

#### Details of a mobile exhibition for loan

#### **First World War**

Created: 2014

Number of panels: 8+7

Format: Pull-up banners (80 x 210cm, 31½" x 84")

**Synopsis:** An exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the

outbreak of the First World War.

It comes in two parts, the first of eight panels and the second of seven. The first, entitled 'Remembering our Heroes', includes case studies of particular soldiers, with panels entitled proud to serve; Lance Corporal William Fuller VC; Chief Petty Officer George Prowse VC DCM; 2nd Lieut Rupert Price Hallowes VC MC; Captain John Stanley Strange DSO MC; Captain H W Godfrey Jones

MC; and John Oliver Watkins CdeG.

The second part is entitled 'Some things we forgot to remember'. The panels are entitled The contribution of women; the contribution of India; Belgian refugees; the treatment of conscientious objectors; and the aftermath

of war.

Images of the individual boards appear on subsequent

pages.

## 1914-1918

#### Remembering our Heroes Cofio ein Harwyr



With thanks to the following for their help in creating this exhibition.

Gyda distict it hold goodynol am exchelp with great aridianguote hou.

Mr Bruce Blancke, Mrs Burena Harris-Phillips, Mr Ren Layler, Mr Bernard Lewis,

Mrs Jenny Morris and Mr Philip Walkins.



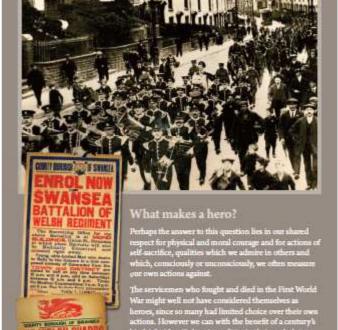








#### Proud to Serve Yn Falch o Wasanaethu



#### Beth sy'n gwneud arwr?

Efallai bod yr afeb i'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â'r parch a rennir gennym at ddewrder corfforol a moesol a hmanabetth, rhinweddau cydym yn eu hedmygu mewr pobl eraill ac yr ydym, yn ymwybodel neu'n anymwybodol, yn eu mesar yn aml yn erbyn rhai ein hannin.

Mae'n bouib iawn na fyddai'r milwyr a fu'n ymladd ac a fu farw yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf wedi ystyried en hunain yn arwyr, gan mai prin roedd y cyfie iddynt nedi en bamgyichiadau eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, o'n safbwyot gan mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, gallwn nodi thinweddan arwnil yn cynhelliad sylfaenol i amddiffyn eu Brenin a'n Gwlad

My father never spoke much of his military service in the First World Wer and I didn't think of it when he was alive, but its I've got older I've realized he has become for use an absolute horn. (Mrs. limmon Harris, Dhillims, Glain)

ALBERT HALL, SWANSEA

SIR FRANCIS LLOYD

SPECIAL NOTICE



### Lance Corporal William Fuller VC



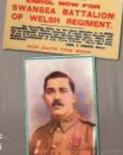
Rance

William Poller was born in Laugharne and grew up in Swansea. He joined the Army in 1902 and as a reservist was called up to serve in the Welsh Regiment on the outbreak of war. On 14 September 1914 near Chivy-sur Asine in France, Lance-Coeporal Fuller advanced under heavy enemy rifle and machine-gun fire to extract a wounded officer and carry him back to cover. For his browery, he became the first Welshman in the First World War to win the Victoria Cross. He survived the rest of the War and died in 1975, being busied in Owstermonth Cemetery.

The bravery he displayed on that day is commemorated by the motth inscribed in gold under the Barrack clock in the regimental depot in Cardiff. Captain Haggard, the wounded officer rescued by Fuller, is said to have urged on his men by shouting Stick it the Welsh' Captain Haggard later died of his wounds.

