



MAGAZINE

No. 60.

DECEMBER, 1934.



GOREU ARF,

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Dynevor Secondary School Magazine.

No. 60.

DECEMBER, 1934.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

Editors ... E. E. HILLMAN, H. W. MORGAN.
Sub-Editors L. FROST, F. SECOMBE.

EDITORIAL.

The response to our first appeal for contributions was hardly encouraging. Since, however, we did not wish to have recourse again to advertisements, we were at first somewhat concerned, but without cause, for an occasional gentle reminder addressed personally, achieved the desired effect, and we now have not the slightest fear that this term's production is not quite up to the standard of previous ones.

We would, however, welcome contributions from Old Boys.

This issue includes the impressions of our Assistant Français, which contain some candid remarks.

We note with pleasure that the results of the Senior and Higher Certificate Examinations of the C. W. B. have come up to the standard of previous years.

The various activities continue to make good progress, as the various reports indicate. The Fives Club recently formed, has a large following both of seniors and juniors.

Students of a number of South Wales Secondary and Grammar Schools were present at the production of "L'Avare," Molière's popular comedy, at the Empire Theatre, on Oct. 26. In the evening, also, "Le Malade Imaginaire", by Molière,

and "La Grammaire" by Labiche, were presented in the School Hall. Apart from the value of these plays to "Higher" candidates, the humour in them was greatly appreciated by all.

The innovation of milk during the interval was at first accepted with reluctance by some seniors. However, certain prejudices were soon overcome, and the morning refreshment is now enjoyed by all.

And so we come to the end of a very enjoyable term with progress recorded in both academic and sporting activities.

To all our readers : A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The Prefects appointed at the beginning of the Term were :—T. J. Wells (Head), E. E. Hillman (Deputy Head), P. J. Dooley, D. J. Isaac, D. J. Lloyd, I. J. James, E. T. Jones, L. D. Kettle, D. M. Knoyle, H. W. Morgan, R. Morris, G. Warner, T. B. Williams.

Preparations for the production of "Twelfth Night" by the School Dramatic Society are well under way, and we look forward to a performance quite up to the usual standard early in the new Term.

M. Pierre Pecque, our "Assistant Francais," has left us after a year in which he enjoyed great popularity, especially amongst seniors. We extend a hearty welcome to his successor, M. Raymond Naigeon.

Students doing teaching practice this term are Messrs. G. Davies, B.A., P. Roberts, B.A., and D. Nicholas, B.Sc.

The School continues to enjoy the morning interludes provided by the Radiogramophone. Some of the well-known classics, including Bach, Handel, Elgar, and Schubert, have been played to an appreciative audience.

Many pleasant social evenings and lectures were arranged by the Welsh Society during the term.

The results of the Higher and School Certificate Examinations of the Central Welsh Board this year have attained the usual high standard, and we heartily congratulate the successful candidates.

The School Swimming Club continues to flourish, several trophies being won for the School by our representatives. A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Swansea Baths when the School Gala was held.

The Senior, Middle, and Junior Rugby Teams have all enjoyed a fairly successful season up to the present. We congratulate T. J. Wells and E. Thomas on their being selected to play in the Welsh Secondary Schools' Trial at Neath.

The School was well represented in the Mayor's Procession on Nov. 11th by Mr. John, Masters, Scholars and Old Boys.

The Sixth Form appreciates the kindness of Messrs. T. J. Huxtable, B. C. George and I. Williams, who conducted it on a tour of the G.P.O. during Telephone Week.

The School contribution to the Gresford Colliery Relief Fund realised more than £9. This was subscribed voluntarily by the masters and boys, and was collected by the Prefects, under the direction of the Head Prefect.

We acknowledge the receipt of "The Avonian," "Dawn," the "Dragon," and the Magazines of the Swansea High School for Girls, Swansea Grammar School, and Westminster School.

As Armistice Day fell on a Sunday this year, the usual service was held in the School Hall on the following Monday. Mr. John read the two lessons, which stressed the enormous sacrifice made by the fallen and wounded in order to bring into existence a better world.

Mr. D. D. Phillips, representing the ex-servicemen of the staff, then read out the names of those Old Boys of the School who had made the supreme sacrifice.

The wreath of poppies was laid on the School Memorial by the Head Prefect, and the Two Minutes Silence was observed. This impressive service terminated with the singing of the hymn "O Brother Man."

HUMANISM AND HUMANISTS.

My intention in this article is to give only an outline of the subject "Humanism and Humanists."

The word humanism is derived from "humanitas" in its sense of "mental culture befitting a man, or liberal education," as used by Cicero and Aulus Gellius. From this meaning we infer that it meant the study of the languages and literatures of Greece and Rome, as some of the humanists considered the study of Greek and Roman

classics as the only approach to a true culture. The humanists were not content with reviving the literature of ancient Hellas and Rome only, they wanted to restore the pagan spirit of the cults of antiquity.

The humanists were all great lovers of learning, admirers of beauty of form and of thought, partisans of a broader outlook upon life, and of a humanity of spirit. Evidently they were rebels against the dogmatism of the Middle Ages and their tenets and laws.

There were already forerunners of humanism in the thirteenth century, but it was in the fourteenth century that the movement began in Italy. It came about in this way:—The states of Italy furthered civic liberty and encouraged freedom of thought, and above all, the claims of the individual. Soon the mediæval man, the slave and bondman of feudalism dared to think for himself. It has been said that “the growth and development of individualism, the doctrine that man should think for himself, a mental function which had been neglected during the age of mental slavery, was one of the brightest victories of the humanists.”

The growth of individualism in Italy led to an interest in ancient life and literature. It was only natural that the spirit of antiquity should be first revived in Italy, for there the remains of an ancient civilisation still existed, and there the spirit of paganism had not been totally crushed.

Among the humanists were included such people as Petrarch, the great lyric poet, Boccaccio, who may be considered as the first Grecian of the modern world, since he acquired his knowledge of the Greek language from Leontius Pilatus, a Greek resident in Florence; even the Popes, notably Nicholas V, Pius II and Leo X, were favourably disposed to this movement. Other notable patrons were Cosmo and Lorenzo de' Medici in Florence, and Alfonso, King of Naples.

From Italy the movement spread to Western Europe. Jean de Montreuil, Guillaume Bude, and Etienne Dolet in France; Thomas Linacre, William Grocyn, William Lily and Sir Thomas More in England; Erasmus in Holland, were also prominent.

Hence humanism was a literary and intellectual movement, which began at the close of the Middle Ages, in the fourteenth century, and ended in the sixteenth century, its object being the revival of classical antiquity.

C.W.B. ANNUAL EXAMINATION. 1934.

Higher Certificate—A. N. Cuff, H. M. Davies, J. I. James, E. A. John, D. A. Jones, E. T. Jones, S. L. Jones, L. G. Morgan, C. J. L. Price, D. T. Rees, W. Smitham, T. J. Wells.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

£50 per Annum Open Scholarship at Swansea University College—C. J. Price.

