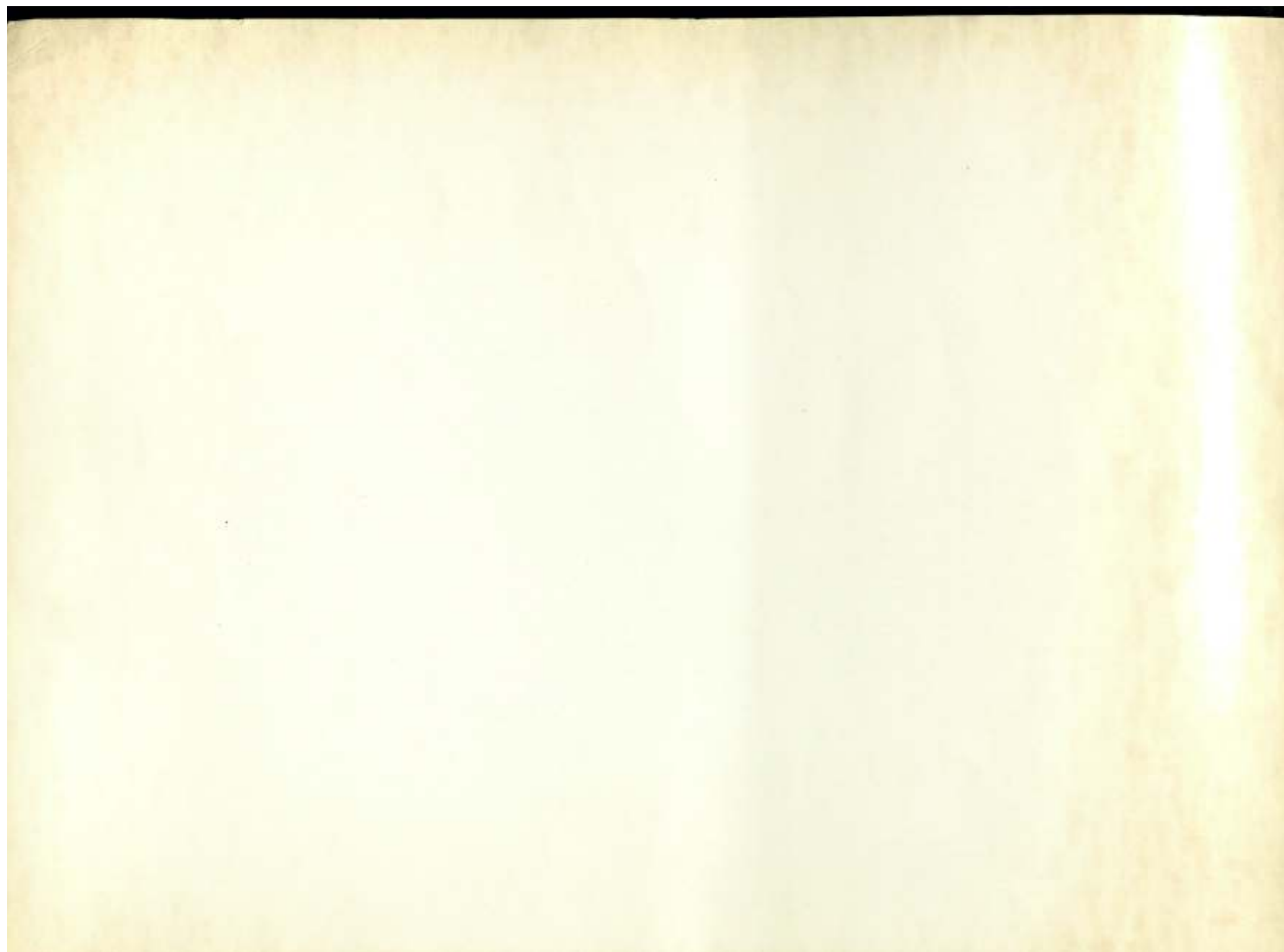


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DYNEVOR MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. O.A. Morris.

Design and Graphics: Mr. H. Devereux.

Advertising: Mr. O. J. Hughes.

Editors: E.W. Nield, R. Craven, Hywel Davies.

Editorial

Our job this year has been to revive the magazine in Dynevor, because of the apathy shown towards it in past years. We have, however, been pleasantly surprised by the many contributions we have received in all fields - poetry, prose, articles by clubs, and so on. They have, we think, been of a high standard, and the general enthusiasm has also been high, both for contributions and for smaller jobs such as helping with typing of the articles.

However, the entries have been confined to the Sixth forms, and it is our wish that greater enthusiasm will be shown in subsequent editions by the Third and Fourth forms: the magazine should, after all, be supported by all those who receive it. We are always ready to accept new articles and ideas from anyone.

E.W. Nield }
R.M. Craven } Editors

Golygyddol

Gwel newid yn yr ysgol yn ddiweddar ac umdrahn i adlewyrchu hwn yng nghylchgrawn yr ysgol. Gweddol oedd yr umateb eto eleni. Yn ol arfer a thraddodiad y cylchgrawn yr ydym wedi cynnwys gwaith Cymraeg. Credwn fod hyn yn bwysig dros ben na farw yr elfen Gymraeg un yr ysgol, er bod dim ond lleiafrif ym medni deall. Cofiw'n ar y llaw arall, mai honad y cylchgrawn yw mynegiant ac felly rhaid osgoi orlwytho'r cylchgrawn gyda iaith y lleiafrif. Diolchwn i athrawen y pwyllgor an ey ymdrech ac hefyd i'r bechgyn a wraeth cyfraniad.

Hywel Davies (golygudd)

School Notes

As a result of the recent Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Examinations, the following successes are reported:-

Christopher Grange, School Vice-Captain has been offered a place at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

Ian Fraser, School Prefect, has been offered a place at Jesus College, Oxford.

Christopher Rees, School Captain, after interview at Cambridge, has been offered a provisional place at Christ's College, Cambridge.

The School Orienteering Club is greatly indebted to the generous financial assistance it has received from the activities of the Dynevor P.T.A.

Staff changes have been few.

We shall be sorry to lose Mr. O.J. Hughes, B.A., who has accepted a Head of Department post at his old school at Gowerton.

Mr. Hughes entered Dynevor in 1960 on the closure of the Secondary Technical School for Boys. The success of the Economics Dept., which was formed by Mr. Hughes, and, more recently, the success of the very large Department of Economics and Commerce are a tribute to his academic ability and powers of organisation.

We are grateful to him and we shall miss him very much.

Mr. Gwynne Roberts, who joined us direct from Trinity College, Carmarthen, in 1968, will be taking up a Drama appointment at the new Mixed School at Penyrheol in September.

We are grateful to Mr. Roberts both for his introduction of Drama to Dynevor and for the excellent plays which he has produced.

We wish them both success in the future.

Congratulations are due to those concerned in the production of an excellent school concert which was presented to the public on 27th February.

The school choir has taken on a different nature now that there are no first or second year pupils at the school.

The new male voice effect was much appreciated as was the music of the brass ensemble.

With the enthusiasm and talent of this nature the musical future of the school is assured.

Recent accommodation improvements include the conversion of the Biology Lecture Room to become an Advanced Biology Laboratory and Room 19 will be equipped as a Biology Lecture Room.

The old, large, former Physics Laboratory at the Old Guildhall Annexe is being re-decorated and re-equipped as a new R.O.S.L.A. project room.

A ground floor workshop is also being specially equipped for use in building construction, plumbing, motor engineering, etc.

The R.O.S.L.A. Course held mainly at The Old Guildhall and organised mainly by Mr. Neville Owen has proved to be very successful.

It is pleasing to report that Mr. Owen was invited, in March, by the Department of Education and Science to address Inspectors of Schools and Headmasters of Carmarthenshire Secondary Schools on the details of the Dynevor R.O.S.L.A. Courses.

The Dynevor School

Concert

There has been no concert in this school since "Melody and Rhyme" six years ago, which only the Sixth-formers can remember. It was then, with some nostalgia, that the choir and other members of the senior school embarked upon this venture, which turned out to be such a success.

One of the main features of the concert was the brass ensemble, which comprised pupils from all years of the school, and one of the teaching staff: they were Mr. B. Pope, trumpet; A. Woolley, trumpet; P. Voyzey and B. Wheeler, cornets; D. Evans, B. flat horn; M. Dolphin, E. flat horn; L. Kervin and K. Halfpenny, Euphonium.

They played three items, "Legend" (Tchaikovsky), "Restless Waters", and "The St. Anthony Chorale" (Handel). They also accompanied the choir in the final item, the Chorus from "Noye's Fludde".

There were three piano solos. I. Davies played the third movement from Mozart's Sonata in F, C. Rosser played an introduction and Fugato by Cuthbert Harris, and E. Nield played Dixon/Henderson's Bye Bye Blackbird in the style of modern mainstream Jazz improvisation.

A piano duet reduction of Handel's "The Arrival of the Queen of Sheba" from the oratorio "Solomon" was played by C. Rosser and John Quirk. An unusual double duet for eight hands, Spanish Dance by Moskowski, was played by C. Rosser, J. Quirk, I. Davies, and R. Davies.

What was originally intended to be a violin solo turned out to be a trio for piano, violin and cello, "Chanson Triste" by Tchaikovsky, played by J. Quirk, piano, T. Hansel, cello, and I.C. Edwards, violin. The fact that these boys volunteered to take part in a trio was very encouraging to the musical life in the school.

David Evans of the brass ensemble gave a performance of the rondo from Mozart's Horn Concerto in B flat, which was no mean achievement, and P. Renowden played music of a lighter character on his portable electric organ: the Washington Post March, by Souza.

A duet for piano and 'cello, "Bourree" by Handel, was given by J. Quirk (piano) and T. Hansel ('Cello).

These, and other items to be described separately, made the concert the success it was, and thanks are extended to all who took part, especially to P. Sterio, who was the host and compere to the proceedings.

Guest Artists

As Dynevor is a boys' school it would be difficult to put on a school concert, which, however interesting, might tend to become monotonous with every item being performed by male students. So to the rescue came the opposite sex! Mary Lane, a pupil of Bishop Vaughan school, and Catrin Ley, a pupil of Ystalyfera Welsh School, willingly gave up their time to take part in our concert. Their items were much appreciated by all.

