

No. 1²

“NOVA RYA”

January, 1941

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD - - - - -	1
EDITORIAL - - - - -	3
A HISTORY OF THE EVACUATION - - - - -	4
MY EVACUATION - - - - -	9
FORM II LOOKS AT EVACUATION - - - - -	10
EVACUATION - - - - -	11
THE GEOGRAPHY SOCIETY - - - - -	12
GUIDE REPORT - - - - -	13
SCOUT NOTES - - - - -	14
FOUNDERS' DAY - - - - -	15
SCHOOL FOOTBALL - - - - -	16
HOUSE NOTES	
PEACOCKE HOUSE - - - - -	18
SANDERS HOUSE - - - - -	18
MERYON HOUSE - - - - -	19
THE SCOUT "CAMP-FIRE" - - - - -	20
THE ROYAL NAVY - - - - -	21
THE AIR DEFENCE CADET CORPS - - - - -	23
TO A SAILING SHIP - - - - -	24
AFTER THE WAR - - - - -	25
CINEMA <i>versus</i> TELEVISION - - - - -	25
MASTERS IN RHYTHM - - - - -	28
OVERHEARD IN THE EDITORIAL OFFICE - - - - -	29
THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW - - - - -	30
OLD SCHOLARS - - - - -	30
NOTE OF APPRECIATION - - - - -	31
TO PARENTS AND FOSTER-PARENTS - - - - -	31
TO FRIENDS AND OLD SCHOLARS - - - - -	32

EDITORIAL

At a time when the members of a school and their parents are separated, it seems necessary that some means of keeping parents in touch with the activities of the School should be organised.

RYA, as we formerly knew it, was a magazine containing very few contributions from scholars on matters outside everyday school activities. It has at last been decided not only to produce a magazine more frequently, but, owing to the fact that previous issues of this magazine were rather formal, to include a certain amount of lighter entertainment, although many of the old features are to be retained. Here, then, is a school magazine which covers new ground, and it is one advantage of evacuation which has made this new type of magazine possible.

Throughout the growth of this journal the Head Master and other members of the Staff kindly helped in collecting ideas, and it is owing to their assistance that you now see this copy before you. It is hoped that as many members of the School as possible will contribute to this, and although it will be impossible to include every article submitted, articles will be selected from the Junior, Middle and Senior Schools.

It is hoped that numbers will appear regularly, and will obtain favour with their readers. In this way a valuable and permanent record of Rye Grammar School during evacuation will be obtained and will be read with great interest in years to come.

.

As there is already an article on the history of the evacuation from Rye there is no need to dwell on this side of the matter in the Editorial. It only remains to be said that the School has settled down very well under unusual conditions.

Even more than usual there has been a parting of old friends. Not only have many of the old Fifth and Sixth Forms left us, but also those who did not wish to continue attendance at the School during evacuation, as well as newly-made friends who joined us after the evacuation from London. Our numbers have been made up, however, by new members who have left the Lewes County School since they lived in the danger areas of Newhaven and Seaford.

Good results were obtained in the School Certificate, and as many as eight Matriculation Exemptions were included. Those who took

It is with great pleasure that I write a Foreword to this first number of NOVA RYA. Chiefly I want to express my thanks—personal and on behalf of the School—to those members of the Sixth Form who have taken the initiative in producing it. In these days of additional pre-occupations for the Staff it is a great solace to know that the older members of the School will take such an initiative (shown, too, by others in many other directions). We can say with all humility that it is a tribute to the wider training the pupils receive in our School, and it is a happy augury for the continued success of the School under evacuation.

A. R. JACOBS, M.A., *Head Master.*

the Higher School Certificate also succeeded in showing some good results.

Now we say "Au revoir" to Smith and Mewse, both of whom have gone to Reading University. They helped the School during its first critical weeks of evacuation, and actually took some of the lessons while the Staff were enjoying their staggered holidays.

Smith was School Captain for over two years, and had been Editor of RYA for more than one edition. Ford has been made School Captain in his place.

As everybody has endured the first few critical months of evacuation successfully, we hope that nobody will leave the School and spoil our fine record.

THE EDITORS.

A HISTORY OF THE EVACUATION

During the year 1940 the pupils of Rye Grammar School became familiar with one side of evacuation. The School welcomed the junior part of the Roan School for Boys. When the Roan School was re-evacuated, several members of the Grammar School had ominous feelings about their own fate. But the Summer Term drew to a close, and the eve of the first day of the Oxford School Certificate Examination dawned. But the School was suddenly assembled at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, July 10th. Although unaware of the truth, certain members of the Fifth Form suggested that evacuation was to take place. As the truth was announced a momentary silence fell on the assembled throng, and then a babble of voices began asking questions which remained temporarily unanswered. As the pupils threaded their ways homeward how excited they felt, and, during the evening, how much preparation for the exam. was done?

But the exams. proceeded, and little news of further plans was available. Only the children of Rye, Rye Harbour and Camber were to go. Would the School remain open for the unaffected pupils, was the chief question asked, and many rumours were spread abroad. On Tuesday, July 16th, it was announced that only pupils from the three affected districts *could* go, but, on the following day, during the English Language Examination, it was stated that

arrangements had been made for the entire School to leave. Although pupils were undecided, many registration forms were handed in. The last examinations were finished by Friday, and the continual bustle in the corridors invaded the hall, and attracted the minds of both the invigilators and all candidates.

Final arrangements were made on the Saturday, and on Sunday, July 21st, the adventurers gathered in the Station Approach, where many sad "good-byes" were said to relatives and friends. At first in the sun, and then in a heavy shower, with heavy hearts the travellers awaited the train. Presently it came, and everyone and all luggage was stowed aboard, and at a quarter-past nine Rye was left behind. The journey had begun. The familiar Hastings route was followed, and other schools joined the train. Hastings was left, and along the remaining part of the route, whenever houses were passed waving crowds were seen. The journey through London and the Home Counties was very interesting, but refreshments were taken on this last part of the journey. Bedford was reached, and a message of welcome was given by the Mayor. The party came off the train and boarded two 'buses, which took it through the main streets of Bedford to the Goldington Road School. Refreshments there consisted of milk and biscuits, which several people aptly described as "dog biscuits." The billeting officers started on their unenviable task and gradually found homes for everyone for the duration (some, it is true, were only temporary). The 'buses were re-boarded and conveyed the different groups of children to their several destinations. After introductions had been made, and well-deserved teas had been eaten, some pupils went out to make contact with their friends. When the day drew to a close, the travellers went to a well-earned rest.

