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GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL  
WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

DIRECTOR OF WELFARE SERVICES

*to the*

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

*for the*

YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1965





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WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1965

County Alderman WILLIAM LLEWELYN, J.P.  
Chairman of the Welfare Services Committee

J. HOWARD BARGH, D.P.A., F.I.S.W.,  
Barrister-at-Law,  
Director of Welfare Services



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### GENERAL NOTE

Although, since the 1st July, 1962, certain welfare functions have been delegated to the Rhondda Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958, this Report does not attempt to distinguish between the work of the County Council and the Borough Council in this field except where called for.



## FOREWORD

I have pleasure in submitting a report on the work of the Welfare Services Department for the year which ended 31st March, 1965.

The report follows broadly the format of previous Annual Reports, reviewing developments and trends in the discharge of the Authority's statutory responsibilities under the National Assistance Act, 1948. Part I relates to the County Council's responsibility of providing residential care for a wide range of elderly and infirm persons and the less extensive, but often difficult, responsibility of providing temporary accommodation for persons in the County who are homeless. Part II recounts the Authority's progress in providing a developing range of welfare services for the physically handicapped, enabling them to overcome or alleviate the effects of disability and attain optimum vocational, cultural and social expression.

In the provision of residential accommodation, the last year has been auspicious in that six new Homes have been completed, increasing the total accommodation to 1,217 beds—a net increase of over 200. Each of the new Homes provides excellent accommodation for the elderly in well-designed premises, pleasantly situated. It may not be invidious, however, to refer in particular to one of these—"Llannerch." A home designed for the care of the elderly mentally infirm. It is a single-storey structure of striking design, providing first class specialised accommodation in harmony with its delightful setting. A second home making similar provision is under construction at Bryncoch, Neath, and a third, to be situated in Aberdare, is included in the current programme.

A home designed to meet the requirements of severely physically handicapped people, many of whom are young, is being planned for development at Ynysawdre, near Bridgend. This project, experimental in character, seeks to avoid placement of younger handicapped people amongst the elderly or in remote specialist homes.

Excellent work has continued this year in the provision of domiciliary services for the blind, deaf and otherwise physically handicapped. The key to this work is visitation by Social Welfare Officers and it is of note that 40,907 visits have been made this year. Social Centres have had a successful year, serving as a focus for a wide range of interests, and the acquisition of three further purpose-designed vehicles this year to convey seriously handicapped persons to Centres will greatly enlarge their scope. The acquisition this year of premises in Caerphilly to be used as a full-time Centre—the first of fourteen planned—augurs well for the future.

After some 12 years with the Authority, I shall, in a few days, be taking up another appointment and will not have the opportunity of presenting personally this report. May, I, therefore, express my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committee for the help and support I have received at all times. I am conscious, too, of the co-operation received from other Chief Officers and their staffs. Finally, I wish to compliment members of the staff of the Welfare Services Department on the quality of their service and thank them for their continued loyalty and support.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. BARGH,

*Director of Welfare Services*

5th August, 1965.







## PART I

*"THE ELDERLY NEED to remain independent as long as possible in a home of their own. With increasing infirmity they may need special help from the health and welfare services. Those who become too infirm to live on their own need care and attention in homelike surroundings."*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CMND. PAPER, 1973.

### RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Satisfactory progress continues in implementing the County Council's Ten-Year Plan and in the past twelve months six new Homes have been completed, bringing the provision to 27 Homes with 1,217 beds. A net increase of 203 beds has been attained this year despite the closure of 30 "Welfare" beds at Graig Hospital, Pontypridd. According to your Plan the Authority should have within the next ten years, 56 Homes providing accommodation for 2,213 aged or infirm persons. This target is based on projected population trends, which will be reconsidered in the annual review of the Plan. The following summarises the provision of existing Homes and the future programme; full details of the accommodation at present provided are contained in Table 1 on pages 20-21:—

Area	Existing Provision Homes Beds		Under Erection or in Planning Stage		Projected Under Ten-Year Plan			
			Homes	Beds	1965/70		1970/74	
Caerphilly .. ..	1	37	2	70	2	70	—	—
Aberdare .. ..	2	205	—	—	2	70§	—	—
South-East Glamorgan	5	156	1	35	3	105	2	70
Pontypridd .. ..	3	173	1	60	—	—	—	—
Rhondda .. ..	2	93	1	35	4	140	—	—
Bridgend .. ..	6	204	2	80*	2‡	70	1	35
Neath .. ..	4	113	2	80†	5	175	1	35
West Glamorgan ..	4	236	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	1,217	9	360	18	630	4	140

\* Includes Home for Aged Mentally Infirm at Bridgend and additional 9 beds at "Moorlands," Porthcawl.

‡ Includes Home for Severely Handicapped Persons.

† Includes Home for Aged Mentally Infirm at Bryncoch and additional 9 beds at "Caewern," Neath.

§ Includes Home for Aged Mentally Infirm at Aberdare.

**Note.**—The Long Term Plan envisages the closure of Part III Accommodation at Graig Hospital and "Bronleigh," Neath; with a further reduction of 40 beds at "Tegfan," Aberdare.

The first annual review of the Ten-Year Plans of Health and Welfare Authorities published in July, 1964, contains separate figures for persons aged 65 and over, and persons under 65. According to the latest Ministry figures based on the Registrar General's population estimates, by 1974,



the Glamorgan County Council expects to provide residential accommodation for 1.86% of the *aged* population of the County (persons aged 65 and over) compared with a national average in England and Wales of 1.89%.

However, after taking into account migration trends, death rate and other factors, the County Planning Officer considers that the increased numbers of Glamorgan aged will be far less than the projected population estimates indicate, and, on this basis, your total provision for the aged and infirm (including those under 65) will be approximately 2.6% of the aged population.

### *New Homes*

Of the six new Homes completed during the year ended 31st March, 1965, special mention may be made of two, namely "Llannerch," Bridgend, and "Maesyffynnon," Aberaman.

"Llannerch"—a 35-bed Home for the aged mentally infirm—is the first specialised home to be established by your Committee and stems from the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, relating to residential accommodation for persons suffering from mental disorders. When considering these provisions, the Glamorgan County Council decided that your Committee should be responsible for providing residential accommodation for the aged mentally infirm under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Because of its specialised nature, the accommodation was designed only after close consultation with the Medical Superintendent of Morgannwg Hospital and the County Medical Officer, and comprises six 4-bedded rooms, four double rooms and three single rooms. Also incorporated is a sick room, medical examination room, the usual lounge, dining and visiting facilities. Staff quarters comprise a self-contained flat for the Superintendent Matron, a lounge/dining room and bedroom for the Assistant Matron and two bed-sitting rooms for other resident staff.

The creation of extra homes throughout the County to satisfy the general need for residential accommodation should eventually enable more detailed consideration to be given to the particular needs of different classes of residents. The accommodation provided at "Llannerch," for example, caters for a category of resident who could not be cared for adequately in a normal old people's home. This specialised accommodation is now being extended by the erection of a second home situate at Bryncoch, Neath, to be completed early next year, and a further home is projected in the Capital Building Programme for 1965/66 to serve the Aberdare Area. A specialised Home for Severely Handicapped Persons—to be sited at Tondy, Bridgend—is in the planning stage and will, initially, serve the whole County until the demand for this type of accommodation can be more accurately gauged.



The official opening on 27th March, 1965, of "Maesyffynnon," Aberaman, and the Aberdare Urban District Council's adjacent block of flatlets for old people marked "a unique occasion in the history of the joint relationship between the local authority and the County authority"—to quote the words of your Chairman, County Alderman W. Llewelyn, J.P., who presided at the ceremony. The premises were officially opened by the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Wales, who unveiled commemorative plaques in both buildings. At the subsequent formal gathering at Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg, Ynyslwyd, the Chairman of the Aberdare Urban District Council, Councillor Thomas Jones, J.P., extended a civic welcome, and a Service of Dedication was conducted by the Rev. C. W. Arthur, B.A., B.D., Vicar of Aberaman, and the Rev. Glannant Jones, Pastor of Saron Welsh Church. In his address, Mr. James Griffiths spoke of the great debt which the community owes to "the generation now growing old." The test to be applied to old people's homes was whether their occupants—and their neighbours—thought of them as homes. I am confident that the Minister had no doubts on this score in relation to Glamorgan homes.

"Maesyffynnon," which is the fifteenth home to be officially opened by the County Council since 1948 and the first purpose-built home in the Aberdare area, provides accommodation for 35 residents of both sexes in 23 single and 6 twin-bedded rooms. Accommodation is provided for a resident Matron and two other resident staff, and a room is available for guests. Amenities of the home include wash-hand basins in each bedroom, built-in wardrobes and cupboards, individual bed-head lighting and call bell facilities. Handrails are fitted throughout the home and the fully automatic passenger lift is a major convenience to physically handicapped and infirm residents. Toilet accommodation is provided on each floor and sitz baths and foot baths are installed in addition to low conventional baths. The home has a main and secondary lounge on the ground floor and a quiet room on the first floor. The well-designed, modern kitchen has gas-operated equipment, an automatic dish-washing machine and extractor fans. A utility room equipped with a washing machine, electric iron and drying cabinet is available to those ladies who prefer to wash small items of personal clothing. The general homely effect has been completed by soft furnishings and carpets chosen by the lady members of the Hostels Management Sub-Committee and supplied by the County Supplies Officer.

Four other purpose-built new homes for the aged were opened to residents during the year, viz:

- "Garth Olwg," Church Village (35 beds)
- "Trem-y-Mor," Bettws (35 beds)
- "Arwelfa," Cymmer, Port Talbot (35 beds)
- "Clydach Court," Trealaw (60 beds)



"Clydach Court" is the first home to be completed in the Rhondda since the Rhondda Borough Council were delegated Health and Welfare functions by virtue of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1958. The home, which was officially opened on the 19th December, 1964, by the Secretary of State for Wales, the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, P.C., M.P., provides purpose-built accommodation for 60 residents of both sexes and has enabled many Rhondda residents accommodated at Graig, Pontypridd, to return to their native heath. Built on two levels around an inner courtyard, the home comprises 24 single rooms, 10 double rooms and four four-bedded rooms together with a large lounge, small lounge, quiet room, smoke room and appropriate staff quarters. The Mayor of Rhondda Borough Council, Councillor R. Mathews, J.P., presided at the opening ceremony and a Service of Dedication was conducted by the Mayor's Chaplain, the Rev. T. J. Pritchard, B.A. Speakers included Alderman S. Mitchell, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman of the Rhondda Health and Welfare Services Committee, County Alderman Mrs. Dorothy M. Rees, C.B.E., J.P., Chairman of the Glamorgan County Council, and your Chairman, County Alderman Wm. Llewelyn, J.P.

At Sandfields, Port Talbot, "Mor Awelon" was officially opened on the 19th August, 1964, by County Alderman Llewellyn Heycock, C.B.E., O.S.T.J., J.P., D.L., LL.D. Your Chairman presided at the ceremony and the Service of Dedication was conducted by the Rev. David Williams, B.A. A detailed description of this home was contained in my last annual report.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the undermentioned new homes, all of which are expected to be completed by 31st March, 1966:—

<i>Home</i>	<i>Date work commenced</i>	<i>Contractors</i>	<i>Contract Price £</i>
Ludlow Street, Caerphilly	2.3.64	G. E. Wallis & Sons Ltd., Newport, Mon.	66,040
"Caewern," Neath (Extension)	22.6.64	W. H. Snow & Sons Ltd., Neath, Glam.	25,563
Bryncoch, Neath (Home for the Aged Mentally Infirm)	1.7.64	Thomas Cole & Sons Ltd., Neath, Glam.	64,598
Sandfields, Port Talbot. (Second home)	7.8.64	Direct Labour—County Architect's Dept.	64,500

At the 31st March, 1965, projects in the planning stage included new homes for the aged at Bridgend, Cowbridge, Pontypridd, Gelligaer and Ferndale, a home for severely handicapped persons at Ynysawdre, Tondy, an extension to "Moorlands," Porthcawl, and the conversion of "Tegfan," Trecynon, to provide accommodation for residents of both sexes.



### *Accommodation provided by Other Authorities*

For a variety of reasons some Glamorgan residents in need of care and attention choose to apply for admission to a home other than a County home. Some apply to be admitted to a home run by another local authority in order to be near relatives or friends and, when this can be arranged, your Committee invariably agrees to accept financial responsibility for the cost of maintenance. At the end of the year under review, 25 Glamorgan residents were being so accommodated by other authorities as follows:—

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Breconshire County Council .. ..	1	4
Carmarthenshire County Council .. ..	—	2
Hampshire County Council .. ..	1	—
London Borough of Westminster .. ..	—	1
Merthyr Tydfil Corporation .. ..	2	3
Monmouthshire County Council .. ..	1	1
Newport Corporation .. ..	—	1
Pembrokeshire County Council .. ..	—	2
Shropshire County Council .. ..	1	—
Somerset County Council .. ..	—	1
Swansea Corporation .. ..	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Conversely, 12 men and 16 women were accommodated in Glamorgan homes on behalf of other Authorities.

The specialised needs of certain individuals can sometimes best be met in homes catering for such disabilities as epilepsy, spasticity, etc., and many like to spend their declining years with others having similar religious or social affiliations. For reasons of this nature, therefore, your Committee has assumed responsibility for maintenance costs of 81 Glamorgan residents at the following homes run by voluntary organisations:—

<i>Home</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Mission ..	1	—
Boston and Holland Blind Society, Sunnholme ..	—	1
British Legion Home, Bwlch, Brecon .. ..	4	—
Cardiff, South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation of Sisterhoods, "Holmesdale," Penarth	—	8
Cardiff, South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation of Sisterhoods, "Redcroft," Porthcawl ..	—	4



<i>Home</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Chalfont Epileptic Colony, Bucks. .. ..	4	1
Coomb Cheshire Home, Llanstephan .. ..	2	2
Cotswold Cheshire Home, Cheltenham .. ..	—	1
Danybryn Cheshire Home, Radyr .. ..	4	8
Llanhennock Cheshire Home, Caerleon, Near Newport .. ..	—	2
The Cripples Help Society Home, Abergele ..	1	—
Crossways Trust Home, Brighton .. ..	—	1
David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Cheshire .. ..	2	2
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind, Mumbles	2	1
Basingfield Home for the Aged, Hampshire ..	1	1
Home for Aged Jews, Cardiff .. ..	—	1
Langho Epileptic Colony, Blackburn .. ..	—	1
Maghull Epileptic Colony, Liverpool .. ..	1	—
Methodist Home for the Aged, Bath .. ..	—	1
Methodist Home for the Aged, Bury St. Edmunds	—	1
Methodist Home for the Aged, Harrogate ..	—	2
South East London Baptist Homes .. ..	—	1
The Spastics Society, Essex .. ..	2	—
The Spastics Society, Bristol .. ..	1	1
The Spastics Society, Warrington .. ..	1	—
The Spastics Society, Buxton .. ..	1	—
Royal National Institute for the Blind, Westcliffe- on-Sea .. ..	—	3
Royal National Institute for the Blind, Wilton Grange .. ..	1	—
Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead ..	1	—
Royal National Institute for the Deaf, Poolemead, Bristol .. ..	—	1
Searchlight Cripples Workshops, Newhaven ..	1	—
Home of Rest for the Blind, Southerndown ..	1	1
W.V.S. Home, Hampstead .. ..	—	1
Herefordshire Old People's Housing Society ..	—	1
St. Nicholas Home for Deaf Youths, Wembley ..	1	—
British Advent Missions Home, Oulton Broads ..	—	1
Ernest Ayliffe Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf and Dumb, Rawdon, Leeds .. ..	1	—
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 48
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Homes of this type, and those for aged or disabled persons run by voluntary organisations or private individuals, must by law be registered with the County or County Borough Council where the home is situated. Registration can be refused or subsequently cancelled if conditions laid down by the National Assistance Act, 1948, are not fulfilled. In Glamorgan, four such homes are registered and are regularly visited by your authorised officers namely:—



- (i) "Redcroft," Lougher Gardens, Porthcawl, which accommodates 25 old ladies and is maintained by the Cardiff, South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation of Sisterhoods;
- (ii) "Holmesdale," Holmesdale Place, Penarth—also run by the Federation of Sisterhoods, for 20 old ladies;
- (iii) "The Home of Rest for the Blind," Southerndown, accommodates up to 56 blind persons (permanent and holiday residents of both sexes) and is run by the Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind;
- (iv) "Danybryn," Radyr—a Cheshire Foundation Home—with 27 beds for severely handicapped persons.

### *Admissions*

Including applications made to the Rhondda Borough Council, the department received last year 522 applications for admission to residential accommodation, and in the period, 622 persons (326 men and 296 women) were admitted to Glamorgan homes. At the commencement of the year 255 names were on the waiting list which rose at one stage to 306. However, with the opening of six new homes, towards the end of the year only 193 persons were on the waiting list, comprising 68 men (average age 75) and 125 women (average age 79).

Despite the increasing provision being made by the County Council, many old people in need of care and attention are still living in unsuitable accommodation—sometimes from choice. Last year for example, I referred to the stubbornness of a 74 years' old countryman living in a barn who persistently refused to consider entering an old people's home—despite his primitive and, indeed, dangerous way of life. The barn was well stocked with hay and the consequences of a stray spark from his crude stove could well have been disastrous. He was, however, visited frequently by officers of the department and the local health authority, and in February, 1965, he had a change of heart and agreed he would be better off in residential accommodation. After purchasing new clothing with a special grant from the National Assistance Board, he was admitted on the 8th March, 1965, to a small-unit home where he has settled down remarkably well.

Another 74 years' old—a retired woodman—has for years preserved his independence in a ramshackle cottage in the Vale of Glamorgan provided by his former employer. Neighbours, whose offers of assistance had repeatedly been declined, eventually became alarmed for his safety and contacted the department. The Social Welfare Officer who visited, reported that his home was a ruin rather than a cottage, insofar as the thatched roof had almost completely disappeared. In an attempt to escape the weather, Mr. P. had moved from one room to another and was then residing in the kitchen—the last place of refuge. He was in a filthy condition and his clothing a mere collection of rags. Ashes had accumulated to a depth of up to two feet over most of his living room and an easy chair was almost completely submerged in the debris. The



officer had to clamber over this 'mountain' of ashes to reach an 'open space' in front of the fire where Mr. P. slept, ate, and lived in an old armchair surrounded by rags, innumerable empty tins, old newspapers and filth. Ceiling joists were braced by timbers which were in turn supported by an old table. At first, Mr. P. refused to apply for admission to a Home for the Aged but, when the officer returned the following day, accompanied by the District Council's Medical Officer of Health, he finally agreed to enter a home as he "realised that things were not too good at the cottage."

Had Mr. P. not accepted the position, the District Medical Officer of Health would inevitably have had to consider compulsory removal as laid down by the National Assistance Act in Mr. P.'s interests. The law, whilst jealous to preserve the liberty of the subject, recognises that, in certain circumstances, forcible action may be justified and the National Assistance Acts provide that a County Borough or County District Council may, on the certification of their Medical Officer of Health, apply for a Court Order for the admission to a Home or Hospital of persons who—

- (a) are suffering from grave, chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically handicapped, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No persons were admitted to Glamorgan Homes under these provisions during the past twelve months.

### *The Homes and Residents*

I regret to report the death of your oldest resident, Mr. Samuel J. Axworthy, at "Danybryn," Pontardawe, on 24th January, 1965—two months before his 101st birthday.

The only centenarian now in a Glamorgan Home is Miss Elizabeth Ann Duncan, a registered blind person, who celebrated her 100th birthday at "Bronleigh," Neath, on 23rd October, 1964. A special birthday tea was held at the Home and her guests included County Alderman George Adams, the Vice-Chairman of the Welfare Services Committee, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Neath Borough Council. Suitable gifts were presented and among the many congratulations was a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen. Miss Duncan, a former school teacher, was admitted to "Bronleigh" at the age of 89 in July, 1954, and it is hoped that she will be spared to enjoy many more years.

A success story of a different nature concerns a 48-year old man, who, due to his disabilities, was admitted to Central Homes, Pontypridd, in 1944, and since then has lived continuously at "Tegfan," Trecynon. One might well have expected that his dependence on the support



available in a residential home would be complete, but no! Recently he expressed a strong desire to obtain employment and settle in lodgings. To instil a sense of responsibility and self-determination in his rehabilitation, he was encouraged to seek his own employment. This he did, and was successful in obtaining employment at a local factory for a probationary period of one month. He started work on the 13th August, 1964, and, after giving complete satisfaction to his employers, was engaged permanently. Lodgings were secured on the 19th September, 1964, at the home of a very sympathetic couple of whom he later remarked "they are like a mam and dad to me." Close support has been given by your officers and he has been encouraged to continue his many friendships at "Tegfan."

One or more of your Homes is usually opened each year to the public—a venture which not only enables the public to see what has been accomplished for the old people's comfort, but gives pride to the residents themselves in welcoming visitors to their home. This year, an 'open day' was held at "Glanymor" and, despite mixed weather, the occasion was highly successful. Pastries, cakes and other refreshments together with various gifts for prize-drawings were subscribed by many generous individuals and tradespeople living in the vicinity.

Each home organises its summer outing every year and the venue is chosen by the residents, but perhaps the highlight is the annual week's holiday, which, this year, was held at Weston-super-Mare. Altogether, 157 residents accompanied by staff travelled in five luxury coaches and, after breaks en route for refreshment at Caerwent and Gloucester, arrived at Weston-super-Mare in good time for dinner. Three hotels at the resort were virtually 'taken over' by the old people and I cannot praise too highly the efforts of management and staff to make this a week to be remembered. Two concerts held during the week were thoroughly appreciated by a largely Welsh audience, and enjoyable trips were made to Bristol Zoo and Cheddar. Tribute is due to the Mayor and Mayoress of Weston (Alderman and Mrs. R. L. Bull), who extended a welcome to the town, and to various local voluntary helpers—the W.V.S. and Red Cross, whose members gave considerable assistance to the old people.

The cost of the holiday to each resident was £7 4s. 0d. but, as the normal minimum maintenance charge of £3 4s. 0d. was waived, the additional cost which each resident had to meet was only £4 0s. 0d.

In my last Report, I referred to the close ties between the Caewern and District Boys' Club, Neath, and your residents at "Caewern." Last June, the Boys' Club spent a week at the St. Athan Boys' Village, near Barry, run by the Association of Boys' Clubs of Wales and, following the Association's normal practice, the Club was asked to select an elderly couple from their home town to act as "Mayor and Mayoress" during the week. The boys remembered their old friends at "Caewern" and two of the most active residents—Mr. Lawrence Hoare and Mrs. Ethel Jones,



both of whom are in their seventies—were delighted to accept such a novel invitation. The two “dignitaries” received full V.I.P. treatment and carried out their official duties with great success. As well as presiding at meals and being ‘at home’ to the boys, they attended a Church Parade and opened a swimming gala.

