

**DOBBIN** <sup>2p</sup>

**DYNEVORSCH**

**OOL JOURNAL**

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### EDITORIAL COMMENT

This new term brings forth a new issue of Dobbin, together with a new cover, more pages and more articles. This enlarged edition produced almost entirely by the sixth form, will we hope appeal to a greater proportion of school pupils, who will, I believe agree with me that this is the best edition yet produced and provided that articles continue to be handed in at the same rate for future editions, there is no earthly reason why the magazine should not continue to improve in stature and size.

The Dobbin staff is now at its greatest ever size and all articles should be handed in to them as soon as possible.

It has been proposed to me that a suggestion box should be opened, for pupils in the school to express their opinion of the magazine, and to offer ideas for improvement to the contents.

If you have a suggestion please write it onto a piece of paper and hand it to one of the people named on the back page.

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### SCHOOL NOTES

Congratulations to S. Firk on being selected for the Welsh International team in the speedily growing sport of Orienteering. He will be competing later this month at Meinerzhagen near Dortmund, West Germany.

A warm welcome is extended to the several new teachers who joined the staff at the beginning of this term. They are:-

Mr. Lewis	Economics Department
Mr. Williams	English Department
Mrs. Harris	English Department
Mr. Whitford	P.E. Department.

## Swansea '73 - Centenary Season

Swansea first started out as a soccer club although soccer was not the first game to be played at the St. Helen's ground. Cricket had been played on the ground long before the Winter sports came into the reckoning.

The Swansea club was founded on the 26th september 1872 as a soccer club, but on the 17th october 1874 it was decided to change codes in favour of rugby.

A further step was made in 1883 when the St. Helens ground was the venue for the Wales v England internationals of that year. On that occasion England won by 2 goals, 4 tries to nil. A total of 13 internationals were played on the ground until all international games were switched to Cardiff in 1954.

The Swansea club is one of Wales' senior teams and has played against all the major touring sides, and at some time or another has defeated them.

Their greatest success was against the 1935 All Blacks, when a Swansea side led by E. Long defeated them 11-3. Since 1945 Swansea have played against eight touring sides in all and produced many international players, players who have done well for Swansea and Wales. The five-year period from 1955 to 1960 was not, however, a very successful one as far as Swansea were concerned. More recently, however their performances have improved and they, however once again figure among the top Welsh clubs.

Swansea intend to celebrate their centenary year in style. The season was opened by the Fijians, who, before a crowd of 20,000 at St. Helen's demonstrated their rugby brilliance in their 31-0 victory. Later this season, Swansea will be hosts to the Australian touring side, as well as a Rumanian XV. They also entertain a Crawshay's XV as well as the Barbarians in their traditional South Wales Easter tour.

All the Dobbin staff wish the Swansea club good fortune in this, their celebration year.



### The Dyvorian Brecon Beacons Expedition

At 3.30p.m. on the first Saturday of the Summer holidays, Clive Norris, Trevor Hansel and myself, three intrepid survivors from last year's Dyvorian Trans Cambrian Expedition (see School Magazine), met at a bus stop behind the market to catch the X28 bus to Brecon. We had a long, interesting and very rainy journey to Brecon and then walked  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Ty'n-y-caeau Youth Hostel where we spent the night.

Ty'n-y-caeau is a standard hostel, which means that it has a large number of beds and good facilities. After helping to clean various rooms of the hostel we set off next morning for Llywn-y-celyn, a hostel on the Brecon-Merthyr road. We had a choice of walking along the main A road or going over the Brecon Beacons. It was decided, by no means unanimously, that we should take the latter route.

The first few miles were quite easy and we gradually ascended to the foot of the first real mountain, Bryn Teg. It was as we followed a footpath along the lower slopes that I began to feel the extra weight of my rucksack, which was the heaviest of the three. Soon I was struggling ten minutes behind the others and crunching Polo mints non-stop in a desperate effort to concentrate my thoughts on anything but my aching legs. At last I reached the blissful ease of a flat stretch of ground and decided to skirt round the final peak of Bryn Teg (2,608 feet) to avoid some very steep slopes. A narrow path took us around the side to the base of the South-East face of Pen-y-fan, the highest mountain in South Wales (2,907 feet). Again I was far behind the others in reaching the top, from where we could see as far as the Bristol Channel.