The next few days were perhaps the most interesting for everyone. The chief aims of everybody were to find his or her friends, explore the town, and reach the River Ouse. The second one was most successful and occupied several days. On the Monday news was circulated that there would be a meeting that evening at 6 o'clock in the Goldington Road School. There a service was held, new prefects were made, grievances were aired, and a meeting for 10 o'clock on the following day in the Goldington Parish Hall was announced. The first day in Bedford drew to a close and with it the hopes of enjoying the river ended, for permission had to be obtained before boats could be hired.

The next morning the usual service was held rather later than had been announced, and the Vicar of the parish welcomed the school. Prefects were appointed to assist Form Masters and Mistresses, and then a Prefects' Meeting was held. Afternoon walks were arranged for separate forms, and the School then divided up to continue the exploration of the town. Several conducted parties went out in the afternoon, and some successfully reached the village of Cardington. Two days later the School was told that morning meetings would take place at a quarter-past nine, as the hall would be used by another school. On the Friday, Mr. Pigrome, who had stayed in Rye to superintend the final packing of school property, was welcomed. On Saturday, arrangements were made for the Catholics, Church of England, and other religious denominations. The announcement of the use of the Russel Park Social Club for the daily assemblies was made, and the School was told that the Staff's staggered holidays would commence on the following Monday. Sunday passed, and with it the first week in Bedford.

During that and the following weeks several re-adjustments in the billeting were made and several excursions took place. The School walked to Elstow and visited the church there, although only the tower of the original building remains standing. The Bunyan window was admired, and the pulpit used in his time was inspected. The house where he lived after his marriage was seen from the outside, and the party, under the able leadership of Mr. Broome, who was assisted by Miss Turner, obtained admission to the Moot Hall, where Bunyan used to dance. After a well-earned rest on the village green, where is situated the remnants of the Market Cross, dating back to before Bunyan's time, the party returned to Bedford.

The next day the whole School boarded three small 'buses and was taken to Whipsnade Zoo. The countryside was at its best, and would have been more enjoyable if the journey had been made under more favourable conditions. But after an hour Whipsnade was reached and the journey forgotten. Following Mr. Broome's advice most groups bought maps of the zoo before beginning the exploration. Naturally, all the zoo could not be visited, and the heat of the sun did not encourage long walks. When 4 o'clock came, the party set out on the return journey, well satisfied with its visit and very anxious for the 'bus ride to end. The next day it was found that an ostrich, while being fed, had tried to remove a prefect's hand.

Later in the week the School visited the Bunyan Meeting, where Mr. L. T. Towers, M.A., gave an interesting account of John Bunyan's life.

During the following week the Fifth and Sixth Forms were given a lecture by the Curator of the Museum at the Boys' Modern School on "The Methods of Burial during the Bronze Age." Two weeks later a talk on "The History of Bedford" was given to the whole School, again by the Curator, and this time at the Russell Park Club.

On Tuesday, August 16th, the Upper School (consisting of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Forms) visited Cambridge. Although Girl Guides were detailed to inform all concerned of the arrangements, four or five boys arrived at the assembly ignorant of the expedition. Juniors having been told to inform billetors of what had happened, the party, again headed by Miss Turner and Mr. Broome, left for Cambridge. Luckily the weather was fine, so everyone enjoyed himself. King's College was visited, and there Mr. Morgan gave a short talk on the architecture of the chapel. The dining hall was also inspected. The chimes in the clock-tower of the Catholic Church brought back to Mr. Broome memories of his days as an undergraduate at the University. Other colleges were visited, and then it was decided to have lunch. The people who were unprovided hastened into the town in quest of food. The party once again re-assembled, visited a church, which, although extended, still has a circular nave. The capitals proved to be of great interest to the students of architecture. Other colleges were inspected from the exterior, then the party divided into separate groups for an hour or so.

In Christ's College several venturesome people tasted the mulberries from the bush planted when John Milton was an undergraduate there. Air Force men drilling in the grounds of another college proved to be a magnet to many people, especially the girls. Several of the older people decided to creep around the Catholic Church, and two of them wanted to explore the sacristies and passages connecting them with the presbytery, but were prevented in time. The museum proved to be disappointing, because, save for a few paintings, everything had been moved to a safer place. At about 4 o'clock the party reassembled in the 'buses and were in a very happy, though somewhat exhausted, state. Bedford was reached at about 5 o'clock.

During the first month several other people had rejoined the School, books had been distributed to their various owners, games had been arranged for every afternoon, and two parties had been conducted round the Public and County Libraries.

On Monday, August 19th, schooling started at the Girls' High School. Having been taken to cloakrooms, the School assembled in the main hall, where the usual service was conducted. Several people from the Lewes County School were welcomed and then Forms were taken to their respective rooms, where final arrangements were made. Although some of the School Staff were still having their holidays, work was started, especially in the Fourth and Fifth Forms. During the stay at the High School, which lasted for a month, the results of the Oxford Higher School and School Certificates were published. These proved to be very satisfactory, as eight matriculation exemptions were obtained, as well as credits in Latin. There were also many successful results in the Higher Schools. After the School had been in its temporary home for a few days, the Vicar of the Holy Trinity Church welcomed the School to his parish. After about two weeks the bicycles arrived, and two Friday afternoons were devoted to exploring the surrounding country.

A little later, A. Smith, the School Captain, and J. Mewse, a Senior Prefect, left in order to make preparations for their sojourn in Reading. J. Ford was made School Captain a few days later.

During the holidays of the Bedford School, the open-air swimming bath was available, and the Swimming sports were held at the beginning of September. The Houses produced good teams, and Meryon had the advantage at first, but, owing chiefly to the relays, Sanders won the sports. The School was pleased to see several of the billetors at the sports.

