



MAES Y GAD I LES Y WLAD  
FROM WARFARE TO WELFARE  
1939-1959

# Yr Ail Ryfel Byd yng Nghymru

## *The Second World War in Wales*



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**Yr Ail Ryfel Byd yng Nghymru**

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**The Second World War in Wales**

Cyhoeddwyd yn 2010 gan  
Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru

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## Cynnwys

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## Geoff Charles (1909-2002)

Ganed y newyddiadurwr a'r ffotograffydd papur newydd Geoff Charles ym Mrymbo ger Wrecsam yn 1909. Astudiodd ar gyfer Diploma mewn Newyddiaduraeth ym Mhrifysgol Llundain, a graddiodd gydag anrhydedd yn y dosbarth cyntaf yn 1928. Bu'n gweithio fel gohebydd ar y *Western Mail* a'r *Mountain Ash and Aberdare Express* cyn symud i Guildford i weithio ar y *Surrey Advertiser*.



Yn dilyn cyfnod o salwch difrifol dychwelodd i Gymru i weithio gyda'r *Wrexham Star*, ac ychydig ar ôl iddo ymuno â'r papur hwnnw fe adroddodd ar drychineb Glofa Gresffordd. Symudodd i'r Drenewydd i redeg y *Montgomeryshire Express* ble y cyfarfu â'r gohebydd John Roberts Williams, y daeth i ddarlunio erthyglau iddo yn *Y Cymro* yn ddiweddarach.

Rhoddodd 50 mlynedd o'i oes i bortreadu Cymru trwy lens ei gamera. Mae cyfraniad Geoff Charles i Gymru yn unigryw, a heddiw mae ei archif o 120,000 o ffotograffau yn un o drysorau Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Bu farw Geoff Charles yn 2002.

*Geoff Charles was a journalist and photographer born in Brymbo near Wrexham in 1909. He studied for a Diploma in Journalism at the University of London from where he graduated with first class honours in 1928. He worked as a reporter for the Western Mail and the Mountain Ash and Aberdare Express before moving to Guildford to work on the Surrey Advertiser.*

*Following a serious bout of illness he returned to Wales to work on the Wrexham Star, and shortly after joining the paper he reported on the Gresford Colliery disaster. He moved to Newtown to run the Montgomeryshire Express where he met the reporter John Roberts Williams for whom he was to illustrate articles for Y Cymro.*

*He dedicated 50 years of his life to portraying Wales through the lens of his camera. His contribution to Wales is unique and today his archive of 120,000 photographs is one of the treasures of The National Library of Wales. Geoff Charles died in 2002.*



## Cyflwyniad

Yr Ail Ryfel Byd yw'r gwrthdaro mwyaf gwaedlyd a dinistriol a welwyd erioed. Amcangyfrifir i rhwng 50 a 70 miliwn o bobl farw o ganlyniad i'r rhyfel, gyda'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhain yn bobl gyffredin oedd ddim yn rhan o'r brwydro. Yn ystod y rhyfel cafodd bywydau trigolion mewn gwledydd ar draws y byd eu trawsnewid wrth i'r ymladd ledu i bod cyfandir.

Cafodd yr Ail Ryfel Byd effaith mawr ar bobl yng Nghymru hefyd. Ymhlith y miliynau a fu farw roedd 15,000 o Gymry, ac ymhlith yr ardaloedd gafodd eu bomio gan awyrennau'r Almaenwyr roedd rhai o borthladdoedd, ardaloedd dinesig, ac ardaloedd diwydiannol Cymru.

Gwelwyd newid ar fyd yng nghefn gwlad Cymru hefyd wrth i rannau o'r economi a bywyd bob dydd gael eu haddasu i fod yn rhan o'r ymdrech ryfel. Y newidiadau hyn ym mywydau pobl oedd yn byw yn y trefi bychan ac ardaloedd gwledig, yn enwedig yng nghanolbarth Cymru, sy'n cael eu darlunio mor effeithiol gan gamera Geoff Charles. Er bod llawer o'i ddeunydd o'r cyfnod wedi'i ddinistrio mewn tân, mae'r delweddau sy'n dal gennym yn rhoi darlun unigryw i ni o sut wnaeth pobl mewn rhannau o Gymru ymateb yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o newid a gwrthdaro.

## Introduction

*The Second World War is the most destructive and bloody conflict of all time. It is estimated that between 50 a 70 million people died as a result of the war, with most of these being civilians that were not directly involved in the fighting. During the war the lives of the citizens of countries throughout the world were transformed as the conflict spread to all continents.*

*The Second World War also had a profound effect on the lives of people in Wales. Of the millions that died some 15,000 were from Wales, and among the areas bombed by German aeroplanes were the docks and ports, urban areas, and industrial areas of Wales.*

*There were also huge changes for people living in rural Wales as parts of the economy and everyday life were geared towards helping the war effort. It is these changes in the lives of people living in small towns and rural areas, mostly in mid Wales, that were captured by Geoff Charles and his camera. Although much of his material from this era was destroyed in a fire, the surviving images portray vividly how people in parts of Wales responded during this era of conflict and change.*





## Faciwîs

Yr Ail Ryfel Byd oedd y rhyfel mawr cyntaf ble cafodd awyrennau bomio eu defnyddio i dargedu sifiliaid. Roedd hyn yn golygu bod y trefi a'r dinasoedd yn llefydd peryglus i bobl fyw ynddyn nhw, yn enwedig y mwyaf gwan mewn cymdeithas.

Roedd tactegau Hitler a Mussolini yn ystod Rhyfel Cartref Sbaen wedi dangos pa mor ofnadwy a dinistriol oedd bomio o'r awyr, yn enwedig cyrchoedd awyr oedd yn gollwng bomiau'n ddidostur ar ddinasoedd. Gwelwyd y math hwn o dacteg ar waith wrth i awyrennau'r Almaen fomio a chwalu dinas Guernica yng Ngwlad y Basg yn Ebrill 1937. Gwyddai arweinwyr Prydain fod yn rhaid ceisio sicrhau nad oedd cymaint o drigolion Prydain yn cael eu lladd o ganlyniad i ymosodiadau o'r awyr os deuai rhyfel.

Roedd y bygythiad cynyddol o ryfel yn ystod y 1930au wedi gorfodi'r llywodraeth i ddechrau cynllunio ar gyfer symud pobl o'r ardaloedd mwyaf tebygol o gael eu bomio i ardaloedd oedd yn cael eu hystyried yn fwy diogel. Dyfeisiwyd cynllun gan Bwyllgor Anderson yn ystod haf 1938 oedd yn rhannu Prydain yn **ardaloedd symud** (sef trefi a dinasoedd lle'r oedd disgwyl cyrchoedd awyr), **ardaloedd niwtral** (na fyddai'n derbyn nac yn anfon neb), ac **ardaloedd derbyn** (sef ardaloedd gwledig yn bennaf).

Yn ogystal â phlant a'u hathrawon, credai'r llywodraeth fod angen symud menywod beichiog,

## Evacuees

*The Second World War was the first major war where bombing planes were used to target civilians. This meant that the towns and cities were dangerous places for people to live, particularly the weakest in society.*

*Hitler and Mussolini's tactics during the Spanish Civil War had shown how terrible and destructive bombing from the air could be, particularly air raids that dropped bombs relentlessly on cities. This type of tactic was seen in action as German planes bombed and demolished the city of Guernica in the Basque Country in April 1937. Britain's leaders knew that they had to try to ensure that not as many British citizens would be killed as a result of air strikes if war were to come.*

*The increasing threat of war during the 1930s forced the government to start planning to move people from the areas most likely to be bombed to areas that were considered to be safer. A plan was devised by the Anderson Committee during the summer of 1938 which divided Britain into **evacuated areas** (namely towns and cities where air raids were expected), **neutral areas** (that would not receive or send anyone), and **reception areas** (mainly rural areas).*

*As well as children and their teachers, the government believed that there was a need to move pregnant women, mothers with young children, the sick and elderly. Those who were moved from their homes to live in safer places are known as **evacuees**.*

mamau â phlant ifanc, yr anhwylydus a'r henoed. Mae'r rhai gafodd eu symud o'u cartrefi i fyw mewn llyfeydd mwy diogel yn cael eu galw'n **faciwis**.

Erbyn haf 1939 roedd plant mewn rhai o ddinasoedd mwyaf Lloegr yn ymarfer a pharatoi ar gyfer gadael eu cartrefi a theithio i ardaloedd mwy diogel, a'r llywodraeth yn dosbarthu taflenni yn esbonio'r trefniadau ar gyfer gwneud hynny. Yn ystod pedwar diwrnod cyntaf Medi 1939 symudwyd dros filiwn o blant a dros gan mil o athrawon o'r dinasoedd yn ystod **Ymgyrch y Pibydd Brith** (Operation Pied Piper). Rhwng 1939 ac 1945 symudwyd bron i bedair miliwn o bobl o ddinasoedd Prydain, ac anfonwyd dros ddau gan mil o faciwis i bob rhan o Gymru.

Faciwís o Benbedw yn cyrraedd Y Drenewydd, Medi 1939. Mae'r llun eiconig hwn yn portreadu dewrder, ofn, amheuan a phenderfyniad y plant oedd yn dod i Gymru.

*Evacuees from Birkenhead arriving in Newtown, September 1939. This iconic picture portrays the bravery, fear, doubts and determination of the children who came to Wales.*

*By the summer of 1939, children in some of England's largest cities were practising and preparing to leave their homes and travel to safer areas, and the government was distributing leaflets explaining the arrangements for doing so. During the first four days of September 1939 over a million children and a hundred thousand teachers were moved from the cities during **Operation Pied Piper**. From 1939 to 1945, almost four million people were moved from Britain's cities, and over two hundred thousand evacuees were sent to all parts of Wales.*



Mae'r faciws hyn a gyrhaeddodd ganolbarth Cymru ddechrau Medi 1939 ymhlith y miloedd o blant a symudwyd o'r dinasoedd i ardaloedd mwy diogel.

*These evacuees who arrived in mid Wales at the beginning of September 1939 were among the thousands of children who were moved from the cities to safer areas.*







Defnyddiwyd trenau, bysiau, ceir a chychod i symud y plant, ac yn ystod penwythnos cyntaf Medi 1939 cyrhaeddodd y faciwis Gymru yn eu miloedd. Daeth tua 800 o blant i orsaf drenau'r Drenewydd o ardaloedd fel Penbedw ar Lannau Mersi. Cafodd y plant eu hebrwng ar eu taith gan eu hathrawon. Roedd yn rhaid gofalu eu bod yn mynd ar y cerbydau cywir, bod digon o fwyd a diod ganddyn nhw, a'u bod yn gadael y trê'n yn yr orsaf gywir.

Rhodddwyd canllawiau ymlaen llaw i rieni ynglŷn â beth oedd i'w anfon gyda'r plant. Y peth pwysicaf oedd y mwgwd nwy. Roedd angen dillad sbâr, cot gynnes, sebon, tywel, brws h a phast dannedd, crib neu frws h gwallt, a phe cyn bwyd. Er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr nad oedd y plant yn cario gormod o nwyddau cafodd llawer orchymyn i sicrhau bod eu holl eiddo yn gallu cael ei gario mewn un bag. Rhag ofn iddyn nhw fynd ar goll yn ystod y daith rhodddwyd label neu dag adnabod i bob plentyn oedd yn dangos ei enw ac enw ei ysgol.