Mary, who has been awarded a place at the Cardiff Castle School of Music and Drama and who, at present, is studying voice training and production, sang the beautiful song, "Porgi Amor" from Mozart's Italian Opera, "The Marriage of Figaro." At the end of her performance she quickly disappeared from the stage, only to be brought back to receive the prolonged, well-deserved applause.

Catrin, in contrast, sang firstly, "The Second Minuet" with a delicate style that was enjoyable to all. She later sang, "Smiling Through" which again was well received by the audience. Towards the end of the evening, these two voices blended together to sing the moving duet, 'Evening Prayer' from the Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel".

Special mention, I feel, must be made of our own Anthony Williams of the Upper Sixth who, with Mary Lane, gave us an insight into how a girl should, or perhaps, should not be wooed, by singing "The Keys of Heaven". However their union was completed, and they lived "happily ever after", walking off stage with the accompanist playing a phrase of the music from the "Wedding March".

We would express our appreciation and sincere gratitude to Mary and Catrin and also to Mr. J. Morris and Miss J. Sims.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to the following members of the staff without whose help the concert would not have reached such a high standard of performance and success:-

Miss Jennie Sims, who stepped in at the last moment to provide sensitive accompaniment to the choir.

Mr. Bill Evans, for the interest he took in the soloists.

Mr. Pope, for the support he once again gave to the brass ensemble.

Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. D. Taylor and Mr. O.A. Morris who provided stage directions (drama), lighting and programme notes respectively.

Mr. Devereux and T. Bolsh of the Art department, for the design of the programme and the tickets; also for the use of printing facilities.

Mr. Owen Hughes and Mr. L. Jowett for the publicity, sale of tickets and seating arrangements.

Finally a special mention must be made to the Music department, especially to Mr. J. Morris, who must take a lot of credit for putting on such an excellent concert. To the soloists, guest artists and the boys in the choir, we would again say, "Thank you".

Lyndon Kervin L6A.

The School Choir

There are many difficulties in forming a choir in a school like ours; one is the inherent taboo which influences many boys, and the other is that, being a senior comprehensive, we have very few treble voices in our ranks.

However, these two problems were overcome by recruiting mainly sixth formers who were willing (or unwilling!) to take part. Eventually, they were all convinced that the choir was worth the effort and well worthwhile. Forty boys were involved, and the long established tradition of music in Dynevor was once again saved from fading into obscurity.

The School Concert would not have been complete had it not been for their contributions, such as "Non Nobis Domine", "Old Abram Brown", and the choral section in "Noye's Fludde", the second and third pieces being four and eight-part canons respectively.

An offshoot of the choir, a vocal sextet, was formed by David Evans, Anthony Williams, John Quirk, (Tenors) C. Rees, (School Captain) Lyndon Kervin, and Edward Nield (Basses), and they sang two Edwardian pieces, "O Who will o'er the Downs with Me?", and "You tell me Your Dream", in "Barber Shop" style.

Our thanks extend to Mr. J. Morris, Mr. W. Evans and Miss Jennie Sims (Piano) for their invaluable assistance. All boys are invited to join the choir: see Mr. J. Morris for details.

E.W. Nield, LVI Sci 2

Noye's Fludde

Several weeks prior to the school concert, Mr. J. Morris hit upon the idea of ending the concert with the final (and most difficult!) chorus from Benjamin Britten's opera, "Noye's Fludde". At the time, it seemed beyond the capabilities of the school's music department. However, Mr. Morris, by his hard work and dedication and with the help of members of staff and boys, has scored a remarkable success with this choral kaleidoscope.

The composer of this work, who has done so much for British music in our own time, now lives in Suffolk. The story of the opera is based on one of the Chester miracle plays, which date back hundreds of years, to medieval times, perhaps. The original theme of the final chorus was written by Tallis, and arranged by Britten as an eight-part canon.

The finale brought together everyone who had previously performed in the concert. The Brass Ensemble (with special thanks to Mr. Barry Pope for his solo), violins, cello, cymbals, side-drum, bass drum, 2 pianos, and a large electric organ all contributed, each with a vital part. One mistake meant ruination!.....

However, there were no mistakes, and on behalf of Mr. Morris I would like to take this opportunity to thank all concerned. Also, on behalf of all the boys concerned, I would like to thank Mr. Morris for his hard work in making "Noye's Fludde" a true reflection of the school's musical ability.

John Quirk L.VI. Arts.

Spot Light

The final part of this Concert feature must be given solely to Mr. J. Morris, who gave so much of his time to the production. He has only been in the school a short time, but has salvaged the extra-curricular musical life in Dynevor from the very low to its former good health. All the boys who took part in the concert, not just ourselves, would like to express their thanks to Mr. Morris for all he has done.

E. Nield L. VI Sc II
L. Kervin L. VI Arts.
J. Quirk L. VI Arts.



THE SCHOOL ORCHESTRA



THE SCHOOL CHOIR

The Dyvorian Trans-Cambrian Expedition

In 1972, the Youth Hostels Association gained six new members from Dynevor school. The six, all in Form 5/14, were R. Craven, S. Hopping, W.G. Miller, C. Norris, J. Quirk, and myself. We decided to visit the sparsely inhabited and mountainous region of central Wales about seven miles north of Llandovery, and planned to spend two nights at Bryn Poeth Uchaf, two at Tyncornel, and the last night at Bryn Poeth Uchaf again.

After catching a train to a tiny platform near the village of Cynghordy we promptly became lost, and spent over an hour reaching the village. We then climbed a steep hill with great difficulty and eventually arrived at the warden's farm. Here, after being attacked by geese and viewed suspiciously by the farm dogs and a pet goat, we deposited our membership cards and made our way to the Bryn Poeth Uchaf hostel half a mile up the valley.

The hostel was a converted mountain farm-house and was divided into dormitories upstairs, a common-room and kitchen downstairs, and washrooms outside. The kitchen had cooking utensils, cutlery, gas stoves, and sinks, but no hot water supply. In the common-room there were comfortable chairs, tables and a large fireplace. The two main dormitories each had seven beds and the other had two. At this stage I should like to deny any rumours that pillow-fighting occurred and, in any case, no damage was caused and no other hostellers were present.*

After going to bed at half-past nine and getting to sleep at two, we awoke up next day to a thick mist. We tried to explore the surrounding area but, in an unsuccessful attempt to reach the nearby village of Rhandirmwyn, we became lost on a steep mountain side. With visibility down to about twenty yards, we clambered through dozens of fields and eventually found ourselves three miles from the village.

For the next few days we were to live on a diet of soup, dehydrated potato and Chinese meals and, apart from an incident with some minestrone soup, there seemed to be no ill-effects. By the last day one of us had progressed to having pears, treacle pudding and rice pudding for breakfast.....

Having spent two nights at Bryn Poeth Uchaf, we went on to Tyncornel hostel, which is the most isolated hostel in England and Wales, the nearest village being seven miles away. The weather was very poor and, for the last five miles, it poured with rain as we waded through mud along the Doethie "path". The hostel was extremely comfortable and well-equipped, but its best feature was a collection of Giles books.

We decided not to risk the Doethie path in returning to Bryn Poeth Uchaf and, instead, chose the longer way over proper roads and past the Llyn Brianne dam. Unfortunately, during the construction of the dam some roads had been flooded and new ones had taken their place; this meant that our map was out-of-date. We followed one road until it disappeared into the lake and then had to walk back the way we had come. We took a "short cut" across the mountains and eventually reached the road to Rhandirmwyn.

After a refreshing meal of mixed fruit from a can opened with great difficulty, using a pen-knife, we followed the winding road high above the dam lake. We gradually formed ourselves into a 1-1-2-2 formation with the leader two miles ahead of the others. The last two, finding this state of affairs most unsatisfactory, found an easier way of reaching Rhandirmwyn, and arrived at the hostel long before the others. We then spent our last night at the hostel and, on the following day, we returned to Swansea by train.

Trevor Hansel, L6 Sci

*A strange form of denial! - Ed.

Silent Boughs

*Silent boughs weep leafy tears-
They stand so still, and ever will they wisely watch
The passing of the years.
On sombre nights they moan and creak,
With silent whispers speak strange thoughts and fears,
Dark passions, not fit for human ears.*

*Yet waspish winds are soon away,
Replaced by soothing breezes, that, zephyr-light,
Entice the flight of tinted leaf to greying day.
A rising sun feeds warmth to free the bond of night,
Caresses injured spirits that wounded face the day
The trees stretch out their limbs, fulfil their height,
Become once more the watchful.*

*How many curious travellers have watched a wayside tree
For fleeting moments caught by webs of thought
Come deep from wooden heart never wishing to be free-
And wandered on, wiser men, perhaps disturbed by things
they feel but cannot see?*

The silent boughs weep no more.

David Harris L6 (Arts)



The Dawn

*Gray airs of cold blue morn and dawn reddening
Drear dankness, drawn on heath, piebald
Dapple chillness: stillness in hollow,
Sickle-tamed, and bare, gray, deepening bleak.
Heather whisper, rattle icy winter
Twigs of frost, and singing mourn and toil
In vale of mist, as seen from rise, barren
As weak chill on hill top ridge: dank dripping
Duns, horizon's ageing morn herald.
There, on horizon's bound, weak streaks
Of red, spindly, spider-like, delicate
As aged-aged fingers, as the dawn widens.
Gashes of life, the beat of hearts anew
Warms the dawn and drear of mist cleared
As the coming of the sunlight on
The still lake waters. Down in vale: yes, soon,
The morn alarums come: drown the dawn
In song, far, far into the warm of day
Over far hills and off into the skies,
Free, free as breeze's breath zephyr, fresh in trees.*

After Gerard Manley Hopkins

E.W. Nield L6 Sc (ii)

Lessons

*The sky is blue,
The grass is green;
Men are kind
But some are mean.
That's what I've seen.

The sea is cool,
The clouds are bold;
The quick are young
But the wise are old.
That's what I'm told.

The flowers are bright
The trees are tall;
The lovers walk
But the evil crawl.
That's what the birds call.

Forget the sea,
Forget the sky,
That's what money
Cannot buy;
That's why we die.*

Ian Batcock L6 Sc (1)

Dreamland

*In the street of a million causeways
In the land of the sleeping dead,
There's a house with silver curtains
And rooms of violent red.

There men in bright green armour
With shields of solid gold,
Play chess with lost sojourners
Their stories never told.