At the end of our month's stay at the Girls' High School, as the shelters at Ixworth Court (where we were to make our home) were not sufficiently completed, part-time education was carried on at the Russell Park Social Club for forms below the Fifth Form. But the Fifth Form was able to work at Ixworth Court, and the Sixth in the County Library. However, this only lasted for a week, and then the Sixth moved in; a little later they were joined by the rest of the School.

Some furniture had been borrowed from the Girls' High School, but the furniture belonging to Rye Grammar School gradually arrived, and was moved in and arranged by senior boys, who also loaded the Girls' High School furniture into the van when it was returned. The Science Laboratories at the Bedford School and Girls' High School became available at certain times, and are used continually, as well as the gymnasiums. Arrangements were made so that certain sixth Form boys and girls could take lessons at the Bedford School and Girls' High School respectively.

Not long after the School had settled down in Ixworth Court, an epidemic of measles broke out, but it was successfully beaten by regular gargling exercises and other precautions which were taken.

Societies have been started again and Guide meetings had been held since the beginning of August. The Scout Troop has been formed again under the leadership of Apps, and with Mr. Morgan as Scout Master. The usual Interims and School Examinations have been held and Founders' Day was celebrated at St. Andrew's Church on Friday, November 15th. Although the School is well settled in Ixworth Court, the Russell Park Club is still used for assemblies. A Scout party and a School party have been held there over Christmas.

It is true that a few people have left the School, but others have joined, including a second group from the Lewes County School.

A.W.J.A.

MY EVACUATION

I am one of the newcomers to Rye Grammar School. My home-town is Newhaven. Before I came away the town was nearly empty of its women and children because of the so-called invasion scare. Many men had left because, as they had been working for the Southern Railway and all the cargo-ships and mail-boats no longer plied between Newhaven and the French ports, they had been transferred to a busier part of the country.

The day before the Friday on which I was to be evacuated was spent in saying "good-bye" to my friends and relatives. On Friday, 20th September, we met in the appointed place, and after saying our last "good-bye" to our parents, we left Newhaven in our 'bus at

8 a.m. The journey was pleasant for me, but my friend soon began to feel the effects of the prolonged 'bus journey, and had to lie down at the back of the 'bus. We reached London in good time, and all through the city we were on the look-out for bomb damage. It must have been quite extensive but did not seem so to us because the bombs had fallen so far apart that the undamaged places obviously outnumbered the damaged.

After two stops because of particularly bad traffic-jams, we passed from London to the country beyond. After two more stops for the driver to ask the way, we reached Bedford. We were in that town for the first time in our lives. After a quarter-of-an-hour's stop we went on to Cople, where we were taken to our billets. I was lucky, I was billeted with one of my friends.

We were given a week to settle down, then we were told to "report for duty" at Russell Park Hall on Monday, 30th September. The 'bus was full, so we hitch-hiked to Bedford, getting a lift most of the way in a lorry. Well, we eventually arrived and were given our books and told to go to our Forms. I was received with some wondering glances from my future class-mates, but the masters and mistresses tried to make me feel at my ease. I must say some of the boys were friendly, and with them I have settled down very well and am quite at home now.

We used to play rugger at Lewes County School, and although I find it a pleasant change to play soccer again, I would like a game of rugger once in a while. I used not to be any good at cross-country running at Lewes, and I cannot say I am looking forward to it now. But, like the rest of the Lewes boys, I suppose I shall have to run and make the best of it. However, as I am now settled down I consider that I am very lucky to be where I am. D.R.

FORM II LOOKS AT EVACUATION

A year ago, when war broke out, East Sussex was filled with evacuees from London. But in the early summer of 1940 Hitler's armies over-ran France. This turned Rye from a reception area into a danger zone. The London evacuees were moved to South Wales and July saw us evacuated to Bedford. Yes! we who had grumbled

at evacuees in Sussex now found ourselves in the same position as they had been.

The first thing we did when we arrived in our new homes was to settle down to a good holiday. Bedford, as you know, stands on the River Ouse, and at once the whole School (even the Sixth Form) turned into rowers, and the boating pool was so crowded that it had to be closed down in order that the owners might have some dinner. We got on quite well with surprisingly few accidents.

A cricket pitch and tennis courts were procured, the only trouble being that it was a rather long walk to them as we had not got our bicycles, which did not turn up until the holidays were over. We had some pleasant trips to Elstow (where John Bunyan was born), Whipsnade Zoo, and the Seniors went to Cambridge.

On August 19th we started school at Bedford High School where we stopped for four weeks. It was while we were there that measles broke out in the School and lasted for over a month. Then followed three weeks before we could go into Ixworth Court (a large house which is to be our School all the time that we are at Bedford), owing to the fact that the air-raid shelters were not finished.

In these three weeks we only had lessons when we could get somewhere to have them. Then we moved into Ixworth Court and began the term seriously. Now we are working almost normally, the only trouble being that we have to go to School on Saturday mornings.

Most of us are quite enjoying our stay in Bedford, but all of us, I'm sure, would rather be back in Rye. L. ALLEN.

EVACUATION

When first we came to this famed town
Billets were found and prefects made,
All went well at first, but then
The novelty, it seemed to fade.

Then back to school we had to go,
No longer could we roam,
Swimming no more, and ever so soon
A few wished they'd stayed at home.

Football helped to pass the time,
When played in the park at night ;
Some stayed too late, and then next day,
"Who was riding without a light ?"

And now the Christmas "hols." draw near,
"Shall we go home or not ?"
But before those come the bad exams.,
And on that paper scrawled "What rot !"

P. SHEARER.

THE GEOGRAPHY SOCIETY

The Geography Society, which was re-formed on our arrival at Bedford, has taken advantage of the fine weather to make a tour of the countryside surrounding Bedford.

Three cycle journeys have been made to outlying villages. On the first, to Wilden, several enthusiastic Juniors, carried away by the call of the open road, hurried ahead of the leaders, promptly got lost and failed to arrive at the rendezvous.

