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COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL SERVICE  
FOR WALES AND  
MONMOUTHSHIRE  
(INC.)

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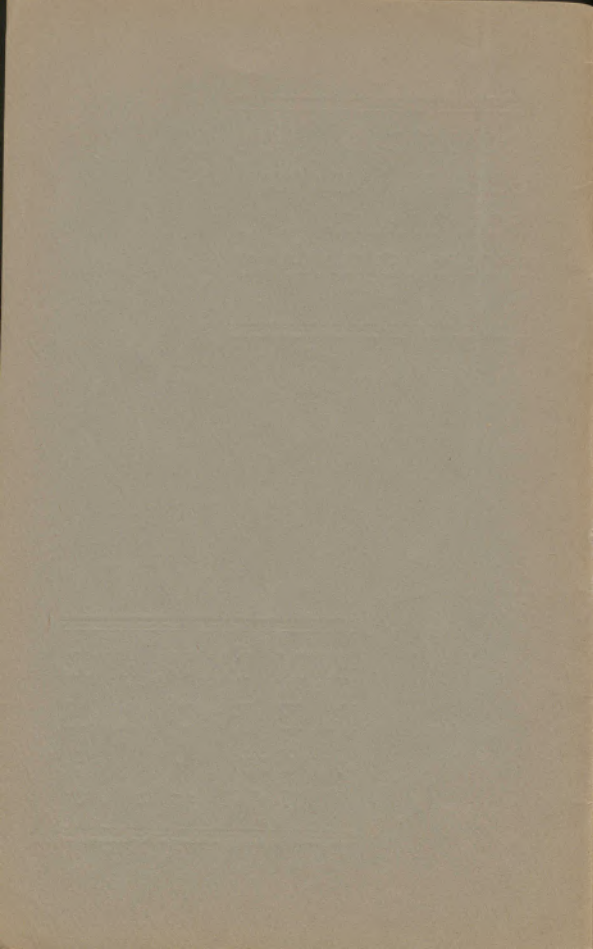
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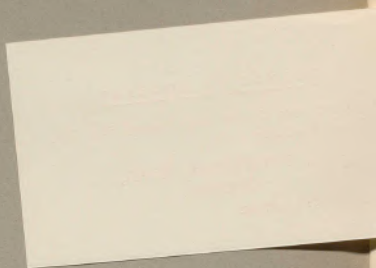
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R E P O R T

APRIL 1 1947  
MARCH 31 1948

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# COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE FOR WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

(INC.)



<i>President :</i>	- - - - -	The Countess of Plymouth
<i>Chairman :</i>	- - - - -	Captain GEOFFREY CRAWSHAY, D.L.
<i>Vice-Chairman :</i>	- - - - -	Sir LEONARD TWISTON-DAVIES, K.B.E., D.L.
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<i>Honorary Solicitors :</i>	- - - - -	MESSRS. LEAN & LEAN
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<i>Director :</i>	- - - - -	Dr. W. J. WILLIAMS

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please note that as from January 5th, 1949,  
the Council's Offices are at

**2, CATHEDRAL ROAD,  
CARDIFF.**

Telephone No. : Cardiff 905.

BANGOR.

MANSEL LEWIS  
LEAN

B.S., C.B.E.

GLAMORGAN.

LORD KENYON



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Dr. DILLWYN JOHN	<b>R. R. WILLIAMS</b>

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<i>Secretary</i> :	-	-	-	-	J. B. EVANS

## HEADQUARTERS :

118, CATHEDRAL ROAD, CARDIFF

Telephone : 905.

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Telephone : 526.



