

Advice and aid into the home.

Contributors

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ADVICE AND AID INTO THE HOME

215 HEALTH VISITORS

263 HOME NURSES

22 T.B. VISITORS

14 MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS & HOME TEACHERS

259 HOME HELPS



Miss E. K. Rhodes
and Nurse F. Agar

HOME SERVICES are not all shown here; there are also the Midwifery Service and the V.D. Visitors.

HEALTH VISITORS are really concerned with the health of the household as a whole; they give help and reminders, perhaps about diet or hygiene; they keep watch for unclean or difficult conditions.

THE HOME OR DISTRICT NURSES are ready to go where there is illness in the family. Cars are now displacing the Nurse's familiar bicycle.

T.B. VISITORS are a specialist service for T.B. victims who need nursing back to normal health.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKERS see that mental cases are properly cared for, and arrange home training in handicrafts.

HOME HELPS are primarily to help lying-in mothers after a confinement at home. They are also available to help the sick and infirm.

All these Services are free, except Home Helps, to whose expenses patients are expected to contribute if they can afford it.

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LIBRARY

General Collections

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HEALTH

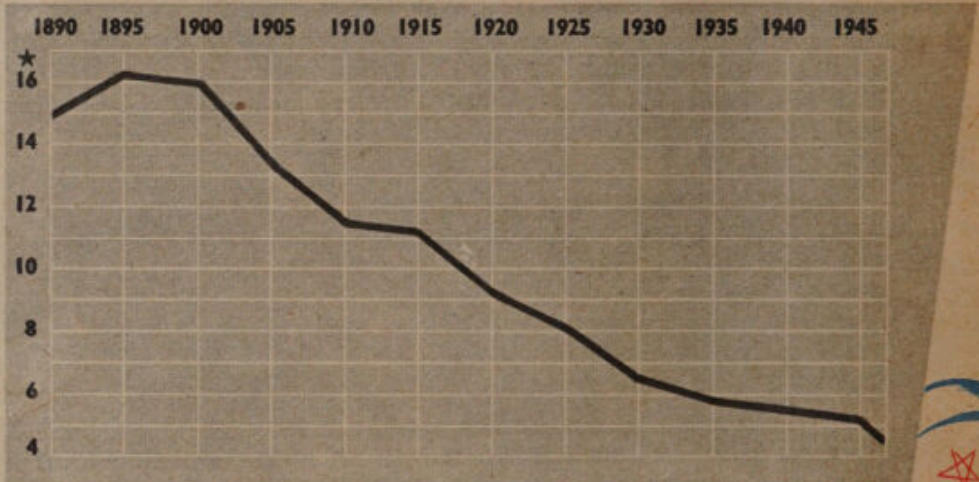


"Oh, he does look grand!" Mrs. Forster exclaimed, when she first saw the Roberts baby one morning; "What sort of a time did you have of it?" "It was pretty rough," Mrs. Roberts answered. She had wanted to have the baby at home, but the people at the Clinic had insisted on the hospital. "And I'm glad now," she added; "it's as well I visited the Ante-Natal regularly, so we knew what to expect."

FOR MOTHERS MEANS CARE

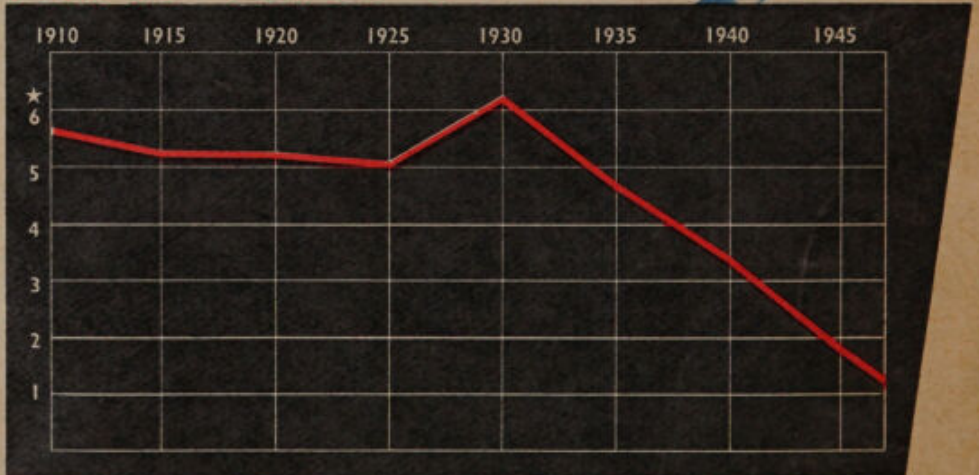
THE VERY FIRST BIRTHDAY is naturally the most important one; for the problem of good health begins from the moment of birth, and so good health for babies requires healthy mothers. The chart below shows how many West Riding babies, out of every 1,000 who are born alive, die before their first birthday; and fortunately the number who die is smaller every year. And since 1930 there has been a remarkable drop in the number of West Riding mothers who die for every 1,000 births.

FEWER BABIES DYING...



★ The number of babies who died out of every 1,000 born alive.

...AND FEWER MOTHERS



★ The number of mothers who died for every 1,000 births.



DURING AND AFTER CHILD BIRTH

More and better services (more clinics, special foods, advice from specialists) mean fewer deaths, and that mothers are becoming more conscious about health.



Mrs. B. Walsh and her six-months-old son, Howard, who live at Robin Hood, near Lofthouse



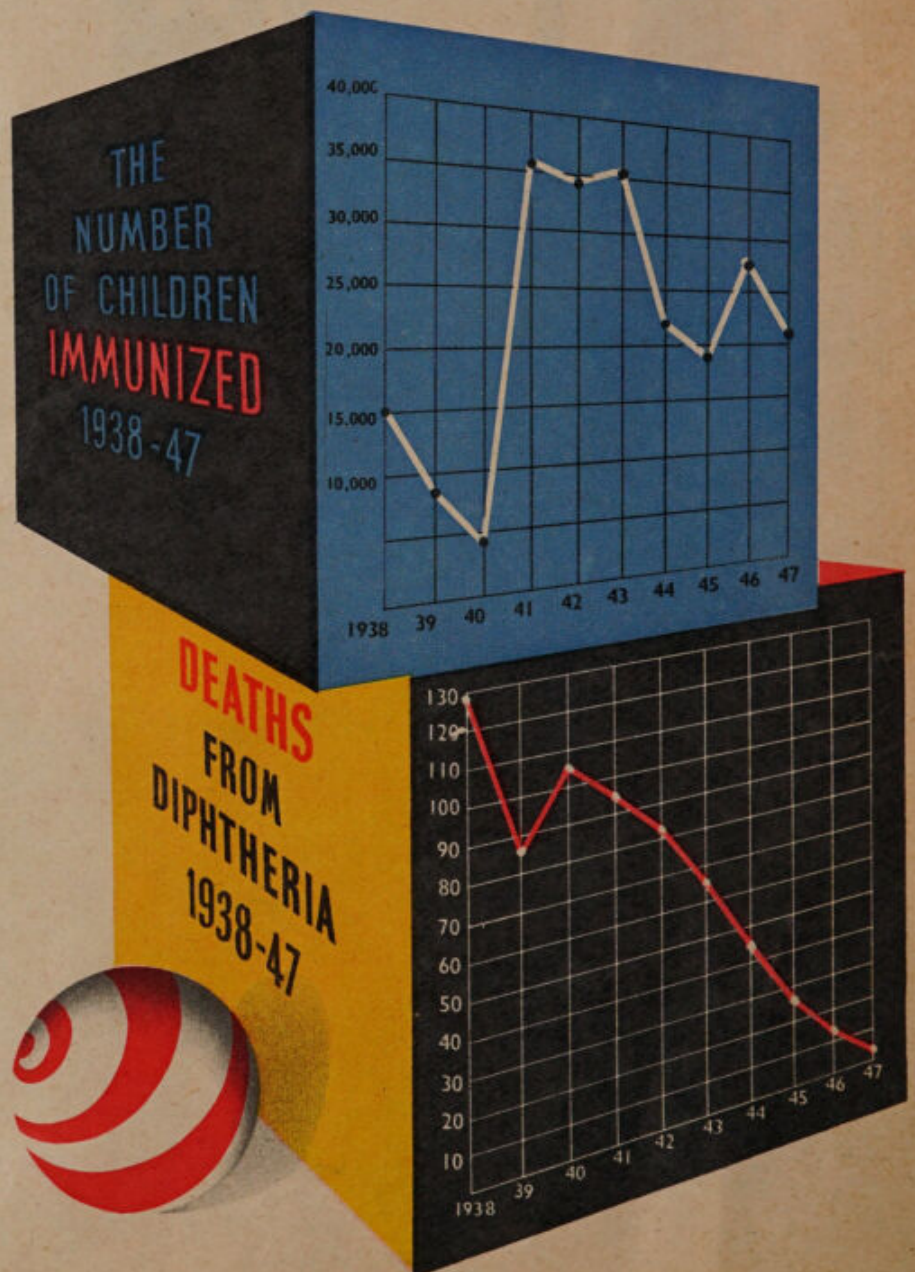
HEALTH

FOR INFANTS MEANS IMMUNIZATION



"Still, it's a bit of a drag, having to go along to the Clinic so often," said Mrs. Roberts, as they walked on together: "I'm going there now." "Ay, but it really pays," Mrs. Forster replied; "Look at Barbara here. She was underweight and wouldn't take her food. They were a great help. Now you'd never think she'd been a weakling."

SAFEGUARDING THE CHILD'S HEALTH means above all warding off infectious and contagious diseases. Once Small Pox was the great menace. Recently, as the charts show, Diphtheria has been enormously reduced in the Riding, as the number of children being immunized has gone up. Other diseases like Measles and Whooping Cough still remain, though forms of protection against them are being perfected. Until the child goes to school and receives the County's school health service, it is up to the parents to take full advantage of all the services provided.



AND MAKING USE OF CHILD-WELFARE CENTRES



*Two-year-old
Ann McLean
of Rothwell.*

DOES YOUR CHILD GO TO A WELFARE CENTRE?

In the last 20 years, more and better Centres have been opened and twice as many children go to them. In addition the County has 26 Day Nurseries.

HEALTH



Ronald came back from school waving a piece of paper. "It's my teeth," he said, proudly. Mr. Forster, who'd never had anyone worrying about his teeth, said a little suspiciously: "What's it for?" "Why, it's what they give you after the inspection, if there's something to be done. You have to sign to say you agree." So Mr. Forster signed the form, and Ronald was "done" by the school dentist.

