

The Seven Seas Tattler Issue 4.2 – July 2020



Good Day members. Welcome to another edition of Tattler

As always, your contributions are most welcome and can be sent to me (jonathanagolding@gmail.com). Please make sure you include the 3rd "a"!

June proved to be a really weird month weather-wise. Many barmy, almost summer days mixed with ferocious storms on others. I hope not too many of you had to mount repair work like I had to do!

The 100 Club

Given our circumstances the normal draws could not take place for a while. Using a random number software app, the committee oversaw the draws for April, May and June. Tattler congratulates the following winners:

APRIL

R 300 Winners

R MOORE
O MARLOW
J BROWN

R 1000 Winner

R C MAYDON

MAY

R 300 Winners

L DOWNES

C SHARWOOD
T WILKINSON

R 1000 Winner
N P NEATE

JUNE

R 300 Winners
R C MAYDON
C TOSIO
G GLEN

R 1000 Winner
M NIXON

Tattler and the committee would like to express our sincere appreciation to all of the following who have made generous donations to our club to assist us during this most difficult period. Well done ladies and gentlemen!

John Brown

Lleon Downes

Geoff Glen

Ian Manning

Glen Marlow

Olly Marlow

Robert Maydon

Rhoda Moore

Robert Neate

Martyn Nixon

Colin Sharwood

Chris Tosio

Tim Wilkinson

May we take this opportunity to thank members who have offered us items for the proposed raffle and/or auction and remind all of the need for as many items as possible. Those thingies in your garage/attic/basement/spare room that are just gathering dust! More to be communicated on this subject in the coming weeks.

New Members

On behalf of the Committee and all our members we welcome the following new members. May their association with The Seven Sea Club be long and happy!

Anthony Fitzpatrick

Anthony, I believe, is a very useful snooker player. He resides in Lakeside and is married to Lynn. He has been a member of Simon's Town and Worcester golf clubs as well as Fish Hoek Football Club.

Linda Hardman

Linda resides in Fish Hoek and has frequently been at our club as a visitor. She is a member of the False Bay Yacht Club

Birthdays

We wish all of the following a "many happy returns" on their forthcoming birthdays. May there be many more!

Capt	WH	Rice	01 July
Mr	HJC	Appleby	02 July
R Adm	RW	Higgs	07 July
Mr	B	Rogers	07 July
Dr	EA	van Wyk	07 July
Dr (Sqn Ldr)	NC	Lee	11 July
Mr	K	Uprety	11 July
Mr	R	Castell	12 July
Mr	N	Blumenthal	14 July
Mr	PL	Davies	20 July
Mr	SB	Gourley	24 July
Mrs	L.M.	Engelbrecht	24 July
Mr	A	Rensburg	25 July
Mr	J	London	27 July
Mr	P	Addington	31 July

As always we apologise for any birthdays we have missed and ask you to help us update our database by supplying the detail please.

Tattler received the following from club member Robert Maydon. We appreciate the contribution and apologize for the unfinished second article, this is a cut and paste.

OLD TWYFORDIANS IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The 80th anniversary of the start of the Second World War was marked by the School with a September exhibition in the Mulberry Pavilion. This highlighted the lives of a dozen Old Twyfordians and the significant part each played in the war.

The amazing story of Peter Fanshawe, Twyford's "Great Escape Hero", was covered in Issue 3 of this magazine (Spring 2012). We now cover three more OTs and their important contributions to the Royal Navy, the Army and the scientific community.

Lynch Maydon DSO (bar) DSC (OT 1927) Born in South Africa, Lynch moved to Britain at the age of four. He joined the Royal Navy in 1931 and in 1935 attended a submarine training course. In 1941 at the age of 26

he attended a commanding officers' course and was posted as commanding officer to the Umbra, a U-class submarine which took part in operations in the Gulf of Genoa and was active in the defence of Malta. Lynch was awarded his first DSO for patrols in the Mediterranean in June 1942.

The Umbra's oddest adventure occurred early in 1943 when she torpedoed an enemy aircraft in mid-air! Lynch sighted an enemy supply ship being escorted by three aircraft. He fired a torpedo

and "all that was left of the target was a magnificent column of orange and white smoke rising to quite a thousand feet".