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<i>Breconshire</i> : - - - -	Principal JOSEPH JONES (County Council)
<i>Caernarvonshire</i> : - - - -	Alderman Mrs. FISHER (County Council) DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION (Education Committee)
<i>Denbighshire</i> : - - - -	Alderman W. PARRY (County Council) Alderman EDWARD WILLIAMS (Education Committee)
<i>Flintshire</i> : - - - -	Councillor ARTHUR JONES (County Council) Alderman WATERHOUSE, O.B.E. (Education Committee)
<i>Merioneth</i> : - - - -	Alderman ROBERT GRIFFITHS (County Council) Councillor WILLIAMS (Education Committee)
<i>Montgomeryshire</i> : - - - -	Councillor G. F. DAVIES (County Council)
<i>Radnorshire</i> : - - - -	E. KINSEY MORGAN (Education Committee)
<i>Cardiff</i> : - - - -	Alderman JAMES HELLYER (City Council)
<i>Merthyr</i> : - - - -	Councillor O'DRISCOLL (Education Committee)
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<i>C.W.B.</i> : - - - -	Rev. Dr. W. SAUNDERS
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<i>United Nations Union</i> : - - - -	E. H. PRATER
<i>Central Council of Physical Recreation</i> : - - - -	Alderman EMMA WILLIAMS
<i>National Eisteddfod</i> : - - - -	Sir GEORGE FOSSETT, C.B., O.B.E., D.L.
<i>National Library</i> : - - - -	Dr. DILLWYN JOHN
<i>National Museum</i> : - - - -	J. MORGAN NICHOLAS
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<i>Federation of Music and Arts</i> : - - - -	D. A. LEWIS
<i>Cymunedoriau</i> : - - - -	Rev. J. DAVIES
<i>Pembrokeshire R.C.C.</i> : - - - -	D. L. JONES, O.B.E.
<i>Monmouthshire R.C.C.</i> : - - - -	J. O. JONES
<i>Anglesey R.C.C.</i> : - - - -	Miss C. H. GRIFFITHS
<i>Caernarvon R.C.C.</i> : - - - -	J. HAVARD REES.
<i>Montgomery R.C.C.</i> : - - - -	T. ALWYN LLOYD
<i>Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales</i> : - - - -	EDDY JONES W. THOMAS
<i>Agricultural Workers Union</i> : - - - -	C. G. HUGHES
<i>Welsh Land Settlement Association</i> : - - - -	I. J. A. GEORGE Miss MEGAN JONES Miss JANE DAVIES
<i>Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs</i> : - - - -	Miss MAI ROBERTS W. J. PATE
<i>Y.W.C.A.</i> : - - - -	KENNEDY HUNT
<i>Y.M.C.A.</i> : - - - -	R. A. JONES
<i>British Legion</i> : - - - -	Mrs. HIGHLEY
<i>Rotary</i> : - - - -	McTAGGARTY SHORT
<i>Federation of Women's Clubs</i> : - - - -	
<i>World Friendship Association</i> : - - - -	

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL—*continued.*

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<i>S.C.N.V.Y.O.:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	M. E. W. CAPENER REV. E. WHITFORD ROBERTS The Hon. J. H. BRUCE LADY WHELDON L. F. RIMBAULT T. CLAPMAN
<i>Urdd:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	MISS RACHEL DAVIES R. E. GRIFFITHS

**Individual Members.**

MAX CORNE	SIR RHY S LLEWELLYN
Mrs. CLEMENT DAVIES	Brigadier VENABLES LLEWELLYN, M.V.O.
Mrs. J. Glyn DAVIES (Llanarth)	MISS OLIVE NICHOLL
Mrs. S. O. DAVIES	J. C. GRIFFITH JONES
SELWYN DAVIES	Mrs. K. JONES-ROBERTS
TOM DAVIES	A. G. PRYS JONES
J. T. EDWARDS	Mrs. C. WILLIAMS
Major BURDON EVANS	Mrs. J. ELLIOT SEAGER
Dr. GRIFFITH EVANS	SIR IVOR B. THOMAS
LADY OLWEN CAREY EVANS	FRANK WEBBER, O.B.E.
DENNIS GRIFFITHS	ALGERNON EMYR WILLIAMS
J. IVOR GRIFFITHS	Dr. D. E. PARRY WILLIAMS
	J. W. WILLIAMS

**Assessors.**

<i>Ministry of Education:</i>	-	-	-	-	Dr. W. KING
<i>National Assistance Board:</i>	-	-	-	-	EMrys THOMAS, O.B.E.
<i>Ministry of National Insurance:</i>	-	-	-	-	EDGAR EVANS
<i>Arts Council:</i>	-	-	-	-	Huw WHELDON, M.C.
<i>Rural Industries Bureau:</i>	-	-	-	-	TREVOR WOOD
<i>Glamorgan Education Committee:</i>	-	-	-	-	MEREDITH JONES



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# ANNUAL REPORT



## INTRODUCTION

The Interim Report presented a year ago signalled the establishment of the Council in its new form, and gave a brief picture of its activities. This Report for the full year, 1947-1948, continues the story and presents the first financial statement of the Council.

There is a prevalent feeling that the increasing concern of the Central Government and of Local Authorities in the work of social reform, as shown in such measures as the Education Act, 1944, the National Health Act and National Insurance Act, will stifle voluntary action and make unnecessary the continued existence of voluntary organisations. To-day there are not wanting indications—in the public statements of Ministers, in the actions of Local Authorities, and very recently in the trenchant challenge of Lord Beveridge's Report on "Voluntary Action"—that so far from this being true, there is a deepening conviction that voluntary action must still be an important force in the life of this country, whether in its existing forms or in a more closely integrated form with stronger sanctions than were possible formerly.

The difficulties are great. The springs of private benevolence are tending, in these times of financial stress, to dry up, social workers are sadly underpaid, voluntary workers come forward in smaller numbers—yet these difficulties should be overcome. The more generous, the more free a society is, the greater will be the play of voluntary activity.

The report that follows gives a picture of the work of the Council throughout Wales. In it may be seen how a voluntary organisation co-operates with Government Departments, Local Authorities, Trusts, and at the same time calls upon private benefaction and spirited voluntary service to achieve its ends.