Ganed William Fuller yn Nhalacharn ac fe'i mugwyd yn Abertawe. Ymunodd â'r fyddin ym 1902 ac ar eldechrau'r rhyfel, ac yrdau'n Elwr wrtis gefn ar y pryd, galwyd arno i wasanaethu yn y Gatrawil Gymreig. Ar 14 Medi 1914 ger Chivy aur Anne yn Pfrainc, gwthiodd Is-gorprai Paller ei ffordd trwy ymenodiad trwm gan reifliai a gymnau peiriant y gelyn i ddod o byd i swyddog a oedd wedi'i glwyfo a'i glodo'n ôl i loches. Am ei ddewrdet, fo oedd y Cymro cyntaf yn y Elhyfel Byd Cyntaf i ennill Croes Victoria. Goroesodd weddill y thyfel a bu farw ym 1975. Fe'i claddwyd ym awronaeth

Mae ei ddewnder ar y diwrnod hwn yn cael ei goffin gan yr arwyddair wedi'i arysgrifio mewn am o dan cloc y barics yn nepo'r gatrawd yng Nghaerdydd, Dywedir i Gapten Haggard, y swyddog a glwyfwyd ac a achobwyd gan Fuller, annog ei ddynion trwy weiddi 'Stick ir, the Welsh'. Bu farw Capten Haggard yn ddiweddarath o'i glwyfan.



For comprisioning pullimitry on 14th September near Chiny on the Atine by automicing about 100 yards to pick up Captain Haggard who was mortally wounded, and carrying him back to cover under sary heavy ridle and machine run fire. (Victoria Cerus medial citation)

#### Remembering our Heroes Cofio ein Harwyr



## Chief Petty Officer George Prowse VC DCM



George Henry Provine was born in Lilastriaant and by the time be joined up in 1915 was living in Landore in Swanses, where be was employed as a coalminer. Although be enlisted initially in the Royal Noval Volunteer Reserve he was posted to the land-based Drake Battalion, hence it was on the Western Front tha he carried out his acts of bravery for which he was mothermously awarded the Victoria Cress.

At Prinville in France on 2 September 1918, Petry Officer Prinvie led a small party of men against an enemy strong-point, capturing it, together with 23 prisoners and 5 machine-guns. Later on three other occations he displayed great beroism in dealing with

difficult and dangerous situations, and at one time he dashed forward and atacked and captured two machine-gian posts, killing six of the enemy and taking 13 prisoners and two machine-guan. He was the only survivae of this gallact party, but his action enables the battalion to push forward in comparative safety. He was killed in action on 27 September 1918 at Anneux in France. George Prowse is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artoin memorial in northern France which records the names of over 9,000 mess who died in the last months of the War and have no known grave. His widow received his Victoria Cross from King George V at Buckingham Palace in July 1919.

Ganed George Henry Prowse yn Llantriaant nod erbyn iddin ymrestru ym 1915, medd y yn byw yng Nglandŵr yn Abertawe lle roedd yn gweithiu fel glôwr. Er iddo ymrestru ar y dechrau gyda Gwirfoddolwyr Wrth Gefn y Llynges Prenhinol, cafiodd ei neilltno i Pataliwn Drake, aef bataliwn tir. Felly, roedd ar Ffrynt y Gorllewin lle dangonodd y dewrder a arweininodd at ddyfarnu Crues Victoria iddo ar ôl ei farwilaeth.

Yn Prinwille yn Pfrainc ar 2 Medi 1918, arweiniodd y Prif Is-swyddog Prowse ymosodiad gydu mintai bach a ddynion ar un o gadamleuedd y gelyn, gan ei giplio, ynghyd i 23 o garcharodon a 5 gwn peiriant. Ar dair adeg arall, dangosodd arwriaeth fiwr wrth ddelio â sefyllfaoedd anodd a pheryghis ac, ar un adeg, thothrodd ymlaen i ymosod ar ddau safle gwn peiriant a'u dal, gan ladd chwe milwr o'r gelyn a chymryd 13 o gantharmrian a 2 wn peiriant. Pe oedd y unig un o'r mintai gwnl i oruesi ond trwy ei weithredoedd ef, roedd y bataliwn yn gallu gwthio ymlaen mewn diogelwch cymharol. Fe'i laddwyd ar faes y gad ar 27 Medi 1918 yn Anneux yn Pfrainc. Coffan yd George Prowse ar gofab Vis ea-Artois yng ngogledd Pfrainc sy'n cofondi enwau dros 9,000 o ddynion a fin farw ym mineedd olaf y rhyfel nad oes ganddynt feddau yr ydyn yn gwybod andanynt. Derbyniodd ei weddw ei Groes Victoria gan y llinnin George V ym Mhalas Buckingham ym mis Gorffennaf 1919.



