spectacular experiments for the benefit of us all.

A most memorable afternoon was spent over in the Sixth Form chemistry and physics labs., where experiments were done and explanations given by the students working there. We visited the Geology room and saw rock samples and slides of great beauty of colour through their microscopes.

Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society

SENTINEL EXPEDITION

Once again this year the Matabeleland Branch of the Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society had a most successful expedition in May to the Upper Limpopo Valley. The base camp was situated ideally on the northern bank of the Limpopo River, which serves as one of the boundaries of both Southern Rhodesia and the Sentinel Ranch.

About thirty-five schoolboys were selected for the expedition from schools in Matabeleland, together with several leaders, experts in their field, who were invited to guide and instruct various groups.

On arriving at the camp site, members of the expedition found that the camp had already been constructed by an advance party. Work tables had been erected, electric and gas lighting plants had been installed, latrines dug, and kitchens assembled, so that the scientific work could start with a minimum of delay. This is necessary if an accurate and comprehensive picture of the area is to be made during the short duration of an expedition; usually this is about two weeks.

This year's expedition had more than its fair share of highlights as far as the scientific work

was concerned, and many valuable discoveries were made.

Soon after arriving at the Limpopo, the Survey Group detached themselves from the main party and left for Fort Tuli. Here they continued the work which was started on the previous Tuli Expedition. The surveying of the old Pioneer Road between Fort Tuli and the Beitbridge road was completed and, in addition, permanent beacons were constructed every few miles or so along the Pioneer Road. Each beacon bore a bronze plaque with an inscription, so that in years to come this historic course is not lost.

The archaeologists were kept busy by the abundance of stone-age workings, iron-age fortresses and cave paintings in the area. Some extremely interesting and accurate paintings of fish were found in one cave; so accurate were they that the species of fish depicted could be identified.

The botanists were able to cover this arid region fairly easily, making many transects of the vegetation types and collecting a large number of specimens.

The hydrobiologists were able to put a feather in their caps when they found hydra for the first time in Southern Rhodesia. So many of us learn about these more primitive aquatic organisms at school, yet only a few have ever had the privilege of seeing them alive in this country.

The ornithologists were able to extend the known distributions in Southern Rhodesia of several bird species. These included the Cape Chanting Goshawk, Speckled Mousebird, Red-faced Cisticola, Collared Sunbird and the Cape Vulture. One party were fortunate in being led by a pair of Greater Honeyguides to a hive at the base of a baobab tree!

The herpetology section, better known as the "scaly crew", succeeded in detaining a wide variety of lizards, but only a few snakes. Two Striped Sandsnakes and a Green Watersnake were captured alive, while an ornithologist seeking eggs in a Kingfisher burrow got the fright of his life when confronted by an angry, hibernating Spitting Cobra.

About sixteen species of fish were collected, and one of these—a small Catfish—proved to be a new species for the Southern Rhodesian list.

Probably the most striking feature of the Limpopo area is its abundance and variety of game. The mammal group were able to do population counts of Impala, Kudu, Bushbuck, Duiker, Waterbuck, Wildebeest, Zebra and even Elephant. Mongoose, Genet Cats, Squirrels, Rats, Porcupines, Hyraxes, Baboons and Vervet Monkeys were also recorded. But the greatest achievements for this group came in the evenings, when hundreds of Bats began hawking insects over the sandy river bed. About sixty specimens were collected, consisting of twelve different species (including three new genera); five of these previously unknown in Southern Africa.

The expedition also had an official photographer, a chronicler, an artist and a kitchen staff. The latter must be congratulated for their efforts to satisfy the many hungry mouths of the expedition members.

All boys of Form III and above from Matabeleland schools are invited to apply for these annual expeditions. It is advisable that any boy who proposes doing a science course should apply, because he would benefit greatly should he be accepted for an expedition.

SURVEY GROUP

On Sunday, 1st April, 1960, the Survey Group detached itself from the main party and headed for Tuli, after collecting the cement and trailer for the trip from Tod's Hotel. The Survey Group was headed by Mr. Barbanell and consisted of three other members—two of whom were Miltonians. The purpose of this group was to retrace the

Pioneer Road and mark it by placing beacons along the route. The distance to be covered was some 57 miles, from the Tuli Police Station to the main Bulawayo-Beitbridge road, placing the beacons at two-mile intervals.

The police at Tuli were most hospitable and allowed us to use their station as our base camp for the first part of our trip. The other amenity we were most grateful for was their swimming bath. From the outpost on the hill one could often see the game coming down to the Shashi River for their evening drink. The variety and quantity of game was astounding—everything from lion to wart hog was seen, especially impala, which would wander in the river valleys in herds of over a hundred.

Everything was most enjoyable until the time for work came. This consisted of constructing reinforced concrete beacons some three feet high, with a plaque (inscribed "Pioneer Road, 1890") placed in the top. Owing to the nomadic tendencies of the group and a grave misunderstanding on the part of the leaders in base camp, we found that we had soon run out of food and, as there was no hope of replenishment, we set about selecting succulent grasses, roots and berries. Fortunately the police were good enough to help us out with some supplies. However, after another two days on our journeys, we were again on the road to going hungry. We were just in the act of reducing our party by one when we stumbled upon Mr. Ballance, who extended his hospitality. We eventually obtained our supplies and continued—making beacons as we went.

At this stage we found the going very hard owing to obstacles both natural (rivers, etc.) and man-made (fences!). Up to the Umginzwani River our project was going with great speed and activity—except for food problems. Then we ran out of petrol and our "puncture patrol" was also formed. At one stage work was held up for three days by punctures.

However, during this period we stayed at the residence of Mr. Posselt, who is the L.D.O. for this district. Mr. Posselt, who is a great lover of animals, keeps many domestic pets, as well as twelve eland, two wild pigs and an ostrich. The leader of the herd of eland took a great liking to Mike Vorster, a member of our group, and for his benefit gave a brilliant display of "How to ruin three bags of cement in the shortest possible time" and "How to become a tourist attraction by periodically ruining your owner's garden". I would like to thank Mr. Posselt for all the kindness he extended to us.

We then pushed on and, while travelling at some speed, D. MacGlashan displayed his acrobatic ability from the top of a Land Rover in rather a dramatic fashion. He did a graceful one-point landing at the side of the road.

Owing to the fact that obstacles became insurmountable and numerous, and that our vehicle needed repair, we returned to Colleen Bawn, where we met the main party a little way out of the cement-encrusted town the following day.

The trip did not consist only of work, heat, filth, flies and starvation. It was most enjoyable and a practical knowledge in subjects other than cement mixing was also gained. Although we could not complete our tasks our trip was far from a failure.
D. W.

Photographic Society

After losing some very keen—and one or two rather wealthy—members last year, the Society has increased its membership while maintaining a large core of keen amateurs. All aspects of the hobby have been engaged in, while colour and ciné have gained some ground.

We were extremely fortunate in having Mrs. Oates with us one evening to show the club her magnificent colour slides. These proved to be very interesting and instructive. Later her husband, also a keen photographer, showed us the heights attainable with an ordinary 8 mm. ciné camera. Not everybody can afford to take ciné film, but it is something to look forward to! To both go our grateful thanks.

Sets of slides, both black-and-white and colour, have been borrowed from manufacturers and other sources. Members of the club and members of Staff have also shown their slides. Members have given demonstrations in various branches of black-and-white photography, such as developing and printing,

enlarging, mounting, etc. Newcomers have thus been able to learn more about their hobby.

The highlight of the year was the winning of the Bloch Floating Trophy at the Bulawayo Eisteddfod for the best set of six photographs entered by clubs or societies. Although the entry was in the club's name, the winning photographs were entered by Siebert (Form VI). Congratulations to him, and also to those who received second and third certificates. A very creditable result for our first attempt at exhibition work.

On the whole it has been a very satisfactory year. The darkroom is becoming increasingly popular and we are to have our own 8 mm. projector instead of relying on the loan of one by kind parents. More day scholars would be welcome.

By the way, shall I give one hundredth at f11 or. . . .

R. H. RODD
WHITTAKER

Senior Science Society

At the beginning of the year, owing to the increasing number of enthusiasts in the Third and Fourth Forms, it was decided that the society would have to meet twice a week.

The object of the society is to give pupils, especially those who will be taking public examinations, the opportunity to do practical scientific work by themselves, as they may not have been fortunate enough to do it during the limited school periods. Although many of the experiments done are those on the Cambridge syllabus, more complicated experiments are sometimes tackled, such

as the preparation of the gas phosphene, which ignites on contact with the air, and the preparation of phosphorus pentachloride which, though collected in small quantities, requires a large amount of apparatus. All the usual acids are prepared and the common gases.

As well as chemistry experiments, we also do physics experiments, especially those concerning electricity and light. We are also fortunate in being able to use the School's microscopes.

J. T., A. F., R. K.

Senior Debating Society

Secretary: N. S. Hardie.

When one considers the numerous interruptions to the smooth progress of the last two terms, the achievement of the Debating Society in staging any debates at all becomes quite surprising. Jubilee celebrations, the annual play and examinations at awkward times have all contributed to the difficulty of fitting in debates. And yet we have triumphed! Not only have we staged some debates, but we will have held more by the end of this year than in any other year of which I have record.

The first debate of the year is always the most difficult to arrange, with the new members of the committee not really "knowing the ropes", but our task was made easy by the excellent co-operation of the Eveline Committee. The first debate was duly arranged to be held with the Eveline Society on 4th March, with Milton being host. A total attendance of over ninety resulted from the news of a dance to be held afterwards, though the interest in the debate itself also appeared keen. Mr. Carroll took the chair.

The motion was: "That daily newspapers have a bad effect on the population as a whole", and Miss Johnson opened the proceedings with a persuasive harangue. She stressed the enormous influence that newspapers have over our lives, claiming that they dictated the whole mood of the populace. As a result, biased politics are impressed upon us, and trivial scandals elevated to a position of importance in our minds. Comic strips and the poor grammar, she continued, perverted children's minds and tastes. She ended by criticising the money-wasting, hackneyed advertisements that occupy most of the space in a newspaper.

Mr. Hodgson replied for the opposition by employing the original analogy of comparing a newspaper to a mirror. A newspaper, he reasoned, merely reflects the opinions and beliefs of its public, and to say that the newspaper had a bad effect was tantamount to saying that a reflection in a mirror can be harmful. He claimed that there was at least a basis of truth in all newspaper reports, and that people only believe what they want to anyway.

Mr. Hardie was seconding the proposition and gave a rambling account of various reasons why newspapers are harmful. He criticised the veracity of the reports and ended by condemning the subversive effect of the newspapers, declaring that they exerted a "mass hypnotism".

Miss Crozier, the next speaker, seized on Mr. Hardie's claim about "hypnotism" over readers, asserting scornfully that we are not fools, to believe everything we read. She parried Miss Johnson's political arguments by stating that politics

are the most important part of our lives and should be given due emphasis.

The motion was then opened to the floor, whereupon Miss Davies and Mr. MacAdam gave interesting points of view. The normal summing-up took place, and the final vote resulted in a win for the opposition by 49 votes to 39. A dance ended the evening's entertainment.

The next debate was with Founders High School, again at Milton. The attendance was good, at least thirty-five Milton members being present. The motion was: "That civilisation is a sign of decadence", and Mr. Carroll took the chair.

Mr. Baird opened the case for the motion and dealt mainly with the historical aspect, citing the decadence of the extremely civilised Romans, and the great virility of the less-civilised peoples.

Mr. Sabrati, opposing, had obviously done extensive research, for he spoke with patent authority on the historical aspect, pushing his theme home with apt quotations. He entirely refuted Mr. Baird's arguments, offering at the same time historical examples to back his own case.

Mr. Bowbrick, speaking for the motion, began by using the historical arguments of the previous speakers and continued to compare the ancient and modern civilisations—much to the detriment of the latter—giving damning statistics on the habits of modern youth.

Mr. Abubaka accused the proposers of the motion of being too pessimistic and of reading too many horror comics of late. He also dealt with the historical point of view and showed that evolution and civilisation are closely related, whereas progress and decadence were not.

Speakers from the floor gave much lively comment, with Mr. O'Mahoney being particularly forthright. The summing-up was in a light vein: a vote was taken, resulting in an overwhelming majority for the opposition. After refreshments and a film show, the meeting ended. In future we hope that Milton and Founders meet more often, as the Founders students are excellent speakers.

On 1st July another debate with Eveline was held, Eveline being host. As there was to be no dance, two separate motions were debated in the one evening, and the large audience enjoyed a most amusing and entertaining evening. Mrs. Davies took the chair.

The first motion of the evening was: "That dictatorship is the best form of government". Mr. Carroll and Miss Hopwood were the proposers, against whom were ranged Miss Davies and Mr. O'Mahoney. Mr. Carroll opened his speech by defining a dictator, and proceeded to show how

France, China and Russia had all benefited from the introduction of dictatorships. He compared in detail Russia and America, the typical exponents of dictatorship and democracy, and finally proved that America was a dictatorship anyway.

Miss Davies gave a characteristically forceful speech against the motion. She declared that a dictator was born only of chaos and despair, trouble and sorrow, and launched into a tirade against the morals of dictators, accusing them of corruption and greed for power.

Miss Hopwood emphasised that a man has to be great to become an autocrat, whereas members of a democratic government are usually undistinguished. She also argued that there is complete unity in a dictatorship, with no impeding opposition or troublesome strikes.

Mr. O'Mahoney then spoke with sparkling rhetoric, bitterly criticising the Russian system and comparing it to the tribal life of savages. A democratic government was a "condensation of the population", and all major schools of thought were represented. Dictators, on the other hand, were egocentric demi-gods with fat faces and paunches.

Mr. MacAdam, Miss Johnson and Mr. Priest were notable contributors from the floor, and many sound ideas were put forward. The vote then taken resulted in a win by a small majority for the opposition.

Continuing straight on, the second motion of the evening was debated: "That a woman's place is in the home". The speeches were mainly in a lighter vein, with Messrs. Crawshaw and MacAdam proposing the motion, and Miss Johnson and Miss Crozier opposing.

Mr. Crawshaw, in measured tones, described the disasters resulting from women not remaining at home—neglect of children, unemployment among men, and the lowering of the standard of living due to the lower average wage of the population.

Miss Johnson delivered an impassioned eulogy on the virtues of women, such as tact, sociability, responsibility and patience. For all women to stay at home was a waste of talent, she said, and continued by listing the professions which would lapse into chaos if all women stopped working. Persons of ability, she concluded, should not waste their time in the home rearing children.

Mr. MacAdam, of course, is a notable speaker from the floor and always original in his views.

When a wife worked, he stated, she would come home and order her husband to peel the potatoes "or I won't pay off the car!" This was, of course, dictatorship, which the house had already condemned.

Miss Crozier returned to a more serious note, reasoning that the staff of creches had been trained to look after children and could do this better than most mothers. In Russia, too, women did many men's jobs; while women who did not go to work in Rhodesia went to bridge parties instead.

There was naturally much light-hearted comment from the floor, and a vote was taken which resulted in an overwhelming majority for the motion. Refreshments ended a most enjoyable evening.

The final debate of the second term, held on 5th August, was an internal meeting held in the Library. Mr. Freeman took the chair, and the motion was: "That this house prefers an ivory tower to a chimney stack".

Mr. Jackson opened for the motion with a well-reasoned speech. Machines, he said, were only interested in "getting things done"; and the main difference between man and machinery was man's appreciation of beauty.

Mr. Hardie's speech against the motion consisted mainly of appeals to the scientists present to support him, and criticism of the mentality of anyone who supported the motion.

Mr. Carter described how terrible the world would be with no beauty—with water pipes replacing streams and oxygen-manufacturing machines in place of flowers.

Mr. Priest delivered a speech which betrayed him as essentially practical, stating his preference for a good cook to a Helen of Troy; he also dealt with the might of the Romans, which was gained through being utilitarian.

The number and good sense of the speeches from the floor were surprising and gratifying. The summaries by the main speakers followed, and the final voting gave the majority—12-10—for the opposition.

This is the latest debate to be held at the time of writing, but in the third term we hope to arrange a meeting with Townshend. This will have to be early in the term, as the Cambridge and H.S.C. examinations will have to be prepared for.

Library Notes

Staff Librarian: Mr. N. S. Freeman.

Boy Librarian: K. O'Mahoney.

Library Committee: R. Crawshaw, I. Carroll, B. Simpson, I. Baird, P. Bowbrick, J. Campbell (first and second terms).

It is pleasant to be able to report that, with a few exceptions, the Library has not undergone any really major disasters; but in the most memorable instance there was virtual civil war in the Sixth Form. This was occasioned by the introduction of a new law which excluded the Lower Sixth from

languishing within the Holy of Holies during free periods. The rule was found to be necessary—vitally necessary—when we discovered that anything up to a hundred bodies were liable to congregate in the Library at any given time, and that movement, even of the most elementary character, was severely restricted. But edicts to this effect were ripped off the hallowed portal; the boy librarian was constrained to construct a priest's hole in one of the chimneys, and the committee stood on guard day and night, making the occasional intrepid excursion to the Tuck Shop whenever the siege lifted for a moment. But on the whole we have enjoyed a year of peace: we trust that this happy state will continue throughout the third term. . . .

We regret to publish the information that the weight on the bookshelves has not been increased by any considerable tonnage during our administration: due to lack of funds, donors, etc., only just over two hundred volumes have been added to the list in the Accessions Book. Nevertheless we have expectations of increasing our stock by re-instituting an old custom whereby all the outgoing Sixth Formers present a book to the Library; those concerned please take note! But of the literary pittance that we have received this year, the English Literature, Art and French shelves have been the chief beneficiaries, although some strange volumes with weird surrealist illustrations on their jackets, upon which were also proclaimed alchemic titles, made their way to the sepulchrous depths of the science section after being operated upon by a board of stampers and stickers and cataloguers. Mazzini appears to have come into fashion, and he has formed a trinity with Napoleon and Garibaldi, who are now the lords of the history

section by virtue of the profusion of their biographies in the Library.

We have been receiving *Punch*, *Life*, the *Scientific American*, *The Listener* and other publications of varying obscurity throughout the year. Popular Mechanics has ridden on the crest of the do-it-yourself wave, although the majority of our most fanatic do-it-yourselfers never pursue their hobby outside the comforting arms of a Library chair. The light-fingered brigade, whose tastes change every year, shared a predilection for encyclopaedias this year, but security measures have been redoubled and even when a volume does disappear, it is usually reinstated immediately on the announcement that "the Library will be closed until it is returned".

With mixed feelings we view the plan to build a new Library in the Arts block that is about to rear its head: the usurper's architecture will no doubt be more advanced, and accommodation for perusers and perused more extensive and more luxurious, but we trust that future Sixth Formers will always have the opportunity of relaxing in the admittedly Spartan but nevertheless sainted atmosphere of our present site: for this Library has absorbed, as libraries are wont to, the learning and the kindly philcosophy of its contents, scripted and human, and this tradition is an essential part of the study of any literary subject. It cannot be acquired in a period of only a decade or so: and for this reason we express our sincere hope that until a similar atmosphere has grown up in the new establishment, our successors will enjoy the privilege of being "ad lib" as one home-grown wag has put it so aptly: at the Library, at spiritual liberty.

K. O'M.

The School Dance Band

At the beginning of the year the possibilities of continuing the dance band were investigated. It was found that there were many interested persons, but they were lacking in practice and experience. Practices were held regularly on Mondays and Wdnesdays from 4 to 6 p.m., and with patience and perseverance an efficient and popular combination was slowly developed.

The band has played at only two dances at the School this year, but on both occasions it met with success.

On the arrival of Mr. Bartlett at the beginning of the third term, it was decided to attempt to start a School orchestra. Thus the dance band has been divided into two sections. One, which

will endeavour to learn music, will later form the orchestral section; and the other is specifically a rock-'n-roll section. I sincerely hope that these two groups will meet with great success in the future.

Regular members of the band were:

Pianist: A. Hirschbergs.

Drummers: P. Hirst, G. Ross, F. Rundo.

Bass: T. Marsberg.

Guitarists and Vocalists: P. Baker, D. Price, M. Park.

Saxophones: F. Wolhuter, C. Parkes.

Trumpets: N. Stone, R. Epple, N. Wells, B. Cohen, T. Desfontain.

The Geographical Society

The Milton Geographical Society, with Mr. Viljoen as Chairman, has met occasionally on Tuesdays during the last two terms to hear lectures given by various people on subjects of geographical interest. The society has 50 members ranging from boys in Form IIIax to the Upper Sixth.

Mr. Barbanell started the society off with a very interesting talk on "The concept of geological time", which lasted two Tuesdays. Then Mr. Gregory gave us an interesting lecture on Venice, starting off with its history, its growth through the ages, a description of the modern town, and finishing by showing us some slides which he took of the city while he was over there on holiday. Mr. Viljoen followed this up with an enlightening talk on "A holiday in London and Paris". Not only did he describe the appearance of these two famous cities and give descriptions of the many famous buildings in them, but he also gave us some very valuable tips as to the restaurants one should eat in so as to get the best food from many countries of the world (including Chinese). Mr. Kekwick rounded up the first term with a first-hand description of the wine industry of France. He gave a full description of the growing of the vines, the collecting of the grapes and the making of the

wine. He also gave us some valuable tips on the best wines in France, so that when we visit the restaurants described by Mr. Viljoen, we shall know what wines to order.

Unfortunately the second term was interrupted by exams and various sporting functions, so that the society met only three times during the term. The first lecture was by Dr. Bond, a leading geologist in this country, who gave an educational talk on "The geology and scenery of Southern Rhodesia". We are very grateful to him for giving up his valuable time to come and give us this very interesting talk on a topic of immediate interest. Then Mr. Needham lectured to us on "The flora of the Cape region", a lecture which was of great help to boys taking their Cambridge examination. Finally, Mr. Birrell lectured to us on "Gold mining in South Africa", describing not only the various mines of the Union and their economic value, but also giving us some first-hand knowledge of life on a mine.

We have all enjoyed these interesting lectures very much, and I would like to thank all those who have lectured to us. We now look forward to future interesting lectures which, I am sure, will be of great enjoyment to all in the society.

P. WILSON, IVaL.

The Stamp Club

The School's newest club has undertaken a full programme, and very successfully, with the members taking a very active part.

Every week there has been an exhibition of stamps or allied material, provided mainly by the members, who have given interesting information about the different issues. While some specialise, i.e., collect stamps of a certain country or group of countries, the exhibitions have represented most countries and other aspects of the world of stamps.

Our first exhibition was beyond expectations. The presentation and write-up of the exhibits were most promising. The winner was J. Quirk ("Sports on Stamps"), followed closely by Madgewick's

"Animals on Stamps," with Kransdorf third for his Rhodesian selection. Several other entries were of a high standard. Another important event was our visit to the Post Office.

The club is greatly indebted to Mr. Kekwick, who has run it most efficiently since its inauguration. He has spent many interesting hours with us and given us the use of much valuable information and literature on this fascinating hobby.

I feel sure the club has a great future and, as we progress, our programme will become more comprehensive.

R. H. J. H. LOCK.

The Cadets

The highlight of the Cadet year was, of course, the presentation of the Standard by Col. R. A. Prentice. It is extremely unlikely that Cadet camps will be resumed and, in order to stimulate interest in the training, it has been decided that the Company with the most points will carry the Standard at the annual inspection in future years. Points for this competition will be awarded for those who pass Cert 'A' I and II, for drill and for shooting.

The smartest and most efficient Cadet 2/Lt. will be chosen to command the parade at the annual inspection. He will wear the Sword of Honour for this occasion.

In addition, the most deserving Cadet, irrespective of rank, will be presented with a cup suitably inscribed. This cup will become his personal property.

While nothing can replace the interest in Cadets engendered by the camp, it is hoped that the above three competitions will revive keenness and competitive spirit.

The miniature range has at last become an actuality and should be completed by the time this is published. The new range officer, Lt. Marais, hopes to produce a very good Bisley team for next year's competition.

Once again those high up in authority have changed their minds, and their latest decree is that Post-Certificate students must attend Cadets. Mondays (2.30 to 3.30 p.m.) and Fridays (3 to 4.30 p.m.) should therefore be kept free next year.

Congratulations to 2/Lt. M. Botha for the able manner in which he commanded the parade, to C.S.M. J. Desfontain for his smartness, keenness and helpfulness, and to Capt. W. P. Speirs for being awarded the Cadet Medal.

The Chess Club

President (ex officio): The Headmaster.

Masters in charge: Messrs. Tate and Brooks.

Secretary: P. Bowbrick.

