

DOBBIN

2p

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DYNEVORSCH
OOLJOURNAL
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OOLJOURNAL

Editorial.

The apathy shown towards "Dobbin" in the past few years now appears to have subsided, (permanently we hope) and a new revived interest has been shown in the journal, particularly by the sixth form.

Our circulation has increased, and all the issues printed of No. 8 were sold. So for the circulation for the next editions has been again increased and we hope that a greater interest will be shown by the 3rd and 4th forms.

I hope you will agree that "Dobbin", both as a magazine and as value for money, has improved vastly over the past few months, and is well worth your support.

"Dobbin" staff would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Devereux and Mr. Taylor for their great help and efforts in making this magazine possible.

SCHOOL NOTES

* Following a lapse of two years the school play is to be performed on the 11th - 14th of December, all being well. The play is the famous melodrama, Sweeney Todd the Barber, and is to be the most elaborate and costly production yet. Tickets for all nights are available at 15p or 25p each.

Mr. Hanbury is leaving the chemistry department at the end of this term. We wish him well in future employment.

* Any third former wishing to join the Dobbin staff should come to the art room next Wednesday lunch break.

*Please excuse slow typist

CHESS CLUB

The chess club has started the year by playing two teams in the Swansea Schools' Chess League yet again. However, the number of boys in the club leave much to be desired and this lack of members, especially in the senior section, causes teams to be chosen from the least possible number of players. This lack of players is reflected in the results of matches so far.

The club meets every Monday at 4.00p.m. in the Geography room and the league matches are played on a Tuesday after school. This year has also seen the start of lunchtime sessions every Friday again in the Geography room. So if you can come please do, the club needs your help.

The length of the meeting is decided chiefly by the time the master in charge, Mr. G. Jones, is able to remain behind; the average period of time is one hour unless there is an exceptionally close game in progress. Also, recently we have had a very able assistant to Mr. Jones in the shape of Mr. Myers taking the sessions, and whose presence has been appreciated.

To date the intermediate team has played three matches with only one success to date. The results are given below. Thus we can only comment on the intermediate performance. This has been understandable as it is a young side in the sense that it hasn't had experience of matches and as such their performance is encouraging.

Intermediate (3rd, 4th year)

Dynevor	6	Llwyn-y-Bryn	0
Dynevor	1	Olchfa	5
Dynevor	2	Bishop Vaughn	4

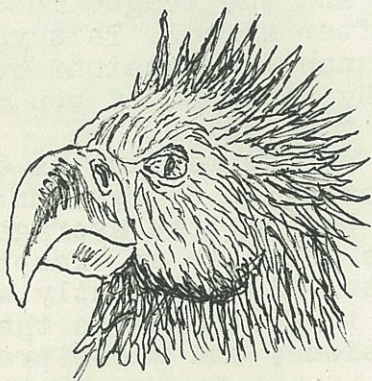
Senior (5th, 6th year)

Dynevor	5	Llwyn-y-Bryn	1
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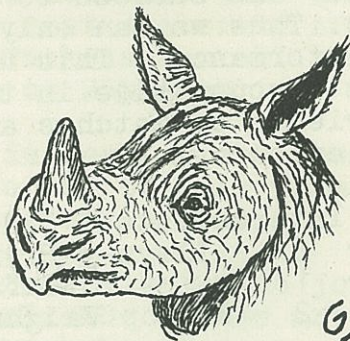
GIANT
PANDA



PHILLIPPINES
MONKEY-
EATING
EAGLE



JAVAN
RHINOCEROS



G.W.

SPECIES IN DANGER

According to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, over 1000 species of animals are in danger of extinction, many of which are very well known. One of the most familiar of these endangered species is the Giant Panda, which lives in the bamboo forests of China and Tibet. Because it lives in a Communist Zone, there is a doubt as to whether Britain will ever acquire another Panda to replace Chi-Chi, late of London Zoo. Scientists do not know how many Giant Pandas survive in the wild - thus the species may be either on the brink of extinction, or it may be quite common.

Further south, on the islands of Luzon and Mindanao in the Phillippines, lives an imperilled eagle; this is the Phillippines Monkey - Eating Eagle, a beautiful crested bird of prey with a heavy hooked bill. As its name suggests, its diet consists of monkeys, but it also feeds upon other small mammals. This is one of the world's rarest birds --- only 35 to 50 birds survive. However, their future seems a good one, as the World Wildlife Fund is taking measures to ensure their survival.

To the South-West, on the western tip of the island of Java, lives an animal which is almost certainly doomed. This is the Javan Rhinoceros, a small, shy forest rhinoceros which inhabits the Ujung Kulon forest reserve. The estimated number of individuals is 20 - 32, so it seems that this species has met its end. It is in this sad position because, along with other species of rhinoceros, it has been mercilessly hunted for its keratinous horn, which is believed to have medicinal properties when crushed. This belief is nonsense, however --- the horn of a rhino is composed of the same substance as human fingernails.

G.P.Williams 5/16



ROTHSCHILD'S MYNAH

RECORD REVIEW: LIVING IN THE MATERIAL WORLD,
BY GEORGE HARRISON.

The long awaited follow up to the three album set, "All Things Must Pass," has finally materialised and as usual due to the profound meaning behind the astute Harrison lyrics the album is initially difficult to assess. However, it becomes apparent after a while, that the album is more personal than "All Things Must Pass," delving into the deepest thoughts of the ex-Beatle

Obviously, as it is a record by Harrison, religious overtones are expected and this pattern is upheld by the opening numbers on both sides of the record- "Give Me Love" and "The Lord Loves The One". The production of these tracks, as is the case of most of the songs on the album, is typically Harrison with accoustic guitar applying the foundations. This is supplemented by the sweeping slide guitar, or the forceful lead guitar of Harrison and the mellow keyboard work of Gary Wright and especially Nicky Hopkins. The actual cut of the record is as big, if not bigger in parts than his previous release. This is principally due to John Barham, to whom Harrison has given much greater scope with songs like "That Is All" and "Try Some, Buy Some".

The basic difference between this L.P. and the previous three album set is the standard of the material which was consistently high on the latter, now appears to vary from mediocre to good on this new album. Two of the best songs on the album are- "The Light That Has Lighted The World" and "Be Here Now"- they are without doubt the highlights of the album and no one could praise Harrison enough for his superb vocal, lyrical and musical performances in the production of these tracks.

