



young archer

Crums Crisps

by Lee Welch

When you're feeling peckish and mum hasn't quite got the dinner ready, chances are you will curb your hunger by purchasing a bag of your favourite flavoured crisps. We all enjoy a packet from time to time, but also we tend to take our favourite between meals snack for granted.

Here are some vital facts about our favourite nibbles. It is believed that the crisp was first created by a Red Indian Chief although these particular crisps would have been very different from the ones we know today. In fact the crisps we enjoy now were actually created by accident in 1853 by a New York chef named George Crum when he was asked by a customer to slice his chips wafer thin. These extra-thin chips became so popular that they were soon being eaten nationwide.

In moderation crisps can be included as part of a healthy balanced diet, eat too many though and they can be fattening.

Only high quality potatoes are used for crisp making, small potatoes are completely disre-

garded, while the larger ones are cut to size, cleaned and prepared before frying. The carefully prepared slices of potato are cooked at a temperature of 360°C. After a short while, normally 3 to 4 minutes they become crisps. They are then put through a process called a flavour torpedo (in short they are sprinkled with a flavouring powder) this just leaves weighing and packaging before they leave the factory and arrive in your local shops. So next time you munch into a packet of your favourites - remember! If it hadn't been for a certain Red Indian Chief and George Crum, you would just have to wait for mum to dish up the dinner.

Did you know that for every 1000kg of potatoes, only 270kg become crisps.

Doodles bugged

by L.A. Welch

Are you a classroom doodler? Do you leave squiggles wherever you go?

Did you know that every time you take to creating one of your little masterpieces, be it on a book, a wall, or (heaven forbid) a school desk, you are leaving a small but nonetheless important piece of personal information about yourself. Doodles have meanings, and we all at sometime or another feel the urge to express our artistic talents on whatever is at hand. Here are a few favourite squiggles and their meanings, to give you the general idea:



NAMES This person's ego is massive and the doodler is probably a bit cocky too.



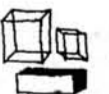
FISH This one is a real down-to-earth sort, who likes to compete, but can be nosy.



CIRCLES This doodler depends only on his or herself and tends to think and worry too much.



HOUSES This artist likes things to be done in the correct way and desires a secure environment.



BOXES Another one who likes things done properly. You can rely on them in a crisis.



FLOWERS This petal wants to love and be loved, is warm and caring and would look after you if need be.

THE FACT IS...

by Lee Welch

Donna Griffiths of Hereford & Worcester started sneezing on 13th January 1981 and didn't stop until 16th September 1983 - a total of 978 days

The longest case of living without food or water was set by Austrian Andreas Mihavecz

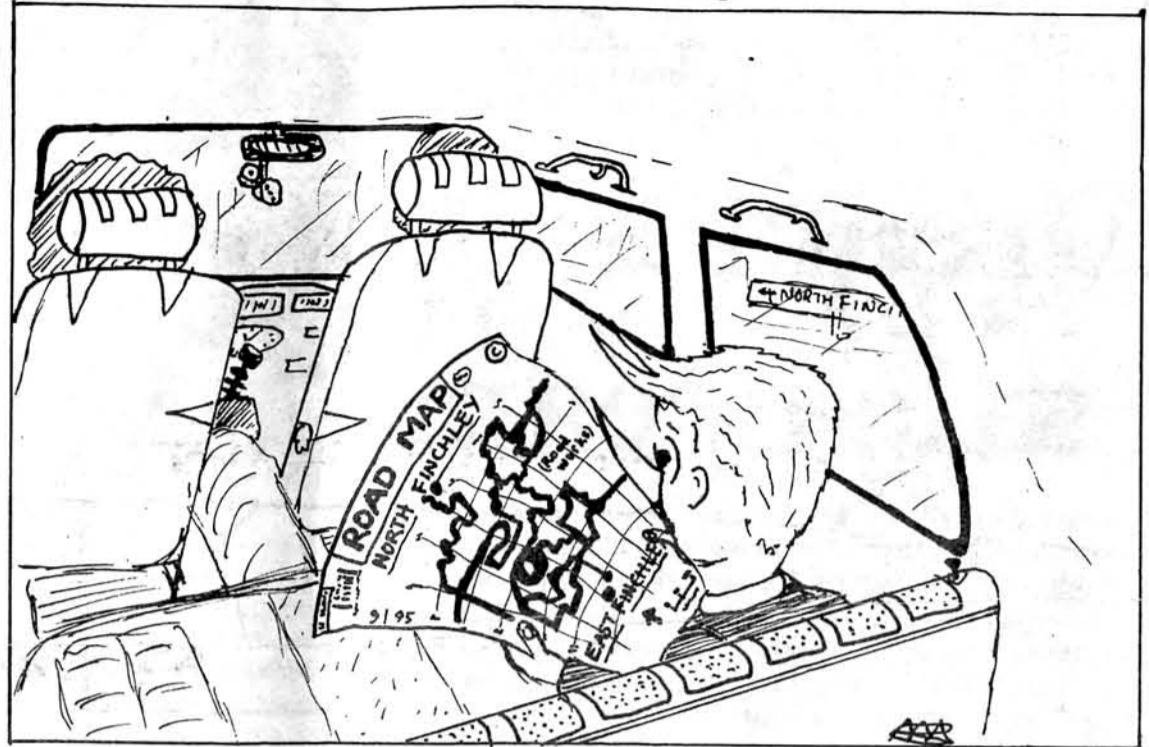
who lasted 18 days.

