

THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE FOR WALES
AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (INC)
2 CATHEDRAL ROAD
CARDIFF

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COUNCIL OF SOCIAL
SERVICE for Wales + Mon.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SOUTH WALES AND
MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL
OF SOCIAL SERVICE 1936-37



LIFE IN SOUTH WALES
TODAY

Third Annual Report

of

The South Wales and Monmouthshire
Council of Social Service

1936-37

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PREFACE

INDUSTRIAL revival and the return of prosperity are so much the order of the times that it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep before the public mind, either in Wales or out of it, the fact of the persistence of large scale unemployment as a primary factor in the life of South Wales today.

In more prosperous England there is either a regrettable ignorance of the whole situation or an all too eagerly accepted belief that things are on the mend. Perhaps, far more seriously, in South Wales itself, there is an unreasoning optimism about the future that is based upon nothing stronger than rumour and uninformed hope. There are thousands of men in South Wales today who believe, in spite of the facts and in the face of five, six, and sometimes ten years of unemployment, that soon their old jobs will return. There are, as well, communities at the heads of valleys clinging to the belief that their industry will shortly revive; while even more communities, accepting by an unusual act of realism the fact of the final disappearance of the industry that was their *raison d'être*, stay on, expectant, for the new industry they still believe will come.

One of the major tragedies of the last decade in South Wales has been that few people have faced the facts and told the truth about the industrial situation, and that fewer people still have believed the truth when it has been told to them. The realities of the situation stand defined, however, in an unobtrusive sentence in the first volume of the recently published "Second Industrial Survey of South Wales"—
"The situation of the Region as a whole is no better than it was in 1930."

In spite of transference, of re-employment at home, and reasonably optimistic hopes of industrial improvement it is clear that there is in South Wales a large number of men surplus to the probable needs of industry. The Industrial Survey estimates that "if 80,000 insured workers were bodily removed from South Wales there would remain an ample supply of labour to cater for the needs of all industries, while still leaving about 12 per cent. of the total labour supply wholly unemployed." Whether that is so or not, it is certain that there are thousands of men in South Wales today who should be told that, not only will they never get back their old jobs, but that they are too old to obtain any employment on commercial terms.

There are communities in the South Wales valleys, rich in tradition and community life, clinging desperately to the past and to hope, who should realise that their expectation of any kind of industry on a large scale is remote.

Grave disservice has been done to South Wales in recent years by those who have given way to the temptation to write up, for the region, a rosy industrial future which had no foundation in fact. It is essential for the well-being of the people who are most concerned that we face the facts and prepare to meet their human consequences.

Reports, Commissions, Parliamentary Debates, and Special Commissioners have emerged and it is certainly true that a considerable amount of employment has resulted and that more will follow, but it is equally true that, when all allowances have been made for this undoubted improvement, there remains a residual problem of appalling magnitude.

We quote a headline from the *Western Mail & South Wales News* of April 27th, 1937:—

**RECORD NUMBER AT WORK LAST YEAR.
BUT EMPLOYMENT IN WALES WAS 24.6 PER CENT
LESS THAN IN 1923.**

There are the facts, and the realities of life in South Wales today for thousands of men and women are founded upon them.

There are still 144,000 registered unemployed persons in the area of the Council, and it remains true in spite of the present industrial revival in Britain, that every third person you meet in the depressed areas of South Wales depends for maintenance upon some form of State assistance.

LIFE IN SOUTH WALES TODAY

1. This Report is written at the end of ten years of the worst industrial depression South Wales has ever known. Each of these years was to have been the last, and we have been encouraged to bear the strain of them and yet hope, by the promise of prosperity and repeated assurances that unemployment was a meanwhile problem. Now, it is emerging that these were false hopes for many, and a general recognition of this is the essential preliminary to that readjustment of personal and community life, and that re-assessment of social need, that can alone create the alternative life, which is due to those in whose faces the door of industry has been irrevocably closed.

2. Now that the ten years have passed, life in South Wales is a very different thing, as indeed is the South Wales in which that life has to be lived. The social consequences of industrial depression go deep and far into almost every phase of community and personal life, and they have become the urgent responsibility, not alone of Councils of Social Service, but of all men of good will and high conscience.

3. The Community has undergone so many changes, and some of the more important are so indefinable, that it is impossible even to catalogue them all. Amongst the more striking, however, are the changes in the quantity, the quality and the age of this Community.

4. During the last fifteen years some 300,000 people have left the four counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Monmouth.

Migration.

The primary character of these migrants is, that they were young, that they were the most employable, and that they were the natural inheritors of the social leadership of the community. "The Second Industrial Survey of South Wales," in an attempt to assess this migration, estimates that of a total of 28,000 who migrated in the eighteen months July, 1934—January, 1936:—

17,96	5,000 were under school age;
18,96	3,000 were in school;
17,963	6,000 were in the age group 15-19;
18,571	10,000 were in their twenties;
19,188	3,500 were in their thirties;
1,771	500 were over forty.

So it goes on, and month by month the average age of this community increases, as the young, the promising, and the child-producing leave.

5. Meanwhile, almost every social institution of the people, burdened with debt and lacking in leadership, is failing in its hopes, just at the time when its services are most sorely needed. Churches, the traditional home of Welsh community living, are, in increasing numbers, leaderless and dismayed. With buildings in disrepair, and debts that swallow up, in interest, all current income, they are helpless to meet the needs that multiply around them. In the scheduled Special Areas of South Wales alone the debts of the Free Churches total £402,955. There are 1,150 of them at the present time, and only 481 ministers to serve and lead them. At a time when solace, inspiration and example are most urgent there are many districts in which there is no one to give them. At a time when these traditional centres of social activity could be of most service they are least equipped to serve.

The Churches.

"What am I to do until I die?"



6. Workmen's Institutes, too, for so many years, at once the Club and the College of the working collier, face the same problems and bear the same burdens. The libraries that were their pride are ten years out of date, the buildings that they created are in disrepair, and cumbered with debt, so that more and more their Committees have to concentrate on income producing activities at the expense of their old proud service to the people.

7. And, as with these, so with all other voluntary organisations that grew out of the sacrifice and the social conscience of this people, all are losing leaders, losing income, and losing heart.

8. That, then, is the community as it emerges from this catastrophe, less and less able to maintain and provide the social services that become more and more necessary.

9. Nor are the personal consequences of these ten years any less distressing. These years have bred for men and women in their homes a multitude of personal problems any one of which can be an overwhelming burden.

10. Inevitably the background of life is the economic problem. An examination of the weekly budgets of many hundreds of working class families reveals a startling picture of life in the Special Areas. After the rent has been paid and half the weekly income spent in food, there remains, in most cases, less than 25 per cent. of the income to meet all the other demands of civilised existence. The budgets reveal an alarming absence of fresh milk and fresh fruit in the family diet, and a weekly expenditure of less than 5/- per head upon food.

If this standard of life was temporary it would be regrettable; that it has lasted for many years is disastrous.

11. Nor is that the only problem. The strain on family life that long term unemployment involves, the knowledge that soon the children must leave home for some Slough or Dagenham if they are to find work at all, the sense of rejection and the loss of faith in oneself, the problem of what to do with one's time and energy—the whole tragedy of leisure in penury is being enacted in thousands of homes. Men and women have borne these burdens for five, or even ten, years in South Wales, and today they still look for life.

12. Such is this community and such are its members. A people who lack means and lack work—who lack youth and lack hope.

13. Who will maintain their social institutions? They cannot do it themselves now they are forty, and it will be quite as impossible when they are fifty. They will still need books and institutes and clubs and district nurses and hospitals and chapels, or shall these decay with them?

14. Here are not meanwhile problems. Unemployment Assistance for many of its recipients is no longer a temporary accommodation between two periods of wage earning, but a pension at 40. Social services and social improvement are not a variety of temporary expedients to meet a crisis that will pass. The "meanwhileness" of unemployment in South Wales is passing, and transference and such re-employment at home as can be expected, will take up those whose social needs, as their economic needs, were a passing phase.

15. "What am I to do until I get my job back?" is a question that has been reasonably well answered in South Wales in recent years. But it would be wrong to pretend that, for the majority of men and women who are the concern of this Council, that question now persists. Their question today is "What am I to do until I die?" and the answer is not necessarily the old one. There is an urgent need for a new appreciation of the situation. The technique of a life sentence is very properly different from that of nine months in the second division, and what has been for four or five years a social approach mainly to the meanwhile needs of almost 200,000 men of varying ages, must now also adjust itself to the permanent needs of thousands of men who have twenty or thirty years to live, and no prospect of industrial opportunity.



SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SPECIAL AREAS

*Grants
from
Ministry
of Labour
Funds.*

16. The work that the Council has been enabled to do with and for unemployed men, as such, has been made possible with a grant for the purpose entrusted by the Minister of Labour to the National Council of Social Service.

The use of this grant has been restricted by two necessary conditions, viz., that the beneficiaries should be registered unemployed persons and that grant aid should be confined to areas in which the percentage of unemployed persons in the insurable population is 20 or more. This latter condition rarely troubles the Council as the number of exchange areas with a percentage under 20 is negligible in the industrial areas of South Wales. The former condition, however, while proper and inevitable, has been a serious bar to much social work which the Council has known to be necessary and valuable.

17. Compared with many other areas of the country very few women are registered unemployed persons in South Wales, and the Council has been helpless before the social needs of the wives and children of unemployed men.

*The
Special
Areas
Act.*

The passing of the Special Areas Act, with its provision for social improvement as well as industrial revival, made therefore a very great difference to the Council's work in South Wales. The Commissioner was vested with the power to help, not one section of the people, but all who lived in the areas of need, and both Sir Malcolm Stewart and his successor in office, Sir George Gillett, have interpreted these powers generously and sympathetically.

18. It is with grants from the Special Areas Fund entrusted to the National Council of Social Service that the Council has been enabled to initiate the work amongst women and the services to Juvenile Organisations referred to in other chapters, while it is a large grant from this fund that renders possible the very wonderful story that is told in the chapter on Education.

