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1938

# **Social Service in South Wales**

**1937-1938**

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**THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF  
THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE  
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE



SOCIAL SERVICE  
IN SOUTH WALES

Fourth Annual Report  
OF  
The South Wales and Monmouthshire  
Council of Social Service  
1937-38



# THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

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(Above)

## UNEMPLOYMENT

A scramble for pickings in newly discharged rubbish at a colliery tip.

(Below)

## WORK

The colliers' train.



## PREFACE

THE most remarkable, and the most remarked upon happening in South Wales in the first nine months of the year under review has been the hopeful improvement in trade and employment. Improvements in the coal and steel industries and in shipping, and also the successful efforts of the Commissioner for Special Areas in introducing some new industries, combined to give work where none seemed likely a year ago and to give hope where hope had died. The achievement, for achievement it was, richly deserved the publicity and recognition it received and, had this Report been written in December, 1937, rather than April, 1938, the Council could have subscribed to the general view that South Wales had at last turned the corner of trade depression. Unfortunately, however, the last three months have failed lamentably to fulfil the promise of the previous nine, and a recession which commenced in January and has continued since has gravely worsened the unemployment situation in South Wales.

While it is unfair to assume the permanence of this set-back, it is equally unfair to ignore it, and the Council is compelled to emphasise that the present unemployment situation in South Wales is not one in which crisis no longer exists and from which men can turn with relieved consciences. At best it is a situation in which the abnormal and the "meanwhile" have receded only sufficiently to leave more clearly defined a series of long term problems to which the only approach would seem to be by way of equally long term policies.

There are still today, in March, 1938, 160,524 unemployed persons in Wales, and the unemployment percentage for the Principality is 24.4 per cent. as compared with an average for the whole country of 12.5 per cent. What is a matter of even greater concern is that, with as many as 39,916 men in the Principality recorded as out of work for more than a year, Wales has by far the largest proportion of long unemployed. Thousands of them have been without work for over five years and the recent trade improvement has only served to emphasise their isolation from employment. Here, clearly defined, is a special problem in that there are thousands of men, especially in the age groups 45-65, who are called unemployed, and who are served, both statutorily and voluntarily, by machinery whose very design presumes their return to employment and yet, in point of fact, they are men for whom work again on ordinary commercial terms is a very remote possibility.

The earlier improvement in employment has raised, too, into a prominence which wholesale unemployment has denied it, but should not be allowed to do so again, the problems of the employed man. He is finding to his bewilderment that his long looked for work is no panacea for all his ills. The difference between wages in many industries and average unemployment allowances is not as great as the difference in the demands a community makes upon its employed and unemployed members. Free school meals for his children, cobbling facilities at his Centre, reduced fees for his

Institute and Trade Union, the talisman of his card at the Cinema or Football match: these bare essentials of public sympathy, which help a little in the rigours of unemployment, are not available to the man in work. The object now not of sympathy but of congratulations, the recipient no longer of concessions but of demands, he has to take his place in the community bearing his share of its burdens, repair the depredations of unemployment in his own home, pay fares to his work that often amount to 4/- each week, find the extra food and clothing a man at work needs. He has to do all this and live a life in which he is presumed to be better off. While his leisure hours are fewer, his very work creates in him a need for recreation which is not easily satisfied from his own resources.

So we face, and indeed belong to, a community that has to rebuild, not its old institutions and habits and standards of living, but something new; something which must take into account its suffering and its poverty and its comparative lack of youth and of leadership, its thousands who have ceased to exist as competitors in the labour market and its thousands more who, even in work, exist on a lamentably low standard of life.

And as we face it we must ensure that a too ready and, at present, unjustified assumption of improvement is not allowed to obscure the volume of need that remains.



## SOCIAL SERVICE

1. It is a most unfortunate consequence of the happenings of recent years that in South Wales the term Social Service has come to be defined in as narrow a way as "something to do with the unemployed" and that the Council itself is regarded by many as a body concerned exclusively with a special, and not always approved, form of welfare work amongst unemployed persons. When it is remembered that the main cause of the Council's establishment in 1934 was widespread unemployment and that its main supports have been public sympathy evoked by, and public funds confined to, either unemployed persons or the Special Areas, it is not difficult to see how this conception has grown up. It was perhaps wise that in these early years the Council did not stop to define, but concentrated on the work to its hand for which financial assistance was available. The time has now come, however, when a need is clearly indicated not only for a correction of the current misconception of the function of the Council, but for a clear and positive definition of its aims and purpose.

2. Social Service has a special and traditional place of its own in the life of South Wales and it is an odd comment on the current conception of it that some of the leaders of Social Service would repudiate all connection with the suspect thing. The administration of local government and petty justice, the management and maintenance of hospitals and district nursing associations, the voluntary service of one's community in hundreds of ways, is Social Service, and who will deny that, in many different guises, it is of the essence of life in South Wales? Social service is enterprise which proceeds from a concern for human needs and human disabilities and any action which, out of a welter of bad housing and poverty, unemployment and bad employment, inadequate provision of recreational and cultural facilities, seeks to create "a green and pleasant land" is its task and its definition. It begins where statutory provision stops short and it seeks, by example and experiment in meeting unrecognised social needs, to tweak the conscience of the State and gain, for that particular need, both recognition and provision. It recognises too that deficiencies in statutory provision are almost balanced by ignorance of, or inability to use, existing provision and it seeks, therefore, to ensure a wider and fuller use of such provision as already exists for human well being. This is Social Service—the mouthpiece of inarticulate social needs, the pioneer in their experimental provision and the propagandist of provision already made. It will be clear from a definition which makes such high claims that Social Service will always be a much bigger thing than any Council which bears that name can comprehend. But, while this admission is necessary, it should be said with equal emphasis that in this wide field of endeavour lie at once the basis and the aims of the Council itself.

3. Three events have coincided to make this restatement and readjustment necessary at this time.

In the first place unemployment, while remaining the major problem, was for a time reduced to an extent that revealed the existence and the neglect of other more general problems.

Secondly, the National Council of Social Service has decided, following on the retirement of Sir Percy Watkins, to close its Cardiff office and lay upon the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service the burden and challenge in South Wales of the work with which it is concerned.

Thirdly, the Council itself has become an incorporated body with a consequent definition of its aims in a Memorandum, and the constitution of the Council on a representative basis.

4. The future holds many new tasks and responsibilities, the problems of rural life and of urban communities, the need for accurate social information based on research, the problems of children and old men in their hours of leisure, possibilities of co-operation in the National Fitness campaign, and the call for a common, though not enveloping, rallying point for voluntary bodies of every kind, make claims upon the Council that only high courage and unity of purpose can answer.

## WEAVING IN THE GLOOM

5. More than one-fourth of the working population of South Wales is still without work and the social problems of unemployment abide as a major issue in the life of the community.

### *Social Service Clubs.*

6. There are now some 220 Clubs in the area attempting, each in its own way, to provide for the interminable "time to spare" of its members. It is a great pity that so many persist in regarding these Clubs as local branches controlled by the Council, for this misconception obscures the real miracle that each Club is a spontaneous local growth—self maintaining and self governing. Some attempt realistically to assess the place of these Clubs in the community at the present time is now being made and should be of real value to this phase of the Council's work.

### *Occupation.*

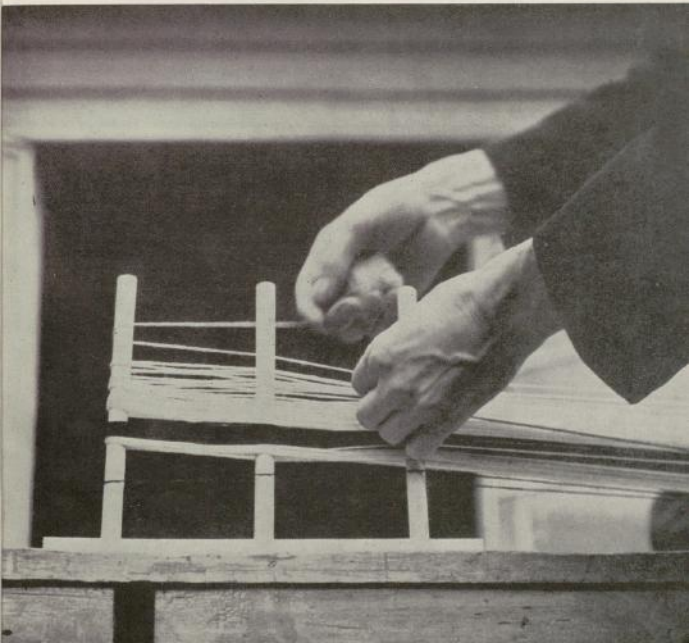
7. Statistically the situation is clear and easy to state. The average membership of the Clubs remains at about 120 with, on the whole, no great variations in the actual personnel. It is fairly clear that the Clubs generally appeal far more to men in the older age groups and have failed to attract in any large numbers those between 18-30 years of age. The programme of activities, while varying in intensity and variety from Club to Club, remains much about the same and interest appears to continue unabated in the various activities for which specialised instruction is made available. Instructors in Craftwork and Physical Training attached either to Settlements or to the Council are within reach of every Club and the demand for their services is constant. Classes in Upholstery and Weaving have proved especially successful during the year. The following table of instructional visits for the quarter ending March 31st, 1938, is some indication of the place that occupational activity plays in the average Club programme:—

	No. of Clubs Visited by Instructors.	Total No. of Visits paid.	Total Attendance.	Average at a Class.
Craftwork ..	146	1,900	18,211	10
Physical Training ..	109	1,916	28,617	15

It is good to report that, with very few exceptions, Clubs do not debar members who secure employment from continuing their membership, and one of the very striking features of the past year has been the high percentage of employed men who have attended regularly the Physical Training and Crafts Classes in the Clubs.