The week at St. Athan was of particular interest to Mr. Hoare, an ex-Regimental Sergeant Major of the Welch Regiment and thus well-versed in ceremonial matters. Enlisting at the beginning of the century, he served in Egypt, Sudan and India, and was transferred to the Reserve after nearly eight years’ foreign service with the Colours. Called up at the outbreak of the first World War, he was soon in France and, after seeing action at the Marne, Mons, Aisne and Vimy Ridge, was wounded at Ypres and invalided home. This was, however, by no means the end of R.S.M. Hoare’s war. After a month’s recuperation, he left with the 8th Welch for Gallipoli and, after hard fighting, was evacuated to Port Suez. From there he proceeded with his battalion to Mesopotamia to fight the Turks for another three years. At Gallipoli, he was mentioned in despatches for bravery in recovering a drifting boat which was carrying wounded under heavy fire to a hospital ship. Demobilised in 1919, Mr. Hoare re-enlisted in 1936 and, during the second World War, again volunteered for overseas service. This time his age prevented him from coming to grips with the enemy, but he ‘did his bit’ in India where he spent four years in reinforcement and leave camps for men going to and from the Burma front, and was finally ‘demobbed’ in 1946.

Mr. Hoare has been singled out for special mention, not merely because he has led such an active and adventurous life, but rather because his spirit typifies his contemporaries—a generation now grown old. What can be done for them in their declining years is small reward for their past service to the nation. Public recognition of this debt to our old people is, however, illustrated by the variety of gifts and entertainment provided by various organisations and individuals throughout the year. This is particularly so on festive occasions, Easter, Harvest Festival and at Christmas, when the additional fare provided at your homes is further supplemented by a flood of chocolates, cigarettes, fruit and other gifts. Mr. Fenton, a resident at ‘Hyfrydol,’ Maesteg, was so inspired by the vast pile of dirty dishes after last year’s Christmas dinner that he composed and pinned up the following verse:—

*Dirty Dishes*

Thank God for dirty dishes,  
They have a tale to tell,  
While thousands may be hungry  
We’re eating very well.

A good home, health and happiness,  
There is no need to fuss,  
For by this pile of evidence  
God’s been good to us.



### *Charges for Residential Accommodation*

The standard charge for the accommodation and amenities at your homes is fixed annually by the Authority and is based on the actual cost of providing the service. For the year ended 31st March, 1965, the standard charge was £9 8s. 3d. per week. However, a lesser amount is payable by residents whose income, after allowing the statutory 'pocket money' allowance, is insufficient to enable them to meet the full charge. Every resident must, however, pay a minimum charge prescribed by Ministerial Regulations and, if necessary, the National Assistance Board supplements a person's resources for this purpose.

When assessing a resident's liability, certain income specified in the Second Schedule of the National Assistance Act, 1948, must be disregarded, e.g. the first 15/-d. weekly from superannuation benefits, the first 30/-d. from a disability pension; provided that the total amount disregarded from all sources does not exceed 30/-d. weekly. Capital assets in excess of £600 create automatic liability for payment of the standard charge, but War Savings up to £375 are discounted. With capital below £600, the first £100 is disregarded and amounts up to £500 reckoned as producing a notional income of 6d. from each £25.

Since the 29th March, 1965, in consequence of increased retirement pensions and other benefits, the minimum charge was increased by Regulations from £2 14s. 0d. to £3 4s. 0d. per week. At the same time, the weekly 'pocket money' which each resident is allowed to retain for personal spending was increased from 13/6d. to 16/-d.

At the end of the year, approximately 6% of residents were paying the full charge of £9 8s. 3d., 67% the minimum charge and 27% varying amounts between the two.

### *Housing Specially Suited to the Needs of Old People*

The County Council has decided that grants under Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958, may be made to district councils providing grouped dwellings for old people, at a rate not exceeding £35 per dwelling per annum. A prerequisite to entitlement is the inclusion in special housing schemes of such welfare facilities as the employment of a resident warden, the provision of a communal room, a call-bell system, etc. In the last twelve months, the Authority has approved the payment of grants in respect of schemes submitted by the Aberdare, Bridgend and Caerphilly Urban District Councils. At the close of the year consideration was being given to a second scheme submitted by the Caerphilly Council and to two fresh schemes from Gelligaer and Pontypridd Urban District Councils.

### *Recreation, Meals on Wheels, etc., for the Elderly*

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962, the powers of local authorities, including district councils, were extended to facilitate the expansion of recreation and meals for old people living in their own homes. This year in Glamorgan, a Working Party, com-



prising representatives of the County and County District Councils, has continued its study of this problem with the declared aim of establishing, as far as is possible, a uniform provision of meals for the aged throughout the County. Subsequently, consideration will be given to establishing adequate recreational facilities for the elderly in the County. To expedite progress, a Sub-Committee was appointed—under the Chairmanship of your Chairman—comprising two representatives of the County Council and one representative from each of the following authorities:—

Cowbridge Borough Council  
Rhondda Borough Council  
Glyncorrwg Urban District Council  
Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council  
Neath Rural District Council  
Pontardawe Rural District Council.

The Sub-Committee's terms of reference were to evolve a financial basis on which the County Council and the District Councils can, acting in co-operation, either by direct provision or through the agency of voluntary bodies, establish a uniform standard of provision of meals for the aged throughout the administrative County. The following recommendations of the Sub-Committee have since been accepted by the Working Party as a working basis and, subject to confirmation by the County Council, would be operable as from the 1st October, 1965:—

- (i) That the District Councils be asked to accept primary responsibility for arranging 'Meals on Wheels' Schemes in their respective areas, either by direct provision or through voluntary organisations.
- (ii) That, subject to the District Councils being prepared to accept this primary responsibility, the County Council be asked to meet 50% of the net cost of each meal provided under these schemes.
- (iii) That the term "net cost of a meal" should include:
  - (a) the actual cost of the preparation and distribution of food;
  - (b) the hire of additional premises or loan charges of newly erected premises;
  - (c) the provision of transport, containers, equipment, etc.;
  - (d) the employment of additional staff.
- (iv) That a charge of 1/3d. be made for each meal served (receipt of this sum would, of course, be taken into account in determining the net cost of the meal to a District Council).
- (v) That a minimum of two meals per week, per person, be provided.
- (vi) That it be left to the discretion of the individual District Councils whether or not to apply any age limit to recipients of the meals.



## TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Section 21(1)(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, imposes a duty on Welfare Authorities to provide temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need, if the need arises "in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen—or in such other circumstances as the Authority may in any particular case determine." There is no duty on the Authority to provide accommodation for families rendered homeless in foreseeable circumstances clearly attributable to the family's own default, e.g. non-payment of rent. However, like most Welfare Authorities, your Committee on humanitarian grounds provides temporary accommodation for mothers with children when no alternative solution can be found.

The statutory obligation to provide temporary accommodation for persons made homeless by such unforeseeable circumstances as fire, flood or other emergency is discharged in accordance with your Committee's Scheme, based on the assumption that up to 200 persons might be homeless simultaneously in one or more areas of the County. Any occurrence of greater magnitude would, it is contemplated, rank as a disaster calling for assistance from government sources. Under the Scheme, your Committee has earmarked forty-one halls situated strategically in the County (including the Rhondda) to which supplies of beds and bedding, cooking utensils and other equipment held by the County Supplies Department can be conveyed at short notice. The School Meals Service is on call at all times to provide cooked meals for the homeless but, initially, light refreshments are supplied from stocks of non-perishable foods held at various Homes for the Aged.

I am pleased to report that during the past twelve months, it was not necessary to implement the Scheme. Nevertheless, numerous local incidents caused distress and hardship to the families concerned in consequence of house fires and isolated flooding. One serious fire resulted in the destruction of Cwm Cottages, Baglan, Port Talbot and rendered three families homeless. Fortunately, they were immediately rehoused by the Port Talbot Corporation, but the families lacked beds and bedding, which were loaned to them out of the Department's stocks until they could purchase replacements. Although it would appear that the National Assistance Board has wide powers to meet need by assistance in cash or kind, the immediate provision of essential household articles in an emergency appears to pose to the Board practical difficulties. However, in consequence of representations I have since made, the Board is examining the problem at national level.

Your Committee also provides temporary accommodation on occasions for mothers and children under 18 years of age who are homeless in circumstances which could have been foreseen. These families become homeless due largely to their own shortcomings and irresponsibility, where neither relatives nor landlord are prepared to assist. As a last resort, therefore, your Committee has assumed residual obligation to provide



accommodation for them at a huttled encampment at Rhoose. Of the families referred to the Department, it is fortunate that only a small proportion have to be admitted to the Camp—due mainly to the intensive preventive action carried out by officers of the Children's and Welfare Services Departments. The extent to which these efforts have been successful is evident in Table 4 on page 24. Of the applications received during the year involving 152 mothers and 474 children, only 34 mothers and 104 children had to be admitted to Rhoose Camp.

This year, the occupancy of Rhoose Camp averaged six mothers and 22 children and has fluctuated from two mothers and five children to nine mothers and 37 children. Thirty-six mothers and 107 children were discharged during the twelve months; the families spending an average of three months at the Camp. Full details are shown in Table 5 on page 25.

Many mothers, on admission to Rhoose Camp, are found to be lacking the most elementary knowledge of mothercraft but are encouraged and assisted by Matron to prepare nourishing cooked meals and give their children proper care and attention. Rehabilitative work is reinforced by regular visits from the local Health Visitor and Children's Officer, and every endeavour is made to secure for them permanent accommodation. To avoid Rhoose Camp becoming blocked by long-stay families, residence there is limited to a period of six months. However, where there is a definite prospect of a family's obtaining accommodation at an early date or in other exceptional circumstances, a limited extension may be granted. Tribute is due to voluntary organisations such as the W.V.S., R.A.F.A., S.S.A.F.A. and the Friends of St. Vincent de Paul, who have assisted in the resettlement of families by making grants in cash or in kind.

The weekly standard charge for Temporary Accommodation last year, based on the cost of running the service, was £6 2s. 3d. per family, but the individual charge made is calculated in accordance with the Authority's Unified Income Scale and subject to a minimum charge of £1.

### *Intermediate Accommodation*

Since 1950, when the various local authority associations prepared a joint memorandum on the problem, emphasis has continued to be placed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the division of responsibility for homeless families between Housing Authorities on the one hand and Children and Welfare Authorities on the other. Supplemented by Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, there now appears to be a clear division of functions—Housing Authorities having a statutory duty to provide housing in general and Children Authorities, where appropriate, providing rehabilitative or preventive services; where a family is homeless and no other accommodation is immediately available it is widely recognised that the Welfare Authority should provide temporary accommodation.



In recent years growing emphasis has been placed on the value of intermediate accommodation provided by housing authorities to preserve the family unit. In order to encourage development in this direction, County Welfare Authorities have been reminded of their powers under Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958, to contribute towards the expenses of district councils.

Subject to review after twelve months' operation, the Glamorgan County Council has approved a scheme of financial assistance under which the County Council will reimburse district councils providing intermediate accommodation:—

- (a) the whole of the approved loss incurred by the Housing Authority when the intermediate accommodation is unoccupied.
- (b) half of the approved loss incurred by the Housing Authority during the period in which intermediate accommodation is occupied.

A joint scheme administered by the Aberdare, Mountain Ash and Pontypridd Urban District Councils which came into operation on the 1st October, 1964, provides intermediate accommodation for four families at Llanwonno Road, Mountain Ash. At the close of the year, similar schemes were being considered by the Rhondda and Port Talbot Borough Councils.

## **PROTECTION OF MOVABLE PROPERTY AND RECEIVERSHIP**

Under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, your Committee has a duty to safeguard the movable property of a person admitted to hospital or residential accommodation if it appears that there is a danger of loss or damage, and no other suitable arrangements have been made. The duty mainly arises from the admission to hospital of persons suffering from mental disorder whose stay is often extended. In these circumstances, personal property is particularly prone to the risk of loss or deterioration.

If, subsequently, a patient is found to be incapable of managing his affairs, a detailed appraisal of his affairs has to be made and, if appropriate, the circumstances reported to the Court of Protection for consideration to be given to the appointment of a Receiver to act on the patient's behalf. In the absence of a relative or close friend prepared to act in this capacity, it is the Court's practice to request an officer of a Local Authority or the Official Solicitor to undertake responsibility. During the year, the department investigated the affairs of 109 patients and I was appointed as Receiver in seven cases. Three patients died, in consequence of which my function as Receiver automatically terminated and, at the 31st March, 1965, I was administering the affairs of 46 patients.

## **STATISTICS AND PHOTOGRAPHS**

Set out in the following pages are statistical tables and photographs largely devoted to the new homes for the aged opened during the year.



# HOMES FOR THE AGED

Table 1

## Distribution of Available Accommodation on 31st March, 1965

Area	Home	Accommodation			Floor	Distribution of Accommodation						Total for each Floor	
						In Single Rooms		In Double Rooms		In Rooms for three or more residents			
		M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdare	Maesyffynnon (Opened 1/6/64)	17	18	35	Gr. 1st	2 9	12 —	— 6	6 —	— —	— —	20 15	
	Tegfan	170	—	170	Gr. 1st	— 1	— —	— 2	— —	73 94	— —	73 97	
Pontypridd	Garth Olwg (Opened 9/12/64)	18	17	35	Gr. 1st	6 5	7 5	1 6	3 2	— —	— —	17 18	
	Graig Hospital (Part III)	35	43	78	1st 2nd	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 35	43 —	43 35	
	Heddfan	29	31	60	Gr. 1st	2 1	1 2	4 8	4 4	7 7	8 12	26 34	
Caerphilly	Bro Dawel	15	22	37	L/Gr. Gr. 1st	5 3 1	— 7 5	3 2 1	1 4 5	— — —	— — —	9 16 12	
	Clydach Court Opened 30/11/64)	25	35	60	Gr. 1st	— 13	5 6	— —	10 10	— 12	— 4	15 45	
	Fairfield	15	18	33	Gr. 1st	— 11	9 3	— 4	— 6	— —	— —	9 24	
	Gwalia	—	31	31	Gr. 1st	— —	— 5	— —	4 10	— —	3 9	7 24	
South East Glamorgan	Eastcliffe	22	—	22	Gr. 1st 2nd	— — —	— — —	— — 2	— — —	5 9 6	— — —	5 9 8	
	Garden- hurst	26	—	26	Gr. 1st	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 16	— —	10 16	
	The Court	12	29	41	Gr. 1st 2nd	— — —	— — 1	— 8 —	— 2 —	— 4 —	7 12 7	7 26 8	
	Bryneithin	—	36	36	Gr. 1st	— —	3 4	— —	2 4	— —	8 15	13 23	
	Craig-y- Parcau	18	21	39	Gr. 1st	2 2	5 10	— 10	— 2	4 —	— 4	11 28	
Bridgend	Danygraig	21	12	33	Gr. 1st	— —	— —	— 2	— —	3 16	5 7	8 25	
	Hyfrydol	12	24	36	Gr. 1st	— 6	12 6	— 6	6 —	— —	— —	18 18	
	Llannerch (Opened 26/11/64)	16	19	35	Gr.	2	1	2	6	12	12	35	
	Moor- lands	8	18	26	Gr. 1st 2nd	— — 6	6 6 —	— 2 —	— 2 —	— — —	— — —	4 — —	6 14 6



TABLE 1—*continued*

Area	Home	Accommodation			Floor	Distribution of Accommodation						Total for each Floor
						In Single Rooms		In Double Rooms		In Rooms for three or more residents		
		M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Neath	Trem-y-Mor (Opened 9/12/64)	14	21	35	Gr. 1st	3 7	9 4	— 4	4 4	— —	— —	16 19
	Arwelfa (Opened 28/1/65)	17	18	35	Gr. 1st	2 7	6 8	4 4	4 —	— —	— —	16 19
	Bronleigh	—	16	16	Gr. 1st	— —	— 2	— —	— 4	— —	3 7	3 13
	Caewern	15	11	26	1st 2nd	— —	— —	— —	2 —	15 —	— 9	17 9
	Mor-Awelon	15	21	36	Gr. 1st	4 4	7 7	3 4	5 2	— —	— —	19 17
West Glamorgan	Danybryn	76	31	107	Gr. 1st	— —	3 —	— 2	— 8	40 34	12 8	55 52
	Gellygron	10	13	23	Gr. 1st	— —	— 1	— 2	— 8	— 8	4 —	4 19
	Glanymor	17	61	78	Gr. 1st	— 1	1 4	4 —	— 12	3 9	12 32	20 58
	The Hollies	4	24	28	Gr. 1st	1 2	6 8	— 1	— 1	— —	— 9	7 21
TOTALS		627	590	1,217		108	187	97	147	422	256	1,217



Table 2

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES AT COUNTY HOMES

During Period 1st April, 1964 — 31st March, 1965

Home	New Admissions				Discharges		Deaths		Transfers to Hospitals		Re-admissions from Hospitals	
	From Private Acc.		From Hospitals									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tegfan ..	75	—	20	—	62	—	28	—	22	—	9	—
Graig (Part III) ..	19	11	9	11	26	32	2	4	9	14	2	5
Heddfan ..	4	9	—	3	2	9	3	3	2	1	2	—
Gwalia ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	3
Gardenhurst ..	8	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	4	—
Eastcliffe ..	9	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	6	—	2	—
Bryneithin ..	—	7	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	9	—	9
Craig-y-Parcau	7	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	6	1	3	1
Danygraig ..	5	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
Hyfrydol ..	2	9	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	20	2	9
Moorlands ..	1	5	2	2	2	4	—	2	2	2	1	1
Bronleigh ..	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	3
Caewern ..	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—
Gellygron ..	2	5	4	2	3	4	—	3	4	9	2	4
Danybryn ..	8	8	2	6	3	—	7	5	8	7	4	3
Glanymor ..	2	17	—	5	—	9	1	11	7	24	5	14
Bro Dawel ..	2	10	3	6	2	8	2	1	2	8	1	2
The Hollies ..	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	4	—	3	—	1
The Court ..	2	8	—	—	1	4	1	2	6	4	5	1
Clydach Court	23	32	5	4	2	2	—	—	6	—	2	—
Fairfield ..	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—
Mor-Awelon	4	4	1	1	2	3	1	—	2	5	—	4
Arwelfa ..	12	9	6	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trem-y-Mor	11	16	5	10	1	1	1	—	7	4	2	—
Garth Olwg ..	20	14	—	5	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	—
Llannerch ..	13	14	7	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1
Maesyffynnon	20	19	—	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	—
TOTALS 1964/65 ..	250	216	76	80	127	87	57	51	112	129	52	61
TOTALS 1963/64 ..	181	128	72	59	93	37	55	42	101	129	39	61



Table 3

## CLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENTS IN COUNTY HOMES BY AGE GROUPS AS AT 31st MARCH, 1965

HOME	Under 65		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-99		100 and over		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tegfan .. ..	27	—	19	—	24	—	32	—	31	—	13	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	150	—
Graig (Part III) ..	11	10	8	2	8	3	5	10	2	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	40
Heddfan .. ..	4	6	2	4	5	5	4	2	9	4	3	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	29	30
Gwalia .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	9	—	11	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	31
Gardenhurst .. ..	1	—	2	—	5	—	5	—	7	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Eastcliffe .. ..	3	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
The Court .. ..	1	2	—	5	3	—	3	5	3	7	—	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	12	28
Bryneithin .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8	—	11	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	36
Craig-y-Parcaw ..	—	3	2	2	5	3	3	1	4	2	3	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	18	21
Danygraig .. ..	—	—	2	—	5	2	6	3	3	2	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	21	12
Moorlands .. ..	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	6	3	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	18
Caewern .. ..	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	5	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	11
Bronleigh .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16
Danybryn .. ..	8	10	8	6	10	7	7	4	5	7	10	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	49	38
Gellygron .. ..	—	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12
The Hollies .. ..	—	1	1	7	—	2	1	7	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
Glanymor .. ..	1	10	2	6	8	10	1	12	2	11	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	17	55
Bro Dawel .. ..	—	—	3	2	3	6	3	—	4	8	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	22
Clydach Court ..	—	12	5	6	6	4	8	6	4	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	25	35
Fairfield .. ..	1	2	—	1	6	5	5	2	1	3	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	15	18
Mor-Awelon .. ..	3	—	—	2	3	2	3	6	3	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20
Hyfydol .. ..	1	1	1	2	5	5	3	6	1	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	22
Garth Olwg .. ..	—	—	1	—	5	3	2	2	9	6	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	18	17
Trem-y-Mor .. ..	2	1	—	—	3	3	5	6	1	3	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	20
Arwella .. ..	—	—	1	5	5	2	2	4	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14
Llannerch .. ..	—	—	3	1	6	2	1	6	2	4	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	16	19
Maesffynnon ..	1	—	2	1	4	2	5	4	3	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Totals 31/3/65 ..	64	64	70	54	128	78	116	121	111	127	65	89	18	37	1	4	—	1	573	575
Totals 31/3/64 ..	65	65	58	47	97	65	107	96	90	99	47	73	17	29	1	5	1	—	483	479







Table 5

## DISCHARGES FROM TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION—YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE	PERIOD SPENT IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION										Totals 1964/65		Comparable Totals for Previous Year 1963/1964	
	One week or less		One week to one month		One month to three months		Three months to six months		Over six months		M.	Ch.	M.	Ch.
	M.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	M.	Ch.				
Rehoused by Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	7	3	15	4	10
Obtained Private Accommodation .. .. .	2	3	3	7	8	24	6	22	2	4	21	60	10	24
Obtained Accommodation with Friends or Relatives .. .. .	5	10	2	6	—	—	3	10	—	—	10	26	6	12
Mother left Temporary Accommodation and Abandoned Children at Camp .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13
Expiry of maximum period of residence (children taken into care) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	4	13
Mother admitted to Hospital, Children taken into care .. .. .	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
TOTALS 1964/1965 .. .. .	8	15	5	13	8	24	12	44	3	11	36	107	27	72
Comparative Totals for Previous Year .. .. .	7	12	8	19	4	14	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	—





