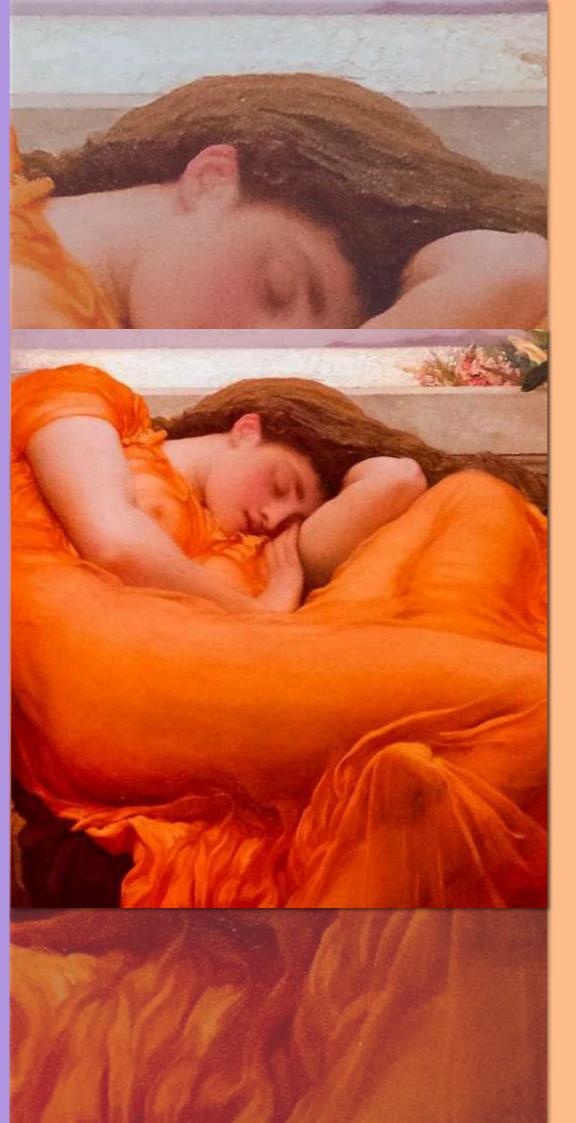




Flaming June



The expression "Flaming June" is beloved by headline writers, implying that the month traditionally brings tropical warmth. However, the phrase is not directly connected with the weather.

Flaming June is the title of Sir Frederic Leighton's 1895 painting of a woman in an orange dress sleeping under a canopy in the summer heat. Leighton was thoroughly ambiguous: the woman has flame-red hair, and it is unclear whether June is her name, or if the scene takes place during June, or whether she is the personification of the month.

The painting was popular, with reproductions given away with The Graphic magazine. Victorian art fell out of fashion, and Flaming June allegedly wound up in a secondhand shop. When it was acquired for £2,000 by the Museo de Arte de Ponce in Puerto Rico in 1963 it soon became the most popular painting in their collection, and was reproduced worldwide.

The expression "Flaming June" entered the popular consciousness after the painting's success. However, it does not describe the weather. In Britain, this month is often unsettled as a series of fronts roll in from the Atlantic, sometimes called the European Monsoon. June is generally cooler and wetter than July and August. Thanks to Leighton though, June will always be associated with drowsy summer heat.

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Hot Shots



The Bowls International Hot Shots Club is famous throughout the bowls playing world. It was launched more than 20 years ago to reward players achieving a maximum score on one end of a competitive pairs, triples or fours match, and remains as popular as ever.

Pictured, Steve Browning, Mel Mullins & Neil Nation who were recently awarded Hot Shot Certificates and Badges for their recent achievement.

Bowls are aesthetically placed.







Pride month is celebrated each year in **June.** It celebrates the LGBT community, also known as the LGBTQ or LGBTQ+. Standing for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning or Queer. Pride month is a reminder to grant more visibility, equality and respect to the LGBT community who have been struggling for decades with the law and attitudes of people.

The Stonewall Uprising or Riots took place on June 28th 1969. On this date Police raided the Stonewall Inn in Greenwich village, a gay club owned by the mafia. These type of Police raids were frequent at the time and anyone found to be biologically male but dressed as a female would be arrested. It turned violent with many arrests and complaints of inappropriate touching.

As a result people started gathering on the street in protest, the numbers growing to about 400, these riots continued for 6 days with coins, water and waste matter being thrown at the Police. Marsha P Jackson a black, transgender, bisexual and self-identified drag queen was one of the leading activists.