He noticed that only two of the three enemy aircraft were in sight. "It was hoped" reported Lynch "that the third may have gone to great heights when the target blew up". He was awarded his second DSO in May 1943 after this action and others which sank seven merchant ships and an Italian heavy cruiser.

In 1943 Lynch was promoted and posted to command the Tradewind, a Triton Class submarine, based in Trincomalee in Sri Lanka. Commanding the Tradewind, he torpedoed 14 Japanese vessels and was awarded a DSC. One of these ships was the Junyō Maru, on its way from Java to Sumatra, carrying mostly Dutch and Javanese slave labourers. 5620 of those on board died, making this the biggest single-action friendly loss of life in history. Tragically,

no flag indicated the presence of POWs as required by the Geneva Convention and Lynch was only made aware of what had happened many years later.

Lynch was elected as a Conservative MP for Wells in the 1951 election and served until his retirement at the 1970 general election.

He died less than a year later.



LYNCH MAYDON DSO (BAR) DSC



HMS UMBRA FLYING THE JOLLY ROGER SUCCESS FLAG 1943

Sir Michael Perrin (OT 1919) was born in Canada and moved to England when he was six. Choosing a career in research Michael took an MA in physics before joining Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), then Britain's largest chemical company.

In 1935 Michael headed the team which created the first practical polythene and then led the work to develop and manufacture it on a large scale.

Michael suggested using the newly discovered polythene as an insulator for the cables used in early ground radar. This worked extremely well, allowing the British to detect the approach of enemy aircraft even sooner and gave Britain a significant strategic

The Royal Navy 'Tested to the Limit' in Baltic Exercise as Russia Flexes Muscles

The former head of the Royal Navy called the situation dangerous and warned that the drills could become something far deadlier.

by Peter Suci



The Baltic Sea has been quite crowded with military warships and aircraft this month, and to the observing eye, it could appear that a major war is being fought in the remote corner of Europe as NATO and Russia each conducted a series of drills and exercises.

The British Royal Navy announced that as NATO's Baltic Operations (Baltops) begins its second week, its two hundred sailors aboard the Portsmouth-based frigate HMS Kent were "tested to the limit" even as aviators from Russia's Baltic Fleet flexed their muscles in a display of aerial power.

The frigate, which is one of two Royal Navy warships that joined the more than two dozen vessels and a similar number of aircraft, traveled well over five hundred miles from the southern Baltic and around the Danish island of Bornholm, to the Latvian coastline during the exercises. Baltops, which is in its forty-ninth year, saw upwards of three thousand military personnel take part in the annual international test of naval and air power. As the exercise name suggests, the goal of Baltops is to test the ability of seventeen NATO and allied/partner nations to guarantee the freedom and security of nations with a Baltic coastline.

Russia held its own exercises that were likely meant to be a clear counter-demonstration and show of arms to NATO. Nearly a dozen aircraft from the Baltic Fleet's naval aviation wing took part in strikes against a notional enemy's amphibious assault ship. This included Su-24 frontline bombers and Su-30SM fighter, which were supported by a wing of Su-27 Flankers.

While it is unclear how close the Russian exercises were to the NATO operations, the former head of the Royal Navy called the situation dangerous and warned that the drills could become something far deadlier. “The Russians have been very dangerous in the last couple of years where they have flown very close to other aircraft that are operating in an unnecessary and very dangerous way,” Adm. Lord Alan West told the British media outlet The News. “Historically one has always monitored other people’s exercises. But Russia has had a number of very dangerous near-misses and the problem is there could be an accident and things could escalate.”

Moscow has raised fears over the deployment of NATO forces in the region and has called the exercises a security threat. Both sides have blamed the other for conducting such “destabilizing” military drills near the borders. However, last month the Russian Navy announced that the Baltic Fleet will be bolstered with the addition of six new Karakurt-class corvettes from Project 22800, which are each equipped with the Kalibr cruise missiles as well as modern control, radio, navigation, electronic warfare systems, counter-division armaments, and man-portable air-defense systems. The ships were designed to act as part of a naval group or to be deployed on their own.

The Russian Baltic Fleet was established by Russian Czar Peter the Great in May 1803. It is the oldest Russian Navy formation.

Unusual Ships

The US Navy’s Attack Hydrofoils



Navy Pegasus hydrofoil

While many of the Navy's unique ships were one-off experimental efforts, the service ordered six Pegasus-class hydrofoils in the 1970s.

