

CHRISTMAS 1964

# Llanelly Boys' Grammar School Magazine



There are many varying ideas about the purpose and content of a school magazine. It can either be a powerful educational force making it a platform for their ideas and comments, or it can be a collection of rather boring and unimaginative reports. It cannot be both unless the latter is kept to the absolute minimum. With this purpose in mind we have compiled the magazine this year to maintain what we think to be a reasonable balance between the two.

In the past the magazine has tended to move towards the informative rather than the creative—innumerable society reports which are, I am sure, an undying source of joy to the people mentioned in them and to the people who wrote them but are of little interest to the school as a whole, and sports reports not nearly as inspired as the games which they describe.

With such material as this any editor would despair. In these days the ambition to write for the school magazine is dissipated by the calls of more immediate duties, but despite this there has been an increase in the type of material, both in English and in Welsh, that a school magazine should consist of and thrive on—original contributions expressing the views and imagination of their writers.

Schools in general have always tended to be rather conservative about their publications, fearing to break with any tradition which they may possess. Reformation at last! Not too unconventional at first but I hope that this meagre attempt will just be the beginning and it falls to my successors, as editors of this particular magazine, or as editors of the magazine of a new comprehensive school, to continue the process. Many things have cramped our style—not the least apathy and the lack on money—but I am sure that even the most uninterested reader will notice a change (for the better?) in this year's edition.

Perhaps it would be as well at this point in the editorial to explain a few of the changes which have been made in the format of the magazine this year. Most apparent, of course, is the change in the cover design. The last change took place in 1953 and this year we felt, due to the constantly changing cycle of fashion and taste, that it was time for another. Next there is a change in the size of the magazine. Although the number of pages is slightly down on last year's total this decrease is more than offset by the increase in the width of the type, thus allowing a greater number of words to the page.

It only remains for me to thank all those who have helped in any way in the publishing of this magazine and to extend to all its readers the very best of wishes.

**Editorial**  
*Editor*  
*Peter Hopkins*

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**IN MEMORIAM**

**Walwyn Samuel**  
**Died March, 1964**

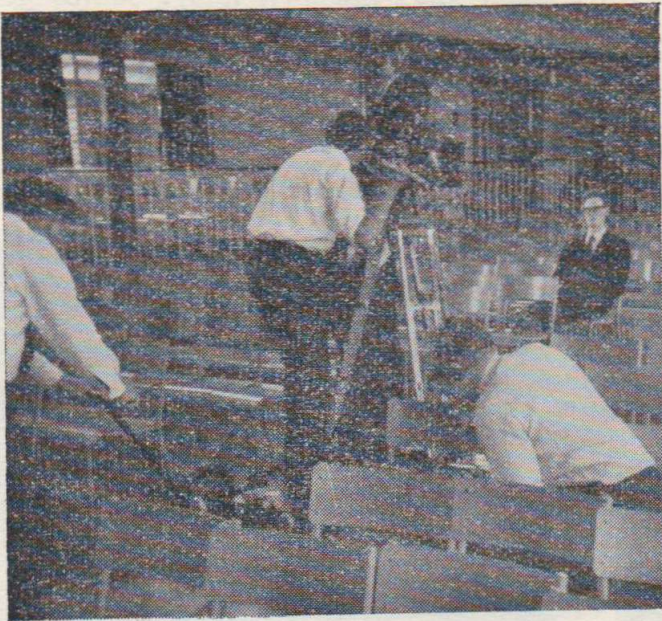
**Robert James Evans**  
**Died March, 1964**

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## De Omnibus Rebus

The number of boys in school is now 814. A slight decrease on last year's total of 825.

The school wishes to take this opportunity to thank those who have given gifts of books and money to the library and Miss Davies, of "The Hendre," Llangennech, for her gift of a collection of archaeological items from the Holy Land. The collection was made by the late Mr. Bernard and Miss Bevan during their travels in that region.



Michael Daniel (Head Boy, 1963/64)  
interviewed by the B.B.C.

photo by kind permission of Paul Scudamore

Since the last issue of the magazine there have been a number of changes in the staff :  
Mr. Harding Rees left us at the end of the Summer Term to take up his appointment as Lecturer at Barry Teacher's College. Along with his fine work in both the Welsh and Scripture departments, Mr. Rees will be remembered for his work with the Current Affairs Society, Y Gymdeithas Gymraeg, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and, of course, his good humour and popularity amongst the boys. Perhaps, above all, he will be remembered for his valuable acting ability which was shown in many a school play, notably in the title role in the school's last production "Macbeth."

Mr. Gwyn Evans left us at the beginning of the Summer Term to take up an appointment as Lecturer in Sociology at Crewe Teacher's Training College. We wish to express our thanks for his many years of service to the school. Many boys who took Economics and History under him owe him a great debt for his work as head of the Economics Department and member of the History Department. It was Mr. Evans who founded the Current Affairs Society in the school some years ago and remained the main driving force behind the consistent and valuable work.

Another great loss to the school was Mr. Leonard Pugh who left us at the end of the Easter Term to take up the appointment of Director of Schools Music in the City of Belfast. His excellent work in the Music Department is well-known to all. He extended the scope of the orchestra to include wind instruments and promoted several concerts in both school and town. We wish these three gentlemen all success in the future.

After the sadness of three "farewells" we have the joys of three "greetings." We welcome to the school three new masters—Mr. Alan Walters Jones, Mr. Penri Williams and Mr. Gareth Thomas. We hope they will enjoy a long and happy association with our school.

May we also take this opportunity to welcome Herr Wolfgang Köcher who is the new German assistant.

Just before going to press we heard that John Welch, Colin Wills, David Bush and Anthony Josie have been awarded the Duke of Edinburgh's Gold Award and that they will go to the Palace in June to receive it.

Prize Day, as usual, was held at the end of the Easter Term. The Guest Speaker was Dr. Parry Thomas, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A. and the prizes, which were kindly donated by the Old Boys' Union, were presented by Mrs. Parry Thomas. Councillor D. J. Joseph, with his own distinctive form of humour, presided over the proceedings.

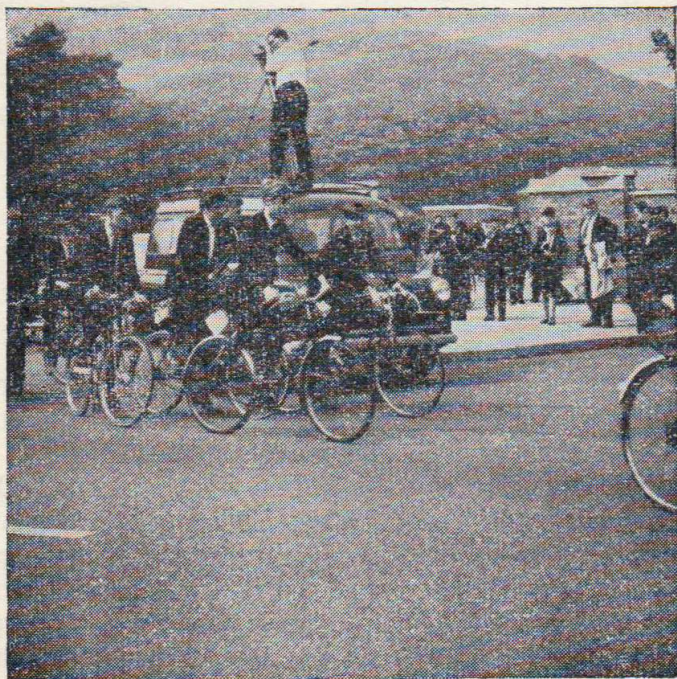


Neil Harris, Michael Daniel and Howard Brace as the Witches in "Macbeth."

The school play this year was the Shakesperian tragedy, "Macbeth." Mr. J. R. Williams, ever since I remember, has always sworn that he would never produce Shakespeare. It took Shakespeare's quarter-centenary to make him break his oath and it was certainly fortunate for us that he did. Due to the practice of forcing countless generations of schoolboys to read, dissect and write on Shakespeare, people have tended to forget that his plays were written to be acted. Mr. Williams' production corrected any wrong impressions of the bard's works, bringing out all the life, excitement and drama of the dialogue. More was done for Shakespeare's works in three nights live production than in any number of inclusions in examination syllabuses.

Last year the School Rugby XV. brought fresh glory to the school. They went unbeaten throughout the season, accounting for such doughty opponents as Dulwich College, Manchester G.S., Millfield P.S. and the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham. They scored 451 points to 64 points against. (Lest this generation becomes conceited over this wonderful record, it is good to recall that in 1904 the school was also unbeaten, playing five games and winning them all except one which was drawn—against Llandeilo !).

On Thursday, the 27th of February, the school held its Eisteddfod Gŵyl Ddewi. The winning house was Tŷ Cennech. The standard of competition was pleasingly high, and entertainment and fun was had by all. The essay, "Newyn yn y Byd," won the chair for David Thorne, who represented Tŷ Illtyd. We are very greteful for the interesting comments of he adjudicators and for their generous support.



The B.B.C. film the 3.35 p.m. exit

photo by kind permission of Paul Scudamore

Certainly the main event of the year, and perhaps the greatest honour the school has received was the decision on the part of B.B.C. Wales to make a documentary of the school, as a typical grammar school. They spent the last week of May in the school during which, if they did nothing else by their presence, they raised the standard of dress and behaviour of both staff and boys !

The outstanding success of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in the school continues with the latest figure standing at £840. It would be interesting to find out how much such a high figure owes to the persuasive sales talk of the staff or to the unaided generosity of the boys.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of magazines from Gowerton Grammar School, Dynevor Secondary School, Penlan Comprehensive School, Bridgend Boys' Grammar School and Gwendraeth Grammar School. It is always interesting to read about our neighbouring schools and I hope that they will find our magazine as interesting.

Again this year we have had the pleasure of welcoming students from Swansea and Aberystwyth.

## The Untimely End

*Karel Williams Form VI*

The basic impulse behind culture has been analysed as the escape from an unsatisfactory existence into a richer one, into experience without risk. What is presented by mass media for mass audiences has been loosely termed pop culture: although the media which present this culture are certainly of our time, equally certainly its roots go deep and its themes are recurrent. Violence and violent death, for instance, seem to exercise a perennial fascination.

Indeed, the patterns of violent death which are projected, are mostly basic and traditional. It is quite possible to relate heroes ancient and modern, classical and pop; the ritual death of the hero is an elemental subject. The chariot of fire in which Romulus is carried to the sky, is replaced in our contemporary myth by James Dean's white Parsake Spyder; it is the obsessive symbol of adventure, risk, the absolute and death. Furthermore the parallel is not isolated, for the whole of the hero's life conforms to a preordained pattern. From obscure and mysterious origins the hero rises to eminence and success, only to be brought down again and die. Dean is a perfect example; from a broken home he drifts through his youth and into stardom, before being killed in a car crash. Marilyn Monroe, again, conforms exactly to this pattern, and the elements which make her myth potent are clear. It is not true pity we feel for Marilyn Monroe, orphan heroine, because she is an orphan; but only pity in self-identification with her struggle against society. Her suicide completes the cycle; she is rejected and she dies. It is significant that the vast machine of the film industry—geared to produce an instant universal Man—after years of grubbing about in the collective unconscious, has been most successful when dealing with a hero whose almost charismatic qualities conform to a pattern, which might almost be said to be anthropological.