In November of that year leading American Gay Activists came up with the idea of a Pride March to remember and celebrate the Stonewall





Riots. The March finally took place in New York City on June 28th 1970. The day event developed into a week long and then a month long event as it is today.

The LGBTQ Pride Flag consists of 6 colours, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet to represent the diverse people of the LGBTQ community. Pride Month is a time to openly embrace and take pride in themselves for the world to see.

All clubs will require a Trans and Gender Diverse Policy. Bowls England has the responsibility to develop a framework for fair competition and has to have due regard for the safety of all competitors, whilst ensuring there is an opportunity for everyone to take part. The Policy ensures the following legislation is considered. Data Protection Act 2018, Equality Act 2010 and the Gender Recognition Act 2004.

Various terms and definitions are used within the policy including

Non-Binary – an umbrella term for people whose gender identity does not sit comfortably with 'man' or 'woman'.

Trans – an umbrella term to describe people whose gender is not the same, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth.







All members of Bowls England affiliated clubs must

- Treat all Trans and Non-Binary members with respect
- Welcome all Trans and Non-Binary members as they would any other member
- Accept all members in the gender they present and if verification of their identity is required it should be required for all members
- Respect the privacy of all members information including gender identity which is protected by law
- Take the lead from the member, ask their name and if presented with a pronoun use them (he/she pronouns are seen as gender specific and some Non-Binary people prefer a gender neutral or gender inclusive pronoun, i.e. one that gives no indication of gender such as the singular they and other forms them, their, theirs and themselves)
- Not make assumptions about any members gender identity, characteristics or stereotypes attached to that gender.
- The Government Equalities Office Document 'Providing Services for Transgender customer 2015' allows for a Trans person to select the facilities appropriate to the gender in which they present.

Bowls is considered a gender affected sport, this is where the physical strength, stamina or physique of an average person of one gender would put them at a disadvantage to the average person of another gender as a competitor. As such a member's gender identity cannot be changed mid-season, but the club should encourage the member to socially transition while they remain competing in the category they began the season competing in. For local, intra club and friendly competition Bowls England should be notified of change of gender identity, there are different requirements for National and International Competitions.

Liz Dicks - Safeguarding Officer







Forthcoming Events





TDBC
Presentation

Evening

Saturday
June 22
7 for 7:30

Hot & Cold Buffet

28 - tickets available from reception

Prize vouchers can only be collected in person by the recipients or a nominated representative Members who do not wish to have the buffet but just attend to collect their vouchers do not need to purchase a buffet ticket.







Music Was My First Love....cont

How about an article on Summer Songs? Those with Summer or Sun in the title or in the words. The summer is not quite here, the Met Office say our astronomical summer is from Thursday 20th June and ends on Sunday September 22th. But here goes anyway.

Did you know that Georger Gershwin's 'Summertime' written in 1934 is the most covered song in the world? Gershwin composed it for his 'opera/musical' Porgy and Bess. The first ever performance was sung by American soprano Abbie Mitchell. A year after the premiere a 21-year-old Billie Holliday recorded a version that would be the first time in the charts. Being the most covered song of all time, the artists are too many to mention, you may well have heard it sung by Janis Joplin, Ella Fitzgerald or Louis Armstrong. Really a jazz anthem, 90 years old and still going strong.

In the sixties I was really getting into my music, listening to the radio, watching tv shows like Top of The Pops, Ready Steady Go! and Juke Box Jury and I was buying my first singles and LP's. I can remember the hit by Martha and the Vandellas with those wonderful lyrics "summer's here and the time is right for *Dancing in the Street*". That was a good party tune and for me one of the great introductions to Motown records and their unique blend of soul and black music from Detroit.

Also on the US music scene we had the Lovin' Spoonful with 'Summer in the City' with lyrics like "go out and find a girl, come on, come on and dance all night". Summer songs often seem to have a common theme, girls, boys, dancing, partying. 'Summer Wine' by Nancy Sinatra and Lee Hazlewood and 'Summer Rain' by Johnny Rivers both melodic middle of the road ballads, the former I remember well and latter not so well. I'm going to include the 1966 hit 'Sunny Afternoon' by the Kinks and 'Here Comes the Sun' by George Harrison and the Beatles which came out in 1969.

