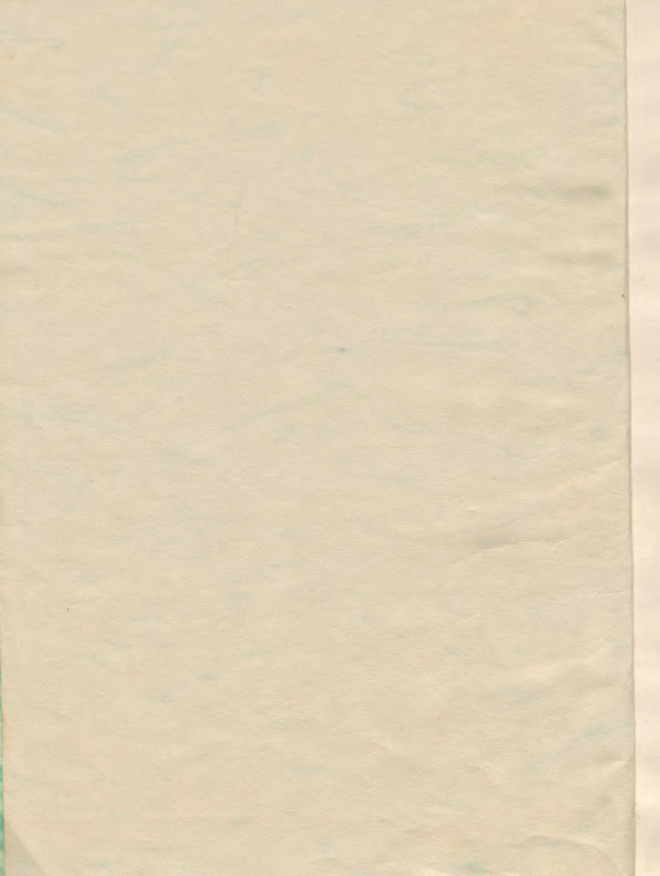
The book cover features a marbled paper design in shades of blue and purple. A vertical strip of orange-brown material is visible on the left side, likely the spine. A rectangular, light-colored label is centered at the top, containing the title text.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE
IN SOUTH WALES



T. JOHN
2. CATHEDRAL RD



VOLUNTARY SERVICE
IN SOUTH WALES

Second Annual Report

OF

The South Wales and Monmouthshire
Council of Social Service

1935-36

The South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service.

Affiliated with the National Council of Social Service.

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FOREWORD

EVERY third person you meet in South Wales is either unemployed or dependent upon a home whose breadwinner is unemployed. A year ago there were 212,229 persons, or 34 per cent. of the insurable population, out of work in the whole of South Wales. After a year of increasing industrial activity and prosperity in Britain, there are still, in the five counties of the Council's region alone,¹ 183,000 or 36 per cent. of the insurable population out of work. Over 137,000 of these and their families are concentrated in the two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.

Things are no better with us, and in many ways they are worse. Each succeeding year of unemployment is harder to bear, materially and spiritually, and there are many thousands who have suffered five years or more of it already. Savings are eaten up, clothes and furniture, whose replacement is impossible in poverty, become threadbare, hands become soft and minds become heavy, while faith and hope, in tomorrow and in oneself, grow fainter with the passing years.

It is just this problem of long term unemployment that is the special and tragic problem of South Wales. Each succeeding year of economic depression is another stage in the decay of our community and the despair of its members.

There are some 27,000 unemployed men over 45 whose prospect of re-employment seems scarcely to exist. What are they to do with the rest of their lives?

Meanwhile the population of South Wales declined by 47,000 in the decade 1921 to 1931, due to migration, and the movement has been continuing since 1931 in an intensified form. Last year alone some 16,000 of our youngest and best found work and homes elsewhere either through official transference or voluntary migration. New hope for them, we know, but new problems for us. Leaders in Churches and Sunday Schools, Trade Union Lodges and Workmen's Institutes, Unemployed Men's Clubs and Boys' Clubs change with every month, while "Transference" skims the cream from our community and leaves it with the same burdens of maintenance and ever-deepening problems of social leadership.

If the primary need of men in South Wales is Work and Wages, these have tarried for ten years now, and the urgent needs that follow from their absence are, in addition to adequate maintenance, social services, social institutions and social leadership—social services that will mitigate the hardship and the poverty of an inevitably lower standard of living—social institutions that will transform empty days of despair into activity that heals the sense of uselessness and brings enrichment of mind and spirit—and social leadership that will see in endless leisure the need and opportunity for its endowment and use.

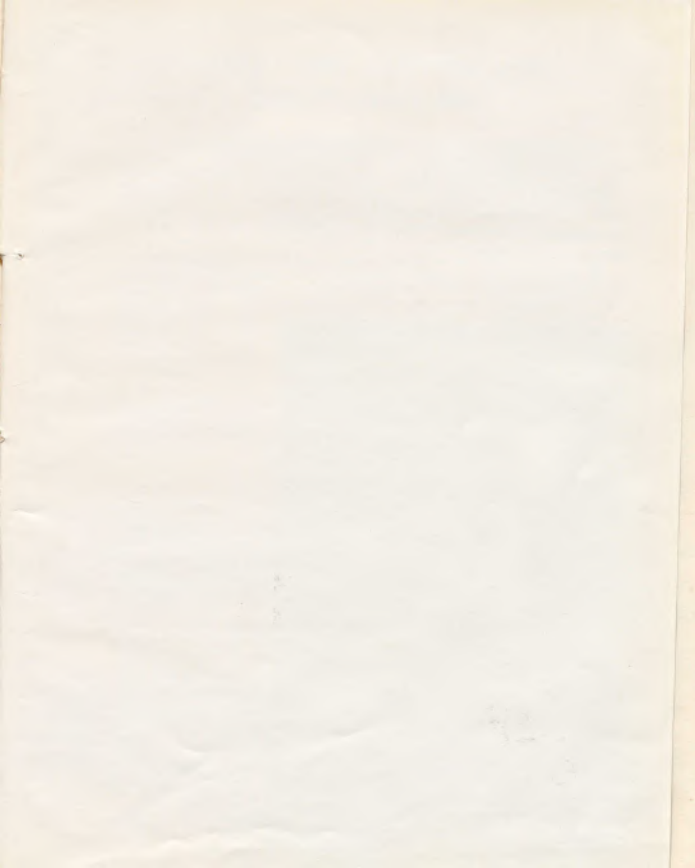
¹ Monmouthshire, Breconshire, Glamorgan, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.

These are the "meanwhile" needs, and they press upon us in South Wales, in a land and a day in which local income for social services is at its lowest ebb, when the very fabric of social institutions is rotting for lack of paint and repair, and when the flower of our young manhood, with all its potentialities of leadership, is leaving us in a steady flow.

The ensuing pages record the work of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service, in the past year, to help in facing these overwhelming problems. It is no story of amateur attempts at industrial solution and the creation of employment. Voluntary Social Service is neither a political movement nor an economic plan. It is rather the nurse of a sick society ministering to such needs as it can, proffering fellowship in an hour of distress, and, through it, planning for the fuller use of new health when at last it comes.

These pages do not purport to be either a comprehensive or an exhaustive report. For the great and intimate work of the six Settlements,¹ as for the work of Towns' Council of Social Service and smaller, but no less effective, groups there can be but passing reference here. They make their own history and they alone can tell it. The Council merely attempts to set out a record of its own activities over a wide and diverse field. To those who know anything of the circumstances it will emerge, against the dark background of distress, as a record of triumphant achievement and victory, not by the Council, but by those in whose interests it works.

¹ Vide Appendix 3.



"There is no Club that fails to avail itself of some of the educational facilities provided by the Council."



CLUBS AND CENTRES FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN

No one imagines that the Occupational Club is the one panacea for the personal and social ills of enforced and unendowed leisure. Nevertheless, this new institution, created in emergency and tragedy, has brought such new hope and a new sense of fulfilment to so many that it is no surprise to find the Club movement gathering momentum as time passes. A year ago there were somewhat less than 200 such Clubs for men in South Wales, with an approximate total membership of 20,000. Fifty-seven new Clubs have been established during the year, and the total of men linked with the Club movement is now approximately 27,000.

The real story of what is happening, however, is not told in a recital of statistics. The significant developments in the movement, during the year under review, have taken place in the quality of premises housing the Clubs, and in the character and range of Club life. We know that men who lose their work lose their wages, but many of us fail to realise that, at the same time, they often lose their friends, their sense of membership in the community, the outlet for their urge for occupation, and the means for all recreation and education that costs money. It was for the alleviation of these intangible, uneconomic and yet vital consequences of unemployment that the Clubs were established, and it is to that end they are working.

They began as places of fellowship, even though it was the fellowship of men in darkness seeking mutual consolation. They are developing in such a way that, both through the responsibilities they involve and the activities they offer, the Clubs are to thousands of men preparatory schools for the fuller citizenship and the new life of human dignity they yet hope to enjoy.

Premises.

It has been recognised from the beginning that, with all the will in the world, no group of men could develop a Club that would in any sense fulfil these needs in the cramping space of a dismantled boiler house or an abandoned shop. The range of activity that alone could make a Club a living thing, with a contribution of any abiding value to men in unemployment, is only possible in adequate and properly planned premises.

Mr. Paul Matt, the Council's Organiser of Craftwork, early set his mind to this problem, and his production early in 1935, of model Club premises, specially designed to meet varying and expanding needs, started a building boom in the Club movement that has far from run its course.

The model building is attractive in appearance, full of light and with ample head room for any kind of physical activity. It contains, in addition to a main hall with a stage, separate accommodation for workshops, an old Men's Den, a Classroom-cum-Library-cum-Listening Room, and a Dressing Room with accommodation for a Shower Bath. There is a special section designed for the needs of a women's group, while all the interior partitions are moveable when necessary.

Thus a Clubhouse is available which is attractive in appearance, comprehensive in function, and possible of erection by any group of men, even with no expert amongst them.¹

¹ For a more detailed description of this model building, vide Appendix 5.

Sixteen such buildings are now in varying stages of construction and a visit to any one of them, by a more primitively housed Club, leaves them dissatisfied and determined to do likewise.

It should be emphasised that this development into new and more suitable premises is not, by any means, confined to new Clubs profiting from the pioneer experience of others. Many long established groups whose activities have overflowed their accommodation are now in the throes of building, and altogether 33 Club buildings of varying types have been built during the year.¹

Grants for this purpose are available from the National Council of Social Service² and the buildings are erected by the voluntary labour of the Club members.

Club Life.

It has been proved times without number in South Wales that almost any group of men can build their own Club house with skill and enthusiastic delight at being occupied again. The real test of a Club, however, lies not in the building of its premises, but in living inside them.

A bad Club can be a distinct liability to its community. A dismal smoky den where men play unendingly with a greasy pack of cards is no more than an enclosed street corner—a concentration of the evils of unemployment. There have been many such Clubs, and there still are a few. The one good thing about them, however, is that they never last long.

Building, apart from the tragic absence of pay-day and the complete disregard of the eight-hour day, is a make believe at being at work again, but the day to day life of a Club is no blinker to unemployment. It faces the fact of it and tries to live through it. This is what makes a good Club, and it is no easy task.

During the past year this problem of a steady Club life has loomed large to a great number of Clubs, for whom the excitement of establishment and even the immediate need of making their own furniture was over. There is ample evidence that, with a few exceptions, the Clubs have survived this test and have set their feet on the path of a balanced life of activity in leisure. Indeed, the programme of the general run of Clubs is becoming so varied and diverse that one can do no more than touch on the activities in the compass of this report.

Cobbling.

Cobbling is the general standby of every Club, as it was the starting point of many, and it is true to say that the opportunity of mending their own boots and those of their wives and children in the Club cobbling shop, is still a boon and a thrill to thousands of Club members.