The effort to buy the 260-ton hydrofoils – comparatively small by Navy ship standards — was kicked off by then Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Elmo Zumwalt to beef up the Navy's numbers of surface combatants.

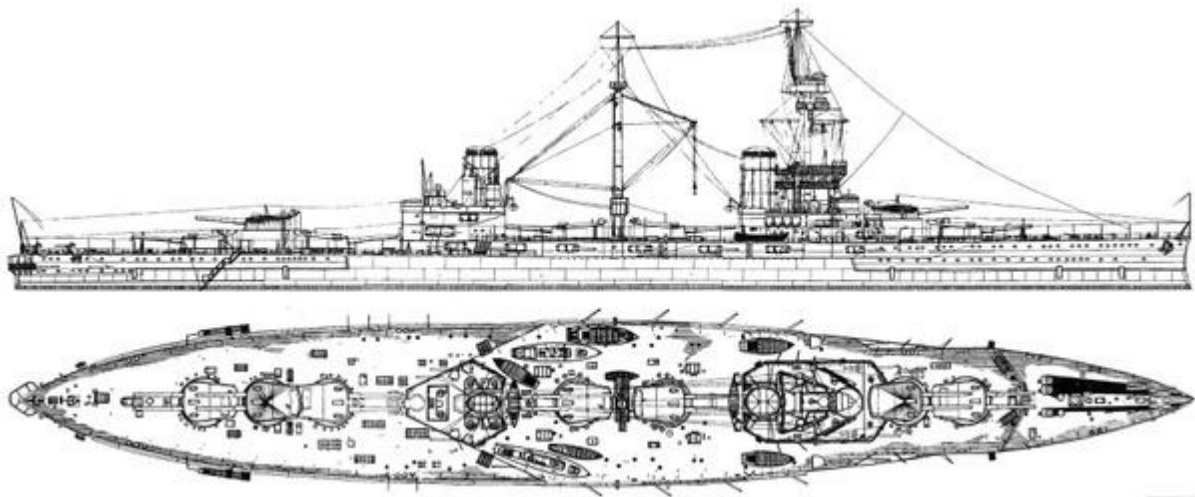
Armed with eight RGM-84 Harpoon anti-surface missiles and a 76mm deck gun, the Pegasus-class were designed to be quickly deployed to interdict surface threats.

Riding on the foils, a Pegasus could travel at 48 kts or about 55 miles per hour. The ships were built by aircraft manufacturer Boeing and were planned for sale to allied countries. However, international interest in the program waned when the Navy halted the program in favor of heavier ships.

The Navy based the class in Key West and decommissioned the ships in 1993.

What battleship (actually built, not merely planned) had the most main gun turrets?

HMS Agincourt



Agincourt 1914

She was built originally for Brazil by Armstrongs in Newcastle upon Tyne, but Brazil wound up selling the uncompleted dreadnought to Turkey. With the outbreak of the Great War, the Royal Navy took over the ship and incorporated it into the Grand Fleet. This action, together with a similar seizure of a second dreadnought being built for Turkey helped push Turkey into an alliance with Germany.

Her main armament consisted of fourteen 12-inch guns in seven turrets, all on the centre line, giving her the distinction of the most gun turrets of any battleship. It is said that when she fired a full broadside during the battle of Jutland in 1916, observers thought briefly that she had blown up.

A WW1 Naval hero - John Travers Cornwell



John Travers Cornwell VC (8 January 1900 – 2 June 1916), commonly known as Jack Cornwell or as Boy Cornwell, is remembered for his gallantry at the Battle of Jutland during World War One. Having died at the age of only 16, he was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces. Cornwell is the third-youngest recipient of the VC after Andrew Fitzgibbon and Thomas Flinn.

John "Jack" Travers Cornwell was born as the third child of a working-class family at Clyde Place, Leyton, Essex (now in Greater London). His parents were Eli and Alice Cornwell. The family later moved to Alverstone Road, East Ham. He left Walton Road School at the standard age of 14, but was in the Boy Scouts. At the outbreak of the First World War, ex-soldier Eli Cornwell volunteered for service and was fighting in France under Lord Kitchener. His older brother Arthur also served in an infantry regiment on the Western Front.