In dreams of mystic cities,
This land you sometimes find.
Be careful in the dark night
Make sure you leave in time.

From mists on barren mountains
Be sure to lift your head.
Or maybe in the morning
You will wake up dead.*

N. Joslin.

To the Olympian

*Breezes reconcile pale seas
To cool divinity,
The drowning man
Senses no hangman's wave
Hears only the whispered voices
Of the dreamless deep,
Herald of oblivious sleep.
Ye gods know not
The pangs of Time
Man's holy thankless dowry,
Sensitive, recalling Past
Present and that which has to be,
A mantled stream of humanity.
A living face, a link
In a mortal chain,
Yours are but fetters
Of crippling immortality
Obstructing evening's mirrored glow.
Numb to death, ye ignore the flow.*

Hywel Davies



*A J. Gallen
20/1/1944*

“Y Dewraf O’n Hawduron”

Cyferir at Rowland Hughes yn gyson fel olynydd Daniel Owen. Ni fu neb o'i flaen, yn sicr er dyddiau Daniel Owen, a ddenodd y miloedd i ddarllen nofelau Cymraeg fel y gwnaeth ef. Mae ei nofelau yn elfen bwysig o lenyddiaeth Cymraeg yr Ugeinfed Ganrif. Mae ei lyfrau yn nodedig dros Gymru benbaladr. Cyhoeddwyd “O Law i Law”, ei nofel gyntaf, ychydig cyn y Nadolig yn 1943, ac ar ôl yr amser hyn cyhoeddwyd un nofel ar gyfer yr wyl yn flynyddol. “William Jones” yn 1944, “Yr Ogorf” yn 1945, “Chwalfa” yn 1946, a'r “Cychwyn” yn 1947. Yr oedd disgwyl mawr amdanynt, a darllenid hwy, a'u trafod, trwy Gymru Cymraeg gyfan.

Trwy gydol cyfnod creu'r nofelau hyn yr oedd yn diddoef o afiechyd enbyd, a oedd yn gyson waethygy. “Y dewraf o'n hawduron” y galwodd R. Williams Parry ef mewn englyn adnabyddus. Yn wir, yn sydyn y blodeuodd T. Rowland Hughes fel nofelydd. Y parlys hyll hwn a'i gyrrodd i ysgrifennu, ac wedi eigyfyngu i'w gornel. Yno cafodd amser i bendroni a gellir gweld cyfraniad ei holl fywyd yn ei nofelau. Mae y dygnwch a dewrder a ddangosodd wrth wynebu yr afiechyd yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn ei lyfrau, sôn mae yn aml am gymdeithas gadarn gan roddi clod i'r rhinweddau y credai ef mor sicr ynddynt.

Beir ef weithiau oherwydd bod ei nofelau'n or garedig a thyner, heb ond ychydig bwyslais ar boen a'r loes sy'n rhan annatod o fywyd, y wyrth yw iddo beidio ag ymollwng, fel y gallasai mor hawdd, i chwerwedd a mynegi hynny yn ei waith llenyddol.

Disgrifiodd T. Rowland Hughes bywyd fel yr oedd yn ei weld, bywyd pobl gyffredin wrth eu gwaith ac yn eu cartrefi, fel llu o nofelwyr mwyaf pob gwlad, a gwneud hynny'n hynod fyw a chrefftus. Credai hyd ddyfnder ei fodolaeth mai'r bobl syml, ddiymhogbar, garedig, unol hyn ydoedd halen y ddaear, ac amdanynt hwy y ddewisodd ysgrifennu.

Ym mhob un o'i nofelau ceir doniolwch a hiwmor, ac eto y mae i'r cwbl ryw gefndir o dristwch a gwrês teimlad, sy'n gwneud pob pennod yn anghyffredin fel darlun o fywyd. Fel y dywedodd Hugh Bevan “y cymathu clos o'r trist a'r digrif yw un o'r pethau mwyaf cofiadwy ynglŷn a nofelau Rowland Hughes”.

Weithiau llwyddodd yr awdur fod yn orlawen yn ei nofelau, mae T. R. Hughes yn mynnu cadw'r “wylo” a'r “pechod” sydd yn bwyta cymdeithas di-waith allan o'r nofelau, a gall y teuddiad hwn wneud cam o'r nofel. Ond rhaid cofio mae brwydr yn erbyn ei afiechyd a fu ysgrifennu ei holl nofelau i Rowland Hughes. Dygnwch dihafael, penderfyniad a gwroldeb yn unig, a'i galliogodd i'w cwblhau, rhaid iddo bwysleisio yr hapusrwydd, gwell chwerthin nac wylo.

Creodd ddiddordeb newydd mewn darllen nofelau Cymraeg, darluniodd agweddau ar fywyd Cymru yn fyw a diddorol, a chloddforodd y rhinweddau syml sy'n hanfodol i gadernid unrhyw gymdeithas. Datblygodd ei adfyd yn fendith i Gymru “ac erys ei goffadwriaeth yn wyrdd yn rhestr arwyr Cymru”.

Hywel Davies
L. 6 Arts.

The Urdd

Chairman: Anthony Williams
Treasurer: Hywel Davies
Secretary: Kelvin Aubrey

The Urdd aims at vivifying the dwindling Welsh element in school life. Several meetings have been held this year and we would like to thank Mr. Dennis Lloyd for his enthusiastic support. Many boys have also been successful in going to the Urdd camp at Glan-Llyn in the summer.

Hywel Davies (Treasurer).

The Dynevor School Council

The idea behind any School Council is that the School as a whole may benefit from an exchange of views between those who teach and those who are taught. Thus the Form Captains and representatives of the staff meet frequently under the chairmanship of the Headmaster. The meetings are held in the Headmaster's study, and may last for an hour, as the Council discusses and decides matters concerning the school.

The purpose of the council is often misunderstood: it is not a battlefield or a hotbed of a revolution by those 'Who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms.' It comprises people who have the interests of the school at heart, people anxious to make the school a better place. The motivation however, is an important factor: it is essential for members to understand that neither self-interest nor philanthropy are acceptable motives. The only interest must be the mutual one, the efficient running of the school.

The topics discussed are many and varied, such as the distribution of Tuck Shop profits, purchasing of Hockey Team jerseys, the possible resumption of Chapel Assemblies, litter in the yard, and the arrangement of Internal Examinations. Constitutional rules have been drawn up, and the school's many societies and clubs figure largely in the proceedings. Members of staff on the committee are Mr. R.J. Howells, Mr. D.J. Taylor, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Devereux, Mr. W. Davies: all the school's form captains attend, and the meetings are held, usually at 3.45 in the afternoon. Finally, our thanks must extend to Mr. Norris whose enthusiasm has contributed greatly to the success of the Council.

E.W. Nield (Secretary)

Old Dyvorians Association

As the stated aim of this annual note is to encourage those boys leaving school each year to take an interest in their Old Boys' Association, it may be appropriate to reproduce for your information the main details of our Annual General Meeting held last month.

In submitting his annual report, the Hon. Secretary gave details of the very successful annual dinner, an illustrated talk on Old Swansea by Mr. R.M. Davies, the Old Boys rugby, cricket and golf matches, and mentioned also certain attempts to arrange a sports evening. The meeting was informed of the very generous gift of a mini-bus made to the school by Mr. David Goldstone. The sincere thanks of the School and the appreciation of the Association had previously been conveyed to Mr. Goldstone. The Hon. Secretary, in addition, suggested to the meeting that the Association should consider means of capitalising upon the extensive interest of members in the present school.

An increase in membership subscription was reported by the Hon Treasurer, but there was an unfortunate decrease in the number of school-leavers joining.

If you think any of the above activities may interest you, or if you could offer some constructive suggestions with regard to our interest in the present school, please obtain from the Hon Secretary the appropriate form of membership. You would be very welcome.



The School Mini-bus at Tintern Abbey

Activities in Music

Christmas Term

This term saw the formation of a Senior Boys' Choir (members restricted to Forms V and VI) which began with about twenty members and gradually increased to about 60 members. Practices were held regularly on Wednesday mornings, 9.00a.m. - 9.30a.m.

From this choir, six boys (all from the Lower and Upper VI), became involved in the formation of a sextet and gave their first performance of the famous "Coventry Carol" at the School Carol Service. They sing unaccompanied.

Visits were made on three occasions to orchestral rehearsals at the Brangwyn Hall for the Swansea Festival of Music and the Arts.

Keith Daniel (Upper VI) played a piano solo at the Brangwyn Hall on United Nations Day.

Stuart Kelling (soprano), Iwan Davies (piano), Clive Rosser (piano), Trevor Howel (piano), and David Evans (B flat Baritone) entertained an audience at the first P.T.A. meeting of the School year.

The School Brass Ensemble increased in number by two players and represented Dynevor School Urdd Branch by playing for "Ty'r Cymry" one evening, at Henrietta Street Chapel. Clive Rosser played a piano solo.

Many pupils worked hard preparing for the School Concert, which took place on February 27th. Over 150 pupils were involved.

The School Eisteddfod, postponed to the last week of term, will include 4 House Choirs, vocal and instrumental solos and duets (for most instruments - including electric organ!), musical composition melody writing, essays on music topics and, for the first time, instrumental improvisation on a given theme.

For the Summer Term pupils are already preparing for the School "Workshop" - basically an "Evening of Original Work", mainly consisting of music, drama, poetry and literature, Art, art and craft.

We in the music department would especially like to thank Mr. G. Roberts (Drama), Mr. D. Taylor (English Dept.) and Mr. W. Evans (French Dept.) for all their help, advice and encouragement.

The War Games Society

In the Christmas term Dynevor became the first school in Swansea to form a war-games society. The Society, with an average attendance of twenty-five, meets every Friday evening in the Lower Gymnasium and, since the beginning of this term, the Hall and the Hall annexe have also been used because of the increased numbers wishing to have larger separate games.

The first term was spent mainly in instructing the members, most of whom were new to war-gaming, in the development of their armies and in the various tactics and strategies of nations during the time of Napoleon. Once this initial stage had been achieved, members began to build up their own armies, accurately based on the original formations of the country they had chosen. Each member has developed an army of one particular nation and this has led to some friendly rivalry within the society.