Let it not be said, either, that pop music does not give the public what it wants. One of the less obvious situations, in its restricted but emotive vocabulary, is that of the bereaved boy/girl lamenting the unexpected demise of his/her nearest and dearest in a motor cycle/car/aeroplane accident. "Ebony Eyes" by the Everley Brothers and "Tell Laura I love her," both variations on the theme, enjoyed spectacular success. These records may seem, in retrospect, some of the most unintentionally amusing ever made, but the fact remains that they were bought in all seriousness in large numbers. In any case, it would appear that the steady undercurrent of records with such themes shows no sign of abating. Again, the vigorous entrepreneur can count on the sudden and gory death of a star to produce a semidurable success, which would have been much more problematical had the singer survived. Consider the cases of Buddy Holly and Jim Reeves. Holly sold more records after than before his death in a plane crash. Reeves who came to a similar conclusion seems to be following the same pattern; quite spontaneously after his death a record of his returned into the hit parade, and he is already hailed as "late and great."

One of the more macabre aspects of all this is the prominent role the hereafter plays in the cult. A naive refusal to believe them dead follows on the death of many supermen. "James Dean Returns," the book taken from the dictation of the spirit of Dean, has been a best seller; while Valentino reappeared with equal commercial success in an earlier era. Jim Reeves is referred to as "Mister Forever" by our most popular disc jockey; Pseudo-primary religion invariably features prominently in pop songs on the theme: a recent record invoked the whole paraphernalia of clouds and angels, and the chorus featured a memorable line in which a young man named Terry was asked to please wait at the gates of heaven.

But this is sophisticated and highly developed thought if some of the cruder manifestations of the cult of the violent end are considered. The success of Mickey Spillane and other authors of the "hairy ape" school can probably be attributed to the general atmosphere of violence which permeates their work; the ripped silk sex and the density of mangled corpses per column inch. The quality of interest which Spillane crystallizes for his audience is best illustrated by an extract:

"The roar of the .45 shook the room. Charlotte looked down at the ugly swelling in her naked belly where the bullet went in. 'How could you?' she gasped. I had only a moment before talking to a corpse, but I got it in 'It was easy,' I said."

The initial point of departure in Spillane's work is that, however many other characters fall by the wayside, his hero Mike Manner is never killed. No longer, again, is the hero rejected by society; he now rejects society and any moral or pseudo-religious framework. The title, "I, the Jury" sums up the mental attitude of the hero who kills amorally, almost pointlessly. And even more disturbing than the ferocity of heroes' attitudes is their direction towards the nature of American society; "Pretty talk and pretty faces" is one of his more constructive and articulate comments on American politics.

Spillane, alone, has sold seventy-four million copies of his books all over the world. He and his imitators are the most alien, bizarre and violent current cultural phenomenon. It remains to be seen what effect this disruptive influence will have on the cult of the untimely end.

## Newyn yn y Byd

*Gan Panteg*

*The winning essay in 1964 School Eisteddfod*

Er i'r broblem o newyn yn y byd ddod fwy fwy i'r amlwg yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, nid problem a ddaeth yn sgil y byd modern a'r cynnydd aruthrol ym mhoblogaeth y byd, sy'n nodwedd amlwg o'r byd modern, yw hi o gwbl. Yn y Beibl gellir darllen am daith brodyr Joseff i lawr i'r Aifft er mwyn prynu yd yno oherwydd 'r oedd newyn yng Nghanaan. Ond er mwyn dod â'r broblem ynagosach atom ni yng Nghymru'r ugeinfed ganrif, ni raid ond cofio am y Newyn Tatws a fu yn Iwerddon. Y mae'r engreiffiau hyn yn ddigon i ddangos mai un o broblemau hynaf y byd yw newyn. Ond, er hynny, rhaid cyfaddef mai problem yw hi sydd wedi bod yn cynyddu dros y canrifoedd, yn arbennig felly ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Bu'r rhyfel yma'n fodd i droi gwledydd yn ddiffwrwyth, nid yn unig trwy ddifa'r tir ond hefyd trwy wneud miloedd o bobl yn ffoaduriaid ac felly eu rhwystro i drin y tir a thyfu cnydau.

O'r diwedd, rhyw ddwy flynedd yn ôl, penderfynodd y mwyafrif o lywodraethau'r byd gefnogi ymdrech i ddileu'r graith erchyll yma sy'n staen ar gymdeithas gyfrifol yr ugeinfed ganrif. Daeth enwau fel "Oxfam" a llawer o sefydliadau eraill sy'n cyfrannu at yr ymgais i ddileu newyn yn y byd, yn enwau teuluol. Gwnaeth "Y Beatles" a llawer o sêr sgrin y tledydd a'r ffilmiau gyfraniadau i'r gronfa ganolog drwy roi eu gwasanaeth yn rhad ac am



ddim mewn cyngerddau arbennig. Casglwyd mewn capeli, eglwysi, ysgolion a gemau rygbi. O'r diwedd, erbyn amser y Nadolig y llynedd yr oedd "Oxfam" yn unig wedi casglu dros filiwn o bunnoedd, ac y mae'r arian yn parhau i lifo i mewn. Ond yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw mai dim ond crafu wyneb y broblem y mae'r holl ymdrechion yma: o'u cymharu â'r holl arian sy'n cael ei wario ar bingo, ar gwrw, ac ar arfau, y mae'r swm o filiwn a gasglwyd gan "Oxfam" yn chwerthinllyd ac yn warthus o fach. Dim ond rhyw wythnos sydd er pan ddywedodd aelod o'r llywodraeth yn y Senedd, nad oedd gweithred yr Amerig yn atal cymorth ariannol i Brydain Fawr yn mennu dim ar y llywodraeth; wedi'r cyfan swm fach o ryw bedair miliwn punt ydoedd!!

Wedi condemnio'n hymdrechion gwan ac hwyrach ein ffug-ymateb i'r broblem o newyn yn y byd, rhaid i mi geisio gwneud rhyw fath o ymdrech—ar bapur beth bynnag—i geisio dileu newyn yn y byd. Ond yn gyntaf, gadewch i ni droi a sylwi ar rai o achosion newyn yn y byd. Awgrymwyd tri ohonynt eisoes, sef mai problem yw hi sydd heb ei datrys yn llwyr erioed, effaith yr Ail Ryfel Byd; ac yn olaf effaith y tŵf aruthrol ym mhoblogaeth y byd. Yn amlwg, y mae'n rhy hwyr i atal y ddau achos cyntaf heddiw, ond yr hyn a ellir ei wneud yw lleihau'r effaith a adawsant. Gellir gwneud hyn mewn sawl ffordd. Ond, yn gyntaf, gan ein bod wedi sôn eisoes am y cynnydd ym mhoblogaeth y byd, gadewch i ni ystyried y gwahanol ffyrdd sy'n agored i geisio lleihau'r atgynhyrchu ymhlith y bobl newynog. Beth bynnag yw'n syniadau crefyddol a moesol ynglŷn â'r gwahanol foddau sydd ar gael i rwystro atgynhyrchu, rhaid cyfaddef bod tuedd y bobl newynog i gynhyrchu plant "ad lib" yn codi problem fawr. Wrth gwrs gellir ceisio rhwystro'r bobl newynog yn y byd rhag cymryd mwy nag un wraig. Efallai mai dyma'r ffordd orau o edrych ar y broblem o safbwynt amser hir. Ond rhaid cyfaddef y cymer hyn amser hir. Y mae'n rhaid cofio bod crefyddau rhai o bobloedd Affrica ac Asia yn caniatáu dwy neu dair gwraig i bob gŵr, ac hefyd bod yr arfer o amlwreigiaeth yn rhan o'r natur ddynol. Efallai y cymer ganrifoedd i newid y natur yma. Felly, os ydym am leihau nifer y bobl newynog, a hynny mewn amser byr, rhaid iddynt ddefnyddio rhyw fodd er mwyn arafu'r atgynhyrchu yn eu plith.

Yn ôl ystadegau a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan "Y Bwrdd Bwyd ac Amaethyddiaeth" (The Food and Agricultural Organisation), difethir tua chwarter o'r bwyd a gynhyrchir yn y byd gan blâu. Hyd yn hyn ni all cemegau ddifetha'r plâu yma'n llwyr. Hyd yn oed pe medrent, a ellid eu defnyddio yn y rhannau hynny o'r byd lle y byddai eu hangen? Yn un rhan o India'n ddiweddar cafwyd pla o fwnciod. Gwnaethant y rhan honno o'r wlad yn ddiffwrwyth, ond nid oedd yr awdurdodau yn medru gwneud dim i geisio atal y pla. Yn y rhan honno o'r byd ystyrid y mwnci yn anifail cysegredig!! A dadlau ar hyd y llinellau yma gellid casglu mai rhagfarn yw'r gelyn mwyaf sydd i'w ymladd er mwyn ceisio dileu newyn yn y byd.

Ond, rhaid cyfaddef nad problem a ellir ei datrys dros nos, fel pebai, yw'r broblem o newyn yn y byd. Os ydym am fod yn llwyddiannus wrth ddatrys y broblem rhaid i ni changu ein golygon a rhoi'r gorau i unrhyw syniadau sydd gennym y bydd y broblem wedi ei datrys ymhen deng mlynedd. Tybiaf y bydd yn rhaid i ni feddwl yn nhermau y flwyddyn dwy fil o leiaf. Rhaid addysgu athrawon i ddysgu i'r bobl yma elfennau amaethyddiaeth. Rhaid prynu hadau, offer a pheiriannau iddynt. Y mae'n rhaid i ni sy'n byw yn y gwledydd gwarediddig—o eisiau gwell gair—estyn cymorth i'r bobl newynog. Rhaid i ni sy'n bwyta tri neu bedwar pryd o fwyd bob dydd helpu'n cyd-ddynion i dyfu cnydau er mwyn eu galluogi i fyw ac i wneud eu cyfraniad i hanes y byd.

Y mae un anhawster mawr ac amlwg yn gwneud brwydro yn erbyn y broblem o newyn yn y byd yn waith caled onid amhosibl yn aml, sef prinder arian. Yr wythnos yma ar y teledydd dywedodd aelod o staff "Oxfam," a oedd newydd ddychwelyd i Brydain ar ôl cyfnod yn

Tanganyika, fod llawer o'r fforest a enillwyd i fod yn dir amaethyddol wedi troi'n fforest drachefn oherwydd nad oedd arian ar gael er mwyn prynu peiriannau i drin y tir. Digalon tost yw clywed geiriau fel yma yn ystod "oes aur" y bingo a'r lleidr-un-fraith.