Throughout the whole operations his magnificant example and leadership were an impiration to all, and his courage was superb.
(Victoria Cross model effection)



#### 2nd Lieut Rupert Price Hallowes VC MC

Second Lieutenant Supert Price Hallower was the son of F.H. and Mary Ann Taylor Hallower of Dan y Pfynnon, Port Talbot, though born in Redbill in Surrey. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during fighting at Honge in Belgium between 25 September and 1 October 1915, which added to the Military Cross he had won earlier. His medal citation reads that Second Lieutenaur Hallower displayed throughout these days the greatest bravery and untiring energy, and set a magnificent example to his men during four heavy and prolonged bombardments. On mous than one occusion he climbed up on the pumpet, utterly regardless of danger, in order to put fresh heart into his men. He made during recomainsance of the German positions. When the supply of hombs was running shoot he went back under very heavy shell fire and brought up a fresh supply. Even after he was mortrally wounded he continued to cheer those around him and to maning them with firesh courage.

Rupert Price Hallowes is buried in the War Cemetery at Zillebeke, near Ypres. After his death, the congregation at St Thendore's Church Port Talhot commissioned two stained glass windows in his honour. His name is also on the constaples at the Vivian and Taibach parks in Port Talbot.



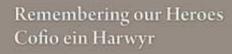




Roedd is Lefftenant Rupert Price Hallowes yn fab i F.R. a Mary Ann Taylor Hallowes o Dans Ffynnon, Port Talbot, er y gamsyd ef yn Reifhill, Sorrer, Fe'i gwobrwywyd gyda Chroes Victoria am y dewrder andycaf a'r ymroddiad mwyaf i ddyletswydd wrth ymladd yn Hooge yng Ngwlad Reig rhwng 25 Medi a 1 Hydref 1915, a hynny yn ogystal â'r Groes Filwrol a ddyfarnwyd iddo'n gynharach. Mae'r ddyfynnob ar ei fedel yn dwend y dangorodd is Lefftenant Hallowes y dewrder mwyaf ac egni diffino trwy gydol y dyddian hynny, a'i fod yn estampl wych i'w ddynion yn ystod pedwar bombardiad trwm a hir. Ar fwy nag on adeg, dringodd i fyrny i'r rhagfur, yn gwbl ddyntyriol o'r perygl, er mwyn codi calonnan ei ddynion. Gwnaeth batrolau beiddgar i gasglu gwybodaeth am saffenedd yr Almaenwyr. Pan oedd y cyflenwad bombard beiddgar i gasglu gwybodaeth am saffenedd yr Almaenwyr. Pan oedd y cyflenwad bombard prichao, aeth yn âl yn ystod ymosodiad trwm iawn i gasglu cyflenwad newydd. Hyd yn oed a'r ôl iddo gael ei glwyfrin farwol, roedd yn saffan i gallonwaf newydd. Hyd yn oed a'r ôl iddo gael ei glwyfrin farwol, roedd yn saffan i gallonwaf newydd. Tyd yn oed a'r ôl iddo gael ei glwyfrin farwol, roedd yn saffan i gallonwaf i cyflenwad a'n bystrydol â dewrder newydd.

Claddwyd Rupert Price Hallowes yn y fynwent ryfel yn Zillebeke, ger Ypres. Ar ôl iddo farw, cominiynodd cynulleidfa Eglwys San Theodor ym Mhort Tafbot ddwy ffenest liw I'w anthydeiddo. Mae ei enw hefyd ar seootaff ym mhaniau Vivian a Thai-bach ym Mhort Tafb.