Some fifth-formers, preferring a more recent era in which to re-enact their battles, have developed modern armies of British and German troops, complete with complicated battle scenery and tank squadrons. Others participate in naval battles in which skill and patience play a large role; an engagement between only two ships can last for several hours.

As the members become more practised in Napoleonic war-gaming, their tactics become more refined, and it is constantly necessary to introduce new ideas, which, even if successful, will without doubt be outmoded by a newer, more advanced tactic developed by another member.

This term, the Society organised a knockout competition in which, to their great surprise, two of the founder members were eliminated in the first round. Recently, some new members have expressed an interest in Ancient War-Gaming, and it is hoped to start a new section of the Society for this period.

The Society hopes to hire a room in the Y.M.C.A. building and to organise a large war-game there which would include all the members of the Napoleonic section.

Paul Ridgewell L6 Sc (ii)

Chess Club

This year the chess club had a very disappointing membership to say the least and, as a consequence, in spite of brave efforts on the part of Mr. G. Jones, the chess teams of the club have suffered. This, it is felt, is due to the fact that many pupils are either unable to attend meetings because of the inconvenient time, or because they are unaware of when or where meetings are held.

The former can only be put right by seeing either Mr. G. Jones or one of the senior members. The latter is easily put to rights *now*: the club meets every Tuesday evening, at 4.00p.m., when either practice matches amongst the boys or actual league games take place. I hope that this information will help increase the number of members fairly soon.

Recently, a smiling new face has been seen at several chess club meetings - that of Mr. P.G. Myers, who, when he is able, to attend, comes to play with the boys or to give advice.

Both teams entered in the Schools Chess League have been having mixed success with their matches mainly due to the lack of choice of players.

A set-back to the Senior team was the resignation of A.E. Jones, and P. Jeremiah who have played well on boards one and two and who have left in the pursuit of 'A' levels. However, the Senior team has made a quick recovery and shows signs of promise, as does the Intermediate team.

The Intermediate team has the same problem of few regular members and so no settled team can be picked and relied upon. It would be unfair to both teams to write any form of playing record as so many games have had to be either postponed or cancelled.

The Present Teams are:-

Senior: D. Thomas, R. Deery, G. Watkins, D. Mainwaring, N. Waters and B. Jackson.

Intermediate: B. Woods, M. Davies, P. Collins, M. Honeybun, P. Gilchrist, R. Barret.

D. Thomas LVI ScI

Youth Hostels Association

In their handbook the Youth Hostels Association state that their object is: To help all, especially young people of limited means, to a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside, particularly by providing hostels or other simple accommodation for them in their travels, and thus to promote their health, rest and education.

There are Y.H.A. hostels in all parts of the country, and they range from Simple hostels with no hot water and paraffin or gas lighting to Superior ones with baths, showers and laundry facilities. Most hostellers travel to a certain area and then go from one hostel to another in that area. A surprising number go on their own and meet a new group of hostellers every night.

Anyone interested in joining the Y.H.A. (membership last year was over 200,000) should contact a member or the writer of these notes.

Robert Craven, L6ScI

The Orienteering Club

The past school year has been a successful one for the Orienteering Club. Now that we have the use of the mini-bus we have been able to travel further afield and attend more events. Consequently, interest has increased in this up-and-coming sport, and there is now a core of regular orienteers in the school.

The most notable event that the Club attended during the last school year was the "Fanfare for Europe" event at Margam Forest in January. It was a two day event: a relay on the first day and an individual event on the next. The school was successful in both events. In the relay the school's team managed to beat an Irish international team and the Royal Marines. In the individual event three members of the Club qualified for awards.

The next year promises to be another excellent one for the Orienteering Club. Events to be held in Wales during the next school year include the British Junior Championships.

All the members of the Orienteering Club would like to thank Mr. B. Evans and Mr. P. Myers for their expert help and advice during the past year.

Stephen Kirk L6 Sc (1)

Dynevor Economics Society

This society has really established itself in its second year, owing to the hard work of the committee members and the constant supporting backbone of the Society, Mr. Owen Hughes. The Society now boasts a rapidly increasing membership and a growing interest from boys, especially in the upper forms of the school. Perhaps one can realise why these increases have occurred after glancing below at the guest speaker who addressed the Society during the Christmas term. Most notable is Professor Edward Nevin, of the University College of Swansea, who is often featured in broadcast on both television and radio. Thus the standard of speaker has been very high and has contributed to the elevation of the Society in school life.

Programme of Events, Christmas Term 1972.

Oct. 24th - Prof. Edward Nevin, who addressed the Society on the subject, "Economic Aspects of the Health Service."

Nov. 14th - Mr. K. Boughton, who addressed the Society on the subject, "The Role of the Land Registry today."

Dec. 11th - Mr. L. Bayliffe, who addressed the Society on the subject, "Simplification of the System of Direct Taxation".

Thanks must also be given to Mr. D.J. Hopkins, Mr. Bashford and the Headmaster, Mr. D.B. Norris, for their constant support.

G. Ley L6 Arts (Secretary).

The Swimming Club

The swimming club has this year enjoyed considerable success in gaining awards. The club, which meets every Monday from 5.00p.m. - 5.30p.m. at Bishop Gore School under the supervision of Mr. G. Jenkins, has a regular attendance of boys who use the sessions in order to train for the various awards in both Personal Survival and Life-Saving.

The year began with boys, mainly from the lower school, training for personal survival awards. It is gratifying to see that so many of those who tried have passed and gone on to higher awards. Awards received this year are:-

Bronze Standard	Silver Standard	Gold Standard
H. Wright	H. Wright	D. Cudd
P. Renowden	B. Morgan	H. Wright
R. Barret		K. Pullin
B. Morgan		
R. Webber		
S. Rees		

During the spring term, senior pupils mainly, trained for Life Saving Awards. These awards included the basic qualification for a life-guard and a higher award known as the AWARD of MERIT. Indeed, this year has been very successful and boys are continuing to train in order to obtain even higher awards.

The standards for these awards are fairly difficult and the Award of Merit requires a knowledge of not only one or two methods of resuscitation in the water, which have to be learnt and demonstrated. Therefore, it is no mean feat to gain one of these awards. Those successful are shown below:-

Bronze Medallion	Award of Merit
D. Cudd	D. Cudd
P. Hinnells	J. Bevan
D. Thomas	M. Sullivan
D. Hughes	P. Ridgewell
I. Jones	A. Maddocks
P. Ridgewell	
D. Chislett	
J. Lewis	
M. Sullivan	
J. Bevan.	

D. Thomas LVI Sci

Sports Notes



Congratulations to Christopher Thomas and Garry Ley on their selection for the Grammar Schools XV (Under 17).

The following boys were selected to play in the W.S.S.R.U. 1st domestic trial at Pontardawe:- C. Rees, G. Ley.

The following boys have represented the S.S.R.U. team (under 15): David Evans, David Rees, Ian Davies, Michael Panyers; (under 14):- Robert Winstanley, K. Edmunds, Phillip Rees, Michael Davies.

Congratulations to Huw Lloyd on his selection for the Welsh Schools F.A. International Squad (under 19).

The following boys have represented the S.S.F.A.:- Anthony Mitchel, Jonathan Clarke, Andrew Vaughan, Stuart Thomas, Neil Burgess, Ian Thomas, Garry Latham.

Congratulations to Phillip Evans and Huw Lloyd on their selection for the Swansea City Combination Team.

David Evans, Stephen John were selected to play for the Welsh Schools cricket team (under 15).

Robert Davies was second to British Champion Tony Dyke (Bishop Gore) in the Grammar Schools A.A.A. 300m race at Cardiff.

Byron Davies is in the Glamorgan Schools Cross Country team.

Garry Ace and Stephen Crocker recently became Welsh Boxing Champions and also represented Wales in various International Matches.

We would like to thank Mr. Gwyn Walters, the famous International referee, for taking charge of the home 1st. XV matches. Even though he is now retired from the International scene it is an honour for us to have him officiate at our matches. We are indeed grateful to him.

We would also like to thank the groundsman, Mr. Davies, for his ready assistance and we wish him a swift recovery from his recent illness.

The P.T.A. have always been ready to assist the sports clubs with financial aid in the purchasing of jerseys, and equipment. We would like to record our appreciation.

Rugby 1st XV

It has definitely not been a successful season for the 1st XV. However, this blunt statement may perhaps give the wrong impression since it is sincerely believed that the side is selfishly hiding great potential. Several times have we played on the very brink of victory only to lose at the last moment. Of the 16 games played to date only two have been won, yet seldom has the team really discredited itself. The disappointing results achieved may, perhaps, have stemmed from lack of confidence and paradoxically, over-confidence when the team is doing well.

The team thanks Mr. A. Davies whose enthusiasm has never been suppressed under defeat. Many boys have also played in the first XV on "loan" from the Second, indeed, they have strengthened the side and reflect the real rugby depth in the school.

Boys who have represented the school this season are:- C. Rees (Captain), S. Guard, W. Llewellyn, P. Sterio, G. Ley, K. Aubrey, H. Davies, C. Presley, C. Thomas, G. John, I. Murphy, D. Cudd, C. James, D. Davies, P. John, M. Morrel, A. Watts, P. Wiberg, M. Rees, I. Fraser, P. Morris, D. Webb, B. Price, D. Henning, P. Davies, A. Edwards, I. Batcock.

Hywel Davies (Sec.)

Dynevor 2nd XV

Under the captaincy of B. Price, this has been one of the most successful seasons experienced by a Dynevor 2nd XV side. The enthusiasm of the team has been high, as is illustrated by the number of players available each week, and it should be noted that of the five games lost, four were narrow defeats. With the enthusiastic support of Mr. Adrian Davies the side is probably one of the best "second" teams in S. Wales. The team would like to thank Mr. Davies for his efforts throughout the season.

Players who have participated in games this season are:-

B. Price*, A. Edwards*, M. Rees*, D. Cudd*, I. Rees, L. John, S. Gwyn*, D. Webb*, P. Morris, G. Batty, A. Watts*, D. Henning*, P. Davies, P. John*, A. Thomas, I. Batcock*, J. Guard, A. Fielding, I. Fraser*, C. James*, G. Jones, S. Davies, R. Phillips, T. Hansel, R. Liscombe, G. Harvey.