Felly, i ddiweddu, gwelir mai hen broblem yw'r broblem o newyn yn y byd, ond problem yw hi sy'n cynyddu o hyd. Yr her i ni ieuenctid yr ugeinfed ganrif yw ymladd yn erbyn, a threchu y broblem yma. Her yw hi y methodd ein cyndeidiau ei hateb yn llwyddiannus. Yr unig ffordd i fod yn llwyddiannus yw ymladd yn erbyn rhagfarn, syniadau am foesoldeb a chrefydd sydd yn aml yn ganrifoedd oed—yn hyn o beth cystal nodi y gellir llunio dadl gref i brofi bod ein syniadau am foesoldeb yn newid o dydd i ddydd—a thrwg ysgogi cydwybod y byd gwareiddiedig gwneud ein cymdeithas yn fwy ymwybodol o anghenion ein cyd-ddynion.

## “Eppur Si Muove”

*J. Pulham Form VI*

The Science of the Universe is the oldest and most ardently pursued study of mankind ; from prehistoric man, through the ages to the lofty summit of Newton, and back full circle to Fred Hoyle, men have probed the mysteries of the universe and sought their causes.

Since it is rather unlikely that animals have any knowledge of the universe we must look for the origins of this knowledge in the origins of man. Of course the caveman did not have the benefit of research grants, and what with hunting for food and for wives they could have had little time or inclination to study the heavens. It was sufficient for them to know that night followed day followed night apparently without break, and that food was scarce at certain times of the year ; what difference did it make whether the sun was ten or ten million miles away, as long as it shone in the daytime. This was their science, essentially empirical and practical.

Nevertheless it did not take mankind too long to notice the strange regularity of heavenly phenomena, the outlines traced by the stars, and the occasional freak occurrences associated with them such as eclipses and comets that sometimes lit the sky. Man wondered at these and since he could not solve their mysteries, he feared and worshipped them, seeing in them some divine power. Thus there developed amongst the peoples of the East in these early days a deep study of astrology.

The next great civilisation to grace the shores of the Mediterranean was that of the Greeks. The Greeks, more especially those of Attica and neighbouring states, were great thinkers. They excelled in Philosophy and Mathematics, but devoted comparatively little time to the natural sciences. They had a distaste, almost amounting to a hate for practical experiment and direct verification, and as a result the empirical sciences naturally suffered. But nevertheless it must be remembered that their contribution to Science was great indeed. Aristotle was probably the greatest biologist of all time, and we all know about Archimedes. Some centuries later another Greek—Erasthene—succeeded in measuring the radius of the Earth, previously considered to be flat, to an accuracy of within one part in ten. It was even quietly hinted that the Universe might not, after all, be Geocentric.

The greatest advance that the Greeks made in the sciences came from their study of philosophy. They introduced into the sciences the concept of Cause and Effect, a fundamental but often ignored concept, and they also attempted to turn Science in upon itself to examine its fundamental ideas, something which has continued to this day.

This rapid advance of the sciences was kept up through the Greek era and well into Roman times. The Romans travelled a great deal and hence needed adequate forms of navigation, which were provided by Astronomy. But with the decay of Rome the sciences came under the

dogmatic thumb of the Church. Admittedly some advances were made, more in the mechanical sciences than in any other branch because cathedrals had to be built, but science was in a period of stagnation under a church which was quite prepared to brand anything in sight as heretical. This period of stagnation continued up to the later part of the sixteenth century. Then with a cry of "Eppur Si Muove" science moved. In quick succession came Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Halley, Leibnitz, and all the other great names associated with this period.

The great motivator of this Scientific Revolution was Galileo Galilei (1564-1642). He succeeded in drawing science away from the Aristotelian dogma that had so characterised its study over the previous centuries. Aristotle held that the rate of falling bodies was proportional to their weight, Galileo refuted this, along with many other Aristotelian fallacies. In so doing he provided the necessary basis for Newton's later work, and himself came close to formulating the three Laws of Motion. These researches did not bring him much trouble. The all-powerful Church regarded him as a harmless crank, and apart from a few outraged Aristotelians nobody bothered much about his work. But when he started studying astronomy in 1604 he got himself into a great deal of trouble with the Church. His use of the telescope enabled him to make a far more detailed study of the heavens than had previously been thought possible. He discovered the craters and mountains of the Moon, and the Satellites of Jupiter, thus giving a new turn to the concept of the plurality of Worlds. Then he turned his attention onto the Sun and investigated sunspots. This study and the conclusions that he drew from it brought him into direct conflict with a very influential Jesuit who held different ideas on the subject. This feud, linked with other theological indiscretions, finally brought Galileo before the Inquisition in 1616. On this occasion he was let off lightly with a warning not to meddle in such matters in the future. But his later researches and consequent heresies brought him into constant conflict with the Church and he was harassed by the Inquisition up to his death from fever in 1642.

The great contemporary Galileo was the astronomer Kepler who spent a large amount of time and effort in making accurate observations of the motions of the planets, and from his results drew up his three laws of Planetary motion. But nevertheless failed to put them onto any form of mathematical basis. This task was left to Galileo's great successor Newton.

Isaac Newton was born in 1642, the year Galileo died. He is generally considered to be the greatest scientist the human race has so far produced. To give a summary of Newton's achievements in Physics and Mathematics would take more space than this magazine supplies. But his most lasting achievement is quite easily stated; he discovered gravitation and used his discovery to "solve" the universe, and he formulated the three laws of motion which now bear his name. Newton published his findings on these subjects in a book which is now called simply the "Principia." This book must rank as one of the most important publications ever made, for it totally revolutionised the Physics of his day and advanced it from the haphazard observations of his forerunners to the generalised precision which it held from then on. Although his conclusions about the mechanics of the universe have been proved to be false, nevertheless his style remains. It is not surprising that his tomb bears the inscription "Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit."

# The School Election

Hywel R. Thomas Form VIA (Arts)

	All Forms			Forms 4 and 5			Forms 6 (inc. 6G)			Llanelly
	Result		O.P.	Result		O.P.	Result		O.P.	Result
	I.F.	%	%	I.F.	%	%	I.F.	%	%	%
Labour .....	221	47.7	55.25	173	64.2	57.8	48	24.3	44.0	65.62
Conservative .....	101	21.6	29.25	33	12.2	28.9	68	34.6	28.0	12.94
Welsh Nationalist	85	18.2	1.5	39	14.7	2.2	46	23.4	—	6.95
Liberal .....	58	12.5	14.0	24	8.9	8.9	34	17.7	24.0	12.26
Don't Know .....			3.0			2.2			4.0	(C.)2.23

%—Percentage of total vote ; O.P.—Opinion Poll ; I.F.—Result in figures ; (C.) Communist candidate in Llanelly.

On October the 15th of this year the Senior School displayed its enthusiasm for politics when a 104 per cent, poll was recorded in the Mock Election. This was an extraordinary result befitting an extraordinary campaign : a campaign which saw visits at the meetings of the Liberal and Conservative Parties and which gave rise to such slogans as " We want Noel, Noel is FAB " from Labour Party supporters.

This contrast sums up the campaign ; from the outset it was obvious that the Labour Party's candidate held an unassailable position in the school as a whole, though many surprises became evident when comparisons are made between the actual result, the opinion poll, and the result in Llanelly itself. From the above figures it may be seen that the Opinion Poll gave the Labour candidate a decisive victory throughout the Senior School, yet the actual result showed an even more decisive victory in Forms 4 and 5, but a large victory by the Conservative candidate in the Sixth Form. Undoubtedly some of the swings which occurred may be accounted for by faults in the sampling process of the Opinion Poll, but this is not satisfactory as a complete answer and other solutions must be found. Of these, the dominant feature must be that of the personality of the individual candidates. By this I do not aim at proving the unpopularity of some of the candidates, but of the popularity of others. Here the Welsh Nationalist stood to gain, and the result shows a huge swing to him as compared with other changes ; in Forms 4 and 5 the opinion poll had predicted only 2.2 per cent. of popular support, while the actual result gave him 14.7 per cent. of the vote. In the Sixth Form there was an ever greater change, support rising from nought per cent. to 23.4 per cent. Both these results show an immense swing, and sampling errors in the opinion poll must account for a large part of it ; other answers must be found, however, and here the fact that the Welsh Nationalist is the school's hooker must have changed the voting pattern as there is a strong possibility that fellow Rugby players may have voted for him in the Sixth Form, while adoration of Rugby players by the Fourth Form may have accounted for the increased support in that section

of the school. Another possibility which may be considered is the fact that while the other candidates were prefects, the Welsh Nationalist was a member of the Lower Sixth and was not liable to incur the same unpopularity as the other candidates. The value of this argument is doubtful, however, as in the case of the Liberal candidate both the figures of the opinion poll and the actual result are identical—both show 8.9 per cent. of the popular vote; the Labour candidate—who as the Head Prefect is the representative of the prefectional system—actually increased his share of the vote so as to bring it into equilibrium with the percentage polled by Mr. James Griffiths in the election at Llanelly.

To find the reasons for the changes between the actual result and the opinion poll figures in Forms 4 and 5 it is necessary to take into account external influences. The strongest of these is that of the potential voting pattern and the amazing equanimity between Labour and Conservative support in the school's election and the town's election justifies the argument over inherited voting patterns. This is also true in the case of the Liberals and Welsh Nationalists; for although the divergences between the results of Forms 4 and 5 and the Llanelly result as regards these two parties does not seem to justify the argument over inherited voting patterns, closer analysis shows that the association between the policies of the Liberals and Welsh Nationalists—both are left-wing and both advocate some degree of Welsh independence—allow for fluidity over voting, thereby justifying the argument over parental influence and inherited political views at the fourth and fifth form level.

Comparisons between the Sixth Form result and the result in Llanelly show a considerable change in voting patterns. Form Six elected the Conservative candidate by a large majority while the Labour vote also suffered extensively at the hands of the Welsh Nationalist and Liberal parties. Many reasons may be advanced for this change of support; one could be the desire by boys to vote against the party supported by their parents as some sort of adolescent rebellion! I am very doubtful as to the validity of this argument, however, and it is necessary to turn to another proposal: and that is that the Sixth Form has tended to come to its own conclusions about the relative values of party policies. This proposal also, however, must take second place to the third reason: that of "constituency" support. By this I mean that the Liberal and Welsh Nationalist candidates split the votes of the Arts Forms, while the Welsh Nationalist also attracted the support of 6G—the Welsh Nationalist being a member of the Lower Sixth—and the Rugby players. The Conservative and Labour candidates, on the other hand, split the large Science vote.

Where the combined result is concerned, three of the four candidates can claim a satisfactory result. The Liberal saved his deposit and his support is comparable with the national and local trends; the Welsh Nationalist captured three times as much support as that gained by the Plaid's local candidate and as a result can justifiably claim a personal success and a result which augurs well for the future of Welsh Nationalism. The Conservative can also claim a successful result as he polled almost 8 per cent. more of the votes than Mr. Philip Maybury, Llanelly's Conservative candidate. The only candidate who must find difficulty in claiming a successful result is the Labour candidate. His share of the popular vote—47.7 per cent.—contrasts markedly with the 65.62 per cent. gained by Llanelly's candidate, while the deputy-returning officers have since made it clear that the reason for the 103 per cent. poll was the result of double-voting on the part of Labour Party supporters. Thus it seems that even the 47.7 per cent. share of the vote is an exaggeration and that the actual Labour majority should have been between forty and sixty votes fewer than the published majority of 120 votes.