Craftwork.

It is in the nature of things that woodworking takes pride of place as the most popular form of Club occupation. Rug-making, however, and especially book-binding have a definite place in the activities of many Clubs, while some interesting experiments have been made recently in metal and wrought iron work.

Perhaps the craftwork of the Club has benefited more than any other from the availability of regular and skilled instruction by the Council's officers. Records show that during the last three months, viz., January 1st to March 31st, 548 visits were made by the Council's instructors, at which 3,548 attendances were recorded. This is additional to visits paid to the Clubs in their areas, by instructors attached to Settlements.

¹ Vide Appendix 5.

² Vide Appendix 4.



Club group leaders at a P.T. School.

An appreciable number of Clubs have proved themselves able to do really good work and their craft classes have produced some very beautiful furniture, both for Club premises and for the members' own homes.

Reference is made later in this report to the opportunities for community service by the Clubs that craftwork has made possible.

Special reference ought to be made to the gradual creation by craft sections in Clubs of a circulating collection of illustrative posters. Posters acquired from the railway and other companies, and also illustrated calendars presented by Lord Portal, are framed in a special way and are beginning to add considerably to the brightness of Club premises.

The attempt to develop a sense of beauty and of colour is not, therefore, stopping short at furniture. During the year the Council arranged for groups of Club members to visit the Exhibition of Contemporary Welsh Art when it visited Swansea and Cardiff. Many of us still remember with gratitude Mr. E. W. Cemlyn Jones' talks on those occasions. The Council were also happy to receive a visit from Mr. Augustus John, R.A., during the Cardiff Exhibition. Mr. John inspected the work of a number of budding artists from the Clubs at the Council's offices.

Physical Education.

Physical Training as a Club activity for its members has developed slowly, but none the less surely, under rather adverse circumstances. It is an activity that almost every Club desires, but it is, above all others, the one that needs adequate premises. Classes have been carried on, and still are in many cases, on dirty splintered floors or in small rooms cluttered with work benches and lacking reasonable headroom.

Nevertheless in spite of these and other difficulties, the Physical Training class is now an integral part of every live Club's programme, some 3,500 Club members taking part. Meanwhile the rapid improvement in Club premises, already noted, will remove most of the obstacles to the fuller development of this service.

Education.

The work of the Council's Education Committee is so varied and widespread that it demands a special section of its own. In order, however, to picture Club life as a unity, some reference should also be made here to the specific educational programme of the Clubs.

There is no Club that fails to avail itself of some of the educational facilities provided by the Council. While some content themselves with a series of single lectures, by far the greater number of clubs have groups devoting themselves to serious class work throughout the winter session, while music making groups, choirs, and in some cases, orchestras, play the part they would be expected to in the spare time of a Welsh collier.

Drama.

Dramatic activities, as might be expected, play an increasing part in the cultural activities of the Clubs and prove a very happy opportunity for joint activity for men's and women's groups.

The fine example set by the Senghenydd Community Players of performing in other Clubs is now happily being followed by more groups.

Wireless Listening Groups.

Wireless Listening Groups are also developing, and there are at present some 40 groups in Clubs listening regularly to the special Broadcast talks for unemployed listeners, and about 20 groups followed the talks on "If Plato lived again." All these groups are properly constituted and properly led; there is, as well, a good

deal of desultory listening to isolated talks. Broadcast talks can play a great part in the educational life of the Clubs and there is no doubt that when more group leaders can be trained, and more Clubs equipped with receiving sets, very considerable developments will occur along these lines.

Mention might appropriately be made here of the very welcome visit during the year of Professor John Hilton. He met groups in the Rhondda, Cynon and Rhyminy Valleys and gave a great deal of encouragement to those who gathered to hear him.

Libraries.

No Club anywhere is complete without its library and this is surely most true of Clubs such as these. Some Clubs, in quite early days, made small local collections of books to form their library and many of the Clubs in touch with Settlements received gifts through their aid, but the majority had few books, or none at all. This situation has been considerably eased, though not of course removed, by the generous action of the *Western Mail and South Wales Echo*. In December last an appeal for books was organised through the columns of these papers, with the result that the Council received 12,000 books for distribution. These now form a nucleus of over 90 Club libraries, and arrangements have already been made by some Clubs to exchange their quota with their neighbours in due course.

The Council takes this opportunity of acknowledging its gratitude to the *Western Mail and South Wales Echo*, and to all who responded to the appeal for this very welcome help.

Schools and Courses.

It will have become obvious to anyone who has read thus far that the range and standard of the activity of a Club could not be sustained, any more than the Club itself, without ample and able leadership. Reference has been made to visits by the Council's officers, and instructors in Craft and Physical Training now visit the Clubs regularly each week, while organisers are always available to guide and help. On general problems of Club management and policy, too, the Council's Area Officers are in constant touch with Club Committees and Officials.

In practice, however, the Clubs run themselves, and it is the Club members who bear the burden alike of the management of the Club and the conduct of its activities. Leadership has always been forthcoming, in Committee as in Craft shop, and this in spite of the constant pilgrimage of leading Club members to work across the border. The Council has done its best, by the provision of schools and courses, to afford every facility for the further training of these leaders of Club life.

Eleven schools for members of Men's Clubs have been organised by the Council during the year, which were attended by over 500 selected Club members. They have ranged from one-day schools in general Club problems, to schools of a fortnight's duration in specialist subjects, and they have covered such diverse subjects as Club Government, Trust Deeds and Constitutions, Book-keeping, Librarianship, and Listening Group Leadership, with, of course, specialist schools for leaders of Craftwork and Physical Training. This year also, by a happy arrangement with the Cardiff Education Authority, twenty leaders of Physical Training Groups attended the Authority's Easter Vacation Course.

There can be no doubt at all of the value of these schools both in relation to the special needs of the Clubs and to the opportunity they afford to Club members, from a wide area, to meet and compare notes. It often emerges in a Conference how the urgent problem of one Club has been met and solved by another six months previously.

*Coleg
Harlech
and
King's
Standing.*

In addition to these local schools, special short courses of one month or six weeks duration are run for Club members at Coleg Harlech in North Wales, and at King's Standing Demonstration Centre, near Burton-on-Trent. At King's Standing special attention is paid to the further training of Craft leaders, while Coleg Harlech addresses itself more generally to the cultural equipment essential to leadership. Students there choose a special subject, usually Physical Training or Craftwork, and enjoy as well the inestimable benefit of integration for a month into the sessional life of a residential college.

Two hundred and fifty-five men from South Wales attended Courses at Harlech during the year under review, and forty-five went to King's Standing. The presence of these returned students in the Clubs is a source of energy and new ideas of the highest value, and it would be an incalculable loss to the Clubs if these educational facilities were not available.

*Voluntary
Community
Service.*

There is one more phase of Club activity which has developed during the year and in many ways takes pride of place. It has always been the mark of the true gentleman of leisure that he makes his place in the community by his voluntary service to it.

Opportunities for such voluntary service to his community are few for an unemployed man and the inclination to them, when he is suffering for that very community, is understandably weaker. Yet such opportunities have been found and welcomed by a number of Clubs this year. Clubs have made playgrounds for children and built Clubrooms for their women folk, and at least two Clubs have been busy this winter making furniture and equipment for two new Girls' Clubs in which they had no personal interest whatever, other than the interest of being of service. At the present time ten or twelve Clubs are active making furniture for the classrooms and other public rooms of the new Settlement House that is shortly to be opened at Aberdare. The rule of the Club Movement against making articles for sale or for profit is being rigidly adhered to; this work is the service that the Clubs can give to others who need help. They are giving it gladly and it should not pass unrecorded.

*The Club
and
The
Community.*

A final word needs to be said about the relation of this Club Movement to the general community. It has sometimes been assumed, though quite erroneously, that economic disaster has made the valleys of South Wales conscious of "community" for the first time and that co-operation is a new thing. This is far from being true and yet it appeared so when the earlier Clubs functioned independently of, and sometimes in opposition to, older institutions long in the field. This tended to a development of Club life at the expense of the life of struggling institutions already in the field.

Happily, it is becoming realised more and more that the Clubs arose in response to a new social need. They have a distinctive character and a definite purpose of their own, and they seek neither to compete with older institutions nor to usurp their functions. It is a constant danger of the Club movement that unemployed persons might become segregated as a separate community. That the danger is foreseen minimises it and there is no Club that does not accept a proportion of employed members, with certain obvious restrictions. The final safeguard, however, lies in the mutual co-operation of the Club and the community in which it is set. This end is being attained by degrees and the Council can report this year instances of co-operation between various Clubs and Workmen's Institutes, Trade Union Lodges, Trades and Labour Councils and Churches, which augur well for the ultimate integration of this movement in the older traditional life of the community.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

A year ago it was necessary, in the Council's report, to stress the claims of women. The fact that there are now 123 Women's Clubs in the Council's area, with an approximate total membership of 7,500, is adequate evidence that these claims are being admitted.

The early recognition, by the Commissioner for Special Areas, that the womenfolk of these areas, especially those burdened with the task of running a home on the dole, had special social needs made the Council's task in this direction immeasurably easier. Generous grants were made available from the Special Areas Fund, and a Women's Club movement began to develop alongside the Men's Clubs. Some of them were established as independent units, governing themselves and meeting in premises found by themselves, while others, although self-governing, were allowed to hold their meetings in the Men's Club. Some groups are moving slowly towards the successful development of joint Clubs, in which the men and women share the government, while the women have a section of the premises set aside for their sole use, or entirely separate premises in close proximity to the Men's Clubs. There can be no doubt that, as the accommodation problem is overcome, the women's club movement will develop along these lines.

It is obvious that the function of a Club for women, who are far from being unemployed when their husbands are out of work, would be different from that of a Men's Club. Rather than an occupational centre it sets out to be a recreational centre in the best sense of the term. Release and comradeship have been the main aims of these Clubs, and occupation, when it took its place in the Club programme, did so because it had a definite practical value in the problems of home-making and house-keeping. Thus the Council's Instructresses in Handicrafts are in constant demand in the Clubs, but it is the utilitarian thrift crafts and cutting-out and dressmaking demonstrations rather than the arty-crafty type of work that make the majority appeal. Quilting, basketwork and rug-making also have their busy following.

Homecraft.

One of the most interesting developments of the year in the Women's Clubs has been the initiation of instruction in Homecraft. In response to a widespread demand from the Clubs, and with the encouragement of the Commissioner for Special Areas, an Organiser of Homecraft was appointed in December, 1935. Guidance and demonstration is now available to the Clubs in Home Nursing and First Aid, Dietetics and Nutrition with the kindred problem of Budgeting, Cookery and general Household Management. The cookery demonstrations and dietetic lectures were the first and the most in demand, and courses or demonstrations have been given to date in 37 Clubs. Instruction in Home Nursing and elementary First Aid is also much in demand, and a considerable number of classes are now in process of formation. The Council would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging its gratitude for the cordial co-operation of the Priory of St. John in providing instruction for these latter classes.

Keeping Fit.

In June of 1935 the Council appointed a woman organiser of Recreative Physical Training, and it is possible that the organisation of the "Keep Fit" movement amongst the women of the Special Areas of South Wales, which followed that appointment, is one of the most appreciated and most enthusiastically welcomed of all the Council's services to the needs of women. Indeed, the appeal of the "Keep Fit" class has proved so widespread and has attracted so many women of such varying types and ages that it has not proved practicable to confine it specifically to the Club movement.

Quilting in a Women's Club.