*Denotes boys who have played for the 1st XV

A. Edwards, LVI Sc 2 (Hon Sec.)

Third Year Rugby

Captain: A. Davies 3/32

After some early heavy defeats the side has improved out of all recognition, especially when it is remembered that nearly every boy in the side has never played rugby before coming to this School. Boys who have played this season are:- A. Davies, M. Davies, P. Collins, K. Edmunds, I. Hellyer, J. Macdonald, E. Covinci, M. Bartlett, D. Stainsbury, D. Barnes, P. Walker, R. Renowden, R. Winstanley, R. Evans, P. Harris, A. Bolt, G. Martin, R. Jenkins, S. Williams, C. Henwood, P. Hawkins, K. Davies, M. Williams, G. Pye, G. Quinn, J. North, J. Chelley. I would also like to thank Mr. B. Pope for the 'loan' of some of his soccer players, namely:- J. Evans, L. Williams, D. Merriots, J. O'Kolo, P. Rees.

Three boys have played for the Swansea Schoolboy side and deserve special mention:- K. Edmunds, M. Davies, R. Winstanley.

Results	Played	Won	Lost
	11	5	6

We would like to thank Mr. W. Sterio for his encouragement at all times.

R. Winstanley (Third Year).

The Dynevor Soccer Team.

The side this year was captained by Ken Jones, and after a very good start to the season (remaining unbeaten until after Christmas) we lost our first game to Bishopston. The side seemed to deteriorate when a number of boys left school, but their replacements played admirably.

The school had a number of representatives on the Swansea Under 19 Squad, namely, H. Lloyd (Captain), K. Jones, G. Morris, S. Clarke, S. John, P. Evans, A. Stretch, R. Davies and D. Huntley.

The whole side would like to congratulate Huw Lloyd on reaching the Welsh Squad, and to thank Mr. Meredith for his guidance.

4B Association Football

The season has so far been fairly successful, but the highlight of the season was the cup match against Bishop Vaughan 'A', whom we beat 2 - 0, a great result.

Team	Result	Score
Bishop Vaughan B	Won	2 - 0
Bishop Vaughan A	Lost	2 - 0
Cefn Hengoed A	Lost	0 - 2
Cefn Hengoed A	Won	2 - 1
Bishop Vaughan A (Cup)	Won	2 - 0

We would like to thank Mr. Pope and Mr. Rayner for their support.

D. Lewis

4a Association Football

The team has not played very many games because there are seven members of the team in the Swansea Schools City Team.

Results			
Dynevor 9 v Olchfa	0	Dynevor 5 v Dynevor B	0
Dynevor 4 v Bishop Vaughan	0	Dynevor 7 v Penlan B	1
Dynevor 2 v Penlan	0	Dynevor 2 v Bishop Gore	3

We thank Mr. Rayner and Mr. Pope for giving up their spare time, to take charge of teams.

G. Hopkins
S. Thomas.

3rd Year 'A' Association Football

This has been a very successful season for this team losing only one match. Even though "star" player, Jonathan Clarke, has been absent from the side due to "City Team" commitments, the team has continually played very good football, and they fully merit their success.

Results		
Team	Result	Score
Cefn Hengoed	Draw	2 - 2
Cefn Hengoed	Won	6 - 4
Penlan	Won	4 - 1
Penlan	Won	2 - 1
Olchfa	Won	4 - 0
Olchfa	Won	3 - 1
Bishop Vaughan	Won	5 - 1
Bishop Vaughan	Won	4 - 1
Bishop Gore	Lost	1 - 2
Cup		
1st Round: Penlan	Won	6 - 0

Mr. Pope and Mr. Rayner are always prepared to give their time in the running of this team and we are grateful to them.

Jeffrey Evans
Brian Chard.

3rd Year 'B' Association Football

This team has not done too badly this season, and the leading scorer is Terry Matthews with eight goals, averaging one per game. Considering that a number of boys have switched to play rugby and our goal keeper has gone to another school, this is a reasonable record. We would like to thank Mr. Pope and Mr. Rayner for coaching the side.

Results				
Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
8	3	0	5	6
Goals For:		Goals Against		
24		25		

Michael Warren 3/29

Hockey Intermediate

At the time of writing the team has only played four matches, losing only the final match to Bishop Gore. This is an excellent record considering that this is the first season that the team has been in existence. We would like to thank Mr. W.B. Evans and Mr. P. Myers for their support.

N. Evans

Cross Country 1972-73

The team started the season well with twelve boys turning up for the first race in the Swansea Schools' League at Bishop Gore School. The 'A' team were placed 3rd after some good running by our boys.

As the season wore on the enthusiasm of many of the runners wore off and, as a team, we did not rise to any great heights.

Individually, however, the boys did very well. Three boys gained places in the Swansea Schools' Cross Country team. They are Byron Davies, William Attwell, and Prid Jones.

B. Davies and W. Attwell also gained places in the Glamorgan team and ran against Monmouth, where Davies came in 3rd and Attwell, 9th.

B. Davies then went on to the Welsh Inter-Counties Championships at Newton where he ran a great race and gained 5th place.

In the final race of the Swansea Schools' League B. Davies won the race and, by doing so, became the Individual Champion of the Swansea League, for the Middle Boys. Runners during the season were:- B. Davies, W. Attwell, P. Jones, D. Brown, M. Diana, S. Coe, M. Wynne, P. Summers, R. Brown, Phillip Jones, G. Mills and I. Jones.



Action from the School v Old Boys Rugby Match

Basketball Senior

The side has done extremely well in the Swansea Schools (Under 19) League by becoming runners-up to the outstanding Penlan side. All squad members have played well and the side has been well led by Gerwyn James. Players who have represented the side are:- G. James, P. Lancey, P. Sterio, A. Fielding, C. Hickman, D. Henning, I. Batcock, A. Standish, D. Langley, G. Carlsen, D. Cudd.

Results

Played	Won	Lost
6	4	2

Junior (3rd Year)

Although these boys had not played before coming to the School they have since played with great enthusiasm and can only improve. More players are always welcome. Boys who have played are:- N. Buckley, P. Jenkins, A. Davies, S. Rees, P. Rees, D. Barnes, M. Bartlett, P. Harris, S. Ellis.

Results

Played	Won	Lost
4	0	4

Mr. Sterio has spent a great deal of time in coaching the teams, and we would like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude.

D. Henning.

How Llanelli beat the All Blacks

by a "Swansea Jack"

"Beat New Zealand today and you will become immortal in this town. You will be remembered in a hundred year's time." This is what Carwyn James said to the fifteen players and substitutes before Llanelli's match against the All Blacks. It is now part of history that we achieved for Carwyn a famous victory, the greatest victory in the history of an illustrious club, this season celebrating its centenary.

But the defeat of the All Blacks was not achieved in eighty minutes that Tuesday afternoon in late October. It took two years of hard work and careful planning. Before the British Lions ventured to Australasia to seek battle with the famous All Blacks (or infamous as some pressmen would have us believe!), the Lions management of Doctor Doug Smith and Carwyn James, along with captain, John Dawes, had laid plans to upset the homeseide. They all knew that New Zealand played to a pattern that was rigid and once that pattern was disrupted or destroyed, then they were unable to improvise and alter their method of attack. This pattern was based on creating rucks and mauls close to a scrummage or line-out, and in Sid Going they had the very man to implement these well-worn tactics. He enabled New Zealand to play to their great strength, their mammoth pack especially their extremely mobile back row and, with the inevitable second phase possession they were able to secure, they usually swamped the opposition. If Sid Going could be put under pressure and prevented from crossing the advantage line, then his pack were always moving backwards. So the Lions had to out-scrummage the All Blacks and Going would get bad ball. At the line-out, they had to adopt the New Zealand barging and spoiling tactics ("When in Rome.....")

Sid Going and his back row were contained and the Lions were able to play to their strength, their backs, - backs of the calibre of Gareth Edwards, "King John", Mike Gibson, John Dawes, Gerald Davies, David Duckham, and John Williams, - all world class players, far superior to their counterparts. They moved the ball away from the All Blacks strength and these brilliant backs did the rest. The Lions won the Test Series two to one with the other drawn and they made a clean sweep of the twenty provincial games.

Carwyn James, as coach, had achieved something unique and magnificent in that his was the first British side to win a Test Series abroad this century. What he had learnt in New Zealand he managed to instil into us by constant practice and effort. This entailed three or four training sessions a week during the final month before the big match. Films were shown of the Lions' four tests of 1971 and of the recent Australian tour of New Zealand. We had numerous discussions on the strengths and weaknesses of the Blacks and the Llanelli squad travelled to Gloucester to see the opening match of the tour against Western Counties. This match resulted in a massive win for the visitors, but we were in no way despondent, for the English side was a collection of individuals from several clubs, whereas we were a club side abounding in Welsh flair and courage. Western Counties had allowed the big New Zealand forwards to call the tune and dictate the pattern of play. We would not make that mistake: we would pressurise and hound them throughout the whole game.

Came the big day, October 31st, 1972, a day that was to become famous in the history of Llanelli and of Welsh rugby. We had done our homework and were confident that as long as we were prepared to give our all we could bring the All Blacks down to earth with a mighty jolt. The players assembled at eleven o'clock in the Ashburnham Hotel, Burry Port. Before lunch, Carwyn gave us a final briefing and he was followed by Handel Greville, the club chairman, Ray Williams, the premier Welsh Coach, and, finally, Delme Thomas, the Llanelli captain. His speech was the most moving I have ever witnessed and it left two players, Phil Bennet and Ray Gravelle, in tears, so one can imagine the tension that was building up.

On arrival at Stradey Park, we were met by large crowds and swamped by well-wishers and young autograph hunters, but now was not the time for writing. All that was left was the usual rub-down from the trainer, Bert Peel, and the final warm-up. The tension and strain were showing on every face. 2.55p.m. finally arrived; there was no turning back, now.

As we ran onto the pitch our hearing was subjected to an intensity of noise and fervour which we never thought could exist. We had 24,000 extra players that day! How could the All Blacks win? They only had fifteen men. And win we did by hitting them from the first whistle and maintaining the pressure for eighty-five minutes. Roy Bergiers scored a try from a charged down kick after three minutes and with Phil Bennet converting we were six points up. We could

not have hoped for a better start. It appeared that the New Zealanders were affected by the atmosphere and partisanship of the crowd in an enclosed arena. We were containing the All Blacks' half-backs and back row and, with the arrival of half-time, the visitors could only pull back three points with a penalty from full-back Joe Karam. During the half-time interval, the military band came onto the field and played "Sospan Fach" and it is impossible to describe the spiritual lift that this song gave us.