In October 1915, Jack Cornwell gave up his job as a delivery boy and enlisted in the Royal Navy, without his father's permission. He had references from his headmaster and employer. He carried out his basic training at HMS *Vivid* Keyham Naval Barracks in Plymouth, and received further training as a Sight Setter or Gun Layer and became Boy Seaman First Class. On Easter Monday 1916, Cornwell left for Rosyth, Scotland, to join his assignment in the navy. He was assigned to HMS *Chester*.

On 31 May 1916, *Chester* was scouting ahead of the 3rd Battlecruiser Squadron at the Battle of Jutland when the ship turned to investigate gunfire in the distance. At 17:30 hours, *Chester* soon came under intense fire from four *Kaiserliche Marine* cruisers each her own size which had suddenly emerged from the haze and increasing funnel smoke of the battlefield. The shielded 5.5-inch gun mounting where Cornwell was serving as a sight-setter was affected by at least four nearby hits. *Chester's* gun mountings were open-backed shields and did not reach down to the deck. Splinters were thus able to pass under them or enter the open back when shells exploded nearby or behind. All the gun's crew were killed or mortally injured except Cornwell, who, although severely wounded, managed to stand up again and remain at his post for more than 15 minutes, until *Chester* retired from the action with only one main gun still working. *Chester* had received a total of 18 hits, but partial hull armour meant that the interior of the ship suffered little serious damage and the ship itself was never in peril. Nevertheless, the situation on deck was dire. Many of the gun crews had lost lower limbs due to splinters passing under the gun shields. British ships reported passing the *Chester* to cheers from limbless wounded gun crew laid out on her deck and

smoking cigarettes, only to hear that the same crewmen had died a few hours later from blood-loss and shock.

After the action, ship medics arrived on deck to find Cornwell the sole survivor at his gun, shards of steel penetrating his chest, looking at the gun sights and still waiting for orders. Being incapable of further action, *Chester* was ordered to the port of Immingham. There Cornwell was transferred to Grimsby General Hospital, although he was clearly dying. He died on the morning of 2 June 1916, before his mother could arrive at the hospital.



Jack Cornwell's Gun HMS Chester

This month, 50 years ago

General - July 1970

2 July - Conservative Party rule began in the House of Commons after Queen Elizabeth II addressed the Commons and the House of Lords for the traditional State Opening of Parliament.^[5] The Queen spoke on the plans of Edward Heath's government for reducing taxes, reforming relations between management and labour, curbing immigration and reducing the government's intervention in business affairs. Prime Minister Heath then addressed the Commons and said that he planned to lift the ban on the sale of weapons to South Africa.

12 July - Thor Heyerdahl's papyrus boat *Ra II* arrived in Barbados, bringing an end to its 3,200 miles (5,100 km) journey across the Atlantic Ocean. Heyerdahl had set out to prove that the ancient Egyptians could have crossed the ocean 3,500 years before the voyage of Christopher Columbus, and had departed Morocco on May 17 with a crew of seven. The *Ra II* had become waterlogged as it approached Barbados and was towed the last eight miles by a Barbadian tugboat, the *Culpepper*. (ed - see below)

19 July - MS *Ancerville*, a French cruise ship, safely rescued all 448 passengers and 273 crew of the cruise ship MS *Fulvia* after the *Fulvia* was destroyed by fire in the Atlantic Ocean. The ship sank the next day in 12,000 feet (3,700 m) deep waters

25 July - The U.S. Navy postponed its first ever submarine launch of the multiple-warhead Poseidon missile, the day after a Soviet Russian fishing trawler came within 200 yards (180 m) of the American sub USS *James Madison* during a trial run. The encounter came in international waters 30 miles (48 km) east of Florida; the "fishing boat" was believed by the U.S. to have electronic equipment used to gather data on the submarine and the new missile.

27 July - Linda Kasabian, a former member of the Manson Family and an eyewitness to both evenings of the 1969 Tate–LaBianca murders, began testifying at the trial of Charles Manson and three other accomplices. Kasabian, who was granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for her testimony, was on the witness stand for 18 days of the trial, before finishing on August 19.