19. In addition to these activities reference should be made here to two other services of infinite value that have been made possible by the Commissioner.

VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES.

20. The Council was able to report last year that a grant had been received which made possible a considerable improvement in the supply and maintenance of a more adequate nursing service in the Special Area of South Wales. At that time 57, out of a necessary total of 76, new District Nurses had been appointed with an average grant of £100 per nurse. The Council is happy to report that, during the past year, nine further appointments have been made, bringing the total up to 66.

A great deal could be said about this very effective and infinitely valuable service to the community, but, perhaps, the best evidence of the value that is placed on it by the area is found in the fact that, during the year, the area itself raised the sum of £8,500 in order to meet the deficit between the grant of £5,336 made and the total maintenance cost. This was done in addition to the raising of approximately £8,200 for the maintenance of long established District Nursing Associations.

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

GLAMORGAN.

Aberavon and Port Talbot	Pontycymer
Bargoed (2)	Maesteg (3)
Pontlottyn	Ogmore Vale
Dulais Valley (2)	Gilfach Goch
Cwmavon (2)	Tonyrefail
Pontypridd	Pencoed
Mid-Rhondda	Ynysybwll
Glynneath	Cwmbach
Penrhiwceiber	Cwmaman
Cymmer and Abercragin	Merthyr Vale and Aberfan
Abercynon and Ynysybwll	Blaengarw
Nantymoel	Gelligaer
Bedlinog	Troedyrhiw (2)
Abercwmboi	Llanharan and Brynna
Mardy	Aber and Blaengwynfi
Taffs Well and Nantgarw	Porth
Llantwit Fardre	Tirphil
Tongwynlais and Morganstown	Margam
Treharris	Aberdare

Emergency Nurses (2).

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abertillery, Cwmtillery, and Six Bells (4)	Tredegar
Llanhilleth and Aberbeeg	Pontypool
Crumlin and Hafodyrnyys	Llanfrechfa, Upper Cwmbran and Pontnewydd.
Maescywmmer, Fleur-de-Lis, and Pengam	Ebbw Vale
New Tredegar	Blackwood
Nantyglo	Aberbargoed
Rhymney and Abertyswg	Markham, Argoed and Hollybush
Risca and Pontymister	
Beaufort	Emergency Nurse (1)

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

Sully, Lavernock and Wenloe	Pentre and District
Tylorstown, Pontygwaith and Stanley- town	Ferndale
Pentyrch, Creigiau, and Llanilterne	Mid Rhondda
Caerphilly Red Cross	St. Brides Major
Nelson Red Cross	Aberaman
Duffryn, Bryncoch and Rhydding	Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed and District
Blaenavon	Llanbradach Red Cross
Ynysddu and Cwmfelinfach	Trerherbert
Bedwas and Trethomas	Abertridwr and Senghenydd
Pontnewynydd	Dinas Powis
Machen	Peterston
Blackwood	Merthyr
Treorchy	Ynysuir and Wattstown
Cwmparc	Llanelly Hill
	Tredegar
	Abercarn, Cwmcarn and Pantyvain

LIBRARIES.

23. The Workmen's Institute shares with the Chapel in South Wales the place of honour as the pioneer of popular culture and adult education. There are 104 of these Institutes in the Special Areas most of which have been built by the pence of the collier. Their income for maintenance is derived from the agreement of the working collier that a weekly contribution be deducted, at the colliery office, from his earnings.

24. It is only necessary to shew how the number of employed colliers has been reduced by thousands in the last ten years to reveal the shrinkage in revenue that these Institutes have suffered. In some instances, where a colliery has been closed down altogether the local Institutes have no income at all, except what can be gained by lettings and the nominal charge for a game of billiards.

Thus one of the most valuable social institutions in the area is in grave danger; already many of them have been forced reluctantly to abandon their high hopes of service and become, for income raising purposes, billiard halls, cinemas, and the like. Only here and there does there remain a Workmen's Institute that is a pattern of what the others wish to be. A good building in good repair, an active education committee, good lectures every Friday, classrooms well-used, and a well chosen and well used library—that was and still is the ideal of the Institute.

25. The Council is not alone in its concern for the preservation of these vital centres of the people's life and is not without hope that a serious approach to this problem may become possible.

26. Meanwhile, however, a first review of the problem revealed an immediate need which the Council was enabled to remedy at once. The Libraries of Workmen's Institutes have been for decades the pride of a prolific but selective reading public—they are, too, the Public Libraries of the Valleys. A preliminary survey revealed that many of these Libraries had not been able to afford a new book since 1927, and that almost all of them were sadly depleted and out of date, at a time when the demands upon them were perhaps greater than ever before.

27. Proposals were drafted for the rehabilitation of these Libraries and submitted to the Commissioner through the National Council of Social Service, with the result that the Commissioner for Special Areas sanctioned a grant of £10,000. The Library Committee of the Council has been busy for some months administering this grant, which in the end embraced the needs not only of Workmen's Institutes but of Public Libraries as well. Few services that the Council has been able to render have met with a quicker and more genuine response from the beneficiaries. The whole area is deeply grateful to the Commissioner for this timely grant.

*Un-
scheduled
Areas.*

28. It is not always realised that the area of the Council, and, indeed, the area of special need, is not co-extensive with the area of South Wales that was scheduled as a "Special Area" by the Act of 1934. Rural Monmouthshire, most of Breconshire, the seaboard including the towns of Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea, the whole of the coalfield west of Port Talbot, and the Counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke except the Borough of Pembroke are excluded from the scheduled Special Areas.

© ↘ reduce to fit



29. While it is true that most of these areas are not as derelict as those scheduled, yet even in them the volume of unemployment and the burden of social need are much greater than the community itself ought to be expected to bear and, as Sir Malcolm Stewart emphasised in his First Report, "the exclusion of important cities and towns such as Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea has created an artificial boundary within an established industrial region."

30. The wife of an unemployed man has the same problems wherever she is, and it is somehow pathetic that it has become an advantage—assuming unemployment—to live in a Special Area. These other parts of the Council's area need books and Women's Clubs and Adult education and summer camps—but their only hope of them lies in the generosity of the contributing public. Who will help us to help them?

THE UNEMPLOYED MAN

31. It is possible to journey in an afternoon from Pontypridd to Merthyr and see, as it were, the three stages of post school life for thousands in these Valleys today. The first call is at a Juvenile Instruction Centre where, under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour, unemployed youths between 14 and 18 attend for elementary instruction in woodwork and metal work, in English and arithmetic and in physical training.

Juveniles.

32. Further up the Valley, at Pentrebach, is the excellent Preliminary Training Centre of the Ministry of Labour, where unemployed men between 18 and 35 attend for a period of six weeks, during which they can acquire a sense of work, try out a trade and show their aptitude for it. At the end of this course almost 70 per cent. of the trainees are recommended for admission to a full Training Centre in Bristol or some other prosperous area, where they are taught their trade and drafted into industry.

Young Men.

33. Not far away, in a dismal derelict village, is a wooden building, some 70 feet by 30 feet in dimension, green painted and well windowed.

The Older Man.

This is the Unemployed Club, and here are mainly the men over 40. They have built and furnished their Club for themselves and now they look to it, day by day, for such life as they have outside their homes. There is a cobbling bench and a craft shop, a stage and a main hall. There is a bi-weekly Keep-Fit class for those who are young enough, there is a Wireless for the listening group, and a small Library, but, most popular and perhaps best of all there is a common room where one may find the warmth of a fire and that other rarer warmth, of fellowship.

34. It is easy perhaps to idealise these Clubs and over-estimate their place in the community, and yet there are some 230 of them in South Wales today with an approximate total membership of 30,000.

35. They came into being because unemployment brought with it special problems, and men were quicker to meet their own needs in their own way than were existing institutions to adjust themselves to the social needs, not now of men seeking recreation after their work, but of men faced with the full time needs of unemployment.

36. Their programme of activity was shaped by the times and by the hope that here was somewhere to be and something to do, meanwhile, for a month or a year. How long and to what degree their occupational bias will persist it is difficult to say. Nothing can be made in the Clubs for sale and it remains to be seen whether, what was an interesting meanwhile activity, can become an endurable permanent occupation. The steady rise in the average age of Club members will certainly result in time in a club life of a more and more sedentary and contemplative character with a probable adverse effect on the membership of Keep Fit and Craft classes.

While the fire and the fellowship will retain first place to the end, the wireless and the piano, the library and the lecturer may well replace as second favourites the instructor, the vaulting box and the chisel.

37. It is certainly true even now that the right test of a good club—a club that answers the vital spiritual needs of a man with no work—is not its business in occupation but its comfort, its fellowship, and its culture.

*Craft-
work.*

38. But occupation does go on, and to no mean degree. Cobbling and carpentry continue in pride of place, although under the enthusiasm of the Council's Craft Organiser there has been some activity this winter in bookbinding, weaving, lino cutting and lettering. It is a necessary qualification of the previous paragraph to emphasise that craftwork will always persist in the Clubs provided there is a supply of timber and a job worth doing. It is only the aimless tinkering with cheap wood that will die.

39. The Council's instructors have paid regular weekly visits to Clubs and, during the year, the five instructors visited 1876 groups, or a total of 14,106 members. To these figures must be added those in respect of the instructors attached to the various settlements.

*Wireless
Listening.*

40. The specific adult education activities of the Club are referred to in another chapter as also are the proposals for Library provision, but mention should be made here of a very welcome development of organised Wireless Listening Groups. Some 30 of these groups have been active this winter and the organisation, by the B.B.C.'s Education Officer, of two day-schools for group leaders has provided a welcome fillip to this activity.

41. The Council would like to acknowledge here its deep gratitude for the gift of £100 from the National Provincial Bank Staff Fund for Distressed Areas, which will facilitate the provision of wireless sets to properly constituted groups in the Pontypridd area.