Indeed, one has to concede that this album is carefully balanced from ballads to up-tempo numbers. However, after almost a three year break from the recording studio Harrison has shown a lack of energy and purpose and perhaps he needs a stronger performance to uphold the musical acclaim he received after the highly successful "All Things Must Pass".

Going Quadrophonic

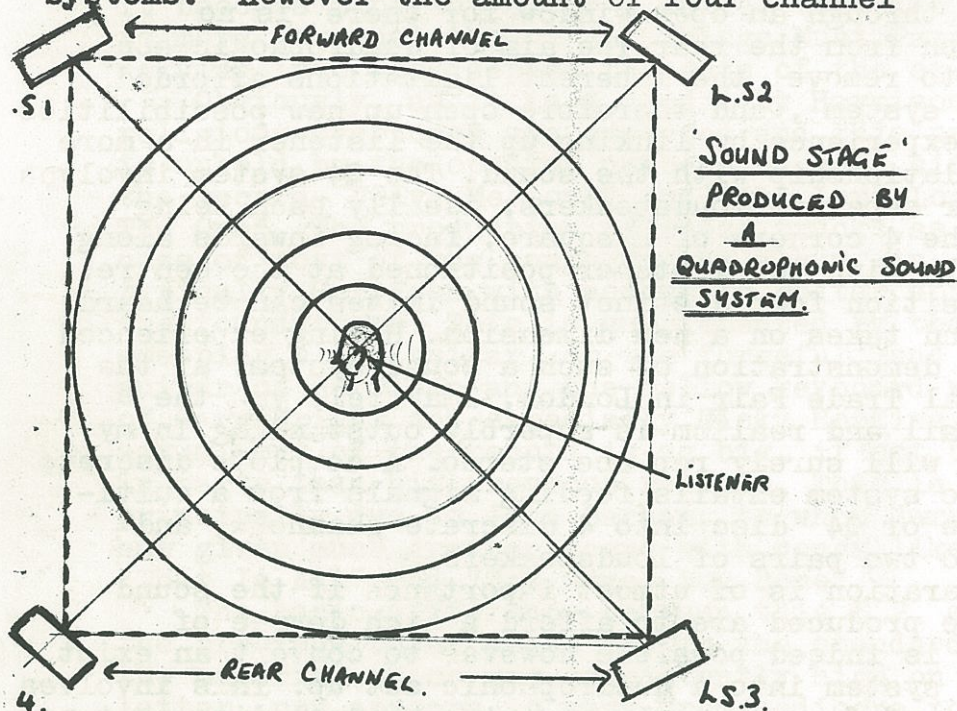
Although the enthusiasm in stereophonic listening is immense there is a growing trend towards the latest development in sound reproduction - the quadrophonic system. Basically stereo system involves the feeding of two signals to a pair of speakers to achieve a distribution of individual sound images in the gap, or the "sound stage" between the speakers:-rather like listening to a musical performance through an open window for there is no reverberation from the rear. The aim of quadrophonic sound however is to remove the inherent limitations afforded by a stereo system, and therefore open up new possibilities of musical experience by linking up the listener in a more intimate relationship with the sound. The Q4 system involves feeding four separate loudspeakers; ideally each being placed at the 4 corners of a square, facing inwards along the diagonals with the listener positioned at the centre. At which position four distinct sound images can be heard, and the sound takes on a new dimension. Having experienced a practical demonstration of such a sound system, at the International Trade Fair in London, I may tell you the effect, detail and realism is superbly outstanding. In my mind Quad. will surely replace stereo. A complete discrete Quadrophonic system entails feeding signals from a multi-channel tape or Q4 disc into 4 discrete channels, and finally into two pairs of loudspeakers.

Channel separation is of utmost importance if the sound images to be produced are to afford a high degree of realism. It is indeed possible however to convert an existing stereo system into a quadrophonic set up. This involves the encoding of four channels on a two channel disc or tape and then decoding the resulting pair of signals with a mixing circuit or "matrix" to reconstruct the original four signals. The cost of such a unit is about forty nine pounds upwards depending on the make design and quality, - loudspeakers and other ancillary hardware of course being extra.

This method of constructing a quad. system is not as efficient as the discrete system, for the channel separation is not so distinct, and hence the sound stage circle is smaller, consequently balance adjustments are more critical and movement of the listener in relationship with the speakers is restricted, although a fairly good quadrophonic reproduction is still evident. Discrete reproduction would be obviously for the hi-fi perfectionist

Going Quadrophonic .cont.

Although Quadrophony is still in its infancy, it is indeed experiencing a phase of rapid development and even at this stage there is a fair range of commercial equipment on the retail market, and 8-track stereo car units are now being outdated by the "portable" Q4 in - car entertainment systems. However the amount of four channel



recorded material is limited at present, although stocks are rapidly increasing, and believe me quadrophonic sound reproduction is catching on fast.

A.K. Phillips
U.VI sc.II



Gower Vanguard Motors (1924) Ltd.

The origins of this company can be traced back to 1910, when a Mr.G.E.Taylor started a service between Llangenith and Swansea. In the same year, his brother, Mr.Rowland Taylor ran the first bus to Rhossili. This vehicle, registered CY907 was a special vehicle with two bodies, one for summer and one for winter, the difference being that the winter body had sides, whereas the summer body had not. These early journeys were plagued with problems, such as engine trouble, which meant that every trip called for almost the same amount of planning as a military operation!

However, by 1912, the services had become firmly established. They were extended to Llanmadoc and Three Crosses, and by 1914, the company boasted a "fleet" of six buses. The three best vehicles were later commandeered for war service, and as a result, runs were cut.

The company was reconstructed in 1920 and several new vehicles were bought, which were vastly superior to the old "pioneer" vehicles. The bodies were specially constructed to carry large quantities of market produce, luggage, etc. on the roof. Passengers, too, used to ride on the roof.

After 1925, pneumatic tyres replaced the solid tyres of the older buses, and trouble-free travel began. The Red and White group took control of the company in 1937, and in 1938, Gower Vanguard Motors, and several other local companies, were amalgamated to form United Welsh Services Ltd.