The descent on the other side was gradual and by about 3.00p.m. we reached the main road and by 4.00p.m. we had arrived at the hostel, an hour too early to be let in. Llywn-y-celyn hostel is the most interesting hostel I have stayed at, and we were glad that we had booked two nights there. The hostel building had been a farmhouse, although originally it appeared to have belonged to a local minister and was about three hundred years old.

It is still in the process of being converted and its large barn will be made into new dormitories and quarters for the warden.

The warden was an extremely interesting and knowledgeable man who gave us useful advice on where to go and what routes to take. In the grounds of the hostel were the remains of an ancient burial chamber and other signs of former settlements on the site.

The next day we walked to the Brecon Beacons mountain centre near Libanus, and played an enjoyable but rather slow game of cricket. On Tuesday we walked over the hills to Ystradfellte and again arriving early we decided to explore the nearby caves, pot holes and waterfalls. Slightly South of the village of Ystradfellte the river Mellte goes underground and re-emerges from a large cave near a series of deep pot holes. On a large open part of the river bank we had another game of cricket, played more energetically this time since we were not so tired. We then walked a mile down the river to Sgwd Clun-gwyn, the first of a series of three impressive waterfalls.

Ystradfellte Youth Hostel was, like Llwyn-y-celyn, a "simple" hostel, and our short stay there was very interesting. The hostel was in the charge of the warden and his wife, who was in charge of the warden. We had an absorbing lecture from her on the necessity of washing every single saucopan and keeping fat away from the floor.

On Wednesday we had a five mile walk to Glyn Neath where we caught a bus to Swansea, arriving at half past twelve. We had had a very enjoyable hike, and we all wished that we had been able to stay longer.



## The Dynevor School Visit to the Soviet Union

The coach pulled away from the kerb of De la Beche St. on the grey morning of the 20th of August. After the waving was done, we faced our journey to Kiev, in the Ukraine where we expected to arrive late that night.

For most of us, this was the farthest we had ever been from home and our anticipation brimmed as we left the familiar behind us. Our flight left Gatwick at 5.30 and we were glad to leave the deafening noise of the tarmac. The ascent was steep and in three stages; the aeroplane, of the Russian Aeroflot. We circled above the airport and then left for the East.

On the Kiev runway we were escorted into a brightly tiled room, where we waited for the stern and efficient officer to check our passports, as we examined the "peace" mosaic on the walls. We passed through the buildings and out to our awaiting coaches to take us away, speeding through the wide streets of Kiev, which are enveloped in trees and bright with mercury lamps and flashing headlights.

The thing that struck all of us was the size of everything. During our two days in Kiev, four in Moscow and five in Leningrad, we became aware of the scale that there is in Russia. Moscow's main street is ten miles long. Gorky street is as wide as the M.4. Our Kiev hotel, as were all the other buildings in these three buildings was "maisy proof", with large doric pillars and great arches.

We sailed on the Dneipr, under the spans that connect the two halves of Kiev, and bathed off the sandy beaches that flank its northern edge. The Russians are a people of great discipline and honesty, facts demonstrated by the spotlessly clean roads and the surprising permanency of glasses provided at drink dispensers.

## THE SOVIET UNION Continued

Our visits to museums and art galleries were any and quite overwhelming - the Tretyakov Gallery (Moscow), the Hermitage Museum (Leningrad) and the Lenin Museum (Moscow). The Russians have an unusual talent for arts of all kinds and their wealth in these fields is unimaginable.