In conclusion may I congratulate the Current Affairs Society on the organisation of the election, the prefects—who protected the Conservative and Liberal candidates from physical injury during their speeches at the hustings—and last, though by no means least, the support of the boys without whose participation the riots would not have been possible.

# Cadair y Deintydd

Garry Nicholas

Bob tro câf fy mlino â'r ddannodd  
Mi wnaf unpeth i ddofi y boen,  
Cymeraf " Bi-carb " neu ddwy bilsen,  
Rhoddaf wlanen nes llosgi fy ngroen ;  
Diferyn o wisci neu frandi  
Yn y dant, yw'r peth gorau 'rwy'n gael,  
O feddwl am Gadair y Deintydd  
Gallwn gymryd o rhain yn o hael

Rhoi tro am y gŵr raid o'r diwedd  
Y cyffuriau i gyd heb leshâd,  
Ond wrth fynd i fewn i'r " llabydd-dŷ "   
Bydd y boen yn diflannu o'r stâd.  
Rhaid gafael mewn papur i'w ddarllen  
Wrth im eistedd i aros fy nhro,  
Heb ddeall 'run gair ag a welaf—  
Peniwaered yw hwnnw bob tro.

Anesmwyth a chaled yw'r gadair,  
Bydd fy nerfau yn awr yn tynhau  
O glywed rhyw bwr-dab yn sgrechian  
Ac yn gweiddi " O plis syr—dim dau ! "   
'Rôl trechu y blys rhedeg allan  
'Rydwy'n methu dyfalu yn fwyn  
Paham na châi pawb ddannedd doddi  
Wrth ei eni, fel llygaid a thrwyn.

Ac yna daw'r alwad i minnau,  
A llygadaf y " Gadair " yn swil,  
Y deintydd yn gwenu a mwmian,—  
Tebyg iawn wrth ddychmygu y bil.  
Yn sydyn â'r Gadair i fyny  
Nes y credaf yr âf lan i'r nen,  
Ac yna yn ôl ar fy ngefen  
Bron nes taflu 'mhen ôl dros fy mhen.

'Rôl holi pa ddant oedd i'w dynnu,  
A gorchymyn im agor fy ngheg,  
Caf bigad fach gâs heb yn wybod  
Nes y teimlaf yn wir fel rhoi rheg.  
Ac yna fe welaf y pinsiwrn—  
A'r peth nesaf câf weled y dant,  
Daw Cadair y Deintydd yn wastad  
Ac 'rwyf innau yn falch i ddod bant.

## Caethiwed

Garry Nicolas

Yn ystod y rhyfel mawr erchyll,  
Fe gollodd y llanc ei ddwy goes,  
Bodloni bu rhaid 'nawr ar gadair  
I'w gludo am weddill ei oes.

Angenrhaid yn awr oedd y gadair  
I bobman ddymunai gael mynd,  
A phawb oedd yn flin iawn amdano  
A phobun ddaeth iddo yn ffrind.

Er caeth ydoedd yntau i'r gadair,  
Ei wyneb oedd serchus o hyd,  
Ac er ei fod mor ddiymadferth  
Dangosai ef ddim hyn i'r byd.

Rhyddhawyd y llanc o'i gaethiwed,  
Yn awr y mae ef yn ei fedd,  
Ac arall sy'n nychu'n y gadair,  
Yn gaeth rhwng ei breichiau a'i sedd.

## My Thoughts on this School

Two pupils give their thoughts on the school. One has attended it for six years, the other only a matter of six months. Time certainly changes attitudes.

*Keith Colman Form I*

The school itself is situated on, probably, one of the best sites in the area. It might be an improvement to have shelters outside on the playground so we can go in them when it is raining and have some 'bus shelters for the boys who catch 'buses. When it is raining and we have to stay in during the break I find it boring sitting in a classroom in "B" corridor with nothing to do. The prefects should not be so harsh, but some of them are alright. The teachers are all fair and sometimes they let us do our homework in class if we have finished our work.

Often when I go to my friend's house in Denham Avenue, you can see the school and it looks quite a modern place. When you go to the art room and look out on either side there is a picturesque view and this is why I say that it is built on one of the best spots in town. The food is quite nice because it is made in the school and the cooks give you plenty. There are hardly any fights in school (which is a change from my old school) because the prefects are always there to stop them.

The library is, in my opinion, one of the best rooms in the school because it is warm there and they have tables that you sit at and enjoy reading the many interesting books. The school has a very good Rugby team who, I think, are unbeaten and I hope that one day I will be one of the proud players.

*Jonathan Hawkins Form VI*

With the likelihood of the school ceasing to exist in its present form, it seems time for a 1964 sixth-former to, in the words of the Sunday Papers, "tell all." A visitor to the school would be well advised to examine some of the following masterpieces of British engineering and architecture.

The Physics laboratories, of excellent design, have low ceilings, small windows, conducive to claustrophobia, to let you know what you are missing, an automatic wall washing device provided by the Chemistry department, and one red wall (to conceal blood stains, perhaps?). How thoughtful it was of the builders to fit one of the necessities of modern life—the floating banister—to the staircases. These are removable in times of earth tremors, crisis and fuel shortage.

Dotted around the school at infrequent intervals we find large red fire extinguishers, to which are attached notices suggesting that they should be filled before use.

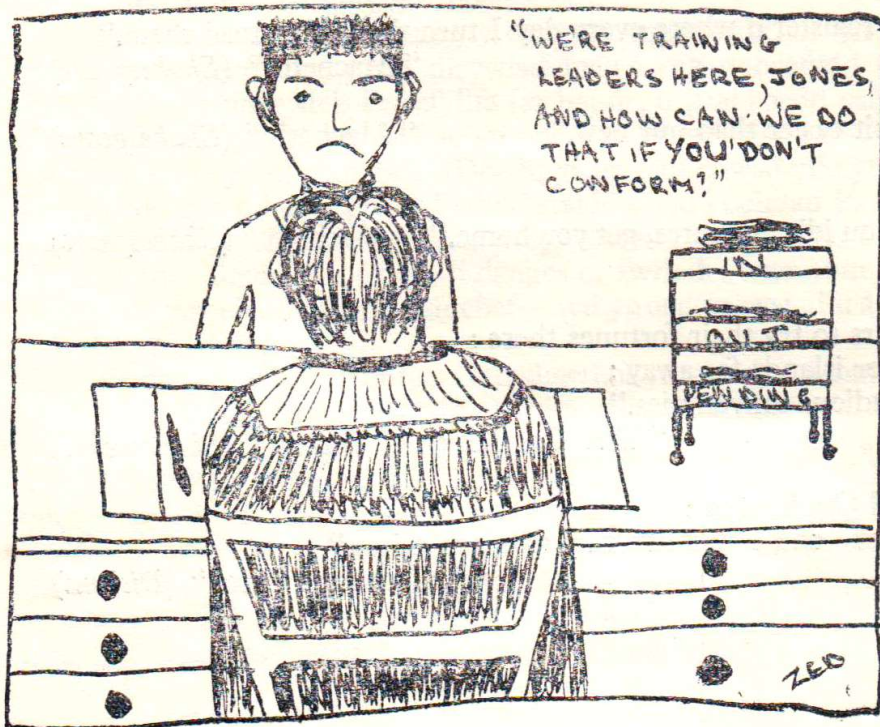
There are a number of disadvantages of having part of the school on two storeys, the major one being the number of envoys who have to be sent upstairs to check that Mr. Smith has not been caught in the slipstream of any low-flying aircraft.

May I congratulate the Education Committee on their foresight in providing the school with paper towels. They are most useful for blotter, note paper, and unguided missiles; the intelligencia of the county have obviously been at work on this problem.

For the Gourmet—recommended places of call in the new school are the Coffee Pot and in the old building Geo's Caff and Ye Olde Staffe Roome. Not recommended is Keith's Korner House in the north-west part of the campus. Typical faults here are overcrowding, noise, a large amount of queuing and a "like it" or "lump it" food selection.

For those who can read there is an equipped library and also a reading room where the brains of the school may be found cracking monkey nuts. The "U"-corridor rooms with "sound-proof" partitions are a great asset, as there is a choice of channel for those sitting near the back. At the moment there is slight interference from foreign stations, but we hope that this will soon be rectified. The Christmas term, 1964, has been a time of great bereavement; many school societies have been lost without trace in the Burry Estuary. This situation is, perhaps, indicative of the quickly-changing habits of the human race. Man, once a communal animal now seeks privacy; fewer people watch football matches, go to the theatre, cinema, and even to places of worship. This is however a deviation from my theme, so I will return to the academic world.

The School Mock Election had the doubtful honour, along with some of the Irish constituencies of having a 104 per cent. poll—foul play is not suspected. I have been assured by members of the Rugby team that the scrummaging practice gained while boarding the school buses is not the main reason for the school team's successes. I am also informed that the gentleman wandering around school ringing a bell has nothing whatsoever to do with the Parliamentary leper controversy or Mr. Quintin Hogg.





# Quotable Quotes

Peter Hopkins

## Gymn. Master to injured boy :

"Oh little body, do not die.  
The soul looks out through wide blue eyes  
So questioningly into mine." "A Child III" (*Betjeman*)

## The School Team in any Rugby match :

"It was not meant for human eyes,  
That combat on the shabby patch  
Of clods and trampled turf." "The Combat" (*Muir*)

## An Offender before Mr. Rolfe :

"I was content . . . . .  
To stand in breathless hush  
With no more life myself than tree or bush." "March Hares" (*Young*)

## A Typical Examination Room remark :

"This paper has undone me." "Henry VIII." (*Shakespeare*)

## After every school bell :

"Infinite cavalcades filing off." (*De Quincey*)

Noel Rees

## Head's Organization Book :

"Your pains are register'd where every day I turn the leaf to read them." "Macbeth" (*Shakespeare*)

## Masters on Speech Day :

"Our old robes sit easier than our new." "Macbeth" (*Shakespeare*)

## When the bell rings . . . :

"Hence ! home you idle creatures, get you home." "Macbeth" (*Shakespeare*)

## On leaving school :

"Some to the wars to try their fortunes there ;  
Some to discover islands far away ;  
Some to the studious universities."  
"Two Gentlemen of Verona" (*Shakespeare*)

## A New Recruit to the School Orchestra :

"In came a fiddler—and tuned like fifty stomach-aches."  
"A Christmas Carol" (*Dickens*)

## Cymru yn 1964

*Rhion H. Jones Form VI*

Cymru hollol wahanol sydd ar gael heddiw yn 1964 i'r un a fu yn y gorffennol. Y mae cymeriad y genedl wedi newid, ac ymghlwm wrth hynny, y mae tir ein gwlad wedi ei drawsnewid. Dyddiau braf yw'r rhain, yn ôl pob golwg—y mae cyflogau'n uchel, a nwyddau heb fod yn brin, ac y mae'n wir na fu'r Cymro erioed yn cael cymaint i'w wario ag sydd ganddo heddiw. Ac eto, yn lle mynegiant o fodlonrwydd, beth a geir yma ond sibrydion o anfodlonrwydd yn cael eu lleadaenu gan Blaid Cymru ac eraill, sydd am weld Cymru fawr yn Gymru fach. Aeth Etholiad Cyffredinol heibio yn ystod y flwyddyn, ac aeth plaid y mwyafrif o bobl Cymru yn fwyafrif yn y Senedd, a ffurfio Llywodraeth. Oni ddylasai hyn wneud y Cymry'n fodlon? "O na," meddant, "nid yw Cymru'n cael ei siâr gyflawn o'r hyn a ddylai ddod iddi. Y mae Cymru wedi ei hanghofio, am fod Clawdd Offa yn rhy uchel. Y mae Llywodraeth Llundain," meddant, "yn cymryd cymaint ag a allant o Gymru, gan roddi yn ôl cyn lleied ag sydd yn bosibl. Onid oes gennym hawl i'n llywodraeth ein hunain fel y mynnom, gan ddelio â phawb yn deg a di-ffwdan?"