State Scholarship—S. L. Jones.

L. E. A. Scholarship £36 per annum—

N. Cuff, H. M. Davies, D. A. Jones, E. T. Jones, L. G. Morgan, D. T. Rees, W. Smitham.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

M. H. Ablett, T. P. Barry (M), S. F. Bowen, L. H. Bromham, F. D. Buse, T. W. Carthew, J. F. Cartwright, I. D. Clement (M), R. A. Collins, J. Court (M), R. C. Crook, I. G. Cundy (M), F. Davey, (M), H. G. Davies (M), H. Davies, W. G. Davies, C. Earrey, A. H. Evans, G. A. Evans (M), L. R. Frost (M), K. Grey (M), H. E. Green (M), G. Griffiths (M), I. D. Harries (M), T. J. Hawes, W. B. Hewitt, T. W. Hopkins, R. J. Hopkins, G. L. Hullin, P. T. Isaac (M), D. G. Jenkins (M), K. C. Jenkins, N. W. Jenkins (M), W. E. Jenkins, W. K. Jenkins, E. G. John, H. B. John, D. J. Jones, E. W. Jones, J. K. Jones, K. M. Jones (M), E. W. Joseph, J. E. Legg (M), H. E. Leonard (M), K. J. Lewis, T. Lewis (M), J. Magoon (M), T. J. Maslen, J. D. Matthews, J. G. Molloy, C. Mitchell (M), C. N. McLeod, R. Morgan, A. Morris, E. T. Morris (M), G. A. Morris, L. J. Morse, D. J. O'Brien, B. J. O'Connell (M), P. H. Owen, G. S. Palmer, H. Paton, R. D. Perrins, J. J. Plant, J. Price (M), H. Price (M), W. T. Pridmore (M), W. A. Rees, W. J. Rees (M), H. G. Richards, L. H. Ridd, F. T. Secombe (M), R. J. Snipper, (M), G. Tasker (M), A. G. Thomas (M), C. M. Thomas, D. G. Thomas, E. Thomas, L. H. Thomas, T. F. Thomas, J. S. Tranter, D. G. Tucker, L. C. Vanderpump, T. G. Voyle, N. S. Webber (M), F. Williams, J. H. Williams (M), W. P. Williams. (M) signifies Matriculation Equivalent.

OLD BOYS' SUCCESSES.

P. Ace, B.A., Hons. German.

L. Bennett, B.A., Hons. English.

M. Evans, B.A., Double Hons. Latin and Greek.

R. Forman, B.Sc., Hons. Chemistry.

G. James, B.A., Hons. Philosophy.

W. John, B.A., Hons. Latin.
 P. G. Morris, B.Sc., Hons. Chemistry.
 P. Roberts, B.A., Hons. English.
 R. Solomon, B.Sc., Hons. Chemistry.
 G. Thomas, B.A., Diploma in Education.

We are pleased to hear that John L. Williams, who left Upper V. about a year ago has succeeded in passing the competitive examination for Writers in the Royal Navy. He was one of the 45 successful candidates chosen out of nearly 1,000 who sat for the examination. He is now on probation at Devonport, whence he expects to be transferred to Portsmouth. During the five years he spent in this school he was very prominent in football and at the swimming galas, where he invariably distinguished himself. We offer him our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a successful career in the Navy.

As we go to press we learn with pleasure that Emlyn Leonard, L. VI. Sc. has passed into the Civil Service, being one of 196 successful candidates selected out of 3,000. We offer him our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for future success.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF SWANSEA.

It seems to have become a habit among the people that travel abroad, to tire either the natives of the country they invade, or their own countrymen with their impressions.

When I was informed of my appointment as "Assistant Français" to the Dynevor Secondary School, I must confess I did not at first, feel like accepting, and that for a very poor reason, as I have since discovered. The little geography I still retain led me to picture Swansea as an industrial factory town, in other words, as a gloomy, dirty, unpleasant place. So you can imagine my anguish, when I arrived by the mid-day train and caught a glimpse of the industrial district of Landore through the carriage window. Without any enthusiasm I gave my address to the taxi driver, and was delightfully surprised to notice, as we proceeded along Walter Road, that Swansea people did live in houses, looked pretty human in appearance, were dressed like any other persons in Europe, and that this place possessed real (though perhaps oldish looking) tramcars. So, the town was, so to say, divided into two parts: a gloomy one, and a pleasant one, and I was in the latter. I noticed with even more pleasure, if possible, that the taxi stopped in front of a house next door to a

cinema. Providence was working for me, it was my lucky day (I must ask my readers to draw their attention to one very important fact) : *The sun was shining that day !*

The first few days were spent in sauntering about the town, and thus I discovered that I had been grossly mistaken about Swansea. That so-called dark town has a fair number of delightful parks. I like Singleton very much, but I think I prefer Cwmdonkin.

The Bay with its Promenade next excited my admiration. I think the sweep of the shore from Mumbles to Porthcawl has made an indelible impression on my memory.

I had time to visit a part of Gower, or, rather, to catch a glimpse of it ; I had never seen so pretty a landscape in my whole life. The bays enchanted me. On that Tuesday when I was taken to see the peninsula, the weather was lovely, the sea just choppy enough to make it plain that it was the sea ; it was about five, the sun was disappearing behind the hills that stand out so prominently by the seaside. Some people were still bathing, it was a grand sight for a person coming from inland.

But school began, and most of my time was spent in town. The people, with whom one makes friends very quickly here, are very sociable, and seem always ready to do you a service. The staff of the school did their best to make me forget that I was in a foreign country.

The boys, on the whole, are rather kind to me, and I do my best to understand them, and to explain to myself their various reactions. They are, so to say, a vast and interesting psychological field to me. From the strictly pedagogic point of view, I made some discoveries. I had never taught before, and I notice how difficult it could be for the boys to understand me when I speak at my natural speed ; and yet, coming from Burgundy, I am a rather slow speaker.

As a relief from school duties, I sometimes visit the cinema. But I shall never sufficiently emphasise how much I regret the absence of a real theatre in a large town like Swansea. Of course, you have the " Little Theatre," with its amateur company, and these devotees deserve all our admiration, but a town like Swansea should have a real theatre. " It would not pay," I have been told. That astonishes me, that's the reason I went to a concert the other evening, and in the audience I noticed many poor people. The same people, if they had been French, would not have greatly enjoyed such classical music. So it seems to prove an *innate* sense of art.

If it rises for music, why not for theatrical entertainment? Let us hope that the pupils at present in school will do something in that direction.

Soon after my arrival in Swansea I visited the Civic Centre. It is very, very beautiful—inside. I cannot, unfortunately, profess to be so eulogistic as far as the outside is concerned. It is massy and heavy. Besides, the tower does not relieve that impression of weight, because it is not high enough. On the other hand, were it higher, it would look ridiculously thin. So the best thing would have been to do without a tower.