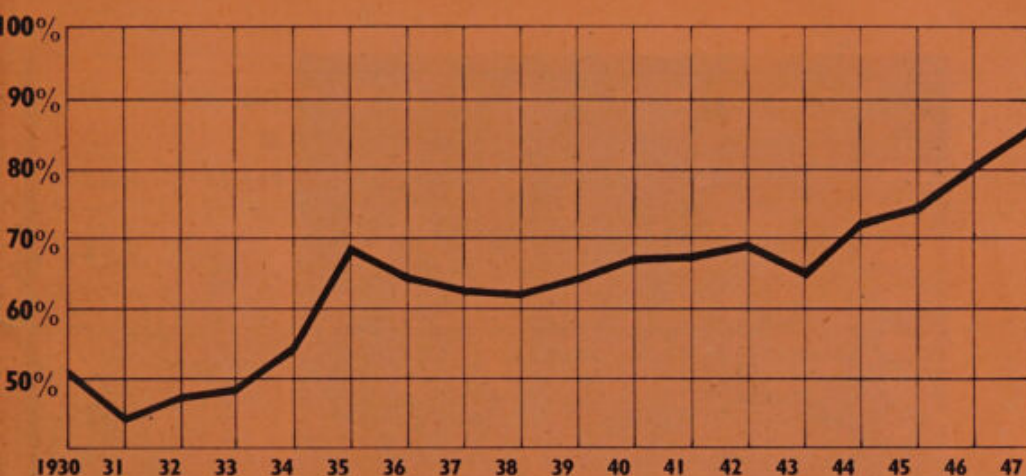
FOR THE CHILD AT SCHOOL



Dr. Hargreaves of Thornhill, and Pamela Chester of Ossett.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE is one of the main reasons for the general improvement in health. This is because it works closely with the family doctor and regularly checks the health of every child; and also because it gets the children (tomorrow's adults) used to the doctor and to medical treatment. Not only does this service provide ordinary treatment for children; it also advises the Education Service about the treatment of handicapped children.

MEANS REGULAR MEDICAL SUPERVISION



MORE CHILDREN ARE ALLOWED TO HAVE SCHOOL DENTAL TREATMENT...

The County's school medical officers and nurses undertake routine examinations in order to find out troubles as early as possible. Children needing treatment are then passed on, if their parents agree, either to one of the 200 and more clinics for minor ailments, or to one of the specialist clinics which give treatment for ear, nose and throat, and for orthopaedic defects. The chart above shows that more children needing dental treatment are getting their parents' permission to have it at school.

ALL CHILDREN ARE MEDICALLY EXAMINED 3 TIMES...



182,883 children at school in 1947 (excluding grammar and technical)



of whom 67,780 children had treatment in school clinics

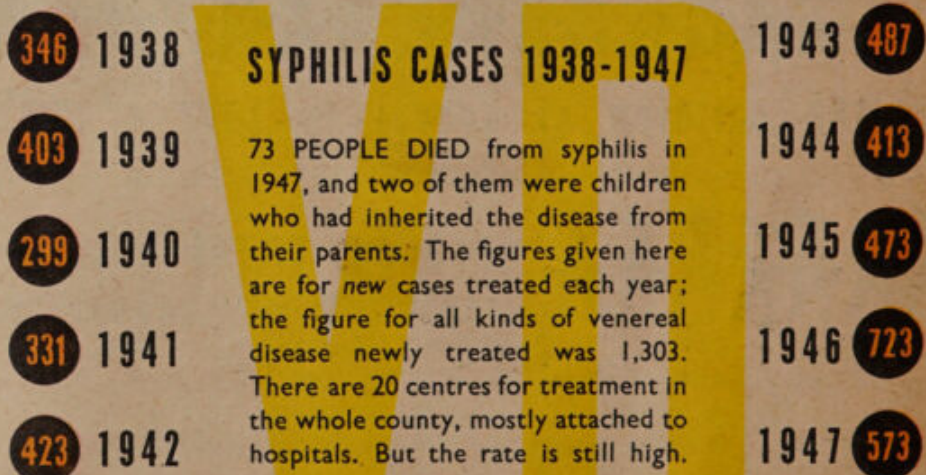
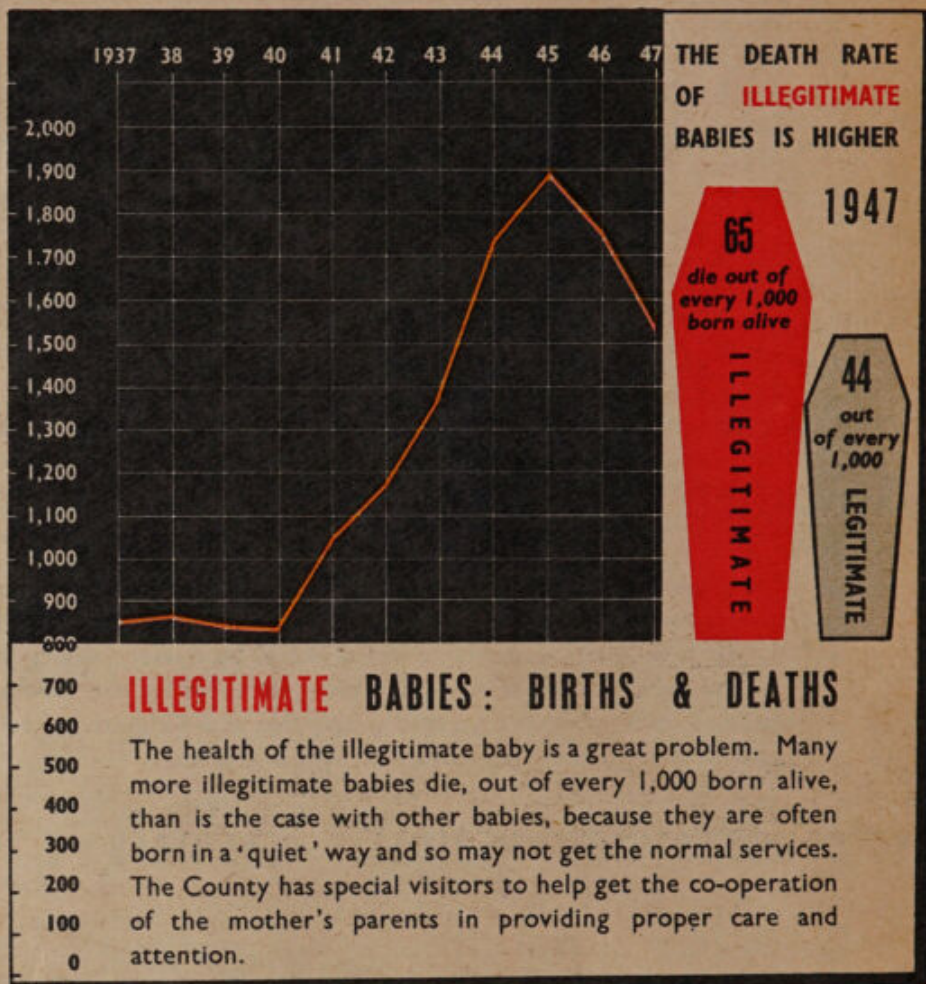


HEALTH



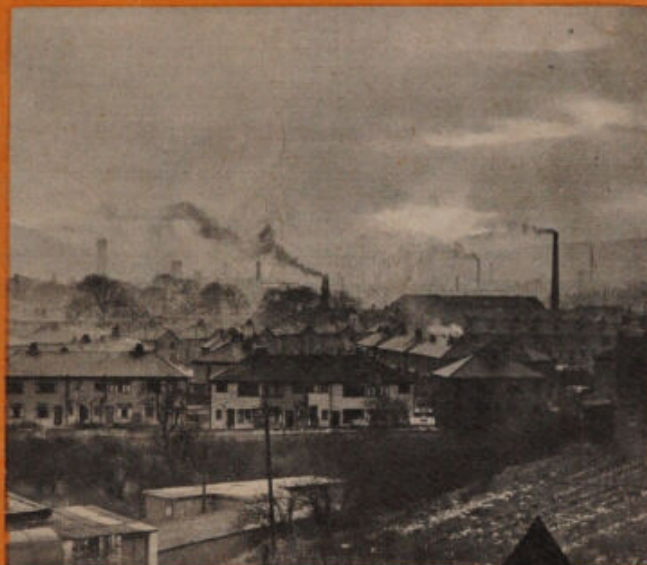
Grandma looked up from her paper and said it was no good pretending everything was perfect. "There's things go on I wouldn't talk about," she muttered. Mr. Forster looked doubtful about that. "There's too much money poured away, curing that sort of person," Grandma was going on, but Mrs. Forster interrupted her: "That's not so; it's the children that suffer if things are left."

HAS ITS BLACK SPOTS



THE ATMOSPHERE MAY BE DIRTY...

TONS OF DIRT and the fumes of sulphur dioxide foul the air over the West Riding's industrial towns, impairing health and destroying the fabric of buildings. The Council is installing 40 measuring gauges.



267 Tons

KEIGHLEY (LIBRARY)

115 Tons

KEIGHLEY (BLACKHILL)

170 Tons

OTLEY

229 Tons

MARSDEN PARK (Colne Valley)

Tons of solid deposit which fell per square mile in 1947

... BUT THE FOOD

MUST BE CLEAN

THE INCREASE IN FOOD POISONING in recent years is partly due, it is thought, to the great development of communal feeding. Not that communal meals are other than an excellent social service, but they call for great care and cleanliness.



IN FACTORIES

91,800 meals a day



IN SCHOOLS

136,000 meals a day



IN BRITISH RESTAURANTS

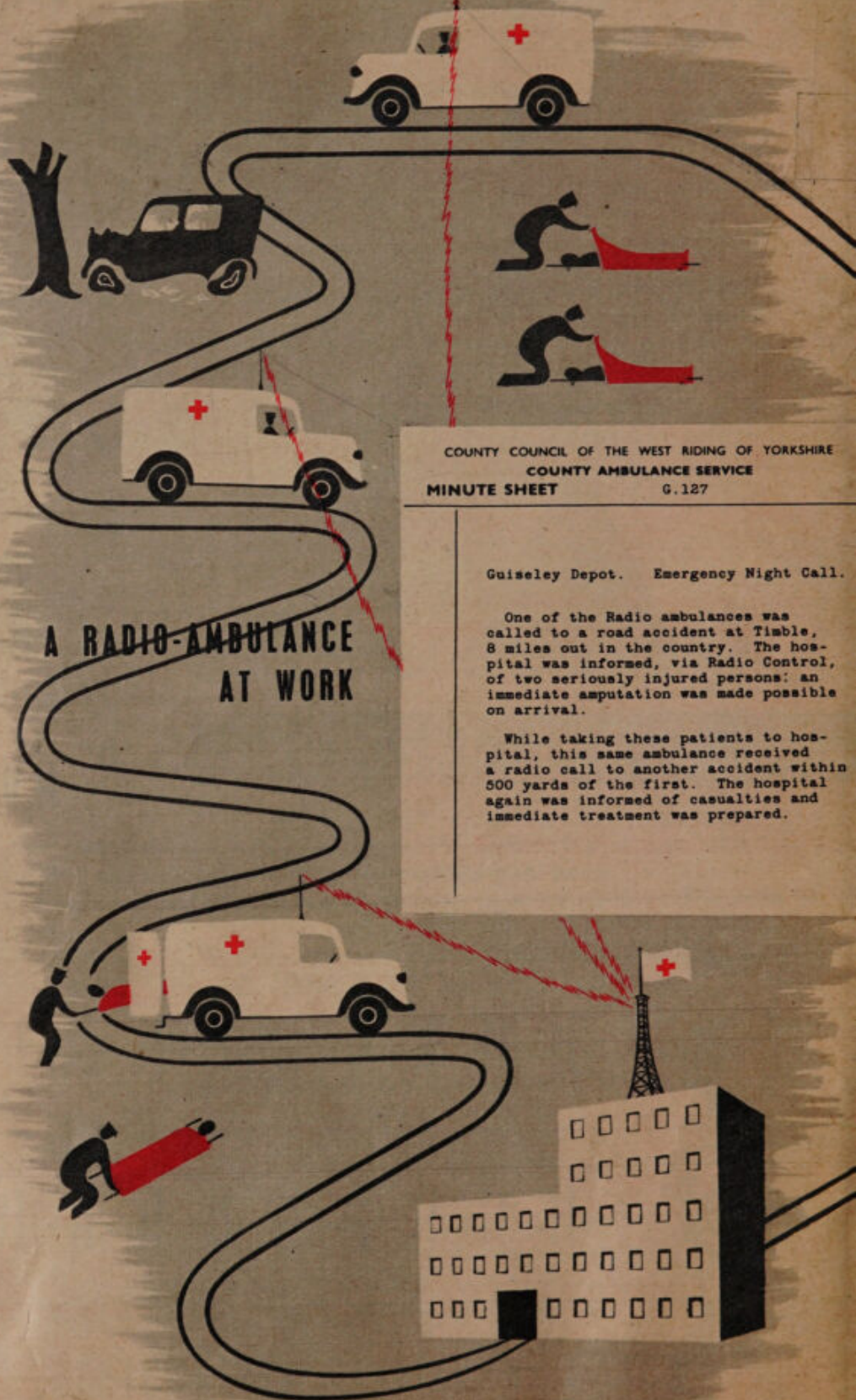
8,800 meals a day

AMBULANCE:



One wet morning last March, Mrs. Forster nearly joined Mr. Carter with a broken bone. A lad on a bike skidded and almost knocked her over in the street. He crashed and hit his head nastily against the kerb. A crowd collected, someone rang up, and in a few minutes the ambulance had arrived and carried him off to the casualty ward. Mrs. Forster was relieved they were so quick.