Nid yw'r ffaith fod gan Gymru yn awr un o'i meibion disgleiriaf a mwyaf dylanwadol yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gymru yn creu dim brwdfrydedd ymysg yr anfodloniaid, ac os na chawn gyflawn hunan-lywodraeth, a bod i mewn yn UNO, ni fydd taw arnynt. Eto i gyd, dyma gyflwr Cymru heddiw, ac i raddau gwelwn eu bod hwy yn ceisio gosod esiampl. Y mae ein ffyrdd haearn yn cael eu cau, a'n pobl yn cael eu gyrru i chwilio am waith i Ganolbarth Lloegr, gan adael y wlad a'u magodd i ddiodeff mwy o ddiboblogaeth. Ond pa faint gwell fyddwn o dan hunan-lywodraeth Sosialaidd yng Nghymru? Onid gwell fyddai uno â'n gilydd, a phwyso a cheisio dylanwadu ar Lywodraeth Ganolog Llundain drwy ei chefnogi yn hytrach na strancio fel pryf yn curo yn erbyn ffenestr? Ond nid oes llawer o bwynt mewn sôn wrth y Cymry am uno. Y mae'n rhan o draddodiad ein cenedl fod pawb yn gwneud ei orau i ddiogelu ei greddo bach ei hun. Esiampl wych o hyn ydyw'r cyffro a'r helynt a ddilynodd y cais i uno eglwysi Anghydfurfiol Cymru.

Fel y maent heddiw, nid yw eglwysi Anghydfurfiol ein gwlad ond cysgodion o'r hyn a fuont yn y gorffennol; bu dirywiad mawr yng nghrefydd Cymru dros yr hanner canrif diwethaf. Yr unig ateb i'r sefyllfa (ar bapur, o leiaf) oedd ceisio uno'r eglwysi hyn â'i gilydd. Bu Syr David James yn hael ac yn onest yn ei geisiadau, ond yn ôl eu harfer, gwelai'r Cymry rywbeth o'i le yn ei gynigiad. 'Doedd yr un dau enwad yn cytuno'n union o ran eu daliadau, a haws oedd gan rai o'r Eglwys Fethodistaidd ddod i delerau â'r Eglwys Wladol. Pob lwc iddynt. Ond nid diffwyth fu holl geisiadau Syr David James i adfer diwylliant a brwdfrydedd Cymru. Y mae Syr David eisod wedi dangos ei fwriad i wneuthur yr Eisteddfod ym Mhontrhydfendigaid yn sefydliad o'r radduchaf—hyd yn oed yn cystadlu â Gŵyliau Llangollen a'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol.

Yn 1964, bu'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn chwysu o dan gysgod coed Parc Singleton, yn Abertawe. Rhoddodd y tywydd, a thim criced Morgannwg, liw a gwên ar wyneb pawb a fu yno, ond hefyd cawsom gyfle i astudio gwir werth yr ŵyl a'i safonau. 'Rwyf yn credu i'r cystadlu fod yn uchel iawn ei safon, yn arbennig y corau, fel y llenyddiaeth. Nid ysgydwyd mo'r Eisteddfod gan bencampwaith eithriadol gan fardd ifanc addawol, ond eto cafwyd amser da gan y llenorion. Eisteddfod dda? gofynnwch; wel, ie, ond cefais siom fawr wrth ei gweld yn goddef cymaint o Seisnigrwydd. Efallai ei fod i'w ddisgwyl mewn man fel Abertawe, ond ni wnaeth ddim hyd yn hyn i helpu hyfforddi'r Gymraeg, a'i diogelu rhag dylanwad yr iaith Saesneg. Ond nid ar gae'r 'Steddfod yn unig y mae'r iaith yn colli tir. Gwelwn ddirywiad

Yn amlwg yn ein hardal ni, a hyd yn oed yn ein hysgol—lle y mae llai o fechgyn yn siarad Cymraeg, a llai fyth yn ei chefnogi. Ni allwn ond diolch am sefydliadau fel yr Urdd, sydd yn cynnal yr iaith ac yn ei defnyddio. Y peth y mae angen amdano heddiw yng Nghymru yw rhywbeth ag apêl ynddo at bobl ifainc fel ni sydd yn siarad yr iaith, a thrwy'r cyfryngau sefydlu'r Gymraeg fel ein hiaith ni, a hefyd iaith ein plant.

Ond yr hyn sy'n siŵr o wneud drwg i'r syniad yma yw agwedd Prifysgol Cymru—ein prifysgol ni—tuag at yr iaith Gymraeg. Trist o beth yw dilyn hanes y cais am statws gydradd i'r iaith yn y colegau, a chanfod yr holl dili-dalio a fu ynglŷn â'r mater. Y mae gan ein prifysgol gymeriad ac apêl arbennig ini fel Cymry, a drwg o beth yw gwadu'r ffaith hon, a sefydlu 'bar' a phethau cyffelyb ynddi, yn gwbl groes i ddelfryd y Cymry o'u prifysgol. Ond yn hytrach na'n bod yn bodloni i dderbyn hyn y dawel, rhaid inni fod yn barod i ymladd dros ein prifysgol. A dyna paham, yn lle mynd i Brifysgol arall ym Mhrydain, yr wyf yn gobeithio mynd i Brifysgol Cymru, a gwneud popeth yn fy ngallu i wneud 'Prifysgol Cymru' yn 'Brifysgol y Cymry.'

Beth fydd hanes Cymru yn y dyfodol? A fydd ganddi hunan-lywodraeth? A fydd y *Beatles* yn gwneud recordiau yn Gymraeg? A fydd '*Gambling Casino*' yn y Coleg ar y Bryn? 'Dwn i ddim. Ond yr hyn sydd yn sicr yw y bydd Cymru yn 1974 yn wahanol iawn i Cymru—1964.

**A Letter to the Editor**

## **The Prefectorial System**

*Hywel R. Thomas Form VI*

Sir.—With the proliferation of meetings that have been held this year to discuss the issue it has grown increasingly evident that a radical overhaul of the prefectorial system is needed within the school. Since the beginning of the Summer term in April, 1964, prefects have at different times found themselves either responsible to no one in the exercise and degree of punishment, or almost devoid of all opportunity to exercise their tasks in an efficient manner, and now have returned to the original system, though with a "punishment chart" to guide them as to the degree of punishment for certain offences. Of the three the latter is certainly the most effective method of organisation.

There remain problems, however, and of these the most important is that of the number of prefects; in the last three years there has been no selection procedure and the whole of the senior sixth have been appointed prefects. This system has clearly proved itself to be unsatisfactory and it is necessary to return to the system approved by the staff near the end of the academic year three years ago: then a group of arch, or senior, prefects were appointed and it was they alone amongst the prefects who had the power to put a boy into detention. This was a reasonably satisfactory system, but again did not answer the problem of maintaining the efficiency of the prefects. What is needed is the appointment of the whole of the senior sixth as prefects, and from these, at the beginning of the year, be drawn a group of between fifteen and twenty senior prefects with the right to issue detention; then, at the end of each term the group should be reshuffled, and where necessary new appointments be made to replace others. The reshuffle could be made in a number of ways: a staff meeting could make the appointments; the headmaster might be chosen to make his own reshuffle; a group of senior masters in conjunction with the headmaster is another method; lastly, and perhaps best of all, the group of senior masters with the headmaster might co-ordinate their discussions with the head boy and two deputy heads, as it is only the latter who would be actually aware of the qualities and difficulties of the senior prefects.

Undoubtedly there will be many people who will criticise this method of organisation as unpractical ; my answer is, however, that though the task of making the appointments may require delicate handling it is certainly not impractical ; and as an income policy is necessary for the well-being of the economy so a thorough re-organisation of the prefectorial system is necessary for the efficiency of the school—both are delicate problems, but both are essential.

Yours, in anticipation of publication,

Hywel R. Thomas, Form VI

## Y Gaeaf

*Caron H. Jones Form IW*

Dros y wlad amser hyn  
Y mae eira ar bob bryn,  
Bwrw plu o eira gwyn,  
Nid yw'r plant byth yn syn  
Amser hyn i lawr i'r llyn.  
Dim sôn am beidio  
Dowch i sleidio  
Ar y llynnoedd rhewllyd hyn.

## The Ghetto ( Or The Old Jew )

*First Prize Shankar's International Literary Competition, 1963*

The Old, stained eye flickered in the stab of an aged sun.  
And the bowl of sky was filled with  
Dark, drifting shapes, and red phantasms.

But it is all old, he thought,  
Sitting in the dust of the Street.  
Sitting, his grey hands clasped,  
His skin twisted and broken,  
The bark of an ancient tree.

It is all old. Old. And oh, so slow.  
The dark, brown world . . . . squatting alone  
. . . . Sick . . . . Unclean . . . . as the dead ghetto-rat squats  
Or like the laughing skull.  
The poor, grinning skull.  
Laughing like a dog at the world, now that it is out of it.  
For the rope has whipped taut,  
The jerk, dragging the soul into the throat,  
Has come.  
And you hand there.  
Swinging to and fro.  
Your head slightly askew  
Looking faintly ashamed.  
And the children thought how funny you looked,  
Your feet tapping together . . . .  
Your hands behind your back.

Looking as if you were about to say something very important  
And were cut short before you had a chance to speak.

And now you are a skull.

A skull with an unknown humour in its eyes.

Fear no more the heat of the sun . . . .

For all the sun can do is bleach you.

Slowly.

Until your face is as white as the skin of a princess

You should be very proud

To look so white

White as milk . . . .

White as snow . . . .

White as a shroud . . . .

No. You need not fear the sun, little one

You, laughing fleshless head.

You, grinning skull.

And he looked up into the glaring face of the sun.

And for a moment, it, too, was a skull.

But a younger skull.

Not white, but yellow, in the early days of its making.

And the red, gasping men that wept and bled

And dragged the stone of their masters over the

Dry flames of an ancient desert

Were yellow and red too, in its strange, lurid fire,

And the pattern of their muscles changed and convulsed,

Changed and quivered, as the stone rumbled and

Dragged over the ancient sand.