Mae'r faciwis hyn ddaeth i Gymru yn 1939 yn cario'u heiddo personol mewn bagiau, yn cario mwgwd nwy yr un mewn boc, ac yn gwisgo tagiau adnabod.

*Trains, buses, cars and boats were used to move the children, and during the first weekend of September 1939 the evacuees arrived in Wales in their thousands. Around 800 children came to Newtown railway station from areas such as Birkenhead on Merseyside. The children were escorted on their journey by their teachers. They had to make sure that they went on the correct carriages, that they had enough food and drink, and that they left the train at the correct station.*

*Guidelines were given to parents in advance about what was to be sent with the children. The most important item was the gas mask. They needed spare clothes, a warm coat, soap, a towel, a toothbrush and toothpaste, a haircomb or hairbrush, and a food parcel. In order to make sure that the children did not carry too many goods, many were ordered to ensure that all their belongings could be carried in one bag.*

*In case they went missing during the journey, each child was given an identity label or tag that showed their name and the name of their school.*



*These evacuees who came to Wales in 1939 are carrying their personal belongings in bags, carrying a gas mask each in a box, and wearing identity tags.*





Plant ysgol yn cyrraedd Cymru, Medi 1939. Pan fyddai'r faciws yn cyrraedd pen eu taith fe fydden nhw'n cael eu dosbarthu i fynd i fyw gyda theuluoedd yn eu cartrefi newydd.

*Schoolchildren arriving in Wales, September 1939. When the evacuees reached the end of their journey, they would be distributed to go and live with families in their new homes.*

Roedd profiadau'r faciŵs yn rhai cymysg. Dyma'r tro cyntaf i lawer iawn ohonyn nhw adael cartref a bu'n antur gyffrous i rai, ond yn brofiad anoddach o lawer i eraill. Doedd dim syniad ganddyn nhw i ble roedden nhw'n mynd ac roedd yn rhaid iddyn nhw deithio am oriau maith ar fysiau a threnau oedd yn aml yn orlawn. Gan amlaf anfonwyd disgyblion o'r un ysgol i'r un ardaloedd, ond gosodwyd y plant mewn grwpiau o ddau neu dri, neu weithiau ar eu pennau eu hunain yn eu cartrefi newydd.

Roedd gadael cartref a theulu yn gallu bod yn anodd, gyda llawer o'r faciŵs yn teimlo'n unig ac yn hiraethu am eu rhieni. Ychydig o ymdrech a wnaed i esbonio i'r faciŵs eu hunain beth oedd yn digwydd iddyn nhw, ac fe wnaeth hyn ychwanegu at brofiad anhapus llawer o'r plant. Doedd y rhan fwyaf ohonyn nhw ddim yn gwybod i ble roedden nhw'n teithio, beth fydden nhw'n ei wneud yno, gyda phwy fydden nhw'n byw, a phryd fydden nhw'n cael mynd adref.

Roedd yn anorffod y byddai rhai problemau yn codi wrth i blant o ddinasoedd Lloegr

*The evacuees had mixed experiences. This was the first time that many of them had left home and it was an exciting adventure for some, but a much more difficult experience for others. They had no idea where they were going and they had to travel for long hours on buses and trains that were often overcrowded. Pupils from the same school were usually sent to the same areas, but the children were placed in groups of two or three, or sometimes on their own in their new homes.*

*Leaving home and family could be difficult, with many of the evacuees feeling lonely and longing for their parents. Little effort was made to explain to the evacuees themselves what was happening to them, and this added to the unhappy experience of many of the children. Most of them did not know where they were travelling to, what they would do there, who they would live with, and when they would be allowed to go home.*

*It was inevitable that some problems would arise as children from England's cities moved to the Welsh countryside. In some places, children from a poor and*



Un o sgîl-ffeithiau'r cynllun faciŵs oedd tynnu sylw at dlodi rhai o'r plant oedd yn byw mewn dinasoedd.

*One of the side-effects of the evacuees scheme was to draw attention to the poverty of some of the children who lived in cities.*





Roedd yn daith anodd a blinedig i lawer o'r faciwís, a themlai rhai hiraeth mawr am eu rhieni a'u cartrefi. Gallai fod yn brofiad unig ac ofnadwy i blant iau oedd yn cael eu gwahanu oddi wrth eu teuluoedd.

*It was a difficult and tiring journey for many of the evacuees, and some felt great longing for their parents and their homes. It could be a lonely and terrible experience for younger children who were separated from their families.*



symud i gefn gwlad Cymru. Mewn ambell i fan gwelwyd plant o gefndir tlawd a difreintiedig yn symud i fyw gyda theuluoedd dosbarth canol, ac mae cofnodion o'r cyfnod yn dangos faint o sioc oedd hyn yn gallu bod i'r ddwy ochr. Ceir adroddiadau o ganolbarth Cymru am faciwis yn gwlychu'r gwely, yn defnyddio'u bysedd i fwyta yn lle cylllell a fforc, ac yn gorfod cael eu hyfforddi i ddefnyddio'r tŷ bach a chael bath.

Roedd yn syndod hefyd i'r rhai oedd yn eu derbyn i weld pa mor dlawd oedd y plant, gyda llawer o'r faciwis yn dioddef o ddiffyg maeth, yn hanner llwgu, ac yn cario llau yn eu dillad ac afiechydon ar eu crwyn.

Dyma'r tro cyntaf i nifer o'r faciwis gael y cyfle i ddysgu unrhyw beth am gefn gwlad. Cafodd rhai o'r plant a symudodd o ddinasoedd Lloegr fynd i fyw ar ffermydd yng nghefn gwlad Cymru a gweld anifeiliaid fferm am y tro cyntaf yn eu bywydau, ac i lawer ohonynt nhw roedd cael bwyd maethlon ffres ac awyr iach yn llesol iawn.

Efallai mai'r newid mwyaf i rai o'r plant a symudodd i gefn gwlad Cymru oedd yr iaith. Symudodd rhai i gymunedau lle'r oedd y Gymraeg yn brif iaith ac yn cael ei siarad gan bawb yn yr ardal. Llwyddodd llawer o'r faciwis i ddysgu Cymraeg yn rhugl a bu rhai'n ei siarad am weddill eu hoes. Mae sôn am rai o'r plant ddaeth o Lerpwl yn dysgu Cymraeg ac yn ennill mewn eisteddfodau ar ôl byw yng Nghymru am flwyddyn yn unig. Serch hynny roedd llawer o Gymry'n pryderu bod dyfodiad cymaint o faciwis yn fygythiad i ddyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg.

*disadvantaged background moved to live with middle class families, and records from the period show how much of a shock this could be to both sides. There are reports from mid Wales of evacuees wetting the bed, using their fingers to eat instead of a knife and fork, and having to be trained to use the toilet and have a bath.*

*It was also a surprise for those who received them to see how poor the children were, with many of the evacuees suffering from lack of nutrition, half starved, and carrying lice in their clothes and diseases on their skin.*

*This was the first time that many of the evacuees had the opportunity to learn anything about the countryside. Some of the children who moved from England's cities went to live on farms in the Welsh countryside and saw farm animals for the first time in their lives, and for many of them, the fresh nutritious food and fresh air was very beneficial.*

*Possibly the biggest change for some of the children who moved to the Welsh countryside was the language. Some moved to communities where Welsh was the main language and was spoken by everyone in the area. Many of the evacuees managed to learn Welsh fluently and some spoke it for the rest of their lives. There are examples of children who came from Liverpool learning Welsh and winning in eisteddfodau after living in Wales for only a year. Nevertheless, many Welsh people were worried that the arrival of so many evacuees was a threat to the future of the Welsh language.*



Faciwís mewn arwerthiant defaid yn Llanidloes, 1939. Doedd rhai o'r faciwís ddaeth i gefn gwlad Cymru ddim wedi gweld anifail fferm byw cyn dod yma.

*Evacuees in a sheep auction in Llanidloes, 1939. Some of the evacuees who came to the Welsh countryside had not seen a living farm animal before coming here.*



Faciwís yn derbyn gwers natur yng Nghaersws, Hydref 28, 1939.

*Evacuees receiving a nature lesson in Caersws, October 28, 1939.*



Cafodd y Rhyfel effaith fawr ar addysg plant hefyd. Wrth i faciwis symud i ardaloedd cefn gwlad ymunodd rhai ag ysgolion lleol, a dyblodd rhai ysgolion o ran maint dros nos. Daeth yn anodd cynnal gwersi heb ddesgiau ac offer ychwanegol, ac oherwydd bod yr ysgolion yn gorlenwi aeth athrawon ati i ddysgu plant lleol yn y bore a'r faciwis yn y prynhawn.

*The War also had a big effect on children's education. As evacuees moved to rural areas, some joined local schools, and some schools doubled in size overnight. It became difficult to teach lessons without additional desks and equipment, and because the schools were becoming overcrowded, teachers taught local children in the morning and the evacuees in the afternoon.*

Faciwís mewn ysgol yng Nghroesoswallt, Medi 13, 1939.

*Evacuees in a school in Oswestry, September 13, 1939.*





Faciwís o Lerpwl a Llundain yn Ysgol Dolanog ym Maldwyn, Mehefin 14, 1941.

*Evacuees from Liverpool and London in Dolanog School in Montgomeryshire, June 14, 1941.*

Ateb arall i'r broblem oedd cadw'r faciwís gyda'i gilydd a defnyddio adeiladau eraill ar gyfer eu dysgu. Mewn rhai llefydd cynhaliwyd dosbarthiadau mewn tafarndai a garejys, neu hyd yn oed yn yr awyr agored.

*Another solution to the problem was to keep the evacuees together and use other buildings to teach them. In some places, classes were held in pubs and garages, or even outdoors.*





Plant Ysgol Cegidfa wrth eu desgiau yn yr awyr agored, Mai 11, 1940.

*Children of Cegidfa School at their desks outdoors, May 11, 1940.*



Faciwís a phlant Ysgol Genedlaethol Llanfyllin yn mwynhau cefn gwlad, Mai 10, 1941.

*Evacuees and children of Llanfyllin National School enjoying the countryside, May 10, 1941.*

Does dim amheuaeth bod y cynllun i symud plant o'r dinasoedd wedi arbed llawer iawn o fywydau, yn enwedig yn ystod y cyrchoedd awyr trwm yn 1940 ac 1941. Serch hynny, er bod y llywodraeth yn ceisio perswadio pobl i symud doedden nhw ddim yn eu gorfodi i wneud, a symudodd llai na'r disgwyl o'r dinasoedd.

Yn ystod blwyddyn gyntaf y rhyfel doedd dim llawer o fomio gan awyrennau'r Almaen, a gwnaeth y cyrchoedd awyr ddim dechrau o ddifrif tan fis Medi 1940. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o Ryfel Ffug roedd llawer o'r rhai wnaeth symud yn dechrau amau gwerth y cynllun, ac erbyn Ionawr 1940 roedd llawer ohonyn nhw wedi dychwelyd adref. Pan ddechreuodd yr ymosodiadau awyr o ddifrif ym Medi 1940 dychwelodd llawer o faciwis i gefn gwlad ac aros yno am weddill y rhyfel.