Even after he was murtally wounded he continued to cheer those around him and to inspire them with fresh courage. (Victoria Cross medal citation)





## Captain John Stanley Strange DSO MC



Born in Berkahire but living in Swansea at the outbreak of the War, Captain Strange was a commissioned office in the 14th Hattaliun Welsh Regiment (the Swansea Pals). On 3 June 1916 be was awarded the Military Cross for action at Parquissart in Prance. The citation reads that he displayed compicuous gallantry when recommitting the enemy's position prior to a raid and later commanding a covering party to the raiders. He also displayed great courage when searching for a missing officer under machine gun fire. Both the men with him were wounded, but he brought them both

scrived the Distinguished Service Order in the Third Battle of Ypres (Parachendaele) for

In May 1918 he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Aveluy Wood and remained in captivity as a PCOW until December 1918. He lived in Sketty in Swansea after the War and died in the 1960s, being at one time in the 1920s the captain of Clyne Golf Club.

Ac yntau wedi cael ei eni yn Berkshine, roedd Capten Strange yn swyddog â chominiwn yn 14eg Bataliwn y Gatrawd Gymreig (y Swansca Pais). Ar 3 Mehefin 1916 dyfarnwyd y Groes Filwrul iddo am ei gyfrantad yn Forquissart yn Ffrainc. Mae'r ddyfynneb yn nodi iddo unddangis dewrder ambeg wrth gasglu gwybodaeth um safe'r gelyn cyn cyrch ac arwain miotal amddiffyn i'r cynthwyr yn ddiweddarach. Dangosnodd ddewrder hefyd pan aeth i chwilin am swyddog ar goll er gwaethaf ymonodiad cryf gan ynnau peiriant. Roedd y ddau ddyn gydag ef wedi'u hanafu, ond daeth â'r ddan yn fili ddiogelwch ar ôl dwy awr o fod o dan daiio trwm. Yn ddiweddarach derbyniodd yr Unid Gwasanaeth Nodedig yn Nhrydedd Prwydr Ypnes (Paischerodaele) am gymryd drin reelaeth ar y llinell faen a'i dal am dri diwrood nes cael ei ryddhau.

Ym mir Mar 1918 fe'i cymerwyd yn garchanur ym Mrwydr Cned Avelry u'i gadw mewn cuethiwed fel carchanur rhyfel tan fa Rhagfyr 1918. Roedd yn byw yn Sgeti yn Abertawe ar ôl y rhyfel tan ei farwolaeth yn y 1960an. Ar un adeg yn y 1920an, fe oedd capten Clwb Golff y Clim.



He displayed great amongs when scarcining for a mining afficer under machine gun fire. Both the men with him were wounded, bu he brought them both in after two hours under houry fire. (Military Cross medal citation)



### Captain H W Godfrey Jones MC

Hubert Wilson Godfrey Jones grew up at Gart near Pontardawe and enlisted as a volunteer in the Army in the lead-up to the War. He saw action serving in the Weish Regiment at the silfated attempt to launch a second front during the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, being wounded during the amphibious landings at Sovia Bay. For his bravery during this offensive he was awarded the Military Cross.

After recovering from his wounds, he learned to fly at his own expense and gained a secondment to the newly formed Royal Plying Corps, a precursor of the Royal Air Force. He showed his outstanding bravery for a second time as a Plying Ace in the air battles over the Somme in 1916/17. He was welcomed as a bero by the people of Pontardawe when home



In 1918, he transferred to the RAF, serving in India, Egypt and Ima amongst other places. He made pioneering flights of exploration over the south western Egyptian desert for which he was awarded the Air Force Cross. Godfrey Jones (from 1929, Godfrey Jones Penderel) reached the rank of Group Captain before his death on active service in 1943 at the age of \$2.





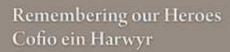


Trenlindid Hohert Wilson Godfrey Jones ei fehyd yng Ngarth ger Pintaniawe ac ymrestrodd fel gwirfoddolwr yn y fyddin yn y cyfnod a arweiniodd at y rhyfel. Bo'n gwasanaethn gyda'r Gatrawd Gymreig yn yr ymgais amfiodon i lantio all ffrynt yn ystod ymgyrch Gallipoli ym 1915 lle cafodd ei anafn yn ystod y glantadau amfiibiaidd ym Mae Sovla. Fe'i gwobrwywyd am ei ddewrder yn ystod yr ymosodiad hwn gyda'r Groes Filwrol.