21 July - The Aswan High Dam in Egypt was completed after a decade of work and one billion dollars in aid from the Soviet Union. The engineers completed the Aswan Dam in southern Egypt. The damming of the Nile River created Lake Nasser, requiring the relocation of 50,000 residents of Egypt and Sudan and placing unexcavated archaeological sites underwater. Before the flooding, the Egyptian government had relocated the statue of Pharaoh Ramses II at Abu Simbel to higher ground. The hydroelectric dam provides electricity and now protects farmers in the Nile Valley from floods and from the effects of drought.

31 July - After 238 years, the traditional daily drink of rum for British sailors was ended as the Royal Navy ended the rum ration — the "tot" that had been permitted for British seamen since 1731. The Navy had announced its plan to end the daily serving of 95.5 proof rum a year earlier, concluding (as one report described it) that "rum-soaked sailors had no place in a modern warship". While the serving of rum would still be permitted for special occasions, the daily issue of rum (for 39,000 sailors in 130 ships and frigates) was ended.



The *Ra II* in the Kon-Tiki Museum

Sport in July 1970

July 4 - John Newcombe defeated Ken Rosewall in the final, 5–7, 6–3, 6–2, 3–6, 6–1 to win the Gentlemen's Singles tennis title at the 1970 Wimbledon Championships. It was Newcombe's second Wimbledon singles title, and his fifth overall grand slam singles title

July 5 - French Grand Prix

Pos	No	Driver	Constructor	Laps	Time/Retired	Grid	Points
1	6	 Jochen Rindt	Lotus-Ford	38	1:55:57.0	6	9
2	14	 Chris Amon	March-Ford	38	+ 7.61	3	6
3	23	 Jack Brabham	Brabham-Ford	38	+ 44.83	5	4
4	19	 Denny Hulme	McLaren-Ford	38	+ 45.66	7	3
5	20	 Henri Pescarolo	Matra	38	+ 1:19.42	8	2
6	32	 Dan Gurney	McLaren-Ford	38	+ 1:19.65	17	1
7	22	 Rolf Stommelen	Brabham-Ford	38	+ 2:20.16	14	
8	7	 John Miles	Lotus-Ford	38	+ 2:47.17	18	
9	1	 Jackie Stewart	March-Ford	38	+ 3:09.61	4	
10	8	 Graham Hill	Lotus-Ford	37	+ 1 Lap	20	
11	2	 François Cevert	March-Ford	37	+ 1 Lap	13	
12	4	 George Eaton	BRM	36	+ 2 Laps	19	
13	21	 Jean-Pierre Beltoise	Matra	35	Out of Fuel	2	
14	11	 Ignazio Giunti	Ferrari	35	+ 3 Laps	11	
NC	16	 Andrea de Adamich	McLaren-Alfa Romeo	29	+ 9 Laps	15	
Ret	12	 Jo Siffert	March-Ford	23	Accident	16	
Ret	18	 Ronnie Peterson	March-Ford	17	Differential	9	
Ret	10	 Jacky Ickx	Ferrari	16	Engine	1	
Ret	3	 Pedro Rodríguez	BRM	6	Gearbox	10	
Ret	5	 Jackie Oliver	BRM	5	Engine	12	

July 8–12 - At the Old Course in St Andrews, Scotland. Jack Nicklaus won the second of his three Opens in an 18-hole Sunday playoff over Doug Sanders, 72 to 73

July 18 - British Grand Prix

Pos	No	Driver	Constructor	Laps	Time/Retired	Grid	Points
1	5	 Jochen Rindt	Lotus-Ford	80	1:57:02.0	1	9
2	17	 Jack Brabham	Brabham-Ford	80	+ 32.9	2	6
3	9	 Denny Hulme	McLaren-Ford	80	+ 54.4	5	4
4	4	 Clay Regazzoni	Ferrari	80	+ 54.8	6	3
5	16	 Chris Amon	March-Ford	79	+ 1 Lap	17	2
6	14	 Graham Hill	Lotus-Ford	79	+ 1 Lap	22	1
7	2	 François Cevert	March-Ford	79	+ 1 Lap	14	
8	28	 Emerson Fittipaldi	Lotus-Ford	78	+ 2 Laps	21	
9	27	 Ronnie Peterson	March-Ford	72	+ 8 Laps	13	
NC	29	 Pete Lovely	Lotus-Ford	69	+ 11 Laps	23	
Ret	32	 Dan Gurney	McLaren-Ford	60	Oil Pressure	11	
Ret	22	 Pedro Rodríguez	BRM	58	Accident	15	
Ret	23	 Jackie Oliver	BRM	54	Engine	4	
Ret	1	 Jackie Stewart	March-Ford	52	Clutch	8	
Ret	20	 John Surtees	Surtees-Ford	51	Oil Pressure	19	
Ret	8	 Henri Pescarolo	Matra	41	Accident	12	
Ret	7	 Jean-Pierre Beltoise	Matra	24	Wheel	10	
Ret	26	 Mario Andretti	March-Ford	21	Suspension	9	
Ret	15	 Jo Siffert	March-Ford	19	Suspension	20	
Ret	6	 John Miles	Lotus-Ford	15	Engine	7	
Ret	24	 George Eaton	BRM	10	Oil Pressure	16	
Ret	3	 Jacky Ickx	Ferrari	6	Transmission	3	