Er bod Cymru wedi derbyn rhyw ddau gan mil o faciwis yn swyddogol yn ystod dwy flynedd gyntaf y rhyfel, symudodd llawer mwy na hynny yma mewn gwirionedd. Yn answyddogol, roedd nifer wedi gwneud eu trefniadau eu hunain i aros gyda ffrindiau neu berthnasau yn yr ardaloedd derbyn. Daeth mwyafrif y faciwis i Gymru o Lundain, Lerpwl a dinasoedd canolbarth Lloegr.

*There is no doubt that the scheme to move children from the cities saved many lives, particularly during the heavy air raids in 1940 and 1941. Nevertheless, although the government tried to persuade people to move, they did not force them to do so, and far less people moved from the cities than had been expected.*

*During the first year of the war, there wasn't much bombing by German planes, and the air raids did not really begin until September 1940. During this period of Phoney War, many of those who had moved started to doubt the value of the scheme, and by January 1940 many of them had returned home. When the air strikes really began in September 1940, many evacuees returned to the countryside and stayed there for the rest of the war.*

*Although Wales officially received around two hundred thousand evacuees during the first two years of the war, many more actually moved here.*

*Unofficially, many had made their own arrangements to stay with friends or relatives in the reception areas. The majority of evacuees came to Wales from London, Liverpool and cities in the Midlands.*



Jackie Rule a Kenneth Burstow, dau faciwí ddaeth i Gymru.

*Jackie Rule and Kenneth Burstow, two evacuees who came to Wales.*



## Rhyfel y Plant

Daeth yr Ail Ryfel Byd â llawer o newidiadau i fywydau plant yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal â'r gofid a achoswyd gan symud faciws o drefi a dinasoedd, bu'n rhaid i blant Cymru eu hunain ddod i arfer â ffordd newydd o fyw yn yr ysgol a'r cartref. Daeth diogelwch yn rhan o fywyd pob dydd, a gwelwyd plant yn chwarae eu rhan yn yr ymdrech ryfel.

## The Children's War

*The Second World War brought many changes to the lives of children in Wales. As well as the distress that was caused by moving evacuees from towns and cities, the children of Wales themselves had to get used to a new way of life at school and at home. Safety became a part of everyday life, and children played their part in the war effort.*



Plant yn casglu coed tân yn Nhrefaldwyn, Rhagfyr 21, 1940.

*Children collecting firewood in Montgomery, December 21, 1940.*

Roedd yn bwysig iawn i blant ddysgu am ddiogelwch. O 1935 ymlaen dechreuodd y llywodraeth greu cyflenwadau o fygydau nwy rhag ofn i'r gelyn ddefnyddio nwy gwenwynig wrth ymosod. Dechreuwyd dosbarthu'r rhain yn ystod Argyfwng Munich ym Medi 1938 ac roedd y rhan fwyaf o bobl wedi derbyn eu mwgwd nwy erbyn yr haf 1939. Crëwyd mygydau o wahanol feintiau ar gyfer plant o wahanol oedrannau, ac un lliwgar i blant ifanc dan 5 oed oedd yn cael ei alw'n fwgwd Mickey Mouse. Roedd hyd yn oed mwgwd nwy ar gyfer babis ble câi'r babi ei roi'n gyfan i mewn i'r mwgwd.

Roedd gofyn i'r plant gario'u mygydau nwy gyda nhw drwy'r amser, a byddai posteri yn annog pobl i'w cario i bob man. Roedd rhaid ymarfer eu defnyddio'n aml yn yr ysgol hefyd er mwyn sicrhau bod modd eu gwisgo'n gyflym petai ymosodiad.

Byddai plant hefyd yn ymarfer beth i'w wneud a ble i fynd yn ystod cyrchoedd awyr. Roedd gan lawer o ysgolion eu llochesau eu hunain mewn seleri neu ar dir yr ysgol, neu weithiau byddai ystafell bwrpasol yn yr ysgol wedi ei haddasu i fod yn fwy diogel. Pan ganai'r seiren byddai disgwyl i'r plant ruthro i'r lloches, ac os nad oedd amser i gyrraedd y lloches i fynd i guddio o dan y bwrdd yn y dosbarth.

Gallai'r plant dreulio oriau yn y llochesau tan i'r cyrch awyr orffen, ac roedd yn arfer mewn rhai ysgolion iddyn nhw ganu, actio, neu adrodd eu tablau lluosu i foddi sŵn y seirenau a'r awyrennau.

*It was very important for children to learn about safety. From 1935 onwards, the government started to stockpile gas masks in case the enemy were to use poisonous gas in an attack. They began distributing these during the Munich Crisis in September 1938, and by the summer of 1939 most people had received their gas masks. Masks of different sizes were produced for children of different ages, and a colourful one for young children under 5 years of age, which was called a Mickey Mouse mask. There was even a gas mask for babies where the baby would be placed inside the mask.*

*The children were required to carry their gas masks with them at all times, and posters would encourage people to carry them everywhere. They also had to practise using them often at school in order to ensure that they could be worn quickly if there was an attack.*

*Children would also practise what to do and where to go during air raids. Many schools had their own shelters in cellars or in the school grounds, or sometimes a designated room in the school would be adapted to be safer. When the siren sounded, the children were expected to rush to the shelter, and if there was no time to reach the shelter, to go and hide under the table in the classroom.*

*The children could spend hours in the shelters until the air raid had ended, and it was usual in some schools for them to sing, act or recite their multiplication tables in order to drown the sound of the sirens and planes.*



Plant yn ymarfer gwisgo mygydau nwy, 1939. Roedd y llywodraeth yn annog pobl i ymarfer eu gwisgo yn barod am ymosodiad gan y gelyn.

*Children practising wearing gas masks, 1939. The government encouraged people to practise wearing them in readiness for an attack by the enemy.*

Plant yng Ngresffordd ger Wrecsam yn gadael lloches yn y cae chwarae ar ôl ymarferiad cyrch awyr yn 1939. Gallai cyrch awyr ddigwydd ar unrhyw amser o'r dydd neu'r nos, ac roedd yn rhaid i ysgolion ddarparu lloches ar gyfer eu disgyblion.

*Children in Gresford near Wrexham leaving a shelter in the playing field after an air raid exercise in 1939. An air raid could happen at any time of the day or night, and schools had to provide a shelter for their pupils.*







Plant yn cymryd rhan mewn driliau cyrch awyr, Medi 9, 1939. *Children taking part in air raid drills, September 9, 1939.*





Roedd disgwyl i bawb gyfrannu at yr ymdrech ryfel. Gallai plant gyfrannu mewn nifer o ffyrdd gwahanol oedd yn amrywio o gasglu metel sgrap i drwsio dillad, helpu i dyfu llysiau neu ddal gwahaddod. Yn yr ysgol byddai'r plant yn dysgu sgiliau newydd fel bod modd iddyn nhw gyfrannu'n fwy effeithiol. Yn gyffredinol, roedd rhaniad pendant rhwng y math o waith roedd disgwyl i fechgyn a merched ei wneud, gyda bechgyn yn dysgu sgiliau fel garddio a merched yn dysgu gwnïo a choginio.

Bechgyn yn Ysgol Bwlch-y-cibau, Maldwyn, yn derbyn gwersi garddio, 1940.

*Everyone was expected to contribute to the war effort. Children could contribute in a number of different ways, which varied from collecting scrap metal to repairing clothes, helping to grow vegetables or catching moles. At school, the children would learn new skills so that they could contribute more effectively. Generally, there was a clear division between the type of work that boys and girls were expected to do, with boys learning skills such as gardening and girls learning to sew and cook.*

*Boys at Bwlch-y-cibau School, Montgomeryshire, receiving gardening lessons, 1940.*





Bechgyn o Ysgol Albert Road, Croesoswallt yn dysgu sgiliau garddio, Hydref 1939. Roedd y llywodraeth yn annog pobl i dyfu eu bwydydd eu hunain oherwydd bod bwyd yn brin.

*Boys from Albert Road School, Oswestry learning gardening skills, October 1939. The government encouraged people to grow their own foods as food was scarce.*







Merched ysgol o Groesoswallt yn dysgu sgiliau gwnïo, 1939. Mae bocsgan gan bob merch ar ei desg sy'n cynnwys ei mwgwd nwy.

*Schoolgirls from Oswestry learning sewing skills, 1939. Each girl has a box on her desk containing her gas mask.*



Disgyblion Ysgol Ceri ym Mhowys yn gwneud crochenwaith, Rhagfyr 30, 1939.

*Pupils of Ceri School in Powys doing pottery, December 30, 1939.*



Bechgyn yn derbyn gwersi  
gwaith coed yn Ysgol Gyngor  
Bont, Llanbryn-mair, Mawrth  
30, 1940.

*Boys receiving woodwork lessons  
at Bont Council School,  
Llanbryn-mair, March 30, 1940.*



Merched yn derbyn gwersi  
coginio yn Ysgol Llanfyllin,  
Awst 24, 1940.

*Girls receiving cookery lessons  
at Llanfyllin School, August 24,  
1940.*

Byddai plant yn aml yn helpu gyda gwaith ar y ffermydd, gan gynnwys rheoli plâu. Roedd hyn yn waith pwysig gan ei fod yn atal bwydydd prin rhag cael eu difa. Gan fod nwyddau o bob math mor brin roedd plant hefyd yn cael eu hannog i fod yn rhan o ymgyrchoedd i ailgylchu nwyddau drwy gasglu papur a metel gwastraff. Byddai rhai ysgolion yn mabwysiadu llong neu uned filwrol, a byddent yn gwau dillad a blancedi neu'n casglu cylchgronau i'w hanfon at y milwyr.

*Children would often help with work on the farms, including pest control. This was important work as it prevented scarce foods from being destroyed. As all types of goods were so scarce, children were also encouraged to be part of campaigns to recycle goods by collecting waste paper and metal. Some schools would adopt a ship or military unit, and they would knit clothes and blankets or collect magazines to send to the soldiers.*



Bechgyn Ysgol yr Eglwys, y Trallwng yn dysgu sut i ddal gwahaddod, Mawrth 1941.

*Boys at the Church School, Welshpool learning how to catch moles, March 1941.*





Sgwad nwyddau gwastraff  
Clwb Bechgyn y Trallwng,  
Awst 10, 1940.

*Welshpool Boys Club's  
waste goods squad, August  
10, 1940.*

O ddiwedd 1941 daeth yn orfodol i bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 18 oed ymuno â grwpiau ieuentid. Roedd hyn yn rhannol oherwydd bod y llywodraeth eisiau i bobl ifanc gyfrannu at yr ymdrech ryfel, ond hefyd er mwyn sicrhau nad oedd gormod o amser hamdden ganddyn nhw i wneud pethau eraill.

Daeth mudiad y Sgowtiaid i fechgyn a'r Geidiau i ferched yn boblogaidd iawn, ac roedd y rhain yn trefnu bod eu haelodau yn casglu papur a metel sgrap i'w hailgylchu. Os oedd angen cymorth gofynnwyd i sgowtiaid helpu i adeiladu llochesau cyrchoedd awyr, a byddai'r plant hyn yn aml yn cael eu meithrin i ymuno â'r lluoedd arfog. Trefnai'r Llu Awyr wersylloedd hyfforddi ar gyfer bechgyn yn ystod y gwyliau ysgol, a gallai merched fynd i weithgareddau tebyg gyda Chorfflu Awyr Iau y Merched.