The second journey was to Thurleigh. This was rather too far distant from Bedford, and by the time all the parties had arrived there it was more than time to return.

The last trip, to Pavenham, notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary forgot the map, was the most successful of the term, and plenty of time was found in which to inspect the intricate carving in the old Church.

Cemetery Hill was visited one week, from where, but for the mist, a bird's-eye view of the town would have been obtained.

When wet weather has prevented these cycling trips, good work has been done in the way of enlarging maps, and a lecture, illustrated by the epidiascope, was given by Mr. Broome.

It is hoped that the Society will be able to make use of the School ciné-projector for the showing of films of geographical interest. This method of pleasure and business combined should be very satisfactory.

J.H.

GUIDE REPORT

On being evacuated to Bedford the already large Guide Company was increased still more by Guides of other Companies for the duration. We were also pleased to welcome Miss Thomas, an experienced Guider, who has been a great help in running our very large Company.

The first meeting in Bedford was held at Russell Park Hall on August 21st. New Guides were welcomed and allotted to their Patrols. Everybody settled down in the best of spirits. After one or two general meetings, four new members were enrolled and badges were presented.

On September 11th an outdoor meeting was held. A number of Guides went to Putnoe Fields, where some of the younger members of the Company passed fire-lighting and tracking for their Second-Class. Two senior Guides passed life-line throwing for their swimmers' badge. The rest of the Company divided themselves up and did some badge work.

As the Company was so large, a discussion was held and it was decided to form a Cadet Patrol. Most of the Cadets being Leaders and Seconds, it was necessary to elect new ones. It was also decided to hold Patrol Leaders' training at Ixworth Court on the last Tuesday of every month.

Field Day was held on Tuesday, October 22nd. The weather turned out to be rather disappointing, as there was a thick fog. Nevertheless, everyone enjoyed the outing. The majority went out on cycles and with the aid of maps visited villages surrounding Bedford. The hikers went to Putnoe Fields.

Paulina Metianu, a very keen Guide, has gained her First Class Badge and All-Round Cord since we have been here. Two swimming badges were gained by Joy Hulett and Daphne Finch for the first time in the history of the Company. Everybody is now busily working for Second Class, First Class and Proficiency Badges, and the Patrols collected useful articles for the Christmas Stocking Trail, which was held on December 7th.

As it can be seen the Company has carried on as usual under the present difficulties, and we all sincerely hope it will continue to do so under the guidance and help of its Leaders and Guiders. E.M.

SCOUT NOTES

At long last a Scout Troop has been re-formed, and Mr. Morgan has offered to become Scoutmaster of the School Troop, which at present is made up of six Patrols of five boys each. They are Bulldogs, Buffaloes, Hawks, Eagles, Owls and Peewits. Scouting is quite a new thing to the majority of the boys, but they are learning very quickly. Already we have about fifteen Tenderfoot Scouts and several well on the way to Second Class.

It may be as well to say what the qualifications for each class are. Before a boy can become a Scout he must pass his Tenderfoot test. For this he must know the Scout Law or Creed, which is the basis of all Scout work, special knots and their uses, the composition and history of the Union Jack, and several other elementary but very important tests.

The Second Class tests are slightly more difficult, and are composed of such tests as signalling, first-aid, woodcraft, cooking, pioneering and various other things. The First Class tests are made up of swimming, more difficult signalling, first aid and map-work. Besides these tests a boy can pass for approximately eighty proficiency badges, which cover many subjects and are quite difficult to obtain. They range from badges for airmen to badges for firemen, from naturalists to journalists, and there are many other such badges.

Lord Baden-Powell started the Scout movement in 1908, and at the present day there are millions of Scouts, living up to the same creed, all over the world. Unfortunately, Scouting in Europe has almost disappeared, and in its place the Hitler Youth Movement has appeared. What a comparison! The former movement is to make a country strong in peace, the latter strong in war.

Lord Baden-Powell described Scouting as a game in which elder brothers can take their younger brothers into healthy environments and encourage them in healthy activities such as will help them to develop a knowledge of citizenship. Its strongest appeal is through Nature Study and Woodcraft. It deals with the individual, not the company. At first, it used to aim for these ends—now by experience we know that, where properly handled, it gains them.

Having spread themselves automatically about the world, the Scout and Guide movements have the following aims:—

(a) The making of the individual into an efficient and happy citizen.

(b) The harnessing of the individual to work for the community.

(c) The strengthening of the bond of the British Commonwealth through its brotherhood.

(d) The promotion of international goodwill, through its brotherhood, as a practical step towards permanent peace. V.I.A.

We, on behalf of the School, extend our sincere thanks to V. I. Apps for re-forming the School Scout Troop, and we wish him every success in his undertaking. THE EDITORS.

FOUNDERS' DAY

Founders' Day this year was celebrated at St. Andrew's Church, Bedford, on November 15th. Several foster-parents, and some of the parents who were staying in Bedford, attended the service, which was conducted by the Rev. A. Thornton Down.

The service was opened with the singing of the National Anthem in its complete form; Bunyan's hymn, "Monksgate" and "Judge Eternal" were the hymns sung. The Head Master read the lesson and Psalm 122 was sung.

Taking as his text Isaiah xxxiii, 17, "Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty," the Reverend A. Thornton Down, Vicar of St. Andrew's, introduced himself as a member of just such another of the ancient Grammar Schools of England, that of Chigwell, in Essex, founded by Archbishop Harsnett, of York, seven years before Thomas Peacocke's school at Rye. The ideals, and the methods of the two were very similar. First, the message of the Bible was the mainspring of the life—"In the beginning, God." All life was the quest of a King of such beauty of character, admiration, desire, loyalty and service. School life was an important stage in training the young in the adventurous joy of that discovery. Geography, history, mathematics, science, properly taught and realised, made way for the revelation of God as moving in their several spheres. God was speaking in divers ways and at divers times.