Before I complete this article, I should like to say what strikes me in the British educational system. First of all, everybody knows that most of the French secondary schools are boarding schools, which are rather rare in Great Britain. I know that many arguments can be brought against the boarding system, but it cannot be denied certain advantages: it creates solidarity among the boys, and accustoms them to manage for themselves at an early age.

I think that it is hardly possible for British masters and schoolboys to work profitably together. The masters have far too many hours to teach. When one considers what both parties are obliged to do, one is inclined to excuse much. The syllabuses are much too heavy. The French teachers and myself are obliged to deal with too many authors in too short a time. The idea of the people who draw up the syllabuses seems to be to give a smattering of everything, but not a deep knowledge of some few subjects. The aim of the secondary education in France is to give to the boys an intellectual turn of mind rather than to make them remember many things.

The exams, too, are different. Insufficient time is granted to the boys; they have no time for reflection. There are too many questions. It encourages cramming, rather than thinking over what they study. They use their memory, and not their brains. So they are prevented from taking an interest in their studies.

With this system, half a dozen boys in each class can follow, but the others flounder about.

To come back to Swansea, it is a very pleasant town, inhabited by very pleasant people, and I have pleasure in saying very frankly, and not only to please the readers of this magazine, that I shall be very sorry to leave it.

R. NAIGEON.

A TALE OF A MODEST MEMBER OF THE SIXTH.

In order that the career of such an illustrious character as myself in this school shall not be forgotten, I shall give an impartial account of my journey from the now cheeky First form to my present exalted position in the Lordly Sixth.

It seems only yesterday that I first visited the present magnificent building, then in course of erection. As I proudly entered the building I said to myself: "This school shall have the honour of giving me my education." Of course, the result was merely a matter of course; I shall pass over the period between the day of the result, when it was raining, and the first day of the first Term when the sun shone glo
upon me. riously

Prior to the opening of School I made certain resolutions, with regard to my behaviour here, to which, you will observe, I severely adhered.

I always prepared the work set for the following day, and my homework was always correct, much to my credit, as I was quite unaided in my efforts. In the Hall I always sang lustily and never looked back with my foot hooked in the chair of the boy in front of me, nor did I ever bawl in his ear.

It will come as no great surprise to you, when I tell you that I was the favourite of the masters, who kindly permitted me to clean the blackboard, fetch chalk, and carry books to the Masters' Common Room.

My desk was perfectly tidy, since I deposited all papers in my pockets until I could conveniently put them in the waste-paper basket. I detested ink-stains on the floor or desks, and often used my handkerchief to remove them, so as not to inconvenience the school cleaners.

I sternly repressed a natural desire to carve my name on a desk, although in future times, the authorities will regret the absence of a souvenir of my progressive sojourn at the school.

Never was I impertinent to seniors, especially to Prefects, whose ranks I hoped some day to join.

It would be conceit on my part, to refer to my scholastic attainments, which were many and of a characteristically high standard especially in Trigonometry and Greek. I was a little puzzled, at first, at seeing a small band of boys, of various ages pursuing their studies further, every Wednesday and Friday. Being always on the alert to gain further education I inquired whether I could join them, but to my surprise I found that they were late-comers and defaulters under detention.

Thus you may see what can be done with a little effort and to those who have failed in equalling such attainments I say, 'If at first, you don't succeed, Try, try, try, and try again.'

E.E.H. (Upper VI).



JUNIOR SOCCER.

Of the players available from last year's "Martin Shield", winners, only a few are eligible for this season.

The first match of the season was played at Singleton against Rutland Street, who suffered defeat by 4 goals to nil. The scorers were:—Lynne Thomas (3c), W. C. Davies (4c), F.

Driscoll (2a), W. Rowcliffe (3b).

Brynmill were our next opponents. The School XI did not play as well in this game, and narrowly missed defeat by the newcomers to the League. The final score was School 2, Brynmill 1. Rowland Williams and H. Smith scored.

At Cwm, in a game, the School won by 5 goals to 1. Lynne Thomas proved himself a worthy captain in this match by his all-round good play. He scored 3 excellent goals, one a penalty—whilst H. Smith and H. Ridd scored one each.

In the second home fixture, the School suffered their heaviest defeat for many years—by Danygraig. On this occasion the goal-keeping was weak, as well as the tackling by the half-backs.

The School were opposed by Llansamlet in their next match, and inflicted the first defeat of the season on the home-sters. The score was—School 2, Llansamlet 1. Lynne Thomas and H. Ridd scored.

It was expected that the School would have a hard game with Oxford Street, and this proved to be the case. After a ding-dong struggle the School were victorious by one goal to nil. Once again the tackling was weak. Lynne Thomas scored with a beautiful shot.

The School wishes to congratulate Lynne Thomas on his appointment as Captain of the School XI, and also on securing a position in the Swansea Schoolboys' Team, for whom he has played splendidly. Record to date:—

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals for.	Goals Against.
6	5	1	0	14	8
					R.H. (3c).

SWIMMING CLUB.

The officers elected at the beginning of the term were:—Captain, H. Paton; Vice-Captain, A. H. Evans; Secretary, T. Lewis.

In a hard struggle, the Junior Squadron (A. Taylor, J. Nener, E. Goldstone, and C. Davies), lost the "Sir John Llewelyn" Trophy to the Glanmor Secondary School.

The School has been represented also in many local and Welsh Championship events. In the mile open sea race organised by the Swansea S.C. the positions of entrants from the School were as follows:—T. Lewis 9th, H. Paton 10th, and C. Earrey 11th. After a hard swim the School Squadron (H. Paton, A. H. Evans, C. Earrey and T. Lewis) reached the final, and came a close second.

In the Welsh Junior 100 yards Backstroke Championship T. Lewis was 2nd and H. Paton 3rd; but in the 100 yards Free Style they were unfortunate in not reaching the final.

In the similar type of race organised by the Swansea S.C. both H. Paton and T. Lewis have reached the final, which has not yet been swum off.

The Club wishes to thank Mr. Yates for the assistance he has given it, since Mr. A. Jones, the founder, has left the School.

The School Gala will be held in the middle of the Summer Term, the exact date has not yet been fixed.

THE METALWORKING AND ENGINEERING CLUB.

At the Annual Meeting F. Buse was elected Secretary, C. Vanderpump, Treasurer; and K. Marsh, Librarian. Up to the present the club has enjoyed a good attendance, and a great variety of models are being made, including an Automatic Telephone, a Lathe, a Morse Buzzer, a Fire Screen, etc. An Exhibition of these models will be held later.

The subscription of 6d. per term paid by each member is spent on library books.

Arrangements for a cinematograph show of engineering films are now in a preliminary stage.

F. BUSE, Sec.

SENIOR RUGBY.

The officers for the season are F. J. Smith (Capt.), E. Thomas (Vice-Capt.), T. L. Walters (Secretary), and D. S. Jones, additional member of the Committee.