*From the end of 1941, it became compulsory for young people between 16 and 18 years of age to join youth groups. This was partly because the government wanted young people to contribute to the war effort, but it was also to ensure that they did not have too much leisure time to do other things.*

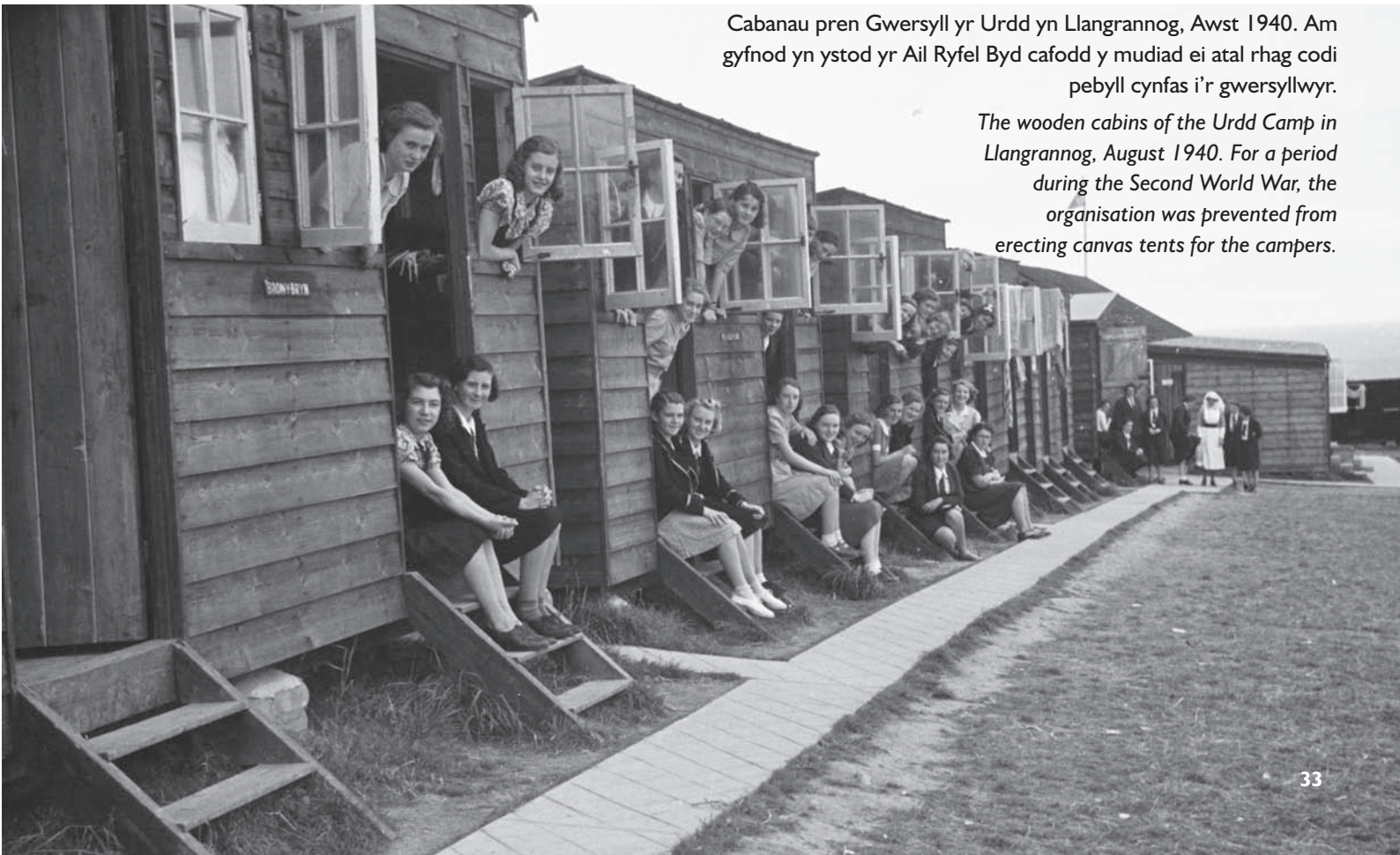
*The Scouts organisation for boys and the Guides for girls became very popular, and these arranged for their members to collect scrap paper and metal to be recycled. If assistance was needed, scouts were asked to help build air raid shelters, and the older children would often be nurtured to join the armed forces. The Air Force would arrange training camps for boys during the school holidays, and girls could go to similar activities with the Women's Junior Air Corps.*

Roedd mudiad Urdd Gobaith Cymru yn boblogaidd yng Nghymru fel mudiad oedd yn cynnig cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn eu gweithgareddau hamdden a chymdeithasol. Oherwydd y dogni bu'n rhaid atal nifer o weithgareddau'r Urdd ac Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yr Urdd am gyfnod. Er bod yr awdurdodau yn cadw llygad barcud ar weithgareddau'r mudiad, roedd yr Urdd yn dal yn weithgar a phoblogaidd iawn yn ystod y rhyfel.

*The Urdd Gobaith Cymru organisation was popular in Wales as an organisation that provided opportunities for young people to use the Welsh language in their leisure and social activities. The rationing suspended many of the Urdd activities including the Urdd National Eisteddfod for a period. Although the authorities kept a close eye on the organisation's activities, the Urdd remained very active and popular during the war.*

Cabanau pren Gwersyll yr Urdd yn Llangrannog, Awst 1940. Am gyfnod yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd cafodd y mudiad ei atal rhag codi pebyll cynfas i'r gwersyllwyr.

*The wooden cabins of the Urdd Camp in Llangrannog, August 1940. For a period during the Second World War, the organisation was prevented from erecting canvas tents for the campers.*







Sgowtiaid Y Drenewydd yn casglu papur gwastraff, Tachwedd 4, 1939.  
*Newtown Scouts collecting waste paper, November 4, 1939.*



Geidiau a Brownis  
Llanbrynmain, Mehefin 1, 1940.  
*Llanbrynmain Guides and Brownies, June 1, 1940.*



Ychydig iawn o gartrefi oedd â theledu yn y cyfnod hwn ond gwrandawai plant ar raglenni radio oedd wedi'u darparu'n arbennig ar eu cyfer, a gallai'r plant a oedd yn byw yn y dref fynd i'r sinema.

Roedd teganau'n brin am fod ffatrioedd yn gorfod canolbwyntio ar wneud ffrwydron ac awyrennau yn lle beiciau a theganau metel. Byddai plant fel arfer yn gwneud eu teganau eu hunain allan o bren, ac yn ailgylchu hen rannau beiciau i wneud rhai newydd.

Byddai tyllau bomiau a darnau o awyrennau yn aml yn darparu adloniant i blant, wrth iddyn nhw drefnu cystadlaethau i weld pwy fyddai'n dod o hyd i'r mwyaf o ddarnau o fomiau neu awyrennau. Gallai hyn fod yn eithriadol o beryglus, yn arbennig gyda bomiau oedd heb ffrwydro. Yn gyffredinol roedd plant yn llwyddo i greu eu hadloniant eu hunain yng nghyfnod y rhyfel.

*Very few homes had a television during this period but children listened to radio programmes that were provided especially for them, and the children who lived in towns could go to the cinema.*

*Toys were scarce as factories had to focus on making explosives and planes instead of bikes and metal toys. Children would usually make their own toys out of wood, and recycle old bike parts to make new ones.*

*Bomb craters and pieces of planes would often provide entertainment for children, as they arranged competitions to see who could find most pieces of bombs or planes. This could be exceptionally dangerous, especially with bombs that had not exploded. Generally, children managed to create their own entertainment during the period of the war.*

Faciwîs yn gwranddo ar Hyrdi-Gyrddi yn y Trallwng, Hydref 14, 1939.  
Evacuees listening to a Hurdy-Gurdy in Welshpool, October 14, 1939.





Gêm derfynol Tarian Bêl-droed Ysgolion Sir Drefaldwyn,  
Ebrill 26, 1941.

*The Final of the Montgomeryshire Schools' Football Shield, April  
26, 1941.*



Parti Nadolig ar gyfer faciws a phlant lleol yn Llanidloes,  
Rhagfyr 23, 1939.

*A Christmas Party for evacuees and local children in Llanidloes,  
December 23, 1939.*



Plant yn casglu darnau o fomiau ger Caersws, Gorffennaf 27,  
1940.

*Children collecting pieces of bombs near Caersws, July 27, 1940.*

## Menywod a'r Rhyfel

Cyn yr Ail Ryfel Byd credwyd yn gyffredinol mai lle'r fenyw oedd y cartref, ac mai lle'r dyn oedd mynd allan i weithio. Roedd yn dderbyniol i fenyw weithio y tu allan i'r cartref cyn belled nad oedd teulu ganddi i edrych ar ei ôl, ond roedd menywod yn cael eu talu llai na dynion hyd yn oed pan oedden nhw'n gwneud yr un gwaith.

Newidiodd bywydau llawer o fenywod yn gyfan gwbl yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Dyma'r tro cyntaf i lawer ohonyn nhw adael y cartref i weithio: yn 1939 roedd tua chan mil o fenywod yng Nghymru yn gweithio, ond erbyn 1944 roedd y nifer wedi dyblu i dros ddau gan mil.

Gan fod angen i Brydain fod yn hunangynhaliol, a gofyn i ffermwyr gynhyrchu mwy o fwyd nag erioed o'r blaen, bu'n rhaid chwilio am fwy o bobl i weithio ar y ffermydd. Roedd llawer o weision fferm wedi mynd i ymladd yn y rhyfel, ac ateb y llywodraeth oedd ailsefydlu **Byddin Tir y Merched**, cynllun oedd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.

Erbyn 1943 roedd bron i bum mil o fenywod yn rhan o Fyddin Tir y Merched yng Nghymru. Roedd miloedd o fenywod hefyd yn gweithio ar fferm y teulu yn helpu i gynhyrchu bwyd ar gyfer yr ymdrech ryfel.

Cafodd menywod rhwng 18 a 40 oed eu hannog i ymaelodi, a byddai gofyn eu bod yn medru symud i weithio llawn amser ar ffermydd

## Women and the War

*Before the Second World War, it was generally believed that the woman's place was in the home, and that the man's role was to go out to work. It was acceptable for a woman to work outside the home as long as she did not have a family to look after, but women were paid less than men even when they did the same work.*

*The lives of many women changed completely during the Second World War. This was the first time that many of them had left home to work: in 1939 around a hundred thousand women in Wales worked, but by 1944 the number had doubled to over two hundred thousand.*

*As Britain needed to be self-sufficient, and farmers were required to produce more food than ever before, they had to look for more people to work on the farms. Many farm hands had gone to fight in the war, and the government's answer was to re-establish the **Women's Land Army**, a scheme that had been successful during the First World War.*

*By 1943 almost five thousand women were part of the Women's Land Army in Wales. Thousands of women also worked on the family farm, helping to produce food for the war effort.*

*Women between 18 and 40 years of age were encouraged to join, and they were expected to be able to move to work full time on farms anywhere in Britain. Before they started work, the women would receive special clothing that included strong leather*





'Timber Jills' o Fyddin Tir y Merched,  
Hydref 3, 1942.

*'Timber Jills' from the Women's Land Army,  
October 3, 1942.*



unrhyw le ym Mhrydain. Cyn iddyn nhw ddechrau gweithio câr merched ddillad arbennig oedd yn cynnwys esgidiau lledr cryf, sanau gwlan, oferôls, siwmperi gwyrdd a throwsusau brown.