Secondly, the study of classics and the arts, which was chiefly in the mind of Thomas Peacocke, was a recipe for culture, through which God was increasingly seen as Beautiful and Desirable in rhythm and form, in colour and design, in delicacy and refinement

of thought. A mind so trained might not have acquired useful knowledge in a material sense, but it had acquired the art of how to learn and gained an appreciation of learning for its own sake. That was Beauty; and a hunger of desire for a King like that might well be stirred.

Thirdly, James Sanders, still in the quest for God, turned rather to what may be thought a more practical course. His foundation, amalgamated with that of Thomas Peacocke after some 200 years, was to be based principally on R-reading, w-R-iting and a-R-ithmetic, with special attention, as was proper in a coast town, to navigation. It was he, therefore, who introduced the "Three R's" for prominence in the curriculum. Here the particular discovery of God was that He was a God of order, of logic, of discipline and regularity. Culture was not to reign or end in dreamland. The Beauty of God was not whimsical, but rational, regulated, defined.

So Beauty and Order became the code words of the training of our ancient English Grammar Schools, the ground work of a liberal education, the incentive and the equipment of a lifelong voyage of discovery, begun in God, leading inevitably to the goal of God.

The service concluded with the singing of the School Commemoration Hymn, "Loughborough."

SCHOOL FOOTBALL

Despite the evacuation and the fact that we are evacuated to an area where rugger is played instead of soccer, a match was fixed up with an evacuated school from London, Owen's School. The School team, weaker than that of the previous year, owing to the loss of the regular goalkeeper and many others who had left, took the field and started quite encouragingly. In the first half, the unpracticed School team played against the wind and Owen's School scored four goals to the School's one. The second half saw the Owen's School rather tired, and their attacks were less persistent, consequently only one more goal was scored, thus making the final score five-one for the Owen's School.

A return match was arranged soon afterwards, and this time the School team had had some practice and were stronger. In the first half the School pressed hard and managed to score one goal to the Owen's School's two. The play was fast, and the School's centre and inside forwards combined well, but in the second half there were

several break-throughs made by the Owen's School, four of which resulted in goals. The School continued to carry the play into their opponent's half, and scored a very fine goal from a well-placed corner. For the last ten minutes of the game all the play was in the opponent's half, and although no goals were scored, it clearly showed that the School could make the pace better than the Owen's School, and that the next game would be a harder tussle. The final score was six against our two.

The third match was arranged and the School team was confident of success this time. The previous two games had given us the best practice available—match practice. The Owen's School won the toss and kicked down the wind, but the wind was of little advantage to them, as the School forwards monopolised the play for the majority of the first half. The number of goals scored were, however, few in proportion to the number of chances, but it was a tie so far, one goal for each side, and that was a great encouragement. In the second half the Owen's School attacks diminished as the School attacks increased, but we failed to score first. A very good solo run by the right-winger brought the score to two-one against the School. In the last twenty minutes of the match, School attacks proved effective, and two more goals were scored, so that when the whistle blew the School team came off the field victorious.

The fourth and last match was arranged for December 7th, and it was to decide whether the School should draw or lose in the number of matches won. The pitch was in perfect condition, and there was hardly any wind, there was every promise of a good game. The School started off in a decidedly professional manner and outplayed their opponents for the first few minutes, before the Owen's School retaliated and managed to score. There was then an interval in which no goals were scored, and both sides played good football, although there were not many long passes. Eventually another goal was scored against the School, and the whistle blew for half-time, making the score two-one in favour of the Owen's School. The second half was really a repetition of the first half, as for a long time no goals were scored. Then the School right wing scored with a good ground shot, thus levelling the score. After that there was a hard battle for the winning goal, but neither side succeeded in scoring again. The final result was thus a draw—two goals for each side.

Final results of the term's matches: School played four games, lost two, drew one, and won one.

R.G.B.

HOUSE NOTES

PEACOCKE HOUSE

House Master : MR. BAGLEY.

House Mistress : MISS LETCHER.

House Captains : SCHOFIELD, P. METIANU.

Prefects : FORD, APPS, SCHOFIELD, P. METIANU.

Peacocke House has continued its wide range of activities during the evacuation of the School. The House was unsuccessful in the Cricket Competition, despite some good individual performances from Breeze, Kempster and Peacham. The House did not distinguish itself in the Swimming Sports, in which Mead put up a good performance. House football matches have been played in Bedford Park, but the House failed to win either of their two games. An improvement is hoped for in this direction, as there is plenty of material in the team, which is ably led by Breeze.

It is a little early to analyse the House's effort in work, although it achieved good Form positions in the Interim. The House has revived its charity collection for the Royal East Sussex Hospital, and contributions reached a high level at each meeting.

It is hoped that the next edition will bring news of football, hockey and netball victories, as well as a high number of points for work.

The House has welcomed several new members, including a number of Fourth Form boys from the Lewes County School.

Best wishes are extended to Margaret Bidauld, our enthusiastic House Captain, who left us during the term.
J.F.

SANDERS HOUSE

CHRISTMAS TERM, 1940.

House Mistress : MISS SEED.

House Master : MR. DOUGLAS.

Prefects : D. JONES, N. BAKER, J. HULETT, O. PAINE, BURNETT.

Sanders had quite a successful year in both work and games, in spite of the disruption caused by the evacuation of the School during the Summer Term.

At the commencement of this term it was discovered that our Founder's name was spelt Sanders instead of Saunders, and so the House decided to change it and correctly keep to Sanders in the future.

Many Friday afternoons in the Summer Term were spent by the House in preparing for the Music and Speech Competition. Sanders came first in the speech section and second in both the dramatic and music sections. The final result was that our House came second—two or three points behind Meryon.

Sanders came top in the final senior cricket results; the Juniors, however, came bottom. The girls came first in the tennis results.

The work and merit results are at present unknown, but we came last in the Sports.

The Swimming Sports were held at the Bedford School at the beginning of the Autumn Term. Sanders gained most points, both in the special events and in the distance swimming. This gave us first place.

Only one hockey match has been played so far, but Meryon was beaten by six goals to nil. We hope to maintain our position against Peacocke.

The football results for this term bring us the first position.
J.H.

MERYON HOUSE

CHRISTMAS TERM, 1940.