A.Porter, LVI Arts.



JAPANESE
CRESTED
IBIS

G.W.

(Endangered Species)

Comets

What is a Comet?

Briefly, a comet is a celestial body with a white hairy appearance - hence the name.

As of yet we are not sure what they are made of. There are two theories about their composition which will be tested out on Kohoutek by the Skylab astronauts, and the orbiting telescopes of NASA. These two theories are that comets either:-

a) consist of a "dirty snowball" of solid methane, hydrogen, ammonia and ice collectively called ices, in which are embedded stony and metallic particles. This is the most favoured theory.

b) consist entirely of stony and metallic particles.

Comets appear hairy because as they approach the inner regions of the solar system the Sun's heat vapourises the ices, the vapours blow out with the particles, by a stream of subatomic particles called "solar wind". These scattered particles reflect the sun's light and form the white tail of a comet which, because of "solar wind", always points away from the sun.

Comets also consist of the nucleus and coma, in the heat of the comet, and is surrounded by an extremely tenuous ball of hydrogen, larger in diameter than the sun, but this is only seen from space. Analysis shows the coma fluoresces producing S^+ , CH_2 , and NH_2 species due to sunlight. The huge halo and tail which can stretch for millions of miles, make comets the largest bodies in the universe besides Quasars and stellar systems.

The main of a comet is truly infinitesimal in comparison with that of a planet let alone a star. When a comet passed through the moons of Jupiter, they were not perturbed in the slightest, but none the less if one struck a planet it could produce a crater 50 miles in diameter because they hurtle through space at 100,000 miles per hour.

Sometimes comets disintegrate, as was rumoured about Kohoutek (which apparently it has not) and as happened to Beila in 1872, which was seen to divide in two and give the richest meteor shower (100 meteors per minute) in recorded history. Such meteors are particles shed by the comet, smaller than grains of sand, which burn up in our atmosphere. Particles larger than this hit the ground and are called meteorites.

COMETS (cont.)

With each trip around the Sun, a comet loses much of its mass as it sheds particles and evaporates and eventually becomes degenerate: merely a swarm of unilluminated particles orbiting the Sun. Yet we are constantly seeing fresh new comets, some of which we see once; others return after hundreds of years. We now believe that 2 to 4 light years distant, in interstellar space, there lies a belt of 20,000,000,000 "dirty icebergs", some of which are occasionally sent hurtling inwards to the Sun, to form the new comets which we see.

Kohoutek is best seen in the South-West at 5:30 p.m. in early January.

S. Ford U.VI.Sc.I

THE SCHOOL PLAY

The Dynevor School Play, "Sweeney Todd" was presented in the school from December 11th to 14th. The play was a melodrama, the main characters being Martyn Brown as Sweeney Todd, Anna Maria Belli as Mrs. Ragg, Iwan Davies as Dr. Aminadab Lupin, Peter John as Mark Ingestre and David Allen as Tobias Ragg. At the piano was Robert Davies and Edward Nield and the musical director was Mr. John Morris. The stage crew managed by Mr. Ieuan Jones changed the scenery very swiftly between the acts, obviously being well trained to do their task. The design and scenery painting was done by the Art Department under the supervision of Mr. H Devereux. The play was produced by Mr. David Taylor.

Sweeney Todd, owner of a barber shop in Fleet Street is secretly assassinating his wealthier customers in order to make financial gains. His croney in crime with Mrs. Lovett who disposed of the bodies quietly and efficiently; as meat pies. His evil deeds, however, are finally brought to an end by the heroes of the play Jarvis Williams, Mark Ingestre, Ezekial Smith and Tobias Ragg.

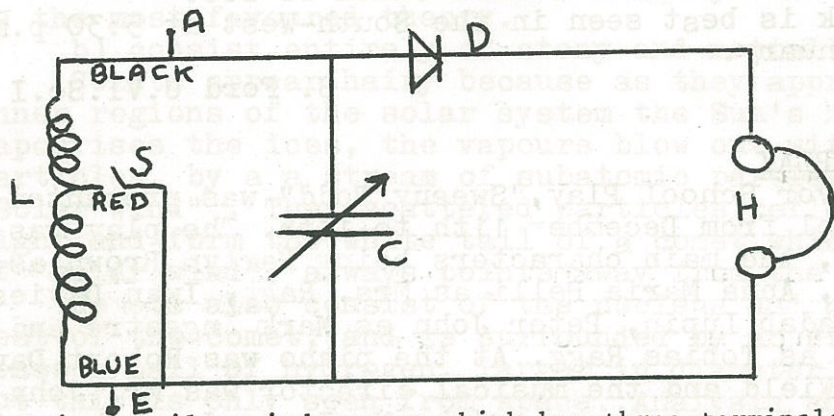
Many thanks to the girls of Bishop Gore School, without whose help it would not have been possible.

P. Thorne 5/18

A Crystal Radio

A crystal radio is the simplest and cheapest wireless receiver that can be made. Many of the first domestic receivers were crystal sets and though they are now very much out of date, there is certainly a great deal of satisfaction to be had from making a radio which costs nothing to run, has only five components and yet will give clear signals from a very strong local station.

The theoretical circuit diagram for the set is:



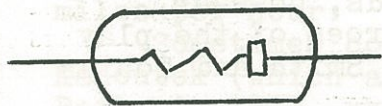
L is a coil or inductance which has three terminals, and switch S can short out some of the turns of the coil. C is a variable capacitor and consists of a set of fixed vanes meshed with a set of moveable vanes. By turning a spindle one set of vanes can be moved in and out of the other. C and L form a tuned circuit and are used to select different stations. D is the diode or crystal and consists of a small glass tube with a wire coming out of each end. Inside the diode is a pointed piece of wire which presses on

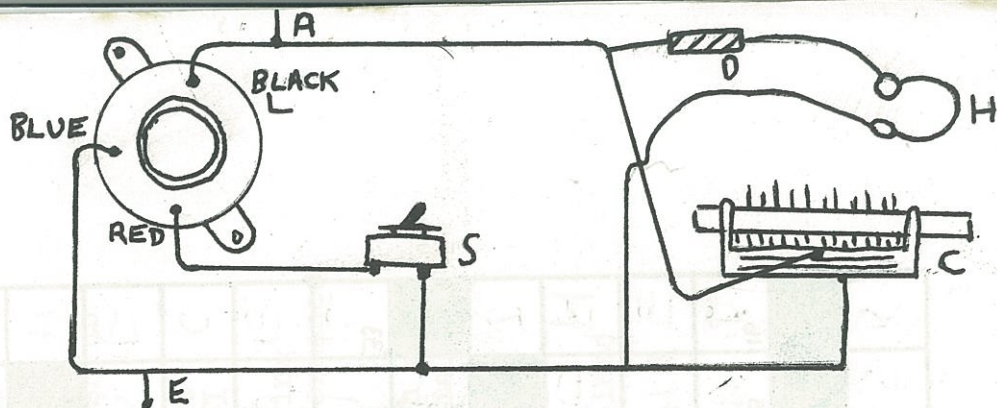
a metal known as a semi-conductor.