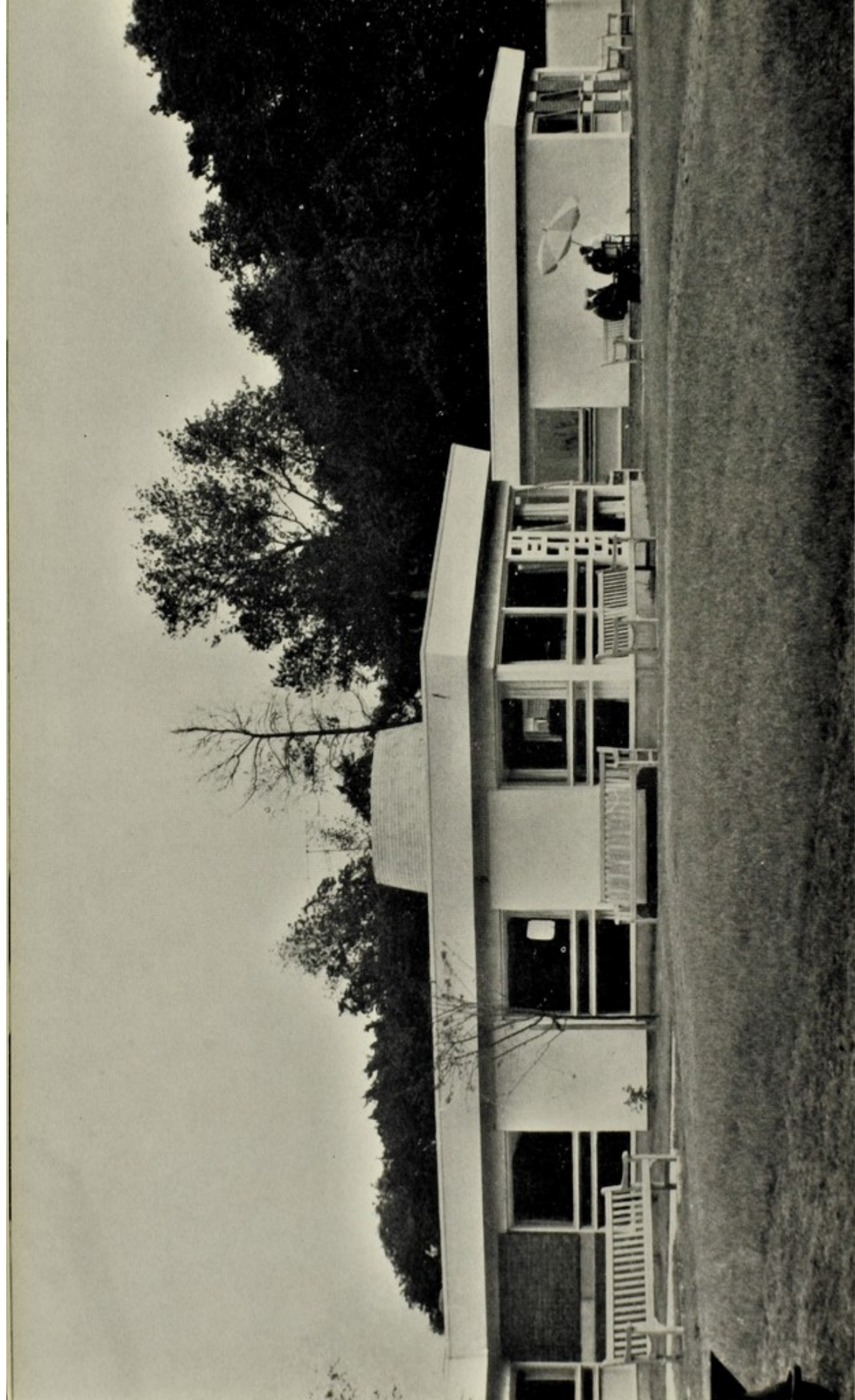
OFFICIAL OPENING OF "MAESYFFYNNON", ABERDARE  
OFFICIAL OPENING OF "MAESYFFYNNON", ABERDARE





"MAESYFFYNNON" - SMALL LOUNGE





"LLANNERCH", BRIDGEND





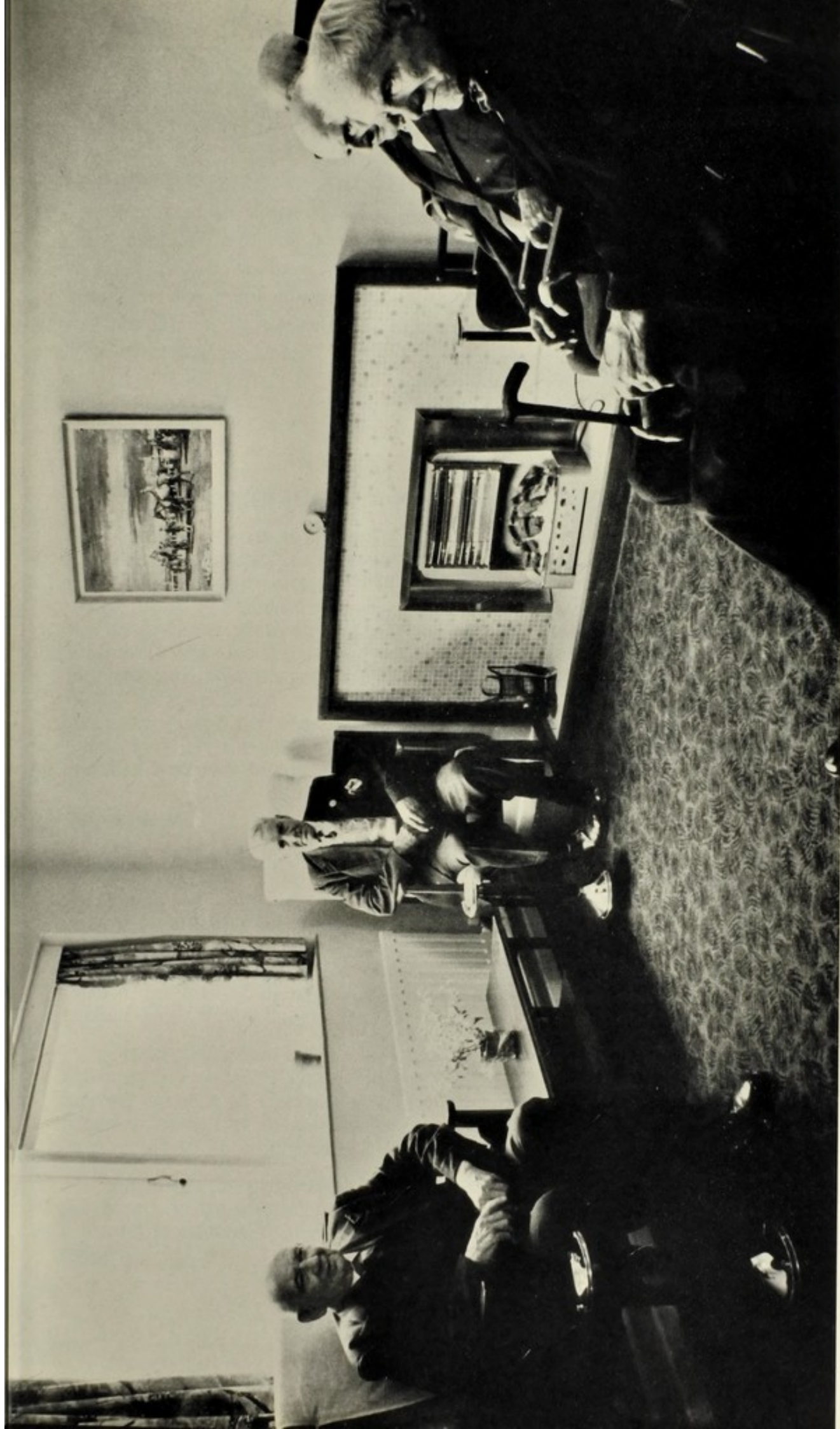
A FOUR BEDDED ROOM AT "LLANNERCH"





"GARTH OLWG" CHURCH VILLAGE





"GARTH OLWG" - SMALL LOUNGE







## PART II

*" THEN, AS TIME GOES ON . . . this toll of defect and injury will happen to those who once were whole, who once enjoyed sight and sound and movement. All that can be done for them—and it may be a good deal—is to mitigate the condition itself, to help them and their families to face the shock and the major adjustments which may sometimes be needed, to supply contrivances in the home and outside it, together with such employment and interest as are possible."*

FROM: THE YOUNGHUSBAND REPORT

### THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSON

The year under review has shown that the County welfare services for the handicapped are developing satisfactorily in line with current thinking on social welfare. In this context, it was the first full year of operation of a unified visiting service embracing all disabled, apart from the deaf whose particular needs can only be met through a specialised service. It was also the year in which the Authority extended its purpose-planned transport programme for the disabled to cover the greater part of the geographical County. Progress was made, too, in the preparatory work necessary for the provision of Rehabilitation Units and Social Centres called for under your Ten-Year Development Plan, details of which are shown below.

#### *Ten-Year Plan*

The Authority's current proposals for Centres for the handicapped pursuant to your Ten-Year Plan are outlined in the following Table. As was anticipated last year, there have been some changes in priority, due to circumstances beyond the Authority's control. Under the present rephrasing, the Bridgend project has been removed from 1965/66 to the following year and that for Maesteg in 1967/68 advanced to 1965/66. Also, there are sufficient grounds to warrant the advance of the Bargoed project to 1967/68 from 1969/70.

Much preliminary work has already been undertaken in respect of the first five projects shown in the Table. The full-time Social Centre already secured at Caerphilly, comprising modern recreational premises formerly owned by British Railways, is being adapted to requirement and is expected to be completed by December, 1965.

Although the projects at Neath, Barry, Rhondda Fawr and Bridgend are based on traditional premises, prefabricated buildings which provide a more satisfactory medium are being purchased for the remaining projects.



### Centres for the Physically Handicapped

<i>Year</i>	<i>Town and Project</i>		
1964/65	Neath .. ..	Purpose-built Social Centre/Rehabilitation Unit	
	Aberdare ..	Purchase of prefabricated building and erection on suitable site as full time Social Centre	
	Caerphilly ..	Purchase and adaptation of existing premises to full-time Social Centre	
1965/66	Maesteg ..	Purchase of prefabricated building and erection on suitable site as full-time Social Centre	
	Rhondda ..	Purchase of prefabricated building and erection on suitable site as full-time Social Centre (to serve Rhondda Fach)	
1966/67	Barry ..	Purpose-built Social Centre/Rehabilitation Unit	
	Bridgend ..	Conversion of Area Office, Quarella Road, into full-time Social Centre/Rehabilitation Unit	
1967/68	Rhondda ..	Purpose-built Social Centre/Rehabilitation Unit (to serve Rhondda Fawr)	
	Bargoed ..	Purchase of prefabricated building and erection on suitable site as full-time Social Centre	
1968/69	Pontardawe ..	Purchase of prefabricated building and erection on suitable site as full-time Social Centre	
	Port Talbot ..	do.	do.
1969/70	Gorseinon ..	do.	do.
	Abercynon ..	do.	do.
1970/75	Penarth ..	do.	do.
	Ogmore and Garw Valleys	do.	do.



## REGISTRATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

### *Registration*

The following Table shows the total number of persons in the six groups of the Glamorgan County Register at 31st March, 1965.

Category	POSITION AT 31ST MARCH, 1965			POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH 1964	See Appendix Tables
	Number of Physically Handicapped Persons (i.e. Caseload)	Plus Dual Registrations	Number on Register	Number on Register	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Generally Handicapped ..	5,276	187	5,463	5,196	I, II, III a & b
Hard of Hearing .. ..	192	278	470	477	IIIb
Deaf with Speech .. ..	49	26	75	78	IIIb
Deaf without Speech ..	219	24	243	244	IIIb
Blind .. .. .	2,089	81	2,170	2,108	IV, V, VIII, IX
Partially Sighted .. ..	796	46	842	756	X, XI, XII
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>9,263</b>	<b>8,859</b>	

NOTE.—Figures include those of Rhondda Borough Council.

Comparison of columns (c) and (d) shows the net increase or decrease in registration as between the commencement and end of the period under review. It will be seen that an appreciable number of persons registered have more than one disability and a distinction is, therefore, drawn between the numbers of registered according to a particular disability and the total number of individuals involved. Column (e) shows the appropriate references to the Tables in the Appendix which provide wider information supporting the summarised statistics. Table I of the Appendix gives, by geographic classification, comparative Tables of the first four registers, i.e. all handicapped other than blind and partially sighted, contrasted with figures for previous years. Table II shows the age-distribution of such persons.

The broad classification of the Register of generally handicapped in terms of main disabilities is set out in Table IIIa and the trend of registration by disability will be noted. A more detailed analysis is employed in



subsidiary Table IIIb which incorporates the statistics relating to the deaf (with and without speech) and hard of hearing. The medical groupings used in these tables are similar to those used by the Ministry of Labour.

For the blind and partially sighted, Tables IV and X analyse similar figures into age groups, sex, etc., on the lines submitted annually to the Ministry of Health. Table V reveals that 65 per cent of the 308 blind persons registered for the first time this year were over 70 years of age.

The determination of blindness or partial sight continues to be the responsibility of the County Medical Officer who, in cases of suspected blindness, arranges for examination by a member of his staff or by a Consultant Ophthalmologist. Other disabilities are ascertained by area staff, usually by reference to the Medical Practitioner or the County Medical Officer where necessary. Administrative work undertaken by the County Medical Officer as School Medical Officer in relation to the education of blind children is given in Table VIII in the Appendix. Table IX relates to blind persons over the age of 16 who are not living at home.

Tables XI and XII provide additional information in respect of the partially sighted.

### *Trend of Registration*

The Table on page 35 reveals a total net increase of 404 disabled registrations in the six registers for the year under review. The comparable figure for the previous year was 146. Net increases are recorded of 267 generally handicapped, 62 blind and 86 in the partially sighted Registers. Small net reductions continue to occur in the Hard of Hearing, Deaf with Speech and Deaf without Speech Registers of 7, 3 and 1, respectively. The net changes in registration for all registers are within normal limits, and comparison with figures for previous years indicates a continuing overall increase in registration. It remains generally true that the net increases for the blind and partially sighted remain small and regular, compared with those for the generally handicapped which reveal a fluctuating but increasing tendency. In respect of aural defects, the present and past records suggest that an equilibrium will shortly be reached, though it is early to make a firm pronouncement.

Of the 2,170 blind registrations, 526 are shown as having other disabilities of such severity that they are confined to their homes and require special care and attention from your visiting officers.

## **VISITATION SERVICE**

### *Establishment of Social Welfare Officers*

The establishment of Social Welfare Officers engaged in welfare work for the disabled remains unchanged at fifty posts. Of these, at present twenty-two are reserved to officers who are qualified as Home Teachers



of the Blind and twenty-eight as Social Welfare Officers for the Handicapped. Additionally, four Welfare Assistants are in the cadet grade of this service.

The Tables on pages 38 to 42 show the caseloads of individual Social Welfare Officers which now embrace all disabilities except deafness. Members will recollect that, although there is now a common service of Social Welfare Officers, there is, with minor exception, no merging of Centres although some experimentation has taken place. It is hoped that the new Centres to be established under the Ten-Year Plan will show the way in which the most satisfactory development of Centres can take place.

Visitation of the deaf is a specialised and time consuming function and, because most deaf people are in employment, social activities generally take place in the evenings. For that and other reasons associated with communication, services for the deaf have not been fused with the blind and otherwise handicapped. See Table on page 43.

#### *Technical Assistants*

The expertise of the Senior Specialist Officers in the Department has been fully used during the year and in order to support more effectively the expanding aspect connected with adaptations to dwelling houses, a third Junior Technical Assistant was appointed in the last quarter of the year. The Technical Assistants for the Physically Handicapped have prepared numerous schemes for the adaptation of dwelling houses and prescribed suitable aids and gadgets—referred to later in the report. Their counterparts, the Technical Assistant for the Deaf and the Supervisor/Trainer of Home Teachers have, in their turn, dealt with the most complex cases in deaf and blind welfare. Although based at Central Office, the wide experience and expert knowledge of these senior officers is available to Social Welfare Officers of the County and the Rhondda Borough Council.



# CASELOADS OF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS AT 31st MARCH, 1965

Area	District No.	Details of District	Field Officer	CASE LOAD			Responsible for
				Blind and P.S.	Generally Handicapped	Total	
ABERDARE AND CAERPHILLY	1	Rhigos, Hirwaun, Penywaun, Cwm-dare, Trecynon	Mr. G. E. R. Williams (car)	47	142	189	Aberdare Social Centre for Handicapped Persons
	2	Tegfan Home, Llwydcoed, Gadlys, Aberdare, Abernant, Cwmbach	Vacancy	78	97	175	Aberdare Blind Centre
	3	Aberaman, Godreaman, Cwmaman.	Mr. B. Bond (car)	63	108	171	Penrhiwceiber Social Centre for Handicapped Persons
	4	Abercwmboi, Mountain Ash, Perth-celyn, Caegarw, Cefn Pennar	H. O. Hughes vice Mr. T. J. John Acting S.S.W.O.	46	106	152	Mountain Ash Blind Centre
	5	Miskin, Penrhiwceiber, Tyntetown, Ynysboeth	Miss P. Enoch	52	102	154	Abercynon Blind Centre
	6	Abercynon, Bedlinog, Trelewis, Nelson, Tredomen, Brynmynach	Mr. L. Jones	55	140	195	Nelson Social Handicraft Centre for Handicapped Persons
	7	Butetown, Pontlottyn, Troedrihiw-fuwch, Tirphil, Brithdir, Bargoed, Deri, Fochriw	Mrs. S. Grace (car)	72	124	196	Bargoed Blind Centre and the Bargoed Joint Blind/Handicapped Persons Handicraft Centre
	8	Ystrad Mynach, Pengam, Cascade, Gelligaer, Penybryn, Cefn Hengoed, Hengoed, Tiryberth, Gilfach	Mr. K. T. Edwards	57	99	156	Bargoed Social Handicraft Centre for Handicapped Persons
	9	Eglwysilan, Senghenydd, Abertridwr, Penyrheol, Treceynydd, Bryncenydd, Nantgarw, Taffs Well	Vacancy	56	134	190	Caerphilly Social Handicraft Centre for Handicapped Persons
	10	Llanbradach, Pwllypant, Energlyn, Caerphilly, Machen, Rudry	Vacancy vice D. C. G. Davies (Course 1963/1965)	66	120	186	Caerphilly Blind Centre
TOTALS				592	1,172	1,764	



Area	District No.	Details of District	Field Officer	CASE LOAD			Responsible for
				Blind and P.S.	Generally Handicapped	Total	
NEATH AND WEST GLAMORGAN	1	Gower and part Llwehwr U.D.C.	Mr. R. P. Ireland (car)	99	104	203	Gorseinon Generally Handicapped Centre
	2	Llwehwr U.D.C. and Garnswllt	Mr. S. James (car)	77	102	179	Gorseinon Blind Centre
	3	Pontardawe R.D.C. (part)	Miss L. Bevan (car)	88	96	184	Pontardawe Blind Centre
	4	Pontardawe R.D.C. (part)	Mr. D. Brace vice Mr. G. James (Course 1963/1965)	77	126	203	Pontardawe Generally Handicapped Centre
	5	Neath (part) and Dulais Valley	Mr. H. Kent (car)	56	114	170	Seven Sisters Generally Handicapped Centre
	6	Neath (part) and Neath Valley	Mrs. M. S. Davies (car)	77	111	188	Resolven Joint Blind and Handicapped Centre
	7	Neath (part)	Mr. T. Bird	73	98	171	Neath Blind Centre
	8	Neath (part) and Briton Ferry	Mrs. V. Rowlands	82	97	179	Briton Ferry Blind Centre
	9		Vacancy—Social Welfare Officer, Gen. Handicapped				Neath Generally Handicapped Centre
	10	Baglan and Afan Valley	Vacancy	56	132	188	—
	11	Port Talbot	Miss Mayville Jones	85	117	202	Port Talbot Blind Centre
	12	Baglan and Aberavon	Miss M. Harries (car)	63	113	176	Port Talbot Generally Handicapped Centre
TOTALS ..				833	1,210	2,043	



# CASELOADS OF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS AT 31st MARCH, 1965

Area	District No.	Details of District	Field Officer	CASE LOAD			Responsible for
				Blind and P.S.	Generally Handicapped	Total	
BRIDGEND AND SOUTH EAST GLAMORGAN	1	Porthcawl, Kenfig Hill, Aberkenfig	Mrs. Iris James	80	117	197	Bridgend Generally Handicapped Centre
	2	Maesteg U.D.C. (West of Llynfi)	Miss M. Davies (car)	74	104	178	Maesteg Blind Centre
	3	Maesteg U.D.C. (East of Llynfi), Tondy, Coytrahen	Mr. A. Day	58	116	174	Maesteg Generally Handicapped Centre
	4	Bridgend—Laleston	Mr. A. Harding	76	122	198	Pontycymmer Generally Handicapped Centre
	5	Garw Valley, Brynmenyn	Vacancy vice Miss W. Lewis (Course 1964/1966)	31	119	150	Llangeinor Blind Centre
	6	Ogmore Valley, Blackmill, Bryn-ceethin, Sarn and Pencoeed	Mr. M. Murphy—Trainee	70	122	192	Pontycymmer Generally Handicapped Centre
	7	Vale of Glamorgan	Mrs. N. Jones (car)	62	99	161	Bridgend Blind Centre
	8	—	Vacancy Social Welfare Officer— Blind	—	—	—	—
	9	Barry (West of Tynewydd Hill)	Vacancy	64	93	157	Barry Generally Handicapped Centre
	10	Barry (East of Tynewydd Hill)	Vacancy	78	104	182	Barry Blind and Barry Craft Centre
	11	Penarth (West)	Mr. C. Robinson (car)	78	84	162	Penarth and Whitchurch Blind Centres
	12	Penarth (East) and parts of Cardiff R.D.C.	Mr. N. W. Evans (car)	35	125	160	Penarth Generally Handicapped Centre
	13	Whitchurch, Radyr, Llanishen, Lisvane	Mr. J. E. F. Owen (car)	22	98	120	Whitchurch Generally Handicapped Centre
TOTALS				728	1,303	2,031	



Area	District No.	Details of District	Field Officer	CASE LOAD			Responsible for
				Blind and P.S.	Generally Handicapped	Total	
4 PONTYPRIDD	1	Pontypridd—East and Centre	Miss F. Newman	39	106	145	Pontypridd Generally Handicapped Centre
	2	Ynysybwl and Pontypridd West	Mrs. A. X. Davies (car)	52	92	144	Pontypridd Blind and Handicrafts Centres
	3	South Pontypridd	Mr. E. Goodfellow (car)	58	126	184	—
	4	Llantrisant, Pontyclun, Beddau, Church Village	Mr. R. Matthews (car)	36	138	174	Pontyclun Generally Handicapped Centre
	5	Tonyrefail, Giffach Goch, Penrhiwfer	Mr. E. G. Williams, vice Mr. P. J. Lewis (Course 1964/1966)	47	161	208	Tonyrefail Generally Handicapped Centre
TOTALS ..				232	623	855	



# CASELOADS OF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS AT 31st MARCH, 1965

Delegated District	District No.	Details of District	Field Officer	CASE LOAD			Responsible for
				Blind and P.S.	Generally Handicapped	Total	
RHONDDA BOROUGH	1	Blaenrhondda, Blaencwm, Treherbert, Treorchy to Cardiff Arms	Miss J. M. Roberts (car)	63	135	198	Ynyswen Centre for Generally Handicapped
	2	Treorchy (from Cardiff Arms), Cwmparc, Pentre	Mr. E. M. Jones	57	142	199	Ynyswen Blind Centre
	3	Ton Pentre, Gelli, Ystrad	Mrs. G. Williams	50	135	185	Maes-yr-Haf Centre for Generally Handicapped Porth Blind Centre
	4	Llwynypia, Trealarw	Mr. D. Timmons vice Miss J. Ward	59	112	171	
	5	Tonypandy, Clydach Vale, Part of Penygraig	Miss E. M. P. Thomas	63	131	194	—
	6	Dinas, Porth (excluding Mount Pleasant), Cymmer, Trehafod, Trehanog, Williamstown, Penrhiwfer, Edmundstown	Mr. T. T. John (car)	85	124	209	Y.M.C.A. Porth Centre for Generally Handicapped
	7	Tylorstown, Pontygwaith, Stanleytown, Wattstown, Ynyshir, Porth (Mount Pleasant)	Mr. R. Morgan	59	145	204	Maerdy Centre for Generally Handicapped
	8	Maerdy, Ferndale, Blaenllechau	Mrs. J. Davies (car)	63	155	218	Porth Craft Class for the Blind
	9	—	Vacancy vice Mr. R. Searle (Course 1964/1966)	—	—	—	—
	10	—	Vacancy vice Mrs. E. Evans (Course 1963/1965)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..				499	1,079	1,578	



Social Welfare Officer (Deaf)	Hard of Hearing	Deaf with Speech	Deaf without Speech	Total		Area	Responsible for Social Centres at
1. Mr. I. Martin	9	8	58	75	154	Neath and West Glamorgan	Aberdare and Briton Ferry
	9	11	16	36		Aberdare	
	—	8	35	43		Bridgend	
2. Mr. P. Dalladay	1	7	33	41	195	Caerphilly	Caerphilly and Treorchy
	42	2	14	58		South East*	
	6	7	30	43		Pontypridd	
	14	6	33	53		Rhondda	
TOTAL ...				349			

\* The Barry Hard of Hearing Centre is supervised by the  
Technical Assistant for the Deaf, Mrs. D. M. Evans.