House Mistress : MISS TUNSTALL.

House Master : MR. BROOME.

Prefects : W. ALLEN, C. BREEDS, AMBROSE, SMITH.

This year we have missed all our ex-members who have not remained with the School during evacuation. But in spite of our losses, Meryon manages to keep a fairly good position in the Inter-House Competitions, owing to the fact that several new members of the School have been welcomed to the House.

Activities started soon after our arrival in Bedford. We were unable to secure top position in cricket, but came second, as was the case in the Swimming Sports, thanks to the energetic performances

of the swimming captains—Cynthia Breeds and Ashdown—and members of the teams, especially Doris Stonestreet, Daphne Breeds, Abbott and Wood.

In football we were able to beat Peacocke, while a match with Sanders resulted in a win for Sanders.

The hockey team has suffered owing to the lack of senior girl members, but it has really put up a fine show against heavy odds.

As yet it is difficult to show the real results in the work direction, but it seems that some improvement in this is necessary. G.G.S.

A SCOUT "CAMP-FIRE"

On Saturday, December 14th, the Grammar School Scout Troop held its first "Camp-fire." The Scoutmaster, Mr. Morgan, was present, and the Head Master and Mrs. Jacobs also attended. Apps was in charge of the whole affair, which was very successful.

Mr. Morgan opened the proceedings by giving a short talk on what the "Camp-fire" really meant—good companionship and a "chinwag round the fire." He concluded by saying that a real "Camp-fire" would not, of course, be held in the Russell Park Club, around a skilfully erected electric "campfire," but in the open air in "silly Sussex."

Scout songs were then sung. Among these songs were such favourites as "Michael Finnigan," "John Brown's Flivver" and "John Brown's Baby," "Clementine," "Swanne River," "One little thumb keeps moving" (which caused much amusement), and "The Beer Barrel Polka."

Tea—a very satisfactory part of a "Campfire"—was served at about half-past four.

Every Patrol did a sketch, all of which were well received. Apps, Clark and Jury performed a "shadow-show," which was clever and amusing. Mr. Peacock accompanied some of the songs on his recorder, and also gave a solo, "Wish me luck as you wave me good-bye." The Scout Troop played two games—"The Farmyard Game" and the "Ring Game."

At about a quarter-past six the air-raid warning was sounded, but in spite of this the entertainment continued. Then Mr. Morgan announced that the "Camp-fire" would finish, so with "Auld Lang Syne" the party broke up. A good time was had by all.

THE ROYAL NAVY

The Royal Navy is the "Silent Service"; this may have its advantages, but it also produced the effect that the Service as a whole is not well understood by civilians. The Army they know, because it is, even in peace time, well linked up with them. The Royal Air Force is new, and it is of a vast interest to the younger generation, perhaps seventy per cent. of whom never think of anything else. Nearly every boy whom you meet can tell you whether the 'plane that is passing overhead is a Spitfire, a Blenheim, or a Messerschmitt, although in the latter case it is better to get behind something substantial than to turn round telling people what kind of 'plane it is.

How many people though can, on seeing a warship at sea, tell with certainty what class it is? This does not apply to battleships, because it is to be hoped that everybody in Britain could recognise H.M.S. *Rodney*, *Nelson* and *Royal Sovereign* if they saw them, but how many could distinguish the class of escort vessel, or even cruiser, which they saw?

Something has been done lately to bring the Navy to the notice of the public. Before the war, Navy Weeks were held at Plymouth, Portsmouth and Chatham, and many fine books have been written on the subject. In war-time, however, the Navy is better appreciated, and its glorious deeds have not lacked praise, but for some unearthly reason its misfortunes, inevitable misfortunes, are grumbled about, and some senile old landlubbers stand up and demand to know why the Navy has been so inefficient. Perhaps somebody has been to blame; he is always punished, anyway, usually more than he has deserved—our gallant fireside critics see to that. A very good example of this has happened fairly recently, when the aircraft-carrier *Glorious*, together with her attendant destroyers, *Acasta* and *Ardent*, were sunk by the enemy battleships *Gneissau* and *Scharnhorst*.

What did the Press do? It took it some time to gather itself together, and then it just stood up and shrieked for recrimination! Undoubtedly somebody had slipped up somewhere to allow the valuable vessel to be in such dangerous waters without a stronger escort, but who was to know that the German battleships had dared to come out of harbour—they don't often! Except in the more

respectable papers, the gallant action of those two little destroyers, defending their large and helpless sister-ship to the last, was almost forgotten. The action of the *Jervis Bay* under similar circumstances was lauded up to the skies, this was condemned. Why? Because one was a successful sacrifice and the other was unsuccessful. It was sacrilege to the gallant officers and men who went down with their ships to have made such an unholy racket over it; but then, the cheap Press has no pride, any stunt to put up their sales a bit is "the goods."

The Royal Navy has never let us down, but the citizens of Britain have let the Royal Navy down on innumerable occasions. Just look back to after the last war. The ridiculous farce of disarmament had set in, and thousands of officers and men, who five years before had been most highly praised and who had been prepared to die for their country, were calmly told that their services had been dispensed with, and they were thrown into the streets without a job, or even the hope of one. Was this British justice? These same men are now back again in the Service, some of them have perished in it. Are they to be treated in the same ignoble way again? The citizens of Britain would be well advised to commit to memory the words of the old song by our sailors before the time of Nelson:—

"God and our Navy we adore,
In times of danger—not before—
The danger past, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the sailor slighted."

and try and rectify it!

A.J.W.T.

AIR DEFENCE CADET CORPS

Since the School has been evacuated there has been an opportunity for boys intending to enter the R.A.F. or Fleet Air Arm to secure a large amount of preliminary training with the 134th (Bedford) Squadron of the Air Defence Cadets. The Corps was founded in 1938 by the Air League of the British Empire, and since the war began it has been under the Air Ministry control. Boys under eighteen years and not younger than fourteen secure training in aero-engineering, radio, navigation, and kindred subjects, whilst instruction is also provided in drill and physical training. There are now over eighteen thousand cadets in the country, as well as thousands of R.A.F. recruits on deferred service, receiving part-time training with the Cadet Corps. Many cadets earned pilot's wings for gliding before the outbreak of war prevented the continuation of training. A uniform of R.A.F. blue is provided, but cadets pay for them in weekly instalments.