In the diode used in this set the metal is specially treated germanium. H is a pair of high resistance headphones which convert the electrical signals into sound waves. A and E are connections for

an aerial and an earth respectively.

In practice the set is wired as shown:



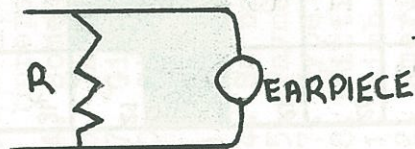


The components needed are :-

- L. Repanco Crystal set coil type DRX 1
- C. 500pf variable tuning capacitor.
- D. Germanium diode; Mullard OA70.
- S. Single pole switch.
- H. High impedance headphones.

The set needs no battery or other form of power supply as it takes all its energy from the signals it receives. This means that it must have a very good aerial and earth. The aerial can be as long a length as possible supported as high as possible. The earth can be a large piece of sheet copper or copper pipe buried in the ground as near as possible to the radio. The mains water pipe can be used if nothing else is available.

When S is off the set is switched for receiving the long wave band. When S is on the set receives the medium wave band. S and C can both be taken from a broken down wireless set, and D can be bought very cheaply. A new pair of headphones is quite expensive and not worth buying for this set, but surplus headphones can often be obtained cheaply. If this is not possible a crystal earpiece with a resistor connected across it as shown can be used, but this is not very satisfactory.

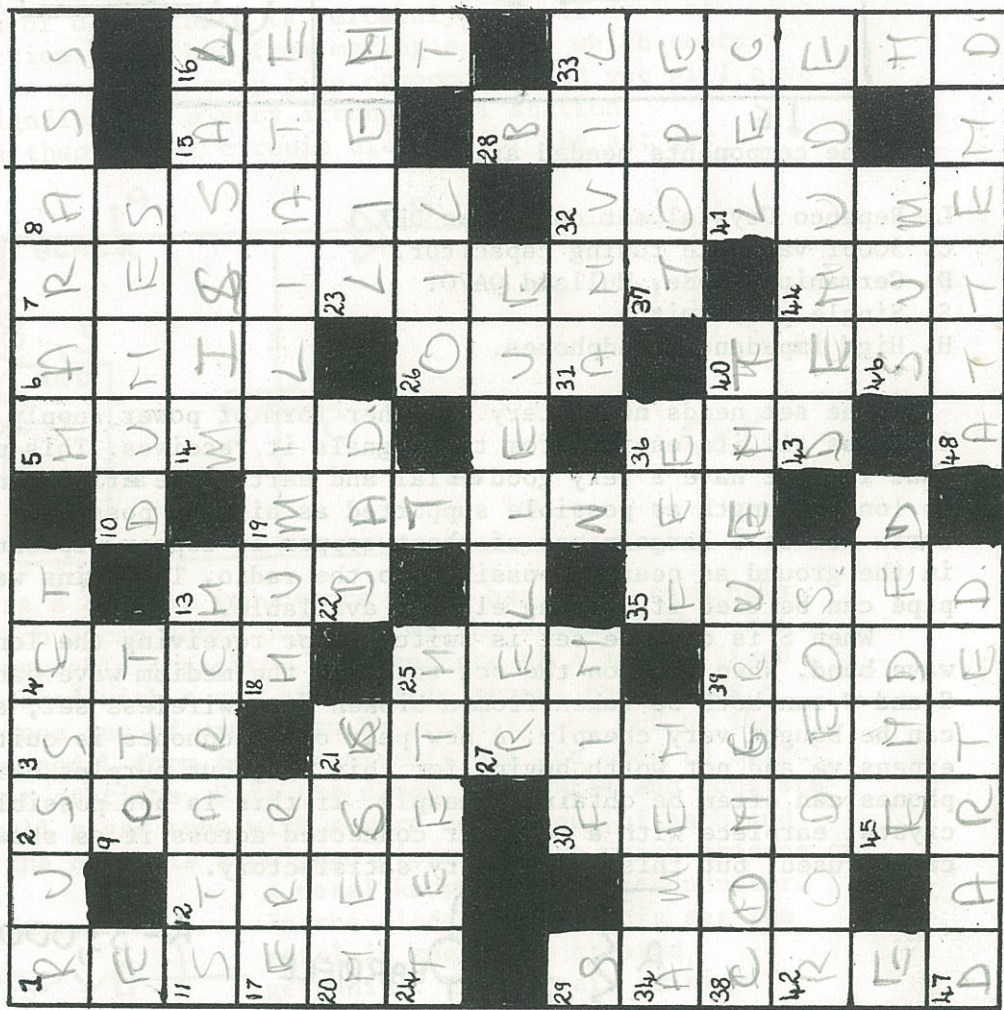


$$R = 33,000 \Omega$$

L is the only part which must be bought, it costs about 30p or 35p.