### *Camps.*

8. The annual Summer Camps have, of course, been as popular as ever and remain one of the notable services the Council is able to render, not only because of the opportunity they provide of a holiday, but because of the fellowship and sense of common purpose they generate and the very marked effect they have on the life of Clubs in the subsequent winter. During the year 3,499 men from Clubs attended camps either organised or grant-aided by the Council.



*Leadership.*

9. In face of such factors as transference, re-employment and time itself, there must necessarily be changes, and sometimes deterioration, in the leadership of the Clubs, but their most striking characteristic continues to be the high quality of leadership they throw up. Here surely is proof positive of the value of this movement. A man who has suffered the effects of unemployment over a period of years is not always a social asset, and it is because the Social Service Clubs of South Wales are self-governing working-class institutions indigenous to their communities and giving a first class training in democracy, that they have succeeded in preserving so many thousands to be still, aware, alive and valuable assets in community life.

*Training.*

10. During the year 239 Club members have attended the special Short Courses for leaders at Coleg Harlech, and somewhat similar courses in Graftwork at King's Standing, while the Council itself has organised day and two-day Courses in subjects varying from book-keeping to bookbinding which were attended by some 800 Club members. These occasions are perhaps the most vital and encouraging within the experience of the Council.

*The Future.*

11. The ultimate future of the Clubs is not easy of assessment even now, and the only certainty is that, because they are all independent institutions and, therefore, different from each other, no one formula can be applied to them and no one future can be forecast for them.

12. It is fairly clear that some Clubs, more especially those that have been established in areas where there was no previous social provision, will develop into permanent Community Clubs. Indeed, in some instances, where women and employed men, as much as unemployed men, are an integral part of the membership, this development has already taken place. Some Clubs may advisedly cease to exist, either because their special service is no longer required or because the example they have set has moved some stronger local institution to provide similar facilities.

*Workmen's  
Institutes.*

13. It is one of the best features of the year that a considerable step forward has been made in bringing about co-operation between the Clubs and the older Workmen's Institutes in the area. The danger of overlapping and of an undue multiplication of social institutions, with the consequent strain of maintenance, has been apparent all along. The rapid development of the Club movement, however, not always welcomed by older institutions, is due in large measure to the fact that groups of unemployed men were much quicker to define and meet their own needs than were these older institutions to recognise and provide against the special social effects of unemployment. The scene is changing now and there seems every prospect of close and effective co-operation between Clubs and neighbouring Workmen's Institutes, and in a few instances the fusion of the one with the other. The establishment by the Council of a Joint Consultative Committee on which the Workmen's Institutes' point of view is strongly represented should be, in itself, a guarantee of a hopeful future in this respect.

14. The future of the majority of Clubs time alone can determine. With each passing year the average age of their members increases and, because of this tendency and because too of their experience, it is possible that the Clubs will be the instrument at hand to meet one phase of the many-sided problem that arises in South Wales consequent on the existence of a large block of ageing men whose prospects of employment seem scarcely to exist. The eventuality involves quite material changes, not only in the actual aims of the Clubs, but in the public assessment of their function.

It needs to be remembered that the Occupational Centre emerged out of the industrial crisis as a temporary expedient to meet a meanwhile problem, and it is an extraordinary anomaly that, in South Wales at any rate, a great number of these Clubs, with very little change in their programme, have become the final retreat of the permanently unemployed.

15. While the Clubs have been the subject of unjustified suspicion and misunderstanding in some quarters, it is well to remember that they can be the basis of equally unjustified complacency in other quarters. The Club is an approach to the problem of "Time to Spare" and of longing for fellowship, it has made little or no contribution to the problem of poverty and has not aimed at doing so. If the Club comes to be regarded as an answer to the problem of poverty it becomes, at the same time, a bar to social progress, for from the Club itself, grappling with the problem of the older men, comes the first admission that Unemployment Assistance and an Unemployed Club are not complete and adequate provision for men with twenty years, or more, of life before them and no prospect of work.

16. When all has been done for them that should be done such men will still need their Club (with a range of activity they can be relied upon to shape for themselves), but it can serve them, not in relieving their poverty so much as in giving them alternate interests, occupations, recreation and the fellowship of which so many are robbed by unemployment.

## WOMEN

17. There are now well over 200 Women's Clubs in South Wales all opening up new avenues of education to women who have never before had these opportunities presented to them in the same way. Groups of women which originally came together with the idea of alleviating distress, have found a firmer foundation in cultural and educational activities. Despite their own special burdens, the Women's Clubs have carried on with a fellowship and happiness which is engendered by the true spirit of community service. So much a necessary part of the community have they become that it is increasingly evident that even if unemployment becomes almost negligible in South Wales they will continue to flourish in that they are meeting a real community need.

### *The Problem of Premises.*

18. The organisation of Women's Clubs varies considerably. Some Women's Clubs, while maintaining their own identity, combine with the men for various activities. In the Men's Club buildings which have recently been erected, the accommodation which has been allocated to the women has gradually become less and less adequate, so that it appears increasingly necessary for the women to have a club life and club premises of their own, while joining with the men for certain activities which lend themselves to co-operation, such as drama, singing and social activities. In some instances there is a joint committee of men and women for the management of club business.

19. There are places where there are no Men's Clubs, and the Women's Clubs pursue their special interests such as cookery, handicrafts, music, "Keep Fit" in such premises as they can find. In other places the Women's Club has proved an inspiration to the men with the result that premises are being erected. In practice this does not always solve the question of accommodation for the women, as the men find their building does not give them too much scope for their own activities. The question of future development of Women's Clubs is closely related to that of premises. The Council, while realising that premises do not make a club, recognises that adequate accommodation is necessary for the expansion of the work.

### *Handicrafts.*

20. All Clubs are interested in handicrafts in the instruction of which the basis is mostly utilitarian. Special attention is given to thrift crafts, by which apparently waste materials can be converted into something of use.

### *Homecraft.*

21. Seventy-five Clubs have instruction in Homecraft. The Homecraft Department again owes much to the co-operation of the Milk Marketing Board, St. John's Ambulance Association, and the Red Cross Society for their help with lectures. As a result of the Milk Marketing Board Lectures in one area, the members of the Women's Clubs were so impressed that they agreed to do the work of distributing milk to the school children during the school holidays.

### *"Keep Fit."*

22. There are 90 "Keep Fit" classes in the area. Much of the prejudice against the Women's "Keep Fit" movement is gradually being broken down, when it is realised that the greatest possible care is taken in every direction, and that Women's "Keep Fit" does not entail the strenuous physical training exercises which perhaps the women associate with their school days. It consists rather of rhythmic exercises to music calculated to give balance to the whole personality, and dancing of various types designed to produce lightness and grace of movement.



Quilting in the garden of an old house that is now a Club.

23. The tendency is for all Clubs to have a balanced programme of activities. In every instance where Clubs have been especially interested in the beginning in one activity, the members have eventually asked for instruction in all activities, thus catering for all members.