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The difficulty with all physical recreation in South Wales is the lack of suitable space and premises, and this is particularly true of the Women's Clubs in the present stage of their development. Few Clubs have premises large enough and sufficiently at their disposal to allow of their exclusive use by a "Keep Fit" class one evening a week. In consequence of this and other reasons, many Club classes are held off Club premises, in any available hall, and a fair number of them are open classes, not confined to Club members. It remains true, at the same time, that every class is sponsored and organised by the local Women's Club and many of them delight in this opportunity of organising a service, not solely for themselves, but for their community.

There are now 32 classes meeting regularly each week, with a total average attendance of 630. Lack of teachers and adequate premises are the only deterrents to a much more rapid development. There is no doubt that this most beneficial movement has come to stay in South Wales, and staying, will grow.

As in the case of Men's Clubs, so with the Women's, leadership and government devolve on themselves, and the Council is following its practice of organising special Schools and Courses for Club members. Eight Schools have been held this year, six-day Schools in Handicrafts and general problems, a special three-days School in Club leadership, and a week's Course in Physical Training. Over 280 women attended these Schools. In addition, 142 women from South Wales attended the special short Courses at The Beeches, Birmingham, organised for leaders in Women's Clubs.

*Schools
and
Courses.*

*"The
Beeches."*

Outside the Special Areas.

No account of the Council's work amongst women would be complete without reference to the contrast between the Special Areas and those parts of South Wales that were not scheduled in the Act of 1934. The Council is responsible for directing and encouraging the voluntary service and Club movement over the whole area of South Wales, but its grants for the work described in this section, as for some other of its work, being derived from the Special Areas Fund, are only available within that defined area. Women in Newport, Cardiff and Barry, and west of Port Talbot, are excluded from these facilities, and, because they are not themselves unemployed persons, cannot, like their men folk, be helped with funds derived from the Ministry of Labour.

The Council feels very keenly the disadvantages of the women in these areas, and yet Clubs cannot be established, and instruction certainly cannot be provided, without the necessary funds. There is a real and urgent need for an increased voluntary income which would enable the Council to assist, with private money, in the unscheduled areas this same work that it has been enabled to do in the Special Areas with State assistance.

CAMPS

The Council's First Annual Report recorded the conviction that, apart altogether from their personal and health value, summer camps for unemployed men and their wives were an invaluable asset to the general work and life of the Clubs and Centres.

The experience of the year under review has doubly confirmed that opinion. During the summer the Council was able to make arrangements whereby 2,190 men from the Clubs and 1,701 women from Clubs in the Special Areas, were assisted to spend a week in camp. The National Council of Social Service placed its school camps at Pembrey and Ogmere at the Council's disposal for the month of August, and 674 men and 660 women were accommodated in these. In addition, camps were organised by Maes-yr-Haf Settlement, Oxford House, Risca, The Blue Pilgrims, the University Social Service Group, and Bargoed Settlement, which accommodated the remaining 2,557 men and women. As a rule, the men campers, or their Clubs, themselves paid 8/6 towards the cost of their week in camp, and the women 5/-. Grants were made available to cover the remaining maintenance charges and the cost of transport.

Arrangements were made to relate the camp programme to the needs of Club life and in each camp some form of educational activity played a part. Physical Training classes, Folk Dancing and Sports were organised on the sands; talks and demonstrations were given on Craftwork, Music and Drama; while the Instrumental Lecture-Concerts given by the Dorian Trio were especially appreciated. Much could be told of the joy that the camps brought, especially to those for whom it was the first semblance of holiday for twenty years or more.

Meanwhile the beneficial effect of camp on Club life has been self evident and invaluable this winter. The fellowships formed have tided many a Club over winter difficulties, while the lessons learned have contributed materially to the range and standard of the Club programme. One important incidental consequence, also worthy of record, is the clearer understanding that resulted of the aim and purpose of the Club movement.

When all is said, however, the surest testimony to the value of this work lies in the number of applications that are already to hand for this year. The Council hopes to enable 6,700 men and women to go to camp this summer, and lack of accommodation and money alone prohibit an even greater increase.



EDUCATION

The Education Committee is the father of the Council. It was originally established in 1929 as the "Joint Committee for the promotion of Education Facilities in the South Wales and Monmouthshire Coalfield." In 1934, this Joint Committee became the Education Committee of the South Wales Council, with but little change in its personnel and no change in its policy. Its recent history has been one of consolidation and of great efforts to meet the ever-increasing demands that its own services are creating.

The work of this Committee is a splendid example of co-operation with Statutory Authorities and of the co-ordination of voluntary organisations, with varying functions, in the field of adult education. Grants are now received from seven Local Education Authorities¹ for the furtherance of its educational work, and the Council's Education Committee, in administering these grants, undertakes the provision, in a given Authority's area, not only of classes, etc., to the value of the Authority's grant, but also of an equivalent amount of non-grant earning work.

No new machinery has been set up for the doing of this work, there being, already in the field, responsible bodies of proven capacity for the purpose. South Wales is fortunate in having, in (a) the South Wales District of the Workers' Educational Association, (b) the National Council of Music and (c) the Welsh National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, three bodies with a ripe experience in, and an unrivalled record of service to, the needs of adult education. It is the policy of the Committee to enable these bodies by grant assistance to do more and more of their special work, where it is needed, rather than to attempt, itself, similar work in a narrower compass.

Classes.

Grants are made to the Workers' Educational Association to facilitate the establishment of Terminal and One-Year Courses, and also of One-Day Schools.

Of the classes, the Terminal Course, extending for 12 or 16 weeks, is the more elementary and often serves as a preparation for the more serious One-Year Class which maintains a standard of work equal to that of a University Preparatory Class. During the year there have been conducted within the Area of the Council 110 Terminal Classes and 38 One-Year Courses, as against 96 and 35 respectively in the previous year. In addition, thirty One-Day Schools were held during the year.

A brief analysis of this work is appended.

	<i>One-Day Schools.</i>	<i>Terminal Courses.</i>	<i>One Year Classes.</i>
Carmarthenshire	5	22	7
Swansea	3	9	5
Rhondda	6	18	5
Merthyr	2	8	2
Monmouthshire	4	15	7
Cardiff	4	9	4
Glamorgan	6	29	8
	—	—	—
	30	110	38
	—	—	—

The total number of students affected by this work is approximately 2,876.

¹ The following Local Education Authorities make grants towards the Council's educational work:—Cardiff, Carmarthenshire, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Rhondda, Swansea. In addition, the Breconshire Local Education Authority has decided to make a grant for 1936-1937.

Music.

*The
National
Council of
Music.*

The National Council of Music sponsors and organises the whole of the musical activities in the Council's Area.

The formal work consists, like that of the Workers' Educational Association, in the conduct of Terminal and One-Year Classes, recognised by the Board of Education. There were 28 Terminal and 8 One-Year Classes during the year, as against 11 and 5 respectively last year.

	<i>One-Day Schools.</i>	<i>Terminal Classes.</i>	<i>One-Year Classes.</i>	<i>Music Making Groups.</i>
Carmarthen	—	6	3	—
Swansea	1	—	—	12
Rhondda	—	7	—	7
Merthyr	—	2	1	8
Monmouthshire	1	2	2	22
Cardiff	—	1	—	7
Glamorgan	2	10	2	28
	—	—	—	—
	4	28	8	84
	—	—	—	—

This work, however, is only the apex of a vast amount of musical activity of a most varying character. Music Making Groups are conducted in almost every Club, and have become one of the most popular and well established features of Club life. Amateur Orchestras are assisted by the loan of instruments, music and equipment, and by visits from Professional Conductors, while the Valleys String Orchestra is rehearsed periodically at Pontypridd.

There is, too, a welcome development in the number and standard of Inter-Club Festivals, seven of which were held this year. In addition, Conferences of tutors and group leaders have been organised, and students have been assisted to attend Summer Schools.

Special reference must also be made to the work in the Summer Camps. Equipment and leadership for Music Making Groups was supplied to every camp and a number of much appreciated Instrumental Lecture-Concerts arranged.

All equipment necessary for these activities is available on loan, and it will give some idea of the range of work when it is realised that during the year the following demands have been met by loans.

Gramophones	38	Records	1,100
Vocal Music	7,779 sheets	Chamber Music	89
Orchestral parts	3,318	Miniature Scores	87

Forty-nine pianofortes have been acquired, through the enthusiasm of Sir Walford Davies, and sent out on loan to Clubs.

Finally the Three Valleys Festival goes on from strength to strength. The sixth festival was held at Mountain Ash on May 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1935. Twenty-eight choirs representing some 2,616 singers took part, with Dr. Malcolm Sargent as Conductor-in-Chief. The main works performed were:—

"The Creation"	—	—	—	<i>Haydn</i>
"Requiem"	—	—	—	<i>Brahms</i>
"Messiah"	—	—	—	<i>Handel</i>



Popular Lectures.

*The Welsh
National
Council of
Y.M.C.A.s*

It is to be expected that many men, who failed to make, of little leisure, an educational opportunity, should be anxious, now that unemployment has come upon them, to use up some part of their time in repairing this deficiency. The increase of activity in the more advanced phases of adult education is itself causing a rapid development in the Clubs, of the more elementary phases. There are many Clubs who have not yet acquired the taste and aptitude for serious classwork, but who are not, withal, lacking in intellectual curiosity and appreciation of the value of education, in leisure, and for leisure. For such groups single lectures on a variety of subjects, developing later into experimental Short Courses of six connected lectures, are being provided.

The organisation of this work is undertaken by the Education Department of the Y.M.C.A. in Wales. During the Session 1935-36, the following programme was fulfilled:—

Single Lectures .. 579 Short Courses .. 45

The total attendances recorded was 43,680.

Drama.

The Drama in Wales is alone among major educational activities in having no established national organisation to foster and guide its development. The Council is increasingly conscious of the disability of this and looks forward to the time when a National Council of Drama will take its place in Wales alongside the National Council of Music to do a similar work.

Meanwhile, pending the realisation of this ideal, the Council, through the Drama Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, has done a little to fill the gap by its own direct service.

In Glamorgan, the part-time services of two advisers are available to groups needing guidance in the choice of plays, problems of production and make up, etc., and the Monmouthshire Drama League acts similarly in that county. Three Weekend Schools, 10 One-Day Schools and six Short Courses have been organised during the year. They have dealt with such subjects as Casting, Production, Mime, and Choice of Plays, and were attended by some 500 members of groups. A Library of Dramatic works is being built up and sets of plays are available to Clubs for play-reading and productions. The Council also has available a portable Curtain Set which has been lent to 25 groups for their productions this year. Finally the Committee continues its organisation of two play-writing competitions for Welsh One-Act Plays and English One-Act Plays respectively. The three best plays in each competition will be produced in June.

So the many sided work of this Committee goes on, and it seems that its development will reach the limit of financial assistance long before the needs of the area for cultural opportunities can be satisfied.

THE ADOLESCENT PROBLEM

The attainment of an eighteenth birthday is the dawn of one of the most critical and testing times in the life of young men and women, particularly in an industrially depressed area. It is the age when many of the young men in South Wales lose the work they had as juveniles, and when others of them cease to be eligible for membership of a Junior Instruction Centre or a Boys' Club. The ratio of unemployment in the age group 18-25 is alarmingly high and the future prospect for many of them is one of unrelieved and unused idleness. They do not, as a rule, find their place in the Men's Club at that age, and they appear to have little opportunity, and less inclination, for any right employment of their time.

It was, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that the Council learnt of the proposal of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to institute and finance a specific inquiry into this "18 plus" problem in a number of selected areas. The Trustees have decided on a three-four years experiment of a dual character, intensive and extensive, and have agreed that one of the intensive surveys shall be made under the aegis of the Council in an area provisionally fixed to include Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, and Pontypridd.