They were his race.

They lived beneath the shadow of the whip.

The thin, black whip that snaked languidly out

And bit a red furrow with its fangs.

And what then were the words ?

What were the words ?

His words ?

I have surely seen the affliction of my people

Which are in Egypt.

I have heard their cry.

I know their sorrows.

Know their sorrows ?

How can He know our sorrows ?

When those of the black hair and the broad

Hunting spear came

And thundered over the land in the roaring chariot.

Then did the lion of Judah shriek when the

Blade shuddered in its jowl.

And the blood of his chest was given up over the sand.

Yea, we wept when we remembered Zion.  
Yea, we wept.  
We wept.  
Sitting in the red, hot dust, he wept.  
And a grey rat scuttled over his foot.  
He looked at the sun.  
Low in the sky, red and bloody.  
Red and lurid.  
An old, bitter sun.

Oh Jehovah,  
Adonai!  
Elohim!  
Yahweh!  
    Oh, God!  
When will it end?  
When will it ever end?  
He wept silently . . . .  
. . . . Silently.  
As the sun went down.

Timothy Evans, Form V

## Plaid Cymru

*Robert Davies Form 3B*

I am a Welsh Nationalist mainly because I am a Welshman, and I think that Wales, as a nation, has a right to self-government.

As I live in Wales I naturally wish to see Wales as a prosperous community, and the only way in which this can be achieved is through self-government. For a balanced economic development Wales needs a good, modern transport system. But Welsh transport is a generation behind the times. Wales needs a central trunk road, linking the prosperous South to Mid-Wales.

Opponents of Plaid Cymru ask how we would pay for this. The answer is simple. The petrol tax from Wales ALONE as far back as 1956 was £16,000,000.

Welsh railways are being closed, the Labour Party in its election programme promised to halt the Beeching closures—but the Minister of Transport has refused to stop the closure of the Carmarthen-Aberystwyth line. But there is no need for Welsh railway lines to be closed at all, before Nationalisation of the railways, after the war, the Great Western Railway (the majority of the system was in Wales), was the only British Railway Company to make a profit. Welsh railways on the whole still make an annual profit of millions of pounds, this profit is swallowed up in subsidising uneconomic English lines that are considered a "social necessity" and so cannot be closed.

The main question asked by the opponents of Plaid Cymru is how would Wales pay for schools, roads, pensions, health services, defence, etc., etc.? They infer that Wales lives off the back of England. University research figures provide the answer. Total Government expenditure on health in 1956 was £25m., whilst the tobacco tax from Wales ALONE in that year was £34m.

17  
21

Plaid Cymru is a constitutional political party, seeking the election of its candidates to local Councils and to Westminster, as a step to forming a Welsh Parliament in Cardiff. All parties would have the right to contest seats, and the majority Party would form the Welsh Government. Plaid Cymru is hampered in this matter by the radio ban. This ban was imposed by the English parties. Plaid Cymru is refused party political broadcasts which the three English parties have had since 1945. How?

The B.B.C. in 1955 planned broadcasts by four parties in Wales. Labour and Tories got the Postmaster-General to ban this.

The reason behind this unjust act was to stop Plaid Cymru's growth; prevent Wales hearing its case on Radio and T.V. This has forced the Plaid to resort to Radio Wales, the pirate radio station.

In spite of all this Plaid Cymru is growing; it was established in 1925. Its first election was Caernarvon (1929) when it polled 609 votes, it fought two seats in 1931 and one in 1935, the membership by 1939 was 2,000. After 1945, quicker growth, membership by 1963—15,000. In the 1959 election we fought 11 seats and polled a total of 45,000 votes, this figure represented 12 per cent. of the vote in Wales (Liberals had 11 per cent.; Tories 20 per cent.; Labour 57 per cent.). 1964 election, 23 candidates and 69,904 votes. It is plain, therefore, to see that Plaid Cymru is a growing party.

In the recent school mock election Powys Jones polled 85, which shows that younger people also believe in Home Rule for Wales. Anyone can join the Party for a fee of 1/6d. which includes a badge. To join please contact me, Robert Davies, Form 3B.

## Societies

### **Y Gymdeithas Gymraeg**

*Rhion Herman Jones Form VI Ysgrifennydd*

Llywydd: G. Powys Jones; Is-Lywydd, Leighton Jones; Ysgrifennydd, Rhion Herman Jones.

### **Hydref yr ail**

Agorwyd gwaith y Gymdeithas, yn ôl ein harfer drwy groesawu Mr. Huw Roberts i annerch. Testun ei annerchoedd "arian hamdden eiblentynod," a bu'n ddiddorol dros ben. Yr oedd ail ran y cyfarfod yng ngofal dosbarth 1W, a chafwyd blas ar eu doniau amrywiol. Diolchwyd gan Rhion Herman Jones a Peter Thomas.

### **Hydref 16eg**

Daeth Mr. J. R. Williams atom, yn ôl ei hen arfer, i ddarllen drama fer i nifer mawr a ddaeth ynghyd. Y ddrama ddewiswyd gan Mr. Williams oedd "Lluest y Bwci," lle medrai ddangos ei ddawn arbennig—mewn hiwnor a chryndod. Diolchwyd iddo gan Peter Jones a Stuart Blackmore.

### **Tachwedd 13eg**

Yr oedd y noswaith yma o dan ofal Mr. David Smith, a drefnodd "Senedd yr Ysgol." Y rhai a gymerodd ran oedd Powys Jones, Rhion Herman Jones, Byron Davies, David Phillips, John Treharne. Y wrthblaid oedd Noel Lloyd, Hywel Thomas, Ionawr Davies, Leighton Jones a Peter Jones. Y Plisman oedd Meurig John. Wedi lot o hŵyl, daethpwyd a'r senedd i derfyn wedi noswaith arbennig.

## **Tachwedd 27ain**

Cynhaliwyd Dawns Werin yn yr ysgol o dan ofal Mr. Smith. Daeth dros gant a hanner o fechgyn a merched ynghyd a gwnaethpwyd elw boddhaol dros ben. Yn ystod egwyl yn y Dawnsio Gwerin cafwyd miwsig poblogaidd gan yr "Aristocrats." Bu'r fenter yn llwyddiant mawr iawn.

## **Photographic Society**

*Peter Owen Jones Secretary*

Chairman, David Ian Bevan ; Vice-Chairman, David Eynon ; Treasurer, Noel Rees. Committee : Roger Jones, George Noy, Graydon Staples.

The year began with meetings devoted to enlarging and printing. This was followed by preparations for the School Eisteddfod, in March, when a pictorial competition was held between the various "Houses."

Winter term began with the making of a film. During the first few weeks the film was planned and the following weeks were taken up with the filming of different scenes. Our film will be titled "The History of Flying," but so far is only half completed and should be, with luck, on "general release" early in the New Year.

Since filming finished for this term, meetings have been held as usual on Friday evenings after school, but attendances at these meetings were not very encouraging. Although society membership has increased a little, many more members would be welcomed, especially from Forms one, two and three.

## **International Society**

*Keith C. Williams, Secretary*

President, Mr. S. G. Rees ; Chairman, John Gibbons.

This year the Society has continued its links with the Secondary School Methodist College, Uzuakoli, Nigeria ; and Houston High School, Missouri, U.S.A. A parcel containing geological and geographical information of the Llanelly district and notes on the political structure of Britain has been sent to the latter school, and a similar parcel is expected from them in the near future.

A function of the Society this term has been to provide pen friends in Sweden and Germany for those boys in the school who desired them. Indeed, so great was the demand that it is doubtful if there is a boy in the school who has not now a pen friend in one of the two countries.

However, we hope that this Society will result in a greater understanding of the peoples of the world by removing barriers of ignorance and prejudice, colour and creed. To this end is the Society dedicated.

## **Mechanical Engineering Society**

*A. W. Lewis, Secretary*

President, Mr. C. L. Humphries ; Treasurer, J. Watkins ; Form representatives : 5A (Sci), M. Phillips ; 5A (Arts), R. Marks ; 5T, V. Morris.



During the past year the Society has met regularly every Friday night, with meetings comprising talks, lectures and a film show.

In May, the Society purchased a Ford car, which has been explained to the members in every detail and now we are undertaking to overhaul it. Also we acquired a motor-cycle which has been overhauled and repainted.

The Society has meetings planned for the coming year and hopes to carry on as at the present.

### **Chess Society**

*Keith C. Williams, Secretary*

Chairman, John Maclean ; Captain, Vivian Davies.

The Chess Society has gained in strength during the past year and has retained its position as one of the most popular societies in the school. Meetings are held every day during the lunch break, the juniors meeting on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, seniors on Mondays and Thursdays, while Fridays are kept for team members.

This year the school Chess team has been entered in the Welsh National Chess Tournament and have several "friendly" matches lined up also. We have a strong team and it is hoped that they will continue to uphold the magnificent record set up by previous teams.

It only remains now for me to thank the officials and Mr. John Davies for their unfailing support, and the team members who have given up their time to represent the school.

### **The School Choir**

*Noel Rees Form VI*

"First rehearse our song by rote  
To each word a warbling note

..... we will sing." *A Mid-Summer Night's Dream*

March of this year saw the departure of Mr. Leonard Pugh, B.Mus., after four years as Music Master in the school. It is difficult to account in so very few words, the excellent work he did in the Music Department—both with the Orchestra and in the formation of a Four-Part Choir—the envy of any school. The amount of spare time and energy he put into these activities is unbelievable—the result of which was shown in the very successful Concerts and Recitals held during his stay with us. We wish both Mr. and Mrs. Pugh the best of health and happiness at their new home in Belfast.

The departure of Mr. Pugh heralded the arrival of Mr. Gareth Thomas, B.Mus., from the Burry Port Secondary Modern School. It is hoped that Mr. Thomas has now settled down and, at the time of writing, together with the Choir, is busily preparing for a Public Carol Service—the first to be held for many years. Included in the Service is a selection from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" and several new Carols. The retiring collection is in aid of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

During Christmas week, under the supervision of Mr. Alan Walters Jones, a section of the School Choir and small Wind Ensemble, intend to Carol sing around the streets and hospitals, the collection being for the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. If you see a frozen group of choristers huddled in a shop doorway, Please Give Generously!

## **The School Orchestra**

*Peter Francis, Secretary*

Conductor, Mr. Thomas ; Leader, Richard Gower ; Librarian, Phillip Davies.

Last Easter we were all very sorry to see the departure to Ireland of Mr. Pugh, who has done so much for music in this school and in Llanelly. We hope that he and his wife will be very happy there.

The school was extremely fortunate in having such a talented musician as Mr. Thomas to follow after Mr. Pugh and he has eagerly carried on the various musical activities of the school.

The high quality of the school orchestra is shown by the fact that the following boys were successful in gaining places in the National Youth Orchestra of Wales this year : Angus Ried, Leighton Jones, Alan Rees, John Becket, Anthony Harries, Keith L. Lewis and Peter Francis.