July 19 - 57th Tour de France: Defending champion Eddy Merckx of Belgium wins general, mountains and combination categories

July 25 - Springboks beat the All Blacks 17 - 6 *

****Springboks vs New Zealand - 25 July 1970***

The All Blacks' magnificent performances against the provincial opposition and their unbeaten record stretching over five years, all helped to build them into giants surrounded by an aura of almost mystical invincibility and hardly any hope was held out for the Springboks who had fared so poorly on the demo-plagued tour to Britain.

New Zealand selected an experienced team and Bryan Williams –selected on merit- was the only new test cap in the team; Cottrell's form thus far on tour got him selected on no 10 ahead of incumbent flyhalf Earle Kirton, Tom Lister was selected on the flank above Alan Sutherland.

The Springbok team had quite a few new faces in comparison with the players / teams that played as recently as 7 months ago in the test matches on the end year tour to the UK. Ian McCallum played in his first test at No 15 in place of HO de Villiers who recently retired; Joggie Jansen was brought on centre above players like JP van der Merwe, Eben Olivier Tonie Roux who played in test matches

during the 69/70 end year tour. Tiny Neethling –not his first test- was selected above the experienced Mof Myburg with Albie Bates at No 8 in place of Tommy Bedford and Johan Spies at lock above Sakkie de Klerk.

Terry McLean writes:

Tactical planning and teamwork were the main ingredients of this Springbok victory whereas New Zealand neglected their patterned football in pursuance of the 15-man attacking game.

The Springbok's defence and especially the infamous tackle by Frik du Preez on Laidlaw and Joggie Jansen's crash tackle on Cottrell determined to a great extent the result of this test.



Greyvenstein-Springbok saga – referred to Joggie Jansen’s crash tackle: All Black flyhalf Wayne Cottrell received from a set scrum and, moving to the blind side, he tried to probe for an opening. As he was about to pass, when the big Free Stater hit him squarely with a shoulder-first tackle in the midriff and Cottrell was flattened as effectively as if he had been run over by a truck.

Cottrell was never the same again and the 22-year-old Joachim Scholtz (Joggie) Jansen went on to terrorize the All Blacks in the tradition of Jimmy White and Rijk van Schoor.

Terry McLean, in his book “Battling the boks” writes:

The South African forwards were balls of fire. De Villiers was galvanized, scarcely able to stand still for a moment. The team was wound up to a state of total dedication. In the early movements, the players took off like projectiles.

For New Zealand troubles began in the lineout, where Hopkinson and Smith at the short end were beaten by Neethling and Spies, and Strahan in the main catching position at 5 were beaten by Du Preez. The trouble continued in the open, where Bates, Greyling and Ellis, but especially Bates, were first to the ball, first to the man, first in most things. The poor quality of the All Black forward play was shattering.

One saluted the Springboks, especially Bates, who was truly magnificent; du Preez made fine catches; Neethling, who was a considerable nuisance at the front of the line; de Villiers, whose leadership was electrifying; Visagie who kicked with terrifying exactitude; Jansen, who tackled in the manner of such defensive giants as Jackie Matthews and Rijk van Schoor; and McCallum who fielded expertly, kicked accurately, ran smartly and more than salvaged a reputation which might have been lost by the uncertainty of his defence as Williams ran at him.