### Clubs and Club-groups.

There are now 160 Clubs and Club-groups in South Wales. During the year 1947-1948, there were conducted:—

- (a) In Women's Handicraft Classes, under the direction of ten instructresses, 1,815 instructional sessions, with a total attendance of 34,800.
- (b) In Women's Homecraft Classes under five instructresses, 882 sessions with a total attendance of 18,239.

On the men's side, the war naturally deeply affected club activities, and renewal of interest has been slow. Nevertheless, there is perceptible advance, and three craft instructors conducted 920 instructional sessions and, in addition, 88 advisory visits were paid.

Music activities in the Clubs have greatly increased. Sixteen club choirs have been formed with an average weekly attendance of 419. Two inter-club Music Festivals were held at Bridgend (Choir of 130) and at Neath (Choir of



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290) with audiences of approximately 600 and 500, and there were three inter-club concerts at Dunvant, Cwmtwrch and Cwmgwrach. The Music Organiser pays visits to the Clubs, rehearses the club choirs and gives talks upon various music subjects.

Drama activities similarly are strongly in evidence. Drama Schools have been held at nine centres. Drama competitions were held, when eighteen companies formed by members of the clubs staged one-act plays in their own club premises or in local halls. From these, seven companies were chosen for the final competition at the Drama Festival held in Porthcawl, before an audience of 900. Advisory visits to Companies were paid by the Drama Organiser and members of the Advisory Panel. Heavy demands were made upon the Council's Drama Lending Library and upon the stage equipment available on loan (see page 9). The Glamorgan Drama League (closely in association with the Council) is vigorous and powerful. Its latest venture is the production of a lively quarterly bulletin, *The Torch*.

There is a Welsh Standing Conference of Women's Social Service Clubs. While following the pattern of the National Standing Conference, it aims at the provision of educational facilities in the form of one-day schools and residential schools in Handicraft, Homecraft and other subjects, and in the training of leaders.

Above and beyond this work, the clubs have again generously shown their appreciation of the work of the Council by raising in various ways £800 16s. 0d. for the benefit of the funds of the Council. Two holiday camps for members of the Women's Clubs were held at Boverton Camp, Llantwit Major. Accommodation was limited, but was fully utilised.

It is obvious that programmes of informal education of such scope cannot be carried on without adequate finance. For the financial year 1947-1948, the Council received from the Ministry of Education a grant which amounted to about 75 per cent of the expenditure.

For the financial year, 1948-1949, we make grateful anticipatory acknowledgment to the Local Education Authorities of Glamorgan, Carmarthen and Swansea, who make possible, by their grants, the maintenance of this work. This more properly will be the subject of reference in the next report for the year 1948-1949.

### **The Countryside.**

The opportunity for encouraging the provision of Community Centres and the formation of Community Associations is in South Wales largely an urban one. The rural areas are sparsely populated and villages in these areas with a population of up to 4,000 were eligible for assistance from Carnegie United Kingdom Trust Funds for the provision of village halls. There are only four or five towns in the rural districts of South Wales with a population of over 4,000. Many of our Social Service Clubs serve as community centres for their areas and their premises are frequently the only places in which communal activities can be carried on.

In North Wales, apart from the villages, most of the urban centres of population range from 4,000 to 10,000, only seven exceeding that figure.

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With the recent withdrawal of the Carnegie Funds and the readiness of the Ministry of Education to receive applications from rural villages for assistance under the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937, there seems to be no adequate reason for continuing for grant purposes the distinction, drawn by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, between rural villages of under and over 4,000.

There are many small village towns in Wales with a population below this figure which might in England be described as villages—yet they are important centres serving extensive districts. A community centre linked with a number of village halls in the surrounding villages and hamlets seems to be the best pattern for providing for educational and social requirements. The policy in such places is to encourage the centre to give representation on its committee to any other organisations established in the area and to make it clear that all residents are welcome to participate.

In towns where there are a number of local organisations the policy is to form a Community Association on which they will all be represented, together with representatives of the Local Authority and residents of the town not attached to any particular organisation. This body, when formed, will be responsible for fostering the cultural and recreational interests of the neighbourhood. It is through such a body that grants for these purposes will in future be obtained. Preliminary steps have been taken with a view to establishing such Associations in various parts of Wales and it is hoped that during the ensuing year several will have been formed.

The Village Hall to which reference is made later in this report, can obviously be the focus of a community centre. These and other buildings may, as a result of present stress, not be available for some time. There is a need for preliminary work to educate the public in the full meaning of what is meant by a Community Centre. Bricks and mortar are not enough. Consciousness of community, working, learning and playing together as members of a common society, are important elements in the fullest expression of the community spirit.

### **Rural Activities.**

The Rural Community Council is the ideal organisation for rural activity. Under its administrative supervision, through the generous grant-aid of the Development Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture, fall all those projects that aim at the revival and sustenance of country life.

There are at present five in Wales—Anglesey, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Monmouth, Pembroke. Plans are reaching completion for the formation of others, particularly in Denbighshire, Flintshire and Carmarthenshire.