We entered the second half feeling ten feet tall and continued to restrict the All Blacks to fifty per cent of the ball. As the game wore on, their forwards were beginning to get back into the game, but our defence, with the aid of the wonderful crowd, held. Then we were awarded a penalty fifty yards out with only eleven minutes remaining. I stepped up and was fortunate to thump the ball between the posts. The crowd let out a roar that could be heard in Mumbles! The final minutes were the longest and most nerve-racking I can remember; the referee seemed as though he would never blow his whistle to end everyone's suffering. But blow it he did, and at 4.28 p.m. on that day, the score board behind the posts read:- Llanelli 9 Seland Newydd 3.

The crowd were flooding onto the playing area. Llanelli had beaten the All Blacks! It was the win unbelievable. Players and strong men were openly weeping with joy. The television cameras were rolling, the "mikes" were at work and players were being interviewed from all angles by the press, television, and radio. Three hours after the match had finished, half the pubs and clubs in Llanelli had been drunk dry! The inhabitants had gone wild. There would never be a day like this in their lives again or, for that matter, in the players' lives either.

Even I, a Swansea Jack could proudly sing:- "Who beat the All Blacks? Good Old Sospan Fach".

Ymlaen Llanelli!
Andy Hill.

The Editorial Staff is pleased to accept the "extra" item - a first-hand account of "the win unbelievable".

The Old and Cold Survey

A very serious problem has recently come to light concerning old people. It has been found that many old-age pensioners have died in wintertime because of the effects of the cold weather. Owing to the alarming increase in the number of deaths due to hypothermia, social groups have been set up to help combat the "disease". The work is done by the Youth Volunteer Service. At ten o'clock on Wednesday, January 3rd, several Dynevor 6th formers, having already volunteered, met Mr. John Saye, one of the organisers of the effort, in the social services building on Mount Pleasant Hill. The ten boys who had volunteered divided themselves into pairs, and each pair was given eight addresses to visit. All the addresses had been sent in response to a newspaper appeal for the address of any old person in need. The old people we visited lived in the Manselton area.

Each pair was given a small booklet of forms for carrying out a survey of the needs of the old people. The questions we were to ask (age, methods of heating, whether disabled, whether in need of coal, etc.) were not exactly prying, but I am sure that we all felt a little nervous of the response we might get in some cases. However, most of the people questioned were very glad to see us, and not one was too proud to say that he could not manage on his own.

The results of our survey showed that most old people living alone and having no relative or friend to visit them regularly could manage quite well until they became ill, in which case they were unable to cope with cooking, cleaning and shopping. Many were in need of blankets or coal to ward off the cold, but few needed food. Most important was the company of some other person, since many of them lived completely alone, and would have been very glad to have had someone to talk to, or someone to chop a little firewood and do other tasks which the district nurses are not allowed to do. Their need of company was obvious from the way they were ready to stand and talk to us, or invite us into their homes.

David Harris L6 Arts.

Y Clwb Rheil Cwmru

The preservation of steam locomotives has now become a valuable part of the railway scene. In Britain there are an estimated two or three million railway enthusiasts, many of them responsible for the 150-odd miles of line and the 1,000 steam locomotives preserved throughout the country.

It is a little sad that the lure and fascination of steam has not yet fully penetrated South Wales. At present there is no preserved steam railway in operation, and only a handful of locomotives are under preservation. However, three schemes at least have had a fair measure of success.

The first is the Caerphilly sub-depot of the Didcot-based Great Western Society; the second is the highly commendable attempt of Messrs. T. and L. Jones at Maesteg. The third is the subject of this article.

Y Clwb Rheil Cymru (The Railway Club of Wales) was formed in 1969 to cater for enthusiasts interested in the railways of Wales. The Club's first project was to restore the fireless steam locomotive "Sir Charles" at Swansea Museum. This engine was built in 1916, and worked at the BP Oil Refinery at Llandarcy.

The next scheme was to restore the end-section of the Swansea and Mumbles Railway electric railcar No. 7, which is also at Swansea Museum. Work on No. 7 is still in progress, and much assistance has been given by the South Wales Transport Co. Ltd.

In December, 1971, the Club made its first major acquisition. This was the steam locomotive, "Swansea Vale No 1", which was purchased from Swansea Vale Works. It is at present being restored at Hirwaun and, when complete, it is hoped to bring it back to Swansea.

Next to appear on the scene was "Roysyth No. 1". This engine was purchased this February from the R.A.F. base at St. Athans. The engine was built in 1914 and worked for the Navy at Pembroke Dock. It is now at the Morriston Gas Board Estate undergoing restoration.

The Club is constantly on the look-out for a preservation site in, or near, Swansea where a working steam museum can be set up, and one site at least is being considered at the time of writing. If anyone would like to lend a hand in our projects, please contact J.M. Evans, L6Arts, or myself.

P. Trotter, L6Sci

Some thoughts on College life

It is a fairly trendy truism that university students learn more from one another than is gleaned from their formal studies. In the light of my first two years in Oxford, I should agree in part with this claim - though primarily in respect of social rather than academic enlightenment. For all the present preoccupation with mutual education - 'the teach-in', 'the think-tank' and other quasi-scientific terminology - the actual process of learning is qualitatively little different from the sixth form at its most hectic. Such is the scope of one's course, however, that any idea of literally completing it must be promptly abandoned, since the possibilities of further investigating a subject are quite inexhaustible. Indeed, it is in knowing where to draw the boundary between the province of the undergraduate and the wider field of research that students more flexible than myself succeed in maintaining a balance amongst the branches of their studies.

Apart from the greater intensity of the work, the most notable feature of university life is its internal diversity. Although the overall hegemony of the major public schools has passed, the caricature Etonian or Wykehamist stereotypes still represent the characters of a minority of colleges with considerable accuracy. Elsewhere, the atmosphere is more heterogeneous and heartening; those who comprise the more varied colleges mixing unself-consciously whilst regarding socialite antics as shallow and anachronistic. In fact, it is within the college circle that the most rewarding friendships tend to be made and the finest opportunities of broadening the mind to be found. Yet this contains two elements: the first being a willingness to hold up one's views and attitudes for dispassionate examination, not to seek their rigid imposition in defiance of conflicting opinion; the second involving acceptance of such relationships as intangible, though valuable, developments of the personality which are no substitute in the end for the mental precision attained by study.

To the intellectual integrity of academia, the turmoil of 'public' life in Oxford offers a complete and relatively unwholesome alternative. By far the worst offenders, the party political clubs soon demonstrate to the naive and unsuspecting idealist that sincerity and consistency have little to do with the task of winning elections! The

more prestigious Oxford Union Society at least requires competence in debate and the ability to withstand the criticisms of qualified guests on the other side; but as in Parliamentary life luck makes as great a contribution as merit, and the rewards of this form of activity are notoriously unpredictable.....

If some of these features of Oxford life seem less than ideally attractive, they should not be allowed to overshadow the entire picture. Just as individuals frequently look back with nostalgia, they often look to the future with such unalloyed utopianism that subsequent disillusion with some of its aspects results in excessive reaction and defensive introversion. For most of us, the years in university mark the change over to the adult world. Thus a balanced approach to this necessary transition clearly offers the greatest chance of future satisfaction.

Julian Lewis

Julian Lewis was a pupil of this school from 1964 to 1971 and is now at Balliol, Oxford.

The Origin of Modern Man

Modern man belongs to the order of mammals called Primates, for he has four limbs each having five nail-bearing digits. As a sole living member of the family, Hominidae man differs from his nearest morphological relatives, the apes (family Pongidae), in having a larger brain (minimum human is c. 1000cm³; maximum gorilla c. 650cm³) flatter and more vertical face, gait, less protruding lower jaw and less developed brow ridges.

The origins of man, together with his relationships to other animals, have long been the subjects of study and debate. Yet in his bodily structure man shows such remarkable resemblances to the lower animals - for example, his heart and blood vessels are constructed on the same general plan - that it now seems astonishing that his relationship with these should have been seriously contested. It was Darwin, in his book, "Origin of Species", who horrified his contemporaries by postulating that the fixity and immutability of different animal and plant species were not true, but, rather, organisms have arisen by a process of gradual evolutionary differentiation from a common ancestor.

In attempting to trace the ancestry of man the incompleteness of the fossil record has slowed down progress. This is due to the fact that Primates, being mostly arboreal animals, lived in forested regions where conditions were very unfavourable to the preservation of their remains in fossilized forms. From the outset it must be said that modern-day apes, such as the gorilla and the chimpanzee, are not the direct ancestors of man but, instead, it is suggested that they and man diverged along separate evolutionary paths after perhaps emerging from a common ancestral primate (preman).

Evidence of such a preman comes from a skull found in East Africa by a famous anthropologist, Dr. L.S.B. Leakey. He called it *Proconsul africanus* and it is estimated to be about 25,000,000 years old (Miocene) and intermediate in many features between man and apes. Of special importance is a Pliocene hominoid, *Ramapithecus*, found in India. For it is now thought that this provides the basis for the evolutionary origin of the Hominidae which includes modern and extinct types of man.

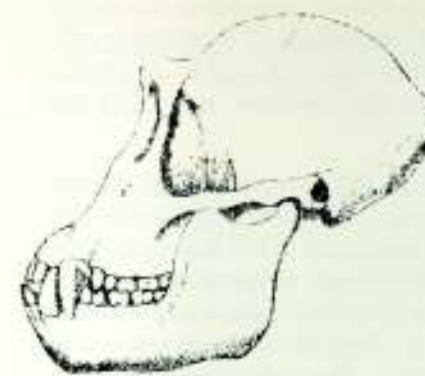
In 1925 Prof. R.Dart, in South Africa, discovered an excellently preserved skull which he called *Australopithecus*. Many similar fossils have since been discovered and given such names *Paranthropus*, *Telanthropus* and *Zinjanthropus*, but it is questionable from the taxonomic point of view whether they should be placed in different genera. Although they show ape-like features, such as low foreheads and low brain volumes (c. 475 cm³), they also have human characteristics in being fully bipedal and, in fact, the shape of part of the pelvic girdle, called the ileum, is almost entirely human. Whether members of the sub-family *Australopithecinae* were actually men depends on the criteria used. One definition of man is a creature with the ability to speak and to fabricate tools. Quite recently, a number of stone artefacts has been found in association with the remains of *Australopithecinae* and, together with the fact that the latter had an opposable thumb, allows one to infer that they perhaps fabricated primitive tools.