Between cities we travelled by sleeper trains. At the end of the track in Leningrad Station, there were boxes of flowers, and the undergrounds are palatial, with huge chandeliers on the platforms. The Russians are a remarkably cultured people, and the standard of their education was indicated when we met Ilya and Ira in Moscow. Ira was fourteen and could hold a conversation in English. Ilya could talk in English about the writings of Descartes or Rousseau. We visited Lenin's Mausoleum and the Kremlin, and sailed on the Moscow River. When in Leningrad we took a hydrofoil to the Gulf of Finland and sailed to Peter's Palace, the residence of Tsar Peter the Great. Amid the splendour of the Winter Palace there are rooms of Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Piccino, Monet, numerous Renoirs and Leonardo da Vincis.

But what will they remember, those who went on the trip? Will it be these great places, or will it be a collection of those more ordinary things that one notices in a moment and remembers all one's life? Which of these will rise in the memory? Only time will tell them.

E. W. Nield.

### School Play.

In the near future, Mr Taylor hopes to start producing the next School Play. Any boys who are interested in acting or helping to build the sets, could see Mr, Taylor as soon as possible.



## FISHING NUMBER I

Swansea bay offers good fishing throughout the year for both boat and shore angling. A great variety of species of fish can be caught providing one knows how and where to fish for them.

In each issue of Dobbin, a different aspect of local sea fishing will be presented. It is hoped that this will be of interest both to the experienced fisherman and to the beginner. This first article deals with the problem of obtaining bait.

Lugworm is a very popular bait for Swansea Bay fishermen due to the fact that it can be used to catch most fish and that it does not affect the pocket (except for the back). Lugworm lie about a foot below the surface of the sand in the inter-tide zone and their presence is indicated by the characteristic casts and holes. They are best obtained by digging a trench, using a wide pronged fork, through an area containing many casts, lugworms will be uncovered and can be collected. Fifty should be enough for one days use.

Ragworm are much smaller than lugworms and these can be obtained from the mud in the River Tawe. This is a good bait but collecting it is a messy job.

Kingrag is an excellent bait but is expensive. It can be bought from Capstan House. They, infact, fly it in from Ireland.

Soft crab is a good bait for bass, cod and ray, but unfortunately it is difficult to collect. With patience and a little dexterity, however, they can be found. The crabs can be located under rocks and seaweed at low water off the Mumbles Head. They are called soft crabs due to their soft shell.

Of all the fishing baits available, mackarel and sprats are excellent as well as small pouting and whiting.

M. Danielson  
Fishing Correspondent



### The Royal Welsh Show 1973.

The Royal Welsh Agricultural Show was held this July at Builth Wells. It is an annual event and attracts visitors from all parts of the country.

There were many exhibits at the show this year, and variety and specificity were well marked. Dog shows, sheep-dog trials and horse trials were amongst the main attractions as were "power saw" competitions, in which the competitors had to saw up so many logs in a specified time; and also naval displays.