42. In the end, however, it is the Club itself—its spirit and leadership that matter more than its activity. At the present time possibly two-thirds of the Clubs are fairly comfortably housed in buildings of their own, with a hall of sorts, a workshop, and a classroom or two. They are all independent self-governing communities, maintaining themselves on the weekly contributions of their members and electing their own committees and officials. The Clubs take instructions from no one, their need is rather for help, advice and encouragement, and to provide these is a primary function of Social Service in South Wales.

*The
Educa-
tional
Settle-
ment.*

43. The most important factor in this provision is the existence of the Educational Settlements. In Rhondda, Merthyr, Aberdare, Rhymer, Risca, and Pontypool, six of the worst hit and most populous valleys, are to be found these power houses of friendship and service. Each has its own Warden, its own staff, its own Governing Body, and its own method of working. Each accepts responsibility in its own sphere of influence, for placing at the disposal of the Clubs the services of teachers and experts as well as the ever available advice of the Warden. Their nearness to the problem, their complete freedom and their opportunity of co-ordinating their area and gathering together the threads combine to make these Settlements the most important and valuable social machinery in the area.

*Town's
Councils
of Social
Service.*

44. In addition to these six, a new Settlement has now been established at Pontypridd, while there are Community Houses performing the same functions at Brynmawr, Dowlais, and Senghenydd. In the Garw Valley there is an Organiser appointed by the "33 Organisation" while in Cardiff, Newport, Barry, Merthyr, Swansea, Llanelly, and Penarth, there are local Councils of Social Service. So provision is made for the local intimate and day to day needs of a large part of the area.

More than half the Clubs are able to turn in this way to their Settlement, the remainder are served as best may be, by the direct availability of members of the Council's staff.



Share-out at a Community Coal Level.

"The majority of the Clubs seem faced with a future in which they have to adjust themselves to the needs of older men."



45. In spite, however, of this provision the burden of leadership still remains with the Clubs and too high a tribute cannot be paid to Club officials who, in the face of all sorts of personal problems of unemployment, give such untiring service.

46. One of the most useful services the Council itself is able to render in this connection is the organisation of Schools and Courses of various types for leaders in Clubs. During the year Schools have been organised at Barry, Swansea, and Aberdare and covered such subjects as Planning a Club Programme, Care of Libraries, Book-keeping, Legal Problems, etc. Some 200 Club Leaders attended these Schools, while 30 Club members attended the Easter Course in Physical Training organised by the Cardiff Education Authority.

*Schools
and
Courses.*

47. In addition, Coleg Harlech and King's Standing Demonstration Centres have continued throughout the year to provide residential courses specially designed for the training of Club leaders. During the year, 180 Club members have attended the courses at Coleg Harlech, and 43 have had the benefit of the special craft instruction at King's Standing.

*Coleg
Harlech
and
King's
Standing.*

48. It would be a mistake to regard these Clubs as constituting a movement with one mind and a definite goal. Some Clubs are very good and some are most indifferent. They are all a spontaneous and local response to a special need, and their futures will vary with the extent and character of the need.

Some Clubs that were essentially *ad hoc* responses to a meanwhile need may disappear; others, which were established in small communities where there was no previous social provision, have already become the vital centres of the social life of their community. The majority of Clubs, however, seem faced with a future in which they have to adjust themselves to the needs of older men. To the extent that they achieve this readjustment, they will almost certainly continue, not so much as the dominant institutions of the community, but as places of first rate significance in the lives of their members.

49. It has to be remembered that only some 20 per cent. of the unemployed population of the area are connected with the Clubs, but it does not follow that the remainder go nowhere and do nothing. For a great many unemployed men the Workmen's Institute, the Chapel, the allotment all provide that interest which is needed.

50. Mention should also be made of the coal level schemes which have developed in recent years. There are now some 10 groups who are working mountain coal levels on a co-operative system. The general practice is for a group of unemployed men to secure permission to work a level, each member pays 3d. per week and works an agreed number of shifts in return for which he receives his household coal from the pool.

*Coal
Levels.*

51. It is of the essence of social provision for unemployment, whatever its term, that there should be no stereotyped pattern. Variety was never more the spice of life than during unemployment, and it is greatly to be hoped that future provision for men of leisure will strengthen old social institutions no less than it will establish new ones.

52. During the year the Council has made 79 grants totalling £551 to facilitate the provision of craftwork equipment in Clubs and 77 grants, totalling £660 for the provision of Physical Training equipment and kit.

Grants

53. The Council has now undertaken, at the request of the National Council of Social Service, the special work of reporting on and submitting to that Council the applications for capital grants from the various Clubs.

WOMEN IN THE SPECIAL AREAS

54. It was almost inevitable that the establishment of Men's Clubs in the area should spur the womenfolk to emulation. No official opening of a Club has been complete without a tea prepared by the wives, and it was a short step from that first meeting to the establishment of a Women's Club. Moreover women, in times like these, need a Club, if not for the same reason as their husbands then for reasons quite as good.

55. Unemployment seems to transfer to women the headship of the home. The whole burden of home management, the feeding and clothing of the children, the cheering of a despondent man, the careful eking out of Unemployment allowance—these are the major tasks of an unemployed home, and it is to the woman they fall. No tribute to the women of South Wales can be too generous for the way in which they have shouldered this excessive burden of depression and not lost courage.

Women's Clubs.

56. A year ago the Council reported that there were 123 Women's Clubs in the area providing opportunities for fellowship, change and recreation, and instruction in a variety of household crafts. Today there are 180 of these Clubs, and their average membership is now about 60 in comparison with 40 a year ago.

Some of the Clubs are independent units meeting in Chapel vestries, or where they may; a large number of them, while retaining their own entity, meet in a room set aside for them in the Men's Club; while a few, by their integration into the Men's Club are helping to create what is essentially a Community Centre.

The Clubs meet on one or two days a week, and grants from the Special Areas fund have made possible the provision of equipment and skilled instruction for a variety of occupations.

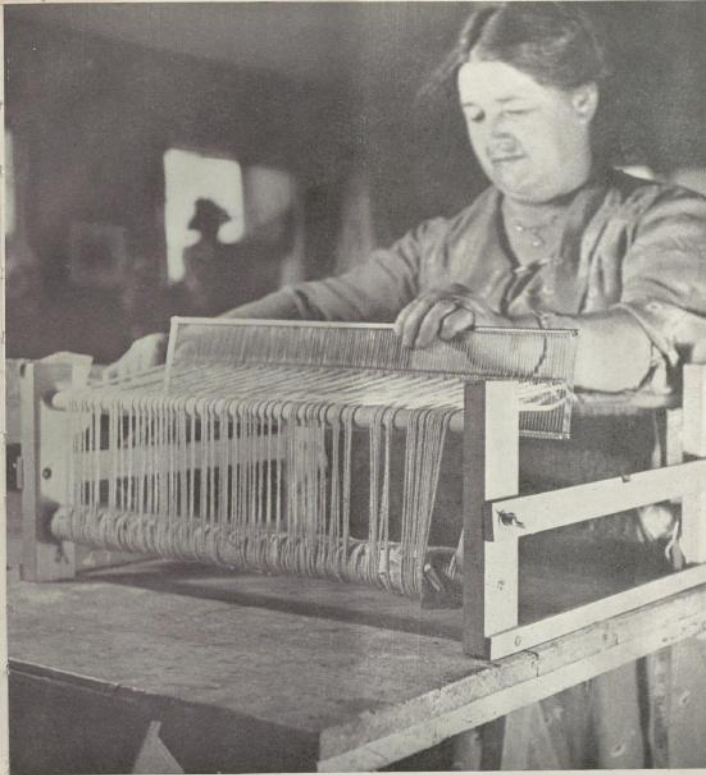
Craft-work.

57. Dressmaking and Handicrafts inevitably loom large in the activities of all the Clubs. Rug-making, quilting, basketry, embroidery, toymaking, knitting, and crochet all have their devotees. It is generally true that the more practical value a craft has, the more popular it is.

Home-craft.

58. Vying with these in popularity are the classes in Homecraft. Under the direction of the Council's Homecraft Organiser, instructors visit the Clubs giving lecture-demonstrations in cookery, and talks and discussions are arranged on nutrition recipes and costs, the care and feeding of children, and First Aid and Home Nursing. Regular instruction in these subjects is now being given in 125 Clubs in the area. In this connection the Council would like to acknowledge very gratefully the willing help of members of St. John Ambulance and British Red Cross divisions in the First Aid and Home Nursing classes, also the co-operation of the Milk Marketing Board.

59. Reference is made in other sections of this Report to the Women's Keep Fit Classes and Camps, and it should also be emphasised that the womenfolk seek their share of the provision that is made by the Council's Education Committee. This is especially so in the spheres of music and drama. Many of the Clubs begin or end their meeting with an hour of music, while the drama is affording an excellent opportunity of co-operation between men's and women's groups.





A Homecraft Class in a Women's Club.

60. As with the Men's Clubs, so with the Women's, the leadership and government devolves upon themselves. And here again the Council renders one of its most valuable helps by the organisation of Schools and Courses. Both day and residential schools have been held at intervals during the year, covering in their programmes the many problems of organisation that arise.

Schools.

A three-days school in Homecraft was held in January, and made memorable by a visit from Sir George and Lady Gillett. At this school a week's menu was discussed and the members concentrated on the problems of price and the most economical and beneficial methods of cooking. Recently five very successful one-day schools have been held, linking up the Homecraft and Handicraft activities of the Clubs.

61. During the year also, 212 women from South Wales attended the special residential courses at The Beeches, Bourneville.