One of the notable school occasions this year was the School Eisteddfod, held on February 27th. The wide diversity of the musical world was well represented there, from "pop" groups to chamber groups.

The school orchestra has again greeted the ears of its listeners every morning in assembly this year, but we would like to say that all rumours that we have adopted the twelve note system are completely untrue, and that we are still clinging stubbornly to the old fashioned eight note system (with slight variations).

## **Sixth Form Forum**

*Noel Lloyd, Secretary*

Chairman, Karol Williams ; Vice-Chairman, John Pulham.

This year the Forum has been held during the last lesson on Thursday afternoons, and has been made non-compulsory. Consequently, the policy has been to invite few speakers from without the school.

One of the most successful meetings was a debate between past and present pupils in which some lively speeches were delivered. Among the debates and discussions held were those on the public school system and on blood sports, following a lecture on his impressions of a bull-fight by Mr. Keith Walters. In addition, we listened to a most entertaining talk on "Llanstephan" by Mr. Bevan.

We would like to thank Mr. Bevan for his great help and enthusiasm, and at the same time hope for greater support from the Sixth Form in future.

## **Old Boys' Union**

*F. T. Edwards, Hon. Secretary*

Officials and Committee for the year are : President, Mr. S. G. Rees, M.A. ; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. M. Thomas ; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. T. Edwards ; Committee : Messrs. W. E. L. James, D. J. L. Morris, H. J. Richards, David Hughes, E. D. Cooper, C. H. Ward, J. P. Williams, J. T. Davies, P. Daniels, D. A. Job, R. N. Roberts, L. Griffiths, P. Townsend, M. Daniels, G. Nicholas.

Mr. D. J. L. Thomas has been elected Vice-Chairman and the retiring Vice-Chairman has been elected as a Vice-President having served for a continuous period of 12 years on the Committee.

This year the Dance will be held at the Glen Ballroom on Monday, 28th December, 1964. Dancing will be from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., and the music will be provided by the New Mayfair Orchestra and Mike Fortune and his Moneyspiders. Tickets are priced at 10/- each and it is sincerely hoped that Old Boys will support this event in order to promote the Funds of the Union. College students have already promised their support.

The Annual Re-Union Dinner will be held at the Stepney Hotel on Friday, 1st January, 1965. The Principal Guest will be Mr. Howard Jayne, M.S., F.R.C.S., Consultant Surgeon at St. Stephens' Hospital. Tickets are priced at 21/- each.

Once again we have been privileged to donate the books for the School Prize Day.

We offer hearty congratulations to Sir F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P., on his double honour, first on his appointment as Attorney-General and secondly on his receiving a Knighthood. It is the second time that this latter honour has been conferred on an Old Boy of our school.

At the Re-Union Dinner held on 1st January, 1964, the programme was as follows :—

- 1.—Toast : Her Majesty the Queen—S. G. Rees, Esq., M.A.  
“ Great Lady of the greatest isle, whose light,  
Like Phoebus lampe throughout the world doth shine ”—*Spencer*
- 2.—Toast : The School—D. Anderson Evans, Esq.  
“ Tis education forms the common mind ;  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined ”—*Pope*
- 3.—The School Song.
- 4.—Toast : The Principal Guest—Howell Davies, Esq.  
“ Thoroughly to teach another is the best way to learn for yourself ”—*Edwards*
- 5.—Speaker : Marcel Williams, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
- 6.—Toast : The Senior Patron—Leslie Griffiths, Esq.  
“ He was a scholar and a ripe and good one ;  
Exceeding wise fair spoken and persuading ”—*Shakespeare (Henry VIII.)*
- 7.—De Omnibus Rebus—G. J. Thomas, Esq., M.A.
- 8.—Toast : The Old Boys' Union—H. Prescott, Esq.  
“ The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,  
grapple them to thy soul with  
hooks of steel ”—*Shakespeare (Hamlet)*
- 9.—Fraternal Greetings from the London Branch—Edgar Watts, Esq. (Chairman).
- 10.—Toast : Absent Friends—S. G. Rees, Esq., M.A.  
“ Remember me when I am gone away,  
Gone far away into the silent land ”—*Rossetti*

May I in conclusion wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

## Rugby Notes

Nigel Francis, Secretary, 1963-64



School Seven-a-Side Team, 1963/64

### Oxford Sevens

After retiring as undefeated champions from the Public School's Sevens at Roehampton, School sought new ground on which to play their Rugby.

The Oxford R.F.U. kindly invited us to take part in the Oxfordshire Schools Sevens and we left Llanelly with two very strong teams :—

"A" Team : Huw Rees, Gwyn Williams (capt.), Bryan Llewelyn, Huw Williams, Mike Yandle, Terry Price and Brian Denman.

"B" Team : Mike Jones, John Williams, Peter Jones (capt.), John Welch, Dai Thomas, Gareth James, Lyndon Jones, with Brian Mason and Barry Llewelyn travelling as reserves.

In the first round School "A" took on Harrow G.S. and defeated them effortlessly by 20 points to nil. Well planned moves between forwards and backs brought tries from Gwyn Williams, Bryan Llewelyn, Terry Price and Huw Williams with Terry converting all four magnificently.

The second round came and School once again showed their fitness when they crushed Wimbledon College by 18 points to nil. It was the three forwards who plotted their downfall when all four tries came from prop Huw Rees, hooker Gwyn Williams and prop Bryan Llewelyn (2). Terry Price added six points in conversions.

In the quarter-final School met Hampton G.S. and Hampton opened the scoring with a neat dropped goal. After this early set-back School put on the pressure and strong running threequarter-line partners Brian Denman and Terry Price sliced through Hampton's defence to score two tries apiece. Terry kicked two conversions, for the final score to stand at School 16 points, Hampton 3.

With School playing magnificent Rugby we entered the semi-finals. Confidently School beat St. Edwards College by 20 points to 3, with Terry Price scoring 11 points, Brian Denman 6 and Mike Yandle 3.

The final test came when St. Benedict's kicked off against School in the final. From the kick out Gwyn Williams caught the ball and threw it to the threequarters. The threequarter line interpassed the ball and Terry Price sidestepped his way over the line to score under the posts. Terry converted and St. Benedict's kicked out.

School gained possession from the kick out and once more scored after a 60 yard run by Brian Denman. St. Benedict's were outclassed once again, because before they could touch or gain possession of the ball the third try of the match had been scored by Huw Rees and brilliantly converted by Terry Price.

At half-time the game was "cut and dried."

After the interval School widened the points-gap although St. Benedict's had snatched five points from a try and conversion. When the final whistle of the game and tournament was blown School had hammered St. Benedict's by 29 points to 5.

The "B" side were also dictating the play in section B, when they beat Stoneham by 16 points to nil.

In the second round they defeated Henley G.S. by 18 points to nil due to scores by Lyndon Jones 6 points, Dai Thomas 3, Gareth James 3 and Mike Jones 6.

School had a very hard game in the quarter-final when they defeated Selhurst G.S. "A" by one point. The final score was School 10 points, Selhurst 9.

It was a different matter in the semi-final when they met Belmont Abbey. Although only beating them 6—0 School controlled the game and wisely saved their energy and stamina for the final.

In the final they opposed Stourbridge and managed to beat this side by 17 points to 6, with tries from Dai Thomas, John Williams, John Welch and Mike Jones (2), who also added one conversion. After the "B's" had won, School had "swept the board" in their first attempt.

### **W.S.S.R.U. Sevens**

After winning the Ammanford Sevens, School were eligible to enter the W.S.S. Sevens at Cardiff Arms Park. Team: Huw Rees, Gwyn Williams (capt.), Bryan Llewelyn, Ken Denman, Mike Yandle, Terry Price and Brian Denman.

School kicked off against our greatest rivals—Neath G.S. in the quarter-final. Neath opened the scoring with a try and conversion from a movement inside School's 25.

After the half-time interval School were still trailing by five points but halfway through the second half struck back with a try by Brian Denham. School seemed destined for defeat, but in the last minute Terry Price saved the day when he ploughed through their defence and crossed in the corner. Seconds later the game was over and School were victors by six points to five.

In the semi-final School defeated Nantyglo G.S. by 13 points to 10, with Terry Price scoring 10 points and Bryan Llewelyn three.

The final was a repetition of the Ammanford Sevens—School versus Amman Valley G.S. School won the tournament for the second time in two years when they defeated Amman Valley and some of the strange decisions of the referee by 15 points to nil.

### **Llanelly Sevens**

In the fifth annual Llanelly Invitation Sevens, held at Stradey Park, School were hot favourites after recently winning the Oxford Sevens.

School entered two teams, the A team comprising of: Bryan Llewelyn, Gwyn Williams (capt.), Huw Rees, Ken Denman, Mike Yandle, Terry Price and Brian Denman. The B team: Mike Jones, John Williams, Peter Jones, Huw Williams, David Thomas, Gareth James and Lyndon Jones.

The School A team played Coronation S.M. in the preliminary round and beat them comfortably by 20 points to nil.

In the first round the A team played really hard to beat Gwendraeth G.S. by 18 points to 5. Brian Denman was the most prominent player, scoring two fine tries early in the game. Mike Yandle and Terry Price added one try apiece with Terry converting three of the four attempts.

The B team kicked off in the first round against Llandeilo G.S. A and beat them by 16 points to nil with tries from John Williams, Lyndon Jones (2) and Peter Jones, with Mike Jones converting two.

The A team met Lewis School, Pengam, in the second round and defeated them by 20 points to nil. The B team also went through to the quarter-finals after beating Grove Park by 21 points to nil.

In the quarter-finals the A team played Worthing High School and defeated them by 15 points to nil. School's threequarter line played havoc with the Worthing defence and all three tries came from well planned moves. The first was scored by Mike Yandle and this was quickly followed up with Terry Price and Bryan Llewelyn scoring one try each. Terry kicked the three conversions leaving School with a well-earned victory.

The B team played Bradford G.S. A in the quarter-final and proved to be too strong for this English side when they defeated them by 11 points to nil. Centre Gareth James was one of the players responsible for their defeat after scoring two fine tries. The remaining scores came when Lyndon Jones touched down in the corner and Mike Jones converted.