The club started off well this year with a membership of fifty-three, most of whom were juniors. Unfortunately many of the seniors, especially those in the Sixth Form, have had to give up all extramural activities owing to the approach of examinations, and this has weakened the senior section considerably. There are many promising juniors and they will do much to build up the senior team in the future.

At present Northlea and Technical are the only local schools which have chess clubs, so the number of matches we could play was limited. Next year, however, we hope to be able to play Plumtree, Falcon and the Bulawayo Club. A postal chess league is also planned, as this would give players a wide variety of opponents and would not involve lengthy journeys.

Our first match was against Northlea in March. A senior team which had several juniors playing was beaten and later the junior team (Parrot as

captain) met the same fate. In July we drew with Technical in a match arranged for beginners. The first team lost to Northlea in a most enjoyable match. The scores were even until, towards the end of the evening, Northlea won the two vital games. The first team this year has been: Bowbrick (captain), Wilson, Hardie, Brown, Lis, Dono and Watkins.

This year, for the first time, we had an inter-house chess competition—an experiment which was very successful in attracting new members to the club. Borrow won the senior section and Rhodes came second in this and first in the junior section. The open knock-out championship was won by B. Brown.

Bowbrick and Wilson were chosen by the Bulawayo Chess Club to represent Bulawayo against Gwelo.

The spirit in the club this year has been excellent as one can see from the fact that we have kept up our membership all the year and did not suffer the usual halving of membership after the initial enthusiasm had worn off.

The School Play

The Jubilee Celebrations ended in the last week of July with a presentation by the Dramatic Society of Shakespeare's "Henry V". This was a notable departure from the usual run of Milton shows in several ways.

It was the first performance for many years on the School premises, made possible by the magnificent stage and equipment which have been added to the Beit Hall through the efforts of the Parent-Teachers' Association and the various contributors to the Jubilee Building Fund. The technical installation was completed a few days before the first performance. Previously we had to rely on an improvised stage and equipment in the days when Mr. Leavis organised the School dramatics, and more recently on the generosity of schools like Eveline and Coghlan.

In addition this was a "period" play on a very large scale, the first production in costume since 1954, when the School combined with Northlea to present "The Mikado". The costumes entailed a tremendous amount of work by Mrs. Sperring, who was responsible for fifty or so individual designs, and by a sewing party of ladies under the direction of Mrs. Messiter-Tooze, who translated the designs into fact.

The choice of "Henry V" was a change from recent practice in so far as it was selected for its literary merit and because it is a prescribed text for this year's Cambridge examination; it was hoped that all candidates for the examination would derive benefit from seeing the play performed.

Finally, this production involved a far greater cast than any School show since "The Mikado". Nearly fifty boys from all parts of the School and ranging from Form I to Form VI took part, and the task of co-ordinating and eventually integrating rehearsals must have been very heavy.

The result was, in my opinion, the most impressive and the most praiseworthy production put on by the School for a very long time. Obviously, with so large a cast, it is impossible to mention more than a few of the characters by name, but several deserve special mention. Ian Baird, as Henry V, after a rather hesitant start, settled down in the part and spoke very well, though his Henry was, I felt, rather less dynamic than Shakespeare intended. Kevin O'Mahoney gave a painstaking and entirely convincing interpretation of the ailing Charles VI, aided by a very clear, well-modulated voice which made listening a pleasure. G. Priest, after missing the first two performances through illness, performed very competently as the arrogant Dauphin, and D. de Haas did well as the rather bombastic Constable of France. Outstanding in the English Court was R. Wasserson, as the

Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with G. McKinley's Ely as a very effective partner, made a delightful comedy of his scene in Act I. Mention must be made, too, of F. Stock and R. Wynn, who, as Katherine and Alice respectively, gave us what most of the audience regarded as the most charming scene of the play—the English lesson. Lastly, and I place him last for emphasis—J. Smith, as Chorus, deserved a very special commendation for an extremely polished and competent performance.

Generally speaking the other characters in the rival courts of England and France had little scope for acting in their parts, but they fulfilled their rôles competently, and on the whole spoke clearly and well. This was true, too, of the common soldiers. Where the play did miss its mark was in the comic scenes with Bardolph, Nym and Pistol; partly, I think, because Elizabethan comedy is not very funny by modern standards and is therefore very difficult to play with any conviction, and partly because the characters were wrestling with dialects in which they were not happily at home. This problem of dialect was also apparent in the scenes with Fluellen and McMorris, which were difficult to follow.

The visual impact of the play was tremendous. The costumes were literally magnificent. The bold use of colour, the research and the painstaking attention to detail necessary to re-create what must have been one of the most flamboyant periods in the history of costume, were strikingly successful, and the court scenes gave the audience a display of pageantry and splendour rarely seen nowadays outside the cinemas.

The single set was simple and most effective. By the skilful use of the excellent and very flexible lighting with which the stage is equipped, and the simple device of alternating English and French insignia and easily portable properties, the transitions of scene from England to France, from courtroom to dockside, from public house to battlefield, were made smoothly and quite convincingly without lowering the curtain. The night scenes in the English and French camps were particularly effective.

"Henry V" is not an easy play to put across to an audience. There is very little action in the sense of movement, and a great deal of almost pure rhetoric. It lacks the psychological and emotional tension which, in the Shakespearian tragedies, holds the attention of the audience. It relies mainly for its appeal on two things: poetry and pageantry. Pageantry this School production had in the very amplest of measures. Poetry is surely one of the more difficult things to interpret with schoolboys. In this I think the producer, Mr. Leighton, achieved a considerable degree of success.

It must have required a great deal of individual coaching—the general standard of elocution among the principal speakers was very high for this part of the world. It was skilfully aided by a sensitive use of lighting and atmosphere, and an effective use of recorded sound. To those parts of the play which really mattered, I found myself listening with increasing pleasure at each performance. That, I feel, is commendation enough.

From a purely practical point of view, I am quite sure that the hundreds of School Certificate candidates who saw the play gained a great deal from it, and left the Beit Hall with a much better understanding of Henry V, and of Shakespeare, than they brought to it.

W. E. A.

THE CAST'S ANGLE

There seemed to be some doubt as to which play Milton should produce for the Jubilee Celebrations. One or two suggestions were made, one of them being "Gilbert and Sullivan", until finally someone suggested that Shakespeare's "Henry V" would be very suitable. So there it was; a notice was pinned on the notice board outside Room 5, saying that the auditions would begin on Monday, 1st February. There was a fairly good turn-out to each one on the following week, and they were taken by Mr. Leighton, who was to be our producer, since he had produced Shakespeare before. After the week of auditions, he made out the list of the cast, and soon afterwards the rehearsals began.

At first there was some confusion as to which days the various members of the cast should turn up; boys had to give up afternoon activities to be able to rehearse their parts, and many lived too far from School to be in by three o'clock. However, the days and times were soon fixed and, excepting one or two persons, there were full attendances every day. In spite of the daily distractions by the electricians working on the stage lighting, the boys went through their acts successfully step by step, word by word. Meanwhile the ladies' sewing circle, consisting of the boys' mothers, was starting on the costumes for the cast, which had previously been designed by the Art Mistress, Mrs. Sperring. The circle met on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Pioneer House and, much to the disgust of the cast, each boy had to go at break to be measured and fitted by them under the eagle eye of Mrs. Judith Thompson!

With the holidays and Mock Cambridge we did not have many rehearsals, as most people were either on leave or else they were studying, but later, after exams, we started night rehearsals—beginning on 27th June. These took place on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from half-past seven to nine o'clock. We rehearsed one-third of

the play each night, which was quite enough, as there was school the next day. After two to three weeks we started full rehearsals each night and, much to our delight, we were allowed to come to school after the second period had ended, because we sometimes finished at half-past eleven at night. From then on there was a mad rush to get the scenery and props ready for the first dress rehearsal; Mrs. Sperring's art classes were never idle, for there was work for everyone: painting the costumes, making the helmets for the English lords and soldiers, little bits of sewing were to be done, and the props had to be made up to look like stone walls. The stage was a scene of lively activity; actors, electricians and painters scurried around doing finishing touches to their work. There were still bits of painting to be done by 21st July, but the costumes looked all right when they were put on, despite the guffaws when the male members of the cast saw the other boys in women's borrowed underwear! The dress rehearsal went off quite well, although the bits of music in between scenes and the fanfares were a bit out of time. One or two photographers were there to take pictures of the various groups from the cast, and we spent much time with them before starting the rehearsal. On Monday, the 25th, we had our last chance to polish up our parts before the first night, and everyone was on his best behaviour in order to keep quiet back-stage.

On Tuesday, the 26th, there were alarming disturbances in the Old Location near town, and we were dubious whether we ought to go through with the opening night. However, things calmed down a bit and that night the first curtain went up to an audience of Milton scholboys, who enjoyed the show very much and thought it a great joke when Jonathan Smith (Chorus) walked up the aisle from the back of the hall and accepted a peanut offered to him by one of the boarders! This was our very first showing, and each of us was a little scared while shivering in the wings awaiting his turn. Still, it was good enough for a first try, and the next day we were to put on a show for the Bulawayo schools and, since it was to be a *matinée*, the cast were let off prep., much to our delight. In the morning it was reported that Gerard Priest (Dauphin) and Frank Stock (French Princess) were ill; Priest would definitely not appear that afternoon, but Stock might be able to, which he did. Mr. Leighton had to take the part of the Dauphin, whose part he learnt that morning. This performance was marked by a home-made periscope which was brought by Lesley Wasserson (Duke of Orleans), with which we surveyed the schoolgirls from around the curtain pillar—the queue to have a peep was enormous! The audience thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the hall was packed with junior and senior school children.

Thursday was a public performance, and the

rather small audience was, I think, glad to come somewhere that night, as many productions had been cancelled because of the situation in the Old Location. Still, they had a good evening's entertainment and they seemed to take a liking to Goldbaum (Placard-bearer), whom they applauded at every appearance.

Friday was a guest performance, which went very well, and that night Priest returned to take over his part. Fortunately no one else went ill, and on Saturday night we ended our production with the last public showing with a full cast.

After the last curtain we invited Mr. Leighton on to the stage, where we presented him with a small gift as a token of our gratitude. He made a speech to us then, thanking us for our co-operation with him.

So there it was—the whole cast had a good time in what was quite a good effort to make a success of a very difficult production.

I should like to add a footnote to thank all the people who helped in the production of "Henry V".

R. W., IVax.

Aim High! Advice on Choosing a Career

The School magazine is no place for serious topics, but for making contact with pupils, parents and, surprisingly, teachers also (they have actually been known to read the magazine!) I know of no better means.

To those of you whose school days have drawn to an end, I offer my congratulations—or sympathy, depending on your outlook; to those who must continue "making their way unwillingly to school", with or without shining morning faces, I offer the same, with a similar qualification, together with some advice you will find useful when your turn comes to earn a living.

JOB INFORMATION

One thing above all you must remember—don't wait until the last moment to make up your mind what you are going to do when you leave school; indeed, your chosen occupation may very well determine how long you must remain at school. It could be disastrous to discover that you cannot get the job you want because you have left school a year or so too soon.

It is equally important to be quite sure you know what you are "letting yourself in for". Many young people choose an occupation on the strength of a few attractive and enticing details they have obtained from, sometimes, unreliable sources, only to find that the actual job consists mainly of duties they neither like nor are suited for. In other words, as far as they are concerned, when they take a bite of the nice rosy apple, they find that the core is rotten!

In these days there are many people to help you to avoid the pitfalls; headmasters, careers masters and vocational guidance officers are all available to provide authentic and reliable information on the various opportunities open to you. Very often, too, interviews can be arranged with acknowledged experts in commerce and industry, and sometimes visits to factories and other places of work can be arranged—a most useful way of learning what a

job actually entails and the working conditions of the employees. However, do not limit your enquiries to just one occupation; find out as much as you can about other possibilities and do not forget to look for the less pleasant aspects of each. We can all overcome certain types of problems or difficulties, but there are others which one's individual character, temperament or physical condition make insurmountable. A shy or reserved person is obviously unsuited to be a live-wire salesman; one with a speech impediment should avoid such jobs as telephonist, and so on. "Obvious", you may say. Yes, but it is surprising how often such points are overlooked; it is far better to eliminate a job from your list of possibles as early as possible than to wait and be turned down by an employer for such obvious or, more often, less obvious reasons. These less obvious reasons you, or your parents, cannot always be expected to know, and only an expert's advice can be relied on in such cases.

ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS

In most occupations entry is limited to those who have attained a certain educational standard and, sometimes, a good result in certain specified subjects is demanded. Be quite sure that you know the requirements of your chosen occupation, concentrate on those subjects in which you are weakest, and be determined that you will pass the all-important examination.

Employers are becoming more and more education-conscious, standards are being set higher and higher, and the young person who leaves school nowadays with no evidence of suitable educational attainments is faced with the prospect of a very bleak, unhappy future. In general, the longer you continue your formal education, the better are your chances of success. Other entry qualifications to certain occupations include age limits, medical or physical standards. Be sure you meet these requirements when the time comes to apply for the job

One often hears that young people who have special interests or hobbies in their spare time should enter a similar type of occupation. Such advice should be considered with reserve; while in some cases it does apply, in many other cases it results in a pleasant pastime becoming full-time drudgery, leaving a dangerous gap which used to be filled with valuable leisure-time activity. Who wants to do a hard day's work and then go home and do the same thing as a hobby? There are a few fortunate people who do so, but you will be well advised to consider the matter very carefully before deciding to join that limited happy band!

OPPORTUNITIES

Having decided on your future occupation, what next? You want to be a sailor? While, as a profession it is not quite "out of this world", it certainly is out of this country, and it is also certainly a profession everyone goes far in! Are you prepared to leave this country permanently to follow your chosen profession? Many occupations, with plentiful opportunities in other countries, do not exist for young people in this country. In many cases it is necessary to go abroad for the necessary training and experience, and then return to this country fully qualified. Again, there are occupations in this country which have a very limited intake and for which the competition for entry is fierce.

So, do you wish to work in this country? Are you willing and able to go abroad for training? Have you decided on a suitable alternative if your first choice of occupation has no vacancy for you?

TRAINING AND STUDY

Many young people leave school with the firm conviction that "lessons" are a thing of the past. How wrong they are! When you take your first job you have only reached the "end of the beginning", and, although you are not quite at the "beginning of the end", nevertheless your real education in the hard school of life is only beginning. And it can be a very hard school—if you are not prepared to make a real effort. You will be entering your working life as a novice and, to your employer, you will be almost completely unproductive until you have learned something of the job. During that period you will be costing your employer money in terms of time and training as well as wages and, being a hard-headed business man, he will expect something in return—your willingness to learn and your efforts to become proficient. The training period may vary from a few weeks to several years and, in addition to training on the job, you may be required to attend classes or take a correspondence course in your own time in order to qualify in your trade or profession. In your own interests, therefore, ensure that the "on the job" training facilities are adequate and that, where required, theoretical instruction is available.

Do not forget to take into consideration that you may have to finance your own instruction at evening classes or by correspondence course, and ensure that you can afford it. Generally these expenses are moderate and easily met from your earnings, but many organisations will assist and sometimes even refund the cost when examinations are passed.

In many occupations, while further study is not compulsory, immediate pay increases are granted on passing examinations and, of course, promotion prospects are greatly improved. Indeed, failure to undertake voluntary study and pass certain examinations may result in further advancement being stopped at an "efficiency barrier". It is important, therefore, that you investigate these points, convince yourself that you must study to get on, and ensure that facilities for such study are available.

EARNINGS

By this time you will be wishing you could remain at school for the rest of your life, but I have not finished with you yet! What is yet to come is advice which is often unpopular with young people. It is also advice which is frequently ignored, presumably on the assumption that "what applies to everybody else cannot possibly apply to me"! These are, of course, famous last words!

After depending on your parents for your pocket money during all those long school years, the prospect of getting a job and earning fabulous sums is very attractive. You have probably spent your first year's earnings, in prospect, already! But be warned—that beautiful green sward of rustling banknotes may be, in fact, a dangerous bog. Look at it this way: in any decent job with a good future you are going to cost your employer time and money during your training period. The longer and better the training, the more it will cost him. You can hardly expect him to pay you a very high wage also while you are costing him so much in other ways. But when your training is complete and you are fully qualified in your job, then you will certainly make up for that lean period by commanding earnings far in excess of those with no such valuable training.

On the other hand, a job with a high starting wage is almost invariably a job with no really useful training. The money may be nice to start with but it will not be so nice several years later when you are struggling away on the same wage level while others, who had their heads screwed on right, are earning two or three times as much as you are. You won't find it easy to "keep up with the Joneses" then! Far better be a Jones yourself!

The greatest tragedy of all in such cases is that there are employers who attract young people with high starting wages and then, after a few years perhaps, find an excuse to get rid of them and fill the vacancies with other younger people (or "suckers", if you like), thus avoiding increases in pay. To be thrown out on the labour market with

no trade or professional training but with several wasted years behind you will certainly guarantee you the utmost difficulty in getting another job.

In addition to cash earnings, of course, you must also take into account such things as medical benefits, pension funds, and so on, as well as the value of accommodation and food, where they are provided, and—most important of all the incalculable value of the training you will receive.

Better still, if financial circumstances permit, ignore completely the tangible income as a trainee, and consider only the training and future prospects when deciding on the value of a career opportunity.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Finally, you should enquire into the long-term prospects of employment in your chosen occupation. Is it expanding? Are new methods and inventions affecting the demand for workers with certain qualifications? You must, in any case, be prepared to keep yourself up to date with new developments. Will you be liable to transfer to other places in this country or abroad? Is it a secure job or will it be affected by fluctuations in commerce or industry? It is in the nature of young people to live for the day and let the morrow look after itself, but it would be wise to make the subject of your career the exception that proves the rule.

Do not be afraid to ask employers or other

knowledgeable people such questions—they will be only too glad to help someone who has, evidently, a very sensible concern for his own future. The philosophy of the popular song, "Que sera, sera", is not conducive to success in life!

After such a long sermon on choosing a career, it can, in the end, be summed up in one sentence:

CHOOSE THE JOB YOU YOURSELF LIKE BEST; BUT BASE YOUR CHOICE ON FACTS AND NOT ON FALLACIES.

R. H. YOUNG,
Vocational Guidance Officer,
Matabeleland and Midlands.

Your Vocational Guidance Officer will be glad to help you at any time and you are invited to contact him, either directly or through your headmaster or careers master.

Mashonaland and Manicaland: Write to Vocational Guidance Officer, Department of Labour, P.O. Box 8156, Causeway; or call at Compensation House (10th Floor), 4th Street/Central Avenue, Salisbury. Telephone 29071.

Matabeleland and Midlands: Write to Vocational Guidance Officer, Department of Labour, P.O. Box 2244, Bulawayo; or call at Tredgold Buildings (Room 12), Selborne Avenue/Fort Street, Bulawayo. Telephone 2552.

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LITERARY SECTION**The Lost Burro Mine**

It was way back in the days of the gold rush. I was doing a spot of lone prospecting, just me and my burro, whose name was Chico.

One morning when I had woken up I could not find my burro anywhere. After an hour my burro turned up, but in his mouth he carried a small bag of gold dust. All burros are greedy, but this one would eat anything. I figured someone would be saying some nasty things at losing his gold, so I decided to investigate.

After following the burro's tracks for half an hour I found a man lying in the sand. I picked him up only to find that he was dying. I tried to help him. He told me that two men were after him. "I'm finished," he said, "but you can make it—and take this with you." With that he died.

I looked at the paper he had given me. It was a map showing where gold was. Now it was obvious why someone was after him. I decided to get out, and quick! I found a new camp, and then had a good look at the map. The hills marked on it were the very ones I could see from where I was sitting.

Early next morning I left for the hills. I had

forgotten about the men who were after the map, until it was too late. As I rounded a bend in the trail two men stood in front of me with their six-shooter guns at the ready. I knew what they were after. My burro must have known, too, because as soon as I stopped, he took the map out of my back pocket.

The men began to search me and my pack, which was on my burro. When my searcher wanted to have a look in my boots I knocked him out by hitting him under the jaw with my knee. "Hup, Chico! Give it to him!" I shouted to my burro. He kicked his searcher in the face, causing him to lose both his gun and his interest in the affair.

I looked for the map but could not find it. I looked at Chico. A small piece of paper was sticking out of his mouth. It was a small piece of the map.

So I never did find that gold, and for anyone that's got about a hundred years to spare for the search, there's a fortune waiting for him at the lost burro mine.

G. ARROW, IVT1.

Plastics

The great industry of plastics is a very new one, about as old as Rhodesia—that is, 60 years. Since then it has grown into a huge industry, which is spreading at a great speed.

A substance is said to be plastic if its shape can be changed by warming and pressing, provided that it remains in its new shape when it cools down. There are two different types of plastics; they are sorted out according to the way in which they behave with heat. The first type can be heated and set, and then it can be reset by heating again. This is called a thermo-plastic material. The second type can only be set once, and then it becomes rigid and cannot be softened by heat. This is called a thermo-setting plastic material. The first type remains plastic with heat, and the second sets with heat. For example, plasticine is a thermo-plastic, while clay, which becomes rigid when heated, can be said to be a thermo-setting plastic.

The first modern plastic was first discovered by a Scottish chemist, Alexander Parkes, who used it as a substitute for horn in making combs and spectacle frames. Ten years later an American, John Hyatt, made a substances which he called celluloid. A dope made with a celluloid base was

used for painting aeroplanes in the First World War, but this was a highly inflammable paint, and attempts to find something better resulted in the discovery of cellulose acetate by Dreyfus. Each of these plastics was a thermo-plastic. The first modern thermo-setting plastic was discovered by a Belgian chemist, Leo Baekeland, after whom bakelite is named. Bakelite was made from phenol, usually named carbolic acid, and formaldehyde. This resin is of the P/F type or group.

In 1924 an Austrian named Pollack was experimenting with the two substances, urea and formaldehyde when he succeeded in making a thermo-set resin which was tough and, most important of all, it was colourless. This resin is of the U/F group. Later some British and Swiss chemists worked on producing a new group, from a curious chemical named melamine, and formaldehyde. This is of the M/F group. Recently a new type of plastic has been made from sand. These, although not in use very widely as yet, have the important property of being heat-resistant up to very high temperatures. These are known as the silicon-plastics.

These types—the P/F, U/F and the melamine-formaldehyde resins—are all thermo-setting plastics

and are used in the moulding industry.

Since about 1935 many thermo-plastic materials have been made or discovered. The first of these was poly-methyl methacrylate, more commonly known as Perspex. This is a clear resin which is largely used as a substitute for glass in the aircraft industry, as well as in many other industries. In many ways this is better than glass, as it is tough yet light, and it allows through the ultra-violet rays of the sun, which are necessary for good health. Soon afterwards poly-vinyl chloride—P.V.C. or Welvic—was found. This is used as a coating for cables. It is made from acetylene.

In 1940 an American, Carothers, discovered an artificial or synthetic silk, which is the well-known Nylon. Nylon is a very interesting substance, as it has a structure very similar to that of silk, although it is made from coal, air and water.

Now we must deal with the chemical build-up of plastics. There are two names applied to the formation of plastics. These are polymerization and condensation. The thermo-plastics are made by polymerization, and the thermo-setting plastics are made by condensation. To understand this it is necessary to say something about these two words. All compounds are made up of particles of a very small size called molecules. In liquids the molecules are moving around at a great speed, and in gases they travel even faster, but in solids they are stationary. The speed of these molecules also depends on heat—the hotter a substance, the faster the molecules travel. In many compounds the molecules rushing around just bounce off each other when they collide, but in the case of the substances from which the plastics are made, the molecules join together when they collide and form bigger molecules which promptly slow down due to their size. In the manufacture of plastics in this method, heat is constantly being added and so the molecules speed up and continue colliding. In this way the manufacturer starts with a liquid of small molecules and ends up with a liquid of big molecules. This is known as polymerization. On cooling, the substance, instead of remaining a liquid, solidifies into plastic. On heating it softens and turns back into a liquid, so this is obviously a thermo-plastic.

Condensation is essentially the same process, except that when the molecules in the liquid collide, they clip little bits off each other, and these little bits join together to form a gas or vapour, which comes off, so that the final product cannot be changed back by heating alone. The thermo-setting plastics are made in this way.

Some of you may have heard the term, "tailored molecules as applied to plastics". This is because the chemist nowadays works on a different system from that which he worked on many years ago. He no longer discovers a substance—he makes it. He may start in this way, he says to himself

"I want a plastic with such-and-such a property, and I have so-and-so materials"; in other words, he cuts his garment according to the cloth.