# CASE LOAD SUMMARY BY QUARTERS

	A/R 31.3.64	30.6.64	30.9.64	31.12.64	A/R 31.3.65
Aberdare and Caerphilly ..	1,699	1,714	1,721	1,742	1,764
Neath and West Glamorgan ..	1,972	1,989	2,009	2,019	2,043
Bridgend and South East ..	1,882	1,917	1,960	2,011	2,031
Pontypridd .. ..	812	828	841	846	855
Rhondda .. ..	1,537	1,537	1,553	1,624	1,579
Deaf .. ..	359	358	352	351	349
Overall TOTAL .. ..	8,261	8,343	8,436	8,593	8,621



The caseload summary shown in the Table on page 44 is shown for the first time and illustrates in detail the expanding nature of the registers already referred to and the possibility that the services for the deaf may have reached an equilibrium.

### *Home Visiting Service*

I am glad to be able to report that the quality of the visitation service given to all classes of the physically handicapped in the County continues at a high level, despite staffing difficulties and limitations imposed by training requirements. This most vital feature of your welfare services does much to preserve the tenuous attachment between the physically disabled, particularly those who are housebound or confined to their beds, and the community in which they live. For such people, the preservation of a sense of "belonging" plays an important part in helping them to come to satisfactory terms with their disability. This year, 40,907 visits—last year's figure was 40,723—have been made and the Tables on pages 38 to 43 show by area the disposition of the service and other relevant details.

The benefits of an effective service are well illustrated by the following letter which I received:—

" Dear Sir,

On behalf of my husband, Richard H., we would like to thank you for the interest you have taken in him and for the canes, tools, etc., for basket making. Since he had a seizure 4 years ago, he has had to change his life completely, from being a strong, active steel worker to just merely sitting around, but since Mr. J. called, and the class with Mr. I., life has taken on a new meaning for him: boredom is such a killer.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,  
M.H."

The Tables provide little insight into the quality and variety of work carried out by Social Welfare Officers who, in discharging their multifarious duties, must possess an abundance of tact, understanding, sympathy, resourcefulness and an encyclopaedic knowledge of the statutory, voluntary and unofficial services available to physically handicapped people. Although routine visiting may appear professionally trivial, the handicapped person gains confidence from his relationship with the social worker, and it is out of this relationship that latent social problems often emerge. A selection of extracts from reports received during the year are set out below and give some indication of the wide variety of problems met with during visitation and the action taken by your officers to resolve them:—

" B.5858. Mrs. B.J., an elderly blind lady who lived with her son, suffered a stroke when her son was rushed into a Mental Hospital. The rest of her family were all working and were unable



to give her the care and attention she needed. She was admitted to a County Home for two weeks temporarily and on her return was approached by me regarding her applying for Part III accommodation. This she refused to do, however, as she was anxious to keep a home for her son on his discharge from hospital. The Health Department were good enough to provide a Home Help three times a week at lunch time. The Meals-on-Wheels service called and the Red Cross, who were asked to provide a commode, offered to send one of their members to Mrs. J's home every day. As the son was allowed to come home most week-ends, the Mental Health Officer was contacted and called promptly to offer his help. However, Mrs. J.'s health deteriorated and she lost all her sight. She became confused and the Doctor thought it advisable to admit her to hospital, where she now is. I see her regularly and she enjoys these visits."

"On occasion, situations arise in the deaf world which require far more frequent visiting than the normal. In the past quarter, two such instances have arisen in the N. district and I note from my records that in the first case I visited the person concerned 22 times and in the second, 13 times. These visits were absolutely necessary and indeed, with the first case, many of the visits were of long duration."

"Visiting the blind on my caseload entails attending to requirements such as wireless repairs, batteries, or applying for walking sticks, bus passes, etc. It must be stressed that however insignificant these matters may seem, they bring a great deal of comfort and satisfaction to the person concerned."

"H.7889: This man has been partially bedridden for several years, is potentially blind and has a left hemiplegia. His wife has worked herself so hard that she has come dangerously near to a mental and physical breakdown. The house is frequently visited in order to support the wife in her task of nursing her sick husband who is emotionally disturbed and extremely difficult. He has been issued with Welfare Services aids which have proved most helpful, particularly the overtable and a pair of angle boards which make it possible for the wife to wheel the handicapped person from one part of the house to another and negotiate a small step. This man has also been issued with a radio by the 'Wireless for the Bedridden Society.' "

"H.5107: The case of an 87-year old woman suffering from Arthritis, who has to care for her four grandchildren, was reported in last quarter's report. The circumstances have not improved and it has been essential to visit this home and engage the assistance of other Social Services, e.g. the Children's Department, the Health Visitor, the Home Nurse, in order to support this woman in her sincere desire to maintain a home for the children. At times it has been especially tiring for the S.W.O. who has had to contend with a lot of abuse in order to help this family to keep together."



“ B.5846: This man lost his employment because of the closure of the local colliery where he had been employed as a baths attendant. The S.W.O. and the Ministry of Labour Placement Officer have visited this case on numerous occasions and every effort is being made to find a new employment for him. The Welfare Officer of the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation also visited the case with the S.W.O. and accepted the suggestion that her organisation should meet the cost of fitting a handrail on the staircase for this blind man. This has now been completed and is of great help to him.”

“ B.5932: In August, 1964, I escorted a 20-year old man to Manor House R.N.I.B. Rehabilitation Centre, Torquay. He had been virtually illiterate until the S.W.O., with the voluntary help of a local schoolteacher, taught him the basic rules of reading and writing. He also reached Grade I standard in Braille. The progress report now received from Torquay states that this young man is making good progress and attaining average standards throughout the course . . . ”

“ H.717: A routine visit was made to this handicapped person but it was discovered that he was at the Post Office. I was just about to leave when a neighbour came rushing up to say that Mr. W. had had a fit and was injured. I went to the Post Office and found the client had cut his head badly, which I dressed, and took him home. After I made him comfortable, he informed me of his home circumstances. His daughter-in-law had deserted the home leaving a small baby for him to look after while his son was in work. He could not manage this so his neighbours had taken it in. There was no food in the house and the client had not eaten a square meal for some time. The house was filthy dirty and very damp. In the light of these circumstances, it was decided to get Mr. W. into Part III accommodation to receive the care and attention he obviously lacked. An application was taken and the client was admitted as a matter of urgency the following day.”

“ As mentioned in my last report, Moon instruction has been given to Mr. H. (B.5723). Unfortunately, progress has been slow and I am not able to report total success. However, Moon reading has given Mr. J. a new interest and no longer does he feel shut out of things whenever the rest of the household congregate around the T.V. set. He now retires to his room manfully to solve the intricacies of the raised letters. As he says, ‘ It is not easy to teach an old dog new tricks.’ Mr. J. is 87 years of age.”

“ H.7606: This handicapped man’s doctor has remarked on his patient’s improvement since he has been provided with pastime occupation at his home. He is able to dispose of the articles he produces amongst friends and relatives and neighbours.”



“ B.3166: This blind lady lives alone and one visit I noticed that the electric wall plug was loose. I asked her about it and she said that she had noticed a funny smell and also her radio seemed to be crackling a lot more. I immediately contacted the Electricity Board who sent a man the following morning. Apparently nearly all the inside of the switch box was charred and it would not have been long before a fire resulted.”

“ P.S.814: This partially-sighted lady rarely went out, not because she was incapable of going out alone, but because she had no real desire to do so. The Social Centre, however, needed a pianist to accompany the blind competitors for the Eisteddfod stage competitions. I remembered that Mrs. M. had been a very talented pianist, who in her early days, had played with a local orchestra. When I approached her about the possibility of her playing for the blind competitors, she was rather reluctant because she did not play very often now, but I did persuade her to try. For the past six weeks, this lady has been coming to the Centre twice a week to play and now some of the competitors are making arrangements to go to her house to practise. This has helped Mrs. M. in many ways—getting her out, giving her an interest and making her feel useful to other people.”

“ H.7232: This gentleman had not been out of his house for a number of years due to arthritis of the legs and spine. Although we were able to provide him with a wheelchair, his wife was not strong enough to push him, so I contacted the W.V.S., and through their good offices found a number of gentlemen living in the area to take him for walks. This old gentleman appreciates greatly this service and is now able to get a little fresh air, allowing his wife time to get the shopping done while he is out.”

“ Visits on behalf of handicapped persons have been made to all the local offices—the National Assistance Board, National Insurance, Ministry of Labour, the Health Department; the local doctors, hospitals, Gas and Electricity Boards also come within the visiting circle to settle queries raised. The W.V.S. staffs are always most ready to help when approached for help.

Personal worries and queries are alleviated and this is often a very vital part of Home Visiting, when the handicapped are so often ready to unburden themselves to the S.W.O. rather than to a member of the family or even a close acquaintance.

Craftwork materials are supplied to many in their homes and the necessary assistance given as required. Knitting and rug-making appear to be the most popular and profitable . . . ”



"The Department is more or less a guardian angel to this young deaf woman and her illegitimate daughter. Every week has its problems for her with which she is unable to cope. She has lost her milk token book. She has had a letter from some government department; what is it for? Her baby is sick and the Doctor hasn't come. How shall she vote? At the moment she would like her young daughter to attend nursery school and the S.W.O. has approached the Department to this end. It is interesting to speculate, but impossible to say, where she would be without our help. Perhaps she would successfully muddle through from crisis to crisis; perhaps she would be in serious trouble. Notwithstanding, the S.W.O. does everything he can to smooth her way through life."

"A lesson on the value of perseverance. Miss M., who is deaf, has been without contact with any other deaf person for a number of years. Her mother has been, for various reasons, unwilling to let her go out with others. For almost an equal length of time the S.W.O. for the Deaf has been trying to persuade her mother to change her mind. This quarter, at last, he succeeded and the mother has allowed Miss M. to attend the local Centre. The S.W.O. has to leave the meeting half way through the evening to collect her and bring her to the Centre in his car and afterwards take her home again, but this is only a start; he now hopes to persuade her mother to allow Miss M. to travel on her own by bus to the Centre. In a few years' time the S.W.O. hopes that she will be capable of travelling on her own everywhere like any normal deaf person. He might even be able to teach Miss M. the rudiments of reading and writing as he has done in other cases. The ultimate goal, of course, is to make Miss M. as self-reliant as possible for the time that will surely come when she is alone in the world."

"Miss P., who is deaf and blind, suggested she would like to receive Holy Communion occasionally. I contacted the Vicar of the parish who came along with me to give her Communion and made arrangements to call on her once a month, for which Miss P. is very grateful."

"H.7156: Handicapped woman of 36 years of age, who has been in hospital a great deal this year, was very worried about travelling to a Convalescent Home at Woolacombe in Devon. I contacted the National Assistance Board and a travel warrant was issued. Arrangements were also made for her to be taken by car to the station and met on her return."

"B.3901: Totally blind lady, who lives with her disabled husband (H.6829), has been unable to go out since her husband's illness. I contacted the Health Department and arrangements have been made for her to receive chiropody treatment at home."



" H.7899: This lady was already registered as blind when she was registered as otherwise handicapped. Her eye condition was brought about by diabetes about six years ago; the amputation of her left leg below the knee took place eight years ago. In June of this year, she had her right leg amputated below the knee. The husband, who is a self-employed shoe repairer, had a room made downstairs from a part of his shop, but just before she was discharged from hospital, her husband had a heart attack and was admitted to the same hospital. Eventually, both were discharged to the home. Immediate needs were a daily home help and a home nurse to call daily to dress Mrs. H's. leg. The problems that faced this couple were many; the husband could not continue in his employment and was suffering financially; he could not assist his wife much because of his heart condition, i.e. move her wheelchair, lift her out of bed, take her to the commode, etc. All these problems must have seemed insurmountable to these people.

Whilst this situation could not be changed overnight, what had to be done was to give them something concrete to think about and look forward to. Regarding the problem of mobility outside the home, I arranged to be present when Mrs. H. was seen by the Welsh Board of Health doctor. At this interview, I explained the circumstances to the doctor prior to the examination. The doctor agreed with my recommendation and would try to get them a power assisted chair, or a two-seater invalid car, plus an indoor chair.

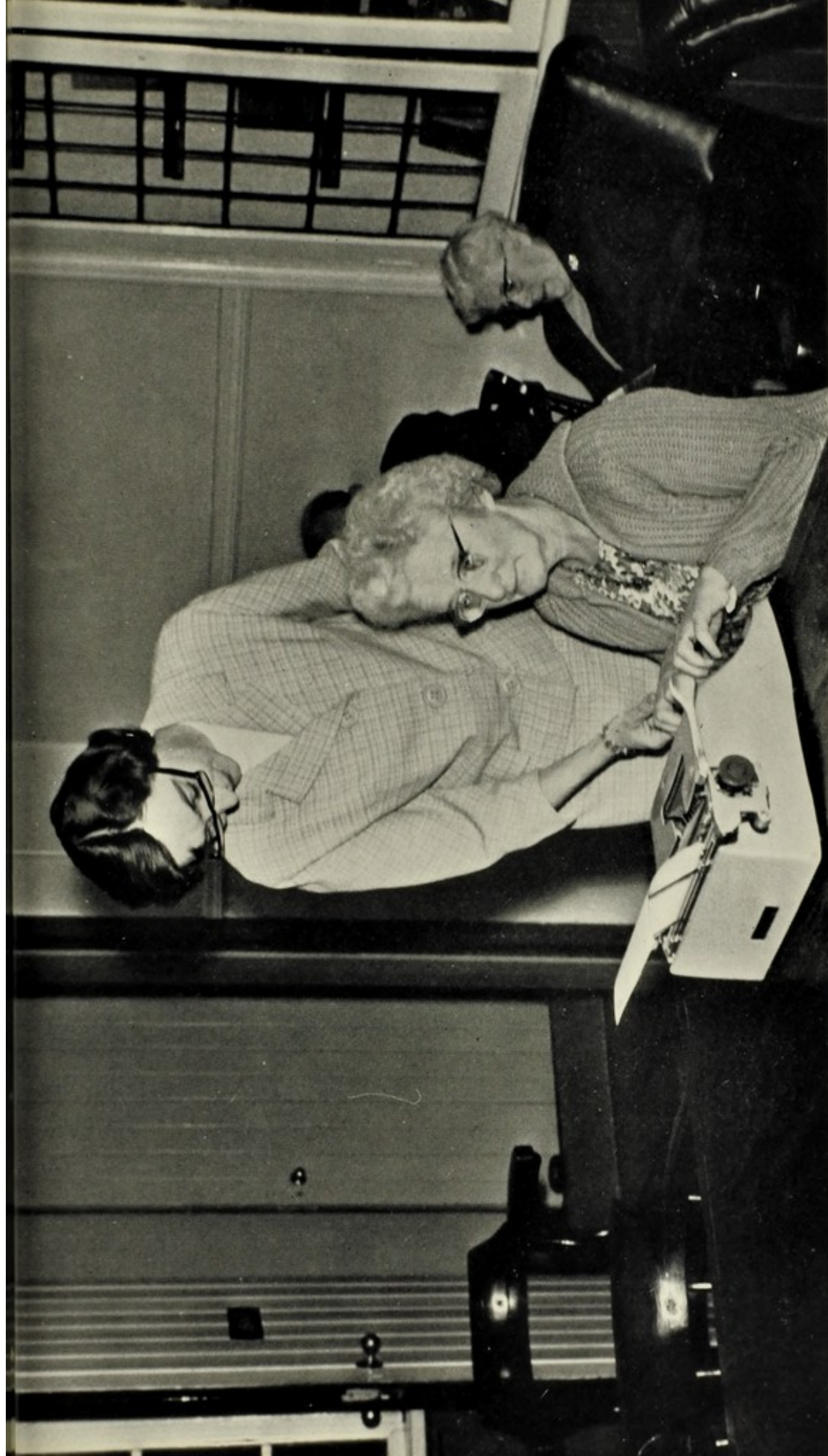
Then there is the problem of housing—their present accommodation being unsuitable. To this end, I approached the local M.O.H., who has now agreed that this couple should be re-housed by the Authority in a new block of flats which has a resident warden. Garage accommodation will be made available for whatever type of power propelled vehicle the Ministry will issue. Thirdly, our Technical Assistant has visited and amongst the aids recommended was a W.C. Handrail which will enable the wife to use the toilet almost unassisted. The local authority are allowing him to sell his property and from the capital realised, Mr. H. now feels he will be able to manage.

There are still many problems for this family but the pair are now much more relaxed and feel happy and more confident for the future."

" Mrs. K. fell down stairs and spent several months at East Glamorgan Hospital. When she returned home, application was made to the W.V.S. for meals on wheels. Both Mr. and Mrs. K. are very grateful for this amenity."

" H.6571: The worker perceived that this handicapped housewife, disabled through congenital deformity (both hip joints locked) was unhappy and distressed. Her husband has been in hospital for





A BLIND PERSON RECEIVING TUITION IN TYPWRITING



about a year and the main cause of her worry was seen to stem from her concern for her 16-year-old son. This boy had been placed in employment by the Youth Employment Officer but had formed unsatisfactory associations with other lads which, in the absence of his father, resulted in his becoming unruly. Talks with the boy showed his discontent with his job and his wish to obtain an apprenticeship in engineering. He was encouraged to apply for an apprenticeship with Aberdare Cables Ltd., and was accepted. The transformation in his behaviour has been remarkable and he is absorbed in his work and studies. His handicapped mother is now very happy and commented when last visited, 'This seems too good to be true'."

" B.5729: This is a Deaf/Blind lady who was living in the village of M-. with her brother. I felt that she needed more help but this could not be given because of the attitude of the brother who was very reluctant to take any help from anyone. The brother was admitted to hospital in November and eventually died in January, 1965. During this time, members of this remote little village had been encouraged to assist Miss J. to stay in her cottage. Now that the brother's restraining influence had been removed, the villagers proved very helpful, even to the extent of digging his grave in order to save Miss J. expense. Because of the difficulty of obtaining a Home Help in this area, a neighbour promised to help daily and cook Miss J.'s meal. Before this, the cottage had to be treated by the Pest Officer for flies, etc., and given a good spring clean. Now Miss J. is better in health, spirits and appearance. She is taking an increasing interest in doing things for herself, and has agreed to go on a Rehabilitation Course at Bridgnorth at a later date. She has taken up knitting, knitted herself a jumper and is now knitting one to exhibit at the Eisteddfod at Margam this August."

## **SOCIAL HANDICRAFT CENTRES**

### *Social/Handicraft Centres—General*

The number of Centres provided for the physically handicapped in the Administrative County remained constant for the second year in succession: 24 for the blind and partially sighted; 25 for the generally handicapped, and 5 for the deaf and hard of hearing. These figures exclude the "Centre Meeting" arranged each month for the Deaf-Blind at Holly House, Pontypridd. Details of the Centres, weekly attendances, times of opening, etc., are given on pages 53 to 55.

Although the integration of the visiting services has now been completed, no general merging of the Centres for the Blind, the Handicapped and the Deaf, has taken place, although experimentation is already in train; in Resolven, for example, the Social/Handicraft Centre extends its membership to the small number of handicapped persons living in the locality regardless of their disability. The joint venture has proved a most successful one.



# SOCIAL/HANDICRAFT CENTRES FOR THE HANDICAPPED, 1965

Area	Centre	Venue	Afternoon	Social Welfare Officer	Average Weekly Attendance	
					1963/64	1964/65
ABERDARE AND CAERPHILLY	Aberdare	Blaengwawr Boys' Club	Friday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. G. Williams	47	47
	Penrhiwceiber	Bryncynon Social Community Centre, Ynysboeth	Monday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. B. Bond	32	31
	Caerphilly	Schoolroom, Old National School	Tuesday 1.30 p.m.	Vacancy	38	32
	Bargoed	Bargoed Institute and Library	Wednesday 1.30 p.m.	Mr. K. T. Edwards	14	14
	Nelson	Wingfield (Old People's Hall)	Thursday 1.30 p.m.	Mr. L. A. Jones	19	28
BRIDGEND AND SOUTH-EAST GLAMORGAN	Bridgend	Y.M.C.A., Angel Street	Thursday 2.0 p.m.	Mrs. I. Jones	27	36
	Maesteg	St. John Ambulance Hall	Tuesday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. A. L. Day	43	44
	Pontycymmer	53/55 Oxford Street	Monday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. A. Harding	30	28
	Barry	Pioneer Hall, Beryl Road	Thursday 2.0 p.m.	Vacancy	32	34
	Penarth	Christchurch Congregational Church, Stanwell Road	Wednesday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. N. W. Evans	28	35
NEATH AND WEST GLAMORGAN	Whitchurch	Church Parlour, Wesleyan Church	Friday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. J. E. F. Owen	20	24
	Seven Sisters	Pantyffordd Community Hall	Wednesday 1.0 p.m.	Mr. H. Kent	24	28
	Neath	Moose Hall, Water Street	Wednesday 1.0 p.m.	Vacancy	43	39
	Port Talbot	Y.M.C.A., Talbot Road	Tuesday 10.0 a.m.	Miss M. Harries	36	38
	Pontardawe	Moose Hall,	Thursday 1.0 p.m.	Mr. D. Brace (Relief)	32	36
PONTYPRIDD	Resolven	St. John Ambulance Hall	Thursday 1.0 p.m.	Vacancy	16	24
	Gorseinon	British Legion Hall, New Lodge, Alexandra Road	Friday 1.0 p.m.	Mr. R. Ireland	40	40
	Pontypridd	Holly House, 98 Merthyr Road	Thursday 2.0 p.m.	Miss F. Newman	31	35
	Pontyclun	Welfare Hall	Thursday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. R. Matthews	29	32
	Tonyrefail	St. John Ambulance Hall	Monday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. E. G. Williams	24	28
RHONDDA BOROUGH COUNCIL	Trealaw	Maes-yr-Haf Education Settlement	Wednesday 2.0 p.m.	Mrs. G. Williams	26	24
	Porth	Y.M.C.A., Porth	Thursday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. T. T. John	23	23
	Maerdy	Workmen's Hall and Institute	Thursday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. R. Morgan	36	36
	Treorchy	Ynyswen Social Welfare Hall	Tuesday 2.0 p.m.	Miss J. M. Roberts	31	33
	Porth Dancing Class	Old People's Social Centre	Tuesday 7.0 p.m.	Social Welfare Officers in turn	20	25