Moving into the seventies and who can forget:

"In the summertime, when the weather is high, you can reach right up and touch the sky. When the weather's fine you got women, you got women on your mind...."



Two points if you recognised the song 'In the Summertime' and knew the artist, the group Mungo Jerry. That big hit was released in 1970.

Like our English summers, I'm going to keep this month's offering short and sweet. Here's a list of some of my favourites and not so favourite. 'Schools Out' – Alice Cooper; 'Boys of Summer' – Don Henley; 'Summer Breeze' – Isley Brothers; 'Summer of '69' – Bryan Adams; from Grease 'Summer Nights'- Olivia Newton John; and 'Walking on Sunshine'- Katrina and the Waves.

Hope you've enjoyed a trip down memory lane and wishing you all a 'Long Hot Summer' (Girls Aloud) and hope you don't have a 'Cruel Summer' (Bananarama).

Keep on bowling..... Mark Reeve X





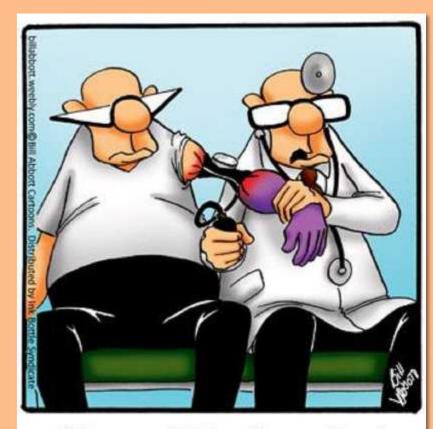




"It's just a backup system for your pacemaker."



"I'll give you something for gas."



"Once we finish with your blood pressure, we need to find out why your arm is purple."

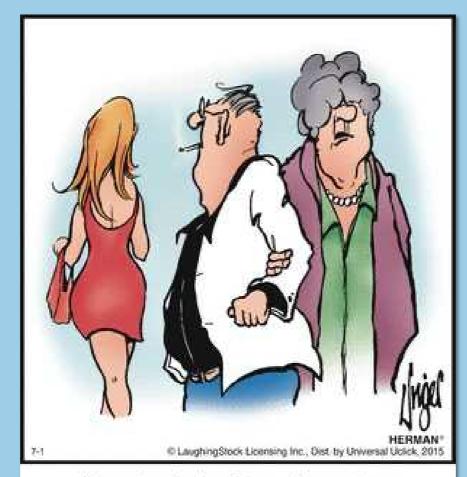


"So I said to her, 'How about giving me something to remember you by?'"





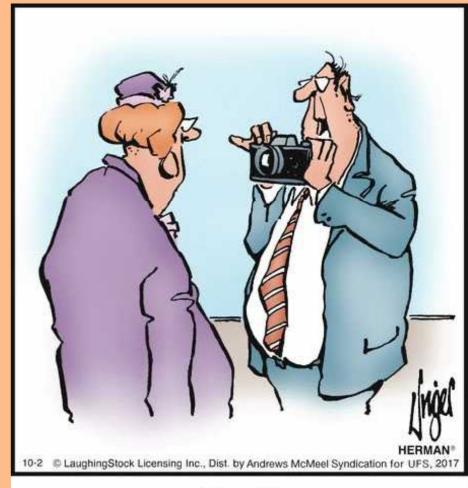




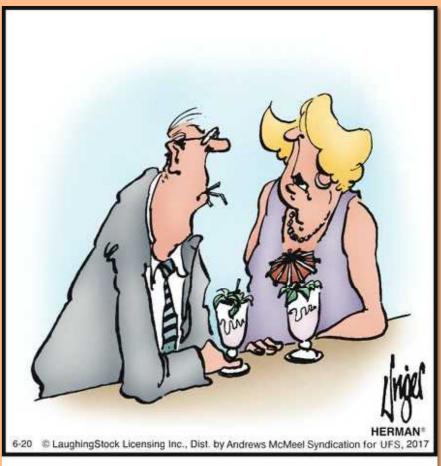
"I was just about to ask you how you liked your new glasses!"



"My kid drew them on my passport picture with a Magic Marker."



"Snarl."



"I don't think you're supposed to eat the little umbrella."







In the UK, we spend over £8,000,000,000 on sandwiches every year. Whether you prefer yours homemade, prepackaged, or made to order, there's no doubt they're one of the nation's most popular foods. But the humble sandwich is something we frequently take for granted.