The Bedford Squadron holds two parades a week at the Bedford School. One evening in the week is devoted to instructional classes, whilst the other evening is reserved for drill and physical training. In addition to these parades, church parades are held at the Camp Church, Cardington. The Squadron is affiliated to Cranfield Aerodrome, but activities there are limited owing to the war. The Squadron recently contributed to the Corps Spitfire Fund. £1 12s. 6d. was raised altogether, of which 13s. 5d. was raised on a Rye Grammar School raffle. It is hoped to buy band instruments from subscriptions and proceeds of dances.

Besides the training activities, Cadets actively contribute towards the war effort by Home Guard or A.R.P. Messenger Service work. Intending recruits should see Cadet Squadron-Leader Woodcock at the Bedford School at 7.30 p.m. on Mondays in science laboratory, or Thursdays in the gymnasium. J.F.

TO A SAILING SHIP

The last of her kind,
Drifting away. Nearly gone,
White sails dipped in sunset's splendour
Where once it brightest shone.

Turn back ! Turn back her book of life.
Far back, the start,
A busy shipyard swarmed with men
Each a master at his art.

For her the English oak, the best.
For her the skilled man's hand.
Famous and mighty ere she left
Her own dear native land.

'Neath tropic skies, an azure blue,
On mirrored, burnished sea
With scorching sun o'erhead ;
All this weathered she.

Or round those coasts where Winter reigns,
Straining through grinding ice,
With hardship, cold, and hunger,
Exploration's price.

Now she's old and doomed,
Those coasts will see her never ;
Her body's breaking up,
But her memory'll live for ever.

JEAN POPE.

AFTER THE WAR

With apologies to the composer of "After the Ball."

After the war is over,
We'll all go back to Rye.
After the war is over
You will go home, and I.
When all our troubles are ended,
There'll be a treat in store.
We hope we'll be happy for ever,
After the war.

CYNTHIA CADE and MAUREEN SAMADEN.

CINEMA *versus* TELEVISION

During the last few years there have been great steps taken forward in one of the wonders of modern science—television. The advance of this amazing new form of entertainment has given rise to a question which is often repeated: "Will television cause the downfall of filming and cinemas?"

As a question this is certainly difficult to answer, and only the march of time can show what will be the result of the combat. It is possible, however, to examine the matter in order to find out what the results of television's steady strengthening will be.

In the first place, many cinema magnates have already expressed a desire for co-operation between cinemas and television. Their idea is that large screens could be fixed up in the cinemas in order that television could be shown on the screen, and in this way many people would be able to see the television presentation at the same time. Films can also be projected and broadcast by television; cartoon films and news-reels have been shown in this way.

There are two drawbacks to this scheme. In the first place, it is likely that people would not be willing to turn out of their own homes when they could sit by their own fireside and watch the entertainment at a far smaller cost. It may be said that television sets will be

too expensive for the ordinary man-in-the-street to buy ; but the same thing was once thought about radio—to-day there is scarcely anyone who does not own a radio set owing to the reduction in price. Secondly, the type of entertainment which usually draws people to the cinema is either comedy, tragedy, musical comedy or historical films. This would mean that one of these types of plays would be constantly shown on television receivers all over the country, which could hardly be expected to please the private viewer if he was obliged to work or wished to carry on with some light occupation at the same time.

It would, moreover, narrow down the sphere of entertainment considerably. Every cinema in a town would be showing the same entertainment, which might not be to the taste of everyone.

On the other hand, there are advantages. The chief of these is that there would be a great saving of money. There would be no need to make many copies of films, as a single production would suffice for the entire country. This will probably be regarded as a very important matter in time to come.

Apart, however, from this particular method of showing television productions there is the person who owns his own television set. Are the programmes going to entertain him enough to keep him away from the cinema ? It certainly seems that the prospect of "looking in" at home will be novel enough to affect cinema-going. Only the atmosphere of the cinema will be lacking, and, moreover, the viewer will have the additional comfort of sitting in an easy chair by his own fireside.

Even now, however, there are certain problems in production which must be taken into account. In the first place is a point which even the most ignorant of film-goers will realise. One scene of a film is often "shot" very many times before the director considers it perfect. This is apart from rehearsals. In a television broadcast, however, some technical hold-up may occur, which throws the production out of its smooth running. An actor may make a false move, the lighting may be defective ; the television camera is merciless and the effect at the receiving end would certainly be spoiled.

Again, anyone who listens to the wireless knows how electrical storms can ruin reception. The effect is just the same, if not worse,

upon television, not only do the storms interfere with the sound but cause obliteration of the images on the screen. In the same way electrical appliances in any proximity to the receiver mar reception.

It need hardly be said that none of these things has any effect on film projection in a cinema, and the programme may be carried on in spite of any adverse conditions. Another point, which at present is very important, is that it is quite impossible to carry on television during war-time, while film production becomes doubly important, both for the entertainment of the people and propaganda at home and abroad.

By this, then, it seems that television will never triumph over the cinema. But the advance of modern science must be taken into account. In time, no doubt, many if not all of the difficulties confronting television will be overcome, and it will develop apace. Then, when many programmes can be run at the same time, and the viewer is confronted with a wide choice of entertainment, the opposition to the cinema industry will really begin. This makes it seem that television will finally be the conqueror. Even so, it still remains for time to show us.

G.G.S.

MASTERS IN RHYTHM

I.—OSCAR RABIN.

In each edition I propose to give a short biography of a popular Dance Band Leader. English leaders will alternate with American (including coloured) jazz men.

Our first leader is Oscar Rabin, who is one of the most popular war-time exponents of dance music. Originally called Oscar Rabin's Romany Dance Band, the band plays regularly at the Hammersmith Palais de Danse, which attracts a large crowd of dancers. The "Romanys" play regularly over the B.B.C. and are often featured as the B.B.C. band of the week. Rabin has made many records and they have a country-wide sale. In the dance halls Rabin plays in correct dance tempo and has made several excellent "correct tempo" records. A novelty feature of the band is Eddie Palmer's "Novachord"—an electric organ similar to that featured in the States by Milt Herth.