# SOCIAL/HANDICRAFT CENTRES FOR THE BLIND, 1965

Area	Town	Venue	Day and Time	Social Welfare Officer	Activities	Average Attendance of Blind Persons and Guides	
						1963/1964	1964/1965
ABERDARE AND CAERPHILLY	Abercynon	Social Hall, Margaret Street	Thursday 2.30 p.m.	Miss P. Enoch	Social and Handicrafts	17	19
	Aberdare	Social Centre for the Blind, 35 Victoria Square	Tuesday 2.30 p.m.	Vacancy	Social and Handicrafts	43	32
	Mountain Ash	Social Service Club, Ifor Street	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.	Mr. H. O. Hughes	Social and Handicrafts	26	19
	Caerphilly	Old National Schoolroom, Park Lane	Thursday, 2.30 p.m.	Vacancy	Social and Handicrafts	39	43
	Bargoed	Bargoed Institute and Library, Cardiff Road	Tuesday 2.30 p.m. Wednesday 2.0 p.m.	Mrs. S. M. Grace Mrs. S. M. Grace	Social Handicrafts	63 17	57 17
BRIDGEND AND SOUTH-EAST GLAMORGAN	Llangeinor	New Ambulance Hall	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.	Vacancy	Social	19	20
	Maesteg	St. John Ambulance Hall	Thursday 2.30 p.m.	Miss M. Davies	Social and Handicrafts	42	46
	Bridgend	Y.M.C.A., Angel Street	Monday 2.30 p.m.	Mrs. N. Jones	Social and Handicrafts	40	41
	Barry	Pioneer Hall, Beryl Road	Tuesday 2.0 p.m. Friday 2.0 p.m.	Vacancy Vacancy	Social Handicrafts	56 19	55 22
	Penarth	Christchurch Congregational Church, Stanwell Road	Friday 2.30 p.m.	Mr. C. Robinson	Social and Handicrafts	32	34
	Whitchurch	Ararat Baptist Church Schoolroom, The Common	Thursday 2.30 p.m.	Mr. C. Robinson	Social and Handicrafts	39	32



NEATH AND WEST GLAMORGAN	Briton Ferry	Social Institute	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.	Mrs. V. Rowlands	Social and Handicrafts	16	20
	Neath	Moose Hall	Monday 2.30 p.m.	Mr. T. Bird	Social and Handicrafts	41	44
	Resolven	St. John Ambulance Hall	Thursday 2.30 p.m.	Vacancy	Social and Handicrafts	17	23
	Port Talbot	Y.M.C.A., Talbot Road	Tuesday 2.30 p.m.	Miss M. Jones	Social and Handicrafts	30	34
	Pontardawe	Pontardawe Public Hall and Institute	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.	Miss L. Bevan	Social and Handicrafts	30	31
	Gorseinon	British Legion Hall, Alexandra Road	Thursday 2.30 p.m.	Mr. S. James	Social and Handicrafts	23	24
	Pontypridd	Holly House, 98 Merthyr Road	Tuesday 2.30 p.m. (Open Monday to Friday 2-9 p.m.)	Mrs. A. X. Davies	Social	49	39
	Pontypridd	Holly House, 98 Merthyr Road	Monday 2.30 p.m.	Mrs. A. X. Davies	Handicrafts	12	12
PONTYPRIDD	Pontypridd	Holly House, 98 Merthyr Road	Wednesday Monthly	Deaf-Blind accompan- ied by Home Teacher	Social and Handicrafts	19	16
	Porth	Porth and District Old People's Social Centre	Tuesday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. D. Timmons	Social	42	36
	Porth	Porth and District Old People's Social Centre	Tuesday 7.0 p.m.	Social Welfare Officers in turn	Dancing	20	25
	Porth	Porth and District Old People's Social Centre	Friday 2.0 p.m.	Mrs. J. Davies	Handicrafts	25	27
RHONDDA BOROUGH COUNCIL	Treorchy	Ynyswen Social Welfare Hall	Wednesday 2.0 p.m.	Mr. E. M. Jones	Social	36	34



In Port Talbot, the Social/Handicraft Centre for the Handicapped has continued its full-day sessions once a week and fully justified the expansion into a full-day Centre.

Because of increasing attendances and the need for improved facilities, the Centres for the Handicapped at Penrhiwceiber, Bridgend, Seven Sisters and Pontardawe have moved to more accessible premises possessing improved facilities. Similar moves have been made at Bridgend and Port Talbot in respect of the Social/Handicraft Centres for the Blind in those towns.

As is revealed in the reports below, most Centres have a planned programme of activities—outings, entertainments, film shows, talks and discussions, occupational craftwork, etc. Each has its own personality and most have their own local Committees of which the Authority's officer-in-charge is usually a member. In most instances, too, the Area Clerk acts as auditor of the Centre Accounts concerning disbursement of private Centre funds. Many run thrift clubs and place the money in Trustee Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, and experience has shown that the flexible, informal partnership between the Authority, Centre members and other interests involved has proved most effective.

Holly House, Pontypridd, continued to operate successfully as the only full-time Centre in the Administrative County, not only for blind persons living in the locality, but also in providing craftwork facilities for registered handicapped persons living nearby. Monthly meetings arranged for the Deaf-Blind in the Administrative County are also held at this Centre.

Your policy to encourage disabled persons to attend Social/Handicraft Centres was continued, and a total cost of £1,341 was spent on the travelling expenses of blind and partially sighted persons and their guides, and £1,806 on the travelling expenses of otherwise handicapped persons and necessary escorts.

The reports which follow indicate quite clearly that the Social/Handicraft Centre in Glamorgan has established itself as a vital focal point in the lives of disabled people. During the few years they have been operating, almost every Centre has shown a continuing overall increase in membership and an extension of activities. These trends augur well for the larger Centres and Rehabilitation Units shortly to be brought into operation in Glamorgan's Ten-Year Development as the next logical step in the advancement of your welfare services:—

“The Caerphilly Social Centre for the Blind met on twelve occasions during the quarter. The most significant and gratifying feature of the quarter is the marked rise in membership. ‘Success



## SOCIAL CENTRES FOR THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

Area	Town	Venue	Evening	Social Welfare Officer	Average Weekly Attendance	
					1963/64	1964/65
CAERPHILLY	Caerphilly	St. Martin's Church Hall	Thursday, 6-9 p.m.	Mr. P. Dalladay	19	20
ABERDARE	Aberdare	Blaengwawr Boys' Club	Thursday, 8-10 p.m.	Mr. I. Martin	10	10
SOUTH-EAST GLAMORGAN	Barry Hard of Hearing	Pioneer Hall, Beryl Road	Tuesday, 7-9 p.m.	Mrs. D. M. Evans	36	33
NEATH	Briton Ferry	Social Institute, Neath Road	Tuesday, 6.30-9.30 p.m.	Mr. I. Martin	23	23
RHONDDA BOROUGH COUNCIL	Treorchy	Park and Dare Institute	Monday, 6-9.15 p.m.	Mr. P. Dalladay	15	15

breeds success' is abundantly obvious in this case. Such is the enthusiasm of the members during past weeks that many seem most reluctant to miss a meeting even in the case of illness and many new members have appeared. The last week of June was significant for the fact that over 50 people attended. Average attendance during the quarter was 36. On 26th May members of the Centre travelled to Bargoed where they amalgamated with the members of Mountain Ash Centre as the guests of Bargoed at an Inter-Centre visit. Such events are highlights in the lives of our blind members—events to be anticipated with pleasure and enjoyed again in retrospect. A return visit of Bargoed to Caerphilly is now anticipated. Several meetings during the quarter have been spent in preparation for Eisteddfod entries and for the pending visit of Caerphilly Centre to Abertridwr to entertain the O.A.P. Club on 1st July."

"Stool assembly and seating are still the most popular crafts practised by the male members of the Pontardawe Social Handicraft Centre. The variety of stools and canework produced has widened greatly, whilst the standard of the finished articles remains consistently high. A most pleasing aspect is that the more efficient craftworkers are always ready to help the slower or less competent member. Quite a number of stools, etc., are brought into the Centre for repairs, and the Centre has gained a reputation locally for a high degree of craftsmanship. The making of floor and dish mops also takes place, and a number of Clubs and Institutes have placed standing orders for these articles.



The lady members do a much more varied range of craftwork, e.g. embroidery, string-bag and dishcloth making, soft toys, tea-cosies and binca work. These articles are exceptionally well made and here again, there is a ready sale for the finished article. Barbola work and jewellery mounting are new crafts which have just been started, and the amount of this work will be increased gradually as the member becomes more efficient and confident. Some ladies, too, have taken up rug-making in the past few weeks. As a result of the informal exhibition of craftwork held at the Centre on 3rd December, 1964, a large number of orders have been placed by members of the public, and Centre members are eager to complete them as soon as possible.

A limited number of people continue to practise handicrafts at home, and as at the Centre, standard of work is generally good and the articles find a ready sale. Stool assembly and seating and soft-toy making are most popular with physically handicapped persons, whilst most home-bound blind persons in the district usually favour knitting."

" However, with so much craftwork being done the more badly disabled sometimes tend to feel upset at their limitations. In order to offset this the social benefits of the Centre are emphasised and a purely social afternoon has become firmly established once a month. This afternoon sometimes takes the form of a party, a film show or perhaps a Beetle Drive, in fact, some activity in which all can equally participate. These occasions are now proving very popular and help greatly in 'uniting' the membership."

" The Deaf Centre at Briton Ferry continues to be active and popular judging by the number of visitors we seem to attract from Swansea and other outlying districts.

Two of the registered deaf travel from Gorseinon to attend this Centre, which seems to be indicative of its appeal."

" " I am so glad that I joined the Centre. I don't know what I would have done if it were not for the friends I've made there.' This was the remark made by a member of the Seven Sisters Centre to me when I visited her in hospital. This lady is not a native of the Dulais Valley and had no relations close at hand who could help during her sickness. The gifts and kindness shown to her by the other Centre members greatly helped to encourage and fortify this woman through a major operation.

The Centre is really a happy meeting place for the handicapped of the area and is proving its worth time and again. It is impossible to realise fully the important role the Social Centre plays in the lives of handicapped persons."



*"Bargoed Blind Social Centre:* Eleven Social Centres were held during the quarter with an average weekly number of 56 people attending. Visitors to the Centre included—on 14th July, 1964—a local Councillor of the Gelligaer U.D.C. Councillor C. Williams spoke about 'Welfare of the Aged.' On 28th July, 1964, Mr. A. Williams of the R.N.I.B. spoke about 'Talking Books for the Blind.' On 8th September, Mr. J. Saunders, a retired headmaster, spoke about the development of housing in the last 50 years. On 22nd September, Captain Baker and his wife of The Salvation Army came along and gave a short address and led community hymn singing. On other weeks, the members presented their own entertainment by singing solos and duets and reciting monologues. The Centre Chairman gives a talk once a month, and is at present describing the growth and development of the Rhymney Valley during the last 100 years."

"Holly House Centre for the Handicapped continues to grow in membership. So many are now attending that I am not anxious to have a full attendance! Recently, 42 attended, including four wheelchair cases, and there was not sufficient room for us. Ten of the most regular attenders were home ill that afternoon; otherwise over 50 people would have been present and it would have been impossible to move about. However, they are an extremely happy crowd. Several of them have made firm friendships at the Centre—visiting each other's homes, and they often spend their evenings together."

"The Social Centre, as the name implies, provides a social outlet for those who have time to spare and who would not normally fit in to other social groups. Most of the members of this Centre do not meet socially anywhere else in the area."

Once again I would like to express most sincerely my thanks to the many voluntary helpers whose regular help in such mundane but necessary tasks as preparing refreshments, and in assisting disabled persons to come to and from the Centres, allows Social Welfare Officers to devote themselves fully to their professional work. There is no doubt that much of the success of the Centres is due to the continuing interest and enthusiasm of these good people.

#### *Purpose Planned Vehicle*

It will be remembered that following your authorisation, a specially designed single-decker coach, manufactured by Messrs. Dennis Brothers of Guildford, was purchased and delivered in October, 1963. The vehicle, the first of its kind in the Administrative County, has in the interim been based at Bridgend and has already proved of inestimable value in enabling homebound, severely handicapped persons resident in the Bridgend and South East Glamorgan areas to participate in the activities of Social/Handicraft Centres.



The part that this pioneer vehicle has played in welfare provision is illustrated by the following extracts from reports received during the year:—

“ The membership of the P. Social/Handicraft Centre is continually growing and this growth can in no small measure be attributed to the means of conveyance provided by the Authority. I feel the provision of a 'bus has been revolutionary in that it enables severely handicapped persons to get out of their homes at least once a week and this, I am sure, contributes a great deal to the continuance of a healthy mental attitude towards life.”

“ During the last quarter under review it has been possible to see most clearly the value of the Specially Adapted Vehicle. It continues to be fully occupied in conveying persons to Social/Handicraft Centres, even during the winter months. This illustrates the value of the vehicle in drawing into Centre activities severely handicapped persons who otherwise would not be able to attend. In particular, it was extremely pleasing to note that, thanks to the vehicle, the more severely handicapped were able to attend Christmas Parties.”

“ Because of the adapted vehicle, some severely handicapped persons have been able to travel on outings for the first time. Naturally, whenever possible, efforts are made to accommodate the more severely handicapped on the hired service vehicle so that they can be part of the main group but, in many cases, this cannot be done.

When the adapted vehicle was first introduced, some fears were expressed that, once the novelty had worn off, the demand for conveyance would greatly reduce. In practice, however, this has been far from the case and amongst the most regular attenders at Centres are persons who, but for the vehicle, would be unable to attend at all.”

The bus—a specially designed vehicle incorporating a hydraulic lift—has proved so successful in operation that, this year, you decided to provide three other similarly designed vehicles to operate in the other welfare areas, initially on the basis of one vehicle to two welfare areas: orders for delivery as soon as possible were placed in September, 1964.

At the time of writing, the new vehicles are well advanced in their construction and it is anticipated that the three buses will be in operation in April or May, 1965. In anticipation of their arrival an Officer has reported:—

“ Many of the homebound handicapped persons have become quite excited at the prospect of attending the Social/Handicraft Centre when ' their ' special bus arrives in the coming months. For years, many handicapped people who have never been able to attend have associated themselves with their local Centre and have always



shown considerable interest in its activities, etc. The prospect of their being at last able to participate fully in these activities must be particularly pleasing to and is eagerly awaited by many of the disabled."

The design of the three new vehicles, made by Messrs. Morris Motors and Messrs. Wadhams (Coach Builders) Limited, incorporate details and improvements arising from the experience gained with the first vehicle. In this connection, the following letter from the firm is of interest:—

"We would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Glamorgan County Council for their kind co-operation in allowing us to exhibit the Glamorgan Welfare vehicle at the Royal Society of Health Congress held at Eastbourne during April.

This vehicle created a tremendous amount of interest and we have a large number of enquiries from all over the country.

Several authorities remarked that a lot of thought had been given to this vehicle and that Glamorgan Welfare Services were rather ahead of most in this field."

#### *Visits between Centres*

Physically Handicapped members of Centres have continued to visit other similar Centres in the County. The following reports reveal that whilst the social aspects of such visits are of value, Centre activities can also be stimulated through the inter-change of ideas. The total cost of visits made in the year under review was £123.

"March 16th—The members of the Y-. Centre in the Rhondda paid a visit to Port Talbot Handicapped Centre to see it in operation. This was not in the usual way an inter-centre visit since it was a full day visit for which lunch and tea were provided. This was a new venture and entailed much additional but worthwhile work."

"The P-. Centre paid an inter-centre visit to T-. Centre on 22nd February, and, apart from enjoying the social contact, played the first round of a "3-legged" games tournament, resulting in a generally agreed "draw." T-. will now pay a return visit to play the second round at P-. This competition is run also in conjunction with Holly House Handicapped Centre who visit P-. first. When all games and visits are concluded, it is hoped to buy a small cup to present to the winners. We feel that this idea will encourage the members from various Centres and areas to broaden their fields of contact and interest."

"The C-. Deaf Centre paid a visit to the R-. Deaf Centre at Treorchy. This was a grand reunion of old friends. A similar function had taken place in August previously, when the Rhondda Deaf Centre visited C-. The conversations, so to speak, were carried on where they had left off. Both Centres enjoyed the visiting very much." Further reference to inter-centre visits by the blind will be found later in the section dealing with the Glamorgan Blind Welfare Association.



### *Other Activities at Centres*

During June and July, 1964, 1,828 blind and partially sighted persons and guides attended 19 summer outings arranged for their benefit, visiting Barry, Porthcawl, Llanelly and the Mumbles, the Gower Peninsula and Monmouth and the Wye Valley. The cost to the Authority was £1,251. In respect of the 13 Glamorgan journeyworkers employed at the Morriston Workshops who attended the outing arranged by the Swansea Authority, the Glamorgan Authority met the expenses incurred, which were £17 11s. 0d.

Later in the year, seventeen Christmas parties were also arranged for 1,963 blind or partially sighted persons and their guides at a cost of £1,183. Those who were unable to attend because of ill-health, etc., i.e. 1,189 persons, received a five shilling grocery voucher, exchangeable for Christmas fare at local shops.

Similarly, 1,210 physically handicapped persons (who regularly attend their Centres) including necessary escorts, participated in 21 summer outings to various popular resorts at a cost of £935.

At Christmas, 1200 handicapped and deaf persons who are Centre members attended 13 parties arranged in various parts of the County at a total cost of £744; 262 grocery vouchers worth five shillings each were issued to those who had been invited to attend parties but were unable to do so as a result of age or infirmity.

The summer outings and the Christmas parties were very successful and appreciation was expressed on many occasions to the County Council for the arrangements made. On your behalf, letters of thanks were sent to the artistes, concert parties, choirs and others whose voluntary efforts contributed to the success of these occasions.

In addition, every registered disabled person, blind or sighted, received a Christmas card expressing your seasonal greetings and good wishes, in response to which many expressions of thanks were received.

### *General Social Welfare*

I am pleased to record once again that many acts of generosity and help were made by the public to the advantage of disabled persons, individually and collectively, throughout the Administrative County.

The Rotary Movement and Women's Voluntary Services have been particularly active as the following report exemplifies:—

“ Four handicapped people have been provided with a caravan holiday by members of the Neath Round Table. The Tablers have once again been most ready to help in any way which the S.W.O. suggested to them. They have redecorated certain rooms in the homes of some handicapped persons. They have arranged motor-car outings and they have now offered to take batches of four people to the Gower Coast for half-day trips each week.



The W.V.S. are also most co-operative and their ready help has proved to be invaluable. Their second-hand clothing and ' Meals-on-Wheels ' service are of particular importance."

I would also like to record the valuable part played by officers from local units of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John in providing, when required, escorts and First Aid officers at summer outings and Christmas parties.

Other individual acts of help, too numerous to specify in detail, have been forthcoming and, on your behalf, thanks have been sent to all these good people who have contributed to your welfare services in their own particular way.

### SERVICES, PROVISIONS AND AMENITIES

The sections which now follow concern other services and amenities which apply in the main to individual disabled persons, rather than to those described above in respect of Social/Handicraft Centres.

#### *Social Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons*

A valuable, but infrequently requested service which, so far, has operated to the benefit of blind persons, is the Social Rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons arranged in conjunction with the appropriate voluntary organisation specialising in overcoming the disability. Whereas for industrial rehabilitation the costs of training a disabled person for a new employment are met from Ministry of Labour funds, the expenses involved in the social rehabilitation of a disabled person fall to be provided by the local Welfare Services Authority, and/or the disabled person.

During the year, the Glamorgan Authority considered the existing arrangements for social rehabilitation and decided that applicants for courses (such as that provided by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at their Rehabilitation Centre at Bridgnorth) should no longer be required to contribute towards the costs of such courses and that the Authority would meet the cost in full.

In the period under review, one single blind lady attended a course at Bridgnorth, from November to January, and greatly benefited thereby. She is now able, with some assistance, to run her home and maintains herself as a Journey worker at the Morrision Workshops of the Swansea Authority.

#### *Holidays for Physically Handicapped Persons*

Including applications dealt with under delegated powers by the Rhondda Borough Council, 57 financial grants were made to enable blind or partially sighted persons to enjoy a holiday at a Holiday Home of their choice, as follows:—



<i>Blind Holiday Home</i>	<i>Number of Persons Assisted</i>
The 'Lauriston' Home, Weston-super-Mare ..	26
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest, Mumbles, Gower ..	13
London Association for the Blind Home, 'Orton Rigg,' Bournemouth .. .. .	9
The 'Bannow' Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea ..	4
The Henderson Holiday Home, Blackpool ..	1
The Kathleen Chambers Home for Deaf/Blind, Burnham-on-Sea .. .. .	1
Andrew Home for the Blind, Instow, Devon ..	1
Chalfont Epileptic Colony, Bucks .. ..	1
Home for the Blind, Southerndown, Glam. ..	1
	—
	57
	—

Travelling expenses were also met where necessary, including those of escorts, usually the wife or husband. For those blind persons who wished to spend a holiday in other parts of the country with friends or relatives, you authorised grants towards travelling expenses and, where necessary, the expenses of a guide. The cost of the holiday service for the blind and partially sighted this year was £900, compared with £800 and £700 in the previous two years.

Similarly, 77 handicapped persons—other than the blind and partially sighted—were assisted to go on holiday at a cost of £540, the expenses of an escort being met where appropriate.

### *Handicrafts*

Craftwork activities, practised extensively by many disabled persons both at home and at Centres, have continued to thrive. A wide range of materials is obtained on favourable terms in consequence of the Department's bulk purchasing arrangements. The following Table shows cash sales of pastime handicraft materials to physically handicapped persons:—

Materials Dispatched by	Disability Category	Number of Orders Received	Total Value of Orders
Glamorgan County Council (Central Office)	Blind and Partially Sighted	645	£880
	Handicapped	1,105	£1,450
Rhondda Borough Council	Blind and Partially Sighted	205	£169
	Handicapped	437	£394
TOTALS		2,392	£2,893



The total sales figure of £2,893 compares favourably with the previous year's figure of £2,711.

As I have indicated in previous reports, there is ample evidence to show that well made, reasonably priced articles command a ready sale. Almost invariably, at Sales of Work organised by the Centres themselves, it is reported that there are often difficulties in fulfilling all orders immediately owing to unexpected demand.

Your Scheme allows a free initial issue of pastime materials to be made, and this introduces a disabled person to pastime activities in which he can obtain positive, satisfying and sometimes remunerative results. In the year under review, 100 free issues of materials were made to blind and partially sighted persons and 243 to otherwise handicapped persons, both figures including the free issues made by the Rhondda Borough Council.

It had been your practice to provide blind and generally handicapped persons with such free initial issues of handicraft materials to a maximum value of £3, although in the case of partially sighted persons the prescribed figure has been £2. Since there is no reason why the partially sighted should not be treated in the same way as the blind and generally handicapped, you decided that, with effect from the beginning of the next financial year, the partially sighted should enjoy parity in this matter with other registered disabled persons.

Cane-work, rug-making, knitting and seagrass stool weaving still remain most popular with those handicapped persons able to undertake such activities whilst, in addition, the blind and partially sighted make various knitted household articles from cotton yarn.

On occasion, individual Centre members work as a team to produce seasonal gifts and tokens, for example, Christmas cards and calendars, and leek emblems to be worn on St. David's Day. Funds obtained from their sale are used to obtain new supplies or to finance other diversional Centre activities. There is little doubt that the resulting individual resourcefulness at home, and happy group activity at a Centre, created through craftwork is a very real measure of the success of your welfare services.