Janet Bennet-Evans o Langurig, aelod o Fyddin Tir y Merched yn symud coed ger y Trallwng, Hydref 3, 1942. Y llysenw ar y merched hyn oedd yn gweithio yn y coedwigoedd oedd y 'Timber Jills'.

*Janet Bennet-Evans from Llangurig, a member of the Women's Land Army moving wood near Welshpool, October 3, 1942. The nickname given to these women who worked in the woods was the 'Timber Jills'.*

*shoes, woollen socks, overalls, green jumpers and brown trousers.*



Mrs Kilvert, aelod o Fyddin Tir y Merched oedd yn gweithio fel daliwr llygod mawr, gyda'i chŵn Townser a Paddy, Awst 16, 1941.

*Mrs Kilvert, a member of the Women's Land Army who worked as a rat catcher, with her dogs Townser and Paddy, August 16, 1941.*

Roedd angen i'r aelodau addasu tipyn i ddod i arfer â'u bywyd newydd ym Myddin y Tir. Er bod y posteri recriwtio yn dangos menywod ffasiynol yn cael amser braf roedd y gwaith yn gallu bod yn anodd, corfforol a chaled. Gallai amrywio o dyfu cnydau i drin y tir, gofalu am anifeiliaid, godro, a hyd yn oed dal llygod mawr.

Roedd rhai pobl yn gwrthwynebu'r cynllun gan ddadlau nad oedd menywod yn medru ymdopi â'r gwaith. Cafodd Byddin y Tir ei barnu yn y wasg amaethyddol, ac mewn rhai ardaloedd barnwyd y merched yn llym am gymdeithasu gyda milwyr Prydeinig ac Americanaidd oedd yn gwersylla'n lleol. Er y gwrthwynebiad roedd llwyddiant y cynllun yn amlwg erbyn diwedd y rhyfel.



Aelodau o Fyddin Tir y Merched yn codi tatws, Hydref 26, 1940.

*Members of the Women's Land Army picking potatoes, October 26, 1940.*

*The members had to adjust somewhat to get used to their new life in the Land Army. Although the recruitment posters showed fashionable women having a good time, the work could be difficult, physical and tough. It could vary from growing crops to cultivating the land, looking after growing animals, milking, and even catching rats.*

*Some people were opposed to the scheme, arguing that women could not cope with the work. The Land Army was criticised in the agricultural press, and in some areas the women were criticised severely for socialising with British and American soldiers who were based locally. Despite the opposition, the success of the scheme was clear by the end of the war.*



Aelod o Fyddin Tir y Merched yn aredig gyda thractor ar Long Mountain, y Trallwng, Hydref 30, 1943.

*A Member of the Women's Land Army ploughing with a tractor on Long Mountain, Welshpool, October 30, 1943.*

Aeth menywod eraill i weithio mewn swyddi newydd fel ffatrioedd cemegau, ffrwydrion, ac adeiladu awyrennau. Erbyn 1944 roedd 55% o weithwyr rhyfel Cymru yn fenywod. Gweithiai menywod hefyd yn adeiladu llongau, cynhyrchu peiriannau a cherbydau, ar y rheilffyrdd, y camlesi, ac ar y bysiau. Roedd nifer hefyd yn rhan o'r gwasanaethau brys a'r gwasanaethau achub.

Er mai dynion yn bennaf fu'n ymladd yn y rhengoedd blaen, bu menywod yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at weithgareddau wrth gefn y lluoedd arfog. O fis Rhagfyr 1941 ymlaen roedd yn rhaid i bob menyw rhwng 20 a 30 oed gofrestru ar gyfer gwaith rhyfel neu waith gyda'r lluoedd arfog. Ymunodd llawer â Gwasanaethau Cynorthwyol Menywod y fyddin, y llynges a'r llu awyr. I ddechrau doedd dim hawl ganddyn nhw i ymladd ond roedden nhw'n cefnogi gwaith y dynion gyda thasgau fel teipio, coginio, glanhau, ac ateb y ffôn. Yn ddiweddarach cafodd rhai waith oedd yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â'r rhyfel fel bod mwy o ddynion yn gallu mynd i ffwrdd i ymladd.



Menyw yn Sir Drefaldwyn yn gweithio ar beiriant gwau sanau, Tachwedd 9, 1940. Yn ystod y rhyfel aeth menywod hefyd i weithio mewn ffatrioedd oedd yn cynhyrchu nwyddau i ymladd yn y rhyfel.

*A woman in Montgomeryshire working on a sock-knitting machine, November 9, 1940. During the war, women also went to work in factories that produced goods to fight in the war.*

*Other women went to work in new jobs such as chemicals, explosives and aeroplane factories. By 1944, 55% of Wales' war workers were women. Women also worked building ships, producing engines and vehicles, on the railways, canals, and on the buses. Many were also part of the emergency and rescue services.*

*Although it was mainly men who fought on the front lines, women contributed significantly to the back-up activities of the armed forces. From December 1941 onwards, every woman between 20 and 30 years of age had to register for war work or work with the armed forces. Many joined the Women's Support Services of the army, the navy and the air force. At first, they were not allowed to fight but they supported the work of the men with tasks such as typing, cooking, cleaning and answering the telephone. Later, some had work that was directly related to the war so that more men could go away to fight.*



Roedd gweithgarwch Gwasanaeth Gwirfoddol y Menywod hefyd yn bwysig i'r ymdrech ryfel. Erbyn Medi 1943, roedd dros filiwn wedi ymaelodi. Roedd eu gwaith yn amrywio o yrru cerbydau ambiwlans, gofalu am blant sâl a faciwís, a chynorthwyo mewn llochesau cyrch awyr.

*The activity of the Women's Voluntary Service was also important to the war effort. By September 1943, over a million had joined. Their work varied from driving ambulance vehicles and looking after sick children and evacuees, to assisting in air raid shelters.*



Menywod yn gwasanaethu yn yr adrannau cynorthwyol ac atodol.

*Women serving in the support and auxiliary departments.*





## Y Ffrynt Cartref

Nid dim ond milwyr, morwyr a pheilotiaid fu'n cymryd rhan yn y rhyfel. Roedd y llywodraeth yn gofyn i bobl baratoi ar gyfer ymosodiadau, ac mae'r gwaith oedd yn cael ei wneud gan bobl gyffredin i helpu Prydain yn yr ymdrech ryfel i gyd yn rhan o'r hyn sy'n cael ei alw'n **Ffrynt Cartref**.

## The Home Front

*It was not only soldiers, sailors and pilots who took part in the war. The government asked people to prepare for attacks, and the work that was done by ordinary people to help Britain in the war effort is all part of what is called the **Home Front**.*



Sgwad Dadlygru'r Drenewydd yn ymarfer. Gwisgai'r aelodau ddillad arbennig er mwyn eu hamddiffyn rhag nwyon a chemegau peryglus, a'u gwaith oedd glanhau strydoedd, heolydd ac adeiladau yn dilyn ymosodiad o'r awyr.

*Newtown Decontamination Squad practising. The members wore special clothing in order to protect them from dangerous gases and chemicals, and their work was to clean streets, roads and buildings following air attacks.*

Daeth rheolau newydd i rym yn ystod y rhyfel ac roedd disgwyl bod y boblogaeth gyfan yn dilyn y rhain. Roedd blacowt dros nos ym mhobman, ac roedd yn rhaid diffodd pob golau allanol a chau llenni tai fel nad oedd unrhyw oleuni i'w weld o'r tu allan. Gwnaed hyn rhag ofn i oleuadau ddenu ymosodiadau gan awyrennau'r gelyn neu eu helpu i ddarganfod lleoliad penodol.

*New rules came into force during the war and the entire population was expected to follow them. There was a blackout overnight everywhere, and people had to switch off every external light and close house curtains so that no light could be seen from outside. This was done in case lights attracted attacks by enemy planes or helped them to discover a particular location.*



Wardeniaid ARP Llanfyllin yn eu gwisgoedd gwrth-nwy, Awst 3, 1940. Mae pob un yn cario ratl neu gloch, a byddai sŵn ratl yn arwydd o berygl nwy, a sŵn y gloch yn nodi nad oedd perygl mwyach.

*Llanfyllin ARP Wardens in their anti-gas outfits, August 3, 1940. Each one is carrying a rattle or bell, and the sound of a rattle would be a sign of danger from gas, and the sound of a bell would indicate that there was no longer a danger.*



Rhai o aelodau Gwarchodlu Cartref Sir Drefaldwyn, Awst 24, 1940.

*Some members of Montgomeryshire Home Guard, August 24, 1940.*

I sicrhau bod pawb yn dilyn y rheolau penodwyd Wardeniaid Amddiffyn Cyrch Awyr (ARP) i bob tref a phentref. Roedd bod yn Warden ARP yn waith gwirfoddol a'r prif gyfrifoldebau oedd dosbarthu mygydau nwy, gwneud yn siŵr eu bod yn ffitio'n gywir, a sicrhau bod un gan bawb. Rhan arall o waith y Wardeniaid Cyrch Awyr oedd sicrhau bod pawb yn gweithredu'r blacowt, ac fe fydden nhw'n mynd o dŷ i dŷ i sicrhau nad oedd golau i'w weld o'r tu allan.

Sefydlwyd y Gwirfoddolwyr Amddiffyn Lleol (LDV) yn gynnar yn y rhyfel fel byddin wirfoddol o

*In order to ensure that everyone followed the rules, Air Raid Precaution (ARP) Wardens were appointed to every town and village. Being an ARP Warden was voluntary work and the main responsibilities were distributing gas masks, making sure that they fitted correctly, and ensuring that everyone had one. Another part of the Air Raid Wardens' work was to ensure that everyone operated the blackout, and they would go from house to house to ensure that no light could be seen from outside.*

*The Local Defence Volunteers (LDV) were established early in the war as a voluntary army of*



ddynion nad oedden nhw'n ddigon heini, iach neu ifanc i ymuno â'r lluoedd arfog. Oherwydd bod gan lawer feibion yn ymladd yn yr Ail Ryfel Byd, daeth y llysenw Dad's Army yn derm poblogaidd i'w disgrifio. Newidiwyd yr enw i'r Gwarchodlu Cartref (Home Guard) yn 1940.

Doedd gan lawer o aelodau'r Gwarchodlu Cartref ddim arfau, ac roedd yn rhaid dibynnu ar y cyhoedd i roi gynnuau iddynt, neu ddefnyddio picweirch, gwaywffyn neu reifflau ffug. Doedd dim gwisg swyddogol ganddyn nhw i ddechrau, er iddyn nhw dderbyn lifrau yn hwyrach yn y rhyfel.

Prif bwrpas y Gwarchodlu Cartref oedd amddiffyn rhag goresgyniad gan yr Almaenwyr. Rhan o'u gwaith oedd dileu arwyddion ffordd a llosgi mapiau i ddrysu'r Almaenwyr. Gan na fu goresgyniad, eu prif gyfrifoldeb oedd dal parasiwtwyr Almaenig oedd yn disgyn yng nghefn gwlad. Lleolwyd un uned o'r enw Home Guard y Mynydd yn yr ardal rhwng Tregaron a Llanwrtyd yn arbennig ar gyfer gwneud hyn. Bu'r Gwarchodlu hefyd yn amddiffyn ffatrioedd arfau a meysydd glanio, trefnu rhwystrau ffyrdd, ac yn archwilio cardiau adnabod.