Now we come on to the raw materials. Broadly speaking there are four classes of materials which are used for the plastics industry. They are: calcium carbide, coal, petroleum, and natural vegetable and animal materials.

From calcium carbide acetylene is made. This is the starting point for such plastics as polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate and poly vinylidene chloride. Also, when calcium carbide is heated in a current of nitrogen, calcium cyanide, the starting point of melamine for the thermo-setting plastics results.

From coal we get a great variety of substances, such as phenol, cresol, benzene, methyl alcohol and formaldehyde, which are used in various manufacturing processes.

From petroleum we get all the hydrocarbone which can be broken down into such gases as propylene, ethylene and butylene, which are all used in the manufacture of various plastics such as perspex, polystyrene and butyl rubbers.

From the animal side we get the substance casein, which is obtained in large quantities from ordinary cows' milk. It is the curds in sour milk, and it is used as a basis for cold-water glues such as cascarnite, and also as a basis for some plastics.

From the vegetable world we get the very vital product, cellulose. Most of this is obtained from the cotton plant in the form of linters—the pieces too short to be used for spinning. Other sources of cellulose are the crushed stalks of sugar cane, and the coffee bean.

The various methods of the manufacture of plastics are too long to go into, but we can take an example in polystyrene or, to give it its proper name, poly-styrene.

The synthesis of styrene begins with coal tar and petroleum. From the coal tar we get benzene and from the petroleum we get ethylene by the process of cracking. In the presence the catalyst anhydrous aluminium chloride, a mixture of the two, unites to form the monomer—styrene. To polymerize styrene into polystyrene, we can either heat it in a bright light or use another catalyst—benzoyl peroxide. Using either method the monomer styrene joins or links with other molecules of styrene to form the long polymer of polystyrene. As the polymer gets longer it gradually becomes slower in its movement and the liquid gradually becomes a solid.

Now to say something about the uses and the method by which plastics are moulded and cast.

The final plastic compound which is produced is either in the form of a powder or in long rolls or sheets. The rolls or sheets are always of a thermo-plastic. The sheets and rolls are either

used in the manufacture of various articles such as bags, table cloths, macintoshes; or the thicker types of sheet, such as perspex, are blown or moulded into aircraft cockpits or windscreens.

The powders have by far the greatest use, as these are used for making the many oddly shaped things that we use every day. In the injection moulding method, which is used for thermo-plastics, the powder is rammed past a heating element which melts it into a thick glue-like substance, which is then squirted through a nozzle into a cold metal mould, where it immediately solidifies. It is later removed.

The thermo-setting powders are done by one of two methods—compression or transfer moulding. The first is merely a method of compressing a very hot powder into a solid. Transfer moulding is merely a modification whereby the powder is pressed into the mould through a small tube which forms a stalk, which is later broken off. Because the heating of large quantities of a thermo-setting plastic takes a long time, a system known as the

heatronic treatment has been developed. This method depends on the power of ultra-short electromagnetic waves to increase the speed and therefore the temperature of the mixture. A small transmitter produces waves which are passed through the substance to heat it.

An interesting side of the use of plastics is that of the building board. This is made in the same way as plywood, but between the sheets are flattened tubes of paper impregnated with resin. This results in very strong building board with very good insulating properties.

The plastics industry is expanding rapidly and is in great need of qualified research chemists and engineers. The work is exacting and needs a great deal of energy and determination, but its future is unlimited, and the right man will go a long way in the plastics industry. The person who becomes a chemical engineer in the plastics field is entering into, not the middle or end, but the early beginnings of a great industry of the future.

J. W. HODGSON, Upper VI.

Curing the Common Cold

The last few years have seen the first really determined effort among medical research doctors to try to solve the puzzle of the common cold for, in spite of the tremendous strides that have been made in the medical world during the last decade, the common cold—both cause and cure—has eluded us.

Now this is not only extremely irritating to our great men of science; it is also a very serious matter to a nation. For in industry the common cold is responsible for the loss of about forty million man-days every year. For that reason alone, quite apart from the fact that it is an unpleasant and highly infectious malady, it would be well worth while spending a lot of money on tracking down this elusive germ. However, there is one drawback in investigating the cause of the common cold. So far no laboratory animal has been found, such as a guinea pig, ferret, rabbit or rat, which will catch the common cold. The doctors, therefore, have been forced to experiment on human beings.

When, in 1933, research into the cause of influenza was being carried out, it was discovered that the ferret developed the disease in two days after deliberate infection. This was a great help, for it taught us the incubation time of influenza and it also confirmed the belief that influenza was caused by a virus. A virus is a very tiny organism many times smaller than an ordinary bacterium (in fact about one four hundred thousandth of a millimetre in diameter and sub-microscopic) and we have reason to believe that the common cold

is started by a virus but carried on by a secondary infection.

With this knowledge behind them, scientists of the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health in England began at Harvard Hospital, near Salisbury, what they called a "combined operation" against the common cold. They appealed for human volunteers to act as guinea-pigs and, much to their surprise, got more than they wanted. Mostly their volunteers were young students, glad of the chance of quick study and prepared to suffer a cold in the interests of science. The volunteers are isolated in pairs, living in very comfortable flats, with meals supplied, bathrooms fitted with showers, central heating and every possible comfort. Often the volunteers are husband and wife, or two young students, and the one thing insisted upon is that they neither of them have any human contacts during their stay, except with one another and the doctor and nurse who visit them daily, wearing masks and gowns. Sufficient people had volunteered to keep the flow of volunteers going all the year round, and the scheme is still carrying on today.

The volunteers are allowed to play games, go for walks, even have a round of golf on a nearby golf links, but only on the understanding that they do not approach nearer than thirty feet to any other human being, or the experiment is a waste of time. In addition, they are paid three shillings a day pocket money for their services.

Up to 1933 it was not known for certain what caused influenza, whether there was one sort of influenza or many, whether colds and influenza were entirely different things, or, indeed, anything about it at all. Then, in that year, workers at the National Institute for Medical Research discovered that if garglings from a 'flu patient were put into a ferret's nose, then that ferret, two days later, would develop fever, would sneeze and, in fact, catch 'flu. This apparently simple discovery provided a laboratory method which has led to the disentangling of much confusion about influenza and to the development of a preventive vaccine which will, it is hoped, be good enough before long for general use. Now we cannot get simple information about the common cold because we cannot inject any animal except chimpanzees, and these are so scarce and expensive, as well as difficult to handle, as to be almost useless. We cannot grow the germ in culture, nor see it; in fact we are where we were with influenza in 1933.

The only thing we do know is that colds can be produced with nasal washings that have been passed through a filter, which will hold back all the ordinary visible bacteria and leave only the cause of a cold—a germ of the smallest size; that is, a virus.

At the National Institute for Medical Research at Hampstead, three bacteriologists are trying, with nose-washings from people with colds, to do various things which have been done in recent years with other viruses. In other words, to infect animals, to grow a virus in fertile hens' eggs, and so on. One or other of these experiments, if it comes off, should provide something equivalent to the ferret in the influenza research, and open the door very much wider into more positive knowledge about colds. The bacteriologists could waste years of work if they worked wholly in the dark. They need, therefore, to know at each stage of their study if the material they have has still got active virus in it.

So, every fortnight, specimens are taken to Harvard Hospital, packed (to keep the virus alive) in solid carbon dioxide snow at minus 76 degrees Centigrade, and, after being thawed, are tested by being dropped into the noses of volunteers. It is a mystery why the common cold virus, which cannot live in ordinary room temperature, still manages to survive in a human being—but there it is.

The reason why the volunteers are kept so strictly without human contact is obvious. It is necessary to make sure that if the volunteers

catch colds they have come from the material dropped in their noses and not from any other source. The volunteer may have caught a cold by breathing air in which other people have recently been or on his or her way to the hospital, and this will only develop in a day or so. For this reason the test material is not dropped into the nose of the volunteer for two or three days after he or she has arrived. Thus it is made sure that the cold which may develop is really due to the material used in the test.

It takes about 24 hours to prepare the washings, and in order to make absolutely sure that the experiment is one hundred per cent. thorough, half the tubes sent to the hospital contain a harmless material and the other half the cold washings. No one in the hospital, not even the medical superintendent, knows which is which. Half the volunteers, therefore, are acting as controls. However, even those who get the real cold washings do not always develop a cold, and, in fact, it was discovered that only 33 of the first 129 volunteers developed colds at all. This sounds like very slow research work, but it was an achievement just the same.

After only six months of this research, the doctors were certain that the incubation period of the common cold is three days or just under. They also knew that the virus cold (that is, one free from other complications) lasts three days. This sounds very simple information, but it is important. Everyone knows that the ordinary cold we catch in the normal way usually lasts much longer than three days, which led scientists to the conclusion that the common cold as we know it is lengthened by secondary infection, caused by other air-borne microbes.

They also know quite a bit about the habits, the likes and dislikes and so on of the cold virus. They hope soon to discover a preventive vaccine and eventually a cure for the common cold, and no doubt they will. Meanwhile, until they can find a suitable laboratory animal to replace them, the human guinea-pigs are coming forward to do their part in this important scientific work. They have to be ordinary, healthy individuals, and for that reason the experiment starts off with a thorough medical examination for each volunteer. The progress of this fascinating research will be watched with absorbing interest by every one of us, for there are not many people who can honestly say that they never had a bad cold!

B. SIMON, Lower VI.

Rugby Season at Milton

My shins and knees are ill at ease,
And much I've overrated
The strength of spines, for there are signs
That mine is dislocated.

An eye that's black I show, alack,
And also, in addition,
A twisted ear which won't, I fear,
Resume its true position.

I've lost a tooth, and that's the truth,
As sure as my name's Wright;
It happened when a wheeling scrum
Turned out to be a fight.

From which my friends and masters may
Conclude by use of reason,
That, with the rest, I've done my best
To start the Rugby Season.

RUSSELL WRIGHT, IIaI.

One Punch Started a Race Riot

Long before he became heavyweight champion of the world, Joe Louis was being hailed as invincible and the best of modern heavyweights. Rocky Marciano's rough tough tactics and the controlled fighting fury of Floyd Patterson proved successful, but in my opinion neither of them would have had much chance against Louis in his prime.

So it was on an evening in June, 1936, that Max Schmeling, the swarthy German who held the world title, was opposed to Joe Louis, the lithe young negro from Alabama, who was rapidly climbing to the top. Schmeling, who had won the title on a foul, had lost it at his second defence, but was still, at the age of thirty-four, a dangerous fighter, especially when hurt. Louis, nine years younger, was unbeaten in his career of twenty-seven contests, only four of which had gone the distance.

The general opinion was that this was going to be a classic fight, and the problem whether Louis' strength and stamina would outweigh Schmeling's experience created enormous interest. Even though this was to be a non-title fight, Louis' purse was over £50,000. So great was the crush that people, unable to get in, scaled the walls of nearby buildings and spent an uncomfortable evening almost hanging on by their eyebrows in their eagerness to see the fight, even if only at a distance.

They were rewarded with a sensational start, for the echo of the first gong had scarcely died away when Louis forced his way through Schmeling's guard and planted a series of hooks

and jabs on his face and head. The contest was scarcely a minute old when already Schmeling's left eye was seen to be nearly closed. The knowledgeable ones around the ring began telling each other that the fight wouldn't last long and that Louis would quickly chop his rival down.

But it didn't work out like that. Schmeling's seconds doctored his eye so skilfully during the interval that he was able to come out seeing well enough to prevent his young opponent from doing further damage in the second round. The third round told the same story. Louis was obviously going to win, but the German's experience was preventing him from landing the blows that mattered.

However, the fourth round brought an incredible turn of events. The two men were banging away at each other in an exchange of punches when Louis suddenly went down. The wily Schmeling, changing from straight lefts and rights and wicked hooks, had produced a surprise "sucker" punch—a stiff, short uppercut that landed with sickening force just under the Negro's heart.

Louis, robbed of breath, slumped to the canvas—and the crowd went mad. Here was the man whom everyone thought invincible, lying on the floor. True, he did not stay there long, but that was his mistake. Pride forced him to his feet, when experience would have told him to take a longer rest. As Schmeling came in the young Negro pawed ineffectually at him, strength and timing gone. The crowd yelled at the German to finish it off.

However, Schmeling had other ideas. For two rounds he ignored the crowd's encouragement (or it might have been entreaties) to end the fight, and instead went along at his own pace, gradually cutting Louis down. But, weak and inexperienced as he was, Louis was showing that he had the makings of a real champion in his ability to take punishment as well as give it.

In the seventh round he came back into the fight with an attack that caused new damage to Schmeling's left eye. The German looked in a sorry state at the end of the round, but again his seconds patched him up successfully.

Again in the eighth Louis went for him while the crowd stamped and cheered. But the Negro was paying now for the battering he had taken. He lacked the strength to maintain his attack, and as they came out for the ninth it was clear he had been tamed, and Schmeling resumed his wearing down process. Two-handed work to the body had Louis dazed and groggy, but he would not go down. The merciless pounding went on until, in the twelfth round. Louis fell against the ropes and Schmeling decided the moment had come.

A terrific right to the jaw staggered the Negro. While his guard was still down, Schmeling, showing more ferocity than at any other time in the fight, whipped three or four more punches to the head. Louis slumped to his knees and rolled over, exhausted and beaten. It was his first defeat, and none could have been more complete.

To many of his followers it seemed the end of the world had come. In many American towns and cities gangs of disappointed Negroes rioted, burning and stoning the property of white people. At least one Coloured girl took poison. Not even Schmeling could have known how far-reaching would have been the effects of that one surprise punch that started Louis "going" in the fourth round. In Germany Hitler made a speech hailing the victory as evidence of racial supremacy.

Two years later almost to the day, Schmeling was to rue that speech. He met Louis again, this time challenging for the title the Negro now held. He was smashed to pulp in two minutes.

B. FROST, IVaL.

Irritating People

Unfortunately in this earthly sphere,
 In towns and cities far and near,
 There are always the neighbours, friends and foes,
 Burdening you with all their woes.
 " You know, dear, hubby's had a very bad turn,
 The baby fell in the coffee urn,
 The kitchen-boy, I do declare,
 Has peroxidised blonde his fuzzy hair!"
 Then there's the chatterbox, oh, so boring,
 You politely smile, discreetly yawning,
 While on and on she gaily prattles,
 Telling of bill-paying battles.
 The housewife in the early morning,
 Pin-curl'd hair and lazily yawning,
 Slipper'd feet and heavy tread,
 Laz'ly decides to make the bed.
 All these people annoy and grate
 And work you to a nervous state,
 Till you no more them can abide,
 When they appear you run and hide.

G. VELLA, IIIaS.

The Intrepid Airman

I'll take three hours in a dentist's waiting room, with four cavities and an impacted wisdom tooth, in preference to fifteen minutes at any airport, waiting to get into an aeroplane.

You may class this as hysteria, you may regard it as ungenerous criticism of a system of transportation that has established itself as the fastest, safest and most convenient in the world. But where aeroplanes are concerned I'm a case for quiet conditions in the padded room.

I'm all right at the terminus; indeed, when I see people queueing at counters labelled "New York", "Chungking" and "Bermuda", I feel a certain regret that I, too, am not bound for similar romantic destinations. But the urge for far-flung travel evaporates as soon as I get into the airport bus.

The first thing I do in the bus is to look round at the other passengers to see if they are the kind of people with whom I should be content to die. They always, for some reason, fail to measure up to my standards, and by the time we arrive at the airport I have lost about a pound in weight.

At the airport I try to fall into conversation with the pilot or some members of the crew. I have a number of questions to ask—apparently offhand, casual questions, but they go to the root of the matter.

I wish to ask the pilot: "Are the very best engineers even now checking every inch of our aeroplane? Have you, or any member of your family, ever been subject to giddiness, loss of memory or nervous attacks? Are you going to drive it very fast? Will it be necessary for us to travel at much more than fifty feet above the ground?"

To the radio operator: "Can you, even if they sent it out very quickly, be perfectly sure of understanding morse code?"

And finally, to the air hostess: "If anything goes wrong, would you be so kind as to inform me personally, some time in advance of the other passengers?"

Reassured about these matters—and I must admit that all air crews are immensely reassuring—I enter the plane. I cannot decide whether it is better to sit in the front and bear the full brunt of the impact, or in the back and run the risk of being carried away when the tail unit falls off. I choose a central position, where I can watch the

wings and see that the propellers are going round.

Five minutes after we are airborne, I disentangle my fingernails from the upholstery of the seat and release the safety belt, which I had drawn so tight that it stopped my breathing. I sit back to enjoy the cloud panorama.

The door of the pilot's cabin opens—and the pilot himself comes out! What recklessness is this? He has left some half-fledged boy at the wheel! I watch with horror as he strolls down the aisle chatting easily with the other passengers. I know what he's doing; he's telling them it's all right. Both engines have fallen off, but he's telling them it's all right.

When my turn comes, the pilot says, "Good morning; are you having a pleasant trip?" I merely nod, speechless. All I want him to do is to get back to his work and remove that mad office boy from the controls. I relax as he shuts the door of his cabin behind him.

An hour goes by. I had a bad moment when the hostess leaned over and said something I was unable to hear. It sounded like, "We are falling into the sea." I was half-way out of my seat when I realised she was asking me if I would like some tea.

Suddenly we are losing altitude. I look down and the earth is carpeted with railway lines, red-brick houses, factory chimneys and telegraph poles. This is it.

The percussion valves in the port cylinder have blown out. This is the emergency landing. I sink the old nails right back into the upholstery and close my eyes. There is a bump, a faint screech—we have gone through a cow?—and then all is silent and still. We are alive—but where?

I open my eyes, and we are sitting on the apron outside the terminal building. They are pushing up a ladder to the door.

I leave the plane with a slight swagger. A lot of open-mouthed sightseers are standing behind the railings. Well may they stare! They are looking at one of the intrepid birdmen of the modern era. In Dublin a little more than an hour ago—now, as large as life, at Northolt Airport.

What I say is that the aeroplane provides the safest, fastest and most convenient means of travel in the world.

G. M. JONES, Va.

Ponies

Frolicking manes and flying tails,
 Fanning the golden dawn.
 Panting breath like tempest gales,
 Chilling the early morn.

Browns and bays go flashing past,
 And a chestnut here and there,
 Galloping madly ever so fast,
 Over the moor so bare.

Galloping madly over the plain,
 Towards the shiny sea.
 Their flying feet must take the strain
 Of the rough and rocky lea.

Their flying hooves send many a stone
 A-clattering down the lea,
 But still they race towards their home,
 Nearby the glistening sea.

Slowly they start to check their pace
 When they've left the dusty plain;
 There is no more a headlong race,
 And the moor is calm again.

I. VELLA, IaI.

Propaganda

The word propaganda has unpleasant associations for most of us today. It is generally regarded as a sort of insidious disease to be resisted and eventually stamped out. Yet the word originally had religious connotations, and was coined during the sixteenth century by those men responsible for spreading the Roman Catholic faith.

Taken in its modern-day sense, a workable definition of propaganda is "the art of inducing others to behave in a way in which they would not behave in its absence". One or two notable points emerge from this definition. Firstly, it is not limited to any particular field. Propaganda is, in fact, in use in a number of different fields, although one tends to think of it as being restricted to the field of international politics. Secondly, propaganda induces rather than compels the desired behaviour. Such methods as torture and physical violence can hardly be regarded as propaganda even in its broadest sense.

As has already been stated, propaganda may be used in more than one field. It may, indeed, play its part in religion, economics (advertising) and politics.

Taking these three fields in order, the first is religion. All religions make some use of propaganda in order to put their message across. The mixture of threats and promises employed by Billy Graham are a familiar example. Naturally, most evangelists would be extremely indignant at being connected with such an unpleasant word as propaganda. Nevertheless, any religion must resort to such methods in order to persuade people to lead a pious life. Consequently most Christian beliefs include, as part of their creed, the threat of hell for sinners and the promise of heaven for those who live righteously. The use of such propaganda is justified, however, as no religion would survive without such persuasive material. The arguments of those who dislike the "fire and brimstone" school of evangelists, that the reward for leading a moral life is self-contained, as is the punishment for immorality, are hardly the foundation on which to base a thriving religion.

The second field in which propaganda plays a large part is that of economics. Commercial propaganda—or advertising—is probably the most widespread means of persuasion in use today. It



MILTON SCHOOL PREFECTS, 1960

Back row: B. Cohen, C. Rodda, J. Parrott, R. Lock, J. Cowon, D. McGregor, B. Donnelly, C. Schultz.
Centre row: G. Thomson, D. Thomson, S. Louw, T. French, M. O'Hara, C. Ogilvie, N. Gurry, A. Tebbit.
Sitting: R. Duncan, S. Messiter-Tooze, M. Botha (Head Prefect), C. R. Messiter-Tooze, Esq. (Headmaster), P. McVey (Deputy Head Prefect), D. Dewar, M. Noyce.



MILTON SCHOOL 1st CRICKET XI, 1960

Back row (left to right): P. Wilson, J. Tones, W. Thompson, N. Lloyd, D. Townshend, M. London, J. Clayton.
P. McVey, G. Todd, Esq., S. Borbour, C. R. Messiter-Tooze, Esq., T. French, H. Capon.



MILTON SCHOOL 1st RUGBY XV, 1960

Standing: P. Alcock, D. Dewar, B. Steyn, E. van der Merwe, N. Lloyd, R. Elliot-Darlow, T. French, G. Thomson, C. Ogilvie, A. Ferguson.
Sitting: H. B. Birrell, Esq. (Coach), J. Parrott, M. Botha (Captain), C. R. Messiter-Tooze, Esq. (Headmaster), M. Noyce (Vice-captain),
D. Beets.



A SCENE FROM THE SCHOOL PLAY, "HENRY V".

is particularly prominent through the media of press, wireless and cinema, and actually provides much of the capital behind these industries.

It is worthy of note that the term "advertising" produces in the average person much the same reaction as "propaganda". The advertiser is thus at a disadvantage from the outset. In addition, advertisements are usually kept quite distinct from news items in the press, and special hoardings are set apart for bills and posters, which may not be posted haphazardly. To overcome these handicaps, commercial advertising has displayed more ingenuity, enterprise and persistence than almost any other form of propagandist effort.

The opinions supplied by the advertiser are always a mixture of fact and fiction. The proportion in which these two ingredients are mixed depends upon the audience to which he is trying to appeal. In the highest type of advertising, a large proportion of the material presented will be factual, and the advertiser will attempt to appeal to the target's intellect rather than his emotions. Even in this class of advertisement the presentation of the partial truth is the most that any publicity officer can aspire to, if he wishes to be successful.

At the other end of the scale is the appeal of mere repetition. No matter how worthless a commodity may be, and no matter how feeble the arguments employed in its favour, the mere multiplication of these arguments often produces an effect upon the consumer. In this case the intellect and even the emotions are not appealed to. The intention is to produce a habit in the prospective buyer—the habit of seeing or having the name of the article praised, in the hope that he will buy it.

The third, and probably the most familiar, field of propaganda is that of politics. It is particularly enlightening to examine the methods used by two of the most powerful modern creeds—Fascism and Communism—in furthering their own political ends.

From a propaganda point of view, Hitler's conquest of the German people was a truly astonishing achievement. He gained their support largely by an appeal to their emotions. National Socialism (the official name of the Fascist movement in Germany) gripped the imaginations of the Germans because of two issues charged with emotion; the humiliation suffered by Germany after the First World War, and the arrogant belief of many Germans that their nation was superior in culture, military potential and industry.

Once Hitler gained power, his methods were even less scrupulous. The strictest possible censorship was employed. No books or newspapers were pub-

lished which presented any point of view other than the official one. History text books were rewritten with a Fascist bias, geography and literature were tampered with, and even mathematics was used by featuring Jewish bankers as extortionists in compound interest problems. A characteristic feature of the German Fascists was their fondness for slogans, painted on walls or slung up over streets.

The Communists possess an inherent advantage over the Fascists as far as the spreading of propaganda is concerned. They are undoubtedly inspired by a logical and honest creed, based on the writings of Karl Marx. They have an ideal in which to believe and to propagate. Fascism, by contrast, has at its foundations no ideology of any note. Furthermore, it is characterised by a hatred of almost every other political group. It is opposed to democracy, capitalism, communism and religion, and is also founded upon a fervent hatred of almost every other nationality.