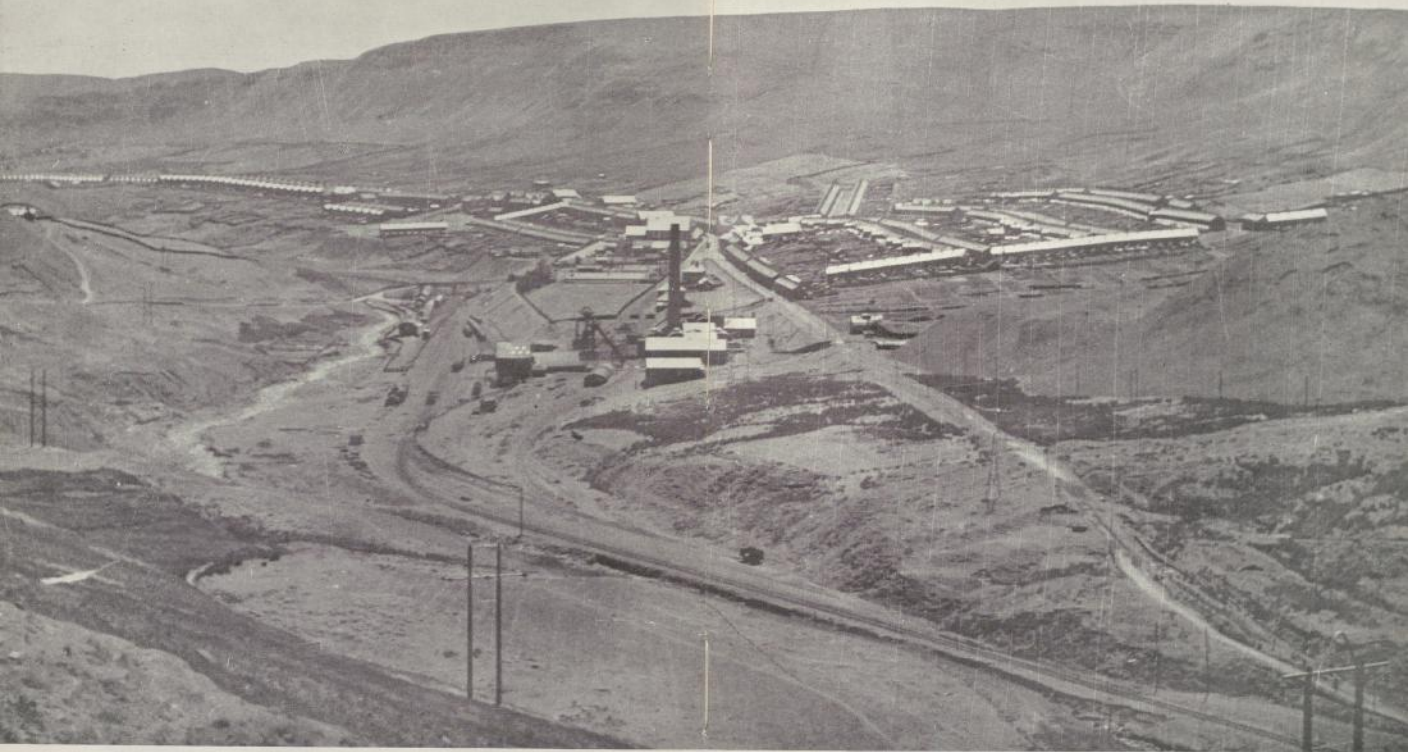
*The
Beeches.*

62. There is a sense in which the Women's Clubs are more dynamic than the older established Men's Clubs. It may be that this is due to the fact that the Women's Clubs were founded, not upon the basis of unemployment, but upon the firmer basis of community need. It is certainly true that they begin with fellowship and meeting together as their aims and that such "occupation" as goes on is a natural outcome of home needs, and has incidentally obvious practical benefits. There may be in this a lesson for those who are concerned with the future direction of the Men's Clubs.

63. Perhaps the best evidence of the value of these clubs for women in the area is found in the fact that while all grant-aid and services—deriving as they do from Special Areas Funds—are confined to Clubs in the Special Areas, 15 Clubs have now been established outside the scheduled areas with only such encouragement as the Council has been able to give without funds.

64. During the year the Council has made 97 grants to Women's Clubs, totalling £703, for Craft Equipment and materials, 47 grants, totalling £399 for Homecraft Equipment, and 28 grants to a total of £137 for Keep Fit Kit.

Grants.



"The situation of the Region as a whole is no better than it was in 1930."

EDUCATION

65. The progress and development of adult education in South Wales since 1929 has been one of the most striking phenomena of the industrial depression. An expenditure in 1929 of £5,000 on this work amongst unemployed and other persons in the depressed area of South Wales has developed steadily and almost inevitably to an expenditure last year of some £17,000.

Grants.

66. The Education Committee of the Council received, in respect of the year, grants totalling £2,080 from seven Local Education Authorities in the area. To this sum the Council was able to add, through the generosity of the Commissioner and from funds privately raised, a further £11,355. These monies were then made available to meet approved expenditure by—

- (a) The South Wales District of the Workers' Educational Association.
- (b) The National Council of Music;
- (c) The Welsh National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, and
- (d) The Drama Committee of the Council.

The grant of the Council to each of these co-operating bodies was equivalent to the total cost of the work undertaken, less the grants earmarked on that work from the Board of Education. The work of these bodies is so planned also that the Committee is enabled to honour its undertaking to contributing Local Education Authorities that work will be done in their areas to a minimum cost of twice the grant made.

CLASSES.

67. The Workers' Educational Association is the responsible body for the establishment and conduct of terminal and One Year Courses, and also of One-Day Schools.

During the year there have been conducted within the area of the Council 140 Terminal Classes, 43 One-Year Courses, and 112 One-Day and Week-end Schools.

A brief analysis of the work is as follows:—

	Week-end and One-Day Schools.	Terminal Courses.	One-Year Classes.
Breconshire	3	5	1
Carmarthenshire	11	18	6
Cardiff	4	4	3
Glamorgan	21	41	14
Merthyr	7	11	1
Monmouthshire	24	25	8
Rhondda	23	31	6
Swansea	9	8	4

The total number of students affected by this work is approximately 3,527.

Music.

68. The National Council of Music is responsible in the area for varied forms of musical activity.

Here, although formal class work of both the One-Year and Terminal type are organised, there is as well a great volume of less formal work of every kind. There were 21 Terminal and 6 One-Year Classes during the year, but while it is easy to tabulate this, some of the most valuable and appreciated activities cannot be shown

The Workers' Educational Association.

The National Council of Music.

in any statistical return. Gramophones and well chosen records were lent to organised listening groups, vocal music, orchestral parts, chamber music, miniature scores, all these were made available to groups that needed and could use them. Amateur orchestras were assisted by the loan of instruments and by visits from professional conductors. Conferences of conductors have been arranged and students sent to Summer schools, while the music instructors conducted music making groups in almost every Club and organised periodical Inter-Club festivals.

69. Finally, as the climax and apex to all this, the Council of Music organises the now famous Three Valleys Festival.

The seventh Festival was held at Mountain Ash on May 14th, 15th, and 16th. Twenty-one choirs representing some 3,600 singers took part, with Dr. Malcolm Sargent as conductor-in-chief. The main works performed were Bach's "Gloria in Excelsis," Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens," Morgan Lloyd's "Arthur yn Cyfodi," Verdi's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

*The
Three
Valleys
Festival.*

POPULAR LECTURES.

70. What may be termed the elementary phase of adult education, single lectures on a variety of subjects and short courses of six lectures, is organised by the Education Department of the Y.M.C.A. in Wales. Rather than diminishing as the years go by, the demand for this service is increasing annually, and week by week throughout the winter well attended lectures are given in Workmen's Institutes, Men's Clubs, and Women's Clubs, and to Boys' and Girls' Clubs. During the Session, 1936-1937, the following programme was undertaken:—Single lectures, 1,423; Short Courses, 84; The total attendance recorded was 87,480.

*The
Welsh
National
Council of
Y.M.C.As*

DRAMA.

71. There is still no Council of Drama for Wales, and while it hopes for its establishment, the Council, through its Drama Committee, does what it can to remedy the defect. A very useful library of plays has been built up and these are available to groups in the area, as are the travelling curtain sets designed by the Council's Craft Organiser. The play-writing competitions were organised again during the year, and the best three Welsh entries were produced at Resolven on June 11th and the best three English entries at Aberdare on June 25th.

The main service that is rendered, however, consists in the availability of the Council's advisers and the organisation, by them in Glamorgan, and by the Monmouthshire Drama League in that county of Schools and Courses.

The Council's advisers have visited most of the groups in the more critical stages of their preparations, and have also been able to arrange advisory visits by other persons.

72. Two Week-end Schools, seventeen One-day Schools and five Short Courses have been conducted during the year embracing such subjects as acting, producing, stage equipment, make-up, mime, etc., and including among the lecturers, M. St. Denis of the "Vieux Colombier Theatre," Paris.

So this experiment, unique in the story of adult education, goes on, achieving amongst other things an example of co-operation between seven Local Education Authorities and four voluntary bodies, which is in itself worth while.

If there is a saturation point to this work, it seems in South Wales today a long way from being reached in spite of the development and expansion of recent years.

JUVENILES

73. The needs of boys and girls in the area are very properly cared for by their own special associations and organisations. The South Wales Federation of Boys' Clubs, the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Clubs, and the South Wales Association of Girls' Clubs, and, in their varying ways, Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Scouts, Guides, Girls' Friendly Societies, Church Lads' Brigades, and Boys' Brigade companies are facing, in an admirably constructive way, the manifold problems of a youngster in a depressed area.

74. The tasks of these bodies are as great and as fraught with difficulty as any in the area. Inadequate premises, straitened finances and the disappointment of training youth almost exclusively for export, makes a hard task much harder. Meanwhile the problem of competent leadership presses upon every organisation. With grants from the Special Areas Fund and others, and with invaluable voluntary help this leadership is somehow found. Meanwhile the Council has continued and developed its service of specialist instruction to juvenile groups so far as it has been able to cope with the demand.