THE WEST RIDING LEADS



A RADIO-AMBULANCE AT WORK

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE
MINUTE SHEET G.127

Guiselley Depot. Emergency Night Call.

One of the Radio ambulances was called to a road accident at Timble, 8 miles out in the country. The hospital was informed, via Radio Control, of two seriously injured persons: an immediate amputation was made possible on arrival.

While taking these patients to hospital, this same ambulance received a radio call to another accident within 500 yards of the first. The hospital again was informed of casualties and immediate treatment was prepared.

WITH AN EFFICIENT, MODERN SERVICE

AMBULANCE FACILITIES were provided, before June 1948, by as many as 102 authorities of different kinds. Now, however, they are organized in a single service, with a Control Centre and eight Divisions. Ambulances are ready for accidents and emergencies, for maternity cases, and for carrying patients who are unable to use ordinary transport. Except in an emergency, they are available through a Doctor, a Hospital, or any member of the Health Service.

The West Riding is the pioneer in the use of radio-ambulances, which now do 90 per cent. of the County's work. By using radio, an ambulance can remain away from its depot all day, and thus save time, money, manpower, and above all, lives.



95 ambulances : 25 fitted with radio

58,800 journeys in 1948, of which

14,150 were urgent

EDUCATION



Every morning, around half past eight, the children rushed off to school. And every morning Mrs. Forster saw them off and then went in "to clean up". But sometimes she felt she'd like to go with them and see over the school and meet the teachers. "It's wrong to take it all for granted," she said; "after all, schooling's not just like doing a bit of shopping. I want to be sure they're getting the best."

IN ITS SCHOOLS IS ONE OF

1948			
SCHOOLS	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
Nursery	633	11	22
Primary	159,546	871	5,337
Modern	35,436	103	1,664
Grammar	22,031	49	1,146
Technical	1,596	9	88
Secondary			
TOTAL	219,242	1,043	8,257

Students from the County's schools now:		
IN TRAINING COLLEGES	RECEIVING AWARDS FOR UNIVERSITIES	RECEIVING AWARDS FOR OTHER TRAINING
958	314	778

Expenditure on:	
1937-8	1947-8
£	£
SCHOLARSHIPS	58,760
MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES	4,590
TOTAL	63,350
	125,560

THE COUNTY'S GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES



Thorne South End Junior School, near Doncaster.

“IT ALL DEPENDS ON EDUCATION”: so runs most people's argument today when they are discussing the Future. At any rate, because of this faith the Education Service is today by far the largest of all the services provided by the local authorities, one which people can first use at the age of 2 and can continue to use for the rest of their days.

Schooling begins voluntarily with the nursery school; here the teacher will care mainly for the child's health and happiness and teach him good habits. When he is 5 the child is bound by law to go to school, and in the infants' school he learns his letters and numbers and also learns through singing, dancing and painting. At 7, in the junior department, he gets a grounding in the 3 R's, continues his music, art and dancing and learns simple history and geography. Between 11 and 12, he moves on to the secondary stage: generally he goes either to a modern school till 15; or to a technical school till 15 or 16; or to a grammar school till he is 16 or 18. Such are his 10 to 16 years of school life; but his education may still go on at a University, a Technical College or an Evening Institute.

EDUCATION



"There seems to be a lot of fancy-frills to schooling these days," Grandma observed. Barbara was trying on her costume for the school play. "Why shouldn't we have fancy-frills?" Barbara asked in a determined way. "Why?" Ronald joined in: "because it's sissy." "It isn't," Barbara contradicted him; "and anyway, what about you and your dancing?" "That's different," Ronald said.

IN THESE MODERN TIMES



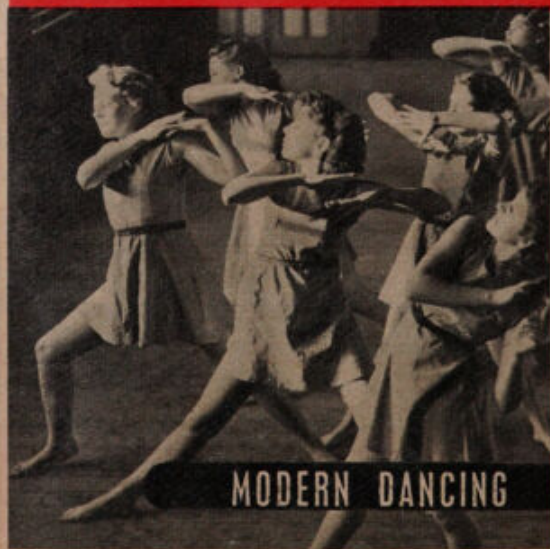
MUSIC RECITALS



PICTURES IN SCHOOLS



DRAMATICS



MODERN DANCING



CAMP SCHOOLS

IS NO LONGER JUST 'CHALK & TALK'



SCHOOL TRANSPORT



CHILDREN'S BANDS



MEALS AT SCHOOL

SCHOOLS PROVIDE MORE THAN "SCHOOLING" today, much more than simply learning at a desk and sitting exams. A school does a welfare job because a child is not likely to learn much if he is unhappy or poorly. So the Education Department gives the schoolchildren meals (sometimes free, sometimes at cost price of the food) and free milk at school; especially in rural areas it arranges transport to and from school; where there is need, it supplies boots and clothes; it has two camp schools, one at Bewerley Park and one at Etton in the East Riding, where older children can have a month's boarding-school life in the country; it is setting up a full-time Youth Employment Service; and with the Public Health Department it organizes the school health service.

The Education Department is also trying to develop in children a love and understanding of the graces of life and to help them to distinguish between the good and the second-rate. Getting away from drab browns and greens, the Department is redecorating its schools in schemes of creams, blues, greens and reds; it is collecting pictures, originals as well as reproductions, and is forming a museum-service for schools; a string quartet and a small orchestra give school concerts; and a new kind of physical education is coming into its modern schools. To guide and help their 8,000 teachers the Department has a staff of seventy specialist advisors and school inspectors.



EDUCATION



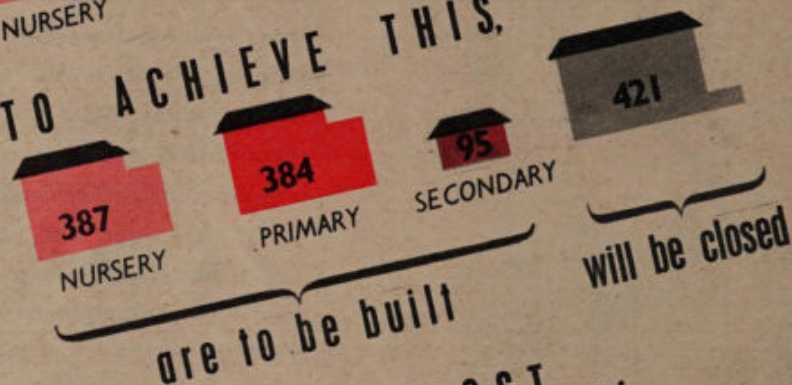
When Ronald's report came, the family had a talk about his schooling. Mrs. Forster seemed really pleased. "He certainly seems a bright lad at his lessons," she said; "I'd like him to try for the Grammar School, and then perhaps he might get to the University." But Mr. Forster had been wanting him to have a technical training. "It'll be more use for him when he gets a job." And so the argument went on.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

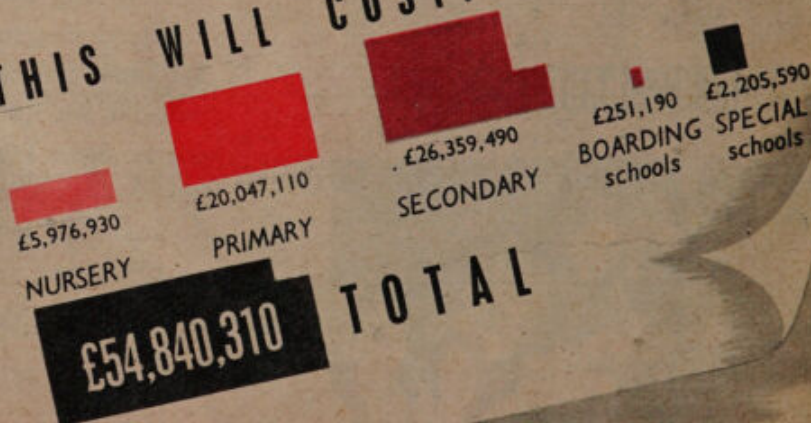
THIS IS HOW MANY SCHOOLS THERE WILL BE...



TO ACHIEVE THIS,



THIS WILL COST...



£54,840,310 TOTAL

This plan does not take in Keighley, an "excepted" area.

THE COUNTY'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN for primary and secondary education was presented to the Ministry of Education last year. Schools of all kinds are to be built, and a number will be closed down because they are considered inadequate. Of course, it will cost money; but then, "It all depends on education."

The new Hebden Royd Modern School, to be opened in September.

And, inset, the Bolton Brow County School at Sowerby Bridge, which is due to be replaced.



Special features of the plan..

MULTILATERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS: these are schools which will receive most of the secondary school children from an area and will give them education to suit their abilities and aptitudes. They will thus offer the widest range of opportunity.

BOARDING SCHOOLS: in some districts boarding provision will be made in order to house scholars who live too far away to travel daily to school.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS: several country houses are being converted into residential schools for handicapped children, a step which the Council feels to be most urgent.

Special difficulties also . . .

Shortage of teachers, mainly because of the war.

Increased number of children, due to the higher birth-rate in the war years and to raising the school-leaving age to fifteen years.

Shortage of building materials, especially steel and timber.