24. The following table of instructional visits for the quarter ended March 31st, 1938, is some indication of the activity of most Clubs :

	No. of Clubs Visited by Instructors.	Total No. of Visits paid.	Total Attendance.	Average at a Class.
Handicraft ..	183	1,832	56,305	30
Homecraft ..	175	702	26,000	14
" Keep Fit " ..	146	1,372	20,946	15

*Camps*

25. About 3,000 members of Women's Clubs went for a week's holiday to camp last year. The full value of the holiday to the community is only appreciated when it is realised that many of the women had not spent a night away from home for very many years! Some had been used to their annual fortnight's holiday before they were overtaken by the disaster of unemployment, but all mixed together in the true holiday spirit and obtained the maximum benefit of release from household duties and freedom from preparation of meals. All through the winter months the question of camps can always be relied on to arouse enthusiasm even on the darkest days. Campers always make good Club members. It was a real disappointment that owing to lack of accommodation we were unable to run a Nursery School Camp this year.

*Leadership.*

26. Part of the work of the Council's staff during the past year has been to supply the necessary leadership in questions of organisation, finance, and the various activities in the many schools which have been held in the area. Such schools seem to be playing an increasing part in the life of Clubs. Three residential schools were held at Barry and 75 One-day Schools in various parts of the area. In this connection it is perhaps worth mentioning that one of the residential schools was concerned with handicrafts. Quilting was the handicrafts chosen on this occasion. So successful was the instruction given, and so apparent have been the beneficial effects in the Clubs that it is hoped that residential handicraft schools will become a regular feature of the Council's work. Lectures on Child Psychology have been a successful innovation by the Homecraft Department. It is hoped to follow them up with a regular course of instruction in some of the Clubs during this next year. Fruit and vegetable bottling and jam-making schools were held in June and July.

27. The Council's thanks are due to the members of Men's Clubs who have in innumerable practical ways helped their womenfolk to a fuller understanding of the benefits of Club life. They have been ready with advice, made accommodation possible, and given practical help in making furniture. Especial thanks are due to those men who have made furniture for Women's Clubs which have no Men's Clubs to



which they can turn for help. In many other ways, by taking care of the children and relieving their womenfolk from household cares so that they may attend their Clubs, the men have contributed in no small way to the success of Women's Clubs. In the end, however, it is the loyalty and co-operation of the women themselves which has made possible the work which the Council's officers have endeavoured to do in the spirit of service and friendship.

28. Meanwhile, the development here recorded, which is made possible only by the sympathetic help of the Commissioner for Special Areas, serves more and more to emphasise the need for similar work amongst the thousands of women who live in areas of distress in South Wales that are not scheduled as Special Areas. The Council is prevented by lack of funds from developing the work in these areas and trusts that the maximum of support will be given to the Welsh Fair, which the Countess of Plymouth is organising in October next, with a view to financing this work outside the Special Areas.

## VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES

29. It is now two years since the Council was able to report that a grant had been received from the Commissioner for Special Areas which made possible a considerable improvement in the supply and maintenance of a more adequate nursing service in the Special Area of South Wales. Last year 66 out of the necessary total of 76 new District Nurses had been appointed, with an average grant of £100 per nurse. The Council is happy to report that, during the year under review, four further appointments have been made, bringing the total up to 70.

30. The success of this experiment has been exceptional and has proved beyond doubt that a grant to assist an essential service of this kind receives a ready response from the area. The grant of £100 per nurse is equivalent to half the average cost of maintaining a district nurse for one year, so that the District Associations have had to raise voluntary income to at least an equivalent amount. For 70 nurses this sum amounts to £7,000 per annum.

31. Grants have been made for the establishment or maintenance of new nurses at:

### GLAMORGAN.

Aberavon and Port Talbot	Pontycymmer
Bargoed (2)	Maesteg (3)
Pontlottyn	Ogmore Vale
Dulais Valley (2)	Gilfach Goch
Cwmavon (2)	Tonyrefail
Pontypridd (2)	Pencoed
Mid-Rhondda	Ynysybwl
Glynneath	Cwmbach
Fenrhwiweiber	Cwmaman
Cymer and Abercregan	Merthyr Vale and Aberfan
Abercynon and Ynysybwl	Blaengarw
Nantymoel	Gelligaer
Bedlinog	Troedyrhiw
Abercwmboi	Llanharan and Brynna
Mardy	Aber and Blaengwynfi
Taffs Well and Nantgarw	Porth
Llantwit Fardre	Tirphil
Tongwynlais and Morganstown	Margam
Treharris	Aberdare
	Emergency Nurses (2).
Beddau	Trecynon
Hirwaun	Abercanaid.

### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abertillery, Cwmtillery and Six Bells (4)	Tredegar
Llanhilleth and Aberbeeg	Pontypool
Crumlin and Hafodyrnyns	Llanfrecchfa, Upper Cwmbrian and
Maescwmmmer, Fleur-de-Lis and	Pontnewydd.
Pengam	Ebbw Vale
New Tredegar	Blackwood
Nantyglo	Aberbargoed
Rhydney and Abertysswg	Markham, Argoed and Hollybush
Risca and Pontymister	
Beaufort	Emergency Nurse (1).

SOUTH WALES & NORTHGLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Voluntary Health Services

70 new district nurses have been appointed in the Special Area of South Wales with an average grant of £100 per nurse. Some of these nurses are now in their third year & there are 6 more to be appointed.



During 1942-43 the Area Council has raised the area of service in order to meet the demand which the grant of £1000 made in the total maintenance cost. In addition approximately £1000 was raised for the maintenance of long established District Nursing Societies.



32. Smaller grants have also been made available for the assistance of old established District Nursing Associations at :

Sully, Lavernock and Wenvoe	Pentre and District
Tylorstown, Pontygwaith and Stanleytown	Ferndale.
Pentyrch, Creigiau and Llanilterne	Mid-Rhondda
Caerphilly Red Cross	St. Brides Major
Nelson Red Cross	Aberaman
Duffryn, Bryncoch and Rhydding	Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed and District
Blaenavon	Llanbradach Red Cross
Bedwas and Trethomas	Treherbert
Pontnewynydd	Abertridwr and Senghenydd
Machen	Dinas Powis
Blackwood	Peterston
Treorchy	Ynysuir and Wattstown
Aberkenfig	Tredegar
Laleston	Abercarn, Cwmcarn and Pantywain
Risca and Pontymister	Dowlais and Penydarren
Newbridge	Cwmbran and Llantarnam
Pontypool and Panteg	Crossways and Wattsville
Bassaleg, Rogerstone and Rhiwderin	Cefn Coed, Vaynor
Pembroke Dock	Crickhowell
	Brynmawr.

#### MEDICAL COMFORTS DEPOTS.

33. The augmentation of the number of District Nurses has been responsible for a greatly increased demand for Medical Comforts in the form of sick room requisites which are indispensable for effective home nursing. Lady (Rhys) Williams first brought this important fact to the notice of the Health Services Committee of the Council, and an investigation revealed that while for many years the local Divisions of the Order of St. John (Priory for Wales) and the British Red Cross Society (Glamorgan Branch) had maintained a number of Medical Comforts Depots, in many instances their equipment was rather inadequate to meet the public demand owing to the prolonged depression, and in any case the incidence of Depots was quite inadequate.

34. After a survey of the existing and proposed Depots had been carried out, an application was made to the Commissioner for Special Areas and in December he agreed to provide a grant of £4,600 to enable approximately 60 Depots to be established or re-equipped, and to provide necessary equipment for district nurses working in the area. It has been found possible, however, within the financial limits imposed, to provide for 74 Depots instead of the 60 originally contemplated, which is greatly to the public advantage as in many districts comforts will be much more readily accessible. In addition to the equipment and establishment of Depots, an issue of Comforts in day to day use has been made to 143 District Nurses in the Area.

35. There is ample evidence that much sickness in the valleys of South Wales has to be endured and treated in the homes of the people, and for this reason the provision of Medical Comforts will greatly relieve the suffering and contribute materially to the recovery of those who are stricken by disease.

36. It would be impossible to refer to this new and valuable service rendered during the year without acknowledging in a special way the Council's indebtedness to Mr. James Walton who, acting as an Honorary Assistant Secretary, has borne single-handed the whole burden of the survey, and the most efficient administration and expenditure of the grant. The cordial co-operation of the Priory for Wales and the British Red Cross Society (Glamorgan Branch) has also been of the greatest assistance.

## ADULT EDUCATION

37. During the past year the cause of Adult Education in South Wales has sustained a great loss through the death of Mr. John Davies, the Secretary of the South Wales District of the Workers' Educational Association. Mr. John Davies was the Secretary of the original Joint Committee for the Promotion of Educational Facilities in the South Wales Coalfield, which operated from 1929 to 1934 and, when the work of that Committee was merged in that of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service, he was the first Secretary of the Education Committee of the Council. John Davies' wide experience of adult education work was always at the service of the Education Committee, and South Wales can ill afford his loss at this juncture.