The scope of the proposal is best described in the words of the Trust's own Annual Report recently issued:—

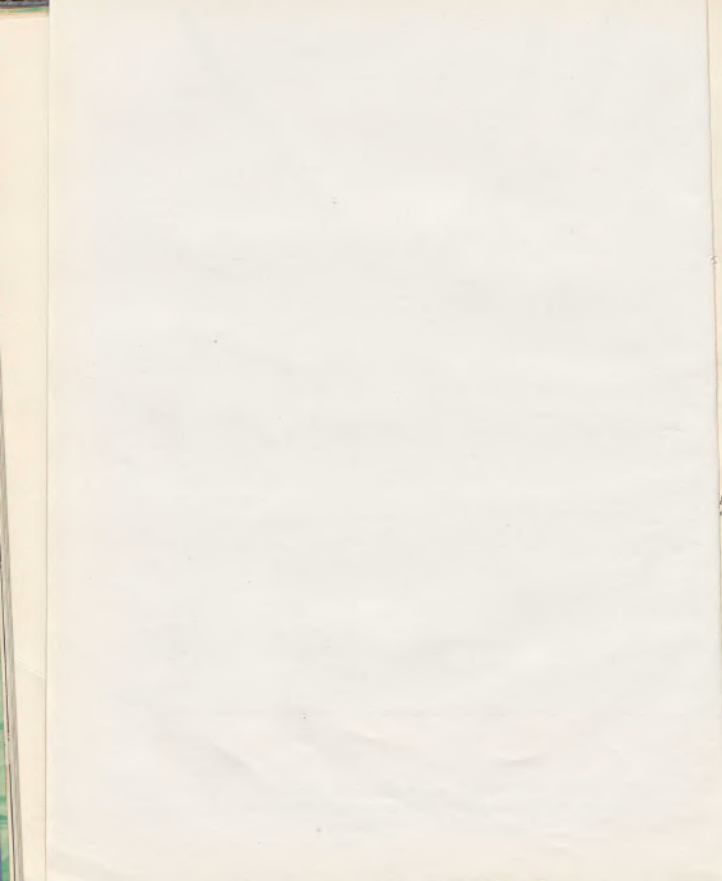
"The first task of the new officials will be to examine, each in his own area, the provision which exists (voluntary and statutory) for young people of the 18 plus age group, and how far it is attracting the people for whom it is intended. Thereafter they will draw the attention of the appropriate agencies to gaps that should be filled and reasonable needs which should be met, and will endeavour to bring together the demand and the supply.

"In addition, the official on the 'intensive' schemes will make close contacts with a reasonably large number of individuals of the age of 18 plus as they become unemployed or, having previously been unemployed, must cease to attend the Junior Instruction Centre. It will be his business in (say) one case in ten to compile the boy's or the girl's home, school, and industrial history in the form of a case-card. In doing so, and in all his other work, he will be in close touch with the officials of the Ministry of Labour, the Director of Education, and appropriate voluntary bodies. It is hoped that when these data are duly assembled it will be possible for skilled students of economics and the social sciences to evolve important conclusions as to the causes of youthful unemployment and the remedies which the community must endeavour to apply."

In consultation with the Trust, the Council has invited Mr. A. J. Lush, M.A., to be the special officer for this inquiry, and Mr. Lush is to take up his duties immediately.



The ratio of unemployment in the age group 18-25 is alarmingly high and the future prospect for many of them is one of unrelieved and unused idleness.



JUVENILES & JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS

The boys and girls who live in a Special Area lack many opportunities and advantages of whose existence they are scarcely aware. This is certainly true of South Wales, and it is equally true for most, if not all, of the organisations in the area catering for the social and recreational needs of boys and girls, that the toll of economic depression tells heavily on their resources. Scout and Guide troops, Boys' Clubs and Girls' Clubs, Church groups and many other Youth organisations suffer seriously from lack of social leadership, in days when the sole hope of employment for younger men and women is to leave home; in addition these organisations are faced with the almost permanent worry of financing their modest needs. Thus it is that inspired service to the boys and girls of South Wales is most difficult to give when it is most desperately needed. His Majesty the King showed a deep insight into this problem and need when, as Prince of Wales, he inspired the establishment of the Jubilee Trust.

The Commissioner for Special Areas has also recognised the vital social importance of these services, by generous aid. Grants that have been made, either from the Jubilee Trust or the Special Areas Fund, to these Juvenile Organisations have inspired us all with the hope that they can not only maintain their great work in our midst, but even launch out on much needed extensions.

Already units have been strengthened and multiplied, and there has been special activity in the formation and development of Boys' Clubs and Girls' Clubs, while new companies, groups and branches of many of the various organisations are being established. This increase of activity has only served to re-emphasise the need for leadership, especially competent leadership of a specialist character. Accordingly, during the year, the Council was entrusted with the task of providing specialist services to Juvenile Organisations, as they were required.

Up to the present most of the work of this character has been done in response to requests from Girls' Clubs. Some 17 Clubs are being visited each week by the Council's Instructresses in Physical Training, and about 425 girls are enrolled in these "Keep Fit" classes. Much more will undoubtedly be done along these lines when the number of instructresses available is commensurate with the very evident demand and when the new Clubs are themselves more firmly established. In Handicrafts also the Council's Instructresses have given classes in some Clubs and a number of courses specially designed for Club leaders. Arrangements are also being made for the provision of Craft Instruction in Boys' Clubs during the coming winter. The Council will do its best, with the resources at its disposal, to meet similar requests from other Juvenile Organisations as they are received.

Mention might appropriately be made here of the lectures that are available for Boys' and Girls' organisations, which are referred to more specifically in the section on Education.

In addition to this provision of specialist services, the Council has recently set up a Juvenile Organisations Committee representative of all the Juvenile Organisations in South Wales. It is hoped that this Committee will be able to act as an Advisory Committee on adolescent and juvenile work in the area, and generally foster, guide and co-ordinate the development of work among juveniles. Meanwhile, as a first step,

the Committee has instituted a survey of the incidence and disposition of Juvenile Organisations in South Wales, with a view to discovering what gaps there are in such provision and what special needs exist.

The Committee is also addressing itself to the problem of finding summer camp accommodation for Juvenile Organisations unable to make such provision for themselves.

Grants.

It might, perhaps, be well to emphasise, in conclusion, that all grants for premises, equipment and other purposes of Juvenile Organisations are made to their own National Bodies, and should be applied for to them. The function of the Council in this respect is limited to the provision of specialist services.

*Play
Leadership.*

One final word remains to be said as to the needs of younger children. The Council welcomed most cordially the proposal of the National Playing Fields Association that competent Play-leadership should be organised in the various Parks and Welfare Grounds in the area. The Council, through its organisers of Recreative Physical Training, is co-operating closely in these plans and it is hoped that their fruition will see a much needed improvement in the recreational facilities for young children.

The real appeal for the
King George V National Memorial.



Gr

Pla
Lea



VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES

Very early in his term of office the Commissioner for Special Areas made it clear that he interpreted his powers and responsibilities for "Social Improvement" as including the health of the people of the Special Areas.

Early in 1935 the Council was encouraged to pay special attention to the needs of District Nursing Services in the Special Areas of South Wales. A survey of the situation was accordingly instituted in close conjunction with the County Nursing Associations of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan. The survey revealed that, at that time, there were 91 District Nurses operating in the area, maintained almost entirely by voluntary funds and most of them by very considerable sacrifices on the part of people who could ill afford it. Even so it emerged that, on a minimum basis of one District Nurse to every 7,000 of the population, the area was underserved to the extent of 76 nurses.

A Health Services Committee was established in March, 1935, representative of the Council and the two County Nursing Associations of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, with Sir Ewen Maclean as Chairman, and a formal Schedule was prepared for submission to the National Council of Social Service, who were administering the available grant on behalf of the Commissioner.

Rapid progress has been made since that time and the Council is able to announce that, through the efforts of the two County Nursing Associations concerned, 57 new nurses had been established by March 31st, 1936. Their disposition is:—

Glamorgan.

Bargoed.	Maesteg (3).	Taffs Well and Nantgarw.
Pontlottyn.	Ogmore Vale.	Llantwit Fardre.
Deri and Brithdir.	Gilfach Goch.	Tongwynlais and
Cwmavon.	Tonyrefail.	Morganstown.
Pontypridd.	Pencoed.	Treharris.
Mid-Rhondda.	Ynysybwl.	Llanharan and Brynna.
Glynneath.	Cwmbach.	Aber and Blaengwynfi.
Penrhiwceiber.	Cwmaman.	Porth.
Cymmer and Abercregan.	Merthyr Vale and Aberfan.	Cwmavon.
Abercynon and Ynysybwl.	Blaengarw.	Tirphil.
Nantymoel.	Gelligaer.	Margam.
Bedlinog.	Troedyrhiw (2).	Aberdare.
Seven Sisters.	Abercwmbol.	Crynant
Pontycymmer.		

Monmouthshire.

Abertillery, Cwmtillery, and Six Bells (3).	Risca and Pontymister.
Llanhilleth and Aberbeeg.	Beaufort.
Crumlin and Hafodyrynys.	Tredegar.
Maescwmmmer, Fleur-de-Lis, and Pengam.	Pontypool.
New Tredegar.	Blaenavon.
Nantyglo.	Llanfrechfa, Upper Cwmbrian,
Rhymney and Abertysswg.	and Pontnewydd.

With the appointment, in the immediate future, of further Nurses, the Area's District Nursing Service will be much more adequate and general.

The grants available to facilitate the establishment of these new Nurses will not exceed an average of £100 per annum for the 76 Nurses. It costs approximately £200 to run a District Association, and the figures quoted reveal that already an additional £4,800 is being raised voluntarily by this economically shattered area for the maintenance of this new service.

In addition to these grants for the establishment of new nurses, the Council was also enabled to make smaller grants for the assistance of District Associations which were in existence before April 1st, 1935. An additional £1,200 has been administered for this purpose, in grants of varying amounts to the following District Nursing Associations :—

Glamorgan.

Laleston.	Abertridwr and Senghenydd.
Duffryn and Bryncoch.	St. Brides Major.
Sully, Lavernock and Wenvoe.	Resolven.
Porth, Cymmer and Trehafod.	Pentre.
Pentyrch, Creigiau and Llanilterne.	Skewen.
Mid-Rhondda.	Aberavon and Port Talbot.
Merthyr.	Aberaman.
Tylorstown, Pontygraith and Stanleytown.	Dowlais and Penydarren.
Treherbert.	Llantwit Major.
Llanharry.	Merthyr Tydfil.
Llanbradach.	Peterston-super-Ely.
Ferndale, Blaenllechau and Maerdy.	Ynysir.
Caerphilly	Cwmparc.
	Treorchy.

Monmouthshire.

Ynysddu and Cwrmfelinfach.	Pontypool.
Abercarn, Cwmcarn and Pontywaun.	Abersychan.
Tredegar.	Cwm.
Pontnewynydd.	Cross Keys and Wattsville.
Risca and Pontymister.	

Breconshire.

Brynmawr.	Cefn Coed and Vaynor.
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It is not easy to estimate the benefit accruing from this invaluable form of social improvement, but it is not inapposite to append the following statement from Sir Ewen J. Maclean, M.D., President of the British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Chairman of the Council's Health Services Committee :—

"The evidences show that the establishment and services of the additional Nursing Associations are being much appreciated; the standard of the Auxiliary Medical Service being thus enhanced, the doctors are able to do much more for their patients in the homes of the people.

The common rule is that supply follows demand. In matters medical it often happens that the knowledge that medical service is available creates the demand and this is illustrated strikingly in many of the areas where the Nursing Associations have been set up through the agency of this Committee.

The necessary adjustment of the administration of both the Glamorgan County Nursing Association and the corresponding Monmouthshire Association is being satisfactorily carried out.