Music in July 1970

Album	Artist
<i>Cactus</i>	Cactus
<i>Fun House</i>	The Stooges
<i>Osmium</i>	Parliament
<i>Supertramp</i>	Supertramp

<i>Absolutely Live</i>	The Doors
<i>Don't Crush That Dwarf, Hand Me the Pliers</i>	The Firesign Theatre
<i>Time and a Word</i>	Yes
<i>Cosmo's Factory</i>	Creedence Clearwater Revival
<i>The Delfonics</i>	The Delfonics
<i>Free Your Mind... and Your Ass Will Follow</i>	Funkadelic
<i>Full House</i>	Fairport Convention
<i>Humble Pie</i>	Humble Pie
<i>James Gang Rides Again</i>	James Gang
<i>John Barleycorn Must Die</i>	Traffic
<i>The Last Puff</i>	Spooky Tooth
<i>On the Waters</i>	Bread

Movies in July 1970

July 1 – The Boatniks

July 10 – They Call Me Mister Tibbs!

July 15 – Joe ; The Revolutionary

July 22 – Something for Everyone

July 29 – Chisum

Just for fun - Check your boet!

I was unfortunate to not have a brother and got three sisters instead. Always wondered what it would have been like. So, for a little bit of fun I tackled the Le Roux bros. They were each asked 20 questions about their boet. Being good sports, these two well-known members of our club (a Trustee and an ex-Treasurer) responded! How well do they know one another? The evidence is unfortunately inconclusive.

We will look at their answers one at a time starting with Denzil:

Questions

- 1) Favourite toy at pre-school
- 2) Best mate in Primary School
- 3) Name of first girlfriend
- 4) Favourite extramural activity during High School
- 5) What he wanted to be when he was "grown-up"
- 6) A friend he has had since school
- 7) His favourite teacher
- 8) His favourite food
- 9) The achievement of which he is most proud
- 10) His first car
- 11) His personality is more like his mom or his dad
- 12) He dislikes (more) discussing politics or religion
- 13) Several beers or glasses of wine makes him.....(happy, naughty, friendly)
- 14) He prefers blondes, brunettes or redheads
- 15) He reads one book..... (twice a week, once a week, once a month, longer?)
- 16) Would rather have a Rolls-Royce or Ferrari
- 17) Would rather have a large yacht or large power boat
- 18) Would prefer a trip to (the pyramids, Las Vegas, Venice)
- 19) Would prefer a cruise to (Alaska, Mediterranean, Caribbean)
- 20) Would take a trip into space if offered one (y/n)

Answers

Denzil (about Peter)

- 1) A yo-yo
- 2) Trevor Beddy
- 3) Dawn
- 4) Rugby
- 5) Doctor

Peter (about himself)

- 1) Can't remember
- 2) Can't remember
- 3) Dawn
- 4) Rugby
- 5) Dentist

- 6) Trevor Beddy
- 7) Chum Oche
- 8) Affal
- 9) Navy Captain
- 10) Ford Anglia 1200
- 11) Dad
- 12) Politics
- 13) All
- 14) Brunette
- 15) One a month
- 16) Rolls-Royce
- 17) Yacht
- 18) Pyramids
- 19) Mediterranean
- 20) No

- 6) Deon Mortimer
- 7) Jean de Villiers
- 8) Fish
- 9) Getting Married
- 10) Ford Anglia
- 11) Mom
- 12) Politics
- 13) Friendly, happy
- 14) Yes (*Ed – playing safe?*)
- 15) Whenever
- 16) Rolls-Royce
- 17) Power boat
- 18) Venice
- 19) Mediterranean
- 20) No

We will score that as an 8 (Two half-points awarded!)

Peter (about Denzil)

Denzil (about himself)

- 1) Cant remember
- 2) Don't know
- 3) Sandra
- 4) Rugby
- 5) "big" (ed - haha)
- 6) Gordon Hammond
- 7) Miss somebody or other
- 8) Ox Tongue
- 9) Winning the Grand Challenge
- 10) Skadonk
- 11) Mom
- 12) Politics
- 13) Happy, friendly
- 14) Yes
- 15) Whenever
- 16) Ferrari
- 17) Power Boat
- 18) Las Vegas
- 19) Don't know
- 20) No

- 1) Battery-powered bulldozer
- 2) Gordon Hammond
- 3) Judy
- 4) Rugby
- 5) Naval Officer
- 6) Gordon Hammond
- 7) Alf Morris
- 8) Fish
- 9) WP School's Rugby
- 10) Riley 2.6
- 11) Dad
- 12) Religion
- 13) All
- 14) Blonde
- 15) Longer
- 16) Rolls-Royce
- 17) Power Boat
- 18) Las Vegas
- 19) Alaska
- 20) No

We give Peter a score of 7 (including a couple of half-points and agreeing that the Riley was a skadonk!).