Extracts from reports on this subject are submitted for information:—

“ The amount of craftwork carried on at the P. Social/Handicraft Centre for Handicapped Persons continues to expand. Stool assembly and seating, cane-work of a very wide variety, the assembly of floor mops and dish mops are examples of the work carried on by the male members of the Centre. The lady members do work such



as embroidery, string bag and dishcloth making, soft toys, tea-cosies, binca work, crochet work and knitting. A small amount of jewellery work has been started and it is hoped to expand this side of the work in the near future.

Several home-bound blind persons and handicapped persons also undertake various forms of craftwork at home. At periodic intervals, the Social Welfare Officer exchanges ideas between the home-bound and the Centre members and often shows the finished articles to both. In this way, many new ideas have been forthcoming and a closer link has been forged between the Centre members and those persons who are homebound.

In most cases the standard of the finished articles has been very good, and the articles are finding a ready sale in the district."

"Members from the B. Centre entered exhibits in the Craft Section of the Nantymoel Chrysanthemum Show and the Lewistown Fruit and Vegetable Shows. They won prizes in the basketry, seagrass and macramé stool competitions."

"The members at the P.T. Centre have been very active with a variety of crafts. For a short period all efforts were concentrated on producing artificial leeks for St. David's Day. Canework and rug-making are still very popular pastimes whilst those members who embroider or crochet produce very fine articles."

"A number of people in my area are making use of the remedial help we can give in providing them with pastime occupations. During this quarter, I delivered seven free issues of rug-making equipment. Each of these persons has expressed his or her gratitude for this section of our service. The therapeutic value of a diversional pastime occupation is undeniably evident in these cases."

"Mr. E.E., an ex-platelayer, who has recently been registered as a handicapped person, was a very active man formerly and finds his immobility very distressing. He has been taught rug-making and finds the time occupied in this work very rewarding."

"In a Centre of 60 members it is essential that various crafts and pastime occupations be provided, and in this respect, the traditional crafts of canework, stool seating and leatherwork have been invaluable. A ready market is available in the area and even with half of the members fully occupied with craftwork throughout each session, demand can barely be met. During the next few weeks it is envisaged that the Christmas demands will again be heavy and good use of time spent at the Centre is assured. A number of home-bound handicapped persons still maintain an interest in crafts and in most cases such use of leisure time has been both enjoyable and profitable for them."



“ A total of 1,400 Calendars were assembled at the M. S/H Centre during the quarter and sold by the members for the benefit of Centre Funds. A profit of £29 was made.”

“ The Social Centre was a hive of industry during this quarter—all the members being fully occupied preparing for the Exhibition, held at the Central Hall, Tonypany, on 30th May, 1964, and organised by the staff of the Welfare Department.

The winning trophies—three magnificent silver cups—were given by the Rhondda Voluntary Welfare Association.”

“ H.W., a spastic, is extremely busy with his printing machine. He has to print for the Spastic Society 15,000 cards per month, and is enjoying the work. He visits Rhydlafer Hospital daily—goes swimming there and does cookery, etc., and commences at 9 a.m. and leaves about 5 p.m. This discipline is excellent for him, and H., who has a lovely disposition, is certainly enjoying his wheelchair life to the full. He has a free Thursday once a month when he comes to our Centre at Holly House.”

#### *Hand Crafts Advisory Association for the Disabled*

The services of the Central Council for the Disabled include an Association whose object is to assist the physically handicapped to raise the standard of their handwork by suggestions for design, colour and materials, given by an advisory panel of experts. A news bulletin is published twice yearly.

Since this service would be advantageous not only to Glamorgan physically handicapped persons but to your Social Welfare Officers in the course of their duties, it was decided in October, 1964, that the Authority should become a member of the Advisory Association.

#### *Aids to overcome Handicaps*

The three Technical Assistants (a senior officer with two juniors serving in the East and West of the County) have had a busy year devising aids for handicapped persons on a “ made-to-measure ” basis. To advance this important aspect of your service, which perhaps more than any other alleviates the effects of disability and gives help to handicapped persons in their routine daily life, the Authority decided in March, 1965, to increase the establishment by one Junior Technical Officer.

From the inception of the Aids Scheme in September, 1957, until September, 1962, it was not possible to keep pace with demand, but since that date I have been pleased to report that equilibrium has been maintained between demand and production of aids at the County Workshops for the Blind, Treforest. It will be remembered, too, that, after careful consideration in the early stages of this provision, no charge is made to handicapped persons who receive the aids free on loan for an indefinite period.



The progressive development of this work is illustrated in the following production record:—

*Aids manufactured during the year ended 31st March*

			1961	1963	1965
Group A & B	Feeding/Drinking Aids	..	125	244	164
Group C	Dressing Aids	.. ..	217	310	225
Group D	Writing Aids	.. ..	10	23	18
Group E	Reaching Aids	.. ..	88	74	99
Group F	Bathing Aids	.. ..	62	245	326
Group G	Miscellaneous	.. ..	113	242	248
Group H	Tables	.. ..	17	109	75
	Repairs and Modifications	.. ..	34	99	186
			<u>666</u>	<u>1,346</u>	<u>1,341</u>
			==	==	==

Though it has been established that the major need is for tailor-made aids, designed and constructed in the Department, there are some who can benefit from commercially produced aids. During the period under review you authorised the purchase of the following commercially produced aids:—

- 53 Cee Vee Reachers, making a total of 387 now on issue.
- 92 Zimmer Reachers, making a total of 214 now on issue.
- 18 Cantilever Tables, making a total of 114 now on issue.
- 31 Various aids received from the British Red Cross Society, making a total of 223 now on issue.

I give below extracts from reports submitted by the Technical Assistants which reveal not only the severity of the handicaps involved, but also the close liaison maintained with other agencies operating in this field:—

“ It is pleasing to report that a strongly made wooden platform, provided by this Department, comprising two steps which halve the height of stone steps at the entrance to a door of a bungalow, has solved the problem of a crippled person who has been housebound for several years due to her inability to walk any distance or to negotiate steps higher than 2 inches. She is now able, with the use of the wooden platform, to reach the garden and was delighted to inform me that she had her photograph taken in the garden, the first for many years.

Our bath seats and stools are proving a great asset to many handicapped persons and I am continually being asked to provide these aids, after persons have been recommended their usefulness, by friends who are disabled, nurses, doctors, etc., and even ‘ Home Helps ’ . . . . .”



“Several registered Blind and Partially Sighted persons have been visited during the month and aids have been afforded. Works of adaptation in the form of handrails have been recommended in three such cases . . . . .”

“As a matter of interest, I give below a list of the disabilities suffered by the cases referred to me during this month *only*. It shows an extraordinarily wide range of serious ailments:—

Rheumatoid Arthritis, Muscular Dystrophy, Poliomyelitis, Fractured Hip Bone, Spondylitis, Neurosis, Amputation of both legs and Cataract of Eye, Injury to Spine and Angina, Cerebral Palsy, Osteo-Arthritis, Parkinson's Disease, Blindness, Congenital Malformation of limbs.

In all instances aids or works of adaptation were recommended . . . . .”

Similar reports received from Social Welfare Officers working in the field typify some of the problems associated with disability:—

“The following aids were delivered during the quarter:—

Angle Boards .. ..	4	Shoelift/Washing Aid ..	3
Wooden Ramp .. ..	1	Bath Seat and Stool ..	1
Overtable .. ..	2	Cee Vee Reacher ..	2
W.S. Reacher .. ..	3	Plastic Holder and stop	1

H.7497—H.7498: A bath seat and stool, also a Cee Vee Reacher were delivered to a husband and wife who are both paraplegics and live alone. With the help of these particular aids, they are able to lead a comparatively independent life. The husband is employed at Remploy and, when he is at work, the wife runs the home without assistance from anyone, but not without the useful Cee Vee Reacher.”

“H.7232: Modification of his wheelchair foot rest. This modification was carried out at the Aids Section of the County Workshops. The chair taken in the morning and returned in the afternoon. Permission and observations of the M.O.H., South East Area were sought before the work was done. Handicapped person is most appreciative of the speed with which the alteration was carried out and also of its effectiveness.”

“H.7817: A lady aged 70, who has arthritis of the knees, suffered a right hemiplegia and as a result the woman requires support even when she only has to walk a few steps. For the greater part of the day, this handicapped person is dependent on friends and neighbours to help her dress, arrange her toilet and prepare her meals. All her housework is done for her by her neighbour. To help this lady attain some measure of independence, she was supplied with a W.S. table, long handled fire tongs and lightweight reacher. While the handicapped person still needs a great deal of assistance, she is very thankful for the small measure of independence that the aids have enabled her to reclaim.”



"Many requests from National Assistance Board Officers, Ministers of Religion and other Social Workers have been received during this quarter, in regard to elderly persons, whom they felt I could assist. In most instances, all that was required was advice in obtaining and the use of a National Health Service Hearing Aid."

"Mrs. J. (H.8084)—Writing pad aid. This lady, who suffers from poly-neuritis, was unable to grip a pen and, despite her desire to contact friends by letter, was unable to do so normally. Now, with the provision of this very simple aid, her wish can be satisfied."

The close liaison and co-operation now maintained between the various social welfare agencies is illustrated by the tragic case of a young miner, aged 27, who broke his neck nearly five years ago when playing rugby football. As a result, he is mostly confined to bed in the downstairs front room of his home, where he is cared for by his parents and other relatives; occasionally, he is able to recline in a partial sitting position in a special wheelchair. While a patient in a Cardiff hospital, he was seen by the Director of the National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville, who suggested that the "Possum" equipment which was being introduced at that time, would probably be of great assistance to him. The equipment (Patient Operated Selector Mechanism) is operated electrically by the action of a handicapped person sucking and blowing from a tube connected to the equipment; the same control can be effected by a person's foot pressing on two buttons.

The controlled puffing/sucking or button action enables a handicapped person to control an electric typewriter, or switch on independently such things as a television set, an electric light, an electric heater, or an electric razor.

The young miner's Rugby Football Club purchased the "Possum" equipment for him at a cost of £800 and he has demonstrated to the Department's Technical Assistant how easily and quickly he can do the various things mentioned above with the aid of the equipment.

The Polio Research Fund were asked to include a loudspeaker telephone in the system used by this young man. This is a Post Office provision which can be rented for £17 per annum in addition to the normal exchange line annual rental of £14. The young miner stated that he would make very good use of a telephone because he had many friends who would 'phone him. The unit, which is attached to a normal telephone by switch control, consists of a microphone and a separate loudspeaker.

Since his sole income is Sickness Benefit, he applied to the County Council to contribute towards the annual rental of the telephone loudspeaker unit, and the normal exchange lines, £31 in all. To this end, the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation was prepared to meet half the cost of the rental provided the Authority would pay the balance, a proposal to which you readily agreed.



### *Aids for the Blind*

The Scheme of Welfare Services for the Blind provides for the loan of aids and implements to assist in overcoming this particular disability. The following articles, available at reasonable prices from the Royal National Institute for the Blind, have this year been purchased and issued:—

White walking sticks	..	..	..	..	85
Domestic Aids	..	..	..	..	200
Games Aids	..	..	..	..	22
Writing Aids	..	..	..	..	29
Handicraft Aids	..	..	..	..	1
Stainsby-Wayne Writing Machines	..	..	..	..	6
Typewriters fitted with Braille Scales	..	..	..	..	1

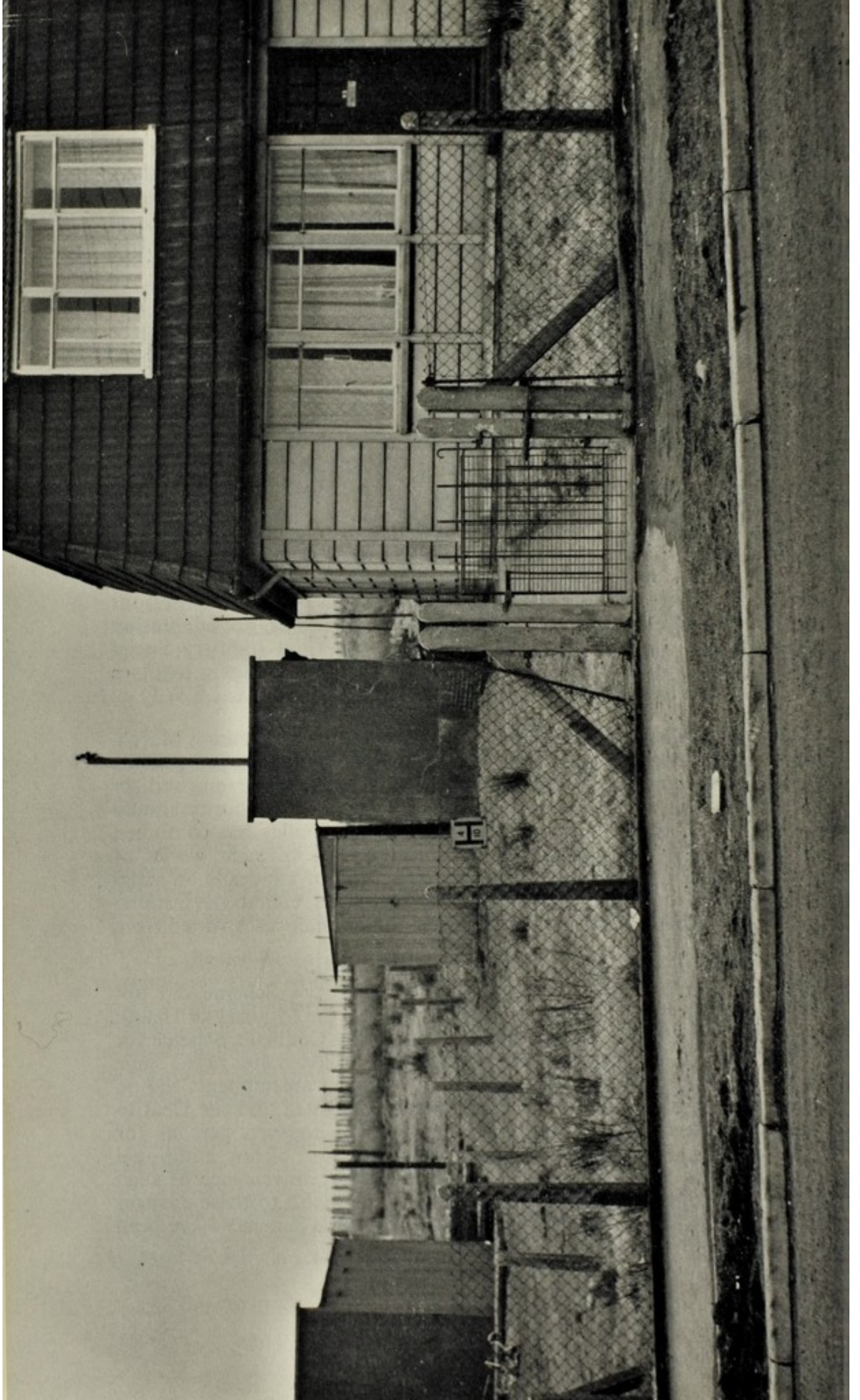
### *Adaptations to Homes of Handicapped Persons*

A total of 57 applications have been approved this year by the Welfare Services Committee at a total cost of £1,226. The Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation also contributed £244 in respect of 22 of these works, where the adaptations were undertaken on behalf of persons disabled in the mining industry. In the Rhondda, three works of adaptation were authorised at a cost of £246 to which the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation contributed £95. I would like once again to place on record the excellent co-operation always received from C.I.S.W.O.

Members will remember that the Authority decided that from March, 1962, works of adaptation required in the homes of handicapped persons were to be undertaken at no cost to the handicapped person, and, in relation to Council house tenants, the Local Housing Authority should not be called upon for financial contribution. This policy has continued and has, undoubtedly, promoted the easy passage of such works of adaptation, which have ranged from the provision of handrails on stairs and in bathrooms, concrete paths, alterations to steps, etc., to the installation of new baths and water closets. Costs in individual cases varied from £1 to £146 13s. 4d.

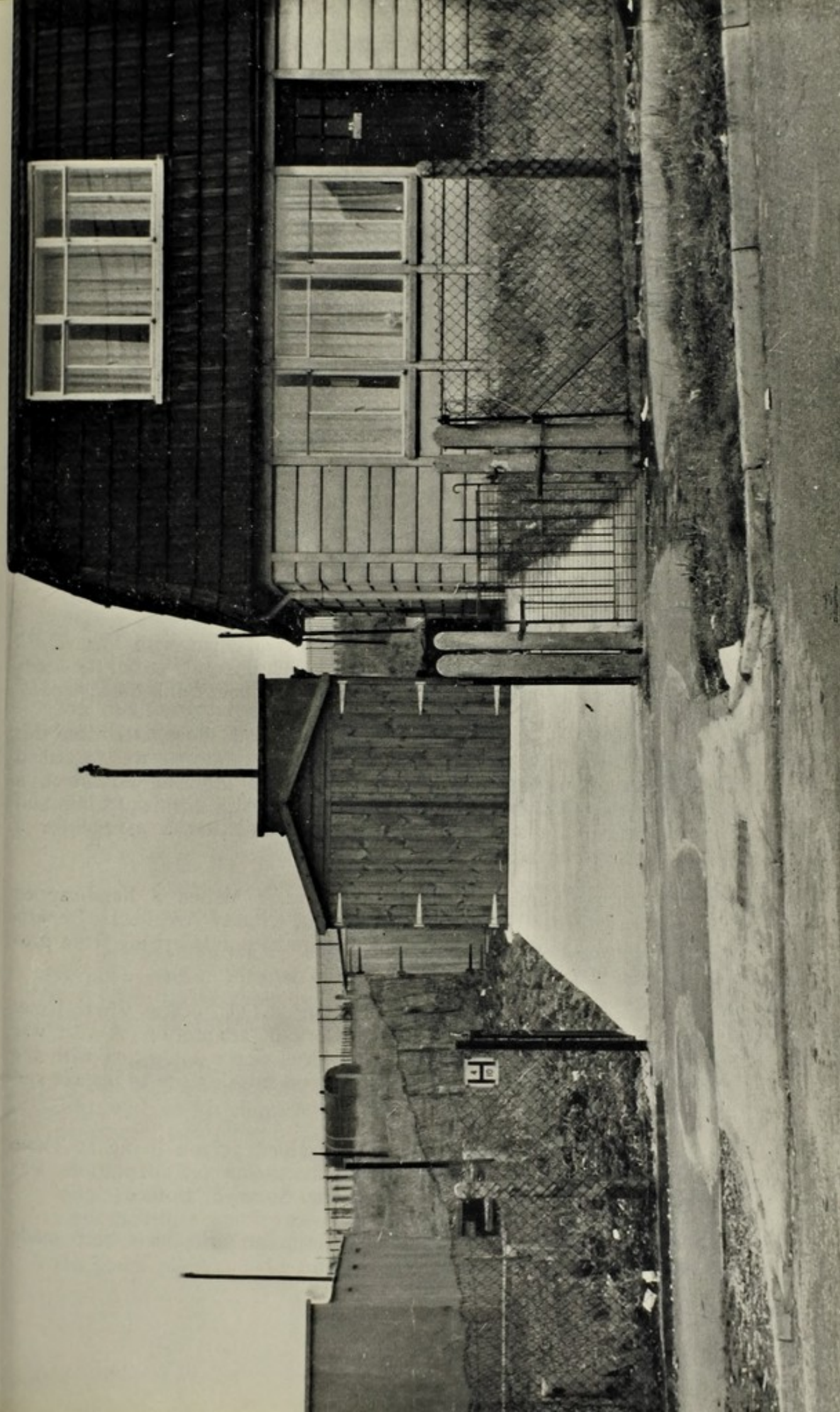
In 1963, it was decided that, as the Authority's Scheme did not permit the provision of adaptations to new houses, the Ministry of Health be asked to approve an amendment to the County Council's Scheme for the Generally Handicapped to include such a provision. Later in the same year, the Authority also decided to recommend that amendments should be made to the Schemes for the Blind, Partially Sighted and the Deaf to enable assistance, formerly excluded, to be given to such persons for works of adaptation in their homes, or the provision of any additional facilities designed to secure the greater comfort or convenience of such persons. The formal approval of the Ministry of Health to these changes was received in November, 1964, and the Authority's Schemes have been amended accordingly.







THE HOME OF A HANDICAPPED PERSON BEFORE AND AFTER ADAPTATION





In January, 1965, you authorised me to determine all applications for assistance with regard to works of adaptation which do not involve the Authority in expenditure in excess of £25 in each individual case. This has done much to speed up minor works of adaptation.

The involved nature of this service and the close liaison which has been established with other Departments concerned is well illustrated in the following extracts from reports submitted by your Technical Officers:—

“The number of applications for adaptations has increased again this month. They mostly consist of handrails and the resiting of W.C.s. Although the Housing Improvement Grant Scheme has been amended, there are still a great number of handicapped persons who are unable to take advantage of this grant because of lack of financial resources.

Twice during the month I attended Mr. Mills' Clinic at East Glamorgan Hospital and was able to assess the needs of newly registered handicapped persons. I also attended Glan Ely Hospital for the same purpose.

During the month I have made several visits with Miss D.B., the student seconded from Flintshire, to demonstrate to her the needs of handicapped persons and how this Department fulfils those needs.”

“Works of adaptation have demanded more attention this month. One visit to Aberdare regarding adaptations, was to attend a meeting on site, between the Aberdare Housing Architect, a representative from the Welsh Board of Health Artificial Limb and Appliances Department, and myself, to discuss a garage for a motorised tricycle.

During another visit to Aberdare, I visited a handicapped person with the Works Superintendent, County Architect's Department and his foreman to discuss technical points arising from proposed works of adaptation.

A visit was made to the Penybont R.D.C. offices where I met the Housing Manager to discuss work of adaptation. A visit was made to the Glyncoirwg U.D.C. offices where a meeting with the Housing Manager led to a visit to a new housing site to inspect and discuss works of adaptation there.

Another visit took me to a disabled person living at Three Crosses in the Gower, where my discussion on adaptations was followed with a visit to the Divisional Surveyor's office.

In the Rhondda, a number of similar visits have been made regarding works of adaptation.”



### *Employment of Handicapped Persons*

Whilst the prime responsibility of finding employment for disabled persons rests with the Disablement Resettlement Service of the Ministry of Labour and the County Youth Employment Service, a considerable volume of work has again been undertaken co-operatively in this field by your officers who, as will be seen below, provide valuable support to the Services mentioned because of their specialist knowledge of the disability and close acquaintance with the individual.

“ The statistics for deaf males in East Glamorgan are:—

			(including)
Employed in open industry ..	44	Rhondda ..	10
Employed in sheltered industry	2	Rhondda ..	1
Registered unemployed ..	7	Rhondda ..	2
Sick or unemployable .. ..	10	Rhondda ..	4

These figures show that the deaf in general do not need special sheltered employment, most being quite able, with a little encouragement, of holding a job in ‘ open ’ employment in competition with their hearing fellows. It is finding a suitable job in the beginning, or finding another if he loses one, that the deaf person finds difficult.”

“ H.2018 Tubercular right hip. A young man employed in open industry was threatened with loss of employment owing to the time lost due to his handicap. The S.W.O. who had visited him for some time felt that if travelling were made easier, his attendance at work might be improved, and so an application for an Inva Car was made to the Welsh Board of Health. It has recently been learnt that he is eligible for the Inva Car and the necessary steps are being taken for the erection of a suitable garage . . . ”

“ H.7701. P.D.J.