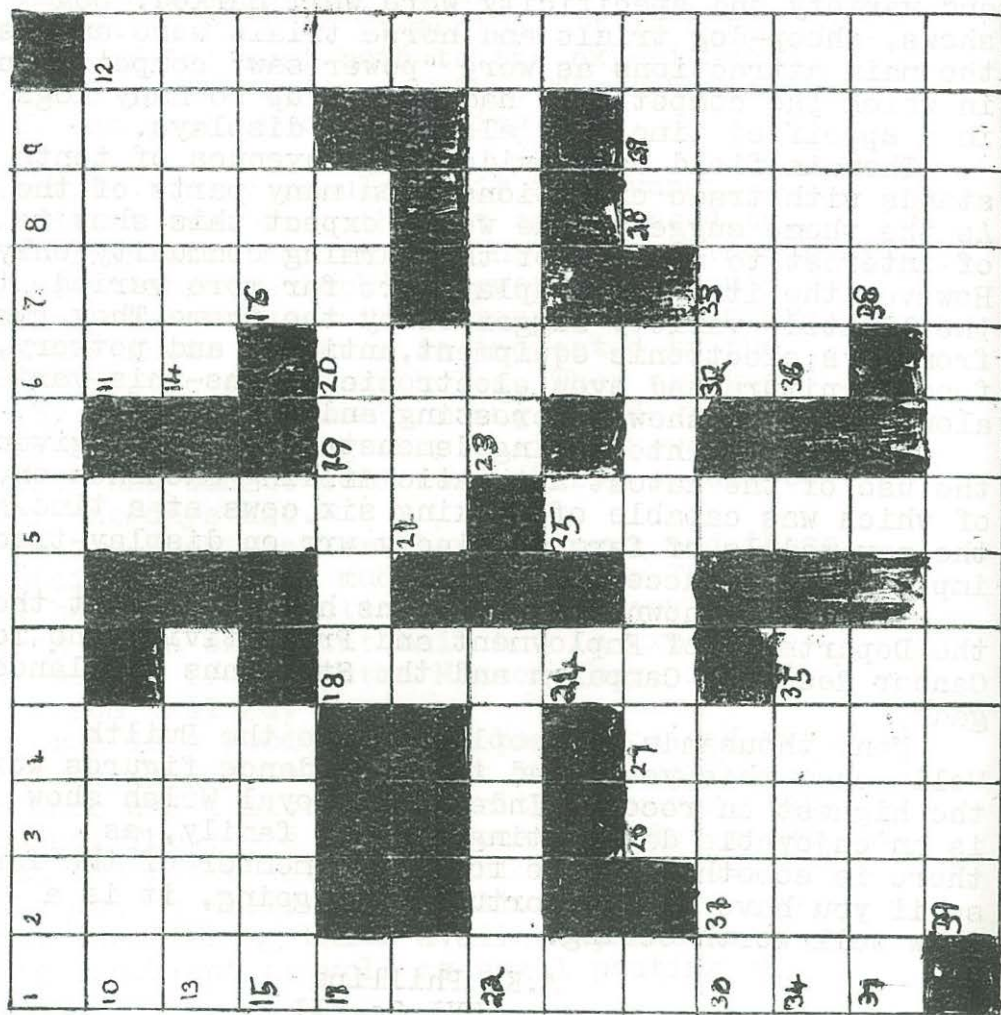
The main field was divided into avenues of tents and stands with trade exhibitions from many parts of the country. As the theme suggests, one would expect this show to be of interest to members of the farming community only. However, the items on display were far more varied than the limited variety suggested by the theme. They ranged from toys, electronic equipment, antiques and pottery, to food, furniture and even electronic organs--this variety alone made the show interesting and worthwhile.

Some very interesting demonstrations were given in the use of the latest automatic milking machines--one of which was capable of milking six cows at a time. All the new models of farm machinery were on display--tractors, implements and accessories.

Many well known organisations had stands at the show--the Department of Employment and Productivity, the Tenovus Cancer Research Campaign and the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade.

Many thousands of people went to the Builth Wells show this year, and the attendance figures were the highest on record. Indeed the Royal Welsh show is an enjoyable day's outing for the family, as there is something there for every member of the family; so if you have the opportunity of going, it is a show well worth seeing.

A.K. Phillips  
UVI Sc. II





## ACROSS.

1. Donation. 12.
2. Mature. 4.
3. Famous Biblical garden. 4.
4. Posted. 4.
5. Occupant. 6.
6. Beret. 3.
7. In yours and mine. 2,4.
8. Devilish creatures. 5.
9. Birds home. 4.
12. Uneasiness. 12.
18. Tibetan High Priests. 5.
19. Fish. 3.
20. One who herds female sheep. 7.
25. Wooden hammer. 6.
26. Free of dirt. 5.
27. Watchful. 5.

## DOWN

1. Leading actors. 12.
10. To travel in. 4.
11. Infuriate. 5.
13. Uncovers. 5.
14. A type of code. 5.
15. Nomadic home. 4.
16. Songs for two. (-d) 4.
18. Types of Cavalry. 7.
21. Pull. 3.
22. Drug. 5.
23. Cross out. 6.
26. Waterfall. 7.
28. Donkey. 3.
30. Vend. 4.