How the set works

When a radio signal is sent out from a transmitter it induces similar signals in the aerial of the receiving set. When the signal is not carrying any sound it consists of a wave motion of a very



5. Variety of apple
 9. Worry or trouble
 10. Hole
 11. Sand mounds
 14. Stiffening agent
 17. Mass Book
 18. Make mistake
 20. To shame
 22. Headland
 23. Wicked
 24. Right to hold debtors property
 26. Some are false
 27. Inflammable liquid
 30. Give relief
 31. Steering organ of Fish
 34. Blacksmith's tool
 35. So be it
 37. Payment for service
 38. Type of Fish
 41. Fitting together
 42. Limb
 43. American ranch display
 45. Uncover
 46. Finished
 47. Amount
 48. Shot
 To heed
1. To be bitter
 2. Thinly scattered
 3. Form of address
 4. To engrave
 5. Moist
 6. Indian Indigo shrub
 7. Endurable
 8. Attack
 12. Perennial plant
 13. Middle of wheel
 15. To have eaten
 16. Period of fasting
 19. Afternoon performance
 21. Strict
 25. Female fowl
 26. Associated with eggs
 28. Two-footed animal
 29. Regarded as holy
 30. Bundle of rope
 32. One of a series
 33. Myth
 35. Inseparably joined
 36. Extremity
 39. To have ridden
 40. A trial
 44. Hard fruit

Speech and music waves are of much lower frequency e.g. 1kc/s

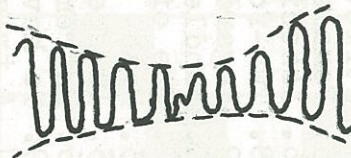
Carrier wave.



Speech wave.

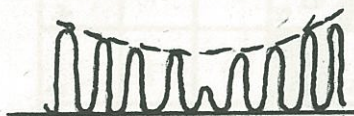


The speech wave is superimposed onto the carrier wave and alters its amplitude.



In the crystal set the coil and capacitor are tuned to one carrier wave frequency. They offer a low resistance to all other frequencies and these flow away to earth. The diode 'rectifies' the wave i.e. it lets only the top or the bottom half through. The wave now appears as below.

It now consists of half the carrier wave with the sound wave superimposed on it. This 'cutting in half' is necessary since otherwise the wave is symmetrical on top and below and each half would cancel the other half. The headphones can only respond to sound waves and they convert the electrical waves into sound waves.



R.Craven. U VI Sc 1.

The Tramways of Swansea

The former Swansea street tramway system must have been quite interesting, and it is unfortunate that it has become one of the more obscure aspects of Swansea's history.

On July 16th 1874. the Swansea Improvements and Tramways Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament to build a system of horse tramways in Swansea. In March 1878 the operation began, and horse trams ran from St. Helens (where a depot had been constructed) to the Docks, and to Cwmbwrla. The rails were of grooved tramway type, and were laid to standard gauge. 4 feet 8½ inches.

Twenty years later the tramways company was absorbed by the British Electric Traction Company, and plans were drawn up with the eventual aim of electrifying and extending the existing tramway.

In 1902 the following extensions were proposed;

Brynmill to ~~Port Tenant~~ via North Dock and New Cut Bridge; Sketty to Swansea via the Uplands; Morriston (borough boundary) to connect with tramways using Neath Road. A year later a route from Morriston to Ynysforgan was planned, together with a further extension to Pontardawe.

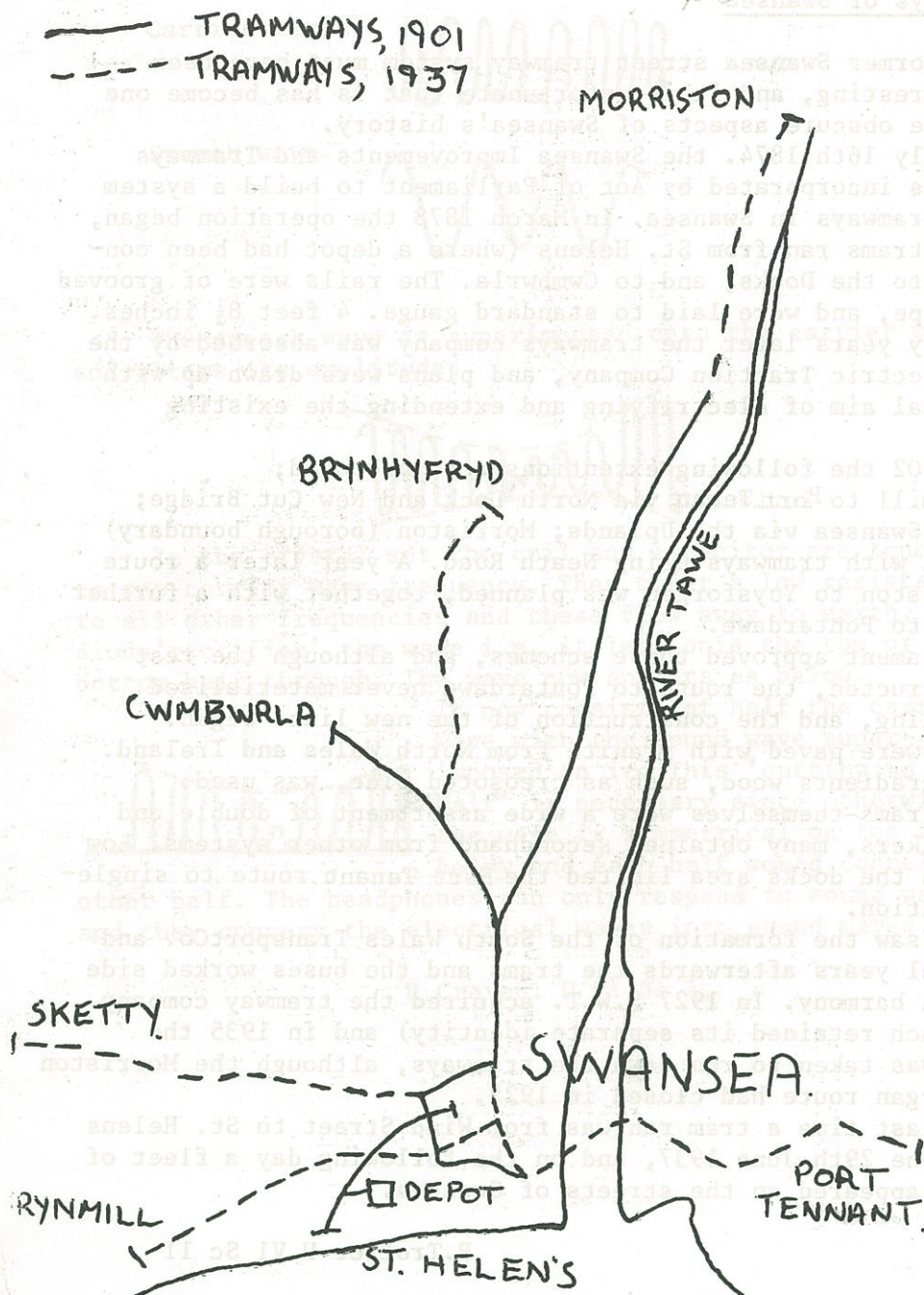
Parliament approved these schemes, and although the rest were constructed, the route to Pontardawe never materialised. Road widening, and the construction of the new lines began. The lines were paved with granite from North Wales and Ireland. On steep gradients wood, such as creosoted pine, was used.