EDUCATION:



Ronald told Barbara of this talk about his future. As a result she announced that she wanted to be a teacher—only the previous week she was going to be a nurse. Mrs. Forster, whose father had been a teacher, was amused. “They’ll certainly be needing teachers for many years yet,” she said, “what with raising the school-leaving age and cutting down the size of classes.”

TRAINING THE TEACHERS



Bretton Hall will be the first Training College of its kind in the country, for it will specialize in art, music and drama.

Today the County has two Colleges for training teachers. Very soon it will have three new Colleges, one of which is to be a College of Physical Education for Women at Wentworth Woodhouse.



Woolley Hall, too, will be unique. It will be a residential college offering continuous refresher courses on all subjects for people who are already teaching, and for youth club leaders.



Hoover House was recently opened for 24 maladjusted girls.



Scotton Bank Sanatorium, one of the County's hospital schools.

SPECIAL CARE

for children
who need it

Of the 400,000 children in the Riding there are some who suffer from tragic afflictions—who are blind, deaf, crippled, delicate, epileptic, diabetic, or mentally backward, and some suffering from more than one handicap. These children must be given the best education possible to help them later on in life. In the past they have been seriously neglected, in the Riding as elsewhere.

EDUCATION



One evening a week Mr. Forster went round to the youth club to lead a discussion on 'The News of the Day'. His own interest in current affairs had began when, as a lad, he had attended classes in economics. "I like to go round and chat with them," he explained modestly. What's more, his keenness got Grandma to join in too, helping every now and then to run the Club canteen.

THROUGH THE SERVICE OF YOUTH:

"WHERE SHALL WE MEET?" has been the problem of young people (and older people too, if it comes to that) for far too long: where to meet and what to do, other than going to the cinema.

The Service of Youth was started in 1940, and the West Riding, like all other authorities, has developed this work. Now the County employs a Youth Organizer and two Assistants, with six Area Officers. Their job is to create opportunities for young people to meet for worthwhile activities and to enjoy club life, to take part in group festivals, music, drama, competitions and sport.

YOUTH CLUBS TODAY AND TOMORROW

At present there are 777 youth groups, in clubs of their own or in borrowed premises. The County plans to open 40 County Youth Clubs within the next 5 years as key centres for youth groups.

WHO ARE THE YOUTH LEADERS?

Of the 777 youth leaders, 13 are full-time and 45 are part-time paid leaders; the others are voluntary workers. Indeed, the Youth Service largely depends on volunteers with special talents and interests to lead the various activities.

WHAT ABOUT THE CLUB MEMBERS?

There are 36,000 members, about one-fifth of the young people in the County; 21,000 of them are girls, and 15,000 boys. If the clubs are attractive, they can do much to check juvenile crime and misdemeanours.

AND ALSO COMMUNITY CENTRES

There are several of these in the County, and plans are afoot for over 100. They are not organized by the Education Committee, but the County eagerly encourages them, and readily gives them financial aid.

GETTING THE BEST OUT OF LEISURE

The activities of a youth club are just as varied as the interests of the members and the staff themselves. Each club has its members' committee and is run on a democratic basis. It also has an adult management committee, which includes two club members.



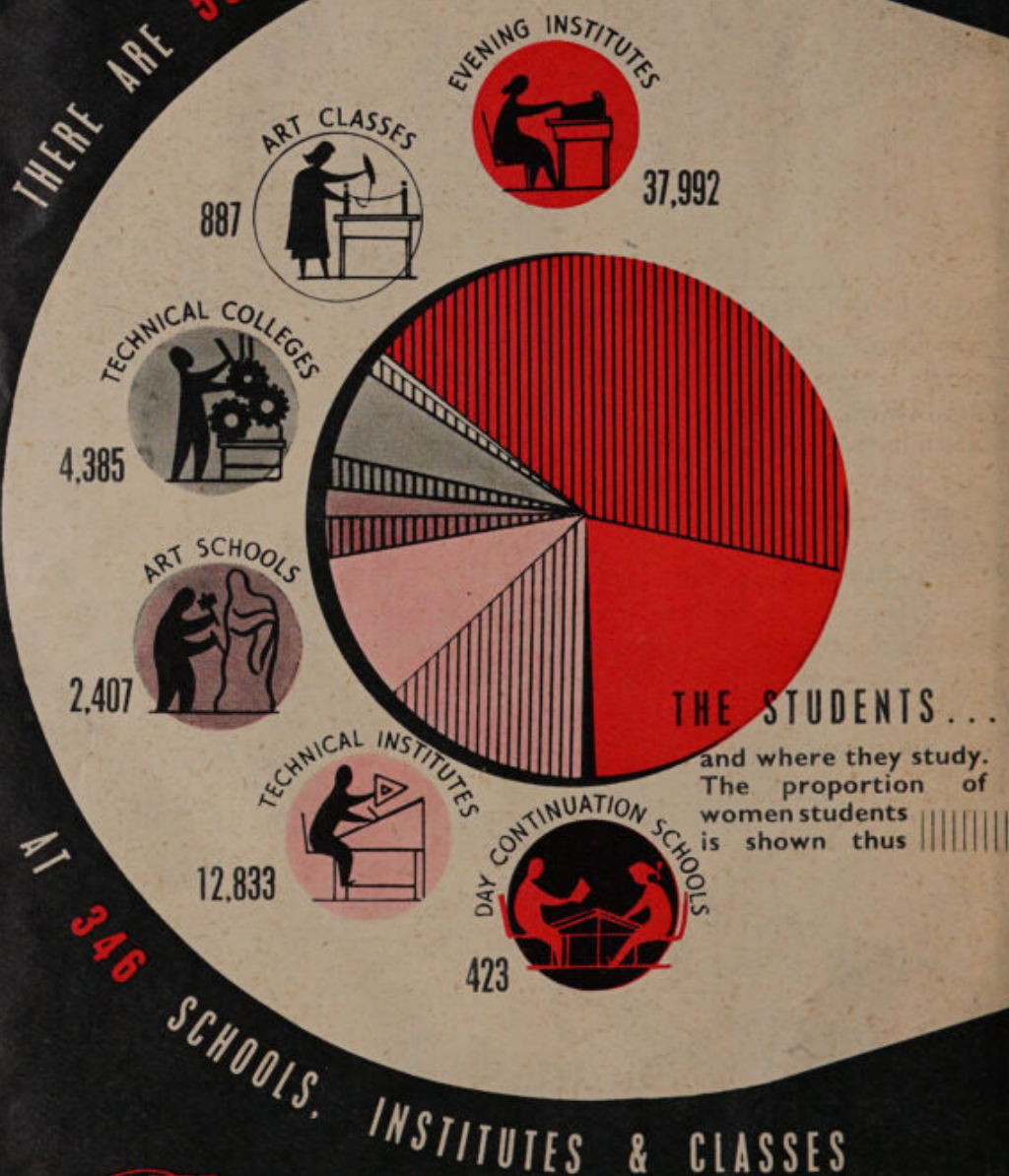
EDUCATION



In fact, what with Ronald and Barbara at school, and father and Grandma lending a hand at the youth club, the Forster family prided itself on its education. So much so, that Mrs. Forster felt she oughtn't to be left out; so she joined the Choral Society at the evening institute. "Little did you know," she announced to the family some time later, "that you've got an opera singer in the family!"

AFTER SCHOOL, FOR WORK

THERE ARE **58,927** PEOPLE DOING EDUCATION



... and also the very many people who go to non-vocational courses of study run by the Universities and the Workers' Educational Association in many areas.

OR FOR ONE'S OWN PLEASURE

AN ADULT CENTRE



Grantley Hall, a very lovely mansion, will be a residential centre where adults will be able to spend from a week-end to a year studying many subjects for their sheer enjoyment.

EDUCATION NEED NOT END when people stop going to school. In several places, young people are gradually being brought into the Day Continuation scheme of two half-days' education a week, a scheme which in the end will be compulsory. Then, on the voluntary level, Further Education provides a wide range and variety of activities: the opportunity for people to study for their jobs in colleges and institutes, or to follow some intellectual or cultural interest not because it will get them better jobs but because they will be happier for it; the opportunity to join clubs or community centres and take part in social activities. And yet, on the whole, the numbers who take such opportunities are still smaller than they might be.

PLANS FOR TOMORROW

When the Day Continuation scheme becomes compulsory, young people from 15 to 18 will go to County Colleges. Part of the time-table will be related to their jobs, and part to P.T., English, and current affairs.

THE COUNTY COLLEGES



EDUCATION



As a result of her acting, Mrs. Forster decided she would like to read up something on stage make-up. So she went round to the local library to get out a book that someone had recommended to her. Unfortunately the library didn't have it. "But if you leave me details of it," the library assistant told her, "I'll try to get it for you. Libraries can borrow books from each other, you know."

THROUGH BOOKS: LIBRARIES

	1938-9	1947-8
HOW MANY BRANCH LIBRARIES? These are the full-time libraries, open daily.	27	82
HOW MANY OTHER SERVICE POINTS? Open for a few hours weekly in the villages.	639	1,008
HOW MANY PEOPLE BORROW BOOKS? A free service to all West Riding residents.	127,600	271,350
WHAT % OF THE POPULATION? Only a third at present are borrowers.	15%	33%
HOW MANY BOOKS AVAILABLE? Additional books can be obtained from outside the county.	361,670	888,000
HOW MUCH DOES THIS SERVICE COST? The increase allows for expanding the service.	£27,500	£100,000

IN TOWNS AND COUNTRY

In a County where so many people live in small townships, scattered villages and farms, the County Library could not be content simply to build up central libraries in the towns. Books can mean even more to people living in out-of-the-way places than to those in crowded cities. Certainly, as far as the West Riding goes, they demand a higher proportion of non-fiction, which suggests that they read more seriously.

The policy, then, is to provide an equally good service for everyone. Thus while every town of over 4,000 people is to have a branch library, smaller towns will have part-time branches, and the larger villages Library Centres. For the small villages and scattered rural areas there are the travelling libraries, four at present, but, under a ten-year programme just approved, to be increased to a fleet of twenty-three to serve everyone who lives in a community of less than 500 people.

The charts show how great an increase there has been in the County Library book-stock in the last ten years. In fact, it has gone up $2\frac{1}{2}$ times; and the number of issues, or books borrowed, has nearly doubled.