Oherwydd y bygythiad o ymosodiadau awyr aeth y llywodraeth ati i sicrhau bod pobl yn fwy diogel drwy ddarparu llochesau ar eu cyfer. Adeiladwyd llochesau cyhoeddus mawr rhag y bomiau, a rhai llai mewn gerddi (Llochesau Anderson) ac mewn tai (Llochesau Morrison). Roedd rhai pobl yn y trefi mawr hefyd yn defnyddio pontydd rheilffordd, twneli a seleri tai i guddio rhag y bomiau. Er nad oedd y cyrchoedd

*men who were not fit, healthy or young enough to join the armed forces. As many of them had sons who were fighting in the Second World War, the nickname Dad's Army became a popular term to describe them. The name was changed to the Home Guard in 1940.*

*Many members of the Home Guard did not have weapons, and they had to depend on the public to give them guns, or use pitchforks, spears or fake rifles. They did not have an official outfit to begin, although they received uniforms later in the war.*

*The main purpose of the Home Guard was to defend against invasion by the Germans. Part of their work was to remove road signs and burn maps in order to confuse the Germans. As there was no invasion, their main responsibility was to catch German parachutists who fell in the countryside. One unit called the Mountain Home Guard was located in the area between Tregaron and Llanwrtyd especially for this purpose. The Home Guard also defended weapons factories and landing grounds, arranged road blocks, and examined identity cards.*

*Because of the threat of air strikes, the government ensured that people were safer by providing shelters for them. Large public shelters were built, as well as smaller ones in gardens (Anderson Shelters) and in houses (Morrison Shelters). Some people in the large towns also used railway bridges, tunnels and house cellars to hide from the bombs. Although the air raids were not as much of a threat in the countryside, some farmers built their own shelters in case.*

*Sand bags were used to protect buildings, with*

awyr yn gymaint o fygythiad yng nghefn gwlad, aeth rhai ffermwyr ati i adeiladu eu llochesau eu hunain rhag ofn.

Defnyddiwyd sachau tywod i amddiffyn adeiladau, gyda phobl yn dod at ei gilydd i lenwi a gosod y sachau tywod er mwyn ceisio sicrhau bod adeiladau cyhoeddus yn ddiogel.

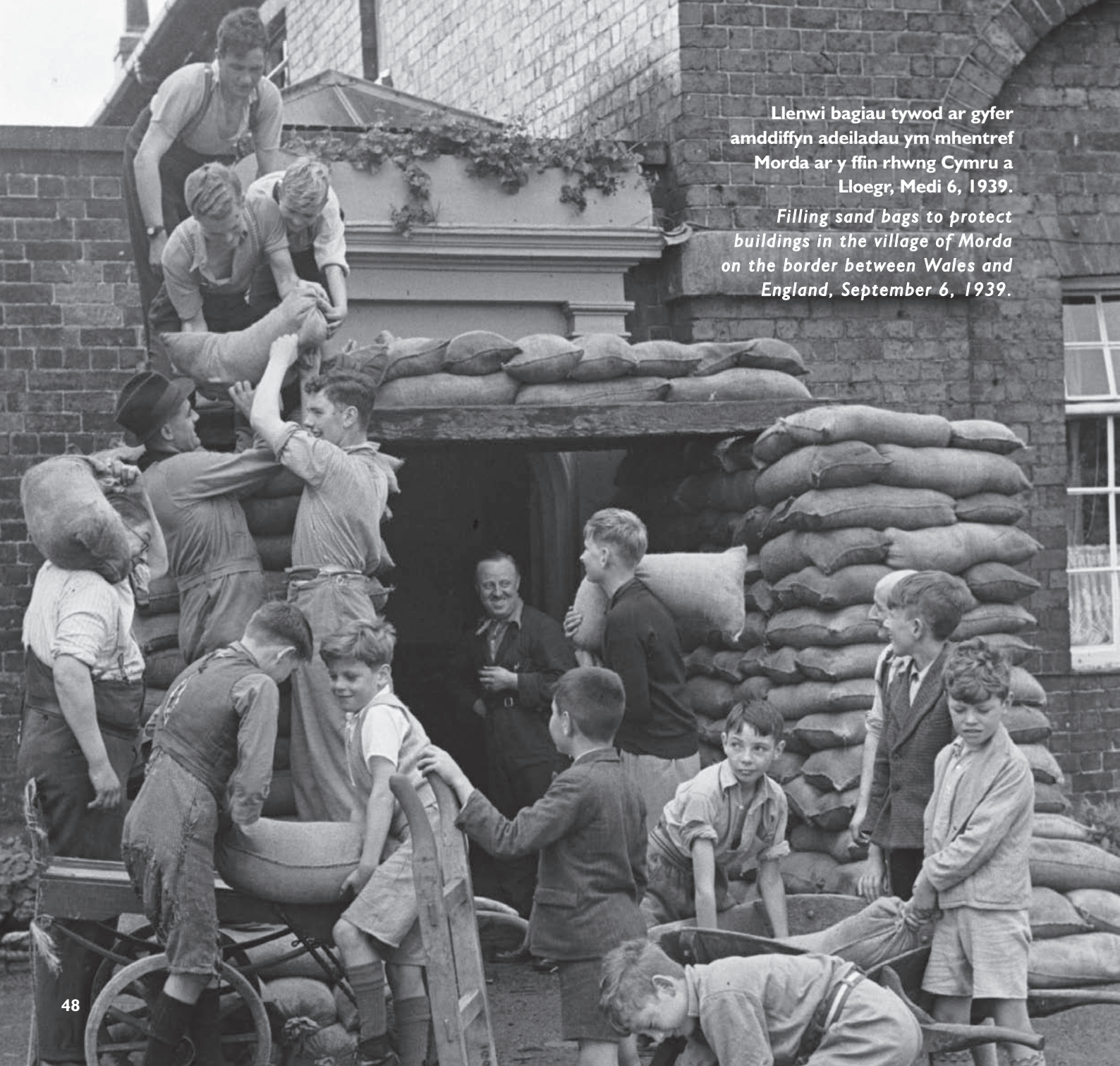
*people coming together to fill and place the sand bags to try to ensure that public buildings were safe.*

Lloches ar gyfer gweithwyr amaethyddol ar dir fferm Dolfor, ger Y Drenewydd.

*A shelter for agricultural workers on the land of Dolfor farm, near Newtown.*







Llenwi bagiau tywod ar gyfer  
amddiffyn adeiladau ym mhentref  
Morda ar y ffin rhwng Cymru a  
Lloegr, Medi 6, 1939.

*Filling sand bags to protect  
buildings in the village of Morda  
on the border between Wales and  
England, September 6, 1939.*





Roedd ymarfer yn cael ei ystyried yn bwysig iawn fel bod pobl yn gwybod beth i'w wneud mewn argyfwng. Yma gwelir ymarfer gan y Gwasanaeth Tân, ymarfer gwisgo mygydau nwy, ymarfer argyfwng, ac ymarfer drill gan y Gwarchodlu Cartref.

*Practising was considered to be very important so that people knew what to do in an emergency. Here we see a practice by the Fire Service, practising wearing gas masks, practising an emergency, and a practice drill by the Home Guard.*



## Bywyd Pob Dydd

Daeth y Rhyfel â newidiadau dramatig i fywydau pob dydd pobl hyd yn oed yn y rhannau mwyaf anghysbell o Gymru.

Yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd roedd rhai pethau'n brin iawn oherwydd ymosodiadau ar longau oedd yn mewnforio nwyddau i Brydain, a'r ffaith bod ffatrioedd yn canolbwyntio ar gynhyrchu arfau. Roedd y deunyddiau crai fyddai fel arfer yn cael eu defnyddio i gynhyrchu nwyddau pob dydd nawr yn cael eu defnyddio i gynhyrchu awyrennau, tanciau, llongau, arfau a ffrwydron.

Roedd pethau fel metel yn brin iawn, ac un o atebion y llywodraeth i'r broblem hon oedd annog pobl i gasglu ac ailgylchu metel sgrap.



## Everyday Life

*The War brought dramatic changes to people's everyday lives even in the most remote parts of Wales.*

*During the Second World War, some things were very scarce because of attacks on ships that were importing goods to Britain, and the fact that factories were producing weapons. The raw materials that would usually be used to produce everyday goods were now used to produce planes, tanks, ships, weapons and explosives.*

*Items such as metal were very scarce, and one of the government's solutions to this problem was to encourage people to collect and recycle scrap metal.*

Fe wnaeth yr Arglwydd Davies o Llandinam ymateb i apêl y llywodraeth am fetel sgrap drwy dynnu pob rheilin metel ar ei stad a rhoi ffensys pren yn eu lle.

*Lord Davies of Llandinam responded to the government's appeal for scrap metal by taking down every metal railing on his estate and replacing them with wooden fences.*





Casglu alwminiwm yn y Trallwng, Gorffennaf 27, 1940. Casglwyd y metel fel rhan o gynllun yr Arglwydd Beaverbrook i gasglu sgrap ar gyfer cynhyrchu awyrennau Spitfire.

*Collecting aluminium in Welshpool, July 27, 1940. The metal was collected as part of Lord Beaverbrook's scheme to collect scrap in order to produce Spitfire planes.*

Roedd y llywodraeth hefyd yn annog pobl i roi hen nwyddau pob dydd i'w hailgylchu ar gyfer cynhyrchu awyrennau. Roedd alwminiwm yn arbennig o werthfawr am fod sosbenni, tegelli a nwyddau tebyg yn gallu cael eu defnyddio i gynhyrchu awyrennau.

*The government also encouraged people to give old everyday goods to be recycled in order to produce planes. Aluminium was particularly valuable as saucepans, kettles and similar goods could be used to produce planes.*



Yn 1940 cyflwynwyd rheolau newydd oedd yn cyfyngu ar faint o fwyd neu nwyddau yr oedd hawl gan bobl i'w prynu. Mae'r term **dogni** yn cael ei ddefnyddio i ddisgrifio'r mesurau a gyflwynodd y llywodraeth i sicrhau bod nwyddau'n cael eu dosbarthu'n deg i bawb.

Oherwydd bod prinder pob math o nwyddau bu'n rhaid dogni pethau elfennol fel bara, cig a menyn. Dosbarthwyd llyfrau dogni a daeth pobl i arfer â chyfnewid cwpon am fwydydd neu nwyddau. Roedd yn rhaid i bobl gofrestru gyda siopwyr lleol a mynd i'r un siop i brynu eu holl nwyddau oedd wedi'u dogni. Dim ond hyn a hyn o eitemau fel sebon, siwgr, melysion, dillad a phetrol allai pobl eu prynu hefyd, ac roedd yn rhaid addasu i ddefnyddio llai o'r rhain.

Cyhoeddodd y llywodraeth daflenni gwybodaeth yn esbonio i bobl sut i fyw heb lawer o nwyddau, a chynhaliwyd gwersi oedd yn dysgu sut i ddefnyddio llai wrth goginio.