I hope you had a bit of fun reading it. It will certainly give Denzil and Peter a few topics to touch on over a frosty or glass of red. Thanks gents!

The phrase about winning something "hands down" originally referred to a jockey who won a race without whipping his horse or pulling back the reins.

Why let facts spoil a great story? The Origin of the Neil Armstrong Myth

This whopper of a tall tale has been distributed online for years and can be found on any number of blogs and websites accompanied by the claim that it really happened. But it didn't happen, as can be easily verified by checking the official lunar landing transcript on NASA's Apollo 11 site (audio and video clips are included).

Sometimes attributed to stand-up comedian Buddy Hackett, "Good Luck, Mr. Gorsky" clearly was created as a joke, evolving into an urban legend over time through sheer repetition as a true story. In spite of the ease with which this revisionist history of the Apollo moon landing and moonwalk is debunked, it will doubtless be with us for decades to come.

Sample Email Perpetuating the Neil Armstrong Myth

Here's a forwarded email on the topic contributed in 1999:

Here is a TRUE anecdote about Neil Armstrong:

When Apollo Mission Astronaut Neil Armstrong first walked on the moon, he not only gave his famous "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" statement but also followed it by several remarks, usual communication traffic between him, the other astronauts and Mission Control. Just before he re-entered the lander, however, he made this remark: "Good luck, Mr. Gorsky."

Many people at NASA thought it was a casual remark concerning some rival Soviet Cosmonaut. However, upon checking, there was no Gorsky in either the Russian or American space programs. Over the years many people questioned Armstrong as to what the statement "Good luck Mr. Gorsky", but Armstrong always just smiled.

On July 5, 1995 in Tampa Bay FL, while answering questions following a speech, a reporter brought up the 26-year-old question to Armstrong. This time he finally responded. Mr. Gorsky had finally died and so Neil Armstrong felt he could answer the question.

When he was a kid, he was playing baseball with a friend in the backyard. His friend hit a fly ball which landed in the front of his neighbour's bedroom windows. His neighbours were Mr. and Mrs. Gorsky.

As he leaned down to pick up the ball, young Armstrong heard Mrs. Gorsky shouting at Mr. Gorsky. "Oral sex! You want oral sex?! You'll get oral sex when the kid next door walks on the moon!" True story.

Myths Debunked

Following Neil Armstrong's death, major media outlets including NBC News and CBS News listed the Mr. Gorsky tale as a myth or urban legend, ascribing it to Buddy Hackett from an appearance on "The Tonight Show." NBC News also says that the Islamic rumor circulated during the 1980s and the U.S. State Department enabled Armstrong to try to correct the story with journalists. However, as with many stories, it lives on via the Internet.

A first for the ladies - The first American woman in space has now become the first woman to do both that space thing and reach the deepest spot in the ocean. Kathy Sullivan managed a 35,810-foot dive to the Challenger Deep, the deepest recess in our charted ocean floor. Sullivan became the first woman to walk in space in 1984.

Some beaubs by Steve Wright

- 1) I went to a restaurant that serves "breakfast at any time." So I ordered French Toast during the Renaissance.
 - 2) What's another word for Thesaurus?
 - 3) All those who believe in psychokinesis raise my hand.
 - 4) If you are in a spaceship that is traveling at the speed of light, and you turn on the headlights, does anything happen?"
 - 5) If you were going to shoot a mime, would you use a silencer?
 - 6) Drugs may lead to nowhere, but at least it's the scenic route.
 - 7) Someone told me half of all car accidents happen within a mile of your house. So I moved.
 - 8) When I was a little kid we had a sandbox. It was a quicksand box. I was an only child... eventually.
 - 9) Someone sent me a postcard picture of the earth. On the back it said, "Wish you were here."
 - 10) Sponges grow in the ocean. That just kills me. I wonder how much deeper the ocean would be if that didn't happen.
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Something a little different. A true work of art by Monet