## Great Men of the World

Napoleon was born in Corsica in 1769 but was sent to receive a military education at the Army Cadet School in Paris. There he had a distinguished career and as a **result**, became a captain at the age of twenty. Although he welcomed the revolution, in 1789, he was at first very little involved in military or political affairs, but the outbreak of war in 1792 between France and the main European powers gave the young officer his chance.

In 1796 he was appointed to command the French army in Italy. To contemporaries Napoleon's Italian campaigns seemed almost miraculous; a dozen victories in as many months.

In 1799 Napoleon returned to France from the Egyptian wars. He was welcomed enthusiastically. The old, incapable, intolerant government was overthrown and by Christmas, Napoleon, with the new title of 1st Consul, controlled the destinies of France, and in 1804, after re-organising the constitution, he was proclaimed Emperor.

In December 1805 - six weeks after Trafalgar - Napoleon's latest campaign, in Germany, culminated in the defeat of Austria and Russia at Austerlitz, which broke up the Third Coalition. Now victory followed victory: in 1806 the Prussians were crushed after a lightening campaign resulting in the French successes of Iena and Auerstadt: Napoleon reigned supreme and the French empire dominated Europe until 1813; the massed power of Europe finally overwhelmed them, as the Romans centuries earlier.

Although finally defeated, the French nation remained completely loyal and devoted to him, spurning the return of the Bourbon monarchy, which they again deposed in 1815. His exile on St. Helena was spent with his small, faithful retinue, recreating the Napoleonic Legend of invincibility which was to have so powerful an effect on the France of the future.



## MUMMIFICATION

When anyone died in Ancient Egypt, it was the usual practice for many female relatives to assemble together on the Banks of the Nile. There they smeared their heads and faces with Nile mud and then passed in procession, trembling and wailing, through the streets to the house of the deceased. Then the body was taken to the "House of Death" where it was embalmed.

The embalmer started by drawing the brain down through the nose with silver wire. An incision was made in the stomach and the internal organs were removed, the inside of the body was flushed out with a mixture of wine and herbs, and a chemical substance was injected into the blood vessels. Then the corpse was immersed in a salt solution. The next stage was the removal of all the liquid from the body. The stomach was then treated with precious fats and oils of cedar, then filled with myrrh, cassia, roasted lotus seeds and aromatic essences. The body was then sewn up again.

Meanwhile much had been done to the exterior. The entrails were preserved separately and placed in four canopic jars, a sacred amulet occupied the place of the heart. Finally the cosmeticians were set to work, painting the face and colouring the lips, the nails, palms of the hands and soles of the feet. A plate of gold and resin was laid over the incision in the stomach. Swabs of fine material were inserted in the nostrils to absorb the trickle of secretions which had formed in the skull during the pickling process.

Then the skilled "undertakers" showed the relatives various models of mummies; the "primitive", the "plain", the "superior", or the "deluxe" model, painted in bright colours by professional artists. The body was swathed in countless yards of the finest linen from the Royal Looms. The whole body was then coated with a rubber solution and returned to the family.

## MUMMIFICATION Continued

The profession of embalming was held in high regard when it dealt with royalty, but the ordinary embalmers were held in the greatest contempt. They set about their work in a rough and indecent way. quarrelled amongst themselves, splashed themselves with putrifying matter and not infrequently abused the corpses of young girls immediately after death "It was a professional practise", wrote a Greek historian, "And for that reason the relatives wait three days before handing over the bodies of young women and girls to the embalming establishment!"

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## VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball, since the Munich Olympics, has steadily developed amongst youth clubs and colleges throughout Britain. Many people, however, are still ignorant of its existence in Wales.

Here in Swansea, Volleyball is run by the Swansea Volleyball Club who arrange matches between the local teams. Volleyball has now reached the schools of Swansea with Penlan, Olchfa and Morriston Comprehensive leading the way. In the near future, we are hoping to start a team here in Dynevor.