Sandwiches have transformed over time: from a snack enjoyed by the richest men in society to one of the cheapest meals you can make.

Regardless of the world changing rapidly around them, sandwiches have never gone out of fashion, largely due to their convenience. Where we buy them, how they're prepared, and what they consist of may have changed, but the sandwich remains a British food staple.

A common misconception revolves around the idea that the 4th Earl of Sandwich, John Montagu, invented the sandwich.

His valet would often bring him salt beef between two pieces of toasted bread to eat while gambling at public houses. Montagu enjoyed sandwiches because they could be eaten one-handed, without cutlery. Unlike other foods, the bread meant sandwiches didn't make his hands and cards greasy. These two factors made it a popular late-night meal amongst 18th-century aristocrats.

While the sandwich was named after and popularised by the Earl, it had already been enjoyed for centuries. Thick slabs of bread, usually coarse and stale, had been used as plates for food in the Middle Ages.

Historians suggest these 'trenchers', eaten by the lower classes, were an earlier rendition of the sandwich.

However, the 'invention' of the sandwich is a Eurocentric idea. Flatbreads have been used to wrap around small amounts of food, either for transportation or convenience, for centuries. Certainly, people were doing so in Asia and Africa long before John Montagu demanded his valet bring him a snack. It's likely Montagu was inspired to eat meat wrapped in bread after consuming stuffed pitta bread while travelling in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The British sandwich as we know it today certainly wasn't popularised in England until the Victorian era. But, far from inventing his namesake dish, Montagu had only switched flatbreads for sliced loaves.













During the 19th century, the sandwich boomed in popularity as the working classes had less time to prepare and eat food. Fast, portable, and inexpensive meals became essential in industrial society; a trend which we can trace directly to the lunches we eat today, usually in the workplace. By the 1850s, over 430,000 ham sandwiches were being sold on the streets of London each year.

Although a notable facet of sandwiches is the variety of fillings, red meat was the only option at the time. The first instance of cheese and egg sandwiches weren't documented until the late 1800s and early 1900s respectively.

One innovation which made it possible to mass-produce sandwiches was the invention of sliced bread. This revolutionised the sandwich industry, boosting its popularity in the United States.

Despite being invented in the 1920s, the first slicing machine wasn't introduced to the UK until 1937. But the change was immediately transformative. A little over 20 years later, 80 per cent of bread sold in Britain was pre-sliced.

The development of public transport, such as the first railway opening in the 1830s, increased the popularity of travel and granted more mobility, making it more common to buy food on the go.

Service stations became a popular place for middle-class British families to visit for a meal out in the 1960s. Here, pub grub was enjoyed in addition to sandwiches. However, such fancy amenities were deemed unprofitable, so the quality of service stations was reduced dramatically.

Although there are fewer cafes and pubs alongside the motorways, service stations are still a common place to stop and buy a sandwich when travelling.

The nationalisation of the railways in the 1940s led to the creation of the iconic British Rail sandwiches. These were sold for consumption on passenger trains and had a poor reputation for being either cold and soggy, or hard and stale.

British Rail sandwiches became symbolic of the poor quality of food available for travellers and commuters. Despite being the butt of the joke in popular British culture, at least eight million sandwiches were sold a year on British Rail, there was no other option for hungry passengers.



A staple of British culture today, the pre-packaged sandwich you grab from the supermarket shelf was pioneered by Marks and Spencer in the 1980s. Originally, the store repackaged sandwiches they had failed to sell in their adjoining cafe and put them out in the food aisles. "A whole new way of eating lunch was born"

Soon enough, a seven-person team making sandwiches in-store wasn't sufficient to keep up with the demand. M&S approached suppliers to industrialise the process, creating the first sandwich making factories in the UK. Following the smell of money, other supermarkets began to produce their own pre-packaged sandwiches and a whole new way of eating lunch was born.

Independent sandwich shops first emerged during the 1980s, making customised sandwiches to order in front of their customers.

As the popularity of sandwich stores increased, the number of chains and franchises competing to be number one rose.

Subway, which had already spread across the US, opened its first UK store in 1996. Bakery Greggs started to sell sandwiches, in addition to their pastries and cakes, and found surprising success. In 2012, they were even named 'Specialist Sandwich Chain of The Year'.

By the 21st century, the sandwich industry was worth billions of pounds per year.

Steve Browning - News Editor

























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