A link between *Australopithecus* and early true man (*Homo sapiens*) was furnished by the discoveries of skulls of Java man and Peking man, now placed in the same species, *Homo erectus*. It is suggested that they arose about 800,000 years ago (Mid-Pleistocene) and the fossils are associated with primitive tools together with evidence of fire. Further, they had a brain volume of 1075 cm³.

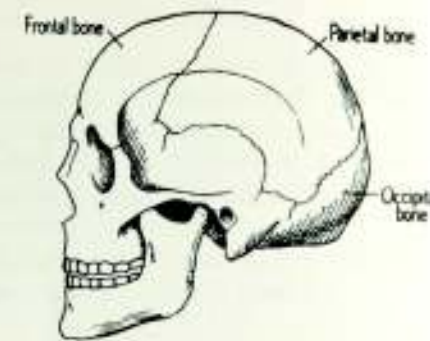
A number of skulls dating from the mid- and late Pleistocene eras have been discovered, and include the Swanscombe man (found in (England), Neanderthal man, Rhodesian man and Mount Carmel man. It is thought that they represent specialised sidebranches of the main evolutionary path.

It is generally agreed among anthropologists that the Cro - Magnon man, who appeared about 50,000 years ago, was the immediate ancestor of modern man. From fossil evidence it has been deduced that the forehead and cranium were high, brain size large (average 1500 cm³) and such people used tools and made sculptures and paintings.

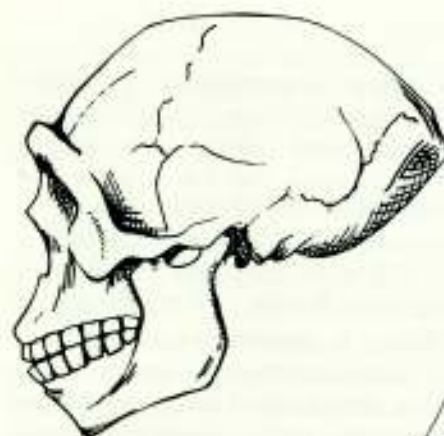
The foregoing account is the result of fossil evidence as it was till late 1972. However, recently a paper read at a Royal Zoological



Chimpanzee



Homo sapiens (modern man)



Homo erectus



Proconsul africanus

Society's meeting in London by the late Dr. L.S.B. Leakey's son, Richard, caused quite a stir amongst anthropologists. He presented evidence of a hominid fossil reputed to be 2,500,000 years old! No name has yet been given to it but is simply called "1470 man", the number referring to a catalogue reference of the Kenya National Museums. This skull has a brain volume of about 800cm³ which is almost twice that of *Australopithecus* and yet is one million years older. Now since the evolutionary trend is towards larger brains this suggests that *Australopithecus* is not in the mainstream of human evolution.

All living men (and women!) are part of a somewhat variable species, *Homo sapiens*. This has arisen by man's evolutionary energies having been concentrated on brain expansion. Man's intellectual dominance over other animals has conferred a choice of two paths to follow for the future: either to live in harmony with fellow members of the same species, or to become extinct as has happened with other groups of animals that attained a dominant position by exaggeration of development of a particular structural mechanism. If man chooses the former he will continue to evolve and, by observing the habits of modern man, it has been predicted that future man will have a large head to accommodate a bigger brain, smaller body with weak limbs, toothless jaws, and will be covered in hair!

D.M.

Man's Creation and Destiny according to the Bible

There are two accounts of creation in the Bible: the first is in Genesis 1 - 2 4a and the second is in Genesis 2 4a - 25. According to the second account God created man at the beginning before anything else was created, and woman was created at the end. According to the first account man and woman were created at the same time, after God had created everything else. It is the first account that agrees with the order of creation which the theory of evolution teaches.

The Church (although not every theologian) has interpreted the Biblical account of creation as creation out of nothing - *creatio ex nihilo* - which is something that one cannot understand or imagine because it is a mystery. This sense of mystery does not disappear if one does not accept the Biblical interpretation of creation. Aristotle taught that God at creation imposed order, or cosmos, on the world of matter, but that matter itself was not created by God because matter is eternal. The thought that matter is eternal is, for me, as great a mystery as it is to believe that God created matter out of nothing. Whichever of the two interpretations one accepts, the sense of mystery remains.

Various theories of creation are entertained today. One is the "Big Bang" theory which maintains that the universe came into existence as the result of an almighty explosion at the beginning. Another theory maintains that creation is not something that happened once and for all, but that it is something which is continuing to happen: new stars are still being created or formed in an ever-expanding universe. The fact that there are various interpretations today proves that the mystery has not been solved.

The Bible is far more concerned in asking not "how" but "why" was there a creation and especially why was man created. Incidentally, the Biblical answer to the question "how?" is not a scientific statement, but a poetic account or parable. According to the first account of creation in the Bible man was created in the image of God - *imago Dei* - which means that he has been delegated responsibility by God, to have dominion and lordship over sheep, oxen, beasts of the field,

the birds of the air and the fish of the sea. This is man's status and destiny and, by his superior ability, man has this dominion and lordship.

But to be created in the image of God means more than this: it is not only to have such dominion over the animal kingdom and the world of nature; it means that man has been endowed with the ability to create and in this way, he is an image of God the creator, although man himself, compared with God, has a far more limited scope for his creative nature.

The corollary is that since the destiny of man is to create, therefore it is as creator that he finds fulfilment, and if he fails to find and outlet for the creative side of his nature, then he is frustrated and stunted because he is not living as God intended him to live. Perhaps one reason for vandalism is that people fail to find this outlet, and because of their frustration they use their energy to destroy, because the opposite of creation is destruction.

One other implication of being created in the image of God is that man has the ability to know his creator and consciously respond to Him. This results in the sense of wonder that man has. Can birds and beasts of the field wonder? Scientist, like Einstein, and philosophers, like Kant and Bradley, have experienced a sense of wonder when they considered the natural order of the universe. I believe that this sense of wonder they experienced is akin to the sense of wonder that the saint has when he is aware in his religious experience that he stands in the presence of the Numinous, or Absolute Perfection, which the Bible describes as the Holiness of the Transcendent God.

It is this experience of the saint, the experience of awe or reverence, which has enabled men to realise with Schweitzer and countless others that it is man's destiny to cultivate a sense of reverence for life and for all living things, because life is sacred. It is man's ability to experience reverence that enables him to realise that he is not merely physical, with physical appetites, but that he is essentially spiritual. Thus to fail to realise his spiritual destiny leaves him often living in a vacuum of meaninglessness. As Saint Augustine said: "Thou hast made me for Thyself, and my soul rests not in peace till I rest in Thee".

J.P.M.

The Swansea - Mannheim Youth Exchange

There exists on the confluence of the River Rhine and the Neckar in West Germany a large industrial city, almost twice the size of Swansea and proportionally populated, called Mannheim. This was the town associated with Swansea when, after the last year, it was decided that each town or city in Great Britain should be connected with a 'sister' town to improve public relations between the two nations.

As is probably known, among students of German in this school, there is an exchange trip in operation between us and our German counterparts each year. During the Easter holidays, a group of students from Swansea schools invade the peaceful domiciles of numerous German families for about two weeks, and the Germans pay us a visit for two weeks in the summer. One stays with a youth of about the same age - the partners are decided before the trip actually takes place, by the organisers - and enjoys the hospitality of both the family and the Mannheim authorities who organise various tours and functions, such as a guided tour of their 'National Theatre' of which they are very proud or a boat-trip on the Rhine. The official reception at the 'Rathaus' takes place soon after the arrival of the Swansea group in Mannheim and one soon realises by the warm welcome received the hospitality of which the Germans are capable.

They even manage to meet their British guests at the station at four o'clock in the morning with broadly smiling faces. Here, at the station, was I introduced to my partner and then whisked away through the immaculate, extremely well-illuminated city-centre. As I passed out of the town centre, and into the suburbs I noticed that, even at this early hour, the streets were gradually becoming more populated by the diligent German factory workers.

When we reached my partner's home I was shown inside with many kind words of welcome to try to make me feel at home. Then, nervously, I sat at the table which was laid for breakfast but could very well be laid for a buffet at a party. As the time passed, the tense atmosphere gradually disappeared and I really felt as if I was back home in Swansea in a friend's house, perhaps. Such is the hospitality of the Germans. When I was taken out, they insisted on buying everything for me, even postcards and stamps, so the only money I managed to spend was on presents to take home.

After a thoroughly enjoyable fortnight, I had become so much a part of the family that it was difficult to say 'Auf Wiedersehen', and I felt that a return visit some day was to be looked forward to, to continue the enjoyable and valuable friendship developed as a result of the exchange.

For the return journey I was furnished with more food than could possibly be eaten and also some presents for my family - usually amongst which is a bottle of champagne. There was also the visit of the Germans to Swansea to look forward to in the summer, when my partner will be a member of my family for a few weeks, but most of all I returned with many precious, happy memories of a visit to Germany and the German people themselves.

I hope I have provided an insight into the Swansea - Mannheim exchange because I do not think enough pupils take advantage of it while at school. At the other end, in Germany, there are always more Germans wanting to make the exchange than the number of Welsh pupils; so often the Germans have to wait to be able to participate. This cannot give them a very good opinion of our enthusiasm.....

R. Parkin LV1 Arts.

Was King George Mad?

George III is chiefly remembered as the King whose stubborn nature indirectly caused the American Colonies to fight for their Independence. He is generally believed to have been insane but in fact was the victim of a painful disease called "Porphyria". His madness affected the course of history and led to the establishment of psychiatry as a serious branch of medicine.

Porphyria includes a group of genetic abnormalities with excessive excretion of porphyrins. Porphyrins are red pigments which colour the haemoglobin of the red blood corpuscles. In porphyria, body cells are unable to synthesise porphyrin, probably due to the absence of a necessary enzyme, and there is then excessive excretion of porphyrin resulting in a characteristic deep red coloration of the urine. This inability of the body cells to synthesise porphyrins produces a disease that attacks the nervous system, climaxing in paralysis, delirium and severe pain.