*Miss Marise Richardson
in the branch library at Ripon.*

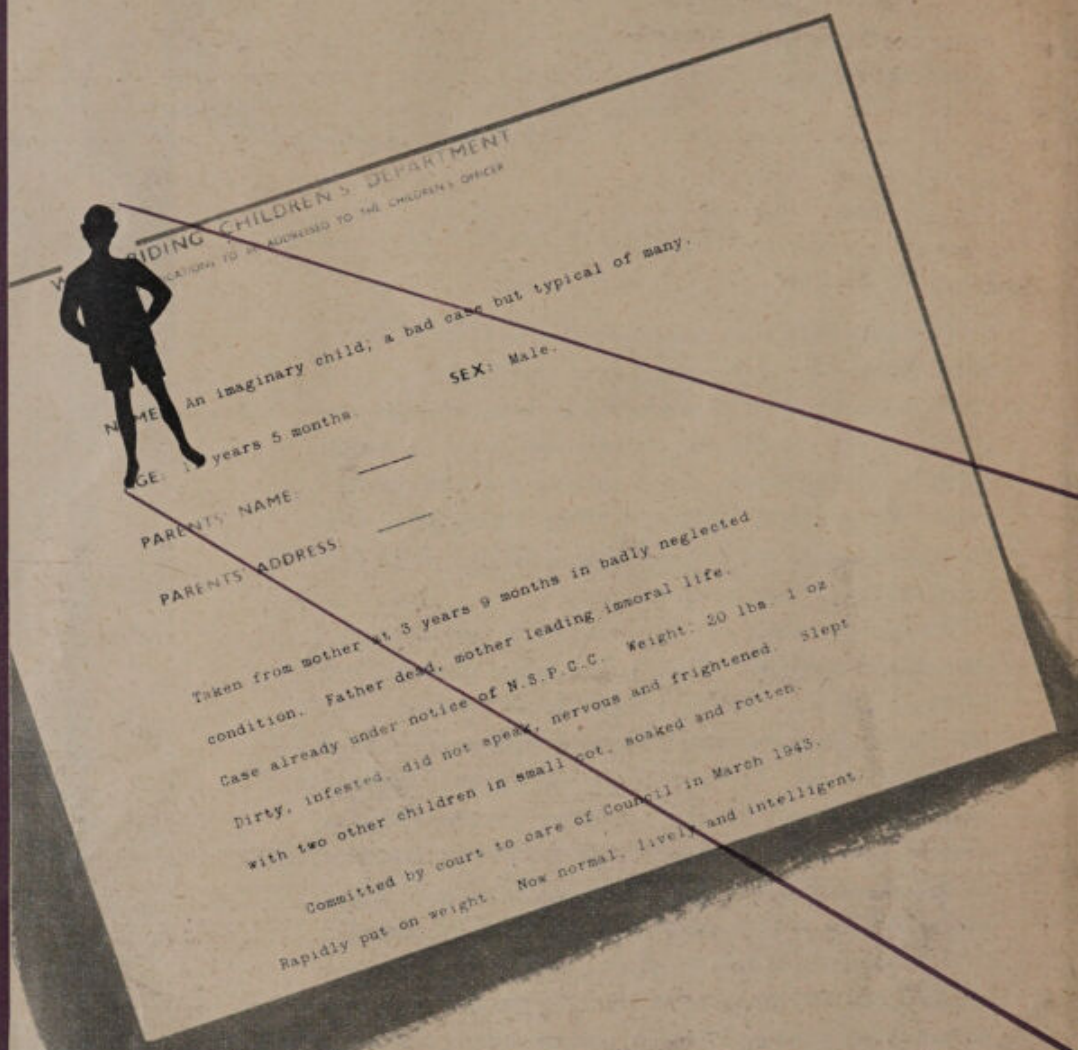


CHILD WELFARE



One day a friend of Mrs. Forster's came in for a cup of tea. After a while she said: "You know what a sorrow it's been to us not having any children. Well, we've now decided to adopt a little boy. How do we set about it?" "Oh, I don't know," Mrs. Forster answered; "of course, there's societies which arrange adoptions. But why not try the Council? They'll know."

PROVIDES GOOD HOMES AND



THESE CHILDREN ARE IN C. COUNCIL HOMES...

The County's Homes vary in size from a bungalow for 8 children to groups of cottages taking nearly 100.



THESE ARE IN VOLUNTARY HOMES...

The Department also maintains some deprived children in a number of voluntary homes.



AND THESE ARE WITH FOSTER PARENTS...

Finally, there are the children who are "boarded out", very carefully, with foster parents.



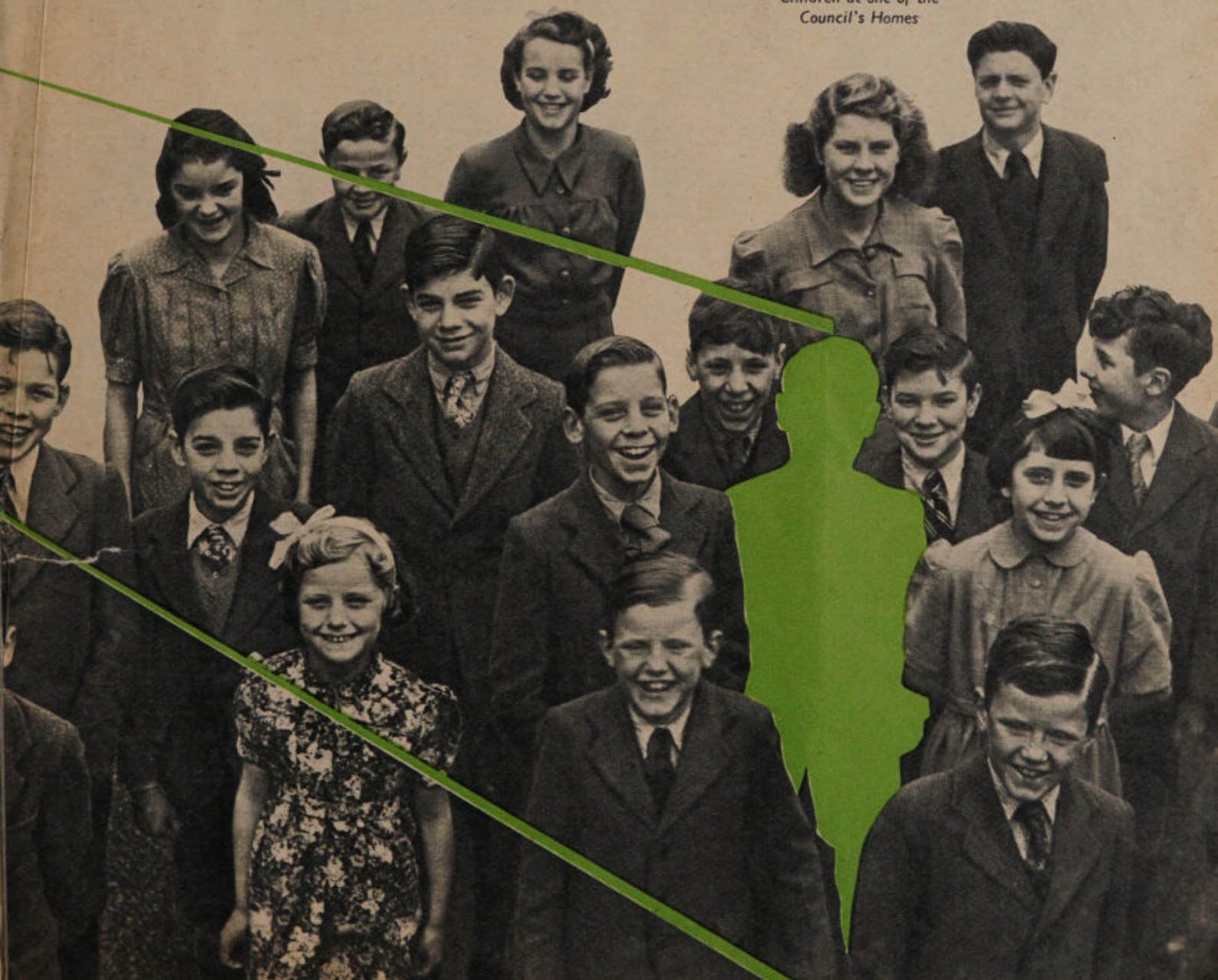
GUIDANCE FOR DEPRIVED CHILDREN

LOOK AT THESE CHILDREN and then read once more the case-history of a boy who might well be in the photograph too. Though he is an imaginary child, there are many children like him in the Riding and in the country, children who have lived through gross neglect and sometimes cruelty, and also children who have been without love or a proper home. It is to transform these deprived children into the happy and normal children of the

photograph that the Children's Department exists.

The County has Residential Homes and Nurseries for its deprived children. Since the war eleven new ones have been opened and there are to be many more. Apart from this, the Department does its best to board children out in foster homes. Although many people are anxious to adopt children, there is a shortage of those able and willing to become full-time foster parents.

*Children at one of the
Council's Homes*



WELFARE



"I'm glad to see you're getting on well," Grandma was saying to old Mr. Carter. He thanked her for coming round to see him. "It gets a bit lonely at times," he said, "with Annie out at work all day. It makes me think," he went on, "they have clubs for young people. Why not have clubs for old folk as well?" Grandma agreed: "I like a game of cards and a chat now and again."

FOR OLD PEOPLE WILL



10 LARGE COUNTY



5 SMALL COUNTY HOMES



4 VOLUNTARY



THE OLD NEED CARE as well as the young, and one of the problems to be faced is that every year there are more and more old people in the population. Most of them live comfortably in their own homes, or with relatives. But there are some in need of care and attention, with no one to depend on; and for them the Welfare Department provides accommodation in pleasant surroundings in various parts of the County. This varies from large Welfare Institutions to small homes in which the people must be able to manage without much help. Because of the great need, the Department intends to buy large houses and convert them. Residents in these Homes have complete freedom, and pay according to what they can afford for their accommodation.



MORE VARIE

LITTLE CHOICE
FOR MEN IN
THE COAL AREA



65% OF MEN
OVER 21 ARE
IN MINING

A VAR
from is
also it n
power. I
area of the
7 men out of
there is too lit
And then, far fe
to work in mining
textile areas (or than it
as a whole); thus many
of women workers are lost
try. To counteract this, the L
ment's plans will put new indu
where they are most needed.

IL PREMISES

BOARD is not the only architect has to do. Of course, many new designs are needed, and in the drawing-board at the moment. to see the design through from paper Also he has to look after all the County's seeing to their repairs, redecorating g them for new uses are all part of the

NTY
ICES
FIRE
SERVICE

*These are the
buildings we look
after — nearly
3000 of them*




S HEALTH

EDUCATION

POLICE

DESIGNING AND BUILDING NEW ONES



A model of the
County Architect's new office,
being built at
Bishopsgarth in Wakefield.

THE BUILDINGS GO UP

In the future the Department hope to be opening, apart from other buildings, a new school almost fortnightly, as it would have done but for the war. By then the Department will be doing over £2,000,000 worth of work a year. The present difficulty is the shortage of building labour for each site rather than of materials. In fact, the bricks are waiting for the men.

ARCHITECT:



"What's going on?" Mr. Forster asked one of the workmen; "isn't the school ready?" "It's just redecorating," the man replied; "we're painting up nearly all the schools now; special colours they've chosen." They looked in and it seemed an attractive job. As they walked away, Mr. Forster said a little doubtfully: "I suppose these grand colours are all right. Certainly my school was dingy enough."