In consequence, Communism has attained a far greater degree of popularity than did the earlier political force. Nevertheless, the Communists have adopted some of the more unpleasant Fascist methods. Communism is extremely intolerant of any attempt to depart from the official party line. The most famous example of this characteristic is its attitude towards Stalin. Until the spring of 1956, Stalin was revered as a national hero in the Soviet Union, but he is now regarded as a heretic. Another unpleasant feature of the Communist creed is their frequent change of face, another similarity with the Fascists. Although the works of Marx are an integral part of Communism, they are so nebulous as to be capable of different interpretations. There is undoubtedly a core within the party which decides what particular interpretation shall be adopted in the light of recent events. Consequently many changes of policy take place from time to time.

After dealing with the various fields in which propaganda may be employed, the question arises as to whether this means of inducement is completely wrong. In an ideal world, no propaganda would be needed, since the individual would be able to realise what was true, and could decide accurately how best to act in his own interests. In the far from perfect society which we inhabit today, however, propaganda is essential as a short-cut in the thinking processes. Propaganda is present both in the democracy and in the autocracy, but in different ways and to a different extent. It is just to say, then, that the amount of propaganda employed in any given country is indicative of its freedom and development.

The Dead City

From the French poem "Ville Morte"
by Albert Semain

Deep-bedded 'neath sweeping desert wastes,
Crumbled towers swathe in misty shroud
Mighty Babylon, couch'd in endless sleep,
Lost in the sands of time.
Iron-wing'd Victory once o'erstood
Puissant battlements, stairways plunging
Seaward, throng'd with peoples now travell'd on,
Bones in the empty streets.
Chaste Diana watched unblinking fall
Stone by stone, the silent void,
Dry as the river of its life.
And atop a fallen archway stands
Triumphant, pathetic, an elephant of bronze,
Trumpeting to the hollow stars.

K. O'MAHOONEY, Upper VI Arts.

The Nerveless Star of the Track

I couldn't do it! I'd never be able to sit on a bike again, let alone race on one. These thoughts hammered themselves into my brain as I stood in the pits just before the final race on the speedway programme. For the first time in my life I was scared . . . scared of a motor-bike. For the first time my "steel nerves" had snapped. I could no longer boast of being the "nerveless star of the track", as the newspapers had crowned me.

Yes, all that had dropped out of my life in the first race of the evening. I had been racing down the back straight at a terrific speed, just in front of the other three riders, when I glanced down at my machine. I don't know why I did it; perhaps it was a premonition, for normally I kept my eyes glued to the track.

My glance made me go cold all over. For what appeared to me to be hours I just stared at the frame of the bike. An unbelievable thing was happening to me. The frame of my bike was coming apart! I'd read about things like that but I'd never really believed them.

But it was hapening to me! Even as I watched, the front wheel seemed to race away from me. In panic I snapped back to reality and looked wildly ahead. Again I was terror-stricken. The safety fence was rushing at me at a tremendous speed. In a frantic effort to save myself I wrenched the handlebars to the left. It was a hopeless attempt, and I knew it. Already the front wheel had left the machine.

I could see the horror, disbelief and even joy on some faces as the spectators realised what was happening. I remember wishing that those who

were smiling at the imminence of a disaster were in my place. But then I remembered that the first attraction speedway had held for me was the likelihood of spectacular crashes. I had had no sympathy for the victims of a crash. But then, I had never crashed.

A thousand thoughts raced through my head. Why had I started racing? For a dare! How many years ago had I first sat astride a bike? Not even one! In fact, only four months ago, just before the new season was due to start. Right from the start I had been a "natural". I was soon offering serious competition to the country's stars. Already I was being tipped for the world championship. If I won it I would be the first from the club, the first to win the silver cup, the first to gain such fame in such a short time. I was the "wonder kid" who had ridden a motor-bike for the first time only four months ago.

And now for the first time I was going to crash. Would I be killed, or perhaps maimed for the rest of my life? Or would I be hideously disfigured? These and many other thoughts raced through my mind in a split second, yet to me they seemed to take hours. Why couldn't I crash and get it over with? Then at least I could be rid of the horrible suspense which filled my body.

At last I hit the fence. The impact of my body snapped the tightly strung wires and threw me back into the middle of the track. Cinders filled my eyes, nose and mouth, some managed to get inside my leathers. I was still conscious when the following machines slid into the bend. The first passed inside me, but the others hit my rag-like

body. The first hit my shoulder, the second bounced over my legs.

Only then was everything quiet. I was carried off the track and laid on the cool grass in deathly silence. I stood up within a few minutes and walked to the pits, but I don't recall anything from then until the last race. Bob was asking if I was going to race. He said the points were level and I was the only man to beat Brent, the "Dolphins'" star rider. He said that I myself had insisted that I was feeling fine. Without thinking, I said I would race.

I sat astride the borrowed bike trying to overcome my fear. No, I couldn't do it! I was just a bundle of nerves. It was exactly as the critics had said—my great run couldn't last. I was useless, my nerve was gone. I was afraid just sitting on the machine.

Dimly, through a haze of thought, I became aware of a lot of noise. The pit manager was calling my name. I was holding up the race. Bob was urging me to snap out of it and move to the starting line. Sub-consciously I moved onto the track. I was not aware of the great roar of approval that heralded my appearance. I was just like a clockwork robot. I stopped before the tape, automatically revving until the machine screamed underneath me. Suddenly the tape shot up. My machine surged forward but the others were already moving around the first bend. By the end of the first circuit I was a quarter of a lap behind and losing ground rapidly. I was still just a robot moving automatically.

As I passed the pits I glanced at Bob. His expression of hopelessness penetrated my dulled brain. I was letting down Bob, the man who had

had complete faith in me; the man whom I had hero-worshipped since childhood. I forgot everything but Bob's face and the race. My throttle snapped open wide. My machine surged forward, closing the gap between myself and the leaders very rapidly. But it was hopeless—I had left it too late.

Or had I?

As I broadsided around the hairpin into the last lap the leaders were only thirty yards ahead. I could still do it. While still on the straight I flashed past the man lying third. I had the taste of blood. In my mounting excitement the effect was startling.

I rushed into the corner at a speed normally reserved for the long straight. I gained several yards on the leader, Brent, and my team mate, who took the corner wide. I slipped inside him and raced for Brent, ten yards ahead. Brent, thinking he had a comfortable lead, was not going as fast as he might have done. But as he slid into the corner he glanced back.

I was right behind him. In his surprise he opened the throttle a little too wide and slid wide on the corner. I shot through the gap, my only goal now being the checkered flag seventy yards ahead. Our machines screamed their protest at this rough treatment as Brent and I raced neck and neck to the flag.

My wheel was not more than six inches ahead as we flashed past the finish, but I had won.

We had won!

I wasn't a useless kid, a failure or "yellow". I was still the "nerveless star of the track"!

K. WENT, IVaL.

The Pre's of the School

A school without pre's, such a wonderful place,
No moaning, no nagging, no days in disgrace,
No cleaning the walls or picking up papers,
Down with the pre's of the School!

We could wear stovies, pink shirts and socks,
Hair to our shoulders in sleek, greasy locks,
Socks round our ankles and sleeves to the elbow;
Down with the pre's of the School!

How many times has this gone thro' our minds?
How many times have we said "Oh, they're binds!"?
But who does the chores and gets the sore throats?
Wait till we are the pre's of the School!

I. VELLA, IaI.

The Failure of the United Nations

When the United Nations came into being during the Second World War it replaced the League of Nations in the field of world politics. It has failed for five reasons, and unless these bad points are remedied a great crisis is inevitable. U.N.O. is following the same path as its predecessor. The League of Nations did not stop Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, nor Hitler's preparations for war. In turn the U.N. did not stop the Russians from brutally putting down the Hungarian revolt of 1956, it has not made peace in the Congo and nor has it brought about unilateral disarmament.

The first reason why U.N.O. is doomed to failure is that the General Assembly meets in New York, which is in an anti-Communist country. If this is so, why should the Iron Curtain countries send representatives to an organisation based in a hostile state? Geneva is obviously more suitable, and its case will be strengthened by Mr. Krushchev's latest visit to New York. Strict so-called "security measures" are to be placed on him while he is there; but if U.N.O. were in a neutral country a great deal of time and trouble could be saved.

One of U.N.O.'s aims is to promote peace throughout the world. In theory it is a marvellous idea, but in practice it has flopped miserably. Korea is the outstanding example of U.N.O.'s inability to make peace. The Secretary-General is powerless to take decisive action in the event of a dangerous world situation. U.N. troops find it hard to do their duty in a war-threatened country. This is precisely what is happening in the Congo. Many nations, therefore, have lost faith in U.N.O. and act in their own interests, regardless of decisions taken by the General Assembly.

The greatest folly of the century is the non-admission of Communist China to the United Nations. It is one of the largest countries in the world, with a population close on 650,000,000. and just cannot be ignored by the "free" world. Instead, some island off the coast of China is recognised as being the only China. No wonder the Russians regard U.N.O. as a playground. This foolish and childish policy of not giving China full international recognition has cost the lives of many

innocent people. Everything the Chinese do is to attract attention. Hence frontier disputes with India and Burma are designed to make the West realise that China is a world power.

For several reasons the United Nations is dominated by the Americans. Since the war the U.S.A. has completely discarded the Monroe Doctrine and has assumed the rôle of the world's greatest power. It therefore provides most of the capital for the World Bank and various other United Nations departments. If some compromise were reached with Russia and her satellites, the world's wealth would be more evenly distributed and change the balance of power. Certain states distrust United Nations aid and regard it as having Western strings attached to it. Another feature of American domination is that the President of the General Assembly is always pro-Western. If this post were given to a Russian, the Soviets would take a greater interest in the running of the organisation.

Another ridiculous feature of U.N.O. is the Security Council. It has five permanent members—China (Formosa), France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.—and six non-permanent members elected for a term of two years by the General Assembly. The traditional Russian practice of applying the veto has crippled its effectiveness. A new constitution should be drawn up, stressing the fact that the great powers, especially the Soviet Union, should take a more constructive attitude towards all matters discussed.

In order for the United Nations to function in this modern era, these five factors have to be eliminated. Firstly, the headquarters should be moved to Geneva. Secondly, the Secretary-General should be given wider powers than he has at present. Thirdly, Red China should be admitted to U.N.O. Fourthly, the American domination should be ended. Lastly, the organisation of the Security Council should be thoroughly revised. I feel that if all these changes are made more international co-operation would be possible in every field of world politics.

JOHN ORKIN, IVaL.

“The Armchair”

The Victoria Falls is a world-known spectacle, but not many people know the exact whereabouts of the different falls. One of these places is the “armchair”, which is situated on the lip of the Rainbow Falls. It is easily visible from the bridge as one crosses it, but unless one knows that it is there, it looks as though it is just an additional part of the falls, with no specific difference.

The fascinating thing about the “armchair” is that one can swim in it in the dry season, just before the first rains of summer! The water is cool and inviting, especially when the hot October sun beats down on the Zambesi Valley. The pool’s depth has not yet been measured, but I imagine it cannot be deeper than thirty feet or so. When the river is in flood, the water roars over the “armchair” at a terrific rate and eats away the back of it, so that if one dives down into the pool in the dry season, it will be found that a deep cave has been formed at the back of it. The rocks surrounding the “armchair” are very slippery,

even in the dry season, so one must take great care where one walks, as it is very easy to slip and fall over the edge, although nobody has yet done so at this particular spot.

There is a legend that the “armchair” was formed when a huge piece of rock, which had been broken off from the surrounding rocks due to the force of the floods, was washed over the edge. The name “armchair” was derived from the fact that it looks like an armchair, but nobody knows who gave it the name.

To get to the “armchair” one must walk over the rocks from the Eastern Cataract for about half a mile, but it is so easy to get there that I have even seen fairly aged people and children go there. Teenagers often go there in parties for picnics, but the hot sun shows no mercy on one’s back, as there is no shade there.

G. ANDREWS, IVaISc.

The Aisleby Sewage Farm

This is a description of Bulawayo’s Sewage Disposal Works and Farm resulting from a geography visit on Friday, 16th October, 1960.

The Aisleby Sewage Farm, as one may guess, is the place where Bulawayo’s sewage is disposed of. It is not situated near a river, as most works are, but on a farm. The farm is divided into two works, which handle about two million gallons of sewage each per day—all from Bulawayo.

The first machine that the sewage encounters is the stone trap, which separates the real sewage from the stones which come with it. Then a “bar screen” takes away all the paper and material which come, and it is chopped up. If some paper is not chopped up, it is sent through the chopper again.

The next machine is just a channel in which “fly bait” is added to the sewage to catch and dispose of most of the flies which, along with other matter, become humus for the soil. At the same time, in this slow channel, the grit in the sewage sinks to the bottom. It is then mechanically pushed up a ramp and taken away in wheelbarrows. It is washed at the same time to dispose of chips and other similar things. The sewage is then measured to find its weight and volume.

Approximately two hundred and twenty thousand gallons go through the apparatus per hour. Half

of the sewage is sent by pipe to the new plant and the rest stays in the old works.

THE SETTLING TANKS (eleven feet deep by 96 feet in diameter): The sewage, which now consists of sludge (the solids) and liquid, is sent into the settling tanks. It is sent out from the centre of the tanks and the sludge sinks. The liquid goes outwards over a weir and the scum in the liquid is taken off and carried away. The sludge is separated from the liquid and both are sent to the **PUMP HOUSE**.

THE DIGESTERS: The sludge is pumped from the pump house to the digesters, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary, in order of size (largest to smallest), where it is left for thirty days to react naturally. Then it is taken to the **SLUDGE BEDS**, where it is left for four days before being taken away and used as fertilizer on the farm. The fertilizer is brittle and dry, and it is sometimes made into compost and sold to other farmers and shops like the Matabeleland Farmers’ Co-op.

THE BIO-FILTERS: Meanwhile the liquid is very unstable because it has very little oxygen, so it is sprayed into bio-filter tanks which contain lumps of granite with jelly and bacteria acting on it. This bacteria feeds on the liquid and gives it oxygen. Then the substance is taken to a **HUMUS SETTLING TANK** which is similar to the first tanks. Later it is used for irrigation.

THE FARM

The Aisleby Farm grows several crops: three hundred acres of lucerns; a hundred acres of maize; eighty acres of wheat; eighty acres of barley and a few acres of oats. A little teff is also grown. The remainder of the six hundred irrigated acres are grassland.

Aisleby uses the flood method of irrigation because a lot of water and a slope are available. There is very little soil erosion at Aisleby because both the soil and the gravel are heavy, and no rust because the wheat is grown in winter.

The grassland is sometimes attacked by a streak disease, and birds are a pest in the barley. There is no farming done on the gravel, and there are some wild pigs on the farm! A twenty-acre

irrigated pasture in winter carries about sixty head of cattle. These are a cross between the Hereford and Afrikander types and are kept for beef.

Two types of lucerne are grown on the farm, i.e., the Peruvian and Standard types. Under the lucerne are tide and furrow drains for the water. These are necessary because the soil tends to become waterlogged in the rainy season.

About fourteen bags of lucerns are grown to the acre; twenty to twenty-five bags of wheat per acre are grown; fourteen to eighteen bags of barley are grown per acre; and eighteen bags of maize are grown per acre.

J. F. LANGFORD, M. M. D. YOUNG,
R. SAXBY, J. PEACOCK, IaI.

The Congo Caves

These caves, situated twenty miles north of Oudtshoorn in South Africa, have not yet been fully explored. However, the known part is two miles in extent and includes eighty passages and caverns. They overlook the Grobbelaars River at the foot of the great Swartberg range.

They were discovered in 1780 by a farmer following a wounded buck, and are said to be the finest stalactite caves in the world. When Rider Haggard visited the caves, it is believed that they inspired him to write "King Solomon's Mines".

The natural entrance to the caves was very small, but it has been greatly widened and a huge foyer added, where the touring parties first assemble. Prior to the 1930s, tourists had to use their own little lamps, but nowadays ingenious electric light placings show the caves up in their true beauty.

After leaving the assembly foyer, the party is split into two groups, one for English-speaking people and one for Afrikaans-speaking people. The first cave is very big and is known as "The Cathedral" because here many stalactites have joined with stalagmites and they look exactly like the pipes of an organ. Lights behind the pipes make them look translucent as well as making them shine. More strange formations at the bottom of the pipes look similar to ornate draperies on an organ. Another peculiar formation is the "Madona and Child", known as such because it resembles a lady in a long dress, holding a baby.

"The Bridal Chamber" is very beautiful, the outstanding feature being an ornate four-poster

bed formed out of the rocks. The "Blue Room" is cleverly lit by blue lights, and it is fascinating to look at it from the platform above. The "Crystal Palace", so called because dead-white lights play against the formations, is another beautiful sight.

At one stage all the lights are switched off and the guide hits a huge stalagmite with his hand to make a noise like the beating of a drum. That is known as "Darkest Africa". There are two places where the lights immediately about the party are doused and lights further back are switched on. These lights show up only a small square, which resembles a cinema screen. The first time stalactites exactly like tobacco leaves appear, and the second time two stalactites similar to stockings appear and are advertised as "Stockings 6/11 a pair at Greatermans".

"Lumbago Walk" is a very small passage where adults particularly have to crouch low and even hop along on their haunches. The end of the tour before one begins the return journey is "Devil's Chimney". Not all the party can go through this because the rocks are extremely wet and slippery and the chimney is narrow and steep into the bargain. Once out of the chimney there is a narrow platform, and the return to the rest of the party is by a different route.

The journey back is less interesting and shorter, but all along one is warned about the danger of straying and being lost for ever in these vast, eerie but extremely beautiful caves.

D. HUMAN, IIaI.

Beekkeeping Facts

The immediate question asked by any person is: "How many pounds of honey can be had from a colony?" In Rhodesia a yield of one hundred pounds is considered good. If the colony is begun in January with a fertile queen and adult bees, a yield of sixty pounds can be expected in May and a yield of two hundred pounds in December. These figures I got from a beekeeper who has been in the business for twenty-six years.

The yield varies with climatic, soil and vegetation conditions. For example, a honey bonanza has been discovered in the Transvaal in a twelve-mile strip of aloe vegetation, where bees literally work themselves to death in the three-month-long honeyflow.

Commercial beekeepers, working with four queens and hundreds of thousands of workers, have produced up to two thousand pounds with one hive. You might say that this weight would surely break the hive, but beekeepers remove honey periodically.

USEFUL BY-PRODUCTS

Beeswax is a by-product of the honey producer, selling at approximately twenty-seven shillings for a pure pound. No fortune can be made from the beeswax because it doesn't pour out of the hive and the beekeeper goes to a lot of trouble to collect a little. Beeswax is not only used for archers' bow-strings. I have a list of uses three pages long, ranging from theatrical make-up to protective coating on ammunition, and from snow-shoe wax to hair restorer.

However, the combined value of the two chief products does not surpass the tremendous value of the honey bee as a pollinator.

ASTOUNDING FACTS

When one indulges in the very absorbing books on the subject, one comes up against some astounding facts. For instance, the common belief is that only the queen bee lays eggs; but that is not so. When a colony's queen has been lost suddenly,

either the workers feed specially and carefully raise another queen from the eggs of their former queen or, if this fails, several of the workers develop their ovaries and then give rise to drones and sometimes to workers and queens. Their object is to produce a queen.

Bees do not hibernate during winter as is generally believed. They long ago lost that faculty. Instead they maintain a heat of about 90 degrees Fahrenheit by the generation of heat from the honey in their bodies.

Bearing in mind that a period of twenty-one days elapses between the laying of the egg and the emergence of the mature bee, and that it takes eight days from the laying of the egg until the time the cell is capped, and the cap remains for the next thirteen days, one is astounded to learn that during the first eight days each individual is visited by nurse bees 1,300 times a day—a total of nearly 10,000 visits in all. About 3,000 come on the eighth day, when nurse bees spend approximately four and three-quarter hours in the cell.

EVEN MORE ASTOUNDING!

Within a period of four and a half to five days the worker larva increases its initial weight by more than 1,500 times. Were a human baby of seven pounds weight at birth to grow at the same rate, a heavy-duty lorry would be needed as its pram before the end of the first week!

CURIOSITY STIMULATED

Beekeeping is indeed a fascinating hobby. One can spend hours watching a colony, wondering why they do various things, and seeing the workers alight in front of the hive with two yellow pellets of pollen on their hind legs.

Numerous questions will then form in your mind, and these can be answered by most of the numerous books on the subject.

T. J. HODGSON, IVaII.

Member, Rhodesian Beekeepers' Association.

A Great Escape

Suddenly the large Liberator was airborne. Inside the cockpit Reeves still sat tensely huddled over the controls. His gaze never left the instrument panel as he made a circuit of the blacked-out aerodrome which, now far below, seemed alien to Reeves.

He shook his head and scanned the skies around him. He was a short, thick-set man whose flying skill had already made him famous, and it was

considered a privilege to all who flew under him. He was a morose, brooding man and the strain of flying night missions for over three months had not made him any the more cheerful. His best friend and navigator was, however, the exact opposite in character.

Alan Ferguson was tall, fair-haired and a well-known practical joker. Reeves and Ferguson had been flying together since before the war, and the

inseparable companions were rapidly becoming known in R.A.F. circles as "the two-man squadron".

Already the aircraft was fifteen miles away and within a few minutes was winging its way across the English Channel. The two men were very alert now, and ready for any danger which might strike them from an unexpected quarter. Twenty minutes elapsed and the dark shape of the great bomber still thundered on above Nazi-held France. This was Ferguson's twenty-second operational flight and, to his mind, the most dangerous.

As Reeves chewed his gum with characteristic thoroughness, he reflected idly that he and his crew would never see England again. Unescorted, and armed only with a few light machine guns, the heavy bomber was a prey to any of the fast German fighter aircraft which patrolled France's sky.

"L for Lion" had been sent to France on this top-secret mission to attempt to get out of France a certain Herr Caldes who, not being a member of the Nazi Party, and predicting his country's fall under Hitler, had taken flight to England carrying invaluable German military secrets. However, near La Rochelle, the oil pressure of his plane had dropped alarmingly and, with a small transmitter set at his disposal, he had called Britain with a frantic plea for assistance.

The Group Captain of Biggin Hill had acted very promptly, and so it was, exactly eight hours afterwards, that the Liberator was on its way to France in a dare-devil attempt to rescue Caldes right under the Germans' noses.

Apparently the scientist, Caldes, had hidden himself away in a partly demolished barn, but the wreck of his aircraft was plainly visible. Caldes' plane had crash-landed in a corn field and it was a miracle in itself that the plane had not caught fire. It was arranged that Caldes would flash a torch at regular intervals to show the British his

exact locality, and that they would land at the earliest opportunity.

Over France and the Channel Reeves had maintained strict radio silence, but he knew that the Germans knew he was there because of the long, stabbing finger of the numerous searchlights. They were approaching the supposed area when suddenly Ferguson shouted, "There he is!" It was as black as pitch and Reeves would have to show navigation lights to attempt a successful grounding.

As he made a sweep of the field, he shifted nervously in the bucket-seat and switched on his lights. Immediately Reeves noticed that huge elms grew on the far side of the field, and the aircraft would be hard pressed to avoid them.

He shrugged his shoulders and, turning the intercom switch on, uttered grimly, "Prepare to land!" Swiftly the ground came up to meet them and, with all the skill at his command, Reeves grounded the aircraft with sickening thumps on the irregularly ploughed field. Rolling forward cautiously, he brought the broken-down silhouette of the ruined farm house swiftly into view, and with it the figure of a bespectacled, grey-haired man running towards them carrying a brief case in one hand and a torch in the other.

"Open the port hatch," cried Ferguson quietly, and as Turner, the aft-gunner, obeyed, Ferguson grinned boyishly. Within forty seconds Caldes was safely aboard "L for Lion".

The aircraft missed the now-familiar elm trees with inches to spare, and Reeves switched off his lights as Ferguson prepared to set a course for home. Ferguson raised his right arm in a "V for Victory" sign and uttered a Tarzan-like yell of exuberance, which even made the stolid Reeves grin.

Thirty-nine minutes later "L for Lion" landed at Biggin Hill aerodrome mission accomplished! "Finished!"

L. CHAMBERS, IVaII.

Can Science Agree with the Bible?

One of today's most common subjects for discussion is the above title. In our world of ever-increasing scientific achievement, people are beginning to doubt what was once taken for granted—the creation of the earth and its life as related in the Bible. Thus we have been split into several groups, each based on its own idea about this problem. The three main categories are: those people who believe implicitly in the words of the Bible; those who believe the Bible a story and put their trust in the proof of science; and those who cannot decide what to believe. To my way of

thinking, it is not for us to take sides with the mentioned groups, but rather to take both accounts into consideration and find out if it is at all possible for them to agree with each other.