Dechreuodd y llywodraeth ymgyrch i annog pobl i dyfu eu bwyd eu hunain yn yr ardd neu mewn gerddi cymunedol fel bod Prydain yn dibynnu'n llai ar fewnforio bwyd. Roedd ymgyrch **Palu Dros Fuddugoliaeth** (Dig For Victory) y llywodraeth yn annog pobl i dyfu llysiau yn eu gerddi neu ar unrhyw ddarn sbâr o dir. Defnyddiwyd cymeriadau cartŵn fel Potato Pete a Dr Carrot i annog oedolion a phlant i fwyta bwyd rhad a dyfwyd gartref fel bod llai o angen mewnforio bwydydd. Roedd gan hyd yn oed yr ysgolion eu gerddi eu hunain lle'r oedd disgyblion yn cael eu dysgu i dyfu llysiau.

*In 1940, new rules were introduced that restricted how much food or goods people were allowed to buy. The term **rationing** is used to describe the measures that the government introduced to ensure that goods were distributed fairly to everyone.*

*As there was a shortage of all types of goods, basic things such as bread, meat and butter had to be rationed. Ration books were distributed and people got used to exchanging coupons for foods or goods. People had to register with local shopkeepers and go to the same shop to buy all their rationed goods. People could also only buy a certain amount of items such as soap, sugar, sweets, clothes and petrol, and they had to adjust to using less of these.*

*The government published information leaflets explaining how to live without many goods, and people were taught how to use less in cooking.*

*The government started a campaign to encourage people to grow their own food in the garden or in community gardens so that Britain was less dependent on importing food. The government's **Dig For Victory** campaign encouraged people to grow vegetables in their gardens or on any spare piece of land. Cartoon characters such as Potato Pete and Dr Carrot were used to encourage adults and children to eat cheap, home-grown food so that there was less of a need to import foods. Even the schools had their own gardens where pupils were taught to grow vegetables.*



Dysgu sut i goginio gyda llai o nwyddau yn Y Drenewydd, Hydref 19, 1940.

*Learning how to cook with less goods in Newtown, October 19, 1940.*



Ymgyrch Palu Dros Fuddugoliaeth y Llywodraeth i annog pobl i dyfu eu bwydydd eu hunain a dod yn fwy hunangynhaliol.

*The government's Dig for Victory campaign to encourage people to grow their own foods and become more self-sufficient.*





Câi pob oedolyn nifer arbennig o gwponau i'w cyflwyno  
mewn siopau dillad neu stondinau marchnad tebyg i'r ūn  
yma ym marchnad Nadolig Croesoswallt, 1939.

*Every adult would receive a specific number of coupons to  
present in clothes shops or market stalls similar to this  
one at Oswestry Christmas market, 1939.*





Oherwydd ei bod yn anodd mewnfario dillad i Brydain, a bod angen lifrau ar y miloedd o forwyr a milwyr, daeth dillad hefyd yn brin yn ystod y rhyfel. Ym Mehefin 1941 cafodd dillad eu dogni a rhoddwyd cwponau dillad i bobl. Roedd pobl yn cael eu hannog i beidio â thaflu hen ddillad dan yr ymgyrch **Trwsio a gwneud y tro**, a chyhoeddodd y Bwrdd Masnach daflenni gan gymeriad gwneud o'r enw 'Mrs. Sew-and-sew' oedd yn dysgu pobl sut i drwsio dillad yn lle eu taflu.

Gan fod papur yn brin sefydlwyd sgwadiau o bobl o bob oed i'w gasglu. Yn ogystal â phapur sgrap i'w ailgylchu casglwyd hen bapurau newydd a chylchgronau i'w hanfon at y milwyr oedd yn ymladd dramor. Defnyddiodd y llywodraeth sloganau fel "Waste Littler, Paste Hitler!" i annog pobl i gymryd rhan, ac mewn rhai ardaloedd crëwyd cystadleuaeth i weld pwy allai gasglu fwyaf o bapur.

Ffordd arall o gyfrannu at yr ymdrech ryfel oedd mynd ati i godi arian. Er bod bywyd yn anodd roedd pobl yn dal i gyfrannu at elusennau rhyfel.

Mewn rhai ardaloedd cafodd Wythnosau Arfau Rhyfel eu cynnal i godi arian ar gyfer cynhyrchu arfau. Byddai pwyllgor lleol yn gosod targed ariannol ac yn trefnu gorymdeithiau ac arddangosfeydd i annog pobl i gynilo arian mewn cyfrifon fel y Bondiau Rhyfel. Arfer arall oedd cyfrannu at y Cronfeydd Spitfire, ac aeth llawer o drefi mwy ati i godi arian i dalu am eu hawyren Spitfire eu hunain.

*As it was difficult to import clothes to Britain, and the thousands of sailors and soldiers needed uniforms, clothes also became scarce during the war. In June 1941, clothes were rationed and people were given clothes coupons. People were encouraged not to throw away old clothes under the **Make Do and Mend** campaign, and the Board of Trade published leaflets by a fictional character called 'Mrs. Sew-and-sew' who taught people how to mend clothes instead of throwing them away.*

*As paper was scarce, squads of people of all ages were established to collect it. As well as scrap paper to be recycled, old newspapers and magazines were collected to send to the soldiers who were fighting abroad. The government used slogans such as "Waste Littler, Paste Hitler!" to encourage people to take part, and in some areas a competition was created to see who could collect most paper.*

*Another way of contributing to the war effort was to raise money. Although life was difficult, people continued to contribute to war charities.*

*In some areas, War Weapons Weeks were held to raise money in order to produce weapons. A local committee would set a financial target and organise marches and exhibitions to encourage people to save money in accounts such as the War Bonds. Another practice was to contribute to the Spitfire Funds, and many larger towns raised money to pay for their own Spitfire plane.*

Sgowntiaid Aberriw yn helpu'r WVS i gasglu papur, Tachwedd 29, 1941.

*Berriew Scouts helping the WVS to collect paper, November 29, 1941.*



Casglu papur sgrap yn Llanidloes, Gorffennaf 13, 1940.

*Collecting scrap paper in Llanidloes, July 13, 1940.*

*Gyferbyn: Wythnos Arfau Rhyfel Sir Drefaldwyn, Llanidloes, 1941, lle'r oedd y trefnwyr wedi gosod nod o £29,000.*

*Opposite: Montgomeryshire War Weapons Week, Llanidloes, 1941, where the organisers had set a goal of £29,000.*





OUR AIM  
£29,000



## Hamdden ac Adloniant

Er bod pethau'n gallu bod yn anodd a pheryglus iawn yn ystod y rhyfel roedd pobl yn gwneud eu gorau glas i fwynhau bywyd. Roedd y llywodraeth yn sylweddoli ei bod yn bwysig bod pobl yn cynnal eu hysbryd, ac er bod nifer o weithgareddau hamdden wedi cael eu hatal yn syth ar ddechrau'r rhyfel gwelwyd mwy a mwy o'r rhain yn aildechrau yn fuan wedyn.

Roedd y radio yn bwysig iawn i dderbyn gwybodaeth yn y cyfnod hwn. Ychydig iawn o bobl oedd yn berchen ar setiau teledu, a chafodd darlledu teledu ei atal ar ddechrau'r rhyfel beth bynnag. Byddai teuluoedd yn eistedd gyda'i gilydd fin nos yn ystod y blacowts yn gwrandao ar newyddion y BBC ar y radio, ac yn derbyn gwybodaeth a phropaganda rhyfel drwy raglenni eraill.

Cafodd gwasanaeth Rhanbarth Cymru'r BBC ei ddiddymu ar ddechrau'r rhyfel, a rhoddwyd stop ar yr ychydig ddarlledu Cymraeg oedd ar gael. Erbyn 1940, serch hynny, roedd ychydig oriau bob wythnos yn cael eu darlledu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac yn 1940 cynhaliwyd Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru yn Aberpennar ar y radio.

## Entertainment and Leisure

*Although things could be very difficult and dangerous during the war, people did their very best to enjoy life. The government realised that it was important for people to keep their spirits, and although a number of leisure activities had been suspended at once at the beginning of the war, more and more of these resumed shortly afterwards.*

*The radio was very important to receive information during this period. Very few people owned television sets, and television broadcasting was suspended at the beginning of the war. Families would sit together in the evening during the blackouts listening to the BBC news on the radio, and receive information and war propaganda through other programmes.*

*The BBC's Welsh Region service was abolished at the beginning of the war, and the little Welsh language broadcasting that was available was stopped. By 1940, however, a few hours each week were broadcast through the medium of Welsh, and in 1940 the National Eisteddfod of Wales in Mountain Ash was held on the radio.*

*Gyferbyn: Ystafell fyw Geoff Charles, Medi 1939. Yn yr ystafell mae radio i dderbyn newyddion, llenni blacowt ar y ffenestri, a lampau ar y bwrdd rhag ofn bod angen golau mewn argyfwng.*

*Opposite: Geoff Charles' living room, September 1939. In the room there is a radio to receive news, blackout curtains on the windows, and lamps on the table in case light was needed in an emergency.*



Yn y dinasoedd a'r trefi mawr gallai pobl fynd i'r sinema. Yn ogystal â'r brif ffilm byddai ail ffilm a chartwnau yn cael eu dangos yn aml, a newyddion gan gwmnïau fel Pathé a British Movietone. Roedd llawer o'r ffilmiau yn cynnwys propaganda yn erbyn yr Almaen, fel ffilm enwog Charlie Chaplin 'The Great Dictator' sy'n dychanu Hitler a Natsiaeth, a ffilm lle mae'r seren o Brydain, George Formby, yn dyrnu Hitler yn ei drwyn! Roedd y Weinyddiaeth Wybodaeth hefyd yn sicrhau bod y neges iawn yn cael ei chyfleu gan y newyddion oedd yn cael eu dangos yn y sinema.

*In the cities and large towns people could go to the cinema. As well as the main film, a second film and cartoons would often be shown, as well as news by companies such as Pathé and British Movietone. Many of the films included propaganda against Germany, such as Charlie Chaplin's famous film, 'The Great Dictator', which satirized Hitler and Nazism, and a film where the British star, George Formby, punches Hitler in his nose! The Ministry of Information also ensured that the correct message was conveyed by the news that was shown in the cinema.*



Staff Sinema'r regent yn Y Drenewydd, Ionawr 1, 1940. Caeodd y Llywodraeth y sinemâu ar ddechrau'r rhyfel am eu bod yn ystyried bod cael cymaint o bobl dan yr un to yn rhy beryglus. Ailagorodd eu drysau yn fuan wedyn wrth i'r llywodraeth sylweddoli pa mor werthfawr oedd y sinema i ledaenu propaganda a newyddion, ac i gynnig adloniant mewn cyfnod mor anodd.

*Staff of the Regent Cinema in Newtown, January 1, 1940. The Government closed the cinemas at the beginning of the war because they considered it to be too dangerous to have so many people under the same roof. Their doors opened shortly afterwards as the government realised how valuable the cinema could be in disseminating propaganda and news, and offering entertainment in such a difficult period.*





Carnifal yn Rhaeadr rai wythnosau cyn dechrau'r Ail Ryfel Byd.

*A carnival in Rhayader a few weeks before the beginning of the Second World War.*

Roedd adloniant lleol yn rhan bwysig o fywyd mewn llawer o'r ardaloedd gwledig, a'r dogni petrol yn ei gwneud yn anodd iawn i bobl o'r ardaloedd hyn gyrraedd trefi. Gan eu bod yn llai tebygol o wynebu cyrchoedd awyr roedd modd cynnal dawnsfeydd, gyrffâu chwist a dramâu mewn neuaddau pentref, ac yn ystod misoedd yr haf roedd garddwesti a sioeau amaethyddol yn boblogaidd iawn. Hyd yn oed yn y manau hynny oedd ymhell o effeithiau gwaethaf bomio, roedd y rhyfel yn dal yn thema ganolog mewn nifer o'r gweithgareddau.