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH LIE

INDIVIDUAL DESIGNS for USE
— not mass-produced — but every building
designed for its special purpose —

LOCAL & TRADITIONAL MATERIAL
— especially in rural areas, to harmonise
with the surroundings —

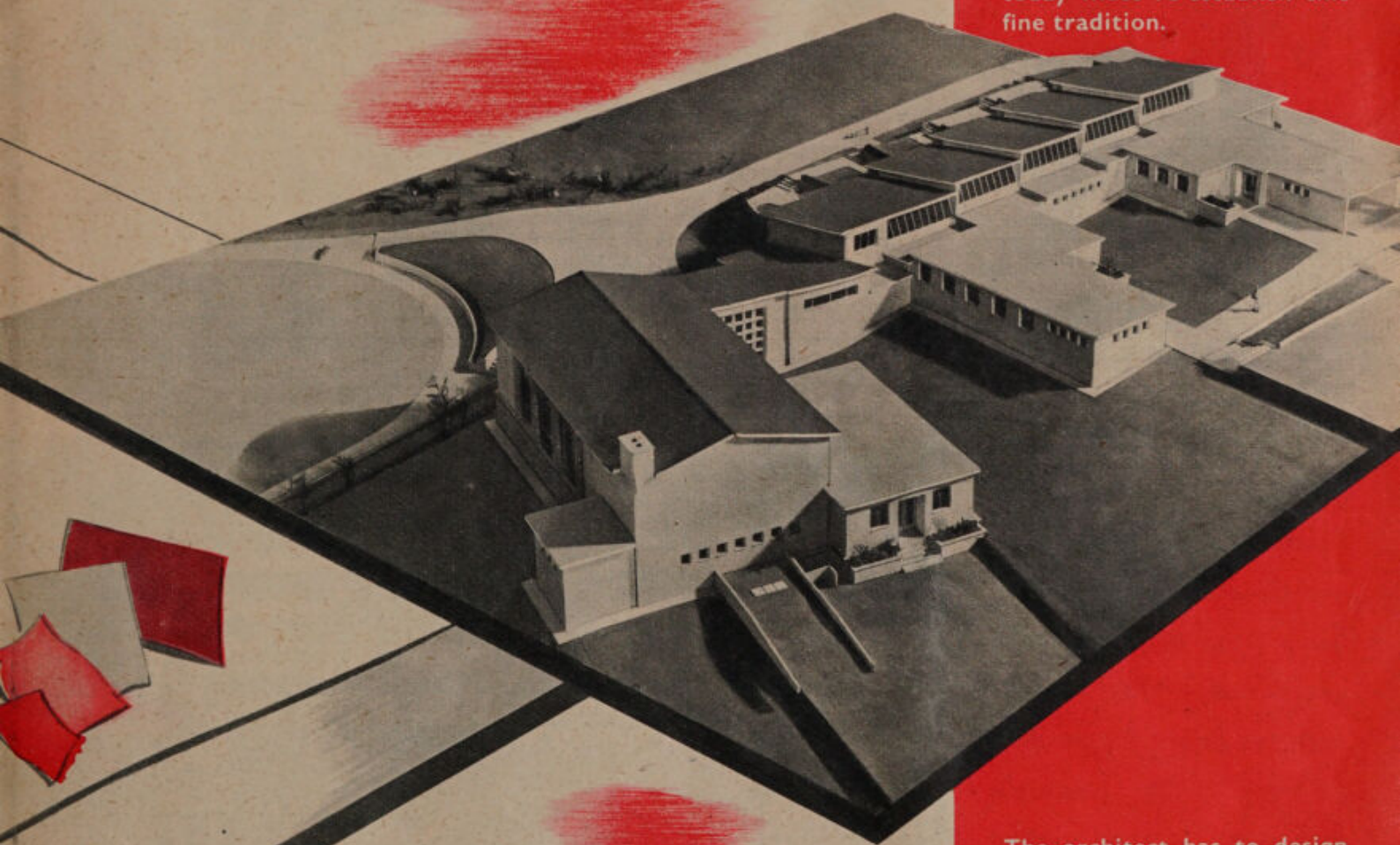
STANDARD COLOUR SCHEMES
— allowing a range
of choice ...



BEHIND THE DEPARTMENT'S

DESIGNS

FINE COUNTRY HOUSES, like Woolley Hall and Grantley Hall (shown on earlier pages), or wonderful remains like Fountain's Abbey, are reminders of the West Riding's great architectural past. The County's Architect today must re-establish this fine tradition.



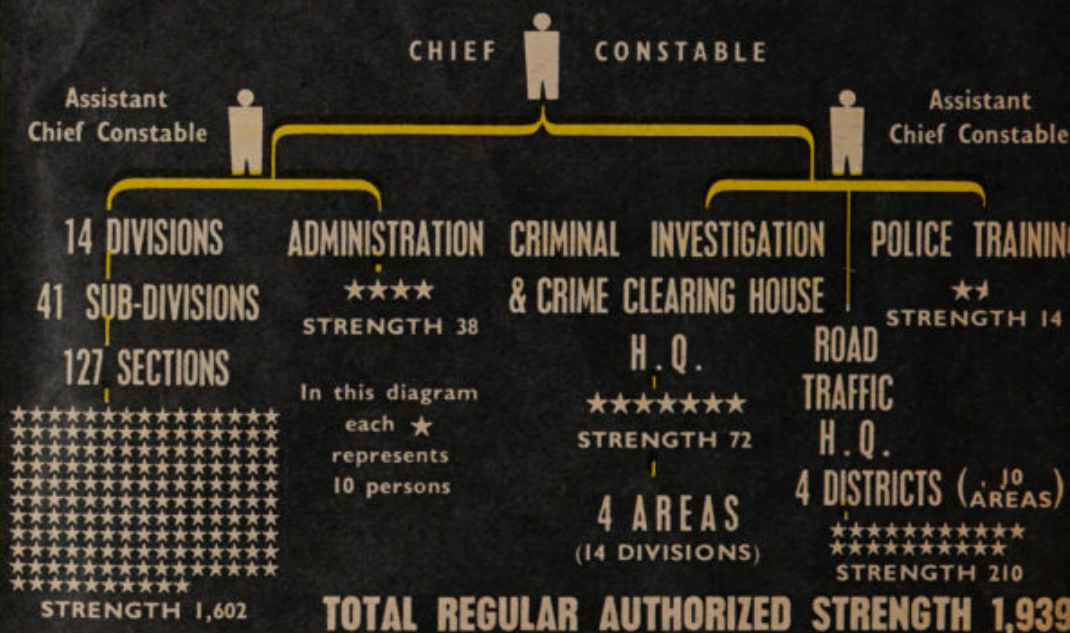
THIS MODEL is of the new primary school being built at Bardsey. It is stepped to fit the rising ground; it has a simple and sensible shape; and it will use traditional stone.

The architect has to design buildings which combine efficiency with an attractive appearance. For the County's buildings are meant to be used, perhaps as schools or as welfare-centres or as clinics; and it is vital that this work can be done in them properly and in pleasing surroundings.

OF THE WEST RIDING



"It's a grand night," said Mr. Forster to the police constable one evening, as he and Grandma were coming home from helping at the youth club. "Yes, it's almost too bright for trouble, I'd say," the constable answered. As they walked on, Grandma said: "If you ask me, no night's too bright for a crime. It's certainly got bad since the war."



The Police are servants of the Crown and of the public. The West Riding Constabulary was founded in 1856, with a strength of 466. By the end of 1950, it will be 2,120, or roughly one policeman for every 700 people.

AND THE MAN ON THE BEAT



Street. Bridgton. Notified Coroner inquiry proceeding

3 pm Visited by Sergeant North at Main St Library

3.10 pm Escape of gas from gas main in Main St reported to Gas Engineer. Area roped off pending repairs

3.30 pm Visited "Star" and "Lex" Cinemas with Inspector Ralls. Spoke to manager about obstruction of the aisle in the circle

4 pm Point at Jackson's farm

4.30 pm Tea

5 pm Left Station

5.30 pm Milly Ronson, 15 Allen Street, reported seeing a man acting suspiciously at house in Acton Road. Visited Acton Road - no trace of man - Examined unoccupied house & shops - All correct -

6.15 pm Notified of road accident at junction of

THE BACKBONE OF THE FORCE is the man on the beat. The whole County is divided up into beats, which are patrolled by uniformed constables on foot or on cycles in order to prevent crime and disorder. These "beat" constables, as they are called, deal with any incidents which may arise; the diary above only shows a few typical examples.

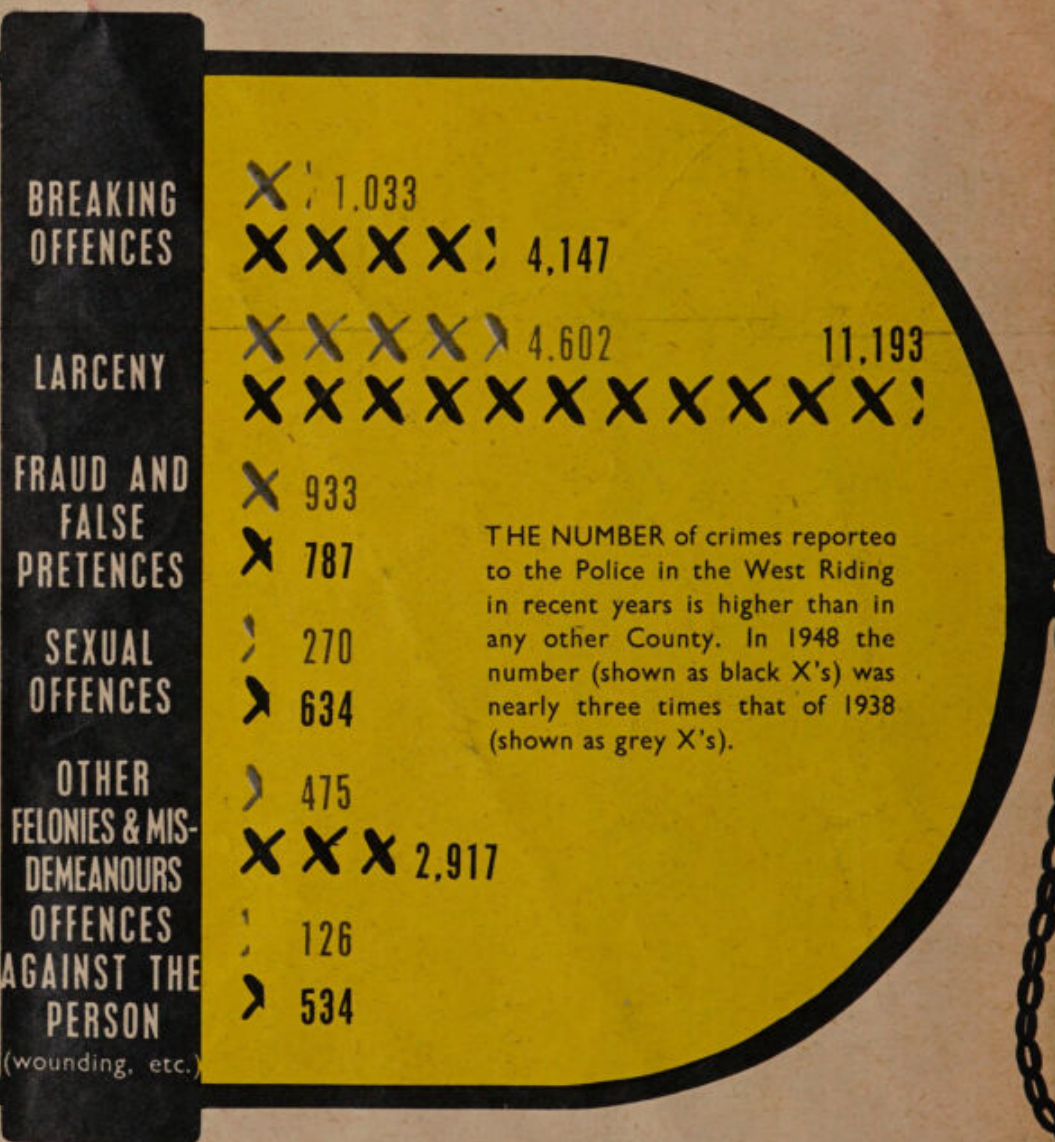
POLICE



Shortly after this Mr. and Mrs. Forster arrived on the scene just after a burglary. An excited crowd had collected outside a shop and a woman kept saying: "Smashed the window and got the furs out before you could move." The man had driven off quite coolly in a car. After a bit the police arrived and said it was a pity that no one had taken the car's number.