Where there is no Rural Community Council, the Development Commission looks to our Council to prepare the ground for the formation of one, and in the meantime to act, as a Rural Community Council would, in the fostering of all those cultural and recreational pursuits that are necessary for the preservation and re-invigoration of our traditional rural life. Not the least important of these activities is the work of the Rural Industries Bureau. There are six area committees in Wales, each with a Rural Industries Organiser attached either to the local Rural Community Council or to this Council, viz. :—

- Anglesey and Caernarvon;
- Denbigh and Flint;
- Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor;
- Glamorgan and Monmouth;
- Brecon and Carmarthen;
- Pembroke and Cardigan.

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The respective Local Authorities are represented on these Committees, as are the agricultural organisations, and the Committees supervise the work and interpret according to local conditions the policy of the Rural Industries Bureau.

There is an area officer with an office at Machynlleth. A Textiles Adviser has been appointed and there is about to be appointed a Marketing Officer for the Textile Industry, and a Costings Officer who will be at the service of farmers and craftsmen. The smaller areas into which Wales is now divided (six areas instead of four) make possible a more intensive service of advice and aid to rural craftsmen. The recently published Annual Report of the Bureau provides full information of the extensive scope of its work.\*

### **Village Halls.**

In Wales there are 290 Village Hall Schemes at different stages of development. Some of these schemes may be regarded as the nuclei of community centres. The restrictions upon building prevent development, but much progress has been made with the preparatory work of acquiring sites, securing official approval and raising the necessary voluntary funds.

Progress has been rather disappointing in the provision of temporary buildings. Unfortunately, there are few suitable buildings that can be obtained at a reasonable cost. On the other hand, many towns and villages contain some disused buildings which can be acquired (whether country-house or otherwise) and full advantage is being taken by Local Authorities and Local Councils of such opportunities.

### **Parish Councils.**

The Glamorgan Parish Councils Association is now well established, and over 80 per cent of the Parish Councils in the County are affiliated.

In Breconshire and Carmarthenshire preliminary meetings were held of the Parish Councils in all of the rural districts, followed by County Conferences where the Parish Councils decided unanimously to form County Associations. Both these Councils have held their first meetings.

In Monmouthshire the County Association formed within the last twelve months is actively at work.

In North Wales there are County Associations in Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Merionethshire.

In most of the North and South Wales counties, area meetings have been held to consider the provisions of the new Local Government Act, and such general matters as the following have been discussed:—

- (a) The policy of Health Centres in rural areas.
- (b) The need of Welsh-speaking consultants in the main hospital centres in North Wales.
- (c) The provision of telephone kiosks in rural areas.
- (d) The admission of the general public to school buses when room is available.

\* "Rural Industries Bureau Report 1939-1947," from Rural Industries Bureau, 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19. (Price 6d.).

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The promotion of these Associations has led to a wide interest in all rural problems. The Executive Committee and Area Committees are vigorous bodies which have attracted many influential members. Work with Parish Councils is considered one of the main activities in rural areas, not only for its own intrinsic worth, but also for the developments which arise as a result of these contacts, particularly in respect of Village Halls and Playing Fields Schemes.

### **Playing Fields.**

The Council has undertaken to act as regional representative of the National Playing Fields Association in Wales. This has involved the stimulation of interest in the provision of playing fields and the rendering of all possible advice and assistance to Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations in their schemes to introduce such amenities.

In most parts of Wales the recreational facilities in existence are inadequate for the needs of the community, and whilst there are the obvious difficulties which prevent building, these do not apply to the same extent to the acquisition of land and the laying-out of playing fields. The technical advice given by the National Playing Fields Association has proved invaluable, for it is important that thorough consideration should be given during the preparation of a scheme to the best form of lay-out, which has a far-reaching influence upon the costs of maintenance.

In Glamorgan the Council took the initiative in reviving the Glamorgan Playing Fields Association, in co-operation with the Local Authorities in the County, and now provides the secretariat for this reconstituted body. Steps have also been taken to establish County Playing Fields Associations in a number of other counties and it is hoped that in the near future several of these will be formed.

Regular and close contact has been maintained with the five County Associations where the secretarial work has been undertaken by the Rural Community Councils, and mutual benefits derived from consultation have contributed substantially towards the strength of the movement to provide proper opportunities for recreation.

### **The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.**

The Council receives an annual grant from the Trust for the promotion of activities in Music and Drama, especially in the rural areas.

There are County Drama and County Music Committees in most counties of Wales. Not all of these committees are active. Indeed in counties that lack Rural Community Councils they tend to become moribund. It may be that the effective course would be to aim first in such counties at the formation of a Rural Community Council, when both music and drama would naturally take their proper place in the work of the Council.