Once again the season opened with bright prospects with the return of nine Old Colours and 15 men who appeared in the ranks of the team last year. For once in a way these hopes have been justified, as the record to date reads:—

P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
8	6	0	2	77	68

The season commenced with a defeat at home at the hands of Port Talbot S.S., 10—5. This was mainly due to wrong tactics adopted under the conditions. We atoned for this, however, by three consecutive victories: v. Ystradgynlais C.S., 26—nil; v. Mountain Ash C.S., 7—5; and v. Port Talbot C.S., 12—nil. The result of the game with Mountain Ash was doubtful up to the last minute, and only the sterling qualities of the School defence prevented a Mountain Ash victory. At Llanelly we disappointed our most fervent supporters by losing 40—nil. The cause of this defeat, however, lay more in our opponents' brilliance than in our own weakness. This was followed by two narrow victories at the expense of Bridgend C.S. 5-4, and Llandilo C.S. 6-3. In both these games the School was somewhat fortunate to be victorious, but as was the case in the Mountain Ash game, a sound defence in the closing stages pulled us through. On 1st Dec. we gave one of our best performances for many years in winning for the first time at Mountain Ash, 16-6.

The team has thus enjoyed a prosperous half season, and unless some members of the team leave, the results to date indicate that this season will be one of the most successful for many years.

Congratulations to E. Thomas and T. J. Wells, who played in the Mid-Glamorgan trial at Neath on Nov. 24th, and to the latter on playing for Mid-Glamorgan v. West Wales at Neath on Dec. 8th.

In conclusion, on behalf of the committee, we should like to thank Mr. John and Mr. Abraham for their interest, and Mr. D. I. Williams for refereeing a few matches.

T. L. WALTERS, T. J. WELLS.

MIDDLE SCHOOL RUGBY.

The officers elected for the Season were Bryn Harris (Capt.), T. Lewis (Vice-Capt.), H. J. M. Davies (Hon. Sec.), F. Williams, and D. M. Thomas.

Owing to the demand of the Senior XV upon the players, the Middle School has not yet formed a worthy combination. The defeat, owing to lack of practice, against Glanmor was balanced by a well deserved victory at Bridgend. The fixture with the Swansea Schoolboys resulted in a defeat by a narrow margin, and the last match to date, at Neath, resulted in the defeat of the School by a superior combination.

Season's record to date is :—

P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts. for.	Pts. agst.
5	1	4	0	24	76

Scorers :—J. Hawes, three tries; H. Davies, one try; B. Harris, one dropped goal; S. Thomas, one converted try.

H. J. M. DAVIES, Hon. Sec.

JUNIOR RUGBY.

The School team has enjoyed a fair amount of success up to the present, having won three out of the five matches played.

It has been defeated by Townhill and St. Thomas, but has been victorious over Dyfatty, Glanmor and Llansamlet. Three of our players have been chosen to play for the Swansea Schoolboys, namely :—Dicks, Phillips and Lloyd.

A. ARNOLD, Sec.

UPPER SIXTH CAMEO.

A shrill wind rustled the leaves of the trees, and bestowed a liberal quota of local grit over the Upper Sixth desks. There was nothing ominous about this. It was five to nine and the Upper Sixth were preparing to go to Assembly. The usual confused murmur of voices issued from the room, and there was nothing to suggest that anything untoward was in the offing; one prefect was reciting the lesson aloud and preparing to read impressively to five hundred boys; Xxxxx was selling "Shots;" two Arts Prefects were engaged in a heated altercation as to who had done the least work the previous evening. Two Scientists were concluding a spirited discussion over a Calculus problem, finding they had both "done 'em wrong." A cotery of classicists were busy administering the final touch to masterly prose in its death throes. The Master present was "muttering his wayward fancies."

But of a sudden a deadly hush descended on the company. A deadly pale transformed the features of the unfortunate victim nearest the door. He then subsided gently to caress the floor. Three of his colleagues attempting to investigate the cause of his discomforture collapsed most uncompromisingly, not having time even to register a change of colour. The "unavoidably early" one, our worthy Wxllx acquitted himself well, treating us to a delightful study in facial tints. Only with difficulty could we endure the strain, a peculiar gnawing sensation already beginning to irritate us. The clock arrested its tick for a space of two minutes, and then proceeded to compensate for its delay with a series of harrassed ticks which put it absurdly out of time. It was definitely nervous. Two more prefects succumbed to the tenseness. Two windows sprang open. An unaccountable crack (now on exhibition) appeared in another. A desk, lately repaired, split its lid with an omnious crack that re-echoed through the precincts. Electric lights began uneasily to sway. I felt the gnawing sensation growing.

The Master present, about to censure us for what he thought a ruse, glanced towards the door and promptly lapsed into a coma.—In the doorway was framed a well known and habitual late comer—AT FIVE TO NINE.

H.M., U.VI.

DETENTION SCHOOL.

There's the boy who "Couldn't do it,"
 And the boy who "had no time,"
 And the boy who looks on "working"
 As a kind of venial crime.

There's the boy who "didn't mean it,"
 And the boy who "quite forgot,"
 And the boy who "didn't think you
 Meant"—each at his own impot.

They sit along the benches
 With a sullen, sulky air,
 And each one tries to tell himself,
 That he doesn't really care.

But still they go on writing
 At an extra special speed.
 'Till at last, the period ended,
 From detention they are freed.

COLIN WILLIAMS, Form 3c.

A VISIT TO THE POST OFFICE.

This is an age of progress, an age in which all means of communication have been revolutionised, and new methods instituted. One of the chief institutions in this movement has been the Post Office. Through the medium of this public institution, great improvements have been made. This fact was fully illustrated in our visit to the Post Office, when we were conducted on a tour of the buildings, in the charge of a few of our masters. Firstly we visited the telegraph room, where we saw many objects of interest. We were shown an instrument, which it is said, will be used in all offices in the future. This was the teleprinter, which is really an electrical typewriter. An operator can, after he has called the number he requires, type out a message which will be recorded at the other end on a similar machine. Thus a message can be sent, and a reply received in a very short time.

When we visited the automatic telephone exchange, the principle of the automatic selector was explained to us. If someone dials the first digit of the number, this action sets up an impulse in the telephone, which immediately communicates with the selector in the exchange and sets it in motion. It comes to rest at the first digit required. Thus the first selector sorts out thousands, and the second hundreds. The next selector is controlled by the dial, and sorts out the number required. If the line is clear a ringing sound is given and the telephone bell rings.

We were also shown an automatic fault-finder. This sets a selector in motion, and when it finds a fault a lamp glows on the test board. When we were shown into the room where the calls are put through, I was really surprised at the efficiency of the staff. Their hands moved with unerring accuracy over the selection boards, pulling out and inserting plugs. With the profusion of leads to each board, it requires great concentration to avoid making mistakes. By means of this organisation you can, in a few moments, get into communication with any town at any time of the day.

Another room we visited was the sorting room. Here rows of racks were to be seen, in which the letters were placed. The racks were divided into compartments, each compartment representing a particular town or district. At the other end of the room a few officials were engaged in sorting newspapers and parcels. One man could detect the presence of a letter in a newspaper by the sense of touch.