38. Meanwhile the work goes on and Adult Education continues as one of the main activities fostered by the Social Service Movement in South Wales. An adequate indication of the progress and development of this work is found in the fact that an expenditure in 1929 of £5,000 on this work amongst unemployed and other persons in the depressed area of South Wales has gradually grown until last year it amounted to no less than £21,000.

39. The work is administered by the Education Committee of the Council which forms a kind of "pool" into which grants and voluntary income flow and from which the money is distributed in grants to the co-operating bodies who do the actual work in the field.

40. The income of the Committee is derived from four principal sources:—

- (1) Seven Local Education Authorities in the area who co-operate in the work and who, in 1937-38, made grants totalling to £2,080.\*
- (2) Funds privately raised.
- (3) Grants from the Commissioner for the Special Areas.
- (4) Grants earned from the Board of Education.

41. During 1937-38 the generous help of the Commissioner and in a lesser degree of private funds, enabled the Committee to add £13,000 to the grant from the Local Education Authorities.

42. The sum total of the income amounted in 1937-38 to £18,000 exclusive of grants from the Board of Education, and this money was made available by the Committee for approved expenditure by:

- (a) The South Wales District of the Workers' Educational Association.
- (b) The University Council of Music.
- (c) The Welsh National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s.
- (d) The Welsh Area Council for Group Listening.
- (e) The Drama Committee of the Council.

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\* Grants were received from the following Local Education Authorities: Breconshire, Cardiff, Carmarthenshire, Merthyr, Monmouthshire, Rhondda, Swansea.

## CLASSES.

43. The Workers' Educational Association is the body responsible for the establishment and conduct of Terminal and One-Year Courses and also of Day Schools. During the year there have been conducted within the Area of the Council 126 Terminal Classes, 48 One-Year Courses, and 87 One-Day Schools.

A brief analysis of the work is as follows :—

Area.	One-Year Courses.	Terminal Courses.	One-Day Schools.	Short Courses.
Carmarthen ..	3	11	3	1
Swansea ..	5	10	3	—
Glamorgan ..	14	31	19	1
Rhondda ..	5	21	17	4
Merthyr ..	3	10	5	1
Cardiff ..	3	7	19	—
Monmouth ..	13	28	15	—
Newport ..	1	3	4	—
Brecon ..	1	2	2	1
Pembroke ..	—	3	—	—

The Short Courses were extensions of classes for periods of 4-8 weeks.

## MUSIC.

44. The Council of Music is responsible in the area for varied forms of music activity. Here, although formal class work of both the One-Year and Terminal type are organised, there is in addition a great volume of less formal work of every kind. There were 15 Terminal and nine One-Year Classes during the year, but while it is easy to tabulate this, some of the most valuable and appreciated activities cannot be shown in any statistical return. Gramophones and well chosen records were lent to organised listening groups, vocal music, orchestral parts, chamber music, miniature scores, all were made available to groups that needed and could use them. Amateur orchestras were assisted by the loan of instruments and by visits from professional conductors.

Conferences for conductors were arranged and students sent to Summer Schools, while the instructors conducted music making groups in the Clubs and organised periodical Inter-Club Festivals.

45. As a climax to all this musical activity the Council of Music organises the Three Valleys Festival. The eighth festival was held at Mountain Ash on May 27th, 28th and 29th, with Dr. Malcolm Sargent as conductor-in-chief. The main works performed were Handel's "The Messiah," Elgar's "The Music Makers," Vincent Thomas' "Song of the Wind," Verdi's "Requiem," and "Sanctus" and "Dona Nobis" from Mass in B minor by Bach.

#### POPULAR LECTURES.

46. What may be termed the elementary phase of adult education, single lectures on a variety of subjects and short courses of six lectures, is organised by the Education Department of the Y.M.C.A. in Wales. Week by week throughout the Winter well-attended lectures are given in Workmen's Institutes, Churches and Chapels, Men's Clubs and Women's Clubs, and Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The seeds sown in this manner often germinate into a demand for a course of study in the form of a Short Course under the Y.M.C.A. or a terminal Course under the W.E.A. During the Session 1937-38, the following programme was undertaken:—Single Lectures, 2,152, Short Courses, 108.

#### LISTENING GROUPS.

47. An interesting experiment was conducted for the first time last year when a sum of £200 was made available by the Committee to the Welsh Area Council for Group Listening. The money was used for paying small fees to selected leaders of Wireless Listening Groups organised in the area. The duty of the leader was primarily to prepare for and lead the discussion which followed the talk. During the Autumn Term, 27 Groups were organised and the average attendance in each Group was 12. During the Spring Term as many as 32 Groups were organised. The experiment in this new form of adult education has proved an unqualified success and it is hoped to increase and develop the work still further next session.

#### DRAMA.

48. There is still no Council of Drama for Wales, and while it hopes for its establishment, the Council through its Drama Committee does what it can to remedy the defect. The experiment of appointing a full-time Drama Organiser on the staff, in the person of Mr. Haydn Davies, has led to a considerable augmentation of the Drama work being done in the area during the past year. This experiment was made possible by a grant from Special Areas funds and by the readiness of the Rhondda Local Education Authority to release Mr. Davies for the work.

49. Further additions have been made to the library of plays during the past year and the demand from groups in the area is also increasing. Curtain sets, and now a stage lighting set, are also available to borrowers.

50. The main service rendered, however, still lies in the availability of the Drama Organisers, Mr. Haydn Davies, Mr. Afan Jones and, in Monmouthshire, Mr. D. L. Jones, who is Secretary of the Monmouthshire Drama League, and the advisers who have visited most of the groups in the more critical stages of their preparations. In this connection the Council wishes to acknowledge with deep gratitude the services of Mr. George McLaurien, who has voluntarily acted as adviser in the Maesteg area during the winter.

51. The Annual Play Writing competition brought in 58 original plays in one act, 40 in English and 18 in Welsh. Three plays in each language were rehearsed and given public performance. The comment of the judges on the standard of the work submitted was definitely encouraging.





52. Ten Day-Schools of two sessions each, and four week-end Schools, each with four sessions, were arranged at different centres. One week-end school was devoted entirely to a study of Welsh Drama. The schools were given a practical bias, each lecture being accompanied, wherever possible, by demonstrations. The subjects studied included acting, production, verse speaking, stage management, speech training, decorative and stage properties, mime and movement. Two Courses of six Lectures were arranged to stimulate interest in new areas, and from one of these, in particular, a number of potential drama groups have been formed.

#### COLEG HARLECH.

53. The culminating point of this work of adult education is Coleg Harlech, the Welsh Residential College for Adult Education. The Council sends a selected number of students to the Short Courses of four or six weeks provided by the College, and there the student is enabled to continue his educational activities in an atmosphere conducive to study and far removed from the hurly burly of life in the industrial valleys. More important even than this is the existence of such a college and its primary provision for sessional students. There can be no doubt but that Coleg Harlech, both as the Mecca of many class students and the training ground of many class teachers, is rapidly being recognised as the coping stone to Adult Education in Wales.

#### LIBRARIES.

54. The activities of the Council in connection with Libraries are closely allied to, if they are not an essential part of, its educational work. A preliminary survey of the libraries of Workmen's Institutes showed that these institutions, which have been for decades the pride of a prolific and selective reading public, had greatly deteriorated as a result of the industrial depression. Many of the libraries had been unable to afford a new book since 1927, and almost all of them were sadly depleted and out of date. This misfortune had overcome them at a time when the same causes had resulted in a vast increase in enforced leisure, and when the resulting demand for reading material was perhaps greater than ever before.

55. Proposals were drafted for the rehabilitation of these libraries and submitted to the Commissioner through the National Council of Social Service, with the result that to the Commissioner for the Special Areas sanctioned a grant of £10,000. The Library Committee of the Council has been busy administering this grant, which in the end embraced the need, not only of Workmen's Institutes, but of Public Libraries and Settlements as well. A considerable proportion of the grant has already been expended and progress is being made in expending the balance, possibly not as rapidly as was hoped, but nevertheless steadily and in a manner which should eventually prove of lasting benefit to the recipients.

56. This service, which the Council has been privileged to administer, calls for no justification here, and the genuine thanks of the beneficiaries throughout the area go to the Commissioner for his timely grant.

## EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

57. This report could not claim to be in any way a conspectus of Social Service in South Wales unless it made specific reference to the work of the Educational Settlements. The year has seen the welcome establishment of a new Settlement at Pontypridd and the assumption by Community House, Brynmawr, of a larger sphere of activity, and there are now in South Wales nine of these power houses of friendship, service, and education situated as follows:—

Rhondda	.. The Maesyrhaf Settlement, Trealaw	Mr. & Mrs. William Noble.
Merthyr	.. The Merthyr Settlement	.. Vacancy.
Risca	.. Oxford House Settlement, Risca	.. Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Alexander.
Pontypool	.. The Pontypool Settlement, Rockhill Road, Pontypool.	Mr. & Mrs. Ivor Thomas.
Bargoed	.. The Bargoed Settlement, Cardiff Road, Bargoed.	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Thomas.
Aberdare	.. Coleg Gwerin Cynon, Aberdare	.. Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Evans.
Brynmawr	.. Community House, Brynmawr	.. Miss Eileen Thomas.
Pontypridd	.. The Pontypridd Settlement, Taff Street, Pontypridd.	Mr. and Mrs. T. Glyn Davies.
Dowlais	.. Trevern House	.. .. Mr. John Dennithorne.
Senghenydd	.. Community House	.. .. Mrs. Ada Wright.

58. In addition, Cardiff, Barry and Penarth has been defined as a "Settlement area" and a new Governing Body and its officers under the honorary Wardenship of Mr. R. H. Lomas are seeking to provide somewhat similar facilities in that area.

59. While it should be emphasised that each Settlement is an independent self-governing unit with its own ideas and methods and its own financial problems, they are all willing partners in the work with which the Council is concerned. The work in clubs for men and women referred to in this report is undertaken in their areas by the various Settlements and the helpful advice and co-operation of the Wardens is available to the Council in committees and otherwise when work of a general regional character is planned. There is a happy interchange of staff and ideas and a partnership such as this, in which independent units living daily amid the problems co-operate with a central regional body, of which they are themselves a vital constituent part, goes far to preserve vitality and variety in this work and is a helpful safeguard against the disadvantages of centralisation. It is impossible to deal in any adequate way in this report with the work of the Settlements and the Council can only emphasise here their important place in the general structure of social and cultural work in South Wales.



The New Settlement House at Risca.

## RURAL LIFE

60. The Council has been enabled to increase its experience this year by a grant from the Commissioner for Special Areas which made possible the appointment of a Rural Advisory Officer to work in the Vale of Glamorgan. Mr. R. C. Richards was appointed to the post in May, 1937, and, while it is too soon yet to draw any definite conclusions, it is already evident that the normal problems of community life in rural areas are even greater when an area borders on a large industrial community.

61. The Vale of Glamorgan is an area of very scattered population and unusually small villages. In common with the whole of rural Wales there is not, as in England, a natural focus point such as the Church or the "Big House," and there is a consequent unfamiliarity with the conception of village co-operation. The problem is made even more difficult when large centres of population are near enough to be the main attraction for amusement and recreation, and very often the locale of senior and central schools and evening classes.

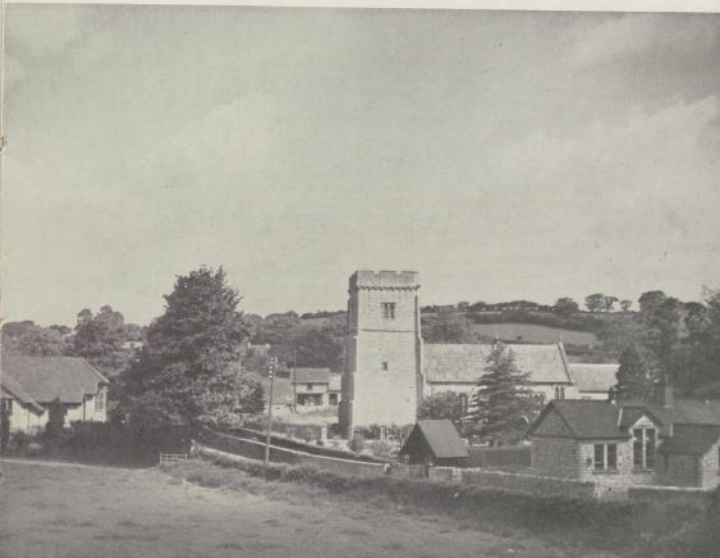
62. Two major problems have clearly to be faced in any attempt to help in building a vital community life in this area. The depression of recent years has had its inevitable effect on the area, especially by causing the migration of young people and a general decrease in the employment of agricultural labour. Meanwhile plans designed to promote recovery and to provide work, particularly in the establishment of the Land Settlement at Boverton and the Aerodrome at St. Athan, are clearly resulting in an influx into this rural area of industrial workers with urban backgrounds, and it will prove a difficult task indeed, to integrate them into the real traditions and habits of rural life.

63. So far the officer has been concerned mainly with a survey of the area and its needs, and with a few experiments in providing village activities. The work of the W.E.A. and the University Committee for Tutorial Classes, which have been conducted in the area for several years, has proved a large point of contact, and it is hoped from these classes it may be possible to find that essential leadership which is so much more necessary in an area in which there is not an adequate supply of resident leaders such as landlords, ministers, and teachers.

64. During the year four "Keep Fit" classes for women and four for men, and five classes in Homecraft and Handicraft have been established, either in existing Women's Institutes or in villages where nothing of the kind has been known before.

65. It is hoped that in time the Council will be successful in developing, to its maximum, community activity in this area, but the sparseness of the population and the inadequacy of accommodation are making it a very difficult task. Meanwhile the benefit of the experience of the National Council of Social Service in rural work, and close links with the already established Rural Community Councils in Monmouthshire and Pembrokeshire are at the disposal of the Council in its attempt to serve this new area.

In  
The Vale  
of  
Glamorgan.



## RESEARCH

66. The basis of all wise social service is a sound knowledge of social facts and the only origin of such knowledge is in research and enquiry. While it is probably true that there can be too many reports there can hardly be too much information, and the Council has sought during the past year to equip itself with as much information about the area as could possibly be gleaned. Much of this work has been undertaken by various officers in their spare time and too high a tribute cannot be paid to them, and to the cordial co-operation of a very large number of people who have been troubled with questionnaires.

### *Carnegie Trust Enquiry.*

67. The main enquiry that is being conducted under the wing of the Council is that instituted by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust into the 18 plus Age Group. This enquiry, which is in the hands of Mr. A. J. Lush, is now more than half completed and the Council hopes in the course of a year or so to place in the hands of the Trustees what it is convinced will be a most valuable report on this important problem.

### *Local Surveys.*

68. Special surveys have also been made of one or two townships and larger areas, and the Council is specially concerned at the moment with the general situation prevailing in the Gwendraeth Valley, which appears to have many of the needs and none of the advantages of a Special Area.

### *Health Benefits.*

69. One of the most important enquiries the Council itself has initiated has been into the provision of dental and ophthalmic treatment by Friendly Societies, and the eligibility of men and women in South Wales for such provision. The survey, which is incomplete, has revealed already a disquieting variation of practice and shows that a very large number of people are not in benefit for either of these two essential services.

### *The Free Churches.*

70. Equal in importance has been the survey, now completed, that has recently been made into the position of the Free Churches in the Special Areas of South Wales with special reference to their accumulated capital debts. A strong representative consultative committee was formed which, after a great deal of willing labour, prepared a memorial on the situation which has now been submitted to the proper quarter. Officers of the Council willingly placed their services at the disposal of this Committee.

### *Old Men.*

71. Three other problems are engaging the attention of the Council at the present time, and it is hoped that in regard to each of them further information will provide the basis of proposals sound enough to secure the necessary financial support. The problem of old-age pensioners and other old men, especially the quite large number who are alone and live in lodgings, is one that should receive far greater consideration than it has hitherto been accorded. There is little or no special provision for these old people, who very often spend the whole of their time congregated in ill-lit and ill-furnished rooms, in clubs or institutes, and no adequate attempts have been made to provide either for their comfort or their interests.

### *Children.*

72. A problem at the other end of the scale is that of Play Centre provision for young children. One motor drive through any valley on a winter's evening is all the evidence that is necessary of the great need that there is of the opening and equipment



" There is little or no special provision for these old people."

of Centres where children who are as yet too young to join Boys' and Girls' Clubs can go for shelter and leadership in their recreation. Some experiments have already been made, notably by the Maes-yr-haf Settlement in the Rhondda Valley, and it is hoped that these will prove the basis for the immediate development of a more comprehensive scheme which would supplement any progress made in the provision of Nursery Schools.

*Employed  
Men.*

73. Finally, the immensity and urgency of the unemployment problem has loomed so large in recent years as to obscure the question of the normal recreational needs of employed men, and the possible changes in these needs consequent upon the increasing mechanisation of industry. Little or nothing is known of this in South Wales at the present time and the Council hopes, during the year ahead, to produce a report on this problem which it hopes will be of some value.