*Specialist
Instruction.*

75. During the year, 770 Keep Fit Classes have been conducted in 53 Girls' Clubs. Instruction has also been given by the Council's instructors in Handicrafts both to individual groups and to schools of leaders, while an interesting and valuable experiment has been tried in providing fortnightly instruction for the "hobbies" leaders of Boys' Clubs. The Council was also able to find house room for some 385 members of Girls' Clubs at a summer camp in August.

Schools.

76. In addition, the Council has been able to make grants to facilitate the conduct of special schools in handicrafts, drama and Club leadership, both by the Federation of Boys' Clubs and the Association of Girls' Clubs.

Lectures.

77. Reference is made elsewhere to the large supply of popular lectures that was provided for juveniles during the winter.



KEEPING FIT

78. The Council can claim to have anticipated by some years the new national move towards physical fitness. From the first Physical Training has been a stock activity in the Men's Clubs while the Keep Fit movement among women and girls has developed very rapidly during the past two years.

*P.T. for
Men.*

79. The number and size of Physical Training Classes for men has grown steadily during the year in spite of a series of obstacles and difficulties that seem never ending. In earlier years the main obstacle has been the inadequacy of premises. The Council has always rejected the temptation to overcome this difficulty by conducting classes in the large halls that might have been available, and has held to the view that it is concerned to provide facilities for Physical Training as part and parcel of the whole life of a Club. In the past twelve months the situation in regard to suitable Club premises has much improved as a result of building activities. Unfortunately, however, this has coincided with the disappearance from the Club, and indeed from the area, of most of the younger unemployed men who were the natural constituency for this activity. In one case, fourteen members of a class of nineteen disappeared in one week to addresses in England.

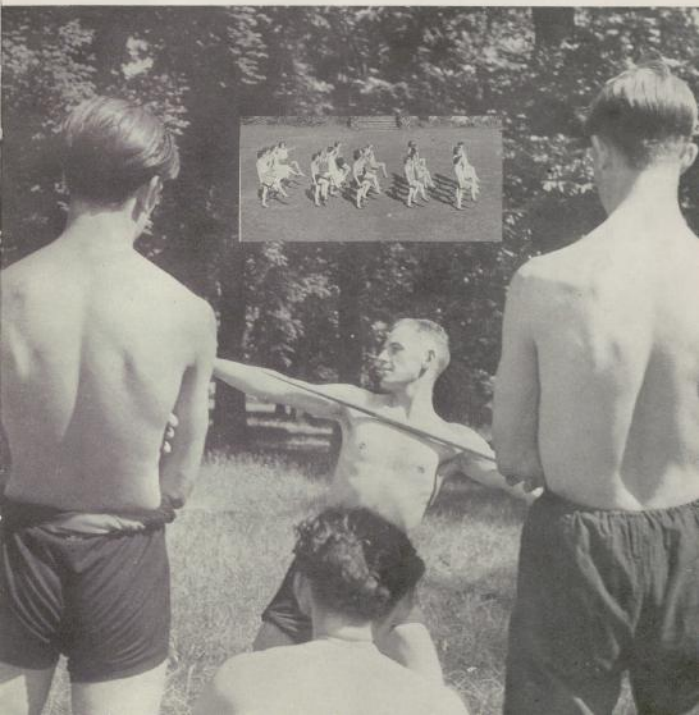
80. With migration at its present level and such new work as is available in South Wales going almost exclusively to younger men, it is difficult to forecast the future of this work. It is not impossible that the developing situation will call, in time, for the provision of facilities of a much less formal and technical character more suited to the temperament and physique of men who are over 40.

81. Meanwhile, however, a considerable amount of good work of a high standard is being done. At the present time, regular instruction is being given to 110 classes in which, during the year, attendances of a total of 28,901 have been reported. A feature of the year's development is the large number of classes that now meet twice, instead of once a week.

*Women
and
Girls.*

82. The story of physical education amongst women is an even more cheerful one, primarily because there are more younger women than men in the Clubs, but partly because the Keep Fit movement among women and girls has achieved a degree of informality that is lacking from the grimmer technique of the men. Here, too, the problem of premises has not been quite the same bar to development. Women's Club premises were so inadequate as to preclude a start in them and Church Halls and other buildings have been used from the commencement, while a number of the classes, although sponsored and organised by the Women's Clubs, are by their own wish open to all comers, a privilege of which teachers, shoppirls and many others have been glad to avail themselves.

83. There are at present one hundred Keep Fit classes being conducted in the area, and the only bar to a greater number is the fact that it would involve additional staff which is not only expensive, but sometimes difficult to obtain.



CAMPS

84. With the possible exception of his wife, no one needs a change of scene and diet more than the man who has endured another year of unemployment. That in itself is an adequate justification for the Council's policy of organising summer camps for Club members. It is only an added justification that the informal conversations of camp, the comparing of notes, the talks and demonstrations by officers of the Council, have a marked effect on the quality and variety of Club life in the ensuing winter.

85. The Council, this year again, is very grateful to the National Council of Social Service for placing the school camps at its disposal for the month of August. In addition, camps were organised by Maesyrfaf Settlement, Oxford House, Risca, Bargoed Settlement, The Blue Pilgrims, Cardiff University College Social Service Group and Swansea University College Social Service Group.

86. In all, 3,401 men from the Clubs and 3,067 women were assisted to spend a week in camp. In most cases each man paid 6s. towards the cost of his holiday, each woman 5s. The remainder of the cost was found in a grant for men from Ministry of Labour funds supplemented by voluntary funds, and a grant for women from Special Areas funds.

87. Club members have been saving their pence throughout this winter that they might pay their share of camp costs this year. The Council is concerned that no one shall be disappointed and is glad to report that this year again a grant is available for women from the Special Areas fund. The problem in regard to men is not so secure; the only thing that is certain is that considerable voluntary money will be needed to meet the demand. The Council will gratefully receive and acknowledge any donations for this purpose.

THE NURSERY SCHOOL CAMP EXPERIMENT

88. One of the factors which emerged from the running of Women's Camps was that the women in South Wales who most needed a holiday because of the continual care of children under school age, were unable to avail themselves of this opportunity because their children were too young to be left with their father or a neighbour.

89. The Council was most fortunate in that, just when it was most concerned with this problem, a grant of £130 was received from the Swansea Voluntary Nursery School Committee, and this made possible an experiment, which, on its limited scale, proved very successful.

90. It had been felt from the beginning that this particular problem would not be solved unless the mother could not only be brought to camp, but relieved, while she was there, of the anxiety for her child's welfare, and for that week at least, of the burden of its care. It was decided, therefore, that a small experimental Nursery School Camp should be run for one week. Thirty mothers, with between them thirty-eight children were selected and conveyed to Ham Manor in the Vale of Glamorgan.

91. Arrangements had previously been made whereby the usual furniture for a Nursery School was constructed by the voluntary labour of members of an unemployed club.

*The
Swansea
Voluntary
Nursery
School
Committee.*



The Nursery School Camp can be developed into a permanent piece of service of real value to the general well-being of mothers and young children.

92. The children, on arrival, were shown into a nursery in which there were brightly coloured chairs and tables, nursery school beds and other such appurtenances. Students from the Rachel Macmillan Nursery Training College, who had given their voluntary services for the occasion, assumed responsibility for the care of the children. The usual routine of a Nursery School was maintained, so far as possible, the mothers seeing their children only at set times.

93. Every effort was made to maintain in the one unit a separate programme for mothers and children. The Council's Organiser of Homecraft, with the assistance of students from the Cardiff College of Domestic Science, was in charge of the kitchen and a special dietary was followed. Other officers of the Council were responsible for directing the activities of the mothers; a daily Keep Fit class was held, as well as a bathing parade, and there were also talks both on Women's Clubs in general and on Nursery Schools. There was no illness or accident during the week and the improvement in the children both in health and deportment was quite marked even after so short a time. A nurse was present at the camp, and great use was made of her readiness to advise the women.

94. The experiment was an undoubted success, and did show that it was possible to provide a real holiday for mothers and their young children, giving the mothers not only the normal benefits of a week at the sea, but also a very impressive object lesson in the proper feeding and disciplining of children, and in the value of a Nursery School.

The Council is convinced that this experiment can be developed into a permanent piece of service that can be of real value not merely to the club movement but to the general well-being of mothers and young children in the depressed areas of South Wales.

95. Very sincere thanks are due to all those whose voluntary services made this experiment possible—the Castle Club, Swansea, the students both of the Rachel Macmillan College and the Cardiff College of Domestic Science, and most of all, to the Swansea Committee for their generosity.

PERSONAL SERVICE

96. It goes without saying that Unemployment and distress bring in their train a whole crop of personal problems of one kind and another, and do so at a time when there are fewer people who can help and when the traditional advisers of the Valleys are diminishing in number.

97. "Mary went to service in London and we have not heard for five weeks. Can you find her address?" "He would take the boy as an apprentice, if only we could find the £25 premium." "John's scholarship will just keep him in College, but we can't afford the train fare every term."

These are only samples of the many problems that come now to the Council every week.

98. The Council does not set out to be a charitable organisation in the ordinary sense of the term, but it has been very happy during the year to do what it could in finding the right answers to the problems that have come to it.

Many cases have been investigated at the request of friendly disposed persons in England, and the Council has willingly administered sums of money earmarked by donors for special purposes.

99. Its gratitude is due once again to Mr. D. Rees Williams, of Messrs. Edwards and Rees Williams for the readiness with which he has advised Clubs and individuals in their legal difficulties and the Committee's thanks are also due, in special measure, to the Sir Harold Wernher Trust, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Priestley, and to many others for generous grants towards the fund for educational assistance.

100. Much of the work that is being done must of necessity remain unrecorded, but the Council would like to refer briefly to one or two special helps.

101. The staff of a London Office, who wish to remain anonymous, are contributing a regular sum from their salaries, and this is being administered for the general welfare of one of the worst hit villages in the area.

102. The Council was able to link up an anonymous donor from Scotland with a village with the result that every child received a warm garment at Christmas.