I have tried to portray a few of the activities of this great organisation, if only to impress upon one and all the wealth of service at our disposal. Appreciation of a subject is only brought about by consideration of it.

G. WORNER, Upper VI.

Y GYMDEITHAS GYMRAEG.

Ar ddechrau'r tymor galwyd cyfarfod cyhoeddus aelodau'r Urdd i ddewis y Swyddogion am y flwyddyn. Dewiswyd y canlynol:—Dillwyn Matthews, L. 6th, Arts yn Gadeirydd; T. L. Walters, U. 6th, Arts yn Ysgrifennydd; D. Jenkins, L. 6th, Arts yn Drysorydd; ac E. Glanffrwd James yn Ohebydd. Penderfynwyd bod pob dosbarth i anfon un aelod er mwyn gwneud pwyllgor ynghyd a'r swyddogion.

Pan gyfarfu'r pwyllgor, penderfynwyd mai cyngerdd a fyddai cyfarfod cyntaf y tymor. Ni ddaeth rhyw lawer iawn o fechgyn ynghyd ond cawsom gyngerdd ardderchog, a darganfuwyd llawer iawn o dalent ymhlith y bechgyn newydd.

Cynhaliwyd yr ail gyfarfod Tachwedd 16. pan gawsom yr anrhydedd o glywed Miss Magdalen Morgan, M.A., yn darlithio ar "Stori Llyn y Fan," gyda help y llusern yn yr ystafell Ddaearyddiaeth. Daeth cynulliad ardderchog ynghyd y tro hwn, ac yr oedd yn ysbrydiaeth i'r swyddogion weld cynifer o fechgyn. Cawsom ddarlith ragorol, a gyda help y llusern dangoswyd y stori'n fyw iawn i bob un yn bresennol. Ar ol y stori rhoddodd Miss Morgan hanes diddorol am y bobl a drigai wrth ochr Llyn y Fan Fach yn Oes Newydd y Cerrig. Cymerwyd y gadair gan Dillwyn Matthews. Cynigiodd T. L. Walters bleidlais o ddiolchgarwch i Miss Morgan, ac eiliwyd y cynigiad gan E. Glanffrwd James. Diolchwyd i Miss Morgan am ei pharodrwydd i'n helpu gan ein Prif Athro Mr. Llewelyn John, a diolchwyd hefyd i Mr. Islwyn Williams am ei barodrwydd i'n helpu gyda'r llusern.

Ni chynhelir Noson Lawen y Gymdeithas hyd fis Ionor, ac edrychwn ymlaen at noson wir ddiddorol.

Cyn gorffen y mae'n ddyletswydd arnom ddiolch i Mr. Jones am yr help a roddodd i'r Gymdeithas, i Mr. John am ei ddiddordeb yn y gwaith, ac hefyd i Mr. Williams am ei barodrwydd yntau. Dymunwn ddiolch i bawb hefyd am eu presenoldeb yn y cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd.

E. GLANFFRWD JAMES, Upper Va.
Gohebydd.

THE SCHOOL 1884-1934.

I have just finished reading my first historical manuscript. It has given me a glimpse of another world, of a life far more parochial, but how much more painstaking than that of our own day. The author proudly entitles it "A Sketch of the Higher Grade School in Trinity Place, afterwards the Higher Elementary School in Dynevor Place, and now the Municipal Secondary School. Its Rise and Progress. By J. Burns, Science Teacher, from the opening of the School in 1883. Written from personal knowledge" In this last phrase we find the essence of the history for the men who rise from these pages are the devoted foster-fathers of the School. From the beginning, it was a struggle against immense odds, but these men built a house upon a rock, and the storms of time have not undermined its foundations.

The struggle began when the Education Department sent out a circular to the Welsh School Boards, in which they recommended the provision of advanced elementary schools. Admission was to be confined to those who had passed the fourth standard, and who would be able to pay a charge of ninepence per week. There were immediate opponents. A letter-writer in the "Cambrian" saw in the proposal an attempt by 'the privileged class' to obtain free education for the children of those who were "perfectly able to pay for them." A meeting was convened to consider the proposal and, after much long and noisy discussion, it was decided by seven votes to six to proceed with the recommendation. A humorous touch is added when Mr. Burns says :—" Mr. ——— (*who keeps a Private School*), moved an amendment, and spoke strongly against the proposal." The scheme was the talk of the town, the teachers in the Private Schools and the supporters of the Church Schools being the chief opponents. But the opposition was centred in the "Cambrian," which by editorial comment and many scathing terms, such as "Higher Caste School, Rate-Aided," made itself the chief opponent of the scheme. However, in May, 1883, the first real step was taken, when Mr. Gomer Jones, B.A., of Neath, was appointed Head Master. But the bitter feeling worked up by the "Cambrian" found expression when the Mayor was required to call a meeting of ratepayers to protest against the extravagance of such an idea. But this meeting had little effect, for on September 10th, 1883, the School was opened at Trinity Place. The staff had few qualifications in our modern eyes, but, as Mr. Burns points out, "In 1883 education was at a very low ebb in Glamorgan. A teacher

who had passed the London Matriculation was very rare, and there were very few B.A.'s in the country." To teach the school there were four men teachers and one woman teacher, in addition to Headmaster and Headmistress. The pupils consisted of 150 boys and 100 girls, whilst the much-vaunted chemistry laboratory "was merely a wooden shed erected on four pillars, in a corner of the playground."

Hardly had the School begun when Mr. Gomer Jones was appointed to be H.M. Inspector of Schools and, after much consideration, Mr. Samuel Roberts, B.A., of London, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In its first year the School attracted nearly thirty boys from places around Swansea, such as Neath, Briton Ferry, Pontardulais and Gowerton. Still a difficulty concerning a supply of pupils arose, for one of the Board's recommendations—"that a scheme of scholarships for poor children be prepared"—was not carried out. Indeed it was not until the School was opened in Dynevor Place that this was remedied. But the chief question occupying the minds of the promoters was whether the Schools would be self-supporting. Unfortunately the hopes raised by the Circular of 1882 were not realised and, with the exception of one year, they have never been self-supporting, but have been supported by the rates. In 1890 a scholarship scheme was introduced by which ten entrance scholarships to the School were offered for competition. But it is remarkable that these scholarships cost the Board nothing, for the money had been raised by concerts given by the pupils in the Albert Hall.

In April, 1890, Trinity Place was so overcrowded that a room had to be hired from Trinity Church. The Board was compelled to act by the refusal of the Government to sanction this state of affairs for longer than twelve months. So they decided to purchase Russell House, in the grounds of which they might build the school, whilst the house could be adapted for offices of the Board. Once again there was an outcry against the extravagance of the Board, although the "Cambrian" actually complimented it on its decision to acquire Russell House. At last, however, plans and tenders were accepted and, on November 25, 1891, the foundation stone of the new school was laid by Mr. John Roberts, the Chairman of the Board. It was only when they saw a chance of better conditions that the staff realised the difficulties under which they had been labouring. Says Mr. Burns: "The Chemistry Laboratory was merely a shed erected in the playground, sufficient for only *fifteen* boys at

practical work. They were overheated in summer, and had to work with overcoats on owing to the cold in the winter."