Before making any comparisons, we must first take one thing into consideration. The Bible was not written by a couple of foolish story tellers; why, therefore, was it written, apparently in such a childish way? Could the Bible not be a simple narration of a most complicated and intricate scientific process, told in such a way that the most illiterate person would understand its message?

For has not the Bible been understood for centuries, and is it not only now that Darwin's and other theories are being fully understood? Therefore, what good would the Bible have been to the simple peasant, if written in a highly scientific manner which would have been way above his mentality? It is therefore up to those who understand both sides of the argument to look behind the words of the Bible, and not to take them for only their facial worth.

In the Bible the order of the creation does not differ very much from that of scientific theory. In both, the land masses came first, followed by vegetation, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and, finally, man. The main difference between them is that Darwin's theory, etc., states that all these separate stages are linked together in a gradual process of improvement and growth, which started from the simple single-celled amoeba and developed through the ages to eventually become man. In the Bible, however, it simply states that each in its turn was created on its day, and that on the sixth day man was created. It is here that interpretation is needed. A day, I am sure, was not as what is today taken as twenty-four hours, but was an age or period in the creation. The beginning of each period of creation was called morning and its close evening; in the same way we speak of the morning and evening of life. The Bible does not connect each stage, possibly for the simple reason of avoiding anything that would complicate and obscure the main theme for the layman. But it does not say that each did not develop from its forerunner, and therefore does not contradict science!

The other apparent difference is that the Bible does not mention man originating from the same source as the ape, as does science. What it does say is that when all had been created man was made, and was placed to overlord everything. This, therefore, could quite possibly mean that the last marked stage in evolution was the development of

man. Once again it is a simple way of explaining a very complicated stage of development. Then, to the casual reader, it appears that only one man, called Adam, was created. But if one investigates the origin of the word "Adam", it will be found that it is the name applied to the whole race of men. This also applies to the name "Eve", and is a practicable answer to the problem of the human race coming from two people.

What, then, was the episode of the Garden of Eden? This could quite possibly be an imaginative and colourful way of explaining man's acquisition of knowledge. For is there not a scientific explanation that man may have learned to walk on his hind legs when, for the first time, he stood up to reach some type of hanging food that he could not reach when on all fours? This development started him off on his slow march of mental progress. Thus, could the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil be compared with this explanation? For has not knowledge brought us both good and evil, and do not the greatest difficulties and hardships in life correspond to the punishments inflicted upon man and woman in the Bible?

Thus can one go further and further into the Bible and, by bearing the above ideas in mind, can the reader find a complete translation in accordance with modern ideas; learning throughout the text valuable lessons which apply even more in today's atomic age. For is not civilisation, its laws and government still based on the greatest set of laws ever published, namely those of the Decalogue? As with the chapter on the creation, where the Biblical account itself gives expression to the same general truth of gradual ascent from lifeless matter to vegetable, animal and man; insisting, however, as throughout the Bible, that each stage and event is no product of chance, but is an act of Divine will; so can a parallel be drawn between the history of earth and the history as related in the Bible.

I. KRELL, IVaIS.

The Last Trip

The lone occupant of the roadside café stood up, stifled a yawn and pushed open the door leading to the clearing where stood the massive lorry silhouetted by the setting sun in the distant mountains.

The Trans-Continent Van Lines had organised a competition to see who could drive a full cargo of goods from New York to San Francisco in the fastest time. As far as Travers knew, the van lying in second place was seventy or eighty miles away, and it was with a complacent smile that he

swung the heavy vehicle back onto the highway and drove off into the desert.

Towards midnight Travers stopped the van under a tree and began to calculate how far he had to go. At the rate he was travelling he should be in San Francisco by daybreak at the latest. He stretched his legs and climbed into the seat. Soon the ponderous vehicle was off again down the lonely road.

Despite the din of the powerful motor, Travers could not help feeling lonely and uneasy and, how-

ever hard he tried to concentrate on his driving, the alarming thought that he would fail to arrive at his destination kept at the front of his mind. He pressed the accelerator down further and the motor responded as the needle of the speedometer neared the sixty-miles-an-hour mark.

After some time he dropped a cigarette end on the floor of the cab and ground it out with his heel. Just as he began to straighten out his leg, Travers felt a violent squirming under his foot, and too late he realised what had happened.

The big van slewed across the road as the needle-like fangs bit into Travers' ankle, and it was with the greatest effort that he was able to keep the lorry on the road.

As the van stopped, a wave of uncontrollable anger swept over the driver, and he threshed around furiously with his heel to try to kill his malefactor. His effort was not in vain and, despite the shock and pain of the bite, Travers managed a grin of satisfaction as he felt the reptile lashing its tail in agony under the pressure of his heel.

Then Travers calmed down and, with a shock, realised that if he was to get to San Francisco at all, he would have to attend to the bite first. He used his belt as a tourniquet and then hurriedly started the engine and roared off, leaving the dust to settle on nothing more than dark tyre marks

on the tar and the writhing remains of a dying snake in the ditch.

Travers glanced at his watch; only twenty minutes to go. He must get the lorry to the depot. His throbbing headache was getting worse, and now and then he had to shake his head to ward off the frequent attacks of dizziness. He could quite easily have stopped at one of the roadside garages and received treatment, but a stubborn persistence kept him going.

Only ten miles to go, he thought. "If only I could make it!" The blinding pain in his leg was spreading further up his body and for him each breath was an agonising effort. Once he almost gave in to dizziness and blackness, a blackness that meant relief from pain, but he shook it off, determined to get to the depot.

He was getting into one of the suburbs of the city, and the time it took the straining truck to get from one lamp post to another seemed to him like an eternity. Another agonisingly slow five minutes passed, and as Travers lifted his head and looked up, he saw the gates of the depot in the distance.

His concentration was tested to the utmost as he guided the heavy van through the gates; and then, and only then, did his foot leave the accelerator and his head slump limply forward onto the steering wheel as the poison took its final toll.

M. DAVIES, IIIaL.

Television Comes to Bulawayo

The young script writer walked nervously into the director's office.

The director looked up. "You've got a story for my TV show?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Okay, let's have it."

"As the story opens the sheriff is walking up the street of a quiet Western town. Suddenly a shot rings out."

"Hold it! Mark the script. We'll run a commercial in right there. Go on."

"The sound of the shot rouses a herd of 5,000 cattle and they stampede down the middle of the street. Right . . ."

"Stop! Oh, what a perfect place for a commercial! Okay, keep going."

Well, right in the path of the stampeding herd is Gloria Collins, beautiful daughter of the owner of the Golden Nugget mine. She's terrified. The herd is charging down on her. She screams and

"Commercial!"

"Right there?"

"Of course. Go on. I can't stand the suspense."

". . . the hero, Brett Littledoggie, rushes out of the saloon and pushes her out of the way just as the herd thunders by."

"She's saved?"

"Yes."

"Good. The audience will relax now and we'll hit them with another commercial. Let's hear the rest."

"When Slade McCoy, the gambler, sees that Gloria is still carrying the mine payroll, he starts towards her with both guns blazing. . ."

"Stop! Put a commercial in."

"The sound of his guns stampedes the herd again. They come roaring down the street again. McCoy can't get out of the way in time. He's terrified. He screams. He's trampled."

"Tremendous! Magnificent! Whatta story!"

"You'll buy it?"

"I'd love to, but I can't. This is only a half-hour show and your plot takes up nearly six and a half minutes. There isn't enough time for the commercials. Next!"

B. TUSTIN, IIIaL.

1960 Rugby Tour of Northern Transvaal

After a few weeks of vigorous training, the Milton rugby team was chosen to go on a two-week tour of Northern Transvaal. There was much well-wishing and hand-shaking outside the Carlton Hotel as the twenty-two boys and two masters boarded the luxury bus bound for the Union. We left at midnight on the day we broke up for the Easter holidays.

After an almost sleepless night we finally arrived at Beitbridge at an unearthly hour. We stumbled from the bus to the Customs House, where we filled in personal and complicated forms. We changed onto the much faster Union bus here. We arrived outside Barclays Bank in Louis Trichardt at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 30th April, after having breakfast in Messina.

Our arrival had been well advertised and we were met by a group of husky-looking schoolboys and coaches, among them being Meneer Klasie van Breda, who later became better known to us as "Oom Klasie." To impress the strangers we thrust the biggest members of the team out of the bus first. We were taken to a nearby café for refreshments before being distributed among the local hosts.

We played Louis Trichardt Hoërskool (High School) that afternoon. We arrived at the ground early to watch a tough Under 15 curtain-raiser. That sleepless night no doubt had an effect on us and we lost 5-21.

That evening we were taken to the Clouds' End Hotel with the Louis Trichardt boys for dinner. After a most delicious dinner, several speeches, much hand-clapping and a few presentations, the dinner broke up and we were taken to their school hall, where we had our first introduction to the delightful Afrikaans national dancing, "Volk-spele." We were shy at first, probably because the dance was strange to us, but Oom Klasie soon got us on the floor. It wasn't long before a few of the fluent Afrikaans speakers were holding hands with lovely young girls. We really enjoyed the evening.

The following day Oom Klasie took us to the Albasini Dam about 30 miles east of Louis Trichardt. After an enjoyable motor-boat ride down the dam, some of us tried our skill at water-skiing. Congratulations go to Jock Campbell, who was the first to conquer the art with a brilliant first-time performance. Unfortunately the 25 h.p. engine strained, coughed and pulled, but was unable to pull our heavyweight captain from the water and he eventually gave up after ditching on numerous occasions. We then paid a visit to a pineapple farm, but unfortunately were not able to find any ripe pineapples. On our way home

we drove through the beautiful Forest Reserve plantations. The evening was left much to ourselves, so many of our cassanovas made the most of it.

On the Monday Oom Klasie took us on his lorry to his farm. First we visited his "kaffir" store, where we had a competition. Oom Klasie was to give a "coke" to anyone who could guess his weight. Gavin Thomson was awarded the prize for being nearest to his weight of 331 pounds. We spent most of the morning engaged in a shooting competition, and in the afternoon some of the boys went hunting with Oom Klasie. That evening we were taken to the local cinema.

The following day, after spending most of the morning at the school trying to get metal school badges from the girls, we left in a convoy of cars and lorries for Pietersburg, where we were to spend a week. Before being taken to our various hosts in Pietersburg, we were taken on a tour of the school. Most of us were fascinated by the pretty young P.T. mistress and the incredibly short gyms of the girls. Later, outside, Noyce gave the P.T. mistress and her class a gymnastics display. We ended the day with a hard rugby practice and then made acquaintances. Imagine the delight of the English members of the team when it was discovered that there was an English-medium school—Capricorn—in the town.

We had a complete rest from then until our second match—against Pietersburg Hoërskool—which we lost 0-11. The majority of us filled in the time writing letters to our parents and girl friends, while others, who had surprisingly been loaned cars, did some sightseeing. The Wednesday evening after the match we were taken to the Astro Cinema to see "The Hound of the Baskerville."

Thursday was left much to ourselves. Some of us went window shopping in town. In the afternoon we had an ice cream and cool drink party at the school. That evening a braai-veis was laid on for us at the school on behalf of their first rugby team. There was also dancing, as many of us had brought our hosts along as well. It was an evening full of laughter and humour, with the Milton boys singing English songs and the Pietersburg boys reciprocating with Afrikaans songs.

On Friday, 6th, we were taken to Tom Naude School a few miles outside Pietersburg. After a most interesting but tiring conducted tour of the school, in which we saw all the different technical departments and all the boys at work, we settled in for some rest on the hostel beds. For the first and last time on the tour we were to sleep in hostels.

That evening we were taken to the "Unifees" festival at the main rugby ground in town. It was part of the celebrations for the golden anniversary of Union. While several of the boys already had girl friends, the remainder had to find for themselves. Fortunately most of the school were there in force that night, so that even the shy ones had partners to charm.

On Saturday, 7th, we played our best match of the tour—against Tom Naude. We lost narrowly, 12-14. We played as main curtain-raiser to the Southern Rhodesia vs. Northern Transvaal match. In this match D. Thompson unfortunately suffered a knee injury, which kept him on crutches for the rest of the tour. The girls invited us to a dance at Capricorn that evening, but we were also invited to "Volkspele" at Tom Naude. The team therefore split up, with some going to Capricorn and the remainder enjoying themselves at Tom Naude. As an unfortunate sequel to going to Capricorn, the boys had to walk a long way back. A day of rest followed, but most of the boys went visiting.

On Monday morning, 9th, we left in a school bus for Potgietersrus. We played Potgietersrus Hoërskool that same afternoon. Although we won the match 11-0, we suffered two more casualties. Geoff Stewart dislocated his shoulder, and Fisher suffered concussion. We went to the local cinema that night.

The following day we were taken to the world's largest irrigated orange estate at Zebediela. We enjoyed a most interesting conducted tour of the pack houses. When we left we were given five pockets of delicious oranges to guzzle on the way back.

Before leaving for Kushka on Wednesday, we walked around the school admiring all the pretty girls and trying to collect metal badges as souvenirs. Steyn was by this stage able to show off quite a collection of badges—some 20-odd—which he kept on the inside of his blazer. We

arrived at Kushka, which is nine miles out of Pietersburg, at 3.30 p.m. and were playing our match at 4.15 p.m. We won a scrappy game 3-0. Several of the team went to Pietersburg that night to visit their "loved-ones". Fortunately the parents gave the boys a lift back to Kushka that night.

On Thursday, 12th, Oom Klasie arrived in his lorry to take us to Tzaneen. We had our cases packed at the back while we sat cramped up in the front. We passed through the beautiful Magoebaskloof before reaching Tzaneen at 4.15 p.m. Again we were billeted out. The following day we had a hard practice in the morning and most of us visited the town in the afternoon.

After the match on Saturday, in which we lost 3-16, there was "Volkspele" at Merensky School. Even the quiet ones were charming the girls. Several of the boys had gone to a private party instead, and some went to town.

On Sunday morning we left in the lorry for Louis Trichardt with a big box full of naartjies. We stayed in Louis Trichardt that night, and at 4.30 a.m. on Monday, 16th, we left by luxury bus for Bulawayo, and arrived back home at 2.5 p.m. that day.

The hospitality was excellent, and everywhere we went we were made to feel at home, even though most of us had difficulty with our Afrikaans. We would like to thank, among many others, Oom Klasie, who obviously went out of his way to help us and make our tour the success it was. When we arrived back in Louis Trichardt we presented him with a beer tankard in appreciation of all he did. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking, on behalf of Mr. Birrell, Mr. Robertson and the touring team, all those who supported the raffle, and wish next year's touring team better success.

C. J. RODDA, T. J. FRENCH,
Lower VIa.

The Story of an Appendix

Have you ever wondered for what purpose humanity has been endowed with appendices? I have, while lying for many days in succession under blood transfusions and saline drips, motionless for fear that the needle may slip from my vein, unable to read, not only because my arms were pinned down by cushions, but also because I had lost the power of concentration. I turned the question over and over in my mind and came to

the conclusion that the purpose of my silly little appendix was to plunge me into deep misery.

During last year's September holidays it was decided that I should have a tooth, which had grown under my gum, extracted. Before the dentist would start on this rather lengthy job, he wished me to have a general check-up so as to ascertain whether I would need penicillin treatment beforehand.

The day I entered our doctor's surgery to be examined I sealed my own doom. He found that my appendix, whose existence had never bothered me before, was tender and should be removed as a precaution at the same time as my tooth. My parents consented very reluctantly, as I felt perfectly fit and well. On the evening of 5th January I was taken to the Mater Dei and duly put to bed according to hospital regulations. Little did I know, when tucking bravely into my supper, that this would be the last meal which I could keep down for many months to come. I had been assured that the pains would be bearable and that I should not stay longer than five days, during which I could feed on chicken and cream. Yet, when my parents left, I felt shaky and I lay awake for a long time. I was afraid.

No breakfast for me next morning, but I had to undergo many strange procedures. Drowsy from an injection, I was wheeled into the theatre, which was bristling with instruments. I felt too sleepy to worry about the numerous white-shrouded ghosts moving noiselessly round the operating table where I, the poor victim, was waiting to be sacrificed.

Some hours later I came round in the recovery room, whose walls seemed to be revolving round my stretcher. When finally opening my heavy eyelids and realising that all was over, I found my parents and my sister round my bed, I could see them only through a haze.

Next day pains set in, but I was told they would soon ease. I was supplied with drugs and injections, which I loathed. The tinkling of the instrument tray outside my door was sufficient to send shivers down my spine. Instead of lessening, the pains grew worse daily. I could keep down neither food nor liquids. When I complained, nobody wanted to believe me and even our doctor thought I made it all up and wanted to send me back home on the seventh day. That very day I became almost crazy as the pains seemed to tear up my inside. They were caused by an abscess, which burst in my abdomen. The doctors diagnosed a virus infection and became alarmed. A consultant surgeon joined the team and a second operation was decided on. This was only the forerunner to three further operations. What followed was a long nightmare of blood transfusions, saline drips, indescribable discomfort resulting from various tubes protruding from three wounds, and painful

dressings. Days which seemed to be never ending were followed by sleepless nights. Weeks passed. I had grown so thin that I looked a mere skeleton and I could hardly keep my head up. The bed next to mine had changed its occupants many times, while I was still in mine. When I questioned the surgeon about going home he smiled vaguely. I lingered on, for better or for worse. In spite of a third operation, my wound would not close and I could not eat. Then it was decided to take me home, hoping that the change would improve my condition.

I did not recover, but grew worse. The final verdict was that another cleaning up of the wound was necessary to deal with the virus infection which had got hold of my inside. I was rushed back to the hospital with the promise that in one week all would be over. As a matter of fact all was nearly over with me in this week.

I almost died, as nobody seemed to be able to deal with my sickness. When the despair was at its height a children's specialist took over my case and saved my life. The fifth operation followed and once again I went through the hell of modern medical torture, but some new methods proved at last a success. The so-called "bug" was chased out of my body and I recovered.

Thinking about these terrible days, I must mention little rays of light which penetrated my sick room: the devotion of the sisters deserves praise; the soothing hand of the ward sister calming me down when pains seemed to be too strong to be endured; and the lovely smile of the angelic night sister comforting me during sleepless nights will not be forgotten. There were the messages from my family, to which the broadcasting announcers added their own kind greetings; visits of friends, who spent long hours with me when I was allowed company.

One afternoon when I was lying under a drip, suddenly the door opened. In walked one of my sister's friends straight from her wedding reception in all her finery, with her husband and bridal retinue, bringing the wedding into the hospital.

I have learnt to understand the misery and despair of those suffering from sickness. But why in this age of tremendous medical progress, has nobody yet discovered the means of rendering an appendix harmless, to avoid so much distress and often loss of life?

ANTHONY BRYAN FISHER, IIaI.

Tragedy at the Bull Fight

The fiesta was closing after a week of revelry, and this the last day promised to be the most exciting of them all. The Spanish heat was oppressive, but the population was gay. The fair señoritas were exotic in brightly coloured dresses, their hair sometimes falling to their shoulders in lustrous, shiny black locks, or exquisitely dressed with beautiful ornamental combs. The men were no less decorative in their colourful finery, strutting like peacocks before the ladies.

The climax of the week's events, the bull fights, were about to be staged, and the excitement of the crowd mounted as they poured into the arena and took their seats amidst much laughter and jostling.

When the audience was seated the customary preliminary pageantry began, with the resounding notes of the liveried trumpeters. Then the matadors filed into the ring, preening themselves in their finery, and smilingly accepting the flowers thrown to them by their female admirers.

The bull fights commenced, then, towards the end, came tragedy.

* *

A deathly hush enveloped the crowd. Even the flies, which had been ceaselessly pestering, now seemed suddenly passive. The blistering heat scorched the arena.

In the centre of the ring stood the weary bull

with the picador's cruel darts stuck in him. Near him rode the toreadors, but his main antagonist—the matador—stood in front of him.

A slight wave of the red cape brought the bull's temper up, and he charged. He charged at it, he charged through it, but when he stopped and turned, it was still there, jeering at him. A great ovation from the crowd acclaimed the matador's skill. Again the bull charged, but still the matador eluded him. The roars of the crowd were deafening.

The next time he cape jerked he was not tempted, but when the toreadors moved in on him he angrily shook his head and rushed. The matador drew him in past his thigh, then let him go.

The matador now prepared for the last pass before the killing. This time the noble beast came forward slowly as if in bewilderment. Suddenly he charged! The matador was not ready, and was thrown by the large horns. Before the toreadors could interfere the bull was upon the matador and had gored him. The toreadors drove him off, but there was little hope for the badly injured matador.

The grief-stricken crowd made its way sadly and quietly from the arena, in marked contrast to their hilarious entry. The fiesta was truly over!

R. J. BARNES, IIIaL.

An Exhortation

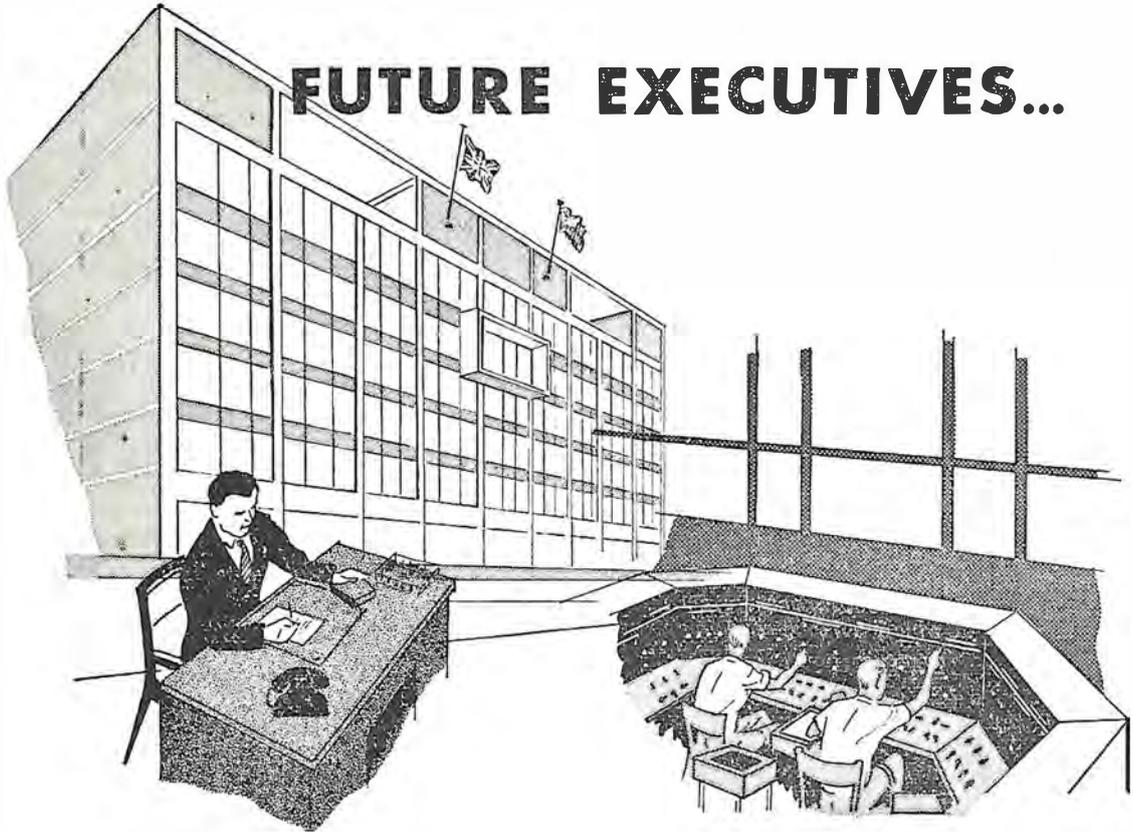
(With apologies to Shakespeare.)

Once more unto the class, schoolboys, once more;
Or fill the country with our ignorance.
At home there's nothing that's more like a boy
As slight respect 'gainst Dad's civility;
But when the school bell's gong sounds in our ears,
Then imitate the actions of the scholar:
Open the volumes, summon up the pen
Cover the pages with quadratic sums;
Then lend the eye a wonderful aspect;
Let it peer through the pages of the book
Like a great master; let the brain o'erwhelm it
As immensely as doth a cricket match
O'errule and prevent your delightful prep—
Science, Latin and Mathematics.
Now start your thoughts and stretch the brain
fibres;
Hold tight the pen, and fill up all the pages
With brilliant answers. On, on, you great
Miltonians,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of brainstorms—

Fathers, that like so many Pythagori,
Have in these rooms from morn till even worked
And closed up their pens for lack of questions.
Dishonour not these brainstorms; now attest
That those whom you call'd fathers did beget you.
Be copy now to men of college blood,
And teach them how to learn. And you, good
prefects,
Whose ties give you great honour, show us here
The mettle of the high school; let us swear
That you are worth your honour—which I doubt
not;
For there is none of you so cruel and hard
That hath not shining twinkles in your eyes.
I see you stand swinging your mighty arms,
Flexing up your biceps. The bell has rung:
Follow your noses, and with power of rule,
Cry, "Boys for prefects, masters and Milton
School."