But without a member of staff to supervise us and coach us, the possibility of having a successful team appears remote. So if there is any master in the school who would help A. Standish and myself to form a team see one of us as soon as possible.

J. Bevan U.6 Sc.2

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## Chess Club

The Chess Club meets weekly, every Monday, at four o'clock, in Room 37. All those who are interested are welcome to attend.



### Record Review

Red Rose Speedway by Paul McCartney and Wings.

The immediate effect, that this album impresses on one, is that Paul McCartney has at last assembled a number of songs which are worthy of his talents. It is well produced and a well controlled album with McCartney's song writing talents re-affirmed after being obscured by an attempt to change his style, especially on the first side of the group's last album "Wild Life".

Certainly McCartney, although lyrically unenlightening, has managed to produce an album covering a whole spectrum of modern music.

On the initial hearing the album appears rather downbeat, but after listening a few times many delights are revealed. McCartney has cleverly amplified the vocal ability within the group and simple harmonies are used effectively on many of the tracks with Denny Laine, Henry McCulloch, Danny Seiwell and Linda McCartney combining effectively behind the McCartney lead vocal.

Indeed it is in this sector of Wings' music that Linda shines and after the constant criticism she has received on the recent European tour, she has now established herself as an integral part of the group. Henry McCulloch and Danny Laine, essentially heavy rock guitarists, have managed to adapt themselves to the down tempo numbers with supreme skill and McCulloch appears exceptionally relaxed with some precise guitar riffs on "Big Barn Bed", "My Love", "One more kiss" and "When the Night". Perhaps their ability is best shown on the medley of songs which finish the album. Here they both play different parts of the songs from the medley at different times with consummate ease. They are backed by a most steady and proficient percussionist, Danny Seiwell, whilst McCartney guides Wings playing piano, lead base, and acoustic guitars with skilful control.

The album has a consistently high standard of music, but few songs can claim to be McCartney's classics.

### Record Review cont.

However, it does reach high spots especially with "My Love" and "Little Lamb/Dragonfly". The latter opens with sweeping strings and features some fine guitar work by Hugh McCrahen, who guests on this particular track. In fact the only disappointment of the album is the instrumental "Loup - 1st Indian on the Moon" which tends to lower the whole tone of the record. However, on the whole, the album seems to be a vast improvement on "Wild Life" and with further consolidation of the group and material McCartney could well find renewed success.

Gary Ley U VI Arts.

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### Film Review

The most recent James Bond film, "Live and Let Die" is now showing at the Odeon Cinema and those of the Editorial Staff who have seen this film consider it to be enthralling and well worth seeing. The film has been made in a more humorous vein than the previous films, there is, however, no lack of action; James Bond killing his opponents in grand style. James Bond, himself, almost getting killed by crocodiles, sharks and a variety of villains.

Needless to say, large numbers, of vehicles are destroyed.

The film centres around a South Sea island and voodoo plays a major part in the plot. The climax of the film comes with a speed-boat chase, with a large variety of speed-boats being destroyed. Needless to say James Bond escapes unscathed.

There are, of course, the usual assortment of beautiful women, and the usual Bond attitude towards them.

Roger Moore plays Bond brilliantly, the film is excellent, and well worth seeing.



## The Land of the Maple Leaf

After a long, tedious flight across a stormy Atlantic, we landed smoothly on the Toronto tarmac. Recovering our baggage we queued in the Customs shed for forty minutes to answer the question, "Anything to declare?" At the exit we were met by our relatives who were waiting for us at the exit.

The cloudy skies had finally opened and I walked into the Canadian sunshine wearing a heavy jacket, which was discarded thirty seconds later. There are many "sky scraper" office blocks in Toronto although the city still has its older districts, built during the colonial days. There are many parks in and around the city where people can barbecue and picnic as well as participate in many types of sport. On a Sunday it is possible to see games of hockey, cricket and rugby as well as the traditional North American games, Baseball and American football.