103. Several friends are helping young men and women of promise from unemployed homes to complete their University courses.

104. The "Jubilee Friends" scheme initiated by Canon Pat MacCormack two years ago goes on its helpful way and the Council is still able, from time to time, to link up an unemployed home in South Wales with a more fortunate home in England, we believe, to the mutual advantage of both homes.

105. Finally, the Council remembers with gratitude the evidence of sympathy with South Wales that poured into the office at Christmas time. They cannot all be referred to here, but reference should be made to the gift by Mrs. Hepburn and her friends of a Christmas hamper to every home in a street in Dowlais, and also the gift of 1,100 Christmas cakes received from Messrs. Jacobs of Liverpool.

106. Perhaps of all the tasks of that busy month the one the officers of the Council most enjoyed was the administration of the fund for children's parties. An appeal on the Children's Hour of the West Region of the B.B.C. realised the sum of £61 17s. 10d. This was augmented by a very generous anonymous donation of £100, and other donations amounting to £44. Out of the fund of £206, the Council made grants to 73 Clubs and thereby facilitated the holding of children's Christmas parties at which a total of 8,217 children were entertained. Warmest thanks are due not only to the donors of the fund but to the Clubs who organised the parties and themselves contributed to the cost.

107. These are small and inadequate responses to the major tragedy of life in South Wales, but they are helps, and the Council will be glad to extend such helps if the necessary funds can be obtained from private sources.

AVE ATQUE VALE

108. Undoubtedly the outstanding memory of the year under review was the reception organised by the Council at the Mountain Ash Pavilion on the occasion of H.M. King Edward VIII's visit to South Wales in November last.

Few, if any, who were members of that great assembly will forget the enthusiasm and encouragement of that day. We take pride now, as then, in King Edward's visit to us and in his memorable speech. It is but natural that we take equal pride in the testimony of that reception to the strength, the variety and the courage of voluntary services in South Wales.

109. Representation at the reception was confined to voluntary organisations in the area which had been helped with grant aid either by the National Council of Social Service or by the Council. We can think of no more fitting way of concluding this report than by recalling, as a summary of all it tries to convey, the various groups that King Edward visited in that Pavilion.

110. Before the arrival of the Royal Party music was provided by :—

- (a) A delegate choir of 200 voices selected from the twenty choirs who take part in the Annual Three Valleys Festival ;
- (b) A section of the Three Valleys Orchestra ;
- (c) A choir of 200 male voices selected from Unemployed Clubs.

All were under the direction of Sir Walford Davies, Master of the King's Musick and Director of the Welsh National Council of Music.

111. After the singing of the National Anthem, King Edward visited each of the following groups assembled in the Pavilion :—

The South Wales Association of Girls' Clubs,
Y.W.C.A. Girls' Clubs,
Girls Friendly Society,
Girl Guides,
Girls Life Brigade,
Urdd Gobaith Cymru,
Church Lad's Brigade,
Boy Scouts,
Boys Brigade,
South Wales Federation of Boys' Clubs,
Order of St. John of Jerusalem—Priory for Wales,
Glamorgan and Monmouthshire County Nursing Associations,
National Council of Social Service School Camps,
Workmen's Institutes,
Wardens of Educational Settlements,
Representatives of Adult Education Organisations,
Unemployed Men's Clubs,
Women's Clubs.

Where would South Wales be to-day without these bodies and their work ?

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

The third year of the Council's existence and the Third Annual Report reveal, yet again, a story of development and extension that have seemed to the Committee inevitable in the face of the needs of the area.

The Committee has met regularly throughout the year and continues to give, to the best of its ability, its anxious attention to the problems of Community in South Wales. It has been concerned to make representations on the more urgent needs of the area, to control the administration of the grants entrusted to it, and to build up an efficient machine and a competent personnel, sympathetic to the work that is to hand.

This year again, the Committee would like to acknowledge its debt to the National Council of Social Service for continuing to entrust to it the administration in South Wales of this great and vital work.

The foregoing pages of this Report will show, it is hoped, the extent to which the Council, and indeed, South Wales, is indebted to the Commissioner for Special Areas and the Minister of Labour for their sympathetic response to such representations as are made to them through the National Council of Social Service. The Committee wishes, however, to record its own especial gratitude to the Commissioner for his generous grant which made possible the purchase of the excellent premises that are now the permanent headquarters of the Council.

To those who have helped to finance the work of the Council during the year the Committee submits this report in the hope that its demonstration of need as well as its record of achievement will earn their continued support and sympathy. A minimum income from voluntary sources of £2,000 per annum is essential if the Council is to maintain itself and its existing services to the area.

There appears to be no term of time to the need for this work, but the ability of South Wales to maintain it for itself becomes less with each year of depression. There are many things that have to be left undone for lack of funds and the Committee appeals most earnestly for the financial support of those whose lot lies in more pleasant places. This work must go on and it cannot do so without the generous support of the public. Will you send your donation to the Council's Treasurer, who will gratefully acknowledge it.

During the year under review, the work of the Council has been forwarded by the help of many friends both on Committees and in other forms of service. Space alone forbids detailed acknowledgment, but the Committee would like to record its gratitude to all the friends of this work for their co-operation.

Finally, the Committee wishes to refer again, in terms of warmest appreciation, to the loyal and unstinted services of the Council's staff. This is a work that calls for more than routine efficiency and the Committee would not have it unrecorded that the vital work, of which this Annual Report is but a resumé, lies in the hands and in the hearts of its permanent officers.

South Wales and Monmouthshire
Council of Social Service

ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
AND
BALANCE SHEET
AS ON
31st MARCH, 1937.

ACCOUNT No. 1.

DR. GENERAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937. Cr.

RECEIPTS.

To SUNDRY RECEIPTS as follows:—

GRANTS FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE—

For General Purposes—Account

No. 2 935 0 0

Administration and Occupational—

Account No. 3 7,029 19 0

Women's Work—Account No. 4 1,677 15 10

Women's Keep-fit—Account No. 5 1,682 10 0

Women's Homecraft—Account No. 6 1,006 17 1

Can't Instruction in Juvenile Organisations—Account No. 7 55 10 0

Delegated Grants—Account No. 8 2,722 10 0

Schools and Courses—Account No. 9 228 0 0

Summer Camps—Account No. 10 1,619 7 0

Health Services—Account No. 11 8,667 3 0

Education—Account No. 12 9,850 0 0

GRANTS RECEIVED FROM LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES—As per

Account No. 12 35,414 11 11

PILGRIM TRUST—Account No. 13 2,030 10 0

CARNEGIE TRUST FUND—Account No. 14 1,250 0 0

PROCEEDS OF THE THREE VALLEYS FESTIVAL, per The National

Council of Music—Account No. 12 1,497 6 5

CONTRIBUTIONS AND FEES TOWARDS EXPENSES OF SUMMER CAMPS—

Account No. 10 876 3 2

SUNDRY DONATIONS—As per Appendix—Account No. 2 505 5 7

For General Purposes 873 15 9

For Special Purposes 1,370 1 4

SUNDRY RECEIPTS—

Rent of Premises Sub-let—Account

No. 3 30 1 3

Miscellaneous—

Account No. 3 £1 4 8

Account No. 4 0 8 7

Account No. 5 0 7 6

2 0 9

32 2 0

43,079 14 10

1,737 11 5

£44,817 6 3

TOTAL INCOME DURING YEAR

BRIDGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR,

Brought Forward

.. .. .

£1,239 7 9

To BALANCE, Brought Down

PAYMENTS.

By SUNDRY PAYMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE

FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS:—

General Funds—Account No. 2 1,318 0 0

Administration and Occupational—

Activities—Account No. 3 8,533 0 6

Women's Work—Account No. 4 2,044 13 6

Women's Keep-fit—Account No. 5 1,889 2 9

Homecraft—Account No. 6 929 16 2

Delegated Grants—Account No. 8 2,478 18 9

Schools and Courses—Account No. 9 226 11 8

Summer Camps—Account No. 10 2,737 12 3

Health Services—Account No. 11 7,554 0 0

Education—Account No. 12 £3,156 6 3

Pilgrim Trust—Account No. 13 1,258 6 8

COST OF PREMISES 1,536 10 0

43,577 18 6

TOTAL PAYMENTS DURING YEAR

BRIDGE AT END OF YEAR, Carried Down

.. .. . 1,239 7 9

£44,817 6 3

ACCOUNT No. 2.

DR. GENERAL FUNDS ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDING DURING THE YEAR—									
National Council of Social Service—									
Affiliation Fee	5	5	0						
Printing	13	2	10						
Conferences	10	11	0						
Sundry Grants for Personal Assistance	245	3	6						
Sundry Grants for Children's Christmas Parties	207	19	0						
Contribution to Cardiff University Social Service Group for Summer Camps	51	8	6						
Cost of Nursery School Summer Camp	112	17	6						
Cost of Mountain Ash Reception	253	11	0						
Cost of Adaptation of Premises	418	1	11						
				1,318	0	0			
TRANSFERS OF EMBARKED FUNDS TO THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS—									
Education—Account No. 12	8	5	0						
Women's Keep-fit—Account No. 5	2	10	0						
							10	15	0
TRANSFERS FROM THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS—									
Administration and Occupational Activities—Account No. 3—Deficit on year's working	847	7	7						
Summer Camps—Account No. 10—Deficit	242	2	1						
				1,089	9	8			
				2,418	4	8			
				285	13	4			
				£2,700	18	0			
By BALANCE OF EMBARKED FUNDS, Carried Down									
				£2,993	18	10			
BY BALANCE, brought down									
				£2,700	18	0			
				£282	13	4			
BY BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR									
INCOME DURING YEAR—									
Subscriptions and Donations—As per Appendix—									
For General Purposes	£505	5	7						
For Special Purposes	873	15	9						
	1,379	1	4						
Grants from National Council of Social Service towards cost of—									
Adaptation of Premises	£175	0	0						
Mountain Ash	150	0	0						
Nursery School Camp	10	0	0						
For General Purposes	660	0	0						
	935	0	0						
							2,314	1	4
Net Deficit, carried down							292	18	10

ACCOUNT No. 5.