*Local entertainment was an important part of life in many of the rural areas, and petrol rationing made it very difficult for people from these areas to reach towns. As they were less likely to face air raids, it was possible to hold dances, whist drives and plays in village halls, and during the summer months garden fêtes and agricultural shows were very popular. Even in those places that were far away from the worst effects of the bombing, the war was still a central theme in many of the activities.*



Cyflwyniad dramatig gan aelodau o Urdd Eglwys Llanidloes, 1940.

*A dramatic presentation by members of Llanidloes Church Guild, 1940.*



Cystadleuaeth bwyta afalau crog yn Llanbryn-mair, 1940.

*A hanging apple eating competition in Llanbryn-mair, 1940.*



Pan ddechreuodd y rhyfel aeth y llywodraeth ati'n syth i wahardd digwyddiadau oedd yn denu cynulleidfaoedd mawr, a daeth pêl-droed a chwaraeon eraill rhwng y timau mawr i ben am ychydig oherwydd y gwaharddiad. Erbyn canol Medi 1939 roedd y rheolau wedi dechrau llacio, a rhoddwyd hawl i chwarae gemau ond bod y nifer yn y gynulleidfa yn cael ei gadw i lai na phymtheg mil. Daeth Cwpan Pêl-droed yr FA i ben yn ystod y rhyfel, a doedd dim modd i dimau mewn unrhyw faes deithio ymhell i chwarae yn erbyn ei gilydd oherwydd y dogni petrol.

Daeth yn anodd cael hyd i lefydd addas ar gyfer chwaraeon oherwydd bod llawer o gaeau pêl-droed a chriced, caeau rasio a meysydd chwarae yn cael eu defnyddio ar gyfer hyfforddiant gan y fyddin neu fel llefydd i dyfu llysiau. Er hyn, roedd chwaraeon yn dal i ddarparu adloniant pwysig iawn i bobl yn ystod y rhyfel.

*When the war started, the government immediately banned events that attracted large audiences, and football and other sports between the large teams came to an end for a while because of the ban. The rules were relaxed by the middle of September 1939, and permission was given to play games as long as audience numbers were kept to less than fifteen thousand. The FA Football Cup came to an end during the war, and it was not possible for teams in any field to travel far to play against each other because of the petrol rationing.*

*It became difficult to find suitable places for sports as many football and cricket fields, racecourses and playing grounds were used for training by the army or as places to grow vegetables. Despite this, sport continued to provide very important entertainment for people during the war.*

Tîm pêl-droed y Ffiwsilwyr Brenhinol Cymreig yn curo Tîm Milisia yn Y Drenewydd, Hydref 28, 1939.  
*The Royal Welsh Fusiliers' football team beating the Militia Team in Newtown, October 28, 1939.*







Gêm hoci rhwng Tîm Menywod Y Drenewydd a Thîm y Fyddin yn Y Drenewydd, Tachwedd 30, 1940.

*A hockey game between the Newtown Women's Team and the Army Team in Newtown, November 30, 1940.*

Diwrnod Chwaraeon Ysgolion Sul y Trallwng, Awst 23, 1941.

*Welshpool Sunday Schools Sports Day, August 23, 1941.*





## Cymry a'r Rhyfel

Er bod Cymru yn bell o faes y gad collodd dros 15,000 o Gymry eu bywydau yn ymladd yn y rhyfel. Pan ddechreuodd y rhyfel pasiwyd mesur gorfodaeth filwrol drwy'r Senedd ar gyfer conscriptio pobl rhwng 18 a 41 mlwydd oed i ymuno â'r Lluoedd Arfog.

## *Welsh People and the War*

*Although Wales was far away from the battle-field, over 15,000 Welsh people lost their lives fighting in the war. When the war started, a military enforcement bill was passed through Parliament for the conscription of people between 18 and 41 years of age to join the Armed Forces.*





Milwyr yn gadael Y Drenewydd, Hydref 28, 1939.

*Soldiers leaving Newtown, October 28, 1939.*





Roedd nifer o wersylloedd hyfforddi milwrol yng Nghymru, ac roedd yn beth cyffredin felly gweld milwyr yng nghefn gwlad. Erbyn 1945, roedd y Swyddfa Ryfel yn rheoli 10% o dir Cymru, ac yn ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer ymarfer tanio, neu fel lle ar gyfer gwersylloedd hyfforddiant a charchardai. Credai'r llywodraeth fod hyfforddiant mewn mannau gwyllt ac anghysbell yn help i baratoi milwyr ymdopi â thywydd drwg ac amgylchiadau anodd pan fydden nhw'n gorfod mynd dramor.

*There were a number of military training camps in Wales, and it was therefore usual to see soldiers in the countryside. By 1945, the War Office controlled 10% of the land in Wales, and used it for firing practice, or as a place for training camps and prisons. The government believed that training in wild and remote places helped prepare soldiers to cope with bad weather and difficult circumstances when they had to go abroad.*



Gwersyll Hyfforddi yn Neuadd y Parc ger yr Amwythig, 1939.

*A Training Camp in Park Hall near Shrewsbury, 1939.*





Milwyr o Fangor yn cael eu hyfforddi  
mewn gwersyll ar y ffin rhwng Cymru a  
Lloegr, 1939.

*Soldiers from Bangor being trained in a  
camp on the border between Wales and  
England, 1939.*







Priodasau Rhyfel. Priododd llawer o filwyr naill ai cyn gadael i gael eu hyfforddi i ymladd, neu yn ystod eu seibiant olaf gartref cyn mynd dramor.

*War Weddings. Many soldiers got married either before leaving to be trained to fight, or during their last break at home before going abroad.*



Mewn ardaloedd oedd yn agos at wersylloedd hyfforddiant byddai pobl yn trefnu nosweithiau cymdeithasol yn arbennig ar gyfer y milwyr. Gan fod prinder gweithwyr ar y ffermydd byddai milwyr oedd yn cael eu hyfforddi mewn gwersylloedd lleol hefyd yn helpu gyda'r cynaeafau.

*In areas that were close to training camps, people would organise social evenings especially for the soldiers. As there was a shortage of workers on the farms, soldiers who were being trained in local camps would also help with the harvest.*



Te ar gyfer milwyr yn Llanfyllin, Hydref 1940.

*A tea for soldiers in Llanfyllin, October 1940.*



Codi tatws yn Llwydiarth, Hydref 1941.

*Picking potatoes in Llwydiarth, October 1941.*

Roedd nifer o wersylloedd carcharorion rhyfel yng Nghymru a llawer o'r carcharorion yn fewnfudwyr Eidalaid. Arestwyd llawer o Eidalwyr ar ddechrau'r rhyfel, ac fe'u carcharwyd fel carcharorion rhyfel pan ymunodd yr Eidal yn y rhyfel ym Mehefin 1940. Oherwydd prinder gweithwyr fferm roedd y carcharorion rhyfel yn cael eu gorfodi i fynd i weithio ar ffermydd ar adegau prysur.

Ym Mawrth 1945 dihangodd 67 carcharor rhyfel Almaenig o wersyll carcharorion rhyfel yn Island Farm ger Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr trwy gloddio twnnel allan o'r gwersyll, ond fe gawson nhw i gyd eu dal o fewn diwrnod neu ddau.

*There were a number of prisoner of war camps in Wales and many of the prisoners were Italian immigrants. Many Italians were arrested at the beginning of the war, and they were imprisoned as prisoners of war when Italy joined the war in June 1940. Because of the shortage of farm workers, the prisoners of war were forced to go and work on farms at busy times.*

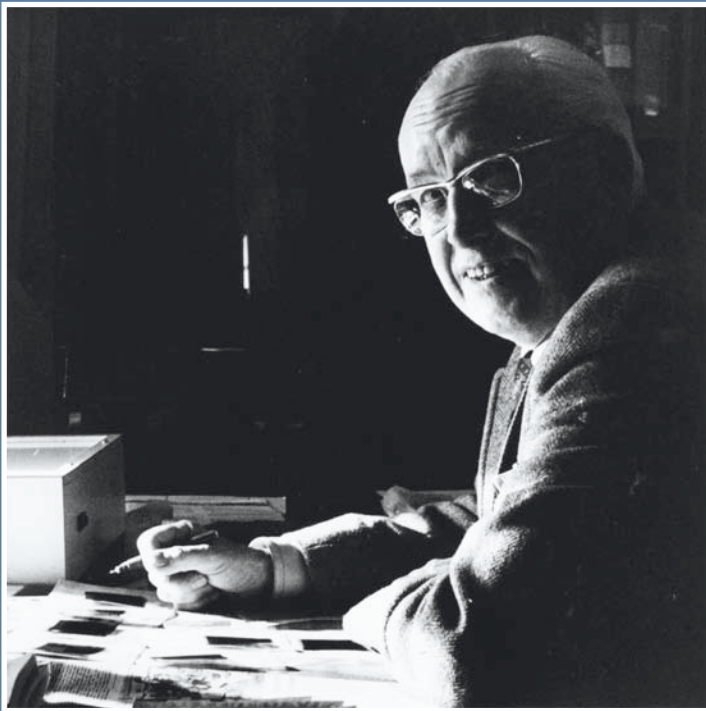
*In March 1945, 67 German prisoners of war escaped from a prisoner of war camp in Island Farm near Bridgend by digging a tunnel out of the camp, but they were all caught within a day or two.*

Carcharorion rhyfel Eidalaid yn gweithio ar fferm ger Meifod, Sir Drefaldwyn.

*Italian prisoners of war working on a farm near Meifod, Montgomeryshire.*







Roedd Geoff Charles (1909-2002) yn newyddiadurwr a ffotograffydd a roddodd 50 mlynedd o'i oes i bortreadu Cymru trwy lens ei camera. Mae ei gyfraniad i Gymru yn unigryw, a heddiw mae ei archif o 120,000 o ffotograffau yn un o drysorau Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

*Geoff Charles (1909 – 2002) was a journalist and photographer who dedicated 50 years of his life to portraying Wales through the lens of his camera. His contribution to Wales is unique, and today his archive of 120,000 photographs is one of the treasures of The National Library of Wales.*

Mae'r llyfr hwn yn cynnwys ffotograffau o bobl a digwyddiadau mewn trefi bychan ac ardaloedd gwledig, yn enwedig yng nghanolbarth Cymru, yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Ceir yma bortread ffotograffig unigryw o sut wnaeth pobl mewn rhannau o Gymru ymateb yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o newid a gwrthdaro, ynghyd â thestun a dehongliad gan Wasanaeth Addysg Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

Lluniwyd y llyfr fel rhan o brosiect Maes y Gad i Les y Wlad, ac mae wedi ei anelu'n bennaf at ddisgyblion yng nghyfnodau allweddol 3 a 4.

*This book includes photographs of people and events in small towns and rural areas, mostly in mid Wales, during the Second World War. This unique photographic depiction of how people in parts of Wales responded during this era of conflict and change is accompanied by text and interpretation written by The National Library of Wales Education Service.*

*This book is aimed mainly at pupils in key stages 3 and 4, and was produced as part of the From Warfare to Welfare project.*