The trams themselves were a wide assortment of double and single-deckers, many obtained secondhand from other systems. Low bridges in the docks area limited the ~~Port Tenant~~ route to single-deck operation.

1914 saw the formation of the South Wales Transport Co. and for several years afterwards the trams and the buses worked side by side in harmony. In 1927 S.W.T. acquired the tramway company (though each retained its separate identity) and in 1935 the decision was taken to run down the tramways, although the Morriston to Ynysforgan route had closed in 1925.

The last time a tram ran was from Wind Street to St. Helens depot on the 29th June 1937, and on the following day a fleet of new buses appeared on the streets of Swansea.

SWANSEA TRAMWAYS



Project Apollo.

Project apollo cost the U.S.A. \$8,000 million. President Kennedy gave three aims when he started the project in 1961, they were: 1. To land men on the moon and return them to earth. 2. To make U.S. supreme in space. 3. To improve Their engineering technology and pave the way for future space exploration.

The spacecraft was made up of the Saturn V rocket and the Apollo command and lunar modules. The assembly took place inside the worlds largest building; so large that clouds formed below it's ceiling. A vast vehicle called a "Crawler" was constructed to carry the Rockets to their launching pads.

The first six launchings in the series were unmanned test vehicles; the first manned flight (Apollo VII), was in October 1968. The second flight (Apollo VIII) took the first men to the moon, and television coverage of this mission brought about a much wider interest in space flight.

The next two missions (Apollos IX and X) tested the spacecrafts in earth and moon orbits respectively, in preparation for the first lunar landing.

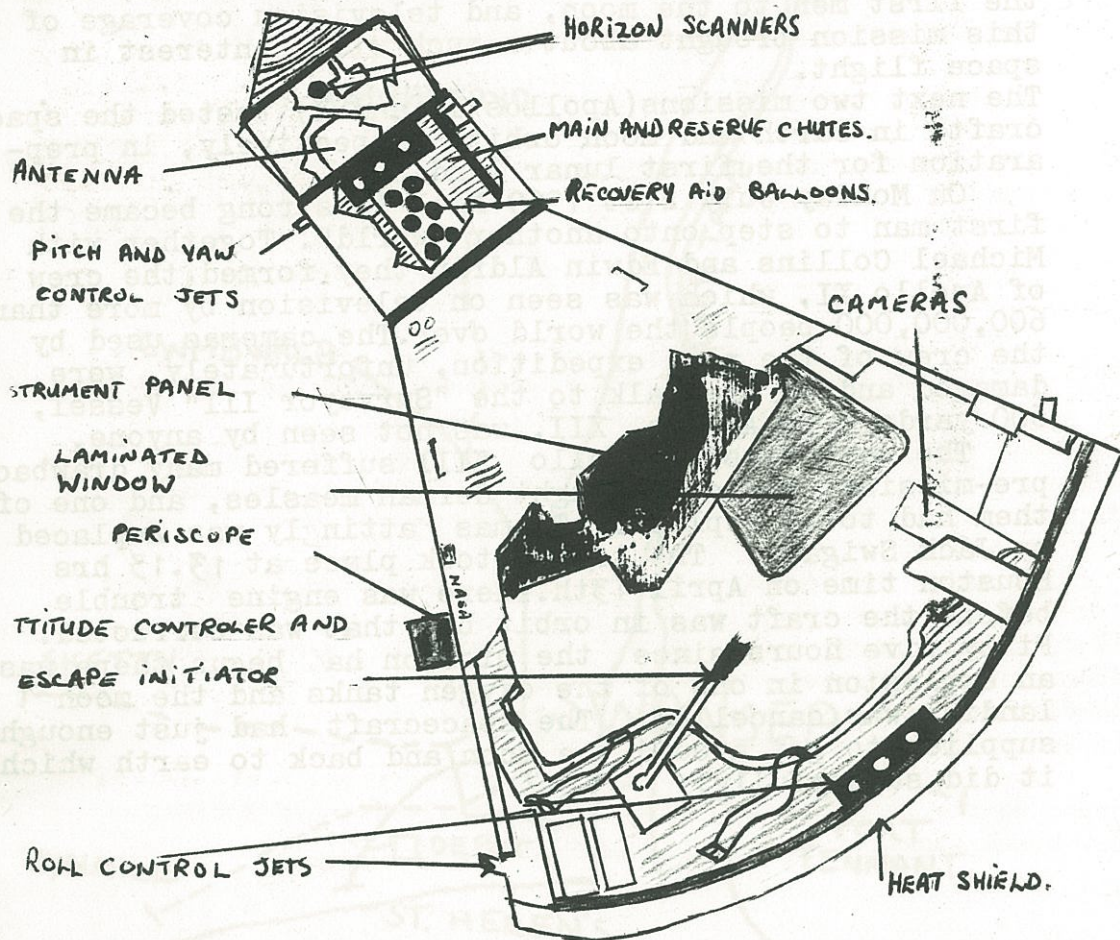
On Monday July 21st 1969 Niel Armstrong became the first man to step onto another "world". Together with Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin they formed the crew of Apollo XI, which was seen on television by more than 600,000,000 people the world over. The cameras used by the crew of the next expedition, unfortunately, were damaged and so the walk to the "Surveyor III" Vessel, 600 yards from Apollo XII, was not seen by anyone.

The next mission Apollo XIII suffered many drawback pre-mission the crew caught German measles, and one of them had to be replaced, Thomas Mattingly was replaced by Jack Swigart. The launch took place at 13.13 hrs Houston time on April 13th. There was engine trouble before the craft was in orbit but that was corrected. Fifty five hours since the mission had begun there was an explosion in one of the oxygen tanks and the moon landing was cancelled. The spacecraft had just enough supplies to get around the moon and back to earth which it did successfully.