The above-named is an epileptic and considerable difficulty was experienced in placing him in employment.

He was first placed with the Wales Gas Board but only retained for two weeks. Further efforts were made to secure employment and for a further three weeks he was employed by a firm of clothiers who dispensed with his services because of his handicap.

Eventually, other employment was secured for him and although he has had several light convulsions, he has been sympathetically dealt with by his employers and it is now anticipated that he will be permanently employed.”

“ Mr. G., deaf, is a builder’s labourer aged 60, who lived in lodgings at B. Towards the end of the quarter, he found himself without either employment or lodgings. Work was getting more difficult to find, and hold, with competition from much younger men. He keeps pigeons as a hobby and required lodgings with accom-



modation not only for himself but also for the birds, and asked me to find suitable lodgings, and work for him. A search of the B. district could not procure a single landlady willing to offer him accommodation, so it was necessary to go to Cardiff to find what he required. This took me nearly every day of a week and I finally found him work and lodgings in Cardiff, and a grant from the N.A.B. to see him through the first week. Mr. G. is now settled in Cardiff. . . . ”

“ R.H.1555 Cardiac debility. A very faithful and active member of the Social/Handicraft Centre for two years who has taken advantage of every available opportunity to learn crafts at home with the S.W.O. and also in various Youth Clubs in the locality. Two years ago, she was not able to accept employment but as a result of her rehabilitation through the Social Centre and by visiting, she has commenced employment in Remploy and is grateful to the Welfare Services Department for making this possible.”

“ Mrs. F.G. nee W., blind, who went to Torquay Industrial Rehabilitation Course during the summer, has obtained employment in ‘ open ’ industry at Dinas Rhondda.

As well as being equipped for work, Mrs. G. also met her husband at Torquay. They were married in St. C’s. Church on 17th October, 1964. I attended at the Church, only to be greeted by Mr. M.R., a totally blind lay-preacher, with an urgent request that I play the organ for the hymns and exit of the bride and bridegroom. It seems that the regular organist was unable to attend at the last minute. I have come to the conclusion that the duties of a Social Welfare Officer are very varied.”

For those who cannot undertake “ open ” employment, there remains the possibility of “ sheltered ” employment, such as is provided at the County Workshops for the Blind at Treforest and Llwynypia and at the Swansea Authority’s Workshops at Morriston. In recent years, a number of sighted disabled handicapped persons have been integrated with blind workers in joint production, a development of advantage to both groups of disabled persons.

The Table on page 82, includes an analysis of the type of work undertaken by the 13 sighted disabled persons employed at the Glamorgan County Workshops. In addition, 3 similarly disabled persons were in employment at the Swansea Workshops on 31st March, 1965.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the education, rehabilitation, training and employment of blind persons over the age of sixteen are given in Table VI and the subsidiary Table VII, which correspond with the information required annually by the Ministry of Health. On the 31st March, 1965, there were 110 blind males in employment, of whom 53 were engaged in “ open ” employment, and 57 in “ sheltered ” employment. Of the 21 blind females, 5 were in “ open ” and 16 in “ sheltered ” employment.



The "sheltered" employment provided for the 57 males and 16 females was at the County Workshops, Treforest and Llwynypia, and at the Morriston Workshops of the Swansea Authority.

The total number of blind persons "not working, 65 and over," viz:—1,520, represents 71.4 per cent of the total of 2,130 persons on the County Register over the age of 16. Last year the percentage was 72.3 per cent and in the previous year 71.8 per cent. Of those capable and available for work, i.e. 26, 22 are males. These cases of unemployment remain under constant review by the Disablement Resettlement Service and your Social Welfare Officers. The inter-relation between the numbers of registered blind persons in "open" employment and those in "sheltered" employment in recent years is given in the following Table:—

<i>Persons Employed</i>	1952	1956	1960	1964	1965
In "sheltered" employment ..	109	93	81	74	73
In "open" employment .. ..	46	53	59	60	58
TOTALS .. ..	155	146	140	134	131

Though this Table reveals the satisfactory past trend from "sheltered" to "open" employment for blind persons, the figures from 1960 to 1965 suggest that a position of equilibrium has been reached. In the coming years, no doubt the recommendations of the Ministry of Labour Working Party on Workshops for the Blind (referred to in detail in my last two Reports) will begin to manifest themselves. Since it is unlikely, however, that the relatively small number of severely disabled persons for whom "sheltered" employment is the only satisfactory course will totally disappear into "open" employment, it is to be hoped that improved management and up-to-date techniques in suitable modern trades other than the traditional crafts will allow "sheltered" workshops to become more efficient units of production.

Further details on the progress made during the year will be found in the section devoted to the County Workshops.

On the 31st March, 1965, the number of partially sighted persons in "open" employment was 38, compared with 39 last year. Four were employed at the County Workshops for the Blind and one was under training at the same date. From Table XII in the Appendix, it will be observed that 360 partially sighted persons, 42.8 per cent of the total registration, are mainly industrially handicapped and not likely to suffer any deterioration of vision. This percentage was virtually unchanged from last year.



### *Wireless for the Bedridden Society*

The excellent liaison between the Society and the County Council, acting as the Society's agent, has continued. During the year, the Society approved 12 new applications for wireless sets, two for television sets and paid broadcast licences for one wireless and two television sets.

### *The British Wireless for the Blind Fund*

As agents in Glamorgan on behalf of the Fund, the Department has continued to distribute wireless sets to blind persons in need. Particulars of sets issued, with comparative figures for previous years, are given below:—

<i>Types of Listening Equipment</i>	<i>Year Ended</i>			
	31/3/62	31/3/63	31/3/64	31/3/65
Universal Main Sets ..	78	102	84	64
Battery Sets .. ..	8	15	20	19*
Radio Relay .. ..	55	56	36	24

\* Includes two Transistor Type Radios adapted with headphones for blind persons with defective hearing.

### *Repair of Wireless Sets for the Blind*

The sum of £163 has been expended this year on the repair of wireless receivers, either privately owned or issued by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Last year the cost was £172 and for the previous year £232.

### *Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons' Facilities) Act, 1955*

212 certificates were issued to enable blind persons to obtain free wireless licences under the provisions of this Act.

### *Talking Books for the Blind*

Because of the increasing popularity of the new tape machines owned and rented by the Nuffield Talking Book Library, the Welfare Services Committee decided, during the year, that the Authority should meet the annual rental of machines supplied to the ambulant blind, and that the Glamorgan County Blind Welfare Association should meet the annual rental in respect of the homebound blind.



There are now 97 blind persons (excluding those mentioned later in the section of this report dealing with the Glamorgan County Blind Welfare Association's affairs) enjoying this amenity, as the following extracts from reports testify:—

“ B.5571: A Talking Book was obtained for this blind woman, who, prior to her losing her sight, had been an avid reader. She is unable to read Braille and finds Moon reading a great strain. As her husband works on afternoon shifts regularly, she is left on her own for a greater part of the day, and because of her lack of confidence, will not leave her home unaccompanied.

The family's main medium of entertainment is television, but this is of little benefit to her. However, Mrs. C. has derived much enjoyment from her ' Talking Book ' and is now a happier and more contented person. . . . ”

“ Mrs. C.B. (RB.244): B. told me that she thinks her Talking Book has helped her to ' keep her reason ' during the past months. Apart from total blindness, she has also suffered ill health, which has meant being confined to bed for weeks on end. Here—her book has been her company and she expressed gratitude to those who helped her to obtain it.

Mr. D.T.M. (RB.284): F., an ex-headmaster, had hoped that he might benefit from an operation to his eyes so that he might read again. This has failed and he looks forward eagerly to the day when his ' Talking Book ' is to arrive. He has had notification from the Library that his application has been accepted and the day cannot come quickly enough for him to ' sit back and listen.' He has missed his reading tremendously. . . . ”

The Authority noted with interest that the Nuffield Library had undertaken the sole responsibility for producing Talking Books in Welsh for which the initial output would be twelve books. A recent survey showed that only seventeen of the 2,100 registered blind persons living in Glamorgan would appreciate such Welsh books, though these would be available to any Welsh speaking blind person who requested them.

### *Periodicals*

Twenty-six different periodicals embossed in Braille or Moon type were supplied free of charge to blind persons. Demand for these periodicals, totalling 227, has slightly decreased this year, possibly due to the great popularity of the new type talking book referred to above.

The Authority's grant of £150 to the National Library for the Blind was continued in respect of 50 readers in Glamorgan.

### *Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers*

The Welsh Board of Health requested local welfare authorities in July, 1961 to issue special car badges to severely disabled drivers to ease their difficulties in finding suitable parking places. Issued solely to those



who have severe difficulty in walking, these badges do not confer any special privileges but enable the police to identify the vehicles, and help is thus solicited. In the year under review, a total of 107 badges was issued including 12 issued to residents of the Rhondda.

#### *Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind*

In July, 1964, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind, asking that the Authority should reconsider the question of membership of the Regional Council, and to that end an invitation was extended to the Regional Council to send a deputation to state a case for affiliation. Following full consideration of the matter, it was decided that the County Council should resume membership of the Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind with effect from 1st April, 1965.

#### *"Doorbell" Device for the Deaf/Blind*

In November, 1964, the Welsh Board of Health invited the Authority to participate in giving an extended field trial to the "Doorbell" device for the deaf-blind which had been developed by the Royal National Institute for the Blind in co-operation with the Post Office. Following a visit of the Authority's Technical Assistants for the Blind, and Deaf, respectively to a meeting convened by the Ministry of Health in London in the same month, it was agreed that the Department should participate in the field trial by arranging for the experiment to take place in the homes of three Glamorgan deaf/blind persons. At the time of writing this report, the field trials are in progress.

#### *Information and Publicity*

The dissemination of information concerning Glamorgan Welfare Services to outside bodies has continued and on a number of occasions talks, often using the film strip on adaptations and aids, or the demonstration set of Aids themselves, have aroused interest and comment. More specifically, lecture demonstrations of the Department's work on aids to overcome disability were given to the Staff and students of the School of Physiotherapy, Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and to a Refresher Course arranged by the Welsh Regional Office of the Ministry of Labour on behalf of their Disablement Resettlement Officers in Wales and the West of England.

### **GLAMORGAN COUNTY BLIND WELFARE ASSOCIATION**

The Association, first established in 1952, comprises members of the Special Services and Finance Sub-Committee and representatives of Social Centres. Since Social Centres may not appeal to the public for financial support, the Association's main aim is to make a variety of small disbursements to blind persons which the County Council is precluded from doing by the terms of the National Assistance Act.



Its working funds are derived from collections made in the Administrative County by the Royal National Institute for the Blind; under a financial agreement with the Institute, the Association receives 65 per cent of the net collections, which are utilised to provide:—

- (1) Amenities for the homebound blind;
- (2) Social Centre activities;
- (3) General amenities, i.e. the provision of amenities for blind persons in the County Council Workshops or in "open" employment, etc.,
- (4) Administrative expenses of the Association and committees attached to Social Centres.

The continued improvement in the Association's financial position has resulted this year in a marked increase of activity, viz:—

- (i) Sixty-six watches and 30 alarm clocks were issued on loan (10 watches and two alarm clocks were re-issued) and 87 Braille time-pieces were repaired. The cost of this service was £386 4s. 0d., an increase of £64 3s. 9d. over the previous year;
- (ii) One hundred batteries for wireless sets were issued and radio rentals were paid in respect of 197 blind persons;
- (iii) The cost of providing amenities for homebound blind—fireguards, bedjackets, slippers, etc.—was £45 10s. 0d. An additional amenity for the homebound blind this year was the provision of Talking Book Machines. This proved to be very popular and a total of 29 have been issued at a cost of £75 annual rental;
- (iv) Gifts of flowers, fruit, etc., costing £792 13s. 6d. were made to sick blind persons and four parcels of comforts were given to blind persons attaining their 100th and 101st birthdays;
- (v) Grants to Centres for Inter-Centre visits were increased this year. Centres with less than 30 members received a grant of £15, and other Centres had a grant of 10/- per member. Altogether grants totalling £337 16s. 0d. were made to twenty Centres towards the cost of catering and transport, an increase of £30 16s. 0d. over the previous year. An additional Centre was opened at Llangeinor.
- (vi) Eighteen summer outings—additional to those provided by the County Council—were arranged at a cost of £1,297 8s. 6d., and 1,552 blind persons attended;
- (vii) Grants to blind persons unable to attend a summer outing or Christmas Party arranged by the County Council were increased from 20/- to 21/-. The total cost of this provision was £2,764 11s. 3d.;



- (viii) Grants to blind persons attending the County Council outings and Christmas Parties were increased from 10/- to 11/-. The cost of this amenity was £799 14s. 0d.

(ix) *Eisteddfodau for the Blind*

Once again, the Annual Eisteddfodau for the Blind—the tenth—were most successful. Five hundred and sixty blind persons and guides attended the East Glamorgan Eisteddfod at the Boys' County Grammar School, Pontypridd, on the 27th August, at which County Alderman J. Rhys James presided. The West Glamorgan Eisteddfod held on the 25th August, was attended by four hundred and sixty blind persons and guides; County Councillor Wyndham Jones presided. In addition to cash prizes, winners of individual competitions were presented with competition cups to be held for one year. Keen interest was shown at both Eisteddfodau in individual and group events in the stage competitions.

In the choral competitions, the winner in the East Glamorgan Eisteddfod was the Treorchy Social Centre, and Pontardawe Social Centre won the event in West Glamorgan.

The best individual competitor in the stage events in West Glamorgan was Mrs. M. A. Jones, elocutionist (Maesteg Centre) who was awarded the Madame Wynnie Richards-Thomas Challenge Cup. The Tudor Jeremy Challenge Cup at the East Glamorgan Eisteddfod was shared by Miss Queenie Kennard, contralto (Whitchurch Centre) and Mrs. J. Bebb, soprano, from the Treorchy Social Centre.

### COUNTY WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

The number of Journeymen and Journeywomen employed in the various departments of the County Workshops at 31st March, 1965, was as follows:—

Department	TREForest			LLWYNPIA			TOTAL
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Sighted Disabled	Blind	Partially Sighted	Sighted Disabled	
Knitting .. ..	6	—	4	5	—	—	15
Mat .. ..	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Brush .. ..	—	—	—	10	2	4	16
Basket .. ..	7	1	1	8	1	—	18
Aids to Handicapped Persons ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
							68



## DEPARTMENTAL SURVEY

### *Mat Department—Llwynypia*

Although full employment was maintained in this department, considerable difficulty was experienced this year in securing orders for standard size mats due to competition from foreign produced mats. Sales of gymnasium mats dropped considerably due to the introduction in this field of foam rubber gymnasium mats.

### *Brush Department—Llwynypia*

Contracts received from the National Association of Workshops for the Blind, from local authorities and local business firms ensured a busy year in this department.

### *Knitting Department—Treforest and Llwynypia*

This is still the busiest department in the Workshops and the only problem is keeping abreast of the orders received. Another electrically operated knitting machine was installed during the year, making a total of five electric machines now in operation. In the Finishing Section of the department, a further overlocking machine has been installed, together with an additional electric table ironer.

### *Basket Department—Treforest and Llwynypia*

Production in this department is still mainly concentrated on pigeon baskets, although large orders were also received during the year for G.P.O. hampers.

### *Aids Department—Treforest*

An additional lathe was installed during the year and the department is now able to manufacture its own pressed tools, etc. The quality of the aids produced is first-rate and there is a constant demand for the products of this department.

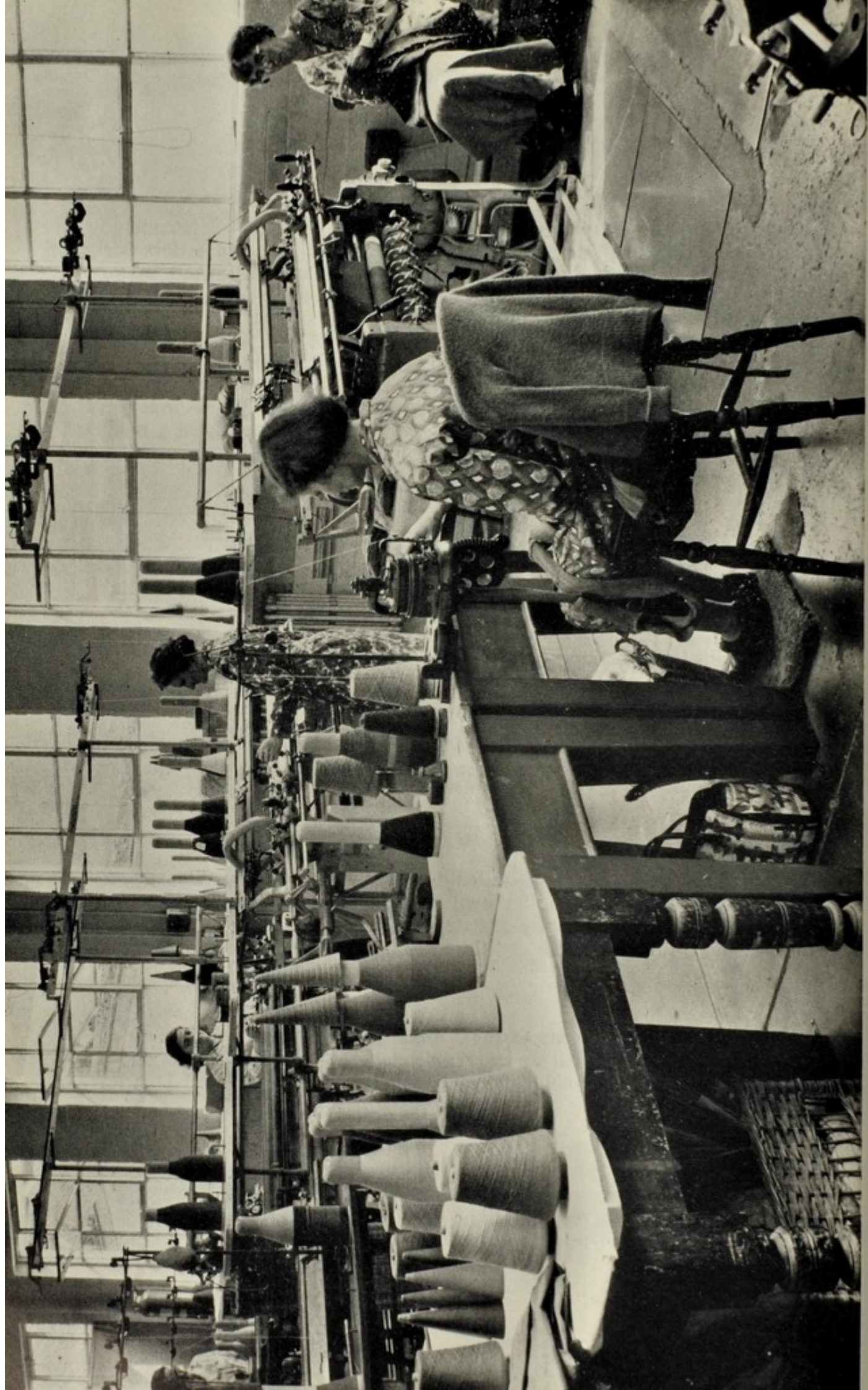
### *General*

Aberavon was the scene of the Annual outing, where over ninety of the Workshops' staff spent an enjoyable day. The Christmas Dinner, a very popular event, was held once again at the Pontypridd and District Social Club.

### *Accounts*

The County Treasurer's Summarised Accounts for the Glamorgan County Workshops in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1965, will be found at the end of this Report.







### *Productive Earnings—Blind Workers*

The following figures compare the average earnings of the journey-workers at both workshops during 1964/65 with those for the previous year:—

				1964/65			1963/64		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mat	..	..	..	3	9	9	3	9	3
Brush	..	..	..	3	2	8	3	2	10
Knitwear (Flat)	..	..	..	3	19	11	3	8	10
Knitwear (Round)	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	2
Basket	..	..	..	3	9	7	3	7	1

### **SALES ORGANISATION**

The Sales Organisation has continued to be successful in disposing of all products of the Workshops and has thus made full employment possible. For the period under review total sales amounted to £31,978 and a comparative annual statement is submitted below:—

Twelve months ending	Total Sales £	Increase/Decrease £
31/3/65	31,978	+ 3,668
31/3/64	28,310	+ 1,009
31/3/63	27,301	+ 1,668
31/3/62	25,633	+ 292
31/3/61	25,341	— 377
31/3/60	25,718	+ 1,995
31/3/59	23,723	+ 1,266
31/3/58	22,457	+ 2,534

### *Display Cases*

A steady flow of orders was received as a result of displays at Port Talbot General Hospital, County Hall and the County Offices at Ystrad Mynach and Bridgend. The display windows at the new County Offices, Greyfriars Road, have proved their worth, many orders having been received from passers-by.



### *Mail Order Sales*

In response to selective advertising, sales of pigeon baskets amounted to £2,317.

### *Exhibitions*

Due to the kindness of the organisers, free space was given for exhibition of the Workshops' products at a large number of agricultural and flower shows held in the County. Considerable sales resulted and much valued publicity achieved.



APPENDIX  
WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED  
STATISTICAL TABLES

The statistical information contained in this Appendix is based on information submitted to the Ministry of Health on the 31st December of each year but amended to relate to the year ended 31st March, 1965. The page number shown at the top righthand corner of each Table indicates the page in the Report to which the Table refers.