74. It cannot be too much emphasised that the motive of this kind of research is not mere inquisitiveness, as its purpose is not merely the collection of data. It is rather that the Council is willing to place its machinery at the disposal of any who will co-operate in discovering deficiencies of social provision with a view to their remedy.



## PERSONAL WELFARE

75. The passing years only serve to intensify the need for welfare work of a personal character in South Wales. Poverty alone gives rise to more problems than can be dealt with, and when this poverty derives from unemployment and involves, as it does, a living within regulations of one kind or another, the need for advice and assistance is overwhelming. *The Need.*

76. The Council recognises that it cannot hope, from a central office, to deal effectively with the more important side of this work. For the great need is for personal friendship and care, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for either of these to emerge from an administrative centre. The Council is glad to acknowledge that from its own experience a great volume of this real work is being done in the area by many people: ministers, schoolmasters, police officers, Trade Union leaders, the Wardens of the Educational Settlements, and, not by any means least of all, officials of the Ministry of Labour and the Unemployment Assistance Board, are in very large numbers the acknowledged friends and guides of the people. The demand, however, is so great that even this great army of friends is inadequate to the need. Meanwhile, the Council does what it can, not only through the service of its Personal Welfare Officer, but through all its officers in the course of their work.

77. Primarily the work of the Personal Welfare Department is that of an Information Bureau and Liaison Office. The need for advice and information regarding assistance, both statutory and voluntary, that is available for personal needs in the sphere of health, education, legal problems and sheer poverty, is only equalled by the need for knowing where and how to apply. The Council has by now a very extensive knowledge of available services, and with every passing month the number of persons it is asked to put in touch with some department or society is steadily increasing. *Information.*

78. It is very much to be deplored that there is still no general system of Poor Persons' Legal Advice in South Wales, and while recognising the great volume of work that is being done by individual members of the profession, the Council feels very strongly that some official and regulated approach ought to be made to this problem.

79. The concern of individuals and groups in more prosperous England for the men and women of South Wales is another source of a great deal of work by this Department. The system of adoption in friendship initiated by Canon Pat McCormick has grown with the years, and there are now many hundreds of families in South Wales linked up by correspondence, if not by visits, with new-found friends. *Adoption.*

80. From time to time the Council receives small sums to administer through this department, and more frequently still is asked to investigate the needs and sometimes the bona fides of applications that have been made. This is a work which makes great demands upon time, tact and patience, but it is one the Council is convinced of the greatest possible value.

81. The work of educational assistance continues within the narrow limits of the funds available, and while the Council is happy in the knowledge that some children *Education.*

of poor parents have been helped to a fuller life in the colleges to which they have won their way, it is distressed each year by the very large number of equally deserving cases that it is unable to help owing to lack of funds for the purpose.

82. The Council would acknowledge gratefully the many forms of assistance that have been given to this department—the action of The Holiday Fellowship in making it possible for 30 school children to spend a delightful week in their hostel at Llandogo; the contributors whose donations made possible Christmas parties for 4,896 children; the individuals who have accepted responsibility for helping young men and women in college; the ever ready advice of the Council's Honorary Legal Advisers, Messrs. Edwards & Rees Williams, of Cardiff, and many other forms of help alone make the work of this department possible.

*Village  
Adoption.*

83. Special mention needs also to be made of the action of the staffs of two London offices in adopting and helping materially, the one Blaengwynfi, and the other Pontheny, and of the Post Office Engineering Department Social Service Association, who have adopted and very materially helped the Clubs in the Maesteg area.

84. The nature of the work is such that it ought not to be described in very great detail, and it cannot seek publicity for itself, but the Council is convinced that if a wider public understood the deep-seated need for work of this kind, and realised the value of that small amount of it that can be done at present, then much more generous and sympathetic support, even than is already available, would be forthcoming.

## REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

In view of the incorporation of the Council, and our anticipation that it will now enter on a new phase as a representative body in South Wales, this is the last Report to be submitted by the Committee under its present name and constitution.

The foregoing pages reveal the course and development of the Council's work during the past year and the Committee would only report that, both in regard to the work done and the new policy and status envisaged for the future, it has given its most anxious attention to the many problems that have arisen, and can only hope that time will justify its decisions.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the help and assistance which it has received in unstinted measure from the National Council of Social Service, and records its especial gratitude for the confidence which is the basis of that Council's recent decision to devolve upon the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service the responsibility for all its work in South Wales.

This year again the Ministry of Labour and the Commissioner for Special Areas have shown very material evidence of their sympathy with the Council's work, and in acknowledging it, the Committee wishes to refer with gratitude to visits paid during the year both by the Minister of Labour and Sir George Gillett. Cordial thanks are also due to the Welsh Department of the Board of Education for their ever ready help in the Council's educational activities, and in regard to the local administration of the School Camps.

The future holds many responsibilities, but equal possibilities, and the Committee is confident that the support and co-operation of the whole community will be forthcoming. Not the least amongst the immediate needs is that for additional financial support. Each new task assumed and each additional grant received serves only to increase the Council's own liabilities and need for voluntary income. The Committee acknowledge with gratitude the considerable support it has received from many sources, and would express especial gratitude for the great help rendered by the Countess of Plymouth both in raising funds and in other ways, but much more money is needed and contributions are earnestly sought for the maintenance of this work.

No report such as this can be complete without some reference to the work of the permanent officers of the Council, and the Committee wishes to place on record its deep appreciation of the work that has been done and the efficient and sympathetic way in which it has been carried out. The Committee would also record their thanks for the invaluable voluntary services rendered by Mr. James Walton and Mr. George McLauren, which are referred to elsewhere in the report.

Finally the Committee has to refer with the deepest possible regret to the retirement of Sir Percy Watkins. It can truly be said that the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service owes more to him than to any other person, and its growth and development during the last four years is due in very large measure to his wise guidance and unfailing support. Both in Committee as its adviser and elsewhere as its advocate he has rendered the Council a service without which it could never have accomplished the work it has, nor fitted itself for the tasks ahead. The true effect of his retirement has yet to be realised, but the Committee, in wishing him many further years of activity and happiness, hopes very much that his counsel will still be available to it in committee and in other ways.

## FINANCE

As shown by this report the work of the Council continues to expand. During the year ended 31st March, 1938, the sums administered by the Council were larger than in any previous year. Grants received from the National Council of Social Service amounted to £51,823. Of this amount £11,220 was derived from the Ministry of Labour Fund and £40,603 from Special Areas Fund. In addition a grant of £1,651 for the purchase and extension of the Council's premises has been received from the Commissioner for Special Areas. Income from other sources amounted to £9,004, which includes £1,350 from the Pilgrim Trust, £619 from the Carnegie (U.K.) Trust and £2,080 from certain Local Authorities towards the cost of educational work in their areas. In order to make possible the programme outlined in this report, the Council had to raise the balance, amounting to £4,755, from other sources.

The Council wishes to emphasise that each new grant brings with it an increased liability to raise funds from voluntary sources and appeals most earnestly for help to meet its growing commitments.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to nearly £58,000 and the credit balances on the various fund accounts all represent commitments for work undertaken during the current year.

Copies of the detailed accounts and list of subscribers will be supplied on demand.

## APPENDIX I.

### A.

## THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

### GENERAL COUNCIL.

#### I. EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Lords Lieutenant of the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecon, Carmarthen and Pembroke.

The Honorary Officers of the Council who shall consist of a President, a Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and a Treasurer.

#### II. MEMBERS OF VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

<i>Organisations.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD. . . . .	Principal J. F. Rees.
W.E.A. . . . .	Mr. Jenkin James.
Y.M.C.A. . . . .	Professor W. J. Roberts.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSIC. . . . .	Mr. D. E. Evans.
SETTLEMENTS . . . . .	The Countess of Plymouth.
COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGHES . . . . .	Mr. W. J. Pate.
EDUCATION COMMITTEES . . . . .	Sir Walford Davies.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS . . . . .	Mr. J. C. Mclean.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS . . . . .	Mr. William Noble.
PHYSICAL TRAINING TEACHERS. . . . .	Mr. J. H. Thomas.
CHURCHES . . . . .	Councillor T. J. Parry Jones.
SALVATION ARMY . . . . .	Alderman W. J. Davies.
MINERS' WELFARE FUND . . . . .	Sir William Jenkins, M.P.
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION . . . . .	Mr. T. J. Rees.
DRAMA . . . . .	Miss Reardon Smith.
NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION . . . . .	Miss Gertrude Richards.
COLEG HARLECH . . . . .	Mr. A. C. Smith.
RURAL COMMUNITY COUNCILS . . . . .	Mr. Tom Davies.
	Canon The Rev. J. A. Lewis.
	Rev. J. Penry Thomas.
	Captain John Markham.
	Mr. C. S. Mason.
	Major Edgar Jones.
	Rev. E. R. Dennis.
	Mr. W. H. L. Chattin.
	Mr. B. B. Thomas.
	Mr. D. W. L. Jones.