T. BLOCH, IVaL.

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SPORTS SECTION**Hockey**

The year 1960 has shown some good hockey. The standard is rising, as it is everywhere else, and faster and better hockey is being played. The spirit in the School's hockey generally was raised considerably when it was announced that a Rhodesian schools team would be touring in the Union. The tour was successful, only one match out of the ten played being lost.

Congratulations go to M. Botha, D. Beets, J. Davies, P. McVey (who captained the side), J. Phillips and A. Tebbit on being selected for the Rhodesian team. Our sincere thanks go to Mr. J. Lefevre, who went to a great deal of trouble to arrange the tour. It was the first of its kind in the country and we hope that it will not be the last. Events such as these will not only help to improve the standard of hockey in this country, but encourage more people to play the game.

This season the School team did very well and won all its games. The team members settled down right from the start, and some very constructive hockey was played.

Haight was a reliable and efficient goalie who

should do well in the future. The backs were Gurry and Botha. They both played well and worked together as a team, combining with each other as well as with the halves. The halves were Thompson, Beets and Tebbit, who were probably the strongest point of the team. Tribute is to be paid to Beets, who was selected to play for Matabeleland against Kenya. The forwards were Phillips, Wilson, Harvey, Davies, McVey and White. They combined better than those of previous years.

The team practised regularly against First League teams, which gave them valuable experience. The keenness of Mr. Lefevre contributed largely to the success of the team.

Our season's results are as follows:—

Milton vs. Falcon College: Won 5-0.

Milton vs. Northlea: Drew 1-1.

Milton vs. Prince Edward: Drew 1-1.

Milton vs. Churchill: Won 4-1.

Milton vs. Michaelhouse (Natal): Won 4-0.

Milton vs. Plumtree: Won 4-1.

Milton vs. Falcon: Won 1-0.

Rugby, 1960

Captain: M. Botha.

Vice-captain: M. Noyce.

The Milton rugby cap and scarf was awarded to the following 15 players: M. Noyce, J. Parrott, A. Ferguson, D. Beets, D. Dewar, B. Carroll, C. Ogilvie, B. Steyn, M. Botha, P. Alcock, T. French, N. Lloyd, R. Elliot-Darlow, E. van der Merwe, G. Thompson.

Milton rugby Colours were awarded to: M. Botha, J. Parrott, B. Carroll.

Botha, Parrott, Carroll, Lloyd and Ogilvie represented Matabeleland Schools in a match against Matabeleland Under 19 at the end of the season.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS**Against South African Schools**

Vs. Louis Trichardt: Lost 3-21.

Vs. Pietersburg Hoërskool: Lost 0-11.

Vs. Tom Naude Technical High School: Lost 12-14.

Vs. Piet Potgieter Hoërskool: Won 11-3.

Vs. Kushka: Won 3-0.

Vs. Merensky: Lost 3-16.

Vs. Selborne: Lost 0-8.

Vs. Rondebosch: Lost 0-16.

Vs. Capricorn (Pietersburg): Won 20-3.

Played 9, won 3, lost 6. Points scored for: 52. Points scored against: 92.

Against Rhodesian Schools

Vs. Technical: Won 17-0.

Vs. Plumtree: Won 24-3.

Vs. Falcon: Won 12-5.

Vs. Guinea Fowl: Won 16-0.

Vs. St. George's: Won 14-3.

Vs. Plumtree: Won 26-0.

Vs. Churchill: Lost 6-8.

Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 3-19.

Vs. Technical: Won 20-3.

Vs. Chaplin: Lost 3-10.

Played 10, won 7, lost 3. Points scored for: 141. Points scored against: 51.

The Milton 1st XV of 1960 was an average side as can be judged by their results against Rhodesian school teams. There was some evidence, as the results show, to support the view that towards the end of a long season some of the players may have become tired—particularly those playing hockey as well as rugby. This, however, does not explain why Milton's results were so much better against Rhodesian schools. Is the general standard

of rugby in South African schools so much stronger than here?

True, Milton played against Selborne, Rondebosch, Merensky and Pietersburg Hoërskool—very good teams who had heavier and older boys in their forwards than Milton did. Yet this alone cannot explain why the results were poor against South African schools and yet satisfactory against Rhodesian schools. Perhaps the answer lies in the terrific enthusiasm the South African schoolboy has for rugby, not always apparent here. Some boys in Rhodesian schools are lost to soccer, hockey or tennis, which is seldom the case in the Union. Moreover, most South African schools have a good place kicker, not a noticeable feature in Rhodesian school rugby. Since the art of place kicking requires long hours of practice, it would seem that the South African boy is prepared to work harder at the game. In sport, as in life, success stems from hard work. Have we the boys at Milton who are prepared to practice equally hard?

Good competition in all sport is a great stimulant and, with this in mind, Milton is undertaking rugby tours of the Union. In 1961 the 1st XV will tour the Western Province, and in 1962 the Eastern Province schools. This year Milton toured the Northern Transvaal, where the boys learned a great deal about the people, the country, and rugby football!

TOUR OF NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

The following boys were included in the team:

Botha (captain), Noyce (vice-captain), Rodda, Ferguson, Dewar, Stewart, A. D. Thompson, Ogilvie, Gurry, T. French, Steyn, Tooze, Lloyd, Lock, Van der Merwe, Hannan, Parrott, Carroll, O'Hara, Campbell, Fisher, G. Thompson.

Mr. N. L. Robertson and Mr. H. B. Birrell accompanied the team.

The side travelled to and from the Union by luxury bus, while transport to the various towns in Northern Transvaal was supplied by Mr. Klasie van Breda in his lorry. In addition, Mr. van Breda entertained the boys at his ranch near Louis Trichardt for a day, and throughout kept the boys amused with his lively sense of humour. We are grateful to him and to all the other people of Northern Transvaal who entertained so royally and contributed to this being such a memorable tour.

VS. LOUIS TRICHARDT HOERSKOOI at Louis Trichardt on 30th April. (Lost 3-21.)

The fact that this was the first game of the season and that the team had travelled overnight to Louis Trichardt became more marked as the game progressed. Nevertheless, our hosts possessed a fitter, faster and more bustling side and thoroughly deserved their win.

Within the first three minutes a dropped pass by Milton allowed the loose forwards in for a try near the posts which was converted (0-5). From this stage until half-time Milton held their own and Van der Merwe goaled a penalty (3-5).

The second half saw Milton completely outplayed. Louis Trichardt capitalised on many defensive errors and, by bustling, tigerish play, added to their tally by two goals, a try and a penalty, bringing the final score to 3-21.

VS. PIETERSBURG HOERSKOOI at Pietersburg on 4th May. (Lost 0-11.)

This was an encouraging performance against a much heavier and more experienced side. In spite of tremendous pressure, the defence held throughout from set movements, and generally Milton showed great tenacity and courage.

An electrifying break by Carroll in the first minute of the game just failed to produce a try. Thereafter Pietersburg held a territorial advantage, and only tremendous defence, with Parrott and Ferguson particularly outstanding, kept the scoring down. Milton conceded a penalty and a breakaway try from a loose movement, which resulted in half-time score being 0-6.

The second half saw Pietersburg completely on the attack, but the Milton defence held firm until the final minute, when a careless fly-kick by one of our forwards allowed the Pietersburg backs to run with the defence out of position. The resulting try was converted on time (0-11).

VS. TOM NAUDE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL at Pietersburg on 7th May. (Lost 12-14.)

This was the curtain-raiser to the Southern Rhodesia vs. Far Northern Transvaal match, and was undoubtedly the match of the tour; we hardly deserved to lose.

In the first minute Carroll was caught in possession in front of the posts, and the Tom Naude forwards were on hand to take the ball on and score a converted try (0-9). At this stage A. D. Thompson was injured and was a complete passenger until he left the field early in the second half. (This injury kept him out of rugby for the rest of the season—unfortunately for him and for the School).

Immediately after the first try Milton went off-side in front of the posts (0-8)—this after only five minutes' play. However, from this point until the final ten minutes Milton virtually dominated the game. First Carroll went blind and fed Parrott, who scored after a magnificent run. The kick hit the upright (3-8). Shortly afterwards Carroll made a half break, game to Ferguson, who sent Stewart over with a well-timed pass. Again the kick—from half-way out—failed (6-8). Then van der Merwe succeeded with a penalty (9-8) and Parrott scored another good try (12-8), which was the half-time score.

With Thompson off the field in the second half and Noyce for a short period, the Tom Naude forwards slowly gained control. In the last ten minutes we conceded a penalty for foot-up in front of the posts (12-11). Milton's defence hung on until the final minute, when the Tom Naude fly-half kicked ahead for their centre to catch in full cry and score the winning try (12-14).

VS. PIET POTGIETER HOERSKOOI at Potgietersrus on 9th May. (Won 11-3.)

This was an untidy match in that we did not seem to have the answer to the kick-and-rush tactics of our opponents. We were clearly the superior side, but might easily have lost the game.

Carroll was conspicuous early with a number of short breaks, but in each case the movement broke down. The first try resulted from good backing up after a run by Parrott. Thompson was on hand to give to T. French, who sent Fisher over, but the kick failed (3-0). Before half-time Carroll broke on the blind side and ran on to score himself. Van der Merwe converted, bringing the half-time score to 8-0).

The second half was somewhat of a scramble. Piet Potgieter succeeded with a penalty when Milton were penalised in front of their posts (8-3); but the issue was put beyond doubt when Botha gathered, made ground and fed Parrott, who went over in the corner. The kick failed (11-3).

VS. KUSHKA at Kushka on 11th May. (Won 3-0.)

This was an extra match arranged while we were on tour, but as a spectacle it was not worth seeing. It was a scrappy, kick-and-rush game practically devoid of any constructive play. The only try resulted from an orthodox three-quarter movement from which Campbell, playing on the wing, scored in the corner (3-0). The basic trouble in the game appears to have been the fact that the advantage rule was enforced to such an extent that there were only six scrums in the whole game.

VS. MERENSKY at Tzaneen on 14th May. (Lost 3-16.)

Merensky were a heavy, fast, workmanlike side who deserved to win, but the score flattered their superiority.

After eight minutes' play Parrott came into the line from the blind side and received from Carroll. He outstripped the defence to score in a good position, but the kick failed (3-0). Merensky replied just on half-time when, after heavy pressure their wing went over in the corner. During the latter part of the first half it became apparent that the superior weight of Merensky would tell later. For this reason it was a great pity that two kickable penalties had been missed and that the half-time score was 3-3.

Merensky maintained heavy pressure in the second half, and it was inevitable that scores must eventuate. Three tries came

in this second spell, albeit a disputed one which was converted in the last minute. The final tally was thus 16-3, but Milton had done well against easily the best side we had played on four and one which was as strong as any played against during the season.

MATCHES PLAYED IN RHODESIA

From the boys who were included in the touring team to the Northern Transvaal, A. D. Thompson was prevented from playing because of his knee injury, and Fisher and Stewart left the School. However, Alcock and Darlow eventually forced their way into permanent positions in the 1st XV pack, and Beets came into the centre position, where there was a definite weakness after Thompson's retirement.

The Milton 1st XV of 1960 proved to be an erratic team that attempted always to play open rugby, but too often scoring opportunities were squandered. This is very often the case when the aim is to run and pass the ball. However, on occasion we were treated to excellent movements which resulted in tries. The pack was generally young and inexperienced and was at a disadvantage in that its average age was probably a good year lower than that of most packs played against during the season. Thus in a hard game the forwards tended to be found out, whereas against mediocre opposition they were capable of showing their talent. Yet their play was generally more consistent than that of the three-quarters.

Carroll was the main thrust, and he always defended intelligently, but he never learned to give a smooth service from fly-half. If he found gaps in the opposition the score rocketed, while when he was bottled up his passing was not timed well enough to give those outside him a chance. Parrott was always a danger to the opposition with his speed and clever running, and Beets was a great opportunist, though again not a good passer of the ball. The most-improved player was Ogilvie, who possesses a good pass. During the season he learned to kick against a shallow defence, and his covering was excellent.

Noyce switched from scrum-half to full-back this season, where his kicking and fielding were sound, but he was too often found out of position. He proved to be an enthusiastic vice-captain and good team man. Botha's side could be said to reflect his own play. At times he played brilliantly in the loose, running with determination and power, but he was inconsistent. As a hooker, when given an even chance to strike he always outhooked the opposition, and in this respect he was a key man in the team.

Next year Milton will have six of the 1960 pack returning, and two outside the scrum. A good place kicker would be invaluable!

VS. TECHNICAL at Milton on 28th May. (Won 17-0.)

Milton played well in the first half—once the team had settled down—but in the second half, with everything in their favour, they played indifferent rugby. Beets opened the scoring with a 30-yard penalty; then, in the ten minutes before half-time, Milton turned on the heat. Carroll crossed after receiving from a

five-yard scrum, and Parrott scored when given the overlap by Rodda. Ferguson then ran round to score under the posts, but bounced the ball. Beets had converted Carroll's try so that the half-time score was 11-0.

A long period of unconstructive play in the second half was followed by a good try by Carroll and one by Campbell, who barged over from loose play near Technical's try line. Neither try was converted. Final score: 17-0.

VS. PLUMTREE at Plumtree on 4th June. (Won 24-3.)

This was Carroll's match—probably the best game he played all season. The forwards gave a good display; Botha hooked clearly in the tight, the line-out work was tidy and, as the game progressed, Milton gained an ascendancy in the loose. Thus the three-quarters were given many opportunities.

In the first five minutes Carroll cut through and sent Beets over for the latter to convert (5-0). Again Carroll broke well and Beets was up to finish off the movement (8-0). Plumtree fought back and were rewarded when a forward crashed over from a line-out (8-3).

In the second half Milton went further ahead with two penalties. Beets goaled from 25 yards, and Carroll sent over a 40-yard drop kick (14-3). Carroll again made an opening, ran up to the full-back and sent Beets over. Beets succeeded with the easy conversion (19-3). The last try was the best of the match. Milton switched the attack in their own 25. The ball reached Parrott, who set off on a 50 yard run until he was hemmed in. He lobbed an inside pass to Carroll, who was up in support, and he ran in under the posts. Beets converted bringing the final score to 24-3.

VS. FALCON at Milton on 11th June. (Won 12-5.)

This was a good schoolboy match with both teams attempting to play open football. Falcon opened the scoring against the run of play when their right-wing intercepted a pass in his own 25 and ran the length of the field to score under the posts (0-5). Milton replied by way of two unconverted tries by Beets. The first resulted when Van der Merwe received from a line-out and created an overlap, and the second resulted when Carroll made an opening. Half-time score, 6-5.

Beets scored his third try when M. O'Hara had made ground and handed on, and finally Van der Merwe charged down a kick for French to score. No Milton tries were converted (12-5).

VS. GUINEA FOWL, at Guinea Fowl on 18th June (Won 16-0.)

This was an untidy game with Milton finding difficulty in coping with a side playing defensive rugby. Beets again ran with speed and determination to score Milton's four tries. Van der Merwe converted two of them. For most of the second half Milton played with 14 men, as French received a leg injury, but this did not explain Milton's difficulty in coping with defensive tactics.

VS. ST. GEORGE, at St. George's on 2nd July. (Won 14-3.)

Milton's defence in this game was not good, as Gurry failed to go up on the St. George's fly-half from line-outs. Otherwise Gurry was adequate in his substitution for the injured French, but St. George's were allowed far too much room in which to move. Milton forwards generally played too loose, and it was fortunate that Lloyd's injury came at the end of the game, otherwise Milton would have had difficulty in keeping St. George's out.

As it was, the best try of the match was scored by St. George's late in the second half as a result of a good three-quarter movement. Milton's points were made up of a try by Beets after a Carroll break, then Carroll went over himself, and finally he sent T. O'Hara in. Beets converted one try and one penalty. Final score, 14-3.

VS. SELBORNE, at Milton on 4th July. (Lost 0-8.)

Selborne forwards outplayed Milton in all departments, Lloyd proving to be a great loss in the line-outs. When Milton three-quarters did receive the ball it came so slowly that they had little room in which to move. Selborne scored after 25 minutes when their scrum-half dived over after a quick heel on the Milton line. The conversion succeeded (5-0).

In the second half the Selborne place-kicker goaled from a difficult angle to register the only points of the second half (0-8). Milton's attempts to convert penalty goals all failed, and the value of a good place-kicker was driven home.

VS. RONDEBOSCH at Milton on 13th July. (Lost 0-16.)

Rondebosch had an even stronger and heavier pack than Selborne, and they kept control of the game throughout. Their clever scrum-half played back to the forwards by kicking for touch from line-outs and frequently passing back to the flank forwards from scrums. When their three-quarters received the ball they ran hard and straight, and their backing up was good. Altogether they were a powerful side and very difficult to score against. They remained an unbeaten side in Rhodesia and in the Union and, considering this, Milton's 0-16 defeat was no disgrace.

Their first try resulted when Ferguson missed his opposite

number in the centre, and the Rondebosch left-wing scored in the corner. Ferguson's defence was usually very good and this was his only lapse in this department that I can recall in the whole season. The try was converted with an excellent kick (0-5). Just on halftime the Rondebosch eighth man broke away from a scrum and passed back to the scrum-half, who dropped a goal (0-8).

Midway through the second half the Rondebosch scrum-half kicked ahead; Beets foolishly tried to run and was collared. When Rondebosch heeled from the loose, Beets was out of position and their centre scored (0-11). Finally, from a scrum near Milton's line the Rondebosch eighth man picked up and passed to the scrum-half, who sent the fly-half over for a converted try (0-16).

Some consolation for Milton was the fact that, although they were beaten, they did not crack and were going as well at the end of the match as at the beginning. Furthermore, Lloyd proved his great potentiality as a line-out specialist.

VS. PLUMTREE, at Milton on 16th July. (Won 26-0.)

Milton probably played their best rugby of the season in the second half of this match, after an even first-half struggle.

Play remained in the centre of the field for most of the first twenty minutes. Then Milton slowly gained the initiative. Both Van der Merwe and Beets missed easy penalties before Carroll dummied inside to Parrott, ran on to link up with left-wing T. O'Hara, who scored near the posts. Van der Merwe converted and this was the half-time score (5-0).

In the second half Milton forwards and backs combined in good passing movements. Five tries were scored—two by Botha, two by Parrott and one by Lloyd. Van der Merwe converted three of the tries. This was Plumtree's biggest defeat by Milton in over 30 years. They crowned their unfortunate performance by missing a penalty under Milton's posts in the last minute! Final score: 26-0.

VS. CHURCHILL at Milton on 23rd July. (Lost 6-8.)

This was a very disappointing game as far as Milton was concerned. I have heard it expressed that the team was over confident after the good win against Plumtree. Whatever the reason, Milton played without enthusiasm and lost against the run of play.

Throughout the first half Milton held a territorial advantage and scored by way of a penalty by Van der Merwe and a try by Parrott after a good line movement. Churchill cashed in on a Milton dropped pass by dribbling the ball on to score an unconverted try (6-3). This was the half-time score.

In the second half Milton played with the wind and slope in their favour and should have run out comfortable winners. Instead they squandered chance after chance, and it was left to Churchill to score a good converted try to win the game. The ball was passed out to their right-wing, who made ground before cross-kicking. The ball bounced favourably for those following up, and a Churchill player went over under the posts (6-8). Churchill held on well to win.

VS. PRINCE EDWARD, at Prince Edward on 30th July. (Lost 3-19.)

Prince Edward played good rugby and on the day were a much better all-round side. Terry French broke his wrist early on in the game and was a passenger until he decided to come off the field just before half-time. Furthermore, Beets had trouble with his back and was unable to participate in the game towards the end. Although Milton were thus depleted and disorganised there is no doubt that Prince Edward in any event would have run out comfortable winners.

At half-time they led by 9-3—three tries to one, Carroll gaining Milton's points after a line movement. Prince Edward went on to score two more tries in the second half and converted them both. A feature of their play was the excellent backing up and covering, and this was the vital difference in the teams.

VS. CAPRICORN (PIETERSBURG), at Milton on 1st August.

(Won 20-3.)

This was the weakest South African schoolboy team Milton played against. They played with plenty of spirit, but in comparison with other Union sides, lacked size. Milton were thus able to control the game with their forwards. Van der Merwe kicked well to convert all four tries, scored by Parrott (2), Botha and Rodda. Capricorn scored from a free kick under the posts.

VS. TECHNICAL, at Technical on 6th August. (Won 20-3.)

This was an enjoyable game with both sides trying to open up the game. The first try was probably the best of the match, when good passing and backing up by Technical enabled them to score (0-3). Van der Merwe equalised with a penalty (3-3), and Milton went further ahead when Ogilvie broke around the blind side, handed on to Carroll, who sent Parrott over. Van der Merwe converted bringing the half-time score to 8-3.

Milton forwards gained control in the second half, and Parrott scored two more tries and Beets one. Van der Merwe missed all the conversions but was successful with a penalty. Final score: 20-3.

VS. CHAPLIN, at Milton on 13th August. (Lost 3-10.)

It may have been the date, weariness at the end of the season, or over-confidence, but a match well below their best form. In any game one plays as well as one is allowed, and due credit must be given to Chaplin for their win. Their defence was good and they took their opportunities of scoring when they came.

Powys, of Chaplin, broke inside kicked ahead, and Noyce failed to gather a rolling ball, which enabled the Chaplin right-wing to dribble over and score. Just before half-time Botha, covering a cross-kick, instead of falling on the ball, tried to kick it dead but missed, and a Chaplin forward scored near the posts. Both kicks were successful, and at half-time Chaplin led 0-10.

Carroll scored after 15 minutes in the second half (3-10), but thereafter Milton lacked cohesion, which was a feature of their play throughout the game in fact, and Chaplin were able to prevent any further scoring. As far as Milton was concerned this was a disappointing conclusion to an enjoyable season's rugby.

2nd XV

The 1960 season was a particularly successful one for the 2nd XV in that the team was unbeaten in 2nd XV matches and in all was defeated only once, and that by Northlea 1st XV (6-8) in a match that Milton deserved at least to draw. This success was in no small measure due to first-class leadership and a very fine team spirit in a side in which no fewer than ten players at one time or another played in the first team. A number of these players were very unlucky not to have been regular 1st XV players as would have been the case had they attended smaller schools than Milton. It is very much to their credit that their support and enthusiasm for the second team at all times remained at the highest level.

The full record of 2nd XV matches is as follows:

Played 8, won 8. Points for: 139. Points against: 26.

The following were regular players for the 2nd XV: P. McVey, T. O'Hara, S. Louw, P. Quick, C. Rodda, J. Cowan, C. McAdam, D. Dewar (captain), M. O'Hara, J. Campbell, M. Fenton, T. Marsberg, R. Lock (vice-captain), N. Gurry, M. Konson, M. Rademan, A. Hannan, S. Messiter-Tooze.

SECOND GROUP

There was a great deal of enthusiasm and keenness shown during the season. The group consisted of up to a hundred players, and it was possible to run six sides in this group alone. It was difficult, however, to arrange fixtures for all our teams because other schools in Matabeleland are much smaller and unable to run as many open teams as we can. As a consequence it was really only possible to arrange fixtures for the third and fourth teams with any degree of regularity. These two sides played keenly throughout the season. They were never really able to settle down as teams because players were constantly being called upon to fill in gaps created by injuries in the First Group.

The following represented the third team regularly during the season: McGregor (captain), Liebold, Honey, McLean, Pringle, Tebbitt, A. Lewis, Lycett, Clark, Goldhawk, Walsingham, McQuoid-Mason, Abrams, Crossley, Johnson, McCormack, Krell.

The following represented the fourth team: Stone, Grevler, Pringle, Davies, Kinsley, Cohen (captain), Morgan-Davies, H. Lewis, Benyshai, Sheffield, Thomas, Sayers, Posselt, Waite, Herbst, Turner, Betts.