The longest ever No. 1 hit record in the UK was Frankie Laine's *I Believe* in 1953. It remained at No. 1 for 18 weeks.

The population of China increases by a staggering 37,000 people per day.

NOEL

by alex athanasiou



GAMES

The People's Game

by david hobbs

To the delight of many - to the curses of others - the football season is with us again. Its history is chequered: a 'working class' game that was once suppressed by the upper classes and then developed at Public Schools! David Hobbs writes.

The People's Game

It is September, the professional football season is well under way and now, as the schools open up for another year, boys and girls will once again kick a ball about in the belief that they are merely continuing a centuries-old tradition. They are not. In fact, football as we know it, goes back little more than 100 years and has its roots, not in the parks of the inner cities, but on the playing fields of Eton.

In the 17th and 18th centuries football, as a custom with local and complex rules, was firmly established in popular culture. As towns grew in the late 18th century, this traditional, rough house game became increasingly something that the middle and upper classes wanted to suppress.

By the 1830s football was less played and less popular than fifty years earlier, but still largely a workers game. Yet, as the game declined amongst urban workers, so it began to be increasingly encouraged in the public schools.

Disunion

Eton, Harrow, Charterhouse and Rugby all had variations of the game, although Rugby was the only school that allowed players to run with the ball. Most schools allowed the ball to be caught but the player then had to kick it forward.

Beginning in the early 19th century, sports began to be introduced into the public schools as a means of discipline. Soon sport and in particular football, became an end in itself as a cult of muscular Christianity based on a mixture of the Bible and athleticism became central to the ethos of the schools.

Varsity game

As these boys left their public schools they took the game of football with them and from the 1840s the game became popular at Cambridge University. From Cambridge, the game moved out into the country as Cambridge graduates went out into the world at large. By the 1850s these young men were starting to form clubs so that they could continue to play football and clubs began to spring up in places like London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

On October 26th 1863, the Football Association was formed and rules were codified, forming the basis of the game as we have come to know it. Although many of the public schools remained aloof from the FA, the influence of the public schools remained strong.

Missionary position

A missionary zeal in furthering the cult of athleticism coupled with a growing interest in the plight of the poor led to the ex-public school boys in-

roducing football to the urban poor. To them, sport was the perfect solution to the poor health of the working class and no sport was more suited to this than football. Not only did it not require any special equipment, it also appealed due to its long-standing tradition as a popular sport. This was not merely a transplant, there was also an upsurge in working-class interest, especially after 1871 when the FA Cup began and provided a focus for the new, codified game.

Even though the old, ramshackle form of football continued for much of the 1870s, there was a striking growth in interest in the game. This growth was within the ideological framework of the public school system and for the first 11 years, the FA Cup was won by amateur, ex-public school based sides like the Old Etonians.

Between 1870 and 1900 football was transformed from a folk game into a disciplined recreation and although it had been developed by a handful of public school boys, by 1900 it had been re-adopted by the working class, especially the industrial working class, as their game. It is the tradition of 'The People's Game' that became the game of football we know today.

Motor Store

113 High Road
East Finchley

0181-883 8628

A1

Start the Winter with a new Battery from



CHIVERS BROS.