NATIONAL TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION	.. ..	.. Alderman T. W. Hughes.
WELSH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE	.. ..	.. Rev. Gwilym Davies.
URDD GOBAITH CYMRU	.. ..	.. Professor H. Lewis.
BOYS' CLUBS	.. ..	.. Captain Glynn Jones.
GIRLS' CLUBS	.. ..	.. Mrs. Miles Davies.
BOY SCOUTS	.. ..	.. Mr. Aubrey Jenkins.
GIRL GUIDES	.. ..	.. Mrs. Henrietta Lomas.
SOUTH WALES FEDERATION OF BOYS' BRIGADES	.. ..	.. Mr. S. S. Andrews.
TOC H	.. ..	.. Mr. James Burford.
BRITISH LEGION	.. ..	.. Mr. A. Kennedy Hunt.
ROTARY CLUBS	.. ..	.. Mr. R. J. Auckland.
RED CROSS ASSOCIATION	.. ..	.. Sir Ewen Maclean.
ST. JOHN AMBULANCE	.. ..	.. Hon. J. H. Bruce.
JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS INSTITUTES	.. ..	.. Mr. Ben Williams.
JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS COUNCIL	.. ..	.. Alderman Sir Herbert Hiles.
SOUTH WALES LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION	.. ..	.. Mr. Harry Farr.
YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION	.. ..	.. Mrs. Stanley Parris.
TOWN SOCIAL COUNCILS	.. ..	.. Alderman A. E. Gough.
GLAMORGAN COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION	.. ..	.. The Marchioness of Bute.
MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION	.. ..	.. Lady Herbert.
TOWNWOMEN'S GUILDS	.. ..	.. Miss Ward Pearson.
ALLIANCE OF HONOUR	.. ..	.. Mr. Theodore Tucker.

### III. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Captain Twiston Davies ; Miss Margaret Edwards ; Professor Joseph Jones . Mrs. Mansel Lewis ; Lord Merthyr ; Mr. M. J. Turnbull ; Lady (Rhys) Williams ; Mr. R. R. Williams ; Mr. W. J. Williams (Cardiff) ; Professor Marquand.

### IV. ASSESSORS.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER (SPECIAL AREAS)	.. ..	.. Captain Geoffrey Crawshay.
BOARD OF EDUCATION	.. ..	.. Mr. W. J. Williams (Llanelly). .. Mr. A. G. Prys Jones, H.M.I.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR	.. ..	.. Mr. R. Pierce Jones, O.B.E.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	.. ..	.. Mr. J. Owain Evans, C.B.E.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	.. ..	.. Mr. C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE	.. ..	.. Sir Percy E. Watkins, LL.D.

B.

COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTH WALES AND  
MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

1937-38

FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : L. Twiston Davies, O.B.E., D.L., F.S.A.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Jenkin James, O.B.E., M.A.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Sir Ewen J. Maclean, M.D.

COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

*Chairman* : The Countess of Plymouth.

LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Harry Farr, F.L.A.

DRAMA SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Professor Ernest Hughes, M.A.

JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON  
WORKMEN'S INSTITUTES.

*Chairman* : George Hall, M.P.

## APPENDIX II.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

GENERAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY	..	..	..	..	Lyn Howell.
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES :					
<i>Finance</i>	..	..	..	..	Eric L. Morris.
<i>Honorary</i>	..	..	..	..	James Walton.
<i>Carnegie Enquiry</i>	..	..	..	..	A. J. Lush.
<i>Administration</i>	..	..	..	..	R. D. V. Roberts.
AREA ADVISORY OFFICERS :					
<i>West Wales</i>	..	..	..	..	D. Iorwerth Llewellyn
<i>Mid Glamorgan</i>	..	..	..	..	J. Dolfryn Davies.
<i>East Glamorgan</i>	..	..	..	..	Mervyn D. Evans.
<i>Rural Glamorgan</i>	..	..	..	..	R. C. Richards.
<i>West Monmouthshire</i>	..	..	..	..	John W. Roberts.
<i>Rural Monmouthshire (Part Time)</i>	..	..	..	..	D. W. L. Jones.
WOMEN ADVISORY OFFICER	..	..	..	..	Lilian Richards
HANDICRAFTS :					
<i>Organiser (Men)</i>	..	..	..	..	Paul Matt.
<i>Organiser (Women)</i>	..	..	..	..	Gwen G. Jeffery.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION :					
<i>Organiser (Men)</i>	..	..	..	..	Neil Collins.
<i>District Organisers (Women)</i>	..	..	..	..	Betty Meredith Jones
				..	Edith Wigham.
HOMECRAFT :					
<i>Organiser</i>	..	..	..	..	May Sessions.
DRAMA :					
<i>Organiser</i>	..	..	..	..	D. Haydn Davies.
<i>Part Time Advisors</i>	..	..	..	..	J. Afan Jones.
				..	D. W. L. Jones.



## APPENDIX III.

### A.

#### GRANTS MADE BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE TO CLUBS AND CENTRES IN SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1938.

### I.

Grants towards the cost of erecting or heating new premises, or purchasing, reconditioning or heating old premises, amounting in the aggregate to £11,775, were made to the following Clubs:—

<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>
Aberaman Institute.	Llangynwyd.
Aberbargoed.	Llwynypia.
Abercanaid.	Merthyr—Mountain Hare.
Aberdare.	" Plymouth Road.
Abergwynfi.	Nelson.
Abernant.	Newbridge.
Abersychan.	Newtown.
Abertysswg.	Penarth.
Blackwood.	Pengam.
Blaina—Henwain Street.	Penycoedcae.
" High Street.	Pentrebach Upper.
Blaenavon.	Philipstown.
Briton Ferry.	Pontyclun.
Cefn Coed.	Pontycymmer Garw '33.
Cefn Hengoed.	Pontypridd—Danycoedcae.
Gilfynydd.	" Graig.
Glydach.	" Graigwen.
Cwmcarn.	" Trallwn.
Cwmlllynfell.	Porthcawl.
Cwmtillery West Side.	Pyle.
Cymmer—Home Hut Friendship Club.	Rhymney.
Darranlas.	Stanleytown.
Deri.	Taffs Well.
Dinas.	Tonna—Aberdulais.
Dowlais—Aged Comrades.	Treforest—Central.
" Blaen.	" Park Guild.
" Gwernllwyn.	Treorchy.
" Hafod.	Trinant.
Gadlys.	Twynrodyn.
Garnant—Cwmamman.	Tylorstown No. 1.
Garth.	Tylorstown No. 2.
Gilwern.	Wattsville.
Heolgerrig.	Winchestown.
Heolycyw.	Ystruth, Cwmcellyn.
Llanbradach.	Ynysboeth.
Llangeinor.	

## II.

Grants towards the cost of equipment, etc., amounting in the aggregate to £1,290, were made to the following Clubs:—

<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>
Aberbargoed.	Ferndale and Tylorstown Coal.
Aberdare.	Gadlys.
Abergwynfi.	Garnant—Cwmamman.
Abernant.	Gilwern.
Abersychan.	Llwynypia.
Abertysswg.	Nelson.
Blackwood.	Pengam.
Blaenavon.	Pentrebach Upper.
Blaina—Central Coal.	Penycoedcae.
"    High Street.	Pontycymmer—Garw '33.
Briton Ferry.	Pontypridd—Graigwen.
Cefn Hengoed.	Porthcawl.
Cilfynydd.	Pyle.
Clydach.	Stanleytown.
Cwmcarn.	Treforest—Park Guild.
Cwmlllynfell.	Tonna and Aberdulais.
Cwmtillery West Side.	Trinant.
Deri.	Twynrodyn.
Dowlais—Aged Comrades.	Tylorstown No. 2.
"    Blaen.	Wattsville.
"    Gwernllwyn.	Winchestown.
"    Hafod.	Ynysboeth.

APPENDIX III.

B.

GRANTS

MADE BY THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE  
COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE TO CLUBS AND CENTRES  
IN SOUTH WALES.

(NOTE.—These grants are made under powers delegated by the National Council of Social Service.)