Rabin has recently lost his popular vocalist, Garry Gowan, but his successor, Ken Beaumont, has made a successful debut.

"Diane" and "Tessa" sing the slow numbers, but the star feature of the band is Beryl Davis, the band compère's daughter. Beryl Davis started her career at the age of fifteen, and at the age of seventeen has made several records of her own, as well as a large number with the band.

Oscar has just made an all-England tour, and visited Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester, where he broke a box office record at the Hippodrome. He is continuing his tour by playing one-night concerts and dances all over the north, where he has received a tremendous ovation.

His outstanding record is "At the Woodchopper's Ball" (Woody Herman) and "Sweet Madness," J.F.

OVERHEARD IN THE EDITORIAL OFFICE

Will you come and take down these notes please, Miss Fotheringay? Throw the cat off the chair—there's plenty of room.

Oh! Professor Potter has arrived has he, Perkins?

Yes, show him in!

Good-morning, Professor. You were going to write us a series of articles, weren't you?

No! Articles I was talking about—not artichokes.

Just get off that chair, please, Miss Fotheringay. The Professor wants to sit down.

Er—you're sitting on Miss Fotheringay, Professor?

Thank you—that's better. Now we'll get on!

Er—what was it you were going to write on?

Naturally! Apart from the paper I mean.

Weren't you going to write a series about the radio?

Yes, I know wheat and oats are cereals, but I was talking about series! S-E-R-I—

Yes, of course I'm quite serious, but that's nothing to do with it.

I believe you're deaf, aren't you, Professor?

No! Deaf, I said, not dead.

Er—when will your first article appear?

In two years' time, eh? Well, that's not very helpful, is it?

Perkins! What's this ugly affair on the floor?

Oh! it's the cat, is it? Well, just throw it out.

No! No! That's the Professor's beard you've got hold of!

Leave go immediately, Perkins!

Yes, Professor, he's a careless boy.

Careless, I said, not hairless.

Now then—about your work—we must stick to business.

Will you sign this form, please? The ink is at your elbow.

Oh! Well fill your pen from the floor then.

In your hat, eh? Never mind, sir—it's a black hat.

Oh! the cat—ha! ha! Well, well! They call it a Blue Persian—now it really is blue.

May I help you on with your coat, Professor?

Miss Fotheringay! Just get off the Professor's beard, please.

Thank you!

Perkins! Throw the Professor out, please!

THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW

Who rang the door-bell ?
.....

Does a Junior think, or just exist ?
.....

What is the smell of burning in the Sixth Form room at break ?
.....

Was running water installed in the air-raid shelters ?
.....

Do milk-bottles crack if placed on the stove to warm ?
.....

Who has "tenderfeet" ?
.....

OLD SCHOLARS

Although we have been absent from Rye for several months, we still try to keep in touch with the old scholars, and are always glad to have news of them. We were very happy to welcome those who have visited us. When we were still at the Russell Park Social Club we were very pleased to see P. Allen, Barbara Ellis and W. Dunlop. R. D. Cumming, D. Breeds and C. W. Bullett have visited the School at Ixworth Court.

Many thanks to all old scholars who sent us Christmas Cards last year.

Cards came from Jean Smith, Margaret Baker, Nancy Kempster, Margaret Bidauld, Lisl Walk, Sylvia Young, Stella Killick, J. Mewse, P. Swaine, P. Stirling, F. Ashenden, G. Knapp and Glenn.

C. H. Catt is to be congratulated on writing a book, which has been accepted by the publishers, and Jean Smith on obtaining her State Nursing Examination.

We hear that D. Breeds is in the 5th Royal Sussex Regt., G. R. Smith is in the R.E.s, R. D. and G. D. Cumming are in the R.A.F., and Beryl Winter has joined the W.A.A.F.

We should also like to thank Mr. Stott (a former Science Master) and his wife, who sent us Christmas Cards.

We hear that Mr. Belton, Mr. Geering (former Art Masters) and Mr. Skegg (a former Gym. Master) are now in the R.A.F., while our groundsman, T. Luck, is in the Royal Sussex Regt.

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

No conditions could call for more hard work from the staff of a school than when that school is evacuated. We should like it to be said how deeply grateful the entire School is for the fine work done by all our Masters and Mistresses, particularly Miss Turner and the Head Master, who have had the additional responsibility of billeting placed upon them.

We feel sure that all the School and parents share in this gratitude, and realise how difficult the work of the Staff has become these days.

THE EDITORS.

TO PARENTS

We know that this is a hard time now that you are once more separated from your children, but we hope that this Magazine has done something towards keeping you in touch with them. If there is anything that you would like to hear about, please let us know and we will endeavour to include it in our next issue.

TO FOSTER-PARENTS

On behalf of the entire School and the parents of the scholars we extend to you our heart-felt thanks for giving such a warm welcome to the pupils of the Rye Grammar School. The fact that everyone is so happy is a proof of the kindness you have shown, and it should be used as an example everywhere.

Our thanks are also due to the Billeting Officer and his assistants, especially Mr. Dilly, Mr. Ivey, and Mrs. Williams, and the ladies of the W.V.S., especially Mrs. Tipping.

We are also deeply grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Gorton for their help in the early days of evacuation when Bedford was so strange to us, to the Headmistress of the Girls' High School and the Headmaster of the Bedford School for their willing assistance.

Again, we would like to extend our thanks to Mr. Collins, H.M.I.; Director of Education and his assistants, who were very helpful concerning educational problems; and to Mr. Jury, County Architect, and his assistants, for their hard work in connection with Ixworth Court.

TO FRIENDS AND OLD SCHOLARS

You may like to have a copy of this Magazine, and if you would we will be pleased to arrange it. Any suggestions and criticisms will be gratefully received.

Write to —THE EDITORS,
Ixworth Court,
Kimbolton Road,
Bedford, Beds.