DR. WOMEN'S KEEP-FIT ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	..	17	12	17	1	0
Salaries and EXPENSES	..	75	4	3	..	..
Part-time INSTRUCTIONS	..	21	1	5	..	..
SUNDRY EXPENSES	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1,829	2	9
				£1,844	13	9
By INCOME DURING YEAR :—				£	s.	d.
Grant received from National Council of Social Service	..	..	1,682	10	0	0
Other Sources	..	..	0	7	6	..
				1,682	17	6
25 TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUNDS—						
Account No. 2	..	..	2	10	0	0
25 DEFICIT ON YEAR'S WORKING—transferred to Homecraft Fund—						
Account No. 6	..	..	159	6	3	..
				£1,844	13	9

ACCOUNT No. 6.

DR. HOMECRAFT ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—				£	s.	d.		
Salaries and Expenses	..	625	5	8	..	..
Part-time Instruction	..	393	1	0	..	..
Sundries	..	1	9	6	..	..
				929	16	2		
25 TRANSFER TO SCHOOLS AND COURSES—								
Cost of Schools and Courses—Account No. 9	..	..	39	16	7	..
25 TRANSFER FROM WOMEN'S KEEP-FIT—								
Account No. 5	..	..	159	6	3	..
25 BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down..	..	..	121	1	0	..
				£1,250	0	0		
By BALANCE, brought down	£121	1	0

ACCOUNT No. 7.

CRAFT INSTRUCTION FOR JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937.

DR.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To TRANSFER from Administration and Occupational Activities Account in respect of Salaries and Expenses—Account No. 3	120	8	6			
By BALANCE, carried down	10	1	6			
	£130	10	0			
By BALANCE, brought down				£130	10	0
By BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				£	s.	d.
By Income during Year—						
Grant received from National Council of Social Service				£75	0	0
				55	10	0
				£130	10	0

ACCOUNT No. 8.

DELEGATED GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937.

DR.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To GRANTS TO MEN'S CLUBS IN RESPECT OF:—						
Tools for Craft Work	587	4	0			
Physical Training Kit and Equipment	661	17	0			
	1,249	1	0			
By GRANTS TO WOMEN'S CLUBS:—						
Craftwork Materials and Equipment	703	8	0			
Homework Materials and Equipment	388	19	0			
Keep-Fit Kit and Equipment	137	10	0			
	1,228	17	0			
	2,478	18	0			
By BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down:—						
Men's Craftwork	£9	4	1			
Men's Physical Training	3	13	0			
Women's Craftwork	201	12	0			
Women's Homework	31	0	3			
Women's Keep-Fit	47	10	0			
	280	2	3			
	292	19	4			
	£2,771	18	1			
By BALANCE, at beginning of year transferred from Physical Training and Craft Equipment Account:—						
Men's Craftwork	36	8	1			
Men's Physical Training	13	0	0			
	49	8	1			
By GRANTS, received during the year from respect of:—						
Men's Craftwork	£560	0	0			
Men's Physical Training	653	10	0			
Women's Craftwork	995	0	0			
Women's Homework	420	0	0			
Women's Keep-Fit	185	0	0			
	1,510	0	0			
	2,722	10	0			
By BALANCE, brought down				£2,771	18	1
				£292	19	4

ACCOUNT No. 12.

Dr.

EDUCATION ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :—						
GRANTS TO :—						
Workers' Educational Association	3,184	6	8			
National Council of Music	6,264	6	8			
Welsh National Council of Y.M.C.A.s.	2,771	18	5			
Boys' and Girls' Clubs	155	8	8	12,376	0	5
DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES				776	3	7
COST OF WELSH BOOKS PURCHASED FROM SPECIAL FUND				4	2	3
				13,156	6	3
To BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down				449	13	10
				<u>£13,606</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
By BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR						
INCOME DURING YEAR :—						
GRANTS FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE				9,850	0	0
GRANTS FROM LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES—						
Meirionddare				4,437	10	0
Merthyr				125	0	0
Rhondda				560	0	0
Suamneronlle				318	0	0
Swansea				300	0	0
Cardiff				500	0	0
Breconshire				50	0	0
				2,030	10	0
PROCEEDS—						
Three Valleys Festival 1,497 6 5				3,527	16	5
				<u>13,377</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>
TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUNDS—						
Account No. 2					8	5
					<u>£13,606</u>	<u>0</u>
By BALANCE, brought down					449	13
					<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

ACCOUNT No. 13.

Dr. PILGRIM TRUST ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To EXPENDITURE DURING YEAR :-						
Grants administered for the Trust :-						
Bargoed Settlement	358	6	8			
Pontypool League of Service :-						
Salaries	287	10	0			
General Purposes	12	10	0			
Songtheyydd Community House :-						
Salaries	156	0	0			
General Purposes	44	0	0			
Aberdare Settlement :-						
Salaries	380	0	0			
BY BALANCE AT END OF YEAR, carried down				1,208	6	8
BY BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR :-						
Bargoed Settlement	291	13	4			
Pontypool League of Service	225	0	0			
Songtheyydd Community House	150	0	0			
Aberdare Settlement	291	13	4			
				958	6	8
				<u>£2,166</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>
BY BALANCE, brought down				1,250	0	0
				<u>£2,166</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

ACCOUNT No. 14.

Dr. CARNEGIE TRUST FUND ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To TRANSFER TO ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT—Account No. 3 :-						
In respect of Salary and Expenses, including Rent, and other Office Costs	522	2	11			
BY BALANCE, at end of year, carried down	77	17	1			
				<u>£600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
BY INCOME DURING YEAR :-						
Grant from The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust	600	0	0			
BY BALANCE, brought down				1,250	0	0
				<u>£1,250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1937.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES ON THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS—							
General Funds—							
Account No. 1—Earmarked	..	282	13	4			
Account No. 2	..	19	15	1			
Women's Work—Account No. 4	..	121	1	0			
Homecraft—Account No. 6	..						
Craft Instruction in Juvenile Organisations—Account No. 7	..	10	1	6			
Delegated Grants—Account No. 8	..	292	19	4			
Schools and Courses—Account No. 9	..	47	4	11			
Health Services—Account No. 11	..	1,032	3	0			
Education—Account No. 12	..	449	13	10			
Pilgrim Trust—Account No. 13	..	958	6	8			
Carnegie Trust—Account No. 14	..	77	17	1			
					3,291	15	9
					<hr/>		
					£3,291	15	9
					<hr/>		
ASSETS.							
OFFICE EQUIPMENT—As per last Account							
Lushfield Premises, 2, Cambridge Road, Cardiff—	..				222	19	2
At Cardiff	..						
Cash at Bank—As per last Account No. 1	..				1,536	10	0
At Cardiff	..						
Deficit on General Funds—Account No. 2	..				1,239	7	9
					292	18	10
					<hr/>		
					£3,291	15	9
					<hr/>		

NOTE.—The cost of premises is covered by a Grant which has been received from the Commissioner for Special Areas since the date of the above Balance Sheet.

ELFAN REES,

Secretary.

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICES, dated 31st March, 1937, as above set forth.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The foregoing Accounts are prepared on a Cash basis and the Balance Sheet does not include any reserves for amounts which may be outstanding by way of Assets or Liabilities.

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.

Cardiff, 1st June, 1937.

APPENDIX I.

A.

THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

I. EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

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

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

II. MEMBERS OF VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

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

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

III. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

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

IV. ASSESSORS.

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

B.

COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTH WALES AND
MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

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

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE.

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

COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

Chairman : The Countess of Plymouth.

CLUBS AND CENTRES COMMITTEE AND
GRANTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Hon. J. H. Bruce, J.P.

LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Harry Farr, F.L.A.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFERENCE :

Chairman : R. R. Williams, O.B.E., M.A.

DRAMA SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Professor Ernest Hughes, M.A.

JUVENILE ORGANISATIONS COMMITTEE.

APPENDIX II.

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

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

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF SETTLEMENTS AND COMMUNITY HOUSES IN SOUTH WALES.

		<i>Wardens.</i>
Maes-yr-Haf, Trealaw, Rhondda	.. ..	Mr. and Mrs. William Noble.
Oxford House, Risca, Mon.	.. ..	Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Alexander.
The Settlement, Bargoed, Glam.	.. ..	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, "Fairfield," Aberdare	.. ..	Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Evans.
The Settlement, Pontypridd	.. ..	Mr. Glyn Davies.
Community House, Senghenydd	.. ..	Mrs. Ada Wright.
Community House, Brynmawr	.. ..	Miss Eileen Thomas.
Trewern House, Dowlais	.. ..	Mr. John Dennithorne.

Work of a similar nature to that of the Settlements and Community Houses is carried on by the Rev. R. H. Lomas as Honorary Advisor to Clubs in the Cardiff and Barry Area, and by Mr. David Davies as Club Organiser at the Garw '33 Club, Pontcymmer.

APPENDIX IV.

A.

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

APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937.

I.