Grants amounting to £2,383 12s. 3d. were approved during the year to the following Clubs :—

CRAFTWORK.	PHYSICAL TRAINING.
Abersychan League of Service.	Abercanaid.
Blackwood.	Abercregan.
Blaendowlais.	Abergwynfi—Blue Pilgrims.
Blaenllechau.	Abernant.
Cwmaman Institute.	Boroy Churches and Unemployed Movement.
Dowlais—Hafod.	Blaendowlais.
Dunvant.	Briton Ferry.
Ely.	Caerau—Spelters Club.
Ferndale.	Cardiff—Grangetown Club.
Gadlys.	Chepstow Council of Social Service.
Garnant.	Gilfynydd.
Garndiffaith.	Clydach.
Gilwern Community Club.	Crickhowell, Llangattock and District.
Graigwen and District.	Cwmbran.
Kenfig Hill.	Cwmcarn.
Landore.	Cwmlllynfell.
Llantwit Fardre.	Cymmer Home Hut.
Machen.	Danycoedcae.
Maerdy.	Darranlas.
Merthyr Vale.	Dinas.
Miskin Park Fellowship.	Dowlais—Hafod Club.
Morryston.	

CRAFTWORK.	PHYSICAL TRAINING.
<p>Mountain Ash.  Park Rovers.  Pentre Riverside.  Penyard.  Pontypridd—Graig.  Porth.  Rhydfelin.  Rhymney.  Risca.  Senghenydd.  Skewen.  Tonna and Aberdulais.  Tonteg and District.  Tonypard.  Tonyrefail.  Tredegar—Hostel of the Good Shepherd.  Trehafod.  Treherbert.  Tylorstown No. 1 Club.  Tylorstown No. 2 Club.  Ynysybwl.</p>	<p>Dunvant.  Garnant.  Garth (Maesteg).  Garthnewydd (Merthyr).  Gillfach Goch.  Graigwen and District.  Griffithstown.  Hendreforgan.  Heolycyw.  Llangeinor.  Llantrisant.  Llwydcoed.  Miskin Park Fellowship.  Nantgarw.  Nantymoel Unemployed and Ministers' Club.  Pantygasseg.  Pengam.  Pentre.  Penycoedcae.  Penygraig—House o' The Trees.  Plymouth Road, Merthyr.  Ponthenry.  Pontsticill.  Pontyclun.  Pontypool League of Service.  Pontygwaith.  Porth.  Pwlldu.  Pyle.  Rhydfelin.  St. Brides Minor Memorial Hall.  Skewen.  St. Tudors, Merthyr.  Swansea—Brynhyfryd, Plasmarl and Treboeth.  Swansea.—Y.M.C.A.  Taffs Well.  Tonna and Aberdulais.  Tonteg and District.  Treherbert.  Twynyrodyn.  Tylorstown No. 2 Club.  Varteg.  Woodfieldside, Blackwood.  Ynysboeth and Matthewstown.</p>

HOMECRAFT.	KEEP FIT.
<p>Aberaman No. 1.  Aberaman No. 2.  Abercanaid.  Abersychan—Snatchwood.  Abertrillery—Dimlands.  Argoed.  Beaufort.  Brynmawr.  Caerau—Spelters.  Cilfynydd.  Clydach.  Cwmavon.  Cwmbran.  Cwmbran—Upper.  Cwmcelyn.  Ebbw Vale.  Forgehammer.  Forgeside.  Garndiffaith.  Garnyrerw.  Griffithstown.  Kenfig Hill.  Llanelly Hill.  Llanhilleth.  Llantrisant.  Maesteg—Educational.  Merthyr—Tabernacle.  Nantyglo.  Nantymoel.  Ogmore Vale.  Pantygraigwen.  Pengarnddu.  Penmark.  Penrhiwceiber.  Pentre.  Pontypool.  Pontypridd.  Pontypridd—Mutual Service.  Resolven.  Rhydfelin.  Six Bells.  Tonyrefail.  Trecynon.  Treherbert.  Tynewydd.  Varteg.  Wyndham.  Ystrad.</p>	<p>Aberaman No. 1.  Aberdare Townswomen.  Aberkenfig.  Blaenavon.  Blaengarw.  Blaina—Herwain Street.  " Home Camp.  Bryncethin.  Cilfynydd.  Cwm.  Cwmamman.  Danycoedcae.  Darranlas.  Deri.  Glanyrafon.  Hopkinstown.  Llwynypia.  Maerdy.  Maesteg.  Mountain Ash.  Nantgarw.  Ogmore Vale.  Onllwyn.  Pantygraigwen.  Resolven.  Stanleytown.  Taffs Well.  Tavarnaubach.  Tonna and Aberdulais.  Trallwn.  Tredegar—Good Shepherd.  Treforest.  Treherbert.  Treorchy and Cwmparc.  Troedyrhiw.  Tylorstown No. 2.  Victoria and Waunllwyd.  Wattstown.  Winchestown.  Wyndham Junior.  Ynysir.  Ynysybwl.</p>

HANDICRAFTS AND DRESSMAKING.	MATERIALS.
<p> Aberaman No. 2.  Aberdare.  Aberfan.  Abersychan—Snatchwood.  Abertyswg.  Argoed.  Blaendowlais.  Blaengwynfi.  Blaina—High Street.  Bryncethin.  Brynmenyn.  Caerau—True Blue.  Caerau—Spelters.  Cefn Hengoed.  Gilynydd.  Clwydyagwyr.  Clydach.  Cwmavon.  Cwmbran—Upper.  Danycoedcae.  Darranlas.  Dowlais—Hafod.  Ferdale.  GarnDIFFAITH.  Garnyrerw.  Garw '33 Club.  Gilfach.  Gilwern Community Club.  Heolcyw.  Hollybush.  Hopkinstown.  Llangeinor.  Llangynwyd.  Llanhilleth.  Llantrisant.  Machen.  Markham.  Merthyr—St. Mary's Guild.  Mountain Hare.  Nantgarw.  Nantyglo—Good Neighbours.  Newbridge—Oxford House.  Onllwyn.  Park Guild No. 2.  Penycoedcae.  Plymouth Road, Merthyr.  Pontlloftyn.  Pontycymmer. </p>	<p> Abergwynfi—Blue Pilgrims.  Abersychan—Snatchwood.  Blaina—Henwain Street.  " High Street.  " Home Camp.  Bryncethin.  Brynmenyn.  Clydach.  Crynant.  Danycoedcae.  Dowlais—Hafod.  GarnDIFFAITH.  Garnyrerw.  Garw '33 Club.  Georgetown, Tredegar.  Glynneath.  Hirwaun.  Llanelly Hill.  Llantrisant.  Machen.  Markham.  Mountain Ash.  Nantyglo—Good Neighbours.  Newbridge—Oxford House.  Onllwyn.  Pantygraigwen.  Pembroke Dock Y.W.C.A.  Penlleyn.  Penmark.  Penycoedcae.  Plymouth Road, Merthyr.  Pontycymmer.  Port Talbot Y.W.C.A.  Pyle and Kenfig.  Resolven.  Tavarnaubach.  Tonteg and District.  Trallwn.  Trebeferad.  Treoos.  Treorchy &amp; Cwmparc.  Ynysboeth. </p>

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HANDICRAFTS AND DRESSMAKING.

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Pontypridd—Graig.  
Port Talbot—Y.W.C.A.  
Pyle.  
Pyle and Kenfig.  
Rhydfelin.  
Stanleytown.  
Tavarnaubach.  
Tiryberth.  
Tonna and Aberdulais.  
Tonteg and District.  
Trallwn.  
Trebeferad.

Tredegar—Good Shepherd.  
Treforest.  
Treforest Sewing Club.  
Treharris.  
Treherbert.  
Treorchy and Cwmparc.  
Trinant and Cwmnantygynt.  
Twynrodyn.  
Tylorstown No. 1.  
Tylorstown No. 2.  
Wyndham.  
Ynysboeth.

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# SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To the HON. TREASURER,  
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE,  
2, CATHEDRAL ROAD,  
CARDIFF.

I enclose £ : :  $\frac{\text{Donation}}{\text{Subscription}}$  to the funds of the South Wales  
and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service,

or

I have this day forwarded to my Bankers, Messrs. ....  
.....an Order to pay to the account of the South  
Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service now and on .....  
each year the sum of £ : :

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

To (a) .....

Please pay now and on ..... in each succeeding  
year until further notice by the undersigned, the sum of £ : : to the  
Midland Bank, Limited, Queen Street, Cardiff, for the credit of the South Wales  
and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service.

Signature ..... (2d. Stamp) .....

Address .....

Date .....

(a) Please insert Name and Branch of your Bankers.

Subscriptions and Donations from 2/6 upwards will also be gratefully received.