Ar ôl gwella o'i glwyfau, dysgodd au'r i bedfan ar ei daud ei hun a chaifodd ei secoodio i'r Corfflin Awyr Brenhinol newydd ei sefydlu, rhagflaenydd i'r Llu Awyr Brenhinol. Daogosodd ei ddewrder eithriadol am yr eildro fel peilot penigamp yn y brwydrau awyr uwchben y Somme ym 1916/17. Pe'i croesawyd fel arwr gan bobl Postardawe pan ddaeth adref ar seiblant ym 1917.

Ym 1918, trosglwyddodd i'r RAF, gan wasanaethn yn India, yr Aifft ac Irac ymysg lleoedd eraill. Pe wnaeth alideithian awyr arloesol dros anialwch de-oellewin yr Aifft gan ennill Croes y Llu Awyr am wneud hynny. Cyrhaeddodd Godfrey Jones reng Grŵy-Gapten cyn iddo farw ar wasanaeth milwml ym 1943 ac yntau'n 52 ned.

He was my uncle and a special person. I was very fond of him. He was econtric and fearless, driving motorbible, cars and planes of genet speed. When he was eventually killed in the Second World War, the family were descutated. His photo still has prule of place in our sitting room. (Mrs. Jeany Morris, Rhyd v Pto)





#### John Oliver Watkins CdeG



At the outlineak of the First World War, the Society of Friends (Quakers) decided that there was a need for its members to be able to serve their country in a non-combatant role, and thus the Friends Ambulance Unit was born.

John Oliver Workins, a Swamera Quaker from Northampton Place, served throughout the First Worki War in the Friends Ambulance Unit and joined one of three units assigned to support the French Army, carrying sick and wounded French soldiers from the field dreating stations behind the firing line to the evacuation hospitals. He saw service on the Somme, the Marne and Verdan amongst other places and was awarded several hospitals from the French government, including the Cruin de Gracow with silver star.

On the night of 10/11 December 1917, he was cited for his devotion to duty in evacuating wounded men from a massive German gas attack at the furthest extremity of the Western Front near the North Sea coast at Nieupurt in Belgium. During this evacuation his ambulance got attack in a trench and, in onler to get the whicle out, he had to temporarily remove his gas mask. Despite the injuries he received from breathing the poison gas, be continued with his duties to the end of the minutes.



Ar ddechrau'r Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, penderfynodd Cymdeithau y Cyfrilliun (y Crymwyr) y dylid cantatin i'w huelodau wasunaethu en gwlad mewn gwaith anymladdol, ac felly seferfinod Thed Ambindun y Cyfrilliun

sta John Watsins, Cryster o Northampton Place yn Abertawe, yn gwasanaethu trwy gydol y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf yn Uned Ambiwians y Cyfeillion, gan ymuno ag un o'r unedan a ddynodwyd i gefnogi Byddin Ffrainc, i gludo milwyr Ffrengig sâl a chlwyfedig o ocsafoedd trin clwyfau maes y gaf y to ôl i'r cheng ffaen i'r ysbytai mudo. Bo'n gwasanaethu yn y Somme, y Marne a Verdun ymblith mannau eraill ac emiliodd sawl ambydedd gan lywodnaeth Pfrainc, gan gynnwys y Cruix de Goerre 4 seren arian.

At neson 10/11 Bhagfyr 1917, fe'i henwyd am ei ymlyniad wrth ei ddyletiwydd yn symud dynion chwyfedig o ymosodiad nwy erfawr gan yr Almaenwyr ym mhen pellaf Ffrynt y Goellewin ger arfurdir Môry Goeledd yn Nieuwpoort, Gwlad Belg. Yn ystod y mudu hwn dallwyd ei ambiwlaus yn sownd mewn ffus ac, er mwyn rhyddhau'r cerbyd, bu'n thaid aldo dynnu ei fwgwd nwy dros dro. Er gwaethaf ei anafadau o ganlyniad i anadlo'r nwy gwenwynig, aeth ymlaen 5'i ddyletawyddau nes gorffen ei daug.