The policy of the Trust is to make the work of these Committees more effective through the appointment of full-time organisers of Drama and Music. During the quinquennium 1945-50 the Trust offered to any recognised Committee 50 per cent of the Organiser's salary and travelling expenses up to a maximum of £600 a year, together with grants for special activities. The

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response in Wales has been disappointing. The Trust has now decided to extend the offer for the quinquennium 1950-1955, awarding in the case of a new Organiser before 1950 the full grant for the first three years, two-thirds grant for the fourth year, and one-third grant for the fifth year. The music and drama advisers of the Trust accompanied by Officials of the Council have recently visited the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, Glamorgan and Monmouth. Similar visits will be paid later to the remaining counties of Wales.

The Drama Lending Library maintained by the Council contains 5,431 volumes. During the year 2,931 plays and sets of plays were hired. The spread of the hiring is interesting:—

	<i>Borrowings</i>
Glamorgan .. .. .	961
Cardif .. .. .	731
Monmouthshire .. .. .	476
Swansea .. .. .	241
Pembrokeshire .. .. .	123
Carmarthenshire .. .. .	110
Cardiganshire .. .. .	68
Caernarvonshire .. .. .	56
Montgomeryshire .. .. .	34
Denbighshire .. .. .	32
Breckonshire .. .. .	24
Radnorshire .. .. .	1

The stage equipment available for hire consists of six sets of curtains (each set consists of 12 curtains, 15 feet by 4 feet) and the following stage lighting equipment:—

- One dimmer switchboard;
- one 250 watt dimmer;
- one 750 watt dimmer;
- one 1,000 watt dimmer;
- three 500 watt spotlights (complete with reflectors and stands);
- two 250 watt focussing spotlights (complete with reflectors and stands);
- five 500 watt floodlights (complete with reflectors and stands);
- one baby floodlight;
- two 5-compartment footlights, each 3 feet long.

The curtain sets have been borrowed 87 times during the year, and the stage lighting equipment 16 times. Additions and replenishments to library and equipment are made whenever possible, but the demand is constant and there is inevitable depreciation, so that there is great need for financial provision for upkeep and replenishment.

### The Welfare of Old People.

Since the publication of the Interim Report, a full-time Secretary of the Council's Old People's Welfare Committee has been appointed to cover all Wales. The National Assistance Act places a duty upon Local Authorities to provide for old people residential accommodation or, alternatively, meals and means of social association, and asks for close co-operation between statutory and voluntary bodies. Voluntary organisations can do much to supplement local authority provision and, at least at the present moment, there is great need for such supplementation.

Progress has been made in the formation of local Old People's Welfare Committees, and information and advice have been provided concerning the financial aid available from Local Authorities and Voluntary Bodies. Eight homes run by voluntary organisations already exist, and three local committees are making plans for the opening of new homes. There are 30 Old People's Clubs and more are in process of formation. Regular visiting of old people is organised in 27 areas and 15 areas make provision for meals for old people.

#### Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

Both nationally and locally it is recognised that in time of peace as in war, there is real and widespread need for centres to which the citizen can turn for reliable and sympathetic advice upon all those intricate personal and family problems that give rise to anxiety and distress. Hence the continuance of Citizens' Advice Bureaux (established as a war-time measure) in time of peace. They do invaluable work in guiding the citizen through the problems that arise from the impact of legislation upon his daily life. Many of the existing Bureaux function in an unorthodox manner, and only a few at present conform to the national pattern. Nevertheless, there is ample proof that voluntary workers, faithful and consistent in their service, have grown sensitive to the needs and reactions of their particular community and have become skilled in advising on the proper solution of the varied intricate problems set them.

In Wales there are 54 Bureaux, many of which are grant-aided or otherwise supported by their appropriate authorities. The scale of this support varies from a grant of over £300 a year for the maintenance of a Bureau, to simple aid from the authority in the provision of premises, or costs of lighting, heating and cleaning. Some Local Authorities have not yet participated in such provision. The number of enquiries per Bureau has fallen only slightly since 1945, but the type of enquiry has changed. Personal and domestic problems (case-work) loom more largely. Case-work demands special qualities from the voluntary worker, hence the importance of training facilities. Half-day and evening Training Courses for Bureau Officers and other interested social workers have been organised. All were well attended and the lively discussions showed clearly that the need for information and advice is real and clamant.

#### Personal Welfare Work.

The Council itself as apart from the Bureaux deals with a steady flow of requests from welfare organisations for reports and recommendations on individual cases of special distress and difficulty. Similarly Charitable and Trust Fund Committees, who need assurance that their funds are expended wisely, ask for detailed reports of special cases. Such investigations call for patience, sympathy and tact.