Rugby is making a steady advance in the North American sporting scene despite having to compete with the more aggressive American football.

There is plenty of activity in Toronto. During the last two weeks of the summer holiday the famed Canadian National Exhibition comes to the city. This display occupies a huge site with sidestalls, roundabouts and pavillions from other nations together with various concerts. Over 150,000 people attend the exhibition daily during its stay, with attendances sometimes rising to 300,000.

Montreal, the second largest French speaking city in the world, has a population of several million. Extremely French in character, many of the suburbs could be found in any region of France.

## The Land of the Maple leaf cont.

Montreal has a very fine underground railway. The trains run on wheels and not on rails making it the quietest and most comfortable underground in the world. It was constructed in 1967 for the Expo Exhibition and it was by way of the underground that I travelled to the exhibition. On arriving at the site I must admit to feeling a little let down when I saw that a whole island of exhibits had closed down. However there were still several good exhibits on show. The best of them all was, undoubtedly, the 360 degree screen. It was, to say the least, confusing to be surrounded by a screen everywhere one looked.

Toronto and Montreal are the two largest cities in Canada and the difference between them and our big cities was clearly visible. The cities are extremely clean and adverts are seen on television and billboards announcing "The Greatest Pollution Fighter of them All" (the litter bin).

After every meal in any cafe the table is cleared immediately and given a good wash before the next customer uses it.

The Canadians are cleanliness fanatics and huge fines are imposed on litter bugs.

On our third week in Toronto we were invited to go on a canoeing trip in the lakes of Algonquin Provincial Park, 300 miles to the North of Toronto. We set off on a Friday night and after 4½ hours of driving we arrived at Algonquin where we obtained our canoes and pitched camp by a swiftly flowing river. The next two days were spent out in the wilds canoeing from one lake into another overcoming such obstacles as beaver dams and a 3,000 yard portage. The weather was fine throughout the whole journey and everything was quiet in this uninhabited area. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why I am looking forward to returning as soon as I can.



## DETROIT-"MURDER CITY" U.S.A.

Our "Greyhound" bus wound its way through an obviously poorer area of Detroit. Everywhere you looked you could see people, men and women, in shabby, ripped clothes lying on the pavements, most of them with bottles wrapped in brown paper by their sides or in the near vicinity giving us some indication of why they were lying there. This was a ghetto. This was my first glimpse of Detroit and it was not encouraging.

The bus terminal was right in the heart of "downtown" Detroit and for a city that is supposed to have a 50% white population it was quite a task finding them. I was later told that the white population is afraid to go downtown and will stay in their own areas. The people with whom I stayed admitted to not having been "downtown" for "ages".

During my stay I went "downtown" once. I went with a group of five other people one night and we walked around the main streets - they were deserted. We were the only people walking along the main street at 9.00p.m.! Always in the back of my mind was that terrifying thought that five people are murdered every day with countless mugging offences to accompany them.

However, not all of the city is bad. In nearly every district there is some sort of community centre. On my first day in Detroit I went to Dearborn Youth Centre where, amongst other things, I roller-skated. The children come to these places during the holidays and they can play chess, quoits and numerous other activities.

The best part of my stay was when I was taken on a guided tour of the giant Ford Motor Complex. This was undoubtedly the climax of the trip, a trip which I shall never forget.

# Answers to crossword "DETROIT--MURDER CITY"

## Across.

1. Protagonists.
10. Ride.
11. Anger.
13. Opens.
14. Morse.
15. Tent.
16. Uets.
18. Lancers.
21. Tow.
22. Opium.
23. Deletes.
26. Cascade.
28. Ass.
30. Sell.

## Down.

1. Presentation.
2. Ripe.
3. Eden.
4. Sent.
5. Tentnt.
6. Tam.
7. In ours.
8. Ogres.
9. Nest.
12. Restlessness.
18. Lamas.
19. Cod.
20. Ewe herd.
25. Mallet.
26. Clean.
27. Alert.