John Walkins s'est toujours fait remarquer son dévouement et so sang fraid. (Craix de Guerre modal citation)



## 1914-1918

Some things we forgot to remember

Rhai pethau rydym yn anghofio eu cofio













## The contribution of women Cyfraniad menywod







## The contribution of India Cyfraniad India



Sometime in 1916, Private Gordon Junes of Bryulyfryd in Swansea sent a postcard to his wife from the Western Pront, which is reproduced here. It is a studio portrait of two soldiern from the ranks, one in British Army uniform and the other in the uniform of the British Indian Army.

Private Gordon Jones died at Mameta Wood on 11 July 1916 during the First Battle of the Somm in France. He is buried at Daours War Cemetery in Northern France. 102 Indian soldiers are also buried in the same war cemetery, a remainder of the 43,000 soldiers of the British Indian Army who died fighting for the Allied came in the First World War.

Hhywbryd ym 1916, anfinodd Preifat Gordon Jinoes o Frynbyffyd yn Abestawe gerdyn poist at ei wraig o Pfrynt y Gorllewin, a atgynbynchwyd yma. Mae'n ddarfan stiwdio o ddan filwr o'r rhengoedd, nn yng ngwisg y Fyddin Brydeinig a'r llall yng ngwisg. Brûdin India Brydeinig.

9a farw Pheifat Gordon Jones yng Nghoed Mamets ar 11 Gorffennaf 1916 yn ystod Bewydt Gyntaf y Somme yn Pfrainc. Mae wedi'i gladdu yn Mynwest Ryfel Daours yng ngogledd Pfrainc. Mae 102 o filwyr India

wedi'u claddu yn yr un fynwent â Phreifat Jones hefyd, yn atgof o'r 43,000 o filwyr Byddin. India Brydeinig a fu farw wrth ymladd dnos achoe y Cysgloreiriaid yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.



## Belgian refugees Ffoaduriai o wlad Belg



Swanses had a small Belgian community at the outbreak of the War, through its requirement for skilled workers in the heavy industries and its cross-channel trade. From October 1914 to mid-1916, batches of Belgian refugers fleeing from the advancing Germans arrived at Swanses High Street Station, as they slid in other towns and cities across the UK. They seem to have been received with hospitality from local people, whose natural generosity was increased by popular stories of horrific German atmocities in Belgium.

The majority of men found employment in the spelter industry in the Lower Swanses. Valley, settling eventually in Morriston, Landore, St Thomas and Port Tennant after an initial spell in communal accommodation provided by benefactors such as the Earl of Jensey, who gave the use of Massieg House in St Thomas. The successful integration of the Belgians into their host community can be seen in the fact that many chose to stay or in Swanses after the end of the War.



Roesid gan Abertawe gymuned fach o Felgiaid ar ddechran'r rhyfel, gan fod angen gweithwyr medrur arni yn y dlwydlinnau trwm a'i maanach â'r cyfiaeddodd dyrneidiau o ffuaduriaid o Wlad Belg, a oedd yn ffoi rhag yr Almaciwyr guresgynnol, Orsaf Stryd Fawr Abertawe, fel y digwyddodd mewr trefi a dinaroedd eraill feilied y DU. Mae'n debyg yr oeddent yn derbyn lletygarwch gan botil leol, y cafodd en haelloni naturiol ei gynyddu gan straeon poblogaidd am erchyllterau a gyflawnwyd gan yr Almaenwyr yng Ngwlad Belg.

Cafodd y rhan fwyaf o ddynion waith yn y diwydiant shelter yng Nghwm Tawe, gan sefydlu yn y pen draw yn Nlweforys, Glandŵr, 5t Thomas a Phort Tennant ar ôl cyfnod cychwynnoi mewn llety cynunedol a ddarparwyd gan gymwynaswyr megis larll Jensey, a ganiataodd ddefnyddio Tŷ Maesteg yn St Thomas at y diben hwn. Gellir gweld bod y Belgiaid wedi integreiddio'n llwyddiannus i'r gymmed a oedd wedi'u croesawu gan y ffaith fod llawer obonynt wedi dewis aros yn Abertawe ar ôl diwedd y rhyfel.