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*Welfare of the Generally Handicapped*

*Table*

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| I    | Registers of Handicapped Persons—Area Basis.                                 |
| II   | Distribution of Registered Handicapped Persons by Age and Sex.               |
| IIIa | Disabilities of Generally Handicapped Persons—Ministry of Labour Categories. |
| IIIb | Disabilities of Generally Handicapped Persons—Complete Analyses.             |

*Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted*

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| IV   | Register of Blind Persons Classified into Age Groups and Sex.  |
| V    | Register of Blind Persons—Cases Newly-registered during Year ended 31st March, 1965—Age at Date of Registration.             |
| VI   | Education, Training and Employment of Blind Persons over the age of 16.  |
| VII  | Occupations of Employed Blind Persons.   |
| VIII | Blind Children Aged under 16.  |
| IX   | Blind Persons over the Age of 16 not normally Resident at Home.  |
| X    | Register of Partially Sighted Persons Classified into Age Groups and Sex.  |
| XI   | Register of Partially Sighted Persons—Cases Newly-registered during Year ended 31st March, 1965—Age at Date of Registration. |
| XII  | Partially Sighted Register—General.  |



TABLE I  
NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS ON REGISTER

See Page 35

	Aberdare	Bridgend	Caerphilly	Neath and West Glam.	Pontypridd	South-East Glamorgan	Rhondda	Total at 31st March 1965	Total at 31st March 1964	Total at 31st March 1963
Deaf with Speech ..	17	9	7	21	11	4	6	75	78	87
Deaf without Speech	23	38	39	71	31	8	33	243	244	255
Hard of Hearing ..	48	42	40	178	58	85	19	470	477	537
General Classes ..	630	797	587	1,205	654	511	1,079	5,463	5,196	5,041
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>5,995</b>	<b>5,920</b>

TABLE II  
DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED HANDICAPPED PERSONS  
BY AGE AND SEX

See Page 35

Disability	Sex	0-15	16-20	21-40	41-50	51-64	65 and over	Totals at 31st March, 1965	
Deaf with Speech	M.	—	3	9	10	4	5	31	75
	F.	—	1	12	3	7	21	44	
Deaf without Speech	M.	5	18	43	14	23	25	128	243
	F.	4	16	44	14	18	19	115	
Hard of Hearing	M.	3	1	12	5	41	123	185	470
	F.	2	1	11	8	71	192	285	
Generally Handicapped	M.	26	44	430	417	974	1,198	3,089	5,463
	F.	14	50	331	248	659	1,072	2,374	
<b>TOTALS ..</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>6,251</b>



TABLE IIIa See Page 35  
REGISTER OF GENERALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Disability	Aberdare	Bridgend	Caerphilly	Neath and West Glam.	Pontypridd	South-East Glamorgan	Rhondda	Total at 31st March, 1965	Total at 31st March, 1964	Total at 31st March, 1963
Amputations .. ..	24	40	23	63	34	20	50	254	237	225
Arthritis and Rheumatism .. ..	141	139	128	239	119	155	113	1,034	926	811
Congenital Malformation and Deformation .. ..	14	13	18	35	18	14	22	134	127	136
Diseases of the Digestive and Genito/Urinary Systems, Heart Circulatory or Respiratory, and of the Skin .. ..	170	163	127	245	182	79	366	1,332	1,345	1,353
Injuries of the Head, Face and Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvis or Trunk .. .. Injuries or Diseases of Upper and Lower Limbs and Spine	93	127	88	161	88	65	110	732	695	683
Organic Nervous Diseases: Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Polio, Sciatica, Hemiplegia, etc. .. ..	111	198	131	296	137	132	222	1,227	1,088	1,022
Neurosis, Psychoses, and other Nervous and Mental .. .. Disorders not included above	39	56	36	42	39	14	104	330	359	389
T.B. (Respiratory) .. ..	12	19	7	38	16	6	35	133	122	142
T.B. (Non-Respiratory) .. ..	6	7	8	20	6	3	8	58	62	56
Diseases and Injuries not specified above .. ..	20	35	21	66	15	23	49	229	235	224
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>5,041</b>



TABLE IIIb

See Page 36

## REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AT 31st MARCH, 1965

DISABILITY	Aberdare	Bridgend	Caerphilly	Neath and West Glam.	Pontypridd	South-East Glamorgan	Rhondda	Total
<b>A. GENERAL CLASSES</b>								
1. Amputation—one arm .. .. .	2	6	2	16	6	—	10	42
2. Amputation—two arms .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
3. Amputation—one leg .. .. .	18	27	17	35	18	14	23	152
4. Amputation—two legs .. .. .	2	3	2	5	5	2	8	27
5. Amputation—others .. .. .	2	4	2	7	5	3	8	31
6. Rheumatism .. .. .	141	139	128	239	119	155	113	1,034
7. Congenital Malformation .. .. .	14	13	18	35	18	14	22	134
8. Diseases of the Digestive System ..	9	14	13	7	15	7	25	90
9. Diseases of the Genito/Urinary System	5	7	2	5	5	3	9	36
10. Diseases of Heart .. .. .	53	47	41	71	58	51	72	393
11. Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	77	56	41	106	69	4	193	546
12. Bronchitis .. .. .	23	34	30	49	31	13	63	243
13. Diseases of Skin .. .. .	3	5	—	7	4	1	4	24
18. Injuries of Head and Trunk .. ..	20	20	12	17	13	8	18	108
19. Injuries of Lower Limbs .. .. .	43	44	47	76	36	26	44	316
20. Injuries of Shoulder or Arm .. ..	11	11	12	14	11	7	12	78
21. Injuries of Spine .. .. .	19	52	17	54	28	24	36	230
22. Neurosis .. .. .	27	31	23	16	21	5	45	168
23. Epilepsy .. .. .	16	27	19	36	18	16	45	177
24. Other Nervous Diseases .. .. .	95	171	112	260	119	116	177	1,050
25. Mental Deficiency .. .. .	10	17	9	19	5	7	42	109
26. Other Mental Disorders .. .. .	2	8	4	7	13	2	17	53
27. T.B. Pulmonary .. .. .	12	19	7	38	16	6	35	133
28. T.B. Surgical .. .. .	6	7	8	20	6	3	8	58
29. Others .. .. .	20	35	21	66	15	23	49	229
	630	797	587	1,205	654	511	1,079	5,463
<b>B. DEAF WITH SPEECH .. .. .</b>	17	9	7	21	11	4	6	75
<b>DEAF WITHOUT SPEECH .. .. .</b>	23	38	39	71	31	8	33	243
	40	47	46	92	42	12	39	318
<b>C. HARD OF HEARING .. .. .</b>	48	42	40	178	58	85	19	470
	718	886	673	1,475	754	608	1,137	6,251



TABLE IV

## REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS AS AT 31st MARCH, 1965

(Classified under Age Groups and Sex)

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 +	Total
Male	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	5	19	34	47	106	75	91	210	117	92	30	848
Female	-	-	1	-	-	6	11	7	12	21	60	117	102	123	370	246	169	77	1,322
Total at 31/3/65	-	-	1	-	-	19	20	12	31	55	107	223	177	214	580	363	261	107	2,170
Total at 31/3/64	-	-	-	-	2	17	26	10	33	53	89	217	163	202	566	365	277	88	2,108



TABLE V

See Page 36

BLIND PERSONS REGISTERED AS NEW CASES DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965  
(Excluding Re-certifications and Transfers from other Areas)

AGE AT DATE OF REGISTRATION

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 +	Total
Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	15	10	15	31	24	14	2	121
Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	10	17	22	50	40	27	13	187
Total at 31/3/65	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	8	25	27	37	81	64	41	15	308
Total at 31/3/64	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	5	11	17	22	36	100	67	41	8	313



TABLE VI  
EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS  
AGE PERIOD 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS

Age	EMPLOYED										Undergoing Training			NOT EMPLOYED										(q) GRAND TOTAL (i.e. Total of Columns (d)–(p) and at School 16–20)	(r) Number of Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, included in Column (c)					
	At School	In Workshops for the Blind (a)						As Approved Home Workers (b)	Otherwise than in (a) or (b) (c)						(a) For Sheltered Employment	(j) For Open Employment	(g) Professional or University	Unemployed but capable of and available for work								(n) Not Available for Work	(o) Not Capable of Work	(d) Not Working		
		16–20	21–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65 and over		16–20	21–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65 and over				Already trained	Subject to being trained	Without training	16–59	60–64	16–59						60–64	
Male ..	2	8	13	27	8	1	—	1	23	13	7	5	4	110	1	—	—	2	3	11	—	6	22	8	72	54	535	826	99	
Female ..	3	6	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	21	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	136	79	54	22	985	1304	22	
Total at 31/3/65	5	14	17	33	8	1	—	1	24	14	9	6	4	131	1	—	—	3	4	12	—	7	158	87	126	76	1520	2130	121	
Total at 31/3/64	4	15	17	33	9	—	—	—	28	13	10	4	5	134	1	—	—	1	5	1	6	—	6	151	78	111	72	1493	2063	123



TABLE VII

**OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED BLIND PERSONS (INCLUDED IN COLUMN (d) OF TABLE VI)  
PERIOD — YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1965**

	Group I		Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V												Group VI	Total
	Professional, Technical Administrative and Ex- ecutive Workers, Man- agerial Workers		Clerical and Related Workers	Sales Workers	Agricul- tural and Horticul- tural Workers	Craftsmen, Production, Process Workers, Labourers												Service and Mis- cel- laneous Workers	
Massours and Physiotherapists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lecturers, Teachers, Instructors (including Craft Instructors)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clergy and Members of Religious Orders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barristers, Solicitors and Related Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musicians (including Music Teachers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Welfare and Related Workers (including Blind Persons Resettlement Officers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proprietors, Managers and Executive Workers in Industry and Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Workers in Group I (n.e.c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typists, Shorthand Typists, Secretaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braille Copyists and Proof Readers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone Operators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Working Proprietors, Shop Managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Assistants, Salesmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street Vendors, Newsvendors, Hawkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales Representatives, Agents, Collectors, Commercial Travellers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmers, Farm Managers, Market Gardeners, Farm Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardeners, Groundsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal Husbandry (including Poultry Keeping)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine Tool Operators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters and Assemblers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viewers, Inspectors, Testers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boxers, Fillers, Packers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and Joiners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kniters (Hand and Machine), Weavers, Netting Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholsterers, Machinists (Bedding, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mattress Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mat Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chair Seaters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush Makers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wireworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boot and Shoe Repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piano Tuners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen and Production Process Workers (n.e.c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers (n.e.c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic/Canteen Workers, Cleaners, Caretakers, Porters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundresses, Dry Cleaners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Workers (n.e.c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Open" Employment	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total at 31st March 1965	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total at 31st March 1964	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE VIII  
BLIND CHILDREN, AGE UNDER 16

	Under 2	Age 2 to 4 plus			Age 5 to 15 plus								TOTAL	
		Age 2 to 4 plus		Unsuitable for Education at School	Suitable for Education at School						Unsuitable for Education at School			
		Attending Nursery Schools including Sunshine Homes	At Home or Elsewhere		Attending Special Schools for the Blind		Attending Other Schools		Not at School		Blind	Blind with Multiple Defects		
					Blind but no other Defects	Blind with other Defects	Blind but no other Defects	Blind with other Defects	Blind but no other Defects	Blind with other Defects				
Male	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	7	22
Female	—	—	1	—	11	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	18
Total at 31/3/65	—	—	1	—	20	3	—	—	3	1	—	2	10	40
Total at 31/3/64	—	—	2	—	24	4	—	—	1	—	1	4	9	45



TABLE IX

See Page 36

**BLIND PERSONS AGED 16 AND UPWARDS (EXCLUDING THOSE IN HOSTELS FOR WORKERS)  
RESIDENT IN HOMES, HOSPITALS, ETC.**

	Residential Accommodation provided under Part III of the 1948 Act, viz. Section 21		Residential Homes (other than Part III)	In Hospitals for Mentally Ill (d)	In Hospitals for Mentally Sub-Normal (e)	Chronic Wards of Hospitals (f)	Total (g)
	Homes for the Blind (a)	Other Homes (Glamorgan County Council) (b)					
Male .. .. .	6	38	—	3	8	12	67
Female .. .. .	9	53	—	12	9	19	102
Total at 31st March, 1965 ..	15	91	—	15	17	31	169
Total at 31st March, 1964 ..	14	79	—	12	17	30	152



TABLE X

See Page 36

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS  
AGE GROUPS AND SEX

	0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Males .. ..	—	2	25	9	42	58	163	299
Females .. ..	—	—	11	11	42	66	413	543
Total at 31/3/1965 ..	—	2	36	20	84	124	576	842
Total at 31/3/1964 ..	—	1	37	16	78	108	516	756

TABLE XI

See Page 36

NUMBER OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS, NEWLY  
REGISTERED (EXCLUDING RE-CERTIFICATIONS AND  
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER AREAS)

AGE AT DATE OF REGISTRATION

	0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65-69	70-79	80 and Over	Total
Males .. ..	—	1	5	1	2	18	5	28	14	74
Females .. ..	—	—	2	2	7	16	22	46	35	130
Total at 31/3/65 ..	—	1	7	3	9	34	27	74	49	204
Total at 31/3/64 ..	—	1	6	2	10	38	24	76	52	209



TABLE XII

See Page 366

*Partially Sighted Register—General*

	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63
Persons near and prospectively blind (aged 16 and over) .. .. .	287	230	227
Persons mainly Industrially Handi- capped in respect of whom there is not likely to be any deterioration of vision (aged 16 and over) .. .. .	360	322	270
Persons requiring observation only (aged 16 and over) .. .. .	156	167	174
Children aged 5 and under 16 .. .. .	36	33	42
Children aged 16 and over, still at school .. .. .	1	3	2
	<hr/> 840 <hr/>	<hr/> 755 <hr/>	<hr/> 715 <hr/>



# WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

## COUNTY WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND

### TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

1963/64 £	EXPENDITURE	1964/65 £	1963/64 £	INCOME	1964/65 £
8,838	Stock brought forward .. .. .	10,677	28,310	Sales .. .. .	31,978
13,971	Purchases .. .. .	14,851	10,677	Stock carried forward .. .. .	9,467
13,891	Productive Earnings .. .. .	14,333			
	GROSS PROFIT TRANSFERRED TO PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT :—				
507	Aids Department .. .. .	905			
852	Brush Department .. .. .	965			
401	Mat Department .. .. .	207			
44	Basket Department .. .. .	436			
483	Knitting Department .. .. .	357			
<u>£38,987</u>		<u>£41,445</u>	<u>£38,987</u>		<u>£41,445</u>

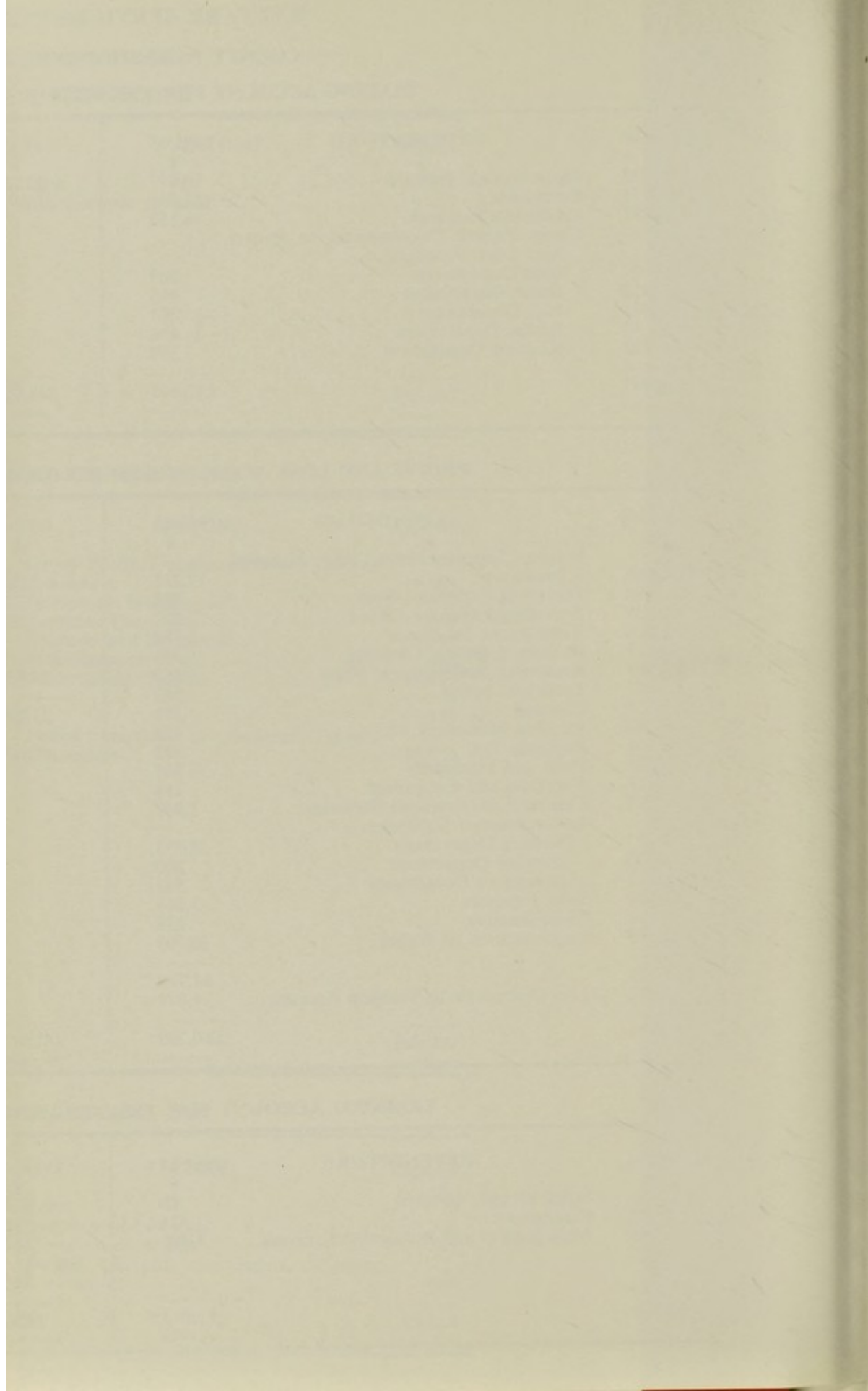
### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

1963/64 £	EXPENDITURE	1964/65 £	1963/64 £	INCOME	1964/65 £
12,649	Wages, Superannuation and National Insurance .. .. .	13,211	2,287	Gross Profit Transferred from Trading Account .. .. .	1,584
298	Travelling Expenses—Staff .. .. .	283	229	Interest on Investments .. .. .	229
2,038	Travelling Expenses—Blind .. .. .	2,022	920	Purchase Tax .. .. .	1,079
1,928	Rent, Rates, Insurance .. .. .	1,755	—	Bequests and Donations .. .. .	97
1,911	Heating, Lighting, Cleaning .. .. .	1,955	23	Miscellaneous .. .. .	5
4,901	Repairs to Buildings and Plant .. .. .	2,460	17,838	Government Grants .. .. .	19,195
461	Tools and Stores .. .. .	563			
51	Carriage .. .. .	381	21,297		22,189
353	Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .	462		Deficit charged to General County Account .. .. .	38,520
1,201	Purchase Tax .. .. .	832	40,606		
813	Plant and Machinery .. .. .	1,185			
118	Furniture and Equipment .. .. .	214			
2,597	Central Administrative Expenses .. .. .	2,947			
	ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES :—				
2,107	Welfare Department .. .. .	2,733			
200	Supplies Department .. .. .	200			
1,078	Architect's Department .. .. .	382			
3,930	Sales Expenses .. .. .	3,267			
152	Miscellaneous .. .. .	226			
25,539	Augmentation of Wages .. .. .	26,705			
62,325		61,783			
422	Less Chargeable to Training Account .. .. .	1,074			
<u>£61,903</u>		<u>£60,709</u>	<u>£61,903</u>		<u>£60,709</u>

### TRAINING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

1963/64 £	EXPENDITURE	1964/65 £	1963/64 £	INCOME	1964/65 £
3	Stock brought forward .. .. .	10	111	Sales .. .. .	770
87	Purchases .. .. .	524	10	Stock carried forward .. .. .	70
566	Management and Instruction Expenses .. .. .	1,480	151	Government Grants .. .. .	545
			384	Deficit charged to General County Account .. .. .	629
<u>£656</u>		<u>£2,014</u>	<u>£656</u>		<u>£2,014</u>







## PART III

### STAFF TRAINING

In accordance with the recommendations of the report of the Younghusband Committee, a major programme of staff development and training is under way. Eight officers are currently away on full-time courses—one is attending the special one-year course, at the National Institute for Social Work Training in London, and the other seven are attending the two-year Certificate Course in Social Work at the Cardiff College of Commerce and Food Technology. One Senior Social Welfare Officer has resumed his duties with the Department after completing the one-year course at the National Institute for Social Work Training in London and having gained the award of the National Certificate in Social Work.

Your policy of seconding senior staff for professional training has made it possible to appoint qualified officers to each of the four posts of area clerk, following the revision of area boundaries. The continuance of this policy will ensure that within a few years' time the majority of social work staff employed by the Department will become professionally qualified.

Through the appointment of a Student Supervisor (in October 1963), the Department has been closely associated with the Certificate Course in Social Work at the Cardiff College of Commerce and Food Technology. Twelve students from the course have attended in the Department, 2–3 days per week during term-time for periods up to six months. The Department also continues to serve as an agency providing practical work experience for University Applied Social Studies and Social Science Courses.

The presence of students in the Department provides a welcome stimulus and, at the same time, the work that the students have undertaken under close supervision has been of a high standard. Each student has had a small, carefully selected caseload of about six cases, where regular visits by a student can usefully be made. In this way the students have developed their professional skill in the field, alongside the teaching received at College.

Three Social Welfare Officers (Home Teachers) have attended a refresher course organised by the Southern Regional Association for the Blind at London University. You also authorised the Student Supervisor to attend a course at Cardiff University Extra-Mural Department on the behaviour of groups.

The considerable effort put into training has one objective—the betterment of your service to those in the community who are elderly, handicapped or homeless, whom, in your name, and by statutory authority, it is the Department's duty and privilege to assist.



THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the United States is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the people of all nations. The history of the United States is a story of the growth and development of a great nation. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a great empire out of a small colony. The history of the United States is a story of the progress of civilization. It is a story of the discovery of new lands and the conquest of new peoples. It is a story of the development of new industries and the growth of new cities. The history of the United States is a story of the progress of the human race. It is a story of the triumph of reason over superstition and of the power of the human mind.

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QUALITEX PRINTING LIMITED CARDIFF



## AREA CLERKS — NAMES AND ADDRESSES

One of the many duties of the Area Clerks of the Welfare Services Department is that of investigating all applications for admission to residential or temporary accommodation. Many initial enquiries are, however, made to the local County Councillor, and therefore, for the benefit of Members there is set out below a list of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of Area Clerks and the districts they cover. In respect of the Rhondda Borough, application should be made to the Borough Medical Officer of Health.

### *Area and Districts Covered*

### *Area Clerks and Telephone Numbers*

#### **CENTRAL GLAMORGAN**

Maesteg U.D., Bridgend U.D., Porthcawl U.D.,  
Penybont R.D., Ogmere and Garw U.D., Glyn-  
corrwg U.D., Port Talbot Borough.

Mr. R. Ll. Jones, B.A.,  
D.M.A.,  
County Offices,  
Quarella Road,  
Bridgend.

Telephone Bridgend 3534

#### **NORTH EAST GLAMORGAN**

Aberdare U.D.: Hirwaun, Cwmdare, Trecynon,  
Llwydcoed, Gadlys, Aberdare, Abernant, Cwm-  
bach, Aberaman, Cwmaman, Glynhafod, Aber-  
cwmboi. Mountain Ash U.D.: Mountain Ash,  
Perthcelyn, Cefnpennar, Penrhiwceiber, Matthews-  
town, Ynysboeth, Abercynon.

Mr. T. S. Rees, D.M.A.,  
County Offices,  
Llewellyn Street,  
Trecynon, Aberdare.  
Telephone Aberdare 3018

Caerphilly U.D., Gelligaer U.D.,  
Pontypridd U.D.

Mr. T. S. Rees, D.M.A.,  
County Offices, Court  
House Street,  
Pontypridd.

Telephone  
Pontypridd 2275-6

#### **SOUTH EAST GLAMORGAN**

Cardiff R.D., Penarth U.D., Barry B., Cowbridge B. and  
Cowbridge R.D., Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre  
R.D.

Mr. R. H. Pope, D.M.A.,  
County Council Offices  
Queen's Court,  
Plymouth Street,  
Cardiff.

Telephone Cardiff 28033

#### **WEST GLAMORGAN**

Neath B., Neath R.D., Gower R.D., Llchwyr  
U.D., Pontardawe R.D.

Mr. J. D. E. Lewis,  
8 Wind Street, Neath.

Telephone Neath 2241-2

#### **RHONDDA AREA**

Rhondda area coincides with the administrative  
area of the Rhondda Borough.

Dr. R. B. Morley-Davies,  
Tydfil House,  
4 Llewellyn Street,  
Pentre.

Telephone Pentre 2313-4  
Pentre 3008-9