Grants towards the cost of erecting new or reconditioning old premises, amounting in the aggregate to £12,753, were made to the following clubs :—

<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>
Aberaman.	Garth.
Aberbargoed.	Hendreforgan.
Abercanaid.	Hirwaun.
Abercarn.	Kenfig Hill.
Abercwmboi.	Llansamlet.
Aberdare—Cwmbach.	Llantrisant.
Abergavenny.	Merthyr—Garthnewydd.
Abergwynfi.	Merthyr Vale.
Abernant.	Mountain Ash.
Abersychan.	Nantgarw.
Abertillery—Lancaster's	Nantyglo—Rockery.
" Town Guild.	Nantymoel.
Bargoed—Gilfach.	Neath and District.
" Wood Street.	Nelson.
Beaufort—Glanyrafon.	New Tredegar.
Blackwood—Woodfield.	Pantywaun.
Blacnavon.	Pentre—Riverside.
Blaenllechau.	Pentrebach—Lower.
Blaina—Henwain Street.	" Upper.
" High Street.	Penycoedcae.
" Home Camp.	Penywaun.
Briton Ferry.	Pontlottyn.
Caerau—Spelters.	Pontyclun.
Caerphilly.	Pontypridd—Central.
Cilfynydd.	" Graigwen.
Cwmaman Institute.	" Trallwn.
Cwmaman Glynhafod.	Skewen.
Cwmcarn.	Tonna and Aberdulais.
Deri.	Trealaw—Don.
Dowlais—Blaen.	Treforest—Park Rovers.
" Gwernllwyn.	Treharris.
" Hafod.	Treherbert.
Dunvant.	Tonyrefail.
Ebbw Vale—Cwm.	Trinant.
Ferdale.	Williamstown.
Gardiffaith.	Winchestown.
Garnant—Cwmaman.	Ystrad Mynach.

II.

Grants towards the cost of equipment, etc., amounting in the aggregate to £1,122, were made to the following Clubs :—

<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Centre.</i>
Abercanaid.	Garth.
Abercwmbol.	Hirwaun.
Aberdare—Cwmbach.	Kenfig Hill.
Abergavenny	Machen—Silom.
Abergwynfi.	Mountain Ash.
Abertillery—Town Guild.	Nantgarw.
Bargoed—Wood Street.	Nantyglo—Pfoesmaen Coal.
Beaufort—Glanyrafon.	Nantymoel.
Blackwood—Woodfield.	Nelson.
Blaina—Central Coal.	Pentrebach—Lower.
" Henwain Street.	" Upper.
" Henwain Coal.	Pontlottyn.
" West Side.	Pontlottyn Coal.
Brynmawr Outcrop Coal.	Rhymney Bridge.
Cwmaman—Glynhafod.	Rhymney Coal.
Cwmcarn.	Swansea—Civic.
Dowlais—Hafod.	Treforest—Park Rovers.
Ebbw Vale—West End.	Trinant.
Ferndale.	Tylorstown Coal.
Ferndale and Tylorstown Coal.	Ystrad Mynach.

III.

Grants for Women's work amounting in the aggregate to £212, were made to the following Clubs :—

<i>Name of Club or Group.</i>	<i>Name of Club or Group.</i>
Aberaman.	Ogmore Vale.
Bargoed Settlement.	Pantygraigwen.
Beaufort—Glanyrafon.	Pantywaun.
Beddau.	Pontypridd.
Blaencwm.	Pontypool.
Cwmfelinfach.	Porth.
Fochriw.	Trehafod.
Garth.	Treherbert—Tynewydd.
Gellygaer.	Ynysybwll.
Maesteg.	Ystrad Mynach.
Merthyr Vale.	Williamstown.
Nantylffyllon.	

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 £2,478 18s. 9d. were approved during the year to the following Clubs :—

CRAFTWORK.	PHYSICAL TRAINING.
Aberaman.	Aberaman.
Aberaman Institute.	Abercanaid.
Abercanaid.	Abercregan.
Aberdare.	Aberfan.
Abergwynfi—Blue Pilgrims.	Abersychan.
Abernant.	Abertillery Town Guild.
Abertillery—Somerset Street.	Barry Churches and Unemployed Movement.
Abertillery Town Guild.	Beddau and Tynant.
Blaina—Henwain Street Institute.	Blaenclydach.
Blaina—High Street Institute.	Blaina—Henwain Street Institute.
Briton Ferry.	Blaina—High Street Institute.
Caerau Spelters Club.	Briton Ferry.
Caerau True Blue Club.	Caerau True Blue Club.
Cilfynydd.	St. Dyfrig's Club, Cardiff.
Clydach and Blackrock.	Cilfynydd.
Cwmcarn.	Crickhowell.
Cwmilynfell.	Cwmbran.
Cwmtillery West Side.	Cwmilynfell.
Cymmer—Home Hut Friendship Club.	Cwmparc.
Danycoedcae.	Darranlas.
Deri.	Dinas.
Dinas.	Ebbw Vale.
Dowlais—Aged Comrades.	Garnant.
Garth.	Garnyrerw.
Garw '33 Club.	Garth.
Gilfach.	Garw '33 Club.
Glanyrafon.	Glanyrafon.
Glynhafod.	Heolgerrig.
Glyneath.	

CRAFTWORK.	PHYSICAL TRAINING.
<p>Hendreforgan. Heolycyw. Llangeinor. Llantrisant and Tondy. Llwynypia. Machen—Siloam Club. Maerdy. Maesteg. Nantgarw. Nantyglo—Good Neighbours Club. Nantymoel. Neath. Nelson. New Tredegar. Park Guild, Treforest. Pentre. Lower Pentrebach. Upper Pentrebach and Plymouth. Penycoedcae. Phillipstown. Pontygwaith. Porthcawl. Pyle. St. Tudor's Club, Merthyr. Stanleytown. Swansea—Castle Club. Civic Club. Townhill and Mayhill Club Y.M.C.A. Tonypandy. Trallwn. Tredegar. Trehafod. Treorchy. Trinant and Cwm. Twynrodyn. Wattsville. Waunmarsley. Winchestown. Ynysyboeth and Matthewstown. Ystrad Mynach.</p>	<p>Heolycyw. Hirwaun. Llanelly Hill. Maesteg. Merthyr—Plymouth Street. Merthyr Vale. Mountain Ash Fellowship. Mountain Hare. Nantymoel. Nelson. Pantywaun. Park Rovers. Pentre Riverside. Lower Pentrebach. Upper Pentrebach and Plymouth. Penyard. Penygraig—House to the Trees. Phillipstown. Pontlottyn. Pontnewynydd Community Centre. Pontsticill. Pontyclun. Pontygwaith. Pontypool League of Service. Porth. Pwlldu. Rhymney. Risca. St. Bride's Minor Memorial Hall. St. Tudor's Club, Merthyr. Stanleytown. Swansea—Civic Club. Hafod Club. Seamen's Rest Club. Townhill and Mayhill Club. Taff's Well. Tonna and Aberdulais. Tonteg and District Club. Tonyrefail. Treorchy. Trinant and Cwm. Twynrodyn. Tylorstown No. 1 Club. Tylorstown No. 2 Club. Wattsville. Ynysyboeth and Matthewstown. Ystrad.</p>

HOMECRAFT.	WOMEN'S PHYSICAL TRAINING.
<p>Abercwmboi. Aberdare. Abergwynfi—Blue Pilgrims. Aberkenfig. Abernant. Blaengwynfi. Blaencwm. Blaina—Henwain Street Institute. Blaina—High Street Institute. Cwm. Cwmamman. Cwmbach. Darranlas. Duffryn, Rhondda and Cynon. Ebbw Vale. Gadlys. Garth. Glanyrafon. Hirwaun. Llangainor. Maerdy. Maesteg. Miskin—Park Fellowship. Mountain Ash. Nantgarw. Lower Pentrebach. Upper Pentrebach and Plymouth. Pontypridd—Catholic Institute. Mutual Service Club. Pyle. St. Tudor's Club, Merthyr. Taff's Well. Treorchy. Trinant and Cwmnantygynt. Victoria and Waunllwyd. Wattstown. Wattsville Sewing Group. Winchestown. Ynysboeth. Ynysybwl.</p>	<p>Aberbargoed. Abergwynfi—Blue Pilgrims. Abertillery—Dimlands Group. Abertillery—Oxford House Group. Blaengwynfi. Blaina—Home Camp. Blaina—Henwain Street Institute. Bridgend. Caerau. Cwmavon. Cwmfelinfach. Llanhilleth. Maesteg Educational Centre. Maesyrhaf Women's P.T. Group. Nantyffyllon. Nantyglo—Good Neighbours Club. Nantymoel. Newbridge. Ogmore Vale. Oxford House—Risca. Pontnewynydd. Pontypridd—Women's Sewing Club. Graig Club. Mutual Service Club. Rhydfelin. Skewen. Snatchwood. Trecynon.</p>

HANDICRAFTS AND DRESSMAKING.

Abercanaid.	Merthyr Y.W.C.A.
Aberkenfig.	Merthyr Vale.
Abertillery—Dimlands Group.	Mountain Ash Sewing Group.
Abertillery—Oxford House Group.	Nantgarw.
Argoed.	Nantyffyllon.
Beaufort.	Nantyglo.
Blaenavon.	Nantyglo—Good Neighbours.
Blaengarw.	Ogmore Vale.
Blaengwynfi.	Park Guild II, Treforest.
Blaina—Henwain Street Institute.	Lower Pentrebach.
Cefn Fforest.	Upper Pentrebach and Plymouth.
Cilfynydd.	Pentwynmawr.
Cross Keys.	Penyard.
Cwmavon.	Pontnewynydd.
Cwmbran.	Pontypool.
Cwmcelyn.	Pontypridd.
Duffryn, Rhondda and Cynon.	Pontypridd—Graig Club.
Ebbw Vale.	Mutual Service.
Forgehammer.	Pwlldu.
Forgeside.	Pyle.
Gadlys.	Rhydfeilin.
Gellifelen.	Snatchwood.
Griffithstown.	Taff's Well.
Heolgerig.	Tonna and Aberdulais.
Heolcyw.	Treforest.
Hollybush.	Treherbert.
Kenfig Hill.	Trinant and Cwmnantygynt.
Llanelly Hill.	Twynrodyn.
Llanhilleth.	Tyla.
Llanginor.	Varteg.
Llangynwyd.	Wattstown.
Maerdy.	Wattsville Sewing Group.
Maesteg.	Winchestown.
Matthewstown.	Ynysybwl.
Merthyr Tabernacle.	Ynysir.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

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

I enclose £ : : Donation
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.