Results—3rd XV

Vs. Plumtree: Lost 13-14.
Vs. Chaplin: Won 6-0.
Vs. Technical: Lose 3-6.
Vs. Falcon 2nd XV: Won 16-12.
Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 0-25.
Vs. Churchill: Lost 3-13.

Results—4th XV

Vs. Technical: Lost 5-8.
Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 3-12.
Vs. Northlea 2nd XV: Won 12-0.
Vs. Northlea 2nd XV: Drew 0-0.
Vs. Falcon: Lost 0-28.

UNDER 16 RUGBY

For the second year Milton ran an Under 16 group, and the value of last year's experiment was evident in the confident and polished play of the boys who moved into the open group this season. There can be no doubt that in a school of this size nothing but good can come from a boy playing within his age group for this extra year. Unfortunately most schools have not the numbers to justify such a division, and the problem of arranging a reasonable number of suitable inter-school fixtures for Under 16 teams is a very real one. This year matches were arranged against other schools' third, second and even first teams, but this clearly defeats the object of running an Under 16 group, and it is hoped that more schools will follow the example of Milton and Prince Edward in keeping the Under 16 boys together for a further year.

As these boys will now all move into the open group next season a few words on their spirit and achievements will not come amiss. This group has proved to be an outstanding one both in its standard of play and in its enthusiasm for the game. As always, we have tried to play attractive, open football, and the penetrative running and "backing up" have been a delight to watch. Perhaps two examples will illustrate the phenomenal spirit and morale of this group. Few people who watched the tigerish finish to the first match against the Northlea 1st XV, when we were trailing by nine points to five, will forget the determination and tenacity of this team. Nor is it easy to forget the enthusiasm of centre Rufus Gruber who, with his neck encased in plaster for the whole season, accompanied the team as linesman wherever they went, and still religiously attended all practices and team-training sessions. These boys obviously enjoyed their rugby and so did we who watched them.

Under 16 "A" Results

Team: Waldemar (captain), Streak (vice-captain), Frost, Mirst, Baron, Went, Parrott, MacCallum, Jaffa, Roberts, Johnston, Sheahan, Saxby, Andrews, Tones, Corbi, French.

Vs. Northlea 1st XV: Lost 5-9.
Vs. Guinea Fowl 3rd XV: Won 11-3.
Vs. Prince Edward: Lost 5-9.
Vs. Technical 3rd XV: Won 16-3.
Vs. Plumtree: Won 20-3.
Vs. Northlea 1st XV: Lost 8-10.
Vs. Prince Edward: Won 8-0.
Vs. Plumtree: Won 30-3.
Vs. Technical 3rd XV: Won 32-0.
Vs. Thornhill 1st XV: Lost 6-16.

Under 16 "B" Results

Team: Jackson (captain), Pierce-Roberts (vice-captain), Spence, Wilson, Griffin, Woodgush, McGlashan, Viljoen, Waite, McQuoid-Mason, Samuel, Carrick, Worrell, Kingsley, Honey, Anderson, Jowell, Ashby, Foster.

Vs. Northlea 2nd XV: Won 25-5.
Vs. Hillcrest 1st XV: Won 17-3.
Vs. Technical 4th XV: Lost 0-9.
Vs. Plumtree Under 16: Won 14-3.
Vs. Thornhill 2nd XV: Lost 3-8.

G. S. T.

UNDER 15 RUGBY

This group had quite a sound season and at all times tried an play good team rugby. The forwards in particular played magnificently, and by dint of cohesion and an understanding among themselves rare at this level, managed to dominate loose scrums and line-outs to the extent that they won a lion's share of the ball in every match.

The three-quarters tried very hard but were still falling short in moving as a line and tended still to run too far across-field.

The vital object of the game was maintained, the teams played as teams and provided good football.

Regular players for the "A" side were: West, Tegart, Louw, Smith, Pairman, Eaton, London (captain), Baisley, Margolis, Macartney, Eppel, Wayne, Thompson (vice-captain), Van Rensburg, Edmunds, Fordham, Treger, Warren Thompson, Rose and Zangel.

The "B" team tried as hard and on the whole did as well—the same pattern of a sound pack and three-quarters who were still battling to master the craft was evident.

Regular "B" players were: Albasini, Hornby, Grill, Simpson, Wilson, Altshuler, Clifton, Rose, Clay, Eliasov, Prescott, Zangel, Gillman, Lis, Treger, Walter, Gass and Harvey.

Special mention must be made of Lis, who was by far the most constructive and intelligent player in the whole division, but had the bad luck to be injured.

The "Cs" were by far the most improved of the three sides by the end of the season. They tried very hard at all times and were a most pleasing group in all ways.

Results—"A"

Vs. Technical: Won 9-6.
 Vs. Falcon: Won 14-3.
 Vs. Guinea Fowl: Lost 3-27.
 Vs. Falcon: Lost 3-8.
 Vs. Chaplin: Won 15-3.
 Vs. Prince Edward: Won 8-3.
 Vs. Technical: Won 20-3.
 Vs. Chaplin: Won 3-0.
 Vs. Churchill: Lost 3-16.

UNDER 13 RUGBY

Attendance this year was disappointing in comparison to previous years. The team played hard and were unfortunate not to have had better results.

Regular players in the "A" team were: Hammett (captain), Hardy (vice-captain), Turner, Scott, Cock, Allard, Sommerville, Wilton, Gilmore, Pieterse, Baron, Zahairdes, Wright Broomberg and Hutton.

Results

Vs. Technical: Won 3-0.
 Vs. Plumtree: Lost 0-3.
 Vs. Falcon: Lost 6-8.
 Vs. Northlea: Won 19-3.
 Vs. Hillcrest (Livingstone): Lost 3-8.
 Vs. Hamilton: Won 6-3.
 Vs. Milton Junior: Won 17-0.
 Vs. Hamilton: Lost 5-8.
 Vs. Falcon: Lost 11-13.
 Vs. Hamilton: Lost 3-14.
 Vs. Technical: Lost 8-11.

Cricket

Captain: D. Beets (first term); S. Barbour (third term).

Vice-captain: P. Kelly (first term); T. French (third term).

This season there have been several innovations. An attempt has been made to introduce the M.C.C. Group-coaching Scheme, so that all boys wishing to do so now have the opportunity to learn the basic techniques of batting, bowling and fielding. It is hoped that this scheme run in conjunction with the Junior House League, will answer our critics who maintain that only the select few receive any benefits from cricket in a large school.

As in most sports, our chief problem has been the provision of suitable inter-school games for all teams. In this connection it is to be regretted that at the time of going to print it has proved impossible to arrange any matches at all for the enthusiastic stalwarts of the 4th XI. Inter-school matches are vital if we are to retain the enthusiasm and interest of the players, and it is hoped that the growth of new schools in Bulawayo will relieve the position.

Once again we have to thank the matrons of the dining hall and the hostels, the housemasters, the groundsman and his staff, and finally those members of the Teaching Staff who so willingly give up afternoons and week-ends to the arduous duties of coaching and umpiring.

1st XI NOTES

Nuffield Caps, 1960: D. Beets, P. Kelly.

School Colours, 1/59/60: D. Beets, P. Kelly.

Award Caps, 1959/60: S. Barbour, H. Capon, P. McVey, E. van der Merwe.

This has been a season of extremes. On paper we started with a very good 1st XI led by our two Nuffield Caps, Beets and Kelly. We had some good wins, but all too often the team failed to realise its potential. This was largely the result of two shortcomings which, incidentally, seem to have become characteristic of Milton cricket. Our better batsmen seemed unable to get beyond the "thirties" and there was a tendency for the fielding to flag instead of pushing home an initial advantage. There is, after all, more excuse for the batsman who fails to score than for the one who succumbs when apparently well set. The "form" man, who is in the runs at any particular time, has a duty to his side, and he has failed in that duty when he loses his wicket through a lapse in concentration.

The loss of Beets and Kelly half-way through the year has left the side somewhat depleted but, with a veritable crop of young batsmen knocking at the door, a plethora of left-arm spinners and the prospect of a stable attitude to the game under the new captain, Barbour, we anticipate a fairly successful season.

CRITIQUE OF THE 1st XI (THIRD TERM)

S. BARBOUR (captain): A student of the game who should develop into a shrewd captain. Very good number four bat with a wide range of shots. Safe catch close to the wicket.

T. FRENCH (vice-captain): Attractive bat who

- drives well. He is weak on the leg stump and liable to lose concentration. Very good field.
- H. CAPON: Exceptionally accurate left-arm spinner and excellent field.
- J. CLAYTON: Useful but unorthodox opener with a tendency to play across the flight. Slow in the field.
- A. FRENCH: Sound opening bat and good field.
- N. LLOYD: Promising medium-pace bowler who is still too erratic. Fair field.
- P. McVEY: Sound wicket-keeper and useful lower-order bat. Must curb his tendency to hit across the line of flight.
- R. SHEAHAN: Very promising, if impetuous, bat with a wide range of shots. Promising off-spinner and sound catch close to the wicket.
- W. THOMPSON: Very good left-arm spinner with a deceptive "arm ball". Good field.
- J. TONES: Promising opening bowler who must attack the stumps. Good field and useful lower-order bat.
- TOWNSHEND: Very correct opener who should make many runs when he gets more power into his shots. Slow in the field.
- P. WILSON: Attractive middle-order bat who plays especially well on the leg side. Good field and useful leg spinner.

1st XI RESULTS (First Term)

- VS. NORTHLEA AT NORTHLEA, 30th January, 1960:
Milton 107 (Wilson 31, Beets 29).
Technical 105 (Kelly 5 for 23).
Won by 2 runs.
- VS. JAMESON AT MILTON, 13th February, 1960:
Jameson 91 (Beets 3 for 12, Thompson 4 for 17).
Milton 151 for 9 wickets (Kelly 38 not out).
Won by 3 wickets.
- VS. PRINCE EDWARD AT MILTON, 20th February, 1960:
Milton 81.
Prince Edward 80 (Beets 3 for 18, Kelly 3 for 12).
Milton 53.
Prince Edward 57 for 4 wickets.
Lost by 6 wickets.
- VS. GUINEA FOWL AT GUINEA FOWL, 27th February, 1960:
Milton 152 (Clayton 56, Kelly 43 not out).
Guinea Fowl 152 (Tones 6 for 52).
Tie.
- VS. CHAPLIN AT CHAPLIN, 12th March, 1960:
Chaplin 174 (Beets 6 for 62).
Milton 117 (Kelly 38).
Lost by 57 runs.
- VS. FALCON AT FALCON, 19th March, 1960:
Falcon 172 (Tones 4 for 40).
Milton 169 for 7 wickets (Beets 57 Barbour 49).
Match drawn.
- VS. PLUMTREE AT MILTON, 4th and 5th March, 1960:

PLUMTREE		2nd Innings
	1st Innings	
Purchase	28	42
Hamilton	3	55
Piers	19	9
Fuller	0	31*
Macdonald	1	46*
Kilburn	41	
Williams	7	
Hood	0	0
West	34	
Walker	12	15
Hughes	1	
Extras	10	12
	156	210 - 5

Bowling: Kelly 5 for 50 Beets 2 for 51.

MILTON		2nd Innings
	1st Innings	
Van der Merwe	9	8
Clayton	0	23
McVey	1	0
Beets	7	2
Barbour	59	10
Wilson	25	2
Kelly	7	1
Davies	2	0
Tones	12*	0*
Capon	0	0*
Thompson	8	5
Extras	14	2
	144	53

Plumtree won by 169 runs.
*Denotes not out.

2nd XI RESULTS (First Term)

- VS. TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, 6th February, 1960:
Milton 165 for 7 declared (McClelland 31, O'Hara 26 not out).
Technical 38 (Lloyd 6 for 14).
Milton won by 127 runs.
- VS. FOUNDERS HIGH SCHOOL, 10th February, 1960:
Milton 222 for 8 declared (French 34, Ogilvie 63, Davies 39).
Founders 96 (Ferguson 6 for 29, Davies 4 for 28).
Milton won by 126 runs.
- VS. PRINCE EDWARD, 20th February, 1960:
Prince Edward 172.
Milton 54 and 33 for 5.
Prince Edward won by 118 runs.
- VS. GUINEA FOWL, 27th February, 1960:
Milton 152 (McGregor 28).
Guinea Fowl 98 (Ferguson 5 for 36).
Milton won by 54 runs.
- VS. PLUMTREE, 5th March, 1960:
Plumtree 182 for 8 declared.
Milton 110 for 2 (A. French 39, T. French 56).
Match drawn.
- VS. CHAPLIN, 12th March 1960:
Milton 114 (McGregor 25).
Chaplin 116 for 5.
Chaplin won by 5 wickets.
- VS. FALCON, 19th March, 1960:
Milton 168 for 4 declared (Clark 52, Gruber 55 not out).
Falcon 71 (Ferguson 4 for 23, Ridley 3 for 12).
Milton won by 97 runs.

UNDER 15 CRICKET

The standard of cricket produced this year has not been very high, but much enthusiasm has been shown both on and off the field. The results show that the team is by no means strong, having lost three of the five games played and winning only two.

The bowling has not been penetrative nor very accurate, but good fielding has paid dividends. More determination to win should increase our chances of playing better cricket during the third term.

The batting has been comparatively weak, the middle-order batsmen failing continually. Although the potential to get runs is there, the lads have failed through lack of power and confidence. Sheehan, London and Desfontain have batted well and with confidence.

- Results.—**Plumtree: Won.
Northlea: Lost.
Technical: Won.
Chaplin: Lost.
Guinea Fowl: Lost.

UNDER 14 "A"

- VS. **NORTHLEA:**
Northlea 148 for 9 declared (Ridley 5 for 31).
Milton 117 for 7 (Solomon 53 not out).
Match drawn.
- VS. **TECHNICAL:**
Milton 76.
Technical 123 for 5.
Lost by 8 wickets.
- VS. **FALCON:**
Falcon 65 (Ridley 6 for 23) and 105 for 9.
Milton 114.
Milton won by 49 runs.
- VS. **PLUMTREE:**
Milton 165 for 5 declared (Solomon 55).
Plumtree 149 for 9.
Match drawn.
- VS. **CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE:**
C.B.C. 23 (Ridley 5 for 17, Furber 4 for 5) and 54 (Ridley 5 for 21).
Milton 138.
Milton won by an innings and 61 runs.
- VS. **FALCON:**
Falcon 128 (Ridley 5 for 27).
Milton 46 and 55 for 1.
Lost by 82 runs.
- XS. **HAMILTON:**
Hamilton 191 for 7 declared.
Milton 145.
Lost by 46 runs.

Critique

Solomon has proved a reliable opening bat. Once he has learnt to maintain his concentration he will make even higher scores.

Furber filled the other opening berth but his temperament suggests he would be happier rather lower in the order. His fielding is developing and as an opening bowler he is beginning to improve his control.

Wright, a neat bat, on several occasions appeared set for a good score only to fall as a result of an injudicious shot.

Henley proved a sound player of slow bowling and often gave a lesson in footwork to the rest of the team. With more confidence against the faster bowlers he will be a great asset. He is developing into an off-spinner of some promise.

Ridley disappointed as a batsman, largely due to a distressing tendency to lift his head too soon. His bowling was outstanding for its accuracy, economy and penetration.

Primrose has the advantages of reach and height. If he will learn to use his feet he can become a useful bat and a possible partner for Solomon.

Rodd usually proved a more than adequate wicket keeper. His weakness is the ball keeping low,

which can be overcome by not rising before the ball pitches. When his footwork returns he will be a useful smiter of the ball.

Feldman, as a leg-spinner, did not make the progress expected of him. With hard application he could be a really dangerous bowler. He is an excellent in-fielder.

Hargrave, the captain, proved a good disciplinarian and was an example to the team on the field and in the way he tried to improve his game. With more experience his field-setting will improve. He handled his bowlers well and was a useful breaker of partnerships.

Morrison maintained his reputation as a keen and agile fielder.

Riley is a useful change bowler but he must make every effort to improve his fielding.

T. G.

UNDER 13 "A"

The following represented the Under 13 "A" during the season: Hammett (captain), Duckworth, Viviers, Laughlin, Simoncelli, Dick, Payne, Baldwin, Smith, Eppel and Ralphs.

The team had a successful season. They played six matches, won four, drew one and lost one—a very exciting game—to Hamilton.

The team proved to be well balanced and the talent shown augurs well for the future. Hammett was a shrewd and excellent captain. Laughlin scored the most runs and ended the season with a fine century against Hamilton. Dick, Payne, Smith and Eppel bore the brunt of the bowling. The fielding was keen and Viviers shows promise as a wicket-keeper.

UNDER 13 "B"

Under 13 "B" cricket enjoyed a most successful season. In the first half of the season (in the first term) only one match was drawn—against C.B.C. All other games were won by a substantial margin. The two games played at the resumption of the third term—against Technical College and Northlea—were both won comfortably.

The team for the most part was chosen from the following: Sansom (captain), Bailey, Capon, Pitt, Wilson, Baron, Strauss, McKinley, Thal, McGregor, G. Adlard, Cerf, Peacock, Fuller, Edwards and Ferguson.

Squash

Squash is becoming increasingly popular at Milton. This year has seen the entry of a Milton team into the Second League, and the first School Squash Championships.

In the league, the School team by no means disgraced itself, making up for inexperience with fitness and enthusiasm. It is hoped that next year will see Milton near the top of the league table.

The Lange brothers, themselves Old Boys and well-known squash players, have presented a handsome floating trophy for the School Championships.

Coaching has been done by Mr. Mans and Mr. Hurry, and it is hoped more boys will avail themselves of this tuition next year.

Boys who have represented the first team are: French (captain), Ziv, Rosenberg, Fenton, Zelichov, Harvey and Beets.

Swimming

INTER-HOUSE SWIMMING GALA

Open Championships:

200 metres Free-style: 1, Kennedy (Bi); 2, Campbell (R); 3, Henderson (Bo). Time: 2 min. 28.7 sec.

100 yards Free-style: 1, Kennedy (Bi); 2, Waters (C); 3, Botha (M). Time: 57.5 sec.

100 yards Back-stroke: 1, Dunlop (Bo); 2, Kinsley (Br); 3, Denyer (Bi). Time: 73.6 sec.

200 metres Breast-stroke: 1, Hopf (C); 2, Ogilvie (M); 3, Waite (Bo). Time: 3 min. 4.6 sec. (RECORD).

50 yards Butterfly: 1, Kennedy (Bi); 2, Hopf (C); 3, Botha (M). Time: 29.1 sec. (RECORD).

Diving: 1, Kennedy (Bi); 2, Woodgush (Br); 3, Waters (C).

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Birchenough; 3, Chancellor. Time: 1 min. 50.7 sec. Borrow team: Ashby, Dunlop, K. Thompson, Henderson.

4 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 1, Birchenough; 2, Borrow; 3, Malvern. Time: 2 min. 11.1 sec. Birchenough team: Kennedy, Kelly, Martens, Denyer.

Under 16 Events:

100 yards Free-style: 1, Ashby (Bo); 2, Tones (Bi); 3, Gordon (R). Time: 58.8 sec.

50 yards Back-stroke: 1, Lloyd (M); 2, Anderson (Bi); 3, Ashby (Bo). Time: 34 sec.

100 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Pike (M); 2, Konson (C); 3, French (H). Time: 1 min. 22.1 sec.

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Birchenough; 3, Malvern. Time: 1 min. 59.8 sec. Borrow team: Ashby, Mutch, Johnston, Lovemore.

Junior (Under 15) Championships:

100 yards Free-style: 1, Mutch (Bo); 2, McFarlane (Bi); 3, Reid (H). Time: 1 min. 3.7 sec.

100 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Simpson (H); 2, Treger (Bo); 3, De Bene (C). Time: 1 min. 27.9 sec.

50 yards Back-stroke: 1, Mutch (Bo); 2, McFarlane (Bi); 3, Simpson (H). Time: 35.1 sec.

25 yards Butterfly: 1, McFarlane (Bi); 2, Vella (M); 3, Grainger (F). Time: 15.4 sec.

Diving: 1, Philip (H); 2, Carstens (F); 3, Bouwer (Bi).

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Birchenough; 3, Heany. Time: 1 min. 56.4 sec. Borrow team: A. Smith, Pairman, Mutch, Barnes.

4 x 25 yards Medley Relay: 1, Borrow; 2, Malvern; 3, Heany. Time: 1 min. 2.8 sec. (RECORD). Borrow team: Mutch, Pairman, Spence, Treger.

Under 14 Events:

50 yards Free-style: 1, Guille (R); 2, Philp (H). Time 29 sec.

50 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Jaros (M); 2, B.

Alexander (C); 3, Mitchell (Br). Time: 38 sec. (RECORD).

25 yards Back-stroke: 1, Taylor (Bo); 2, De Lorme (C); 3, Davidson (M). Time: 17.1 sec.

4 x 25 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Malvern; 2, Rhodes; 3, Birchenough. Time: 59.2 sec. Malvern team: Jaros, Davidson, Bernick, Vella.

Under 13.—50 yards Free-style: 1, Carstens (F); 2, Reichman (R); 3, Henson (C). Time: 34.9 sec.

Open champion: A. Kennedy.

Junior champions: N. McFarlane, H. Mutch.

Under 16 champion: S. Ashby.

Under 14 champions: R. Guille, M. Jaros, I. Taylor.

House positions: 1, Birchenough (55 points); 2, Borrow (54); 3, Malvern (30); 4, Chancellor (22); 5, Heany (19); 6, Rhodes (12); 7, Brady and Fairbridge (7).

BULAWAYO SWIMMING LEAGUE RESULTS

Under 14: 1, Milton (297 points); 2, Hamilton (289).

Under 16: 1, Milton (344); 2, Technical (264).

Open: 1, Crusaders (320); 2, Milton (227).

Aggregate: Milton, 868 points; Vikings, 476; Technical, 430.

* * *

The following Miltonians were chosen to represent Matabeleland in the Federal Championships: S. Ashby, B. Bridger, G. Hopf, A. Kennedy, G. McFarlane.

MILTON RESULTS IN GALAS

Matabeleland High Schools

Open:

100 yards Free-style: 1, Ashby; 3, Botha. Time: 55.6 sec. (Rhodesian Junior Record).

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

220 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Hopf. Time: 3 min. 12.4 sec.

220 yards Free-style: 1, Ashby; 2, Mutch. Time: 2 min. 24.8 sec.

4 x 50 yards Wedley Relay: 2, Milton.

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 1 min. 45.4 sec. Team: Ashby, Botha, Bridger, Hopf.

One metre Diving: 3, Woodgush.

Three metre Diving: 3, Noyce.

Junior (Under 15):

100 yards Free-style: 1, Mutch; 2, McFarlane. Time: 59.4 sec.

100 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Simpson. Time: 1 min. 19 sec.

50 yards Back-stroke: 1, Mutch; 3, Simpson. Time: 32.6 sec.

50 yards Free-style: 1, Mutch; 2, Guille; 3, McFarlane. Time: 27.7 sec.

3 x 50 yards Medley Relay: 1, Milton "A"; 2,

Milton "B". Time: 1 min. 37.6 sec. (RECORD).
Team: Mutch, Simpson, McFarlane.

4 x 50 yards Free-style Relay: 1, Milton "A".
Time: 1 min. 54.9 sec. (RECORD). Team: Mutch,
Guille, Smith, McFarlane.

One metre Diving: 1, Carstens.

Three metre Diving: 1, Carstens.

Under 16:

100 yards Free-style: 1, Bridger. Time: 58.9 sec.
(RECORD).

100 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Bridger. Time: 1
min. 15.8 sec. (RECORD).

50 yards Back-stroke: 1, Bridger; 3, Anderson.
Time: 34 sec.

50 yards Free-style: 1, Bridger. Time: 26.4 sec.
(RECORD).

Under 14:

50 yards Free-style: 2, De Lorme.

50 yards Breast-stroke: 1, Jaros; 2, Williams.
Time: 38 sec. (RECORD).

Matabeleland Championships

Men's Events:

1,650 yards Free-style Championship: 2, H.
Mutch.

220 yards Free-style Championship: 3, A. Ken-
nedy.

220 yards Breast-stroke Championship: 2, G.
Hopf; 3, I. Pike.

100 yards Back-stroke Championship: 1, A.
Kennedy. Time: 1 min. 11.1 sec.

100 yards Butterfly Championship: 2, A. Kennedy.

100 yards Breast-stroke Championship: 2, I.
Pike.

400 yards Medley Championship: 1, A. Kennedy.
Time: 5 min. 32.5 sec.