In 1894 the proposal that the school should become a mixed school under one headmastership was mooted. Indeed, it is interesting to note that this was only defeated by the casting vote of the Chairman. However, in Sept., 1894, the School occupied the new buildings in Dynevor Place. Just at this time, Dr. Morgan, who was Chairman of the Board, and who had done so much for Higher Education in Swansea, died. Again, at this time, Mr. D. L. Harris (whom a privileged few in the present Sixth Form will remember), was appointed as Manual Instructor in the School.

Whilst at Trinity Place, only Standard VII was taught Science, the whole School was taught Drawing and "Singing by note." Art was at a low ebb in Swansea when the Higher Grade School began teaching these subjects, and they were not taught in any of the Board Schools until years later. After the failure of a project of making it into an organised Science School, the Board of Education advised that it should be formed into a new type called a Higher Elementary School. The course was to be for four years, and the pupils were to be taught Theoretical and Practical Chemistry and Physics, and were to be examined yearly by inspectors.

Just at this time the School Boards ceased to exist, and their place was taken by a Committee of the Town Council. Fortunately Alderman Martin, whom Mr. Burns calls "the originator of the Higher Grade Schools in 1883," was chosen Chairman, and he proceeded to justify the choice by suggesting that a gentleman should be appointed to advise the members of the Committee on all educational matters. So it came about that Dr. Williams of the Grammar School, was appointed Director of Education.

In 1908 another change took place when the Higher Elementary School became the Municipal Secondary School. This meant that the number in each Class had to be limited to 30, a Staff with University qualifications had to be provided, each subject was to be taught by one Teacher, and special care was to be taken about note and home-lesson books. Latin and Welsh, with Book-keeping and Shorthand, were also to be taught. At this time, too, the School was made available for Bursars—those who were teaching in elementary schools but spent one day learning at the Secondary School.

In 1909 signs of failure in Mr. Roberts' health were seen, and they became so serious that, though granted six months leave to recruit his strength, he felt he could not resume his work. He had put his hand to the plough and had not looked back, even to the detriment of his health. Consequently he handed in his resignation in Sept., 1910. Here Mr. Burns lays down his pen, having faithfully recorded the travail of 30 years. The first chapter in the history of the School was written !

When we put down the narrative, we have, in the words of a former Editor of the Magazine, describing Mr. Roberts, "the thought that a personal friend, warm-hearted and noble, above meanness, has been separated from us." Of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Burns it may be truly said : "They devoted the years of their lives to the building up of the Boys' School amid difficulties and poverty of materials which would have entirely discouraged most men." We have to thank the "few and influential agitators" on the School Board, together with Mr. Roberts and Mr. Burns, for the foundation of the School, both in a material and metaphorical sense !

Now we begin the second chapter in the history of the School with the appointment of Mr. W. A. Beanland as Headmaster in 1912. In April, 1914, we have the first ideas of the new School when the Editor gives an outline of the proposal and remarks that "it would be an imposing structure."

Then the world was plunged into war, and the events of the next four years are reflected in the large part which they take in the School Magazine of the period. We have mention of Masters "joining up," of Belgian children playing in the houses next to the School, and of suggestions in the Form Notes about forming a Cadet Corps. Later, there are many descriptions of the School Allotments, and the parties which the School sent to Devonshire and to Pembrokeshire to help with the harvest. The Angel of Death was abroad throughout the land and the beating of his wings was heard in the Report of Masters and Old Boys who were wounded and killed. Then, at last, the war ended. It found expression in School life in the Peace Sports and the return of various Masters from the front.

In 1921 we have the formation of the various Houses, which were six in number—De la Beche, Burns, and the four which still exist in the School to-day, Llewellyn,

Dillwyn, Grove, and Roberts. "Tempus omnia mutat!" In 1924 the School purchases one of those marvels of the day—a wireless set! Then in 1926 preparations were made for a migration to a new building, and the School Magazine remarks "The new Secondary School has now reached the second storey." Another new departure was seen in 1927 when, for the first time, two boys became Editors of the School Magazine. Again the desire for a School Field was satisfied when the Townhill Field was granted for the use of the School. But there is one dirge-like note sounded by the writer in the 1927 School Magazine when he says ' There will be no electric fan ventilator in the new School and no more holidays from this source.' In 1928 there came the migration to the Promised Land. But the new Girls' School was not found to be the paradise which had been expected. It was too noisy! After two Terms here the School moved back to its old home, now remodelled and extended, now complete with Geography Room and French Room; and with the move back to the Boys' School came the retirement of Mr. Beanland. He, too, had served the School faithfully, and had built upon the foundations laid by Mr. Roberts.

Now I come to the third chapter, in which I have no longer to rely upon records but upon my own memory. Mr. John was appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Beanland, and we have now the commencement of the third period in the history of the School. But I shall merely mention the most important changes in the past six years, for they are recent enough to be remembered by many. The House system was reorganised, a new standard of "Dramatics" was set up, and several lamentable deaths of members of the Staff occurred. One of the main changes, however, has been the abolition of Prize Days and Sports Prizes. But the most important change has been our change of name—from the Municipal Secondary to Dynevor Secondary School.

So everything changes. The "ever-rolling stream" goes on and "bears its sons away," but the School stands to-day as a memorial to those who founded it—to Mr. Burns, Mr. Roberts, and Alderman Martin; to those who have built upon the foundation—Mr. Beanland and Mr. John; to that cavalcade of boys who have passed through the School, and to their ever-patient instructors who have watched over its destiny! May it long continue its work.

C.J.L.P.

NEATH ABBEY.

Neath Abbey was founded by the Norman Richard de Granville, one of Robert Fitzhamon's Knights, and his wife Constance, to quiet his conscience after a painful dream, which led him to resolve to build a magnificent abbey on the lands he had taken from the Welsh. They were associated in the gift of "their chapel in the Castle of Neath, the tithes belonging to it, a large tract of land, and other possessions, in the year 1129, to God, and the Abbot and convent of Savigny near Lyons" in order that the Order might build an abbey here in Wales.

According to the Brut the architect employed was a certain Lalys, "a man very skilful in the art of building," whom de Granville had brought home with him from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The same architect is credited with the building of Margam Abbey.

At first the monks who were stationed at the Abbey belonged to the Franciscan Order or Grey Friars, but later monks of the Cistercian Order or White Friars from the parent abbey of Savigny entered into occupation. This Order remained in residence until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.