It is quite clear that the continuance of the vital work of the district nurses in full efficiency must be contemplated."



It is quite clear that the continuance of the vital work of the district nurses in full efficiency must be contemplated.

PERSONAL SERVICE

The unending flow of letters and enquiries that followed Mr. Richard Clements' broadcast talks in 1935, verified the already suspected fact that there was an immense number of people in South Wales faced with grievous personal problems of many kinds, who knew of no-one to whom they could turn for advice and help. A whole crop of domestic and personal problems for thousands of people are an inevitable consequence of economic depression, and the helplessness of many is undoubtedly aggravated by the increasing inability of chapels in the valleys to maintain resident ministers in pastoral charge.

In addition to Mr. Clements' letters, referred to the Council for attention, an increasing number of letters seeking advice and help on problems ranging from "landlord and tenant" to educational needs were reaching the Council direct. Every attempt is made to investigate each case, or at least to place it in the hands of a trustworthy local adviser, but the growing demand made by this work on the time of the Council's officers was more and more difficult to meet. The burden of the work was considerably increased when, in May last, the Council very willingly accepted the invitation of the Reverend Pat McCormick to act as a link in the scheme of Jubilee Friends, initiated by him from the pulpit of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, on Sunday, May 12th. Since that time, this phase of the Council's work has grown with every month, and, in October last, Mr. E. P. Carter, B.A., was appointed as an additional Assistant Secretary to give full time attention to this work.

It is not proposed to give any detailed account of the work of this nature that has been done, but a few brief paragraphs will suffice to indicate its nature and scope.

Legal Advice.

South Wales lags far behind other large centres of population in its failure to establish a properly organised system of Poor Man's Lawyer. There is no doubt but that a very considerable volume of free legal advice is given by members of the profession and Court officials, but it is not everywhere available, and where it is available it is not generally known about. Many of the applications to the Council were merely for an assurance, from a professional man, that a case had been justly dealt with. Pending the establishment of proper machinery, the Council has done its best to answer these queries as they arose. The necessary assurance of a fair deal has been given to some, others have been advised to consult a solicitor, and yet others have been persuaded to abandon patently absurd claims. In this connection the Council wishes to acknowledge the great help rendered by Mr. D. Rees Williams, of Messrs. Edwards & Rees Williams, Cardiff, who, acting as honorary legal adviser, has unstintingly given his help and advice.

Jubilee Friends.

The Jubilee Friends scheme has already been referred to. Through its medium over 200 families in South Wales have been linked up by the Council with families in more prosperous England, and at least as many by the various Settlements. Letters are exchanged regularly and many stories can be told of advice given and of work found, of interchanges of visits, and of holidays, with their new friends, for children from South Wales. All the available evidence shows that this little help is a great benediction to many lonely and cast down people. There is a great demand for more Friends, and the Council will be most happy to link up anyone who will undertake this act of friendship.

Education.

It is inevitable that, in such times, many youngsters with considerable academic prospects should see them all fade away before the fact of *res angustae domi*.

Scholarship winners who cannot find the difference between their emoluments and their fees; students within twelve months of their final examination who must give up near their goal; and others who have everything except clothes to go in, or books to use—these are not new stories in the educational life of Wales, but they are told oftener today than they have been for a generation, and many of them are brought to the Council.

Applications have been made on behalf of many, both to Educational Trusts and to private individuals and groups, and it is gratifying to recall the number that have had happy results. Grateful acknowledgments for help are due to the York Trust, the Wernher Trust, the Senior and Junior Common Rooms of Cheshunt College, Cambridge, the Rev. Pat McCormick's Jubilee Friends' Fund, the Masters' Common Rooms of Bishops Stortford College, and of Bryanston School, Dorset, and a large number of individuals.

General.

Help has also been given in other ways too numerous to mention. Crutches have been found and a surgical boot, books have been lent to students and the deaf have been helped to hear. The Council also acts for the Personal Service League in providing boots and clothes for boys leaving home and proceeding to work. It should be emphasised that this special provision is made only on the recommendation of the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Labour, and that other applications cannot be dealt with by the Council.

The evidence of the work that has been done proves fairly conclusively that, apart from problems of appearance before Courts of Referees and the Unemployment Assistance Board on questions of benefit and allowances—a function that is left to the Trade Unions, who have unrivalled experience in the work—there is a vast amount of work that should and can be done to alleviate the personal problems and burdens of men and women in the Council's area.



Picking on the tips for once disdained rubbish. The tragic occupation of thousands of unemployed colliers.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

This second Annual Report of the Council reveals in large measure the extensive development and broadening of the Council's activities during the second year of its existence.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has given its most careful attention to the needs that seemed to it to come within the Council's scope and to the best means of meeting them. No new development has been initiated without careful attention being paid, not only to the proposals themselves but also to the building up of a suitable and sympathetic administrative machine which could implement them.

It will, of course, be obvious that work of the extent indicated in this report could not be undertaken without some increase in the permanent staff of the Council. Accordingly the Committee has made the following new appointments during the course of the year:—A Woman Organiser of Recreative Physical Education, an Organiser of Homecraft, 3 Area Organisers of Women's Clubs, 3 Instructresses in Handicrafts, 3 Instructresses in Recreative Physical Education, 1 Craft Instructor, with 3 additions to the Clerical Staff.

For the still developing work, further appointments are essential and are shortly to be made. In this connection the Committee are glad of this opportunity of acknowledging the many voluntary services that have been rendered to the Council during the year. It wishes to mention particularly the services of Mr. W. David, M.A., B.Sc., who, placing himself unreservedly at the Council's disposal, has prepared a long and invaluable survey of Libraries, representations on which are expected to bear fruit in the near future. Also it would acknowledge gratefully the action of Mr. James Walton, who is shortly taking up his duties as an additional Assistant Secretary in an honorary capacity.

It is not easy for the Committee to record its thanks to all who have helped and encouraged it in its work, but it wishes specifically to express its appreciation to the National Council of Social Service for entrusting it with the responsibility and privilege of administering in South Wales the noble work undertaken and overseen for the whole country by that Council. The Committee is continually conscious of its obligations to the National Council of Social Service and especially for the ever-ready assistance of its officers, notably the Secretary of its Welsh Department, Sir Percy Watkins.

The Committee recognises that the vast proportion of its work can only be carried on by grant aid, but it has become increasingly conscious of work to be done, which is, by its very nature, precluded from such assistance. The needs of women outside the Special Areas, the obvious necessity of continuing the work of personal service and the advisability of finding some proportion of general administrative cost from voluntary sources are all matters to which the Committee is anxious to give its most earnest attention. A minimum voluntary income of £1,500 per annum for these and similar purposes is now essential if the Council is to meet its obvious obligations.

The Committee proposes shortly to issue an appeal to this end and it pleads for the most sympathetic consideration of its needs when the time comes.

Finally the Committee would not like this report to conclude without making some reference to the loyal and unstinted service rendered by the Council's permanent officers during this year. Much of the work is new and difficult, demanding high qualities of mind and spirit, and often inordinately long hours of service. The Committee is well aware of this and wishes to thank the Council's officers most warmly for the manner in which they have fulfilled their duties.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS & COMMITTEE
SOUTH WALES & MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL
OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
AND
BALANCE SHEET
AS ON
31st MARCH, 1936.

ACCOUNT No. 1.

GENERAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE at beginning of year : Sundry Accounts	1,796	3	10
Education Account	155	10	10
PILEGRIAM TRUST :—			
Poutyppool Educational Settlement ..	300	0	0
Poutyppool League of Service ..	300	0	0
Senglenyfold Community House ..	200	0	0
Aberdare Settlement ..	350	0	0
	1,150	0	0
GRANTS FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICES :—			
For Barjosed Settlement ..	75	0	0
" Summer Camps ..	270	0	0
" Administration and Occupational Account 3 ..	5,100	0	0
" Activities ..	2,614	4	11
" Women's Work ..	300	0	0
" Women's Physical Training ..	400	0	0
" Homecraft ..	800	0	0
" Physical Training and Crafts ..	75	0	0
" Equipment ..	6,270	0	0
" Craft Instructions for Juvenile Organisations ..	4,550	0	0
" Health Services ..			
" Education ..			
	30,454	4	11
GRANTS RECEIVED FROM LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES :—			
Monmouthshire ..	437	10	0
Merthyr ..	125	0	0
Rhondda ..	500	0	0
Carmarthen ..	317	0	0
Swansea ..	300	0	0
Cardiff ..	300	0	0
	1,979	10	0
FEES RECEIVED FROM CAMPERS ..	437	3	0
SUNDRY DONATIONS—As per Schedule ..	1,117	6	9
SUNDRY RECEIPTS :—			
Rents of Premises Sub-let ..	36	10	9
Sales of Capital Items ..	1	15	0
	38	5	9
	£27,128	5	1

	£	s.	d.
By TRANSFER TO BARJOSÉD SETTLEMENT ..			
SUNDRY PAYMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS :—			
Pilgrim Trust .. As per Account 2 ..	955	16	8
Summer Camps .. As per Account 3 ..	4,413	16	6
Administration and Occupational Activities .. As per Account 4 ..	6,054	19	2
Women's Work .. As per Account 5 ..	1,808	19	6
Women's Physical Training .. As per Account 6 ..	315	11	0
Homecraft .. As per Account 7 ..	156	17	1
Physical Training and Crafts Equipment .. As per Account 8 ..	828	16	6
Craft Instructions for Juvenile Organisations .. As per Account 9 ..	Nil		
Health Services .. As per Account 10 ..	6,260	0	0
Education .. As per Account 11 ..	7,265	2	2
General Funds .. As per Account 12 ..	143	8	9
	25,203	7	4
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—OFFICE EQUIPMENT ..	112	6	4
Balance at end of year :—	1,730	12	1
Cash at Bank ..	6	19	4
Petty Cash in Hand ..	1,737	11	5

£27,128 5 1

ACCOUNT No. 2.

PILGRIM TRUST ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR —						
Grants Administered for the Trust —						
Bargoed Settlement—						
Salaries	300	0	0			
General Purposes	60	0	0			
				360	0	0
Pontypool League of Service—						
Salaries	275	0	0			
General Purposes	25	0	0			
				300	0	0
Senghenydd Community House —						
Salaries	156	0	0			
General Purposes	81	10	0			
				237	10	0
Aberdare Settlement —						
Salaries				58	6	8
						955 16 8
Balance at end of year, carried down —						
Re Bargoed Settlement				230	0	0
" Pontypool League of Service				225	0	0
" Senghenydd Community House				150	0	0
" Aberdare Settlement				291	13	4
						916 13 4
						<u>£1,872 10 0</u>
By BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR —						
Bargoed Settlement				310	0	0
Pontypool League of Service				225	0	0
Senghenydd Community House				187	10	0
						722 10 0
INCOME DURING YEAR —						
Grants from Pilgrim Trust —						
Re Bargoed Settlement				300	0	0
" Pontypool League of Service				300	0	0
" Senghenydd Community House				300	0	0
" Aberdare Settlement				350	0	0
						1,150 0 0
						<u>£1,872 10 0</u>
By BALANCE brought down						<u>£916 13 4</u>

ACCOUNT No. 3.

SUMMER CAMPS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—						
Cost of Fares of Women to Boverton Camp ..	50	0	0			
Maintenance Grant to 1,701 Women Campers ..	255	3	0			
Transfer—Costs of 3,891 Men and Women Campers ..	541	14	6			
and Sundry Expenses						
National Council of Social Service—						
Maintenance of 1,334 Men and Women at 8/6 per head	566	19	0			
	<u>£1,413 16 6</u>					
By INCOME DURING YEAR :—						
Grant from National Council of Social Service (for Men)						270 0 0
Amounts paid by Campers as Fees						437 3 0
Transfer from Women's Work—Account 5				£614	4	11
Transfer from General Funds—Account 12				92	8	7
						<u>706 13 6</u>
				<u>£1,413 16 6</u>		

ACCOUNT No. 4.