Boys' Events:

100 yards Backstroke Championship: 1, H.
Mutch; 3, J. Anderson. Time: 1 min. 16 sec.

100 yards Free-style Championship: 1, S. Ashby;
2, H. Mutch; 3, G. McFarlane. Time: 58.7 sec.

100 yards Butterfly Championship: 1, G. McFar-
lane. Time: 1 min. 17.9 sec.

220 yards Breast-stroke Championship: 1, I.
Pike. Time: 3 min. 22.9 sec.

220 yards Free-style Championship: 1, S. Ashby;
2, H. Mutch; 3, G. McFarlane. Time: 2 min. 29.6
sec.

Federal Championships

Boys' Events:

220 yards Free-style Championship: 1, S. Ashby.
Time: 2 min. 22.5 sec. (RECORD).

100 yards Butterfly Championship: 2, B. Bridger.

220 yards Breast-stroke Championship: 3, B.
Bridger.

100 yards Free-style Championship: 1, S. Ashby.
Time: 57.4 sec.

4 x 100 yards Free-style Relay Championship:
2, Milton. Team: Ashby, Mutch, Bridger, McFar-
lane.

4 x 100 yards Medley Relay Championship: 2,
Milton. Team: Ashby, Mutch, Bridger, McFarlane.
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Breast-stroke: 1, H. Mutch. Time:
24.9 sec.

66 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards Free-style: 1, G. McFarlane. Time:
39.2 sec.

Manicaland Championships

Open:

110 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 1 min.
3.8 sec.

220 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 2 min.
22.6 sec. (Manicaland record).

440 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 5 min.
12.2 sec.

220 yards Breast-stroke: 1, G. Hopf. Time: 3
min. 6 sec. (Manicaland record).

110 yards Butterfly: 2, G. Hopf.

Under 16:

110 yards Free-style: 1, S. Ashby. Time: 1 min.
5.4 sec. (Federal Junior record).

SCHOOL RECORDS BROKEN DURING 1959-60 SEASON

Free-style:

100 yards Under 15: H. Mutch. Time: 59.4 sec.

100 yards Under 16: S. Ashby. Time: 55.6 sec.

100 metres Under 16: S. Ashby. Time: 1 min.
3.1 sec.

220 yards Under 15: H. Mutch. Time: 2 min.
28.2 sec.

220 yards Under 16: S. Ashby. Time: 2 min.
18 sec.

110 yards Under 16: S. Ashby. Time: 1 min.
5.4 sec.

Breast-stroke:

110 metres Under 16: I. Pike. Time: 1 min.
30.9 sec.

50 yards Under 14: C. Williams. Time: 37.8 sec.

200 metres Open: G. Hopf. Time: 3 min. 4.6 sec.

Butterfly:

100 metres Open: A. Kennedy and G. Hopf.
Time: 1 min. 20.3 sec.

100 yards Open: A. Kennedy. Time: 1 min.
8.7 sec.

50 yards Open: A. Kennedy. Time: 29.1 sec.

100 yards Under 16: B. Bridger. Time: 1 min.
13.4 sec.

100 metres Under 16: B. Bridger. Time: 1 min.
20.3 sec.

50 yards Under 16: B. Bridger. Time: 30.4 sec.

100 yards Under 15: G. McFarlane. Time: 1
min. 17.9 sec.

Back-stroke:

100 yards Under 15: H. Mutch. Time: 1 min.
10 sec.

50 yards Under 15: H. Mutch. Time: 32.5 sec.

100 metres Open: A. Kennedy. Time: 1 min.
20 sec.

Individual Medley:

4 x 25 yards Under 16: B. Bridger. Time: 1
min. 8.2 sec.

4 x 25 yards Under 15: H. Mutch. Time: 1 min. 15.8 sec.

Free-style Relay:

4 x 100 metres Under 16: Ashby, Mutch, McFarlane, J. Anderson. Time: 4 min. 30.4 sec.

4 x 100 yards Under 16: Ashby, Mutch, Bridger, McFarlane. Time: 4 min. 4.4 sec.

4 x 50 yards Under 16: Ashby, Mutch, Bridger, Charles. Time: 1 min. 48.3 sec.

4 x 50 yards Under 15: Mutch, McFarlane, Guille, A. Smith. Time: 1 min. 54.9 sec.

4 x 25 yards Under 15: Mutch, McFarlane, Guille, Fairman. Time: 49.6 sec.

4 x 25 yards Under 14: Reed, B. Alexander, De Lorme, Jaros. Time: 55.1 sec.

Medley Relay:

4 x 100 yards Under 16: Ashby, Mutch, Bridger, McFarlane. Time: 4 min. 43.7 sec.

4 x 50 yards Under 16: Ashby, Mutch, Bridger, Pike. Time: 2 min. 8.2 sec.

3 x 50 yards Under 15: Mutch, Simpson, McFarlane. Time: 1 min. 37.6 sec.

4 x 25 yards Under 15: Mutch, Treger, McFarlane, Guille. Time: 1 min. 0.8 sec.

4 x 25 yards Under 14: Palmer, De Lorme, Williams, Reed. Time: 1 min. 6 sec.

Butterfly Relay:

4 x 50 yards Under 16: Bridger, Kingsley, Mutch, Charles. Time: 2 min. 9.1 sec.

Breast-stroke Relay:

4 x 25 yards Under 14: Williams, B. Alexander, Jaros, Reed. Time: 1 min. 14.2 sec.

RHODESIAN NATIONAL SWIMMING RECORDS LOWERED BY MILTON PUPILS (WHILE STILL AT SCHOOL) SINCE 1945

100 yards Free-style:

1945.—H. Greenshields. 56.6 sec. (open record).

1956.—I. Ritchie. 56.9 sec. (junior record).

1956.—I. Ritchie. 56 sec. (junior record).

1960.—S. Ashby. 55.6 sec. (junior record).

100 metres Free-style:

1956.—B. Cleminshaw. 66.2 sec. (junior record).

1957.—B. Cleminshaw. 63 sec. (open record).

1957.—I. Armstrong. 65.4 sec. (junior record).

1958.—B. Cleminshaw. 61.9 sec. (open record).

1959.—B. Cleminshaw. 61.6 sec. (open record).

1960.—S. Ashby. 63.1 sec. (junior record).

220 yards Free-style:

1956.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 23.4 sec. (junior record).

1959.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 19.3 sec. (open record).

1960.—S. Ashby. 2 min. 22.5 sec. (junior record).

1960.—S. Ashby. 2 min. 18 sec. (junior record).

200 metres Free-style:

1956.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 22.1 sec. (open and junior record).

1957.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 21 sec. (open record).

1957.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 20.8 sec. (open record).

1958.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 20.4 sec. (open record).

1959.—B. Cleminshaw. 2 min. 19.3 sec. (open record).

1960.—S. Ashby. 2 min. 18 sec. (junior record).

440 yards Free-style:

1956.—B. Cleminshaw. 5 min. 33 sec. (open record).

1956.—B. Cleminshaw. 5 min. 21.1 sec. (open record).

1957.—B. Cleminshaw. 5 min. 11.2 sec. (open record).

100 yards Breast-stroke:

1949.—G. Stott. 1 min. 12.7 sec. (open record).

200 yards Breast-stroke:

1948.—G. Stott. 2 min. 48 sec. South African junior record).

100 metres Butterfly:

1957.—J. Pugh. 1 min. 25.1 sec. (open record).

1960.—B. Bridger. 1 min. 20.3 sec. (junior record).

100 yards Butterfly:

1957.—C. Ogilvie. 1 min. 21.5 sec. (junior record).

1959.—G. McFarlane. 1 min. 17.9 sec. (junior record).

4 x 100 yards Free-style Relay:

1959.—S. Ashby, J. Anderson, G. McFarlane, H. Mutch. 4 min. 8 sec. (junior record).

1959.—S. Ashby, H. Mutch, B. Bridger, G. McFarlane. 4 min. 4.4 sec. (junior record).

4 x 100 metres Free-style Relay:

1957.—J. Pugh, B. Cleminshaw, J. Finlayson, I. Armstrong. 4 min. 22.1 sec. (open record).

1959.—S. Ashby, J. Anderson, G. McFarlane, H. Mutch. 4 min. 30.4 sec. (junior record).

4 x 100 yards Medley Relay:

1959.—S. Ashby, J. Pike, H. Mutch, G. McFarlane. 4 min. 58.9 sec. (junior record).

1959.—S. Ashby, B. Bridger, H. Mutch, G. McFarlane. 4 min. 43.7 sec. (junior record).

110 yards Free-style:

1960.—S. Ashby. 1 min. 5.4 sec. (junior record).

Water Polo

RESULTS OF MATCHES

First Team

Vs. Technical (home): Won 7-3.
 Vs. Technical (home): Won 14-7.
 Vs. Plumtree (away): Lost 5-9.
 Vs. Plumtree (home): Lost 8-10.
 Vs. Allan Wilson (away): Lost 3-6.
 Vs. Prince Edward (away): Lost 6-8.
 Vs. Prince Edward (home): Won 5-4.

Second Team

Vs. Technical (home): Won 5-1.
 Vs. Technical (home): Won 5-4.
 First team players: Kennedy, Botha, Kew, Ashby, Gurry, D. Thompson, Potterton, Hopf, Dunlop, Louw.
 Second team players: A. Waters, Beveridge, Konson, Henderson, G. Thompson, Kingsley, Bridger, Pike, Goldhawk, Gordon, Benecke.

Athletics

This year the standard was high and the competition keen. Points were awarded for standard performances attained before the actual sports. The results of the standards were: Birchenough 67, Borrow 95, Brady 88, Chancellor 36, Fairbridge 60, Heany 92, Malvern 86, Rhodes 84.

Heany won the McKenzie Shield with 189 points, Malvern 185, Rhodes 182, Borrow 138, Brady 130, Fairbridge 97, Birchenough 90 and Chancellor 69.

Results of the Milton Sports were (houses: Birchenough (Bi); Borrow (Bo); Brady (Br); Chancellor (Ch); Fairbridge (F); Heany (H); Malvern (M); Rhodes (R)):

Under 13 Events:

100 yards: 1, Herscovitz (H); 2, Broomberg (F); 3, Baldwin (Bi). Time: 12.4 sec.

Long Jump: 1, Herscovitz (H); 2, Williams (Ch); 3, Broomberg (F). Distance: 14 ft. 7 in.

High Jump: 1, Williams (Ch); 2, Cunningham (Bo); 3, Maytham (M). Height: 4 ft. 6 in.

220 yards: 1, Herscovitz (H); 2, Williams (Ch); 3, Broomberg (F). Time: 28.6 sec.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Fairbridge; 2, Birchenough; 3, Heany. Time: 57.5 sec.

Championship: Herscovitz (H) (RECORD).

Under 14 Events:

100 yards: 1, Guille (Rh); 2, Naturman and Goldberg. Time: 11.3 sec.

220 yards: 1, Guille (Rh); 2, Ratcliffe (Br); 3, Tubron (F). Time: 25.5 sec.

90 yards Hurdles: 1, Capon (Rh); 2, Bradley (Bo); 3, Reed (H). Time: 12.7 sec.

Long Jump: 1, Guille (Rh); 2, Capon (R); 3, Reid (H). Distance: 17 ft. 9 in. (RECORD).

High Jump: 1, Scherbrucker (Rh); 2, Capon (Rh); 3, Bradley (Br). Height: 5 ft. 1½ in. (RECORD).

Shot: 1, Guille (Rh); 2, Scherbrucker (Rh); 3, Fincham. Distance: 34 ft. 10 in.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Rhodes; 2, Brady; 3, Borrow. Time: 54 sec.

Championship: Guille (Rh).

Under 15 Junior Championship:

100 yards: 1, Ferguson (F); 2, Herring (Ch); 3, Riley (Rh). Time: 11.5 sec.

220 yards: 1, Prescott (M); 2, Riley (Rh); 3, Herring (Ch). Time: 25.3 sec.

440 yards: 1, Riley (Rh); 2, Jackson (Br); 3, Plett (Rh). Time: 58.8 sec.

880 yards: 1, Prescott (M); 2, Jackson (Br); 3, Teggart (Rh). Time: 2 min. 14.7 sec. (RECORD).

110 yards Hurdles: 1, Riley (Rh); 2, Prescott (M); 3, Ferguson (F). Time: 14.2 sec.

Long Jump: 1, Pairman (Bo); 2, Smith (Bo); 3, Herring (Ch). Distance: 16 ft. 10 in.

High Jump: 1, Pairman (Bo); 2, London (Rh); 3, Simpson (H). Height: 4 ft. 11 in.

Shot: 1, Pairman (Bo); 2, Margolis (Rh); 3, Thompson (M). Distance: 36 ft. 11 in.

Discus: 1, Pairman (Bo); 2, Thompson (M); 3, Altshuler (R). Distance: 114 ft. 6 in.

Javelin: 1, Jackson (Br); 2, Wilson (Bo); 3, London (Rh). Distance: 116 ft. 9½ in.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Rhodes; 2, Borrow; 3, Fairbridge. Time: 51 sec.

Junior Victor Ludorum: Pairman (Bo).

Under 16 Events:

100 yards: 1, A. French (M); 2, Went (H); 3, Parrott (M). Time: 10.5 sec.

220 yards: 1, A. French (M); 2, Went (H); 3, Roberts (F). Time: 23.9 sec.

440 yards: 1, A. French (M); 2, Roberts (F); 3, Went (H). Time: 56.7 sec. (RECORD).

880 yards: 1, A. French (M); 2, Roberts (F); 3, Gruber (Bi). Time: 2 min. 15 sec. (RECORD).

110 yards Hurdles: 1, Parrott (M); 2, T. French (H); 3, Hirst (Br). Time: 15.5 sec.

Long Jump: 1, A. French (M); 2, Bengree (Ch); 3, Tones (Bi). Distance: 18 ft. 1½ in.

High Jump: 1, Lutz (F); 2, Frost (M); 3, Waite (Rh). Height: 5 ft. 2 in.

Shot: 1, Lloyd (M); 2, Wolhuter (Br). 3, Wright (Bo). Distance: 47 ft. 3½ in. (RECORD).

Discus: 1, Lloyd (M); 2, Wright (Bo); 3, Johnson (Bo). Distance: 138 ft. 9 in. (RECORD).

Javelin: 1, Tones (Bi); 2, Benecke (H); 3, Lloyd (M). Distance: 145 ft. 1½ in. (RECORD).

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Malvern; 2, Heany; 3, Brady. Time: 47.6 sec.

Championship: A. French (M).

Open—Senior Championship:

100 yards: 1, Schultz (H); 2, Rodda (H); 3, Parrott (H). Time: 10.4 sec.

220 yards: 1, Schultz (H); 2, Rodda (H); 3, Parrott (H). Time: 23 sec.

440 yards: 1, Rodda (H); 2, Tebbitt (Br); 3, Parrott (H). Time: 51.9 sec. (RECORD).

880 yards Individual Championship: 1, Rodda (H); 2, Harsberg (Rh); 3, Crawshaw (Ch). Time: 2 min. 6.4 sec.

880 yards: 1, Gruber (Ch); 2, Pringle (Bi); 3, Ashton (H). Time: 2 min. 19 sec.

880 yards Team Race: 1, Heany; 2, Chancellor; 3, Rhodes.

One Mile: 1, McQuoid-Mason (Bi); 2, Berry (Ch); 3, Betts (Br). Time: 5 min. 7.6 sec.

120 yards 3 ft. 3 in. Hurdles: 1, Beets (M); 2, Quick (R); 3, Kingsley (Br). Time: 15.8 sec.

Long Jump: 1, Beets (M); 2, Schultz (H); 3, White (Br). Distance: 21 ft. 11 in. (RECORD).

High Jump: 1, Parrott (H); 2, Botha (M); 3, Park (Br). Height: 5 ft. 4 in.

Triple Jump: 1, Beets (M); 2, McGregor (Br); 3, Carroll (Rh). Distance: 43 ft. 10½ in. (RECORD).

Shot (12 lb.): 1, Botha (M); 2, Zlattner (F); 3, Kelly (Bi). Distance: 45 ft. 4½ in. (RECORD).

Discus (Junior model): 1, Botha (M); 2, Campbell (R); 3, Kingsley (Br). Distance: 121 ft. (RECORD).

Javelin: 1, Beets (M); 2, Thompson (Br); 3, McVey (H). Distance: 179 ft.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Heany; 2, Rhodes; 3, Birchenough. Time: 46.3 sec.

Senior Victor Ludorum: Beets (M).

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS

Under 13 Events:

100 yards: 3, Broomberg.

High Jump: 1, Cunningham; 2, Williams. Height: 4 ft. 4 in.

Long Jump: 1, Williams; 3, Broomberg. Distance: 14 ft. 10¾ in.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 2, Milton.

Under 14 Events:

100 yards: 1, Guille. Time: 11.8 sec.

220 yards: 1, Guille. Time: 26.3 sec.

80 yards Hurdles (2 ft. 9 in.): 2, Capon; 3, Bradley.

Long Jump: 1, Guille. Distance: 17 ft. 1¾ in.

High Jump: 1, Schermbrucker; 2, Capon. Height: 4 ft. 11 in.

Shot (8 lb. 13 oz.): 2, Fincham.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 51.6 sec.

Under 15 Events:

100 yards: 2, Ferguson.

220 yards: 2, Prescott; 3, Desfountain.

440 yards: 2, Jackson; 3, Riley.

880 yards: 1, Jackson; 2, Prescott. Time: 2 min. 18 sec.

90 yards Hurdles (2 ft. 9 in.): 2, Riley; 3, Prescott.

Shot (10 lb.): 1, Pairman; 3, Margolis. Distance: 35 ft. 1 in.

Javelin (1 lb. 4¼ oz.): 2, Wilson; 3, Jackson.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 51.2 sec.

Under 16 Events:

100 yards: 2, A. French.

220 yards: 1, A. French; 2, Went. Time: 24.6 sec.

440 yards: 3, Roberts.

880 yards: 2, T. French.

110 yards Hurdles (3 ft.): 1, Parrott; 3, T. French. Time: 15.6 sec.

Long Jump: 1, Frost. Distance: 17 ft. 10¾ in.

High Jump: 1, Lutz; 3, Frost. Height: 5 ft. 4 in.

Shot (10 lb.): 1, Lloyd; 3, Wolhuter. Distance: 45 ft. 8 in.

Javelin (1 lb. 8½ oz.): 1, Tones; 2, Lloyd. Distance: 161 ft. 3 in.

Discus (1 kg.): 1, Lloyd. Distance: 142 ft. 8 in.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 46.9 sec.

Open Events:

100 yards: 1, Schultz; 2, Parrott. Time: 10.9 sec.

220 yards: 1, Schultz; 3, Parrott. Time: 23.8 sec.

440 yards: 1, Rodda; 3, Tebbitt. Time: 52.7 sec.

880 yards: 2, Rodda.

120 yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 in.): 1, Beets; 3, Quick. Time: 15.9 sec.

Long Jump: 2, Schultz; 3, White.

High Jump: 3, Park.

Pole Vault: 1, McLean; 3, Quick. Height: 9 ft. 9 in.

Shot (12 lb.): 1, Botha. Distance: 44 ft. 10 in.

Javelin (1 lb. 8½ oz.): 1, Beets; 3, Thompson. Distance: 198 ft. 2 in.

Triple Jump: 1, Beets; 3, McGregor. Distance: 42 ft. 4 in.

Discus (3 lb. 5 oz.): 1, Botha; 2, Campbell. Distance: 126 ft.

4 x 110 yards Relay: 1, Milton. Time: 44.2 sec.

Milton School Fencing Club

At the Monday assembly in the fourth week of the first term of 1960, Mr. Messiter-Tooze made an announcement to the effect that anyone who was interested in joining the proposed Milton Fencing Club should attend a meeting that was to be held the following Wednesday at 5.30 p.m.

At this meeting there were thirty-seven Milton boys from all forms; also present were Mr. Goum and Mr. Brewer, of the Matabeleland Fencing Club, who were to be our voluntary coaches. The main discussion point at this meeting was to find a suitable day and time, for all the members of the club, on which to have the practices. It was finally decided by mutual consent that eight o'clock on Monday evenings would be the best. It was decided as well that they should continue no later than ten o'clock.

Thus started the Milton Fencing Club, the third such school club in Southern Rhodesia, the other two being at Que Que High School and at St. George's in Salisbury.

It is with regret that I say that the numbers have dwindled from the original thirty-seven to a present number of twelve. Although this is unfortunate in one respect, in another it has its advantages, as one can well appreciate a class of over thirty is a lot less manageable than one numbering only twelve. Another factor is that there is obviously more coaching with the smaller numbers. A further fortunate aspect is that a fencing team is made up of four fencers.

As is to be expected, the standard of fencing in the club has risen greatly with the passing of the months, and it is hoped that it will have risen sufficiently high to warrant sending a team to have a match against either of the two other clubs already mentioned, at the beginning of next year.

In the meanwhile we need all the support possible, so if anyone is at all interested in joining the club, they should contact T. W. Lycett, Lower VIb, or come to one of the practices.

Tennis

This year one team was entered in the First League and one team was entered in the Reserve League. The Reserve League team was very successful and it is interesting to note that two Form I boys played in the Reserve League team. Once again Milton reached the final of the Mim du Toit Trophy and are due to play Prince Edward.

First League Results

Vs. B.A.C.: Lost 2-6.
 Vs. Suburbs: Lost 1-7.
 Vs. Queens: Drew (unfinished).
 Vs. Raylton: Drew 4-4.
 Vs. Parkview: Lost 1-7.

Reserve League Results

Vs. Municipals: Lost 3-4.
 Vs. Suburbs: Lost 1-6.
 Vs. Raylton: Lost 1-6.
 Vs. Bellevue: Won 4-3.
 Vs. Parkview: Won 4-3.
 Vs. B.A.C.: Lost 1-6.
 Vs. Kings: Won 4-3.
 Vs. Queens: Lost 1-6.

Inter-school Matches

Vs. St. George's: Won 11-5.
 Vs. Churchill: Won 10-4.

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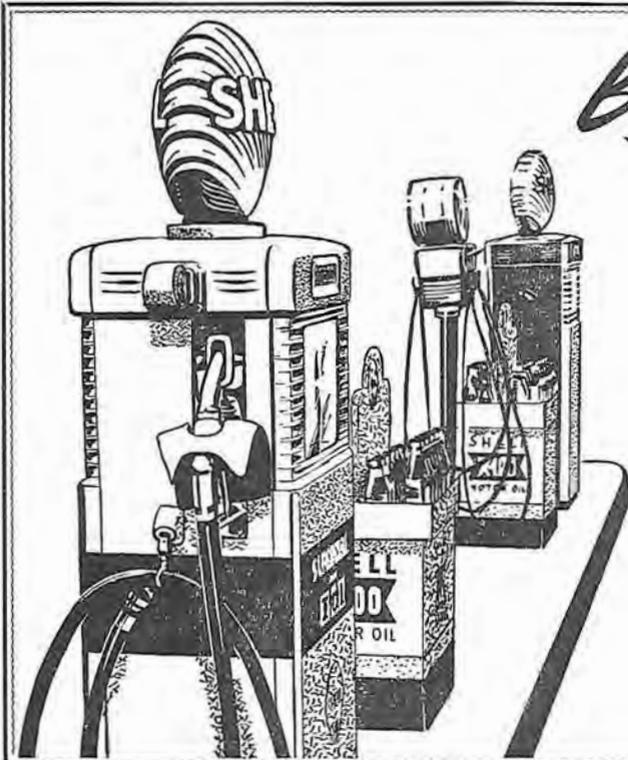
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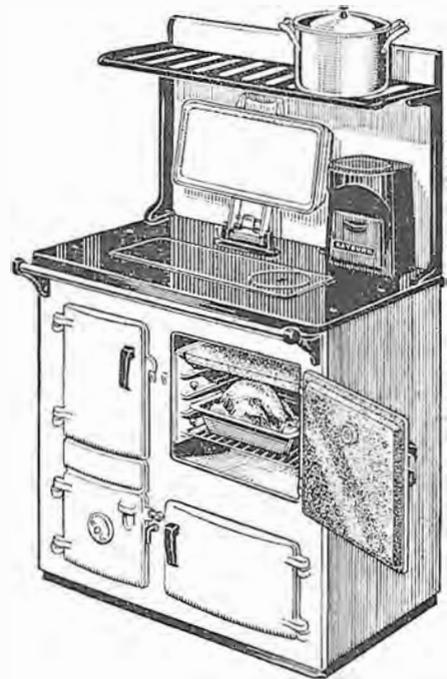
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