We are very pleased to report that the conduct of the Refugees has been exceedingly good – expecially bearing in mind the class from which the majority are drawn. (Report of the Swansea Helgüan Refugees Committee, September 1916)



### The treatment of conscientious objectors Sut cafodd gwrthwynebwyr cydwybodol eu trin



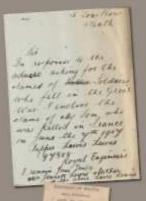


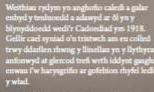


ant: No irdawe District Military Service Tribunal, as reported in "Llais (18 March 1916)

## The aftermath of war Goblygiadau'r rhyfel











# The aftermath of war Goblygiadau'r rhyfel



For many recent migrants to South Wales, the altermath of the First Wards War had professed effect on their countries of origin. In the wake of the collapse of several of the conjuns which had entered into the War, new nation states were either created or else or emerged onto the political map of Europe — such as Latvia and Paliand in the north east of Europe

For the people of the Middle East, a secret deal in May 1916 between Britain and France with the assent of Russia led after the War to the division of this part of what was

then the Ottoman Empire into two spheres of influence. The Sykes-Picot Agreement – negotiated by the French diplomat François Georges-Picot and the British diplomat Sir Mark Sykes – defined the two powers' proposed spheres of influence and control in the Middle East should they succeed in defeating the Turks. The agreement is seen by many as a terming point in Arab-Western relations and led to the creation of the territories of Least-non and Syria which came under French control and Jordan, Iraq and Palestine which came noder British control.

A group which anissed out in this crucial period of territorial division by the great powers was the Kardish people, who ended up spread across four states (Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran). At around 40 million people, they are sometimes described as the largest stateless nation in the world. The consequences of this have resonances to the present days unccessive waves of government persecution of Kurds brought waves of refugees to the West from the 1960s nowards, including to Swames and Neath Port Talbot which now has a Kurdish community numbering around 500.

Hawer o fudwyr diweddar i Dde Cymru, cafodd y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf oblygiadau sylweddol ar eu gwledydd brodorol. Yn agif cwymp nifit u'r ymerodraethau a oedd wedi dechrao'r rhyfel, cafodd oenedl wladwriaethau oewydd eu creu neu ailymddungoodd rhai eraill ar fap gwleidyddol Ewrop – megir Latfia a Gwlad Pwyl yng agogledd-ddwyrain Ewrop.

I bobl y Dwyrain Canol, arweiniodd cytundeb tärgel yn mis Mai 1916 rhwng Prydain a lifiainc, gyda chymeradwyseth Rwisi, at rainn'r Ymerodueth Otomanaidd yn ddan faes dylanwad at ôl y rhyfel. Diffiniodd Cytundeb Sykes-Picot - a gyd-dirafodwyd gan y diplomydd Pfrengig François Georges-Picot a'r diplomydd Prydeinig Syr Mark Sykes - frynyddi dylanwad a fheolaeth arfaethedig y ddau bŵer yn y Dwyrain Canol petaent yn llwyddo i drechu'r Tyrchaid. Ystyrir yn eang bod y cytundeb yn drobwynt mewn perthnasoeid rhwng y byd Arabaidd a'r Godlewin a thrwy hyn crewyd tiriogaethau Libanes a Syria a ddaeth dan reolaeth Pfrainc a Gwlad iorddonen, Irac a Phalestina a ddaeth dan reolaeth Prydain.

Un grwp a gollodd gyfle yn y cyfnod hanfodol o runnu tiriogaethau gan y nwerau mawr oedd y Cwrdiaid, a gafodd en gwasgaru ar draws pedair gwladwriaeth (Twrd, Syria, irac ac Iran). Cyda phoblogaeth o ryw 40 milliwn, maeot weithiau'n cael eu diagrifio fel cenedl fwyaf y byd beb wlad. Teimiir goblygladao hyn byd beddiw: mae erledigaeth gyson gan fywodraethau o'r Cwrdiaid wedi arwain at donnao o ffoadariaid yn beidio i'r Gordiewio ers y 1960ur, gan gynnwya i Abertawe a Chastell-oedd Purt Taibut lle mae tras 500 o Gwrdiaid bellach yn brws.

To hear our swn team sing our authem, wear our uniform with the flag on it and everything... It's every Kunft dream. (Mubasumed Askari on the 2012 VIVA World Cup tournament held in Erbil)