ADMINISTRATION AND OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—						
Administrative Salaries	1,274	6	10			
Occupational Salaries and Expenses	3,137	19	10			
National Health and Unemployment Insurance ..	152	7	11			
Heating and Lighting	53	19	7			
Telephone	96	7	7			
Printing, Stationery and Publications	209	7	1			
Advertisements	33	13	6			
Literature	15	17	2			
Audit Fee	52	10	0			
Rent and Rates	126	10	2			
Travelling and Transport	247	7	4			
Women's Compensation Insurance	9	7	6			
Repairs and Renewals	25	7	4			
Office Equipment	44	13	0			
Postage Stamps, Cleaning and Sundries	180	10	6			
Purchase of Wireless Sets for Clubs	200	0	0			
Schools and Courses	249	13	1			
	<u>£6,054 19 2</u>					
To BALANCE brought down				£18	3	5
				<u>£6,054 19 2</u>		
By BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR :—						
Administration Fund	416	2	2			
Occupational Activities Fund	337	7	5			
Less Transferred to Physical Training and Crafts Equipment—Account 8	753	9	7			
				78	4	7
						<u>675 5 0</u>
By INCOME DURING YEAR :—						
Grants from National Council of Social Service :—						
Administration	£2,100	0	0			
Occupational	2,800	0	0			
Wireless	200	0	0			
				5,100	0	0
Rent of Offices Sub-let	36	10	9			
Transfer from General Funds—						
Account 12	225	0	0			
				5,361	10	9
				18	3	5
				<u>£6,054 19 2</u>		
By BALANCE AT END OF YEAR carried down						

ACCOUNT No. 5.

WOMEN'S WORK ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—						
Salaries and Expenses	1,473	11	10			
Materials Grants for Women's Clubs	288	0	0			
Cost of Schools and Courses	47	7	8			
	1,808	19	6			
Transfer to Summer Camps—						
Account 3	614	4	11			
				2,423	4	5
By BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down				386	4	2
				<u>£2,809</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—						
By BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR						
By INCOME DURING YEAR :—						
Grants from National Council of Social Service	2,614	4	11			
				<u>£2,809</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
By BALANCE brought down						
				<u>£386</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

ACCOUNT No. 6.

WOMEN'S PHYSICAL TRAINING ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—						
Salaries and Expenses	190	11	1			
Part-time Instruction	15	12	2			
Literature	3	15	0			
Five-day School	39	10	4			
Grants to Clubs for Equipment	63	0	0			
Sundries	3	2	5			
	£315	11	0			
By BALANCE brought down				£15	11	0
By INCOME DURING YEAR :—						
Grant received from National Council of Social Service	300	0	0			
By BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down	15	11	0			
				<u>£315</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

ACCOUNT No. 9.

CRAFT INSTRUCTION FOR JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, carried down	75	0	0
By INCOME DURING YEAR:— Grant received from National Council of Social Service				75	0	0
				<u>150</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
By BALANCE, brought down	75	0	0

ACCOUNT No. 10.

HEALTH SERVICES ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR— By WAY OF GRANT:— Glennorgan County Nursing Association:— Establishment of Additional Nurses .. 2,935 0 0 Grants in respect of Nurses established before 1st April, 1935 .. 739 0 0 Organisation Expenses .. 600 0 0 4,274 0 0 Montgomeryshire County Nursing Association:— Establishment of Additional Nurses .. 1,135 0 0 Grant in respect of Nurses established before 1st April, 1935 401 0 0 Organisation Expenses 400 0 0 1,936 0 0 Cefn-Coed and Vaynor Nursing Association, for established Services .. 6 0 0 Brynmawr Nursing Association, for established Services .. 44 0 0 6,260 0 0 10 0 0 <u>6,270 0 0</u>						
By INCOME DURING YEAR:— Grants from National Council of Social Service				6,270	0	0
By BALANCE, brought down	10	0	0

By BALANCE, brought down

By BALANCE, brought down

ACCOUNT No. 11.

EDUCATION ACCOUNT, FOR THE PERIOD OF NINETEEN MONTHS FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1934, TO 31ST MARCH, 1936.

To EXPENDITURE DURING PERIOD—GRANTS :-		Seen Month to 31/3/35	Year to 31/3/36	Total for 19 months, £ s. d.
Workers' Educational Association (including Honorary to Secretary of Education Committee) ..	850 13 8	2,420 5 3	3,270 18 11	
National Council of Music	750 0 0	2,616 7 7	3,366 7 7	
Welsh National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s ..	650 0 0	1,580 0 0	2,230 0 0	
Boys' and Girls' Clubs ..	100 0 0	60 0 0	160 0 0	
DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES :-				
Salaries and Expenses of Advisers	87 10 0	150 0 0	237 10 0	
Schools .. ..	..	298 0 6	298 0 6	
Library .. ..	..	37 12 6	37 12 6	
Curtain Set .. ..	..	9 4 5	9 4 5	
Bursaries .. ..	..	45 7 6	45 7 6	
Drama Writing Com-petition .. ..	..	21 14 9	21 14 0	
Other Expenses .. ..	..	26 10 5	26 10 5	
	2,438 3 8	7,265 2 2	9,703 5 10	
	155 10 10	219 18 8	219 18 8	
	<u>£2,593 14 6</u>	<u>£7,485 0 10</u>		
By INCOME DURING PERIOD :-				
Grants from National Council of Social Service	1,500 0 0	4,550 0 0	6,050 0 0	
Transfer from General Funds—Account 12 : Donation by Miss Gwen Davies ..	100 0 0	800 0 0	900 0 0	
Grants from Local Education Authorities : Monmouthshire ..	..	437 10 0	437 10 0	
Merthyr	125 0 0	125 0 0	250 0 0	
Rhondda	400 0 0	500 0 0	900 0 0	
Carmarthenshire ..	159 10 0	317 0 0	476 10 0	
Swansea	300 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	
Cardiff .. ..	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	
	2,584 10 0	7,329 10 0	9,914 0 0	
10 BALANCE, at beginning of period	9 4 6	155 10 10	9 4 6	
	<u>£2,593 14 6</u>	<u>£7,485 0 10</u>		
By BALANCE, brought down .. ..	..	..	..	£9,923 4 6
				<u>£219 18 8</u>

10 BALANCE, at end of period

ACCOUNT No. 12.

GENERAL FUNDS ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR—									
National Council of Social Service—									
Affiliation Fee	5	5	0						
Publication Grant to Welsh School of Social Service	37	2	9						
Sundry Grants for Personal Assistance	101	1	0						
	143	8	9						
Transfer to Administration—									
Account 4	225	0	0						
Transfer to Summer Camps—									
Account 3	92	8	7						
Transfer to Education—Account 11	800	0	0						
	1,260	17	4						
	93	17	10						
	<u>£1,354 15 2</u>								
By BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down									
	<u>£1,354 15 2</u>								
By BALANCE, brought down									
	<u>£93 17 10</u>								

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1936.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES ON THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS—							
Pilgrim Trust—							
Account 2 1—							
Bargued Educational Settlement	250	0	0				
Pontypool League of Service	225	0	0				
Senghenydd Community House	150	0	0				
Aberdare Settlement	294	13	4				
Women's Work—Account 5				916	13	4	
Homecraft—Account 7				386	4	2	
Physical Training and Craft Equipment—Account 8				243	2	11	
Craft Instruction for Juvenile Organisations—Account 9				49	8	1	
Health Services—Account 10				75	0	0	
Education—Account 11				10	0	0	
General Funds—Account 12				219	18	8	
				93	17	10	
							1,994 5 0
							£1,994 5 0
ASSETS.							
OFFICE EQUIPMENT							
CASH AT BANK					1,720	12	1
CASH IN HAND					6	19	4
(As per Account 1.)							1,737 11 5
DEBIT BALANCES ON THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS—							
Administration and Occupational Activities—Account 4					18	3	5
Women's Physical Training—Account 6					15	11	0
							33 14 5
							£1,994 5 0

ELFAN REES,

Secretary.

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the SOUTH WALLS AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICES, dated 31st March, 1936, as above set forth.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Council's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Council.

WENTWORTH PRICE, GADSBY, & CO.,

Auditors.

Canmore, 14th May, 1936.

APPENDIX I.

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. Mr. Jenkin James.
W.E.A.	Professor W. J. Roberts. Mr. John Davies.
Y.M.C.A.	The Countess of Plymouth. Mr. W. J. Patc.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSIC	Sir Walford Davies. Mr. J. C. Mclean.
SETTLEMENTS	Mr. William Noble. Mr. J. H. Thomas.
COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGHES	Councillor T. J. Parry Jones. Alderman W. J. Davies.
EDUCATION COMMITTEES	Sir William Jenkins, M.P. Mr. T. J. Rees.
Y.W.C.A.	Miss Reardon Smith.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Miss Gertrude Richards.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	Mr. Tom Davies.
PHYSICAL TRAINING TEACHERS	Mr. A. C. Smith.
CHURCHES	Canon The Rev. J. A. Lewis. Rev. J. Penry Thomas.
SALVATION ARMY	Captain John Markham.
MINERS' WELFARE FUND	Mr. C. S. Mason.
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION	Major Edgar Jones.
DRAMA	Rev. E. R. Dennis.
NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION	Mr. W. H. L. Chattin.
COLEG HARLECH	Mr. B. B. Thomas.
RURAL COMMUNITY COUNCILS	Mr. D. W. L. Jones.
NATIONAL TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION	Councillor 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	..	..	..	Councillor Herbert Hiles.
SOUTH WALES LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION	..	..	..	Mr. Harry Farr.
YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION	..	..	..	Mr. 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.

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).

IV. ASSESSORS :

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER (SPECIAL AREAS)	..	..	..	Captain Geoffrey Crawshay.
BOARD OF EDUCATION	..	..	..	Mr. W. J. Williams (Llanclly).
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, Lt.D.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Jenkin James, O.B.E., M.A. (<i>Chairman</i>).	D. L. Jones.
R. R. Williams, O.B.E., M.A. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	Captain J. Glynn Jones, M.C.
J. V. Alexander, B.Sc.	W. Morris Jones, M.A., M.Sc.
D. T. Davies, M.A.	J. O. Llewellyn.
John Davies.	J. C. McLean, F.R.C.O.
Alderman W. J. Davies, Swansea.	William Noble.
T. A. Eaves.	W. J. Pate, B.A.
Emrys Evans, M.A.	W. Probert.
Ernest Gaunt.	F. E. Rees, M.A.
Miss Margaret George, B.A.	T. J. Rees, B.A., J.P.
Professor W. J. Gruffydd, M.A.	W. J. Williams (Cardiff), M.A.
Professor Ernest Hughes, M.A., D.Litt.	W. J. Williams (Llanelli), M.A., C.I.
T. G. James, O.B.E., M.A.	

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Sir Ewen J. Maclean (<i>Chairman</i>).	Dr. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E.
Hon. J. H. Bruce.	Mrs. Knight.
Alderman Mrs. Rose Davies.	Stuart Martin.
Captain Twiston Davies.	Ivor B. Thomas, J.P.
Miss Griffith (Abercarn).	Dr. Colston Williams.
Lady Mather Jackson.	Dr. Llewellyn Williams, C.B.E., M.C.
Alderman Arthur Jenkins, M.P., C.C.	Lady (Rhys) Williams.
The President of the Glamorgan Nursing Association (The Marchioness of Bute, D.B.E.).	
The President of the Monmouthshire County Nursing Association (Lady Herbert).	

COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

The Countess of Plymouth (<i>Chairman</i>).	Mrs. Noble.
Mrs. Mansel Lewis (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	Miss Claudia Owen.
Mrs. Alexander.	Miss Ward Pearson.
Lady Blythswood.	Mrs. Porcher.
Miss Cowan.	Mrs. Dapho Powell.
Mrs. John Davies.	Miss Reardon Smith.
Miss P. Edwards.	Mrs. J. F. Rees.
Miss Mary Ellis.	Miss G. Richards.
Miss Frances Evans.	Miss A. Rogers.
Mrs. Gardner.	Miss Spickett.
Miss Margaret George.	Miss Stewart.
Miss Griffin.	Mrs. Ivor Thomas.
Lady Mather Jackson.	Mrs. J. H. Thomas.
Mrs. Councillor Jones.	Dr. Olive Wheeler.
Mrs. Llewellyn.	Mrs. Councillor H. D. Williams.
Mrs. R. H. Lomas.	Lady (Rhys) Williams.
Miss K. Newman.	Mrs. Wright.

CLUBS AND CENTRES COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. H. Bruce, C.C. (<i>Chairman</i>).	William Noble.
Mrs. Mansel Lewis (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	Miss Rogers.
J. V. Alexander.	Peter Scott.
Tom Davies.	A. C. Smith.
Miss Margaret George.	Ivor Thomas.
Miss G. M. Griffin.	J. H. Thomas.
D. W. L. Jones.	Seymour Thomas.
Captain J. Glynn Jones, M.C.	Maurice Turnbull.
Professor Henry Lewis.	Ben Williams, O.B.E.
Mrs. R. H. Lomas.	Lady (Rhys) Williams.
C. S. Mason, M.C.	Mrs. Ada Wright.

JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS COMMITTEE.

Miss Margaret Allen (Y.W.C.A.).
S.S. Andrews (Boys' Brigade).
Hon. J. H. Bruce (Order of St. John of Jerusalem).
Lady Blythswood (Girl Guides' Association).
Major G. N. Chapman, O.B.E. (Church Lads' Brigade).
Mrs. Miles Davies.
Rev. Alban Davies.
Rev. Myrddin Davies.
Principal Ellen Evans (Urdd Gobaith Cymru).
Iñan ab Owen M. Edwards (Urdd Gobaith Cymru).
Miss L. K. Elms (Girls' Life Brigade).
Trevor Francis.
Miss Margaret George (South Wales Federation of Girls' Clubs).
H. A. Hambly (South Wales Federation of Boys' Brigades).
Captain Glynn Jones (National Association of Boys' Clubs).
Colonel Idwal Jones (Boy Scouts' Association).
Major Edgar Jones.
M. J. John, M.E. (South Wales Federation of Boys' Clubs).
Miss M. K. Jones (Girls' Friendly Society).
Professor Henry Lewis (Urdd Gobaith Cymru).
J. O. Llewellyn.
F. J. May (Chief Constable of Swansea).
W. J. Pate (Y.M.C.A.).
Miss B. Phillips (National Council of Girls' Clubs).
Miss Rowell (Y.W.C.A.).
Miss M. Roof (National Council of Girls' Clubs).
F. E. Rees, M.A.
Mrs. J. F. Rees.
Ben Williams, O.B.E.
Miss Pugh Williams (Cardiff Federation of Girls' Clubs).
Dr. Olive Wheeler.

APPENDIX II.

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

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

General.

Lyn Howell.

<i>Finance :</i>	<i>Carnegie Enquiry :</i>	<i>Personal Service :</i>	<i>Honorary Assistant :</i>
Eric L. Morris.	A. J. Lush.	E. P. Carter.	James Walton.

AREA ADVISORY OFFICERS.

<i>West Wales :</i>	<i>East-Glamorgan :</i>	<i>Monmouthshire :</i>	<i>Rural Monmouthshire (Part time) :</i>
W. Vaughan Thomas.	T. John.	J. W. Roberts.	D. W. L. Jones.

WOMAN ADVISORY OFFICER.

Lilian Richards.

HANDICRAFTS.

<i>Organiser (Men) :</i>	<i>Organiser (Women) :</i>
Paul Matt.	—

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

<i>Organiser (Men) :</i>	<i>Organiser (Women) :</i>
Hewitt J. Thomas.	Katherine E. Whincop.

HOME CRAFT.

Organiser :

May Sessions.

APPENDIX III.

SETTLEMENTS.

With the establishment this year of a new Educational Settlement at Aberdare there are now six Settlements within the Council's area. Each Settlement has, of course, its own distinctive ethos and background but they unite in being, each for its own particular valley and community, a miniature Regional body.

Organisers of Club activities for men and women, Instructors in Handicrafts and Physical Training and similar officers are attached directly to the staffs of Settlements to serve the Clubs in their area. It follows that any true picture of what is happening in this field of work in South Wales is incomplete without very definite recognition of the existence of this intensive local work of the Settlements.

A.—SETTLEMENTS :

Wardens :

Maes-yr-haf, Trealaw, Rhondda	Mr. and Mrs. William Noble.
Oxford House, Risca, Mon.	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.
The Settlement, Bargoed, Mon.	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas.
The Settlement, Merthyr	Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Llewellyn.
The Settlement, Pontypool	Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Thomas.
The Settlement, Aberdare	Mr. J. Victor Evans.

B.—COMMUNITY HOUSES :

Brynmawr	Mr. Peter Scott.
Senghenydd	Mrs. Ada Wright.
Dowlais	Mr. John Dennithorne.

C.—SOCIAL COUNCILS :

Barry. The Churches and Unemployed Movement.

Hon. Secretary : Rev. R. H. Lomas, M.A., The Moorings, Cold Knap, Barry.

Cardiff Social Council.

Secretary : Gilbert Taylor, 33, Park Place, Cardiff.

Llanelli Social Council.

Hon. Secretary : Mrs. Mansel Lewis, Stradey Castle, Llanelli.

Merthyr Social Council.

Hon. Secretary : Mrs. Gardner, 21, West Grove, Merthyr Tydfil.

Newport Social Service Council.

Hon. Organising Secretary : W. R. Watkins, Central Y.M.C.A., Newport, Mon.

Swansea Mayor's Welfare Committee.

Hon. Secretary : Victor Evans, 17, Woodland Terrace, Swansea.

APPENDIX IV.

A.

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

APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936.

I.

Grants towards the cost of erecting new or reconditioning old premises, amounting in the aggregate to £10,748, were made to the following clubs:—

<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>
Aberaman.	Mountain Ash (Mislin).
Abercanaid.	Nantgarw.
Abercwmboi.	Nantyglo (Good Neighbours).
Aberdare Social Club.	" Wanmarsley.
" Gadlys.	Nantymoel.
Abergavenny.	Nelson.
Abertillery: Somerset Street.	New Tredegar.
" Six Bells.	Pentrebach (Lower).
" Town Unem. Guild.	" (Upper).
Abertyswg.	Phillipstown.
Bargoed.	Pontypridd (Trallwn).
Beddau.	Pontywaun.
Blaenclydach.	Pyle.
Blackwood.	Swansea (Brynhyfryd).
Blaina (Henwain Street).	Stanleytown.
Cefn Hengoed.	Swansea (Castle).
Clydach.	" (Townhill).
Cwmafon.	Treorchy.
Cwmbach.	Twynrodyn.
Cwmbran.	Tylwyn (Ebbw Vale).
Cwmllynfell.	Trinant.
Cwmtillery.	Trealaw (Don.)
Darranlas.	Tonna and Aberdulais.
Dinas (Rhondda).	" " "
Dowlais (Hafod).	Tylorstown No. 2.
Ebbw Vale.	Tonteg.
Ferndale.	Tonyrefail.
Garth.	Taffs Well.
Glanrafon.	Wattsville.
Lewistown.	Wattstown.
Maerdy.	Ynysboeth.
Maesteg Unemployed Club.	

II.

Grants towards the cost of equipment, etc., amounting in the aggregate to £781, were made to the following Clubs :—

<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>
Aberbargoed.	Mountain Ash Un. Fellowship.
Aberdare : Gadlys.	Nantyglo (Good Neighbours).
Aberfan.	Nantyglo (Rockery).
Abergwynfi.	Neath.
Abersychan.	Penrhiwceiber.
Abertillery : Somerset Street.	Pentrebach (Lower).
Bargoed Athletic.	Penyard.
Blaenllechau.	Pontyclun.
Blaina (Home Camp).	Porth and Ynyshir.
Blaina " "	Risca.
Bridgend.	Swansea : Morriston.
Cefn Coed.	Tiryberth.
Cymmer.	Tonypandy.
Dowlais Men's Club.	Tonyrefail.
Ferndale.	Trehafod.
Garth.	Ystrad Mynach.
Gilfach.	Troedyrhiw.
Llanharan.	Tylorstown.
Llwynypia.	Williamstown.
Merthyr (Garthnewydd).	

III.

Grants for Women's work amounting in the aggregate to £628, were made to the following Clubs :—

<i>Name of Club or Group.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Group.</i>
Aberbargoed.	Ebbw Vale : Victoria.
Abercarn.	Hirwaun.
Abercwmboi.	Nantymoel.
Aberdare.	Nelson.
Aberfan.	Newbridge.
Aberfan (Bryngoleu).	Pengam.
Abergwynfi.	Pentre (Rhondda).
Abernant.	Phillipstown.
Abertillery.	Pontlottyn.
Abertillery : Six Bells Ladies.	Pontypridd (Women's).
Blackwood.	Rhymney Bridge.
Brynmawr.	Trecynon.
Cwmaman.	Treforest.
Cwmbach.	Treherbert.
Darranlas.	Troedyrhiw.
Dowlais.	Tylwyn.
Ebbw Vale.	Ystrad (Rhondda).
Ebbw Vale : Cwm.	

APPENDIX IV.

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 £1,193 3s. 7d. were made during the year to the following Clubs :—

CRAFTWORK.	PHYSICAL TRAINING.
Blaenllechau Unemployed Club.	Dinas Unemployed Club.
Hafod Social Club, Dowlais.	Dowlais Men's Club (Trewern House).
Pioneer Club, Brynmawr.	Tiryberth Unemployed Club.
Gelligaer Unemployed Organisation.	Cwm Social Service Centre.
Pontlloftyn Social Club.	Crickhowell Council of Social Service.
Blaenavon Unemployed Club.	Hirwaun.
Landore Unemployed Club.	Llantwit Fardre.
Blaina Home Camp.	Park Fellowship, Miskin.
Varteg League of Service Centre.	Brynhyfryd, Plasmarl and Treboeth, Swansea.
Ystradgynlais Unemployed Club.	Abercwmboi.
Brynhyfryd Unemployed Club, Swansea.	Aberbargeod.
Treorchy Unemployed Club.	Cwmbran.
Llansamlet Unemployed Club.	Dowlais (Garden Street).
Blaenclydach Unemployed Club.	Swansea Y.M.C.A.
Pontyclun.	Llwynypia.
Cwmcarn.	Rhydyfelin.
Woodfieldside.	Porth.
Pentre, Riverside.	Cwmbach.
Alma Allotment Association.	St. Tudor's, Cefn Coed.
Tiryberth.	Treherbert.
East Side, Swansea.	Pontlloftyn.
Trecynon.	Pantywaun.
Hirwaun.	Pengam.
Llanbradach.	Civic, Swansea.
Penywaun.	Duffryn, Rhondda.
Deri.	Ty-y-Coed, Pontypridd.
Pyle.	Pentre.
Darranlas.	Llanharan.
Pengam.	Glanyrafon.
Lancaster (Six Bells).	