Here are some of the organisations thus helped:— *Investigations*

The National Disasters Relief Fund .. .. .	23
(for the relief of Shipwrecked Seamen's widows and families).	
The Family Welfare Association .. .. .	9
(on such subjects as: a missing relative, mental difficulty cases, welfare of cripples, etc.)	
Citizens' Advice Bureaux and Personal Service Societies .. .. .	10
(Improper detention of furniture; Rent Act; Legal problems; interviews on behalf of prospective employers; alleged fraud, etc.)	
Musicians' Benevolent Fund .. .. .	1
Royal Gardeners' Benevolent Fund .. .. .	1
	<u>44</u>

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The Council's Officers cover a wide area and are in regular contact with a variety of people in clubs, classes, groups and committees. It is, therefore, not surprising that in the course of their duties they are called upon to provide help, advice and guidance to individuals in personal perplexity. Thus during the year 153 separate cases were dealt with.

e.g.—National Health, Pensions, etc. ;  
Rent and Housing Problems ;  
Income Tax, Licences and Rationing ;  
Employment and distress ;  
Domestic troubles and education.

During the year the Ladies' Committee of the St. David's Society, Brisbane, Australia, asked the Council to distribute food parcels to aged and distressed folk. A scheme was prepared for the disposal of the 130 parcels. The Ministry of Food ruled that the distribution must be through the Local Authorities, but we were able to suggest suitable cases to those Authorities that asked for our recommendations.

### **The Standing Conference for Wales of Voluntary Youth Organisations.**

At the end of March, 1947, the Standing Conferences of Voluntary Youth Organisations for North and South Wales ceased to exist and were replaced by a conference for the whole of Wales. Twenty-six Youth Organisations are represented including those connected with the Churches. The Chairman is the Hon. J. H. Bruce, and the secretariat is provided by the Council.

The Conference is a consultative and co-ordinating body and has no executive powers. It has met three times during the year to discuss various problems affecting its constituent organisations. Part of its policy is to establish County Standing Conferences for dealing with matters of local interest. Two of these have been set up, one in Glamorgan and one in Carmarthenshire, and steps are being taken to establish similar conferences in the other counties.

The Standing Conference is represented on the following bodies :—The Council of Social Service for Wales and Monmouthshire, the Central Council of Physical Recreation, and, through its constituent organisations, the County Youth Committees of some of the Welsh County Councils. Steps are being taken to secure closer co-operation with Local Education Authorities and at the last meeting of the year arrangements were made for joint conferences with the Welsh branch of the Association of County Youth Organisers.

Recently, the Conference has been invited by King George's Jubilee Trust, to consider plans for the establishment of a Youth Camp in Wales. For this purpose the Trust (from the funds of the South Africa Aid to Britain Fund) offers the Conference a capital sum of £25,000. The Conference has appointed a small special committee to devise a suitable scheme.

### **The National Council of Social Service.**

The National Council is the parent body. It was responsible for the formation of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service, and for the maintenance of a Regional Service in North Wales.

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The new Council of Social Service for Wales and Monmouthshire is an independent body, but is grateful for the opportunity to supply a Regional Service to the National Council. Indeed it is not easy to pay sufficient tribute to the parental interest of the National Council in our work, to its unfailing desire to understand Wales, with its special and traditional problems, to its advice and encouragement and to its sense of championship that does not fall short of financial help whenever possible.

Its Publishing Department, responsible for the Quarterly Review "Social Service" and the various handbooks and pamphlets covering the whole range of voluntary action, renders invaluable aid to all engaged in this work.

#### Miscellaneous.

The Council has set up a Welsh Committee that seeks to establish a Welsh Drama Association.

The mural paintings representing episodes from the *Mabinogion* were loaned on exhibition at the National Eisteddfodau at Colwyn Bay and Bridgend.

Specimens of craft and other work of members of the Council's Clubs were exhibited in a room at the Bridgend National Eisteddfod.

The Council co-operates with the British Council (Welsh Region) in:—

- (a) providing lecturers for residential courses conducted by the British Council for foreigners visiting Wales;
- (b) providing facilities for overseas visitors to visit clubs and settlements and to gain specific knowledge of the organisation of "Social Service" in Wales.

The following is a list of such visitors:—

- Mr. LYN U. HOCK, Malay States.  
(An official of the Clerical Trades Union).
- Mr. SNODIN, Italy.  
(British Council Education Officer in Rome).
- Dr. CHEN SIH-KONG, China.  
(University Lecturer).
- Mr. YUSOFF, Malaya.  
(British Council Student studying Local Government).
- Mr. MATZARIVIS, Greece.  
(Director of the Port of Piraeus).
- Monsieur DEGAUN, France.  
(Student).
- Mr. VELIMSKY, Czechoslovakia.  
(United Nations Social Affairs Scholar).

Similarly the Council co-operates with the Department of Economics and Social Service, University College, Cardiff. Students investigate under the Council's Officers the work of the Council and of voluntary organisations, and visit clubs and social centres throughout South Wales.

#### Staff.

Some of our members have departed for other posts or have resigned for domestic reasons. The good wishes of the Council are offered to all for good fortune and happiness in their new spheres.

To those and to all present members of the staff the Council wishes to express gratitude for devoted and efficient service often given under stress, but always uncomplainingly and with goodwill.

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### In Memory.

The Council has suffered great loss in the deaths of Mr. R. R. Williams and of Councillor Betty.