Project Appollo (cont)

The next four landings were of a more rigid scientific nature, extended by the use of the Lunar Rover which took the astronauts farther afield to places of scientific interest. The television pictures from these later missions were improved by a process in Hollywood before transmission.

The previously unused Command Module orbiting the moon was adapted into a self contained scanning device called the SIMBAY which then launched a small satellite into moon orbit. The night launch of Apollo 17 provided a spectacular finale to the Apollo programme which originally had twenty planned missions.



Volleyball.

The school volleyball team is finally underway with Mr. Whitford supervising. Although most of the boys had not played the game before, and were unsure of the rules, they soon picked up the game and we now have the makings of a good team.

Last wednesday after school, we played our first match against "The Swansea Lifeguards", and we narrowly lost 3-2 in a well fought match.

The boys put up a very creditable performance against a much larger, more experienced side. It is hoped that Dynevor will in the near future join the proposed Swansea and district Volleyball League. Many friendly matches have been arranged including games against the Swansea College of Education and Penlan Comprehensive School.

Boys who have represented the school are : A. Standish, P. Hughes, A. Camm, K. Sullivan, E. Crouch, D. Langley, B. Miller.

Although we now have a first team, more boys are still required for the formation of a second team. Any pupils who are interested in joining, please contact A. Standish, P. Hughes, or myself.

J. BEVAN. U. VI. Sc. II.

Rugby 1st and 2nd XV's

Both teams are enjoying highly successful seasons; the first XV only having lost once to Gwendraith, whilst the second have won every match, to date.

<u>Ist's</u>	<u>Played</u>	<u>Won</u>	<u>Lost</u>
	6	5	1
<u>2nds</u>	5	5	0

The best victory that the 1st XV have had so far is undoubtedly the defeat of Cwmtawe who are regarded as one of the strongest rugby playing schools in the area. They fought hard and won by 12 points to 4. The 2nds however had an even better result in their favour, against the same team, by 14 points to 0.

J. S. Bevan. U. VI. Sc. II.

"ALL BOW TO THE LIVING GOD, WIPE THY FACES IN THE NILE MUD, DO NOT LOOK UPON THE FACE OF THE LIVING GOD, THE INCARNATION OF HORUS, SON OF RE, RULER OF THE TWO LANDS." So runs the description of the entry of King Cheops into his court as found in his Pyramid.

The name pyramid comes from Pir-em-as, which, in Egyptian, means height. The first pyramid was built in 2650 B.C. for the king Djoser, by his architect Imhotep. This is not a true pyramid in that it takes the form of seven large steps. The next pyramid was the largest ever to be built. It was used for King Cheops. The height of the pyramid is 471 feet, the length is 755 feet and it covers an area of 60,000 square yards. Two and a half million blocks of stone each a cubic yard were used. If these stones were laid end to end they would build a wall one yard high around the entire perimeter of France. If the pyramid was hollow it would entirely cover St. Peters in Rome.

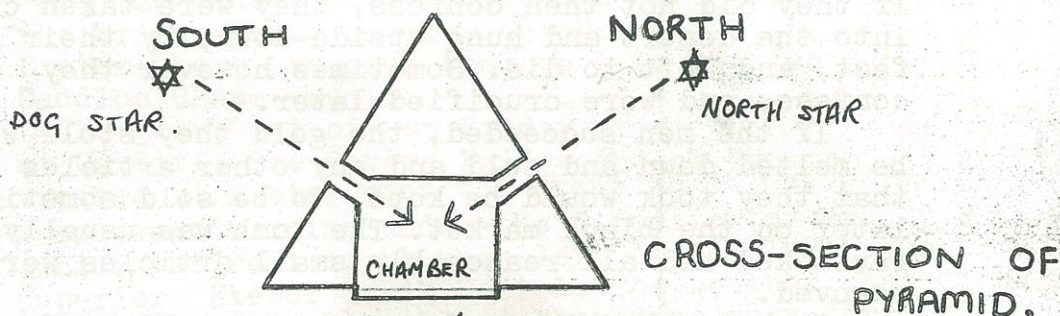
If half the height is divided into the base length we get the figure $=3.14159$, two thousands years later Greek mathematicians could get no closer than $3 \frac{1}{7}$. It was not until the seventeenth century that his figure was finally arrived at.

The sides of the pyramid are aligned exactly N-S, E-W the lines of longitude and latitude that cross over the pyramid also cross over more land than any of the others. Could it be by accident that Cheops architects fixed that particular point as that as the centre of the earths surface. If not by accident, then this would mean that the Egyptians of 4,500 yrs. ago were better geographers than any at the time of Columbus.

The pyramid is almost a perfect square having an error of $1/10$ of a degree in one corner and one side is $6/10$ of an inch longer than the other. If one was to walk along the 755ft. of one side one would only descend .5 of an inch.

The final point of interest is that the air shaft is constructed in such a way as to allow

light from the Dog Star in the South and North Star in the North to shine down the passage ways and into the burial chamber;



I mentioned earlier that $2\frac{1}{2}$ million blocks of stone were used. Cheops acquired this vast amount of masonry in various ways. Firstly they were taken from the Royal quarries, or, secondly rulers of other countries who wished to gain Pharaoh's favour, made him gifts of these stones. Thirdly, he sacrificed the honour of his daughter by placing her in a brothel. Every time someone required her services, she would receive, as payment, one stone. Out of these stones she gave some to her father, and out of the remainder she even managed to have herself a small pyramid built!

The men that actually built the pyramid, worked in relays of 150,000 every 3 months. It took 30 years to build at a cost of many millions of pounds, at today's prices. The tools they used were bronze saws and diamond drills very much like our modern diamond rock-drills.

The main reason for the building of such tombs was a very simple one. It was to remind the Egyptians that the builder of such a magnificent monument was their King and their god - and they were not to forget it. It is in the shape of steps supposedly for the King to ascend into the kingdom of Re, via a false door built into the west side, the real entrance being built in the north side.