Two accounts of the Abbey as it existed in its prime remain. The first is the description to be found in an ode written by the Welsh bard Lewis Morgannwg, to Lleision, who was abbot about 1525. He uses the most glowing epithets to describe the Abbey as it then stood:—

"Like the sky of the Vale of Ebron is the covering of this monastery: weighty is the lead that roofs this abode, the dark blue canopy of the dwellings of the Godly. Every colour is seen in the crystal windows; every fair and high wrought-form beams forth through them like the rays of the sun—portals of radiant guardians!.....Here are seen the graceful robes of prelates; here may be found gold and jewels, the tribute of the wealthy. Here also is the gold adorned chair, the nave, the gilded tabernacle work, the pinnacles, worthy of the Three Fountains. Distinctly may be seen on the glass imperial arms; a ceiling resplendent with Kingly bearings, and on the surrounding border the shields of princes, the arms of Neath, of a hundred ages; there is the white freestone, and the arms of the best men under Harry; and the church walls of grey marble. The vast and lofty roof is like the sparkling heavens on high; above are seen archangel's forms; the floor beneath is for the people of the earth, all the tribe of Babel— for them

it is wrought of variegated stone. The bells, the benedictions, and the peaceful songs of praise proclaim the frequent thanksgivings of the White Monks”.

Even allowing for the Celtic enthusiasm and the poetic fervour of the Welsh bard we must admit that the above description could have been true only of a building immense, magnificent, and ornate.

John Leland, the antiquary, who travelled through South Wales about 1536, was also struck by the magnificence and beauty of the Abbey. He wrote:— “Neth Abbey of White Monks, a mile above Neth Town standing in the ripe (bank) of Neth. It semid to me the fairest Abbay of al Wales.”

Despite the fact that the lands granted by the Norman Baron were waste land, the unremitting labours of the monks gradually transformed them into a scene of beauty, which it is now very difficult for us to imagine; although some evidence of their industry may still be seen on the land adjoining the abbey. It must be borne in mind that the Abbey grew very slowly to the immense proportions of which its ruins tell. The first abbot and his little band of twelve monks probably lived in temporary buildings, but the oldest parts of the present ruins are believed to date from about 1150.

During 400 years additions were built and alterations were made, some of the latter being due to the fact that the Mother Convent at Savigny, which housed Grey Friars, was absorbed by the Cistercian Order, or White Monks. The planning favoured by each order was different, so that we may conclude that the change of order at Savigny was followed at Neath by many alterations. These alterations were not confined to the fabric. The Convent at Savigny dedicated its churches to the Holy Trinity, while the Cistercians dedicated their abbeys to the Blessed Virgin Mary. This will account for the fact that while the Abbey was at one time referred to as the “Church of the Holy Trinity at Neath,” it was later on called the “Monastery of St. Mary at Neath.” During the years when racial animosities existed between the Normans and the Welsh, the Abbey underwent many vicissitudes, identified as it was with Norman rule and protection. In 1224 the Welsh attacked it and set it on fire. During the fighting a lay brother and a number of servants were killed. Nearly a century later it was again subjected to pillage and the then abbot sent a petition to King Edward 111 asking for relief as their goods had been plundered and their house “devastated and ruined.”

Their hatred of the Normans did not prevent Welshmen of influence and power from supporting the Abbey, and it is on record that grants were made towards its revenues by Morgan ap Cradock and other influential Welshmen. In the Welsh Ode to Abbot Lleision, the Abbey is referred to as "the sanctuary of the Welsh language to which God extends His protection."

The Abbey is mentioned in at least one English play. Marlowe, in his "Edward II," describes that ill-fated monarch arriving at Neath Abbey hoping to find sanctuary, and later to escape to Lundy. A shepherd saw him and, guessing his identity, betrayed him to his pursuers by whom he was quickly captured and taken to Berkeley Castle.

The National Eisteddfod of 1480 was held at the Abbey. It is still remembered on account of the description written by Lewis Morgannwg. At the dissolution of the monasteries the Abbey, with its land, valued by one authority at £132, was given to Sir Richard Williams, one of Cromwell's ancestors. Later it came into possession of the Hoby family. In 1684 when Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, made a "progress" he halted at Neath Abbey. He wrote some interesting notes on the building.

"This at present is famous for one of the fairest rooms in Wales. In the old painted glass and in the stonework are seen the coats in the margin. The first is of Gwrgan ap Ithell, King of Glamorgan, that erected the cathedral church of Llandaff and appointed the same a seat for the Bishop thereof and gave living for maintenance. The next coat impaled is of Yngharad, daughter of Ednowen, Lord of Arduwly.

The last male representative of the Hoby family was Philip Hoby who died in 1678 and was buried in the Herbert Chapel of Saint Mary's Church, Swansea. After his death the Abbey became the property of the Duke of Beaufort.

Excavation work is now being carried on and it is to be hoped that this will some day reveal to us some of the beautiful features of which the Abbot and others have written.

D. D. P.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the above society early in the term the following officers were chosen:—President, Mr. Ll. John; Chairman:—Mr. S. C. Hopkins; Committee:—P. J. Dooley, K. N. Edwards, G. Evans, E. E. Hillman, and R. Morris. H. W. G. Morgan was appointed secretary.

Our first debate was on the motion that "Strikes are Justifiable". Owing to lack of publicity, the attendance at this debate was perhaps a little disappointing, but was none the less enthusiastic. Mr. Hopkins was in the chair. The motion was proposed by T. L. Walters and seconded by H. W. Morgan, both giving fiery and convincing expositions. The opposition consisted of E. E. Hillman as principal and L. Stratton as seconder, who undoubtedly impressed the audience by their self-possession and arguments. The Voting was in favour of Strikes; 31 supporting the motion and 20 opposing.

The next debate, held in the Refectory, was very well attended, over a hundred being present, juniors predominating. Mr. Evans took the chair. The motion, "That this House Condemns Fascism", was ably supported by D. S. Jones and L. Stratton. Some amusement was caused by the appearance of a popular female member of the Staff when the former was labouring through one of his inimitable periods. W. P. Baldwin and G. Tasker, formed the opposition, the former discussing the Italian aspect of Fascism, while his colleague confined himself to the British brand. Both handled very well a subject which offered little scope. It was pleasing to see how the audience laid aside its reserve, and put some embarrassing questions to the speakers. The voting went in favour of the motion, 60 voting for and 50 against.

At the time of going to press, a debate on "Arts v. Sciences" is in the offing, a report on which will be included in our next issue.

HAYDN MORGAN, Hon. Sec.

THE EDITORS' REPLY.

Harassed First Year:—The Prefects are not addressed as "Sir," but they demand brushed hair and washed necks from those who wish to converse with them.

Tough Rugbyite:—There is no truth in the rumour that the milk diet will be substituted by liquor of a nut brown variety.

Wondering:—We have heard the Metal-Working Club being called "the Cyclops at their forges."

Staunch Supporter:—It has been noticed that the Senior XV manage to overcome the stiffest opposition when the girls' team fixture coincides.

S.O.S.:—Many thanks for the donation received towards the fund to give destitute Sixth-Formers haircuts.

C.W.B. :—The Anti-Cruelty to Cats Society does not hold meetings in the Hall during the dinner hour. You might have heard the String Class.

Window-Seat Lower V. :—The increase in games fees did not provide certain masters with new gowns for the Mayor's Procession; and the Head Prefect was carrying someone else's Trilby hat.