FACING A TREBLED CRIME

7,439 CRIMES IN 1938



THE NUMBER of crimes reported to the Police in the West Riding in recent years is higher than in any other County. In 1948 the number (shown as black X's) was nearly three times that of 1938 (shown as grey X's).

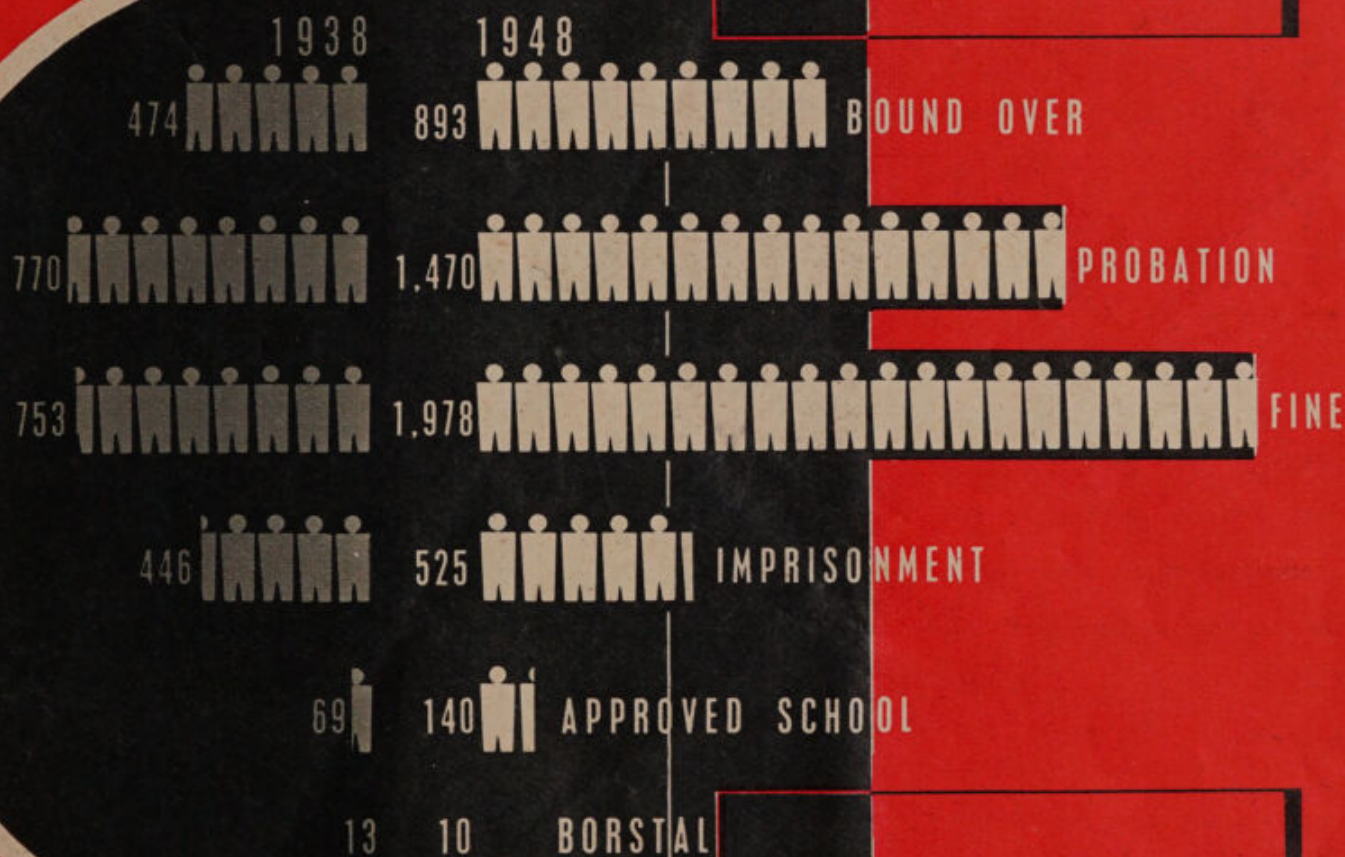


20,212 CRIMES IN 1948

RATE SINCE BEFORE THE WAR

PEOPLE FOUND GUILTY

Persons found guilty of indictable offences in the West Riding have increasingly been fined or put under the eye of the Probation Officer or bound over to behave well. The number of prison-sentences has not risen much, in proportion to the great increase in crime. In fact, only 1 in 10 convicted persons are sent to prison.



THE YOUNG OFFENDER

One of the most disturbing features of the situation is the large number of young offenders—3 out of every 5 people convicted last year were under 21 years old, which was more than double the 1938 number.

POLICE



As they walked away, Mrs. Forster said: "They'll catch him soon enough." But Mr. Forster didn't seem so sure: "The trouble these days," he said, "is that there's too much crime. Still," he went on, "the police are pretty slick at catching them. Quite scientific, in fact. Almost as clever at it as they are on the films."

USING SPECIAL SERVICES



THE DETECTION OF CRIME is often a long and complicated business, and so, to assist the uniformed police in the more difficult cases, there is a Criminal Investigation Department which includes a number of experienced detectives, teams of photographers and fingerprint experts, and a criminal record office with a highly skilled staff. The services of scientists of the North Eastern Laboratory at Wakefield are also available.

FOR THE DETECTION OF CRIME

THE WEST RIDING'S DETECTION H.Q.



C.I.D.: BEHIND THE SCENES



THE FINGERPRINTS BUREAU



PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT



CRIMINAL RECORDS



CRIME CLEARING HOUSE



POLICE TRANSPORT

POLICE:



Mrs. Forster never really liked to go shopping with the children: "They always want everything in the shop and then they rush about so, I'm always scared they'll get run over." Ronald was very indignant at this. "Why do you worry yourself, mum?" he asked; "anyway, they warn us at school about traffic and danger on the roads. And they've got bobbies at the busiest spots."

DETECTION ON WHEELS



THE WORK OF THE PATROL CAR

THE MODERN CRIMINAL has many forms of transport at his disposal and can thus commit crimes in widely separated places within a short space of time, and afterwards make a rapid getaway. To counteract this, the police of the Road Traffic Division need an adequate number of patrol cars fitted with wireless. These cars also enforce the Road Traffic laws and play an active and important part in accident prevention.

AND ENSURING SAFETY ON THE ROADS

FATAL

1938

1948

INJURY

1938

1948

254

143

4,868

3,451

Each symbol represents 100 accidents.



Accident PREVENTION

KEEPING DEATH OFF THE ROADS is a dramatic way of describing the work of the Police in their effort to secure safety on the highway. Apart from road and traffic control, this means educating school children in the need for care on the road: for instance, between January 1946 and December 1948, road safety instruction (with films, Brains Trusts, etc.) was given in 3,588 schools to about 500,222 children; and 8,396 bicycles were examined. In addition every Borough and Urban District has its Road Safety Committee, on behalf of which the police act in the hundred and one ways necessary to keep the public careful and the roads safe.

FIRE SERVICE:



Suddenly the street was roused by the jangling bell of a fire-engine, and the children rushed out from tea. A warehouse over in the back street was blazing, and the long ladders were already stretching upwards. Mr. Forster had called the children back, saying that surely they'd seen fires enough. But after a moment, he too went out, "to see they don't get into trouble."

PREVENTING AND FIGHTING FIRES

A SINGLE COUNTY FIRE SERVICE has been in existence only since April 1948. Before the war, there were 61 separate Fire Brigades in the County. Then with the war all the Brigades in the County were unified in the National Fire Service and controlled by the Home Office.

In the first six months, the new Service answered 1,190 calls, most of them to fight fires. But about a hundred were special service calls, such as to take drinking-water to isolated farms, to pump out basements, to help people in distress, and so on.

The County's Fire Service pays great attention to

PREVENTING FIRES, through:



INSPECTIONS

of factories, hotels, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings in order to recommend safety measures to safeguard life from fire and panic.



EDUCATION

by the Officers of the Service, who are specially trained to give lectures in schools, clubs, etc., on the common causes of fire, on precautions to prevent outbreaks and on fire drill.



REPORTS

before entertainment licences can be granted; reports about the cause and spread of fires; and publicity through the press and by exhibitions.

The service is organized so that men and appliances can be called into action from anywhere in the County. Detailed arrangements are made both within the County and with neighbouring authorities to ensure a tight system of mutual support and assistance.



WEIGHTS & MEASURES



"Look here, love, this tea you sold me this morning is under-weight. I checked it at home," said Grandma in her most determined manner. "Well," the assistant replied, "our scales have been officially stamped as correct." However, he re-weighed the tea and sure enough Grandma was right. And so he gave her another bag, with apologies.

INSPECTS THE QUALITY

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT
H. 4X
NOTE SHEET

COAL DELIVERY COMPLAINT:

A Mrs. Brown, suspecting that her coalman was delivering short weight, asked for the help of the W. & M. Inspector. As the house is empty while she and her husband are at work, she usually leaves her coalhouse open, with the money to pay for the coal, and finds a weight note for 5 cwt. when she returns.

INVESTIGATION:

The Inspector found that the contractor, working for a firm of coal merchants, delivered to various other houses in the district. He made arrangements with the merchants to give the exact weights and number of bags to be delivered to six houses in the locality, including Mrs. Brown's. At the end of the delivery a check was made and it was found that the dealer had left short weight at 5 houses, keeping 5 bags for himself. He was prosecuted and convicted.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC is the job of this Department. While the great majority of traders are honest, some are not and then the customer suffers. So the Department's inspectors go about testing weighing-machines, checking samples of food-stuffs, etc. Complaints are investigated and if serious enough prosecutions follow.



THE DEPARTMENT HAS A STAFF OF 20

INSPECTORS...

AND QUANTITY OF WHAT YOU BUY



THEIR ROUTINE JOB IS...



FACTORIES



SHOPS

and other

TO VISIT



COAL WHARVES

premises



PETROL STATIONS

TO CHECK UP ON **FOOD** and WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

	<p>53,943 loaves found correct; 2,229 short weight.</p>
	<p>974 pieces of meat found correct for weight. 118 pieces of meat found short weight.</p>
	<p>929 bottles of milk correct; 89 short measure.</p>
	<p>118,613 groceries correct; 2,840 short weight.</p>

	<p>459,305 weights tested; 109,088 found incorrect.</p>
	<p>36,252 machines tested; 4,706 found incorrect.</p>
	<p>796,032 measures tested; 12,536 found incorrect.</p>
	<p>1,335 measuring instruments tested All found correct.</p>

These two tables show clearly, for the three years up to 1948, what the Department means by "protecting the public". A great number of different foodstuffs were checked to make sure that they were being supplied in the right weight or measure; and also a great number of weighing and measuring instruments were inspected to make sure that they were accurate.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT is also administered by the Department. This means watching out in particular for adulterated milk, and also checking the content of foods like sausages or the purity of, say, coffee. The content of patent and prescribed medicine is checked regularly. (The cleanliness of milk is the responsibility of the Health Department, which grants licences for T.T. and accredited herds.)

