Round Square has a Hahn Prize that "is to foster a furthering spirit of unity among all schools of the Round Square Conference." The prize is awarded "for possible exceptional service to others, not necessarily an act of courage, in long or short years, either within or without the school community." The concept for this Prize was generated at the same celebration at Salem when Round Square was founded.

Considering the life of Kurt Hahn is a complex undertaking. In doing so, it is possible to distill two main themes from the life which are worth consideration and to assist in understanding this book: Inclusion and Expansion.

Inclusion

Hahn was inclusive in his outlook and philosophy and has always been considered an extremely important part of the school. A meeting before the school was even founded demonstrated inclusive practices. The students were graded according to the abilities of the parents to pay. A number of students were whose fathers had been killed in World War I, or they came from the local villages.

At Gordonstoun, too, before the school was founded there was discussion of the intention to have scholarships. The fees grading the fees according to the ability of the parents to pay. In 1944, it was stated that fees are graded according to the parents’ ability to pay. A number of students were whose fathers had been killed in World War I or they came from the local villages.

Expansion

The idea of Round Square was conceived in Greece: From its foundation in 1952, Outward Bound training centres can be seen - Scottish Summer Course (1938 and 1949) and Gordonstoun, where he had been a student of Kurt Hahn. In 1954, he was involved in an international students reconstruction project organised by Gordonstoun, where he had been a student of Kurt Hahn. In 1954, he was involved in an international students reconstruction project organised by Gordonstoun, where he had been a student of Kurt Hahn.

Perhaps the best indicator of inclusion and expansion is when Hahn joined with Algy Aikman to take the scheme to a larger and wider audience. The scheme was advertised through the train-trip approach of training in schools and in training centres. Hahn stated that training centres on the Moray Badge were training centres in most parts of the world, and that the scheme was a way of bringing together the students acting as coaches. In 1938, local boys from Morayshire were involved in the Watchers organisation at Gordonstoun, involving a mix of outdoor work, four weeks of athletic training (following the conditions of the German training conditions, which included abstaining from smoking or drinking, bed to be slept during the four weeks of athletic training. Hahn felt that this concept was a means of training by request of the German independent schools in a number of ways, this link helps the scheme’s future introduction as a centre of good German independent schools.

The reason for this expansion might be seen when Hahn talked about the school’s aim "to be more than a boarding school" and aimed "at becoming the core of a health-giving movement". On another occasion, Hahn described Round Square as "we are a movement".

Later, Brereton and Geoffrey Winthrop-Young continued existence of Gordonstoun "for the reform of the national education system" and that Gordonstoun had hoped "to be more than a Boarding School" and aimed "at becoming the core of a health-giving movement". On another occasion, Hahn described Round Square as "we are a movement".