The peaksof the pyramids were always covered with gold, to represent the Sun's rays. Yet all the immense labours of the Egyptians were in vain. The pyramids were too big and too conspicuous to achieve the object for which they were built. Everyone knew that they housed untold treasures which was an irresistable temptation to thieves.

The robbing of a pyramid was an elaborate affair arranged and executed by organised gangs. If these men were caught they underwent torture and, finally death. The torture consisted of the beating of the soles of the

Pyramids cont.

If they did not then confess, they were taken out into the desert and hung upside-down, by their feet, and left to die. Sometimes however they did confess, and were crucified later.

If the men succeeded, the gold they stole would be melted down and sold and any other articles that they took would be kept, to be sold sometime later on the black market. The tomb was usually ransacked and all reasonably small articles were removed.

Such is the story of many a great King of Egypt, born in the purple, laid to rest as a god and found thousands of years later in no better state than if he had received a pauper's funeral.

SEIBBOH

— SEIBBOH! SEIBBOH! What can it possibly mean? Have we been invaded by bug-eyed monsters from Outer Space? Certainly not. We're British, and these things are just not done. Have the Israelis landed to steal our petrol? That's a laugh, we haven't any, or hardly any. Is time going backwards? That's getting nearer. The word is backwards. Can the printer have been under the influence? Will he get his printing licence endorsed? The answer to these vital questions is NO. The fact is that next year, in fact the Christmas Term, 1974, an attempt is to be made to put the clock back ten years or more and re-establish the WORLD FAMOUS DYNEVOR HOBBIES EXHIBITION AND OPEN DAY. If your father was in this school, or your uncle, ask them about it. Already there are rumblings from the WAR GAMES SOCIETY. The ANGLER are angling for STALL SPACE. If you run a SCHOOL SOCIETY or have a hobby, send out your spies. Engage 007. Do not be caught without space. Keep your eye upon this publication. Or see Mr. Morris, the Head of the Dept. of Music. Act now. You have been warned.

Orienteering

The Dynevor Orienteering Club is now well established and the school mini-bus is becoming a familiar sight in the orienteering circles. The bus has been seen last July in Exeter where the club took part in the two day 4th Caddloe Chase event.

The group set off on Friday afternoon and after stops at Cardiff, the Severn Bridge and at Taunton the party arrived at Exeter where the group split up. Half the group went camping under the direction of Mr. Myers

while the rest of us were left at the luxurious superior Exeter Youth Hostel. The weather that night was wet and the hostellers showed no envy for the adventurous campers. Indeed they quite enjoyed thinking of sadistic misfortunes for the campers.

The following day Mr. Myers came to pick us up and related to us how they had all spent a comfortable night in the bus due to the inability to find the camp site.

The event was due to start at Exeter race course at 2.00 pm so we spent the morning discovering Exeter before proceeding to the course. The camp site was found to be at the race course and while the campers pitched camp, the hostellers had tremendous fun going over the jumps and generally exploring the course.

Conditions in the forest were wet due to sporadic showers throughout the previous week as well as the night before but we were all eager to start and warm ourselves up. The lightweight orienteering jackets which we wore and which contained the name of the school identified us to all as people stopped us and remarked "say you're the Dynevor boys!"

The first day event proved to be extremely successful as we had competitors entered on courses ranging from three to six kilometres in length.

Every boy in the party finished his particular course much to the delight of our leaders as it was the first time every one of our competitors was successful.

The second days course harder in all losses yet once again the boys used to the occasion and every competitor successfully completed his course.

The event was the most successful and the most enjoyable yet attempted by the club. Many more similar successes are hoped for in the not too distant future.

FISHING

With the winter season approaching most anglers will be preparing for the oncoming whiting and cod.

Boat fishermen catch whiting throughout the year, but they do not come within the reach of shore anglers until towards the end of october. This year they appear to be early and some good fish of around 2lbs have already been taken. These fish will take most baits but seem to prefer lugworm or white fish strips (eg blin). They often feed a few feet from the bottom and thus a paternoster trace should be used which keeps the bait off the bottom 1/0 long shank hooks should be used. Both East and West piers give decent fish as can the Mumbles Pier.

Cod is, perhaps, a more sought after fish but they are not so numerous although requiring very little expertise to catch them.

Fresh lugworm should always be used on sandy ground and four or five on a 3/0 hook. They are bottom feeders and either a paternoster or ledger trace can be used. If fishing over rocky areas, soft crab is the best bait used with a running ledger trace.

The most productive place for cod appears to be the East pier but this is probably due to the fact that most people fish there. West Cross has produced double figure cod and can be very productive.

For boat fisherman, the outer Green Grounds, Blin hole, dumping buoy and the outer buoy are well known cod fishing areas. Probably the best mark for cod is about 300 yards off Mumbles head but due to the fast currents, rocky bottom and nearness of the sewerage outlet, only the enthusiast or fool would be brave enough to try.

Detroit

Michigan

October 7 1973

I read your school journal with great interest last month and I must confess that your article on the city was quite justified. However, you should not really call it "Murder City", there far more murders committed in other states, such as California, than in Michigan.

If your students had attended the ethnic festivals by the Detroit River, they would have seen more of the 50% white population of Detroit, of which they saw so little. If they had been here at Christmas time and Thanksgiving Day, then they would have seen many parades in the "downtown" streets with the roads and trees gaily decorated with coloured lights.

Even though there is a certain bad element in Detroit, I still have no wish to leave this, my home town.

Paulette Jacks



MOUNTAIN GORILLA

ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. Russet 5. Harass 9. Pit 10. Dunes
11. Starch 14. Missal 17. Err
18. Humiliate 20. Ness 22. Bad 23. Lien
24. Teeth 26. Oil 27. Relieve 30. Fin
31. Arvil 34. Amen 35. Fee 37. Tope
38. Congruent 41. Leg 42. Rodeo
43. Denude 45. Ended 46. Sum 47. Darded
48. Attend

DOWN

1. Resent 2. Sparse 3. Sir 4. Etch
5. Humid 6. Anil 7. Resilient 8. Assail
12. Tree 13. Hub 15. Ate 16. Lent
19. Matinee 21. Stringent 25. Hen
26. Ova 28. Biped 29. Sacred 30. Fender
32. Volume 33. Legend 35. Fused 36. End
39. Rode 40. Test 44. Nut



SPECTACLED
BEAR