Mr. R. R. Williams gave long and honourable service as a founder member of the South Wales Council, as Chairman of its Education Committee, as Vice-Chairman of the Council, as Acting Director during an interregnum, and finally, as Treasurer of the new Council. A wise counsellor with unfailing resources, who radiated efficiency, influence and integrity, he represented finely the authentic spirit of voluntary service.

Councillor Betty's tenure of membership of the Council was all too short, but in that brief period he impressed himself deeply upon the Council's work, and particularly in the field of Old People's Welfare, to which he brought enlightenment, determined action and passionate conviction.

### Finance.

The Statement of Accounts shows that the work of the Council described in this report involved an expenditure of £19,121 8s. 3d. This expenditure was made from funds derived from the following sources:—

Grant Aid.	£	s.	d.
Ministry of Education per the National Council of Social Service .. .. .	£7,750	0	0
The National Council of Social Service .. .. .	2,350	0	0
The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries .. .. .	3,491	18	11
The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust .. .. .	1,000	0	0
Swansea Borough Education Committee (Token Grant)	100	0	0
<b>Other Income.</b>			
The National Council of Social Service (Special Grant)	2,000	0	0
Anonymous Donors (Special Foundation Donation) ..	1,000	0	0
Subscriptions .. .. .	318	14	0
Donations from the Council's Clubs .. .. .	800	16	0
Money-raising efforts and fees earned by the Council's Headquarters Staff .. .. .	581	14	11
Fees earned—drama library .. .. .	224	17	10
Rent—2, Cathedral Road and sub-letting .. .. .	215	0	0
Rent—Cwmbran House .. .. .	75	0	0
Other Sources .. .. .	550	9	4
	£20,458	11	0

Of this total, £14,691 18s. 11d. was received from direct grants. The remainder, £5,766 12s. 1d., was raised from voluntary sources.

The balance sheet for the year shows a surplus over expenditure of £1,336 12s. 9d. At first sight it would appear that this is highly satisfactory, but closer analysis will show that £3,000 of "Other Income" are non-recurring items. £2,000 was a generous donation from special funds available to the National Council of Social Service for which the Council expresses its deep gratitude. The other £1,000 was a magnificent foundation grant from an anonymous source. Thus, the demands that will fall upon us for the year, 1948-1949, if we are to sustain and extend the work, will be heavy indeed.

Income from subscriptions is disappointing, and the Council must aim at a substantial increase of voluntary subscriptions. The Council proposes shortly to issue an appeal for support from those who are interested in its work.

After this, it is pleasant to end this report with a tribute, deep and sincere, to the members of the Clubs, who through various activities and skilful devices, raised for the Council the splendid sum of £800 16s. 0d.

**BALANCE SHEET—31st MARCH, 1948.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>CREDIT BALANCES ON THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS:—</b>							
General Funds .. .. .	£1,322	5	3		905	8	8
Cwmbran House Account .. .. .	14	17	6		7	6	0
Standing Conference of Women's Clubs .. .. .	4,337	2	9		..	..	..
SUNDRY CREDITORS .. .. .	69	19	6		..	..	..
	377	8	3		..	..	..
	£1,784 10 6				£1,784 10 6		
<b>DEBIT BALANCES ON THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS:—</b>							
SUNDRY DEBITORS .. .. .							
PREPAID EXPENDITURE:—							
Music Festival .. .. .							
CASH AT BANK .. .. .							
	£1,784 10 6				£1,784 10 6		

GEOFFREY CRAWSHAY } Members of the  
 T. H. VILE } Executive Committee  
 JOHN H. BRUCE }  
 J. B. EVANS, Secretary.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE FOR WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (INC.)**

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Council so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and Annexed Income and Expenditure Accounts which are in agreement with the Books of Account. The Balance Sheet is exclusive of equipment including office furniture taken over by the Council from its predecessors and any expenditure of similar nature made by the Council is written off in the Expenditure Accounts referred to.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given us and subject to the remarks made above, the said Accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1948, in the manner so required and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the affairs of the Council as at 31st March, 1948, and the Income and Expenditure Accounts give a true and fair view of the transactions for the year ending that date.

S, WINDSOB PLACS, CARDIFF.  
 17th September, 1948.

WENTWORTH PRICE, GADSBY & CO.,  
*Auditors.*

DR.

## SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

CR.

EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR.		INCOME DURING YEAR.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
URBAN WORK :—			
Community Service Clubs	9,557 6 11	Community Services Clubs	8,400 0 0
Community Centres ..	1,697 0 0	Community Centres ..	505 0 0
Education ..	675 0 0	Education ..	220 0 0
Old People's Welfare ..	491 0 0	Old People's Welfare	620 0 0
Citizens' Advice Bureaux ..	344 0 0	Citizens' Advice Bureaux ..	170 0 0
	12,564 6 11		9,415 0 0
RURAL SERVICES			
	4,603 3 7		4,603 3 7
DRAMA			
	606 7 3		600 0 0
CWMBRAN HOUSE			
	61 16 11		76 12 5
GENERAL FUNDS			
	4,225 15 7		5,763 15 0
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—EXCESS OF INCOME			
OVER EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR .. .. .	4,337 2 9		
	<u>£20,458 11 0</u>		<u>£20,458 11 0</u>



EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR.		£	s.	d.	INCOME DURING YEAR.		£	s.	d.
SALARIES :—					Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—				
Administrative and Clerical Officers	.. ..	1,850	0	0	Development Grant	.. ..	3,491	18	11
Specialist Officers	.. ..	1,085	13	4	National Council of Social Service	.. ..	400	0	0
SUPERANNUATION .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Carnegie United Kingdom Trust	.. ..	600	0	0
TRAVELLING EXPENSES :—					Voluntary Income transferred from General Funds	.. ..	100	0	0
Administrative and Clerical Officers	.. ..	320	0	0	Sale of Publications	.. ..	11	4	8
Specialist Officers	.. ..	627	9	8					
PROPORTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS ALLOCATED TO RURAL SERVICES :—									
Rent, Rates, Taxes	.. ..	692	10	0					
Lighting, Heating and Cleaning	.. ..	192	10	0					
Postages and Telephones	.. ..	102	10	0					
Printing and Stationery	.. ..	102	10	0					
Publications	.. ..	28	9	2					
Advertisements	.. ..	14	6	4					
Conferences	.. ..	24	47	9					
General Office Expenses	.. ..	56	0	0					
		608	13	3					
		95	12	4					
DIRECT DRAMA SERVICES	.. ..						£4,603	3	7
							£4,603	3	7

DR.

DRAMA ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1948.

CR.

EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR.	£	s.	d.	INCOME DURING YEAR.				
DIRECT SERVICES :—								
Salaries of Organiser and Assistant Organiser ..	350	8	0					
Travelling Expenses .. .. .	52	4	6					
Advisory Visits .. .. .	88	10	10					
Schools and Courses .. .. .	3	2	4					
Replenishment of Library .. .. .	63	17	0					
Stage Equipment .. .. .	78	2	1					
Insurance .. .. .	2	12	6					
Postages and Telephones .. .. .	25	0	0					
Printing and Stationery .. .. .								
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2	10	0					
	£606	7	3					
				National Council of Social Services—Grant ..		600	0	0
				Deficit transferred to General Funds ..		66	7	3
						£666	7	3

DR. CWMBRAN HOUSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1948. CR.

EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR.		INCOME DURING YEAR.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rates	25 13 8	Rent	75 0 0
Telephones	28 0 9	Wayleave	0 3 2
Lighting and Heating	8 0 6	Sundries	1 9 3
CREDIT BALANCE—31st March, 1948	14 17 6		
	<u>£76 13 5</u>		<u>£76 12 5</u>

## EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
LEGAL COSTS—formation of Council .. .. .	196	17	6
Office Equipment .. .. .	100	0	0
Handicraft Materials .. .. .	124	6	5
Publications .. .. .	9	8	8
STAFF SUPERANNUATION SCHEME:—			
Council's Contribution .. .. .	118	16	4
EXPERIMENTAL WORKSHOP:—			
Salaries and Expenses .. .. .	164	11	9
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE .. .. .	42	3	8
BALANCE CARRIED DOWN .. .. .	4,535	5	11
	£5,291	10	3

## INCOME DURING YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS (including Special Foundation donation of £1,000) .. .. .	1,218	14	0
DONATIONS FROM SOCIAL SERVICE CLUBS .. .. .	800	16	0
PROCEEDS OF "CHRISTMAS FAIRS" .. .. .	115	9	9
AFFILIATION FEES .. .. .	6	6	0
Sale of Publications .. .. .	26	19	3
Sale of Handicraft Materials .. .. .	102	5	6
FEES—Drama Department .. .. .	224	17	10
FEES from Secretarial and Other Services .. .. .	316	10	9
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE:—			
Special Grant .. .. .	2,000	0	0
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE:—			
Grant towards maintenance of C.A.B. car .. .. .	50	0	0
CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST:—			
Grant for Development Work .. .. .	400	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME .. .. .	29	11	2
	£5,291	10	3

	£	s.	d.
DEFICITS TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS:—			
Urban Services Account .. .. .	3,149	6	11
Drama Services Account .. .. .	66	7	3
Old People's Welfare Account .. .. .	41	2	6
Social Service Clubs Eisteddfod .. .. .	50	17	6
Bureau of Current Affairs .. .. .	19	0	4
Olympia Exhibition .. .. .	358	10	11
CREDIT BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR—CARRIED FORWARD .. .. .	1,322	5	3
	£5,007	10	8

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE BROUGHT DOWN .. .. .	4,535	5	11
CREDIT BALANCES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS:—			
Holiday Camp Account .. .. .	322	8	0
Talent Sporting Competition Account .. .. .	149	14	5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0	2	4

£5,007 10 8



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