In June, 1788, when George was 55 years old, he had a sudden onset of acute abdominal pain. The attack subsided, but in October the pains returned, accompanied by darkening of the urine, weakness of the limbs, hoarseness and a fast pulse. In the following two weeks the King suffered from insomnia, headache, visual disturbances and increasing restlessness. By the third week he became delirious and had convulsions, followed by prolonged stupor. It was believed that a fever had settled on the brain. For a week the King was in danger of his life, but then his physical condition rapidly improved. However, George's mind was deranged. Strange ideas took hold of the King, and his physicians found him increasingly difficult to manage.

Little is known of the exact nature of the King's illness because the physicians of the time had very few instruments for examination. Another difficulty was that the physicians did not dare to question the King about his symptoms unless the King addressed them first. For these reasons, the King's physical symptoms were obscure, yet his mental state was clearly excited and irrational. Thus the King's mental illness was exaggerated as if it were the whole illness.

Physicians who specialised in "Intellectual Maladies" were called to the sickroom, amongst whom was the Rev. Dr. Francis Willis. Dr. Willis, who managed a Madhouse, arrived with a straitjacket which was applied for restraint. The King was put in the straitjacket for "infringements of discipline" such as throwing off his necktie and wig when he had bouts of high temperature, or refusing to eat when he had difficulty in swallowing.

The illness began a Party struggle in Parliament, known as "The Regency Crisis". The Whigs, led by Fox, Burke and Sheridan tried to oust William Pitt and the other members of his Cabinet. For four months Parliament gave its entire attention to the King's illness until just as Parliament was about to set up a "Regency Bill", George's mind became normal.

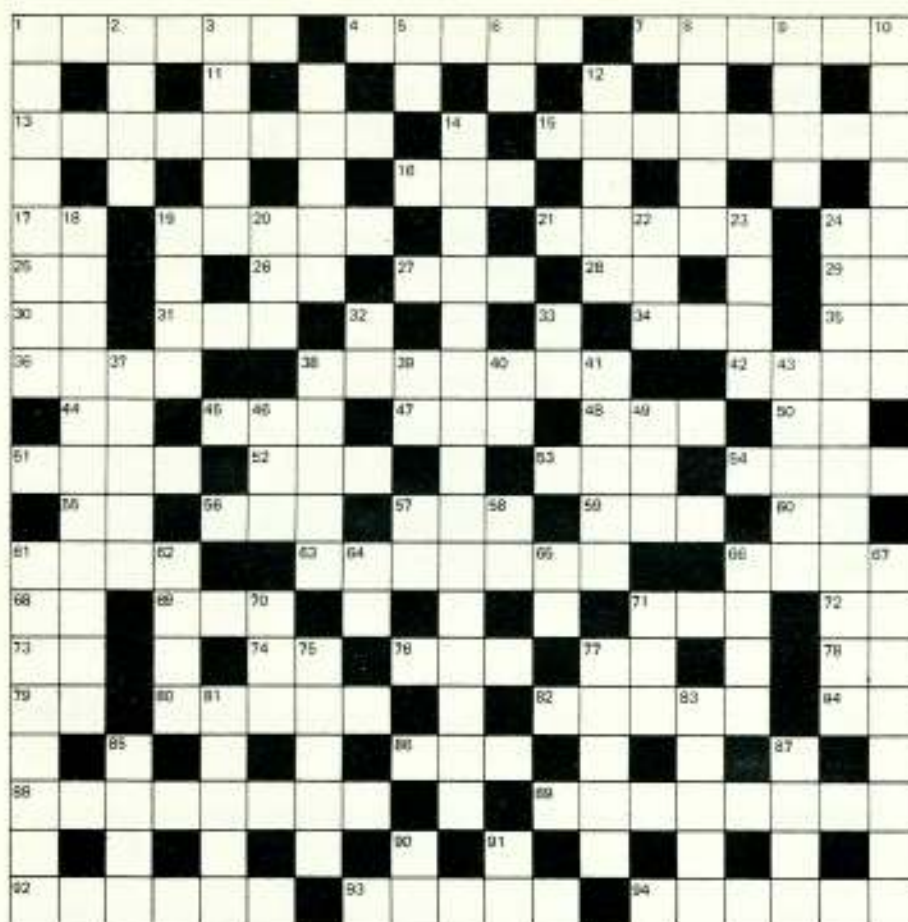
In March 1789 the King's doctors announced "The entire cessation" of his illness and that the King was well enough to return to Windsor. Dr. Willis was the hero of the hour but, in retrospect, it is clear that the recovery was spontaneous. The recovery was received with tumultuous demonstration of national rejoicing, the like of which had not been witnessed for many years.

In 1801 and 1804 George had recurrences of the same illness, in which he was first dangerously ill and then mentally deranged.

Porphyria is a hereditary disease and it is of interest that Mary Queen of Scots, James I of England, George IV and the Duke of Kent (Queen Victoria's father) all suffered from it.

George III's image, like his painracked body, has been the victim of a great deal of misunderstanding. His fits of "madness" were due merely to a mind temporarily disordered by an intoxicated brain. With a good diet, the use of medications and generally rational treatment, George III's attacks of madness might never have occurred.

LV Ansell LV1 Sc1



CLUES DOWN

1. Of Scotland.
2. A liar hides in this.
3. Female germ cell.
5. Not off.
6. Thor Heyerdahl's craft.
8. Bring Out
9. Made backwards in Holland.
10. Replaces sword.
11. A hundred others at the top
12. One who pulls a turret.
14. Verse having extra syllable after last complete dipody.
18. Of the oesophagus.
19. Spoils a planet.
20. Trigonometrical transgression.
22. Important person.

23. Cuts off.
24. Root of a South American shrub, used as an emetic.
32. Not out.
33. Archaic form of you.
37. Portion.
38. Is acquainted with.
39. Before noon.
40. Knock out.
41. Reversible navigation aid.
43. Diminish.
46. Mineral source of metal.
49. Absence of tea?
57. Bande?
58. - & 85 across = top room of house.
61. Thing offered to God.

62. Ache (anag.)
64. Potty river.
65. Printers' measurement.
66. Plunder.
67. Lingerer.
70. Greek T.
71. Part of golfer's equipment.
75. Emperors of Russia.
77. Source of mixed-up Brian's intelligence.
81. Outraging decorum.
83. A Latin system of belief?
85. Untie.
87. Holy Roman Emperor faces both ways.
90. Indefinite article.
91. Thank you.

CROSSWORD

compiled by R.M. Craven LV1 Sc1

CLUES ACROSS

1. Not often muddled models
4. Trips to a French town.
7. Insanitary needleworkers.
13. You won't live to read your own.
15. People, tell father he's late.
16. To pass away colourfully.
17. Not from.
19. Untidy adjective for room where officers dine.
21. A flat palindrome.
24. Impersonal pronoun.
25. That is.
26. The capitals of Italy and Turkey.
27. Guided by the sound of a heavy metal.
28. Religious Instruction.
29. Measurement of the acidity of a backward brown sauce.
30. Schutz Staffel.
31. Sped
34. Effervescent father.
35. "—bah gum!"
36. Jumps in beer.
38. Has this man the gift for old horses?
42. Fires baglike membrane.
44. 3,14159265358979.
45. Little Ronald.
47. Chinese chairman.
48. Uncle's insect spouse.
50. Arts degree.
51. Not us.
52. Don't let this set in!

53. Was there much of this for nothing?
54. An edible seed a step in front of 76 across.
55. Alternating Current.
56. Stitch.
57. Ovine sound.
59. Consumed.
60. "Et —, Brute?"
61. What an American says on seeing a double continuous curve.
63. Zinc.
66. Stick down amphibious marine mammal.
68. Exist.
69. I am, thou —, he is.
71. "— for two and two for —".
72. Negative.
73. Sixth note of octave.
74. Cockney's headgear.
76. Unbeatable service.
77. "To — or not to —".
78. "— there!"
79. —Capone.
80. Dwelling.
82. "The — of the Hesperus".
84. Preposition.
86. A twitching illiterate clock does this.
88. E.G. spark plugs.
89. Straight to the man in charge.
92. Captures and puts a ring in his nose.
93. A relation by marriage.
94. E.g. red, white, blue.

My Expulsion from Uganda

"Get out of the Country!"

It came as a shock to me when I first heard that all Asians had to get out of the country. Nobody was prepared to believe it at first but it seemed that Amin was serious. This started all the people flocking into the British High Commission, the Canadian Embassy and, lastly, those who were 'citizens' went to the Ugandan Immigration Office to have their citizenship checked and to get their 'identity card'. I did not have any citizenship - my father was a British subject so everyday and night I had to spend at The British High Commission to await my turn in the long queue.

It was like a nightmare, spending the last few days in Uganda. Everyday and night was spent in fear - fear of being shot down, or fear of being taken away by Amin's 'army'. Nobody was safe. Anybody, at anytime, could be stopped by an army man and asked to produce his 'identity card' - it was difficult and dangerous to explain to the soldiers that you did not have one. If you were not a citizen, you were someone from outer space!.....

The day came when I got my passport, after a very long time, and I and my three sisters packed our bags and were ready to come to Britain. Some of the family went to Canada and it seems that we will be separated from them for the rest of our lives. Many other families left someone behind and tears were shed because they knew they were not going to see one another for a long time.

We were brought to Britain and put in a camp in North Wales. The people were very kind and helpful. Some or most of them sympathised with us - others just scowled at us! The life in the camps was quite an experience and one never to forget. It was just great down there. The 'O' Levels students (including myself) were given a chance to sit their examinations. No student had any books, only a few had books but they were quite irrelevant. The exam was taken by sheer memory.

My elder sister was offered a job in Swansea and she came here and had everything ready. After I had finished taking my exams, I and my other two sisters joined her.

I was given a place in this school and my younger sister was given a place in one of the girls' schools. My two elder sisters are working.

Everybody here was very friendly. The teachers have been very good and helpful. The people around us are also good - most of them.

We find Swansea a good place and are gradually becoming a part of this new world - I hope, anyway.

NAZMIN ADATIA LVI Sc 1

We need captions for these drawings. The one judged to be the best will be printed in the next issue of the Magazine. Please submit your entries to Mr. Devereux by the end of term.

SEE THE BACK PAGE

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