CRAFTWORK.	PHYSICAL TRAINING.
<p>Castle Street, Swansea. Cosy Corner, Tredegar. Ynyshir. St. Tudor's, Cefn Coed. Beddau and Tynant. Williamstown. Pontypool. Abersychan. Llwynypia. Merthyr Settlement. Tonypandy. Dowlais (Garden Street). Dimas. Dowlais. Abercwmboi. Taffs Well. Cwmbach. Neath. Park Rovers, White Tips, Pontypridd. Senghenydd. Blackwood. Penrhiwceiber. Tonna and Aberdulais.</p>	<p>Hafod, Swansea. Good Neighbour's Club, Nantyglo. Neath. Blue Pilgrims, Abergwynfi. Bonymaen. Ystradgynlais. Pontypool. Rifle Green. Blackwood. Garnyrerw. Aberaman. Merthyr. Twynnyrodyn. Maesmelyn. Darranlas. Penrhiwceiber. Treorchy. Beddau and Tynant. Lancaster United. Abersychan. Cwmllynfell. Tyllwyn. Pontnewydd.</p>
HOMECRAFT.	WOMEN'S PHYSICAL TRAINING.
<p>Oxford House Risca Sewing Group. Garn Church, Abercarn. Bargoed Settlement Women's Club. Cwmcarn and Pontywain Sewing Group. Bryngoleu Women's Club, Aberfan. Merthyr Settlement Women's Club. Dowlais Women's Mutual Service Centre. Ebbw Vale (Women's Section).</p>	<p>Aberdare Social Centre. Hopkinstown Unemployed Club. Good Neighbours' Club, Nantyglo. Pontypool League of Service. Dowlais Women's Social Service Club. Wyndham Social Service Club, Bridgend. Troedyrhiw. Darranlas. Park Fellowship, Miskin. Home Camp, Blaifa. Rhymney. Ebbw Vale (Women's Section).</p>

HANDICRAFTS AND DRESSMAKING.

Aberdare.
 Ebbw Vale.
 Beaufort.
 Macsteg.
 Cwmaman.
 Barry.
 Cwmbach.
 Cwm.
 Six Bells.
 Treforest.
 Trecynon.
 Pengârddu.
 Brynmawr.
 Penrhjwceiber.
 Darranlas.
 Abernant.
 Tabernacle Merthyr.
 Merthyr Vale.
 Merthyr Y.W.C.A.
 Merthyr St. Mary's.
 Tredegar.
 Victoria.
 Tyllwyn.

Gadlys.
 Nelson.
 Hirwaun.
 Garth.
 Nantymoel.
 Heolycyw.
 Caerau.
 Aberaman.
 Pantygraigwen.
 Ynysybwl.
 Beddau.
 Abercwmboi.
 Ogmere Vale.
 Bridgend.
 Sirhowy.
 Bargoed Settlement.
 St. Tudor's, Cefn.
 Wyndham.
 Clydach.
 Dimlands Group.
 Winchestown.

APPENDIX V.

BUILDING CLUB PREMISES.

By PAUL MATT.

More than a dozen Clubs have built themselves a new home on the lines described here, although not one of them numbered a tradesman among them.

The foundations are a series of dwarf piers, about 12 inches cube, set on concrete footings of two feet square, and about 6 inches deep. On account of economy of materials, ease of construction and maximum ventilation, this method of making the foundations has been found by far the best and it enables any sort of local material to be used, e.g., second-hand bricks, local stone, chippings, river gravel, etc., whichever can be had most easily.

After the piers are completed the next step is a dampcourse, wherever wood rests on stone. This need be nothing more than a roll of cheap roofing felt cut into squares, each one is doubled over and the two thicknesses placed on the pier before the wood is placed into position.

The 6" x 2" bearers are now placed on the piers edgewise, those on the two outsides are butted together, and a short piece fixed behind the joint to hold it together, but in the case of the others they can pass each other by a foot or so on a pier, and the two faces are then spiked together.

The floor joists are now fixed every 15" apart across these bearers. Now place the bottom plate (4" x 2") flatways on these floor joists, lining it up dead straight, as this is going to control the shape of the walls. Here again experience has proved that building up as the work proceeds has been found to be much better than to make sections on the ground and hoist them into position afterwards.

All the uprights must be cut off dead length. A box made up of three pieces of 1" x 6" flooring about 10 or 12 feet long with a stop at one end and a cut across the box 8' 6" from the stop is almost foolproof, the long length of 4" x 2" is pushed up against the stop, cut through at the saw cut in the box, pushed up against the stop again and so on.

Leave out one upright on one side of the window and door openings, then when the steel windows and doors arrive with their wood surrounds they are placed into position, the loose upright pushed up against them and all spiked together, this is much easier than making the opening to fit the window.

Notice the double top plate. It avoids having to halve the 4" x 2" together. The joints are simply butted together and the top plate then covers the joint by at least six feet each side and when it is spiked down it locks the joint.

Finish the framework all round up to the top plate including the annex and also fix the weather boarding on the lower half before starting on the roof.

The whole of the roof framework, ridge board and all, is made of 1" x 6" sawn boards, see that it is country cut and holds up the full inch thickness. In the same box that the uprights were cut off, a fresh cut is now made on the slant and all the roof timbers cut off to this length.

One truss is made up carefully to act as a pattern, then pieces of batten are nailed on the floor of the building all round this pattern so that when it is taken up other pieces are put into its position, spiked together and all the trusses will be exactly alike. This is important as the level of the ceiling will depend on this.

When the trusses are made, a long and short piece of the 1" x 6" are nailed together face to face as part of the ridge board, and two trusses are put up, one near the one pine end and the other temporarily at the end of the piece of ridge board just described; this is stayed into position until reached by the other trusses and then moved along to the end of the second piece of ridge now joined on to the first. As soon as a number of the trusses are in position it is well to start nailing on the $\frac{3}{4}$ " sawn boarding as this ties it all together and stiffens up the roof.

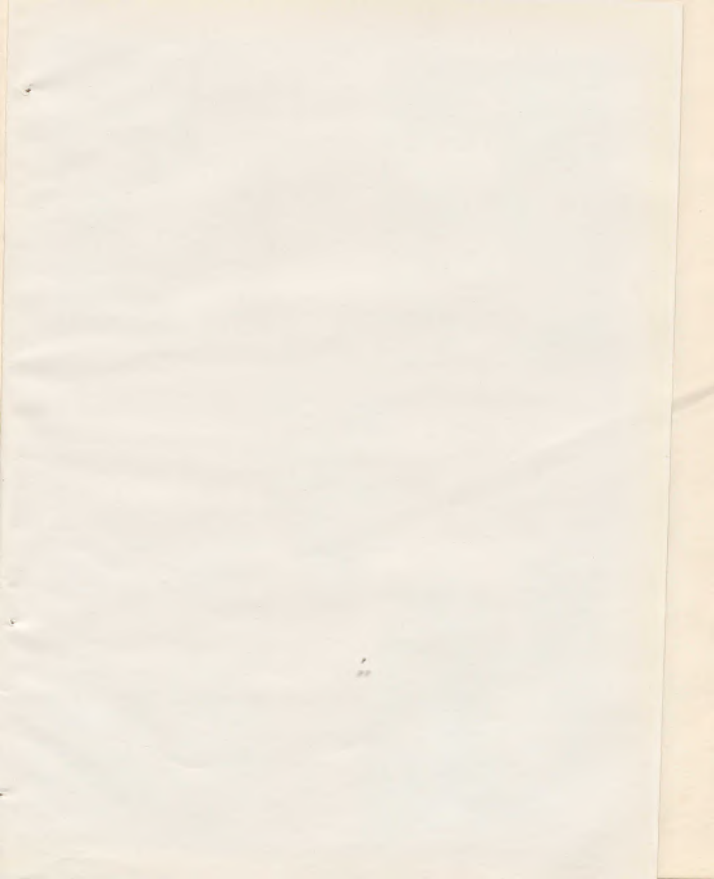
This method of constructing the roof has been found the most successful part of the whole design and is the only way in which the average club can tackle a 25' span without a tradesman's assistance. In addition, the fact that the tie bars every 10 feet or so in the normal roof are dispensed with and do not break the inside appearance of the hall, is a great advantage. This can be seen from the illustration of the interior on the opposite page.

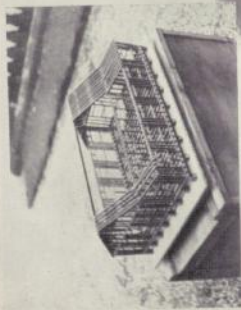
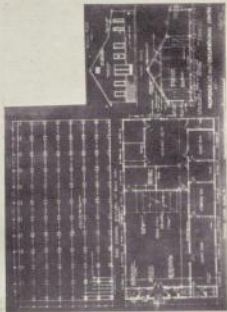
The roof covering varies from Club to Club, but the slate chippings embedded into a thick felt has been most successful and looks well.

Some Clubs are content to weatherboard the whole outside, painting it a two colour scheme, others are a little more ambitious and use the rough-faced or white spar cement asbestos sheets.

All the interior partitions are made moveable. They are in four feet wide sections made of 3" x 1" battens edgeways and covered both sides with plywood. The inside lining of the hut as well as the ceiling is also of plywood. Plywood is easy to handle, is warm and looks well both in the white or painted.

Plans and a schedule of quantities are available from the Offices of the Council.





APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COUNCIL'S FUNDS,
APRIL 1, 1935—MARCH 31, 1936.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Gwen Davies, Gregynog Hall, Gregynog (for Educational Purposes)	800	0	0
Anadnabyddus	100	0	0
Two Well Wishers	50	0	0
Per Rev. Pat McCormick (Jubilee Friends Fund)	30	5	0
Wernher Trust	30	0	0
York Trust	30	0	0
Cymdeithas Cymry Caer	14	15	0
National Council of Social Service (from Voluntary Funds)	7	0	3
Mr. H. Timms	5	5	0
Captain L. Twiston Davies, D.L., Monmouth	5	0	0
Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P.	5	0	0
Mr. Caleb Rees, H.M.I., Newport	5	0	0
Association of Past Students of Ferndale County School	3	3	0
Mr. J. K. Harvey, Hadham	3	0	0
Queen's School, Chester	3	0	0
Cheshunt College, Cambridge	2	10	0
Mrs. M. Blundell	2	10	0
Sir William Cope, Bart.	2	2	0
Mr. A. D. Russell Clarke	2	2	0
Mr. F. M. Hill, Monmouth	1	1	0
Mr. F. Treharne James	1	1	0
Miss McDonald, Monmouth School for Girls	1	1	0
Mrs. Mansel Lewis	1	1	0
Lady Herbert	1	1	0
Sir Cyril Fox	1	0	0
Miss Effie M. Moore	1	0	0
Mr. S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C.	1	0	0
Mr. C. Molyneux	1	0	0
Brigadier-General Bate	0	10	6
Rev. R. O. Williams	0	10	6
Mrs. A. R. Quick	0	10	6
Mr. N. C. Elstob	0	10	0
Mr. C. F. Scott	0	10	0
Mr. Raymond Coulman	0	10	0
Miss Davies	0	10	0
Miss R. Davies	0	10	0
Mr. Clement Lipscombe	0	10	0
Miss Engleheart	0	10	0
Mr. W. Twiston Davies	0	10	0
Lt.-Col. M. David	0	10	0
Mr. Ralph Edwards	0	5	0
Miss Edwards	0	5	0
Miss Twigg	0	5	0
Mrs. Pritchard	0	5	0
Mr. F. W. Latham	0	5	0
Colonel Lawson	0	3	0

£1,117 6 9

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To the HON. TREASURER,
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE,
33, PARK PLACE,
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.