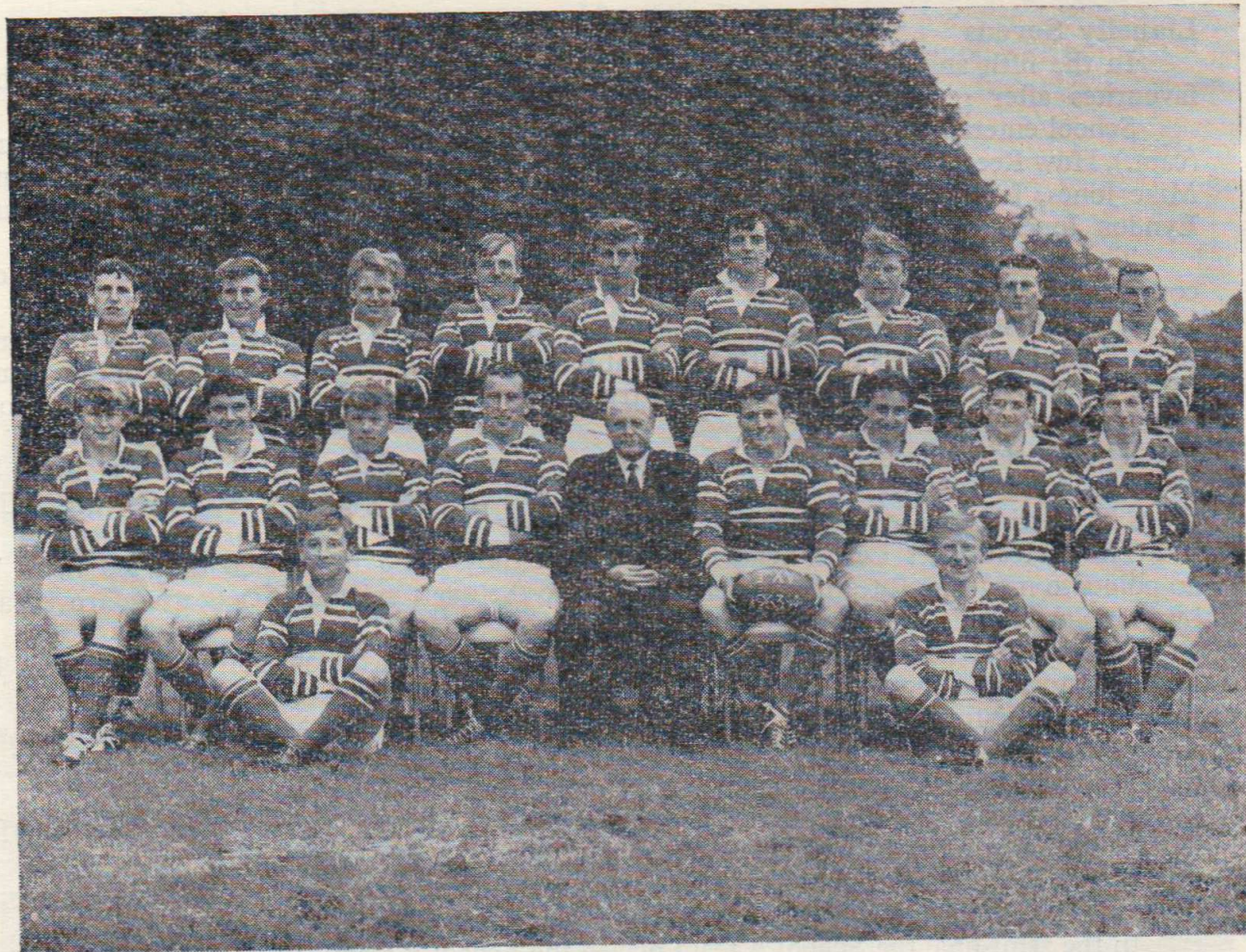
In the semi-final the School A team played the School B team. Brothers Gwyn and Huw Williams captained their respective sides, but all brotherly love was left on the touchline and battle commenced. As both teams played together in training and knew each others tactics only individual efforts from Brian Denman and Terry Price enabled the A's to beat the B team by 16 points to nil.

School played Heath G.S. in the final and defeated them by 8 points to nil. No team looked like scoring until Terry Price took command and opened the scoring with a try under the posts. Terry kicked the conversion and towards the end of the game kicked a fine dropped goal. When the final whistle was blown School had won and retained the Cup for the fifth successive year.

### **Old Boys' Match—Present 11 points, Past Nil**

On April 14th, 1964, the Present played the Past at Stradey Park and defeated a re-arranged Past side by 11 points to nil. Although the Past played well the Present were too strong for them and deserved to keep their unbeaten record.

Man of the match was fly-half Mike Yandle who scored two superb tries and started the movement which led to the remaining try being scored by prop forward Huw Rees. Terry Price converted.



School's First Fifteen, 1963/64

## Tennis

*D. H. Brace, Secretary*

Master-in-Charge, Mr. D. W. Thorne ; Captain, G. R. Griffiths ; Vice-Captain, P. D. Evans.

School was very fortunate to have all of last year's team available again this season, and consequently the team's record was the best for some years.

Stars of the team were the first pair : G. Griffiths and P. Evans who were unbeaten during the summer. Other members of the team were : R. Russell, R. Thomas, H. Brace, P. Case, A. Thomas and M. Hawkins.

**18th April,—Carmarthen G.S. v. School (away)**

School started the season with an 8-1 victory over Carmarthen. First and second pairs won three matches, third pair won two.

**25th April—Bishop Gore G.S. v. School (away)**

School were unfortunate to lose their only match of the season to Bishop Gore G.S. by five matches to four. First pair won three matches and second pair won one.

**2nd May—School v. Bishop Gore G.S. (home)**

In the return match School gained revenge over Bishop Gore and won 5-4. First pair won three matches and third pair won two.

**9th May—School v. Gowerton G.S. (home)**

School overwhelmed Gowerton and won nine matches to nil.

**14th May—School v. Gwendraeth G.S. (home)**

This was School's first fixture against Gwendraeth for some years. The result was a comfortable 7-2 victory for School. First pair won three matches, the second and third pair both won two.

**26th May—Neath G.S. v. School (away)**

In a very exciting fixture School just defeated a strong Neath team 5-4. First pair won three matches and the second and third pairs both won one match.

**23rd May—School v. Carmarthen G.S. (home)**

Carmarthen were again easily defeated 8-1. First and third pairs both won three matches, second pair won two.

**30th May—Gowerton G.S. v. School (away)**

In the return fixture Gowerton put up stiffer resistance, but were still defeated 7-2. First pair won three matches, second and third pairs won 2.

Unfortunately the fixture against the Girls' School did not materialise, however, it is hoped that this fault will be rectified next season.

I would like to end by thanking Mr. Thorne for all his help and encouragement throughout the season.

## **Badminton Society**

*Terence Parker, Secretary*

Captain, Roger H. Daniel.

Thanks to greater support this season, the Society has functioned more fully than in previous years. The team has won four games, drawn one and lost one. Matches played this year :

**School v. Gwendraeth G.S.**

In the first match of the season School won resoundingly by nine games to love.



### **School v. R.O.F., Pembrey**

Against a strong R.O.F. side, School did exceedingly well to draw the match. The result was eight games to all.

### **School v. Swansea Training College**

In the first mixed match of the season, the team combined with the Girls School team to defeat the Training College champions of Wales by seven games to two.

### **School v. Girls' School Staff**

In another mixed match, School won by eight games to two.

### **School v. Parish Hall**

Continuing their winning run, School defeated the Parish Hall by eight games to one.

### **School v. Bishop Gore G.S.**

School went down to a strong Bishop Gore side by six games to three.

Once again our thanks are due to Mr. Maelgwyn Thomas for his unfailing support.

## **1st Cricket XI.**

*Neil Harries, Secretary*

Captain, Ken Denman ; Vice-Captain, Nigel Francis.

Despite the fact that several matches were cancelled due to the weather, School enjoyed quite a successful season, playing eight matches of which five were won, one drawn, and two lost. The following boys were selected to play for the County, Terry Price, Michael Yandle, Barry Lewis and Nigel Francis. Terry Price also played for the Welsh Secondary Schools XI.

### **School v. Tenby Grammar School**

This match proved to be one of the most exciting of the season. It was limited to 20 overs and Tenby could only muster 56 runs, of which Perry scored 20, against some excellent bowling by Ken Denman, who took 7 for 4. School's reply started slowly but with the last ball of the match, Nigel Francis crowned a magnificent innings of 28 not out by hitting the winning run. Result : School won by five wickets.

### **School v. Carmarthen Grammar School**

School made another good showing in this match when they dismissed Carmarthen for 34 due to some fine bowling by Michael Yandle (4 for 1) and Ken Denman (4 for 12). School quickly knocked off the required runs for the loss of two wickets, Nigel Francis making 12 not out and John Howells, 11. Result : School won by eight wickets.

### **School v. Penlan**

School collected their third consecutive win of the season in this match when they defeated Penlan by 11 runs. School batted first and against the accurate seam bowling of Penlan's captain, Haeney (7-21), could only score 63 of which John Howells collected 24 excellent runs. Penlan collapsed against the bowling of Ken Denman (4-9) and W. E. H. Griffiths (3-10) to 18 for 8, but two stands in which wicket-keeper Uren (20 runs) starred. took them to within 11 runs of their target. Result : School won by 11 runs.

### School v. Gwendraeth Grammar School

School continued their good run when they defeated Gwendraeth by three wickets in a low scoring match. Gwendraeth, batting first, were soon out for 29 as a result of some devastating bowling by Terry Price (4-12) and Lyndon Jones (5-7). Seven wickets fell before School passed Gwendraeth's total, the only batsman reaching double figures being Ken Denman (15 runs). Result: School won by three wickets.

### School v. Gowerton Grammar School

School batted badly against the bowling of J. W. Jones (7-6) and were bowled out for 24, despite a magnificent knock of 15 by John Howells. A notable feature of School's innings was the fact that eight batsmen failed to score. Gowerton passed School's total for the loss of five wickets but not before Ken Denman had taken 4 for 16. Result: School lost by five wickets.

### School v. Amman Valley Grammar School

Ammanford did well to score 69 (P. Thomas 26) against some tight School bowling; Ken Denman (3-15) and B. E. Protheroe (3-12). When time ran out School needed nine runs to win with three wickets in hand. A win at one time seemed to be in sight as a result of the batting of Ken Thomas (28) and Alun Lewis (10). Result: Draw.

### School v. Old Boys

The Old Boys, although fielding a scratch team put up a good display against a strong School team. Batting first they knocked up 80 for 8 (declared) through good innings by last year's captain, Eurfyl Ambrose (15) and last year's secretary, Cenwyn Edwards (39). For School, Terry Price took 5 for 31. School quickly knocked off these runs for the loss of six wickets (T. Price 18, N. Francis 26 not out, L. Jones 16 not out). Result: School won by four wickets.

### School v. Staff

This was the most entertaining match of the season. School scored their highest total of the season, 91 for 6 (declared). Ken Denman batted well for 29 and was ably supported by J. Howells (15) and L. Jones (14). Mr. Sutherns took 5-15 of which three were stumped. Staff passed the School total for the loss of five wickets, due to some fine batting by Mr. H. Thomas (25), Mr. Darby (21) and Mr. Price (14). Mr. Baber finished the match with two sixes in his unbeaten 13. Result: School lost by five wickets.

### Averages for Season

#### Batting

	Runs	Innings	Highest Score	Average
N. Francis	83	7	28 not out	20.8
L. Jones	34	3	16 not out	17
J. Howells	72	7	24	10.3
K. Denman	68	8	29	9.9
K. Thomas	51	7	28	7.3

#### Bowling:

K. Denman took 23 wickets for 94 runs at 4.1 apiece.

L. Jones took 7 wickets for 59 runs at 8.4 apiece.

In closing I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Alford for the support he has given the team throughout the season. Without him the season's success would not have been possible.