THE SCHOOL IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

- T. J. Wxllx—"He scratched his ear, the infallible resource,
To which the embarrassed have recourse." *Byron.*
- E. E. Hxllxax—"Neat, trimly drest, fresh as a bridegroom,
and his chin new reaped." *Shakespeare.*
- P. J. Dxxlxy—"One finds out he's of stature low,
Your hero always should be tall you know." *Churchill.*
- D. J. Isxxc—"His voice more gentle than the summer's breeze,
That mildly whispers through the waving trees." *Dryden.*
- I. J. Jxmxs—"Calm down your impious uproar, friend,
And lie still with elbow pressed upon the couch." *Horace.*
- E. T. Jxnxs—"And of his port as meek as is a mayde."
Chaucer.
- L. D. Kxttxe—"He has nothing of the bear but his skin."
Johnson.
- D. M. Knxyxe—"Let's give him a miss." *Anon.*
- D. J. Llxix—"Woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care or crossed in hopeless love." *Gray.*
- H. W. Mxrgxn—"Thou art long, lank and brown
As is the ribbed sea-sand."
- R. Mxrrxs—"Up! up! my friend and quit your books,
Why all this toil and trouble?" *Wordsworth.*
- T. L. Wxltxrx—"I marched the lobby, twirled my stick."
Colman.
- L. Strxttxn—"Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs."
Shakespeare.
- W. P. Bxldxin—"Neither do thou lust after that tawny weed
tobacco." *Jonson.*
- W. R. A. Jxnxs—"Too late, too late, ye cannot enter now."
Tennyson.
- D. S. Jxnxs—"His words of learned length and thundering
sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around." *Goldsmith.*
- B. Wxllxam—"A lazy, lolling sort, unseen at church." *Pope.*
- J. Pxxgrxxe and T. K. Bxynxn—"Two lovely berries
moulded on one stem." *Shakespeare.*

FIVES.

After a long period of indifference, the interest in Fives has again been raised by the formation of a Fives Club, under the capable leadership of Mr. Powell.

The objects of the club are to ensure games for all in turn, and to provide balls at a cheaper rate.

The courts are occupied by different forms each evening and mid-morning break, whilst during lunch time permits are issued by the Secretary.

Unfortunately, interest seems to be confined entirely to the juniors; the apathy displayed by the seniors being incredible.

However, it is gratifying to note that there are about 130 members in the club.

R. J. SNIPPER, Sec.

ADMISSION OF NEW BOYS.

2777 Allen, David Geo.	2810 Griffiths, D. R.	2843 Parks, M. C.
8 Allen, Graham G.	1 Griffiths, W. C.	4 Parkin, H. J.
9 Ash, Ronald J.	2 Gwynn, D. C.	5 Peel, M.
2780 Baker, A. K.	3 Hammond, F. S.	6 Phillips, D. G.
1 Baldwin, J.	4 Hanney, R. A.	7 Phillips, I. E.
2 Barnes, K. G.	5 Hayward, A.	8 Pitman, K. J.
3 Bowditch, A. R.	6 Hope, S. J.	9 Poote, L. A.
4 Bowen, T. A.	7 Howe, G. H.	2850 Powlson, G.
5 Brazier, A. A.	8 Hullin, R. P.	1 Rees, J. H.
6 Burgess, E. L.	9 Jackson, A. L.	2 Rees, S.
7 Camm, S. A.	2820 Jacob, G.	3 Richards, R. S.
8 Cattey, J. L.	1 James, D. B.	4 Rowlands, D. H.
9 Clement, G.	2 Jeffers, J.	5 Sambrook, H. J.
2790 Coslett, B. J.	3 Jenkins, H. V.	6 Sanders, J.
1 Curnock, R. F.	4 Jenkins, J. H.	7 Scanlan, J.
2 Davies, E. P.	5 Jenkins, J. F.	8 Simpson, L.
3 Davies, L.	6 Jewell, R. R.	9 Tasker, D.
4 Davies, R. M.	7 John, J. K.	2860 Thomas, D. H.
5 Davies, W. A.	8 John, W. H.	1 Thomas, H. O. J.
6 Dicker, L. S.	9 John, W. M.	2 Thompson, R. A.
7 Donovan, P.	2830 Jones, J. D.	3 Thoumine, T. A.
8 Driscoll, F. J.	1 Jones, J. R.	4 Vickery, W. S.
9 Evans, J. G.	2 Jones, K. H.	5 Ward, L. F.
2900 Evans, P. M.	3 Jones, O. S.	6 Watkins, W. M.
1 Evans, T. R.	4 Jones, T. B.	7 Way, R. A.
2 Evans, W. J.	5 Lewis, K. L.	8 Whettleton, T. A.
3 Farmer, F. J.	6 Mason, R. W.	9 Williams, H. J.
4 Fisher, G. C.	7 Miller, H. C.	2870 William, J. H. G.
5 Freitas, F.	8 Millichip, A.	1 Williams, R. J.
6 Froom, R. H.	9 Morgan, G. H.	2 Williams, S.
7 Glass, D.	2840 Morrell, A. J.	3 Wilson, P. G.
8 Godsall, A. W.	1 Newell, G. G.	4 Wray, R. G. M.
9 Goldstone, C.	2 O Callaghan, R. F.	

SCHOOL FUND.

Income.	FOOTBALL ACCOUNT.		Payments.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Grant from General Fund	28	10 2	Footballs & Repairs ... 4 17 0 Entertaining Visiting Teams 9 15 1½ Railway & Bus Fares ... 10 11 10 Insurance, Subscriptions 1 7 9 Photographs 1 3 6 Stationery, Postage, &c. 0 14 11½
	£28	10 2	£28 10 2
CRICKET ACCOUNT:			
Grant from General Fund	15	2 5	Equipment & Repairs ... 7 18 1 Entertaining Visiting Teams 2 17 8 Railway & Bus Fares ... 2 13 8 Caps 1 8 0
	£15	2 5	£15 2 5
HARRIERS ACCOUNT.			
Grant from General Fund	0	16 6	Entertaining Visiting Team 0 15 6½ Postage 0 0 11½
	£0	16 6	£0 16 6
TENNIS ACCOUNT.			
Grant from General Fund	0	14 4	Court Fees 0 4 0 Balls 0 10 4
	£0	14 4	£0 14 4
MAGAZINE ACCOUNT.			
Grant from General Fund	24	5 0	December Issue ... 10 0 0 July Issue 14 0 0 Lino Block 0 5 0
	£24	5 0	£24 5 0
GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
School Fund	67	17 6	Football Account ... 28 10 2 Cricket Account ... 15 2 5 Harriers Account ... 0 16 6 Welsh Rugby Union 1 0 0 Welsh Rugby Union 3 0 0 Tennis Account ... 0 14 4 Magazine Account ... 24 5 0 Refund of Fares— School Sports ... 1 4 4 Sec. Schools Trial 0 3 0 Sundry Items ... 0 13 3 Balance in hand ... 0 14 6
	£72	0 6	£72 0 6