AGRICULTURE:



One Saturday afternoon, Mr. Oxley looked over the fence and saw Mr. Forster at work in the garden. "It's a sight better digging above ground than below it," he said, for he was a miner too; "in fact, my son says he's decided to go in for farming." Mr. Forster paused: "Is that so? I suppose he'll get a training for the land, then?" he asked.

THE COUNTY'S SMALL HOLDINGS AND

THE LAND AGENT'S DEPARTMENT provides and keeps up the County Council's Small Holdings. Under the Agriculture Act of 1947, these Holdings (up to 75 acres in size) are part of the nation's agricultural policy, and they go to people who have shown that they are (or could be) able farmers. The Department now has nearly 15,000 acres, involving a capital outlay of nearly £1,000,000 and a total rent roll of £36,000 a year. The demand for these small-holdings has grown enormously and cannot be met at present. As soon as the building situation eases the Department hopes to go ahead with a programme of expansion.

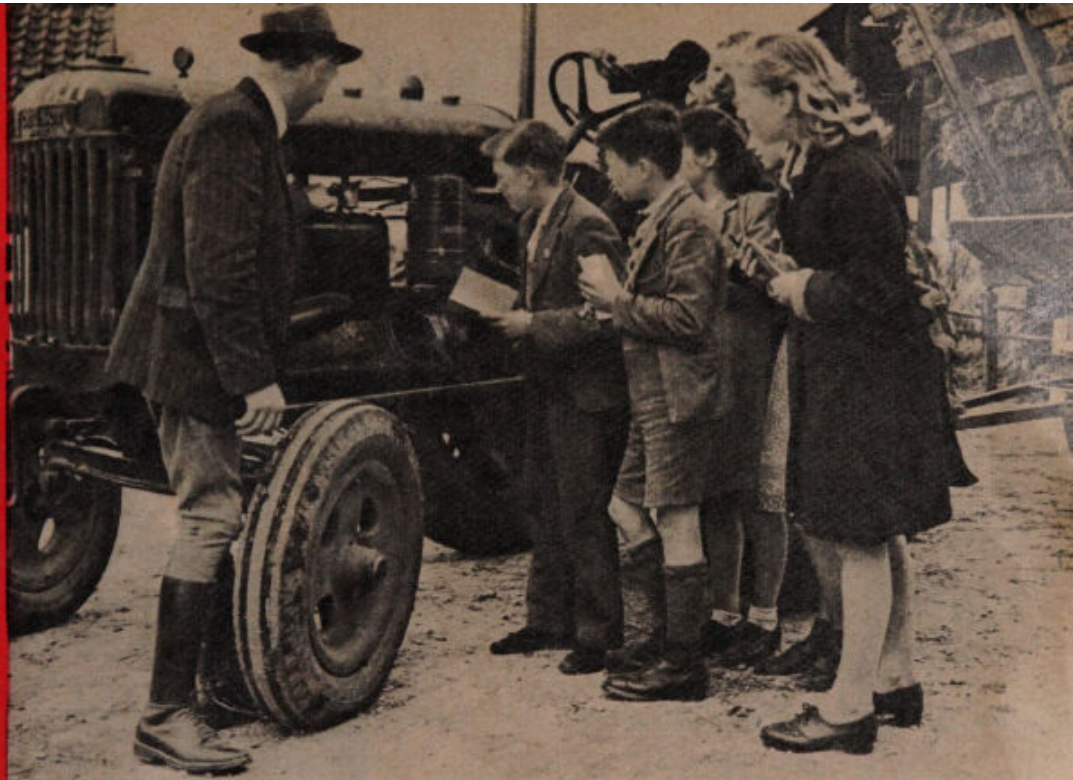
The Department keeps an estate staff of two dozen workmen, and its slogan is "know your tenants personally"; for small holdings cannot be run from an office.



*One of the W.R.C.C. farms;
Mickledale Lane Farm at
Marton-cum-Grafton.*

RURAL EDUCATION

Boys and girls from Knaresborough Secondary Modern School, which has "adopted" Mr. R. L. Bustard's Hall Farm, at Hay-a-Park. Mr. G. Bowman, the Farm Manager, is explaining the working of a tractor.



"PRACTICE WITH SCIENCE" is the motto of the Royal Agricultural Society, and it is the County's motto too in so far as it deals with people going into agriculture. Today the production of food is an industry to which scientific research is constantly making contributions, and no agriculturalist can any longer work by rule-of-thumb or through the wisdom of his forefathers alone.

Preparation for farming or market gardening can begin at school. Most Modern Schools now have large gardens, on which the children learn farm and garden crafts. Also classes have been set up for boys and girls who intend to work on the countryside. Then there are the full-scale courses at Farm Institutes and at the Agricultural Colleges and Universities. And finally the County provides free advice to allotment holders, private gardeners, and people keeping livestock. And it has a team of experts whose job it is to advise housewives on the best ways of preserving and using home-produced foodstuffs.

SUPPLIES:



Mr. Forster was reading the newspaper in the bus. "It says here the Council's proposing to get out a booklet about its work, and send it out to everyone in the County," he announced. "Hm . . ." Grandma said; "surely we know quite a bit as it is." Mrs. Forster wasn't so sure, however: "Of course we know about schools and suchlike. But I reckon there's any amount goes on that lots of us have never heard of."

THE BUYER FOR THE COUNCIL



38,500,000

BOTTLES OF MILK



1,200,000

ENVELOPES



150,000 yds.

SURGICAL GAUZE



1,000,000

CALCIUM TABLETS



2,900,000

EXERCISE BOOKS

THE NEEDS OF THE COUNCIL are enormously varied, and range from furniture to medicines, from oil to crockery, from library books to drapery. The Supplies Department is the Council's wholesale buyer. It also does repair-work. Through co-ordinating all demands and buying in this way, the Department saves the rate-payer's money.

1947

AND THREE OTHER DEPARTMENTS . . .



THE COUNTY PROSECUTING SOLICITOR . . .

. . . whose Department was set up in 1943, prepares and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of the County Council and the West Riding Police. The work of the Department has considerably expanded with the increase in crime (see pp. 52-3), and rose from
1,078 cases in 1944
to 1,925 cases in 1948.



THE COUNTY VALUER . . .

. . . co-operates with the Government Valuer in valuing property and land bought by the Council, advises the County Valuation Committee on rating matters to get uniformity throughout the County, and negotiates the sale or letting of County premises. In a recent year, 481 cases were completed, from the purchase of large estates to the leasing of single rooms, involving sums amounting to more than £100,000.



THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS . . .

. . . registers transactions and dealings affecting land in the geographical county of the West Riding (including the County Boroughs). The records date back to 1704. Most of the business of the Registry is conducted through solicitors, but it is possible for anyone to attend personally to search the records, on payment of a very small fee.

THE COUNCIL:



Mr. Forster brought Fred Andrews back from the meeting: "What d'you think? Fred's going to stand for the County Council." "That's champion. But will you have time for all those committees?" Mrs. Forster asked. "It won't mean much more than the Urban District Council now," Fred explained. "You'd do better minding your own business," Grandma said.

THE WEST RIDING COUNCIL

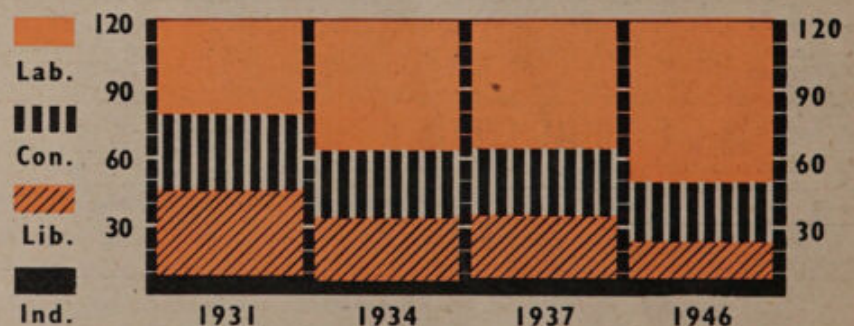
A meeting of the Town and Country Planning Committee at The County Hall, Wakefield.



30 ALDERMEN: sit for 6 years: half retire every 3 years. **90** COUNCILLORS: sit for 3 years.

THE COUNCIL IS ELECTED EVERY 3 YEARS to carry on all the services which have been described. Most of this work is done in Committees (such as Health, Education, Highways) on which the members of the Council tend to become specialists. Committee decisions are then considered by the Finance Committee and then by the full Council under its Chairman.

THE POLITICAL MAKE-UP OF THE COUNCIL



Party politics are increasing in local government. At the forthcoming elections, the Council will be increased by 6 more Councillors and 2 Aldermen, making a total of 128.

AND ITS ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

 16 MINERS

 14 CHECKWEIGHMEN

 10 MANUFACTURERS
10 RETIRED


 9 HOUSEWIVES


 6 ENGINEERS

 5 GENTLEMEN
5 MERCHANTS

 4 RAILWAYMEN

 3 COMPANY DIRECTORS : 3 FARMERS
3 HOTEL PROPRIETORS : 3 RETAILERS
3 SOLICITORS

 2 DOCTORS : 2 LAND AGENTS : 2 POLITICAL AGENTS : 2 PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTORS

 1 ARCHITECT : 1 BOOTMAKER : 1 CASHIER : 1 CO-OP OFFICIAL : 1 COLLIERY SUPPORTS OFFICER : 1 CORN MILLER : 1 GLASS WORKER : 1 INSURANCE AGENT : 1 JOINER AND BUILDER : 1 LABOURER : 1 MACHINE OPERATOR : 1 PATTERN-MAKER : 1 PHOTOGRAPHER : 1 SALESMAN : 1 SECRETARY : 1 TRANSPORT DRIVER : 1 VALUER : one deceased

A REAL MIXTURE, might be one's comment on the 110 men and 10 women who make up the Council, for they come from a great variety of professions and jobs—though it is interesting that one out of every four of them is a mineworker. Any British citizen over 21 can stand for the Council, so long as he (or she) is on the electoral roll, or owns property, or has lived in the County for 12 months. Councillors are not paid for their labours; but they can claim travelling and subsistence allowances and, within certain limits, financial allowances where they have sustained loss of earnings or extra expense.

THE OFFICIALS



"Anyway," Grandma went on, "there's too many bosses as it is in Wakefield." "Too many officials altogether," Mr. Forster added. Fred didn't seem put out. "There's any number of people needed to work for the Council, like teachers or road-workers." "And nursery staff, too," put in Mrs. Forster. "And, then, the Riding is no little show," Fred went on: "there's a lot doing that's got to be run somehow."

OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL . . .



Mr. R. H. Field
who works at
County Hall,
Wakefield

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE WORK for the County Council, in fact 25,000 or 1 out of every 28 workers in the county. But when one looks at who they are, one finds that not many are "bureaucrats at Wakefield." Less than 100 are topline administrators. The rest are either technical workers, such as draughtsmen and engineers; professional workers, such as medical officers, solicitors and architects; clerical staff; or they are at work throughout the county, teaching or "on the beat" or mending the roads. In fact the County Council employs many highly trained specialists.

The County's employees can vote at elections, but they must resign if they wish to stand as candidates. Many of them belong to their unions or associations; and many work under conditions of employment which are governed by agreements negotiated with the County Council. Those under permanent contract are members of pension schemes.

Such are the "Officials of the County."



(Does not include part-time teachers,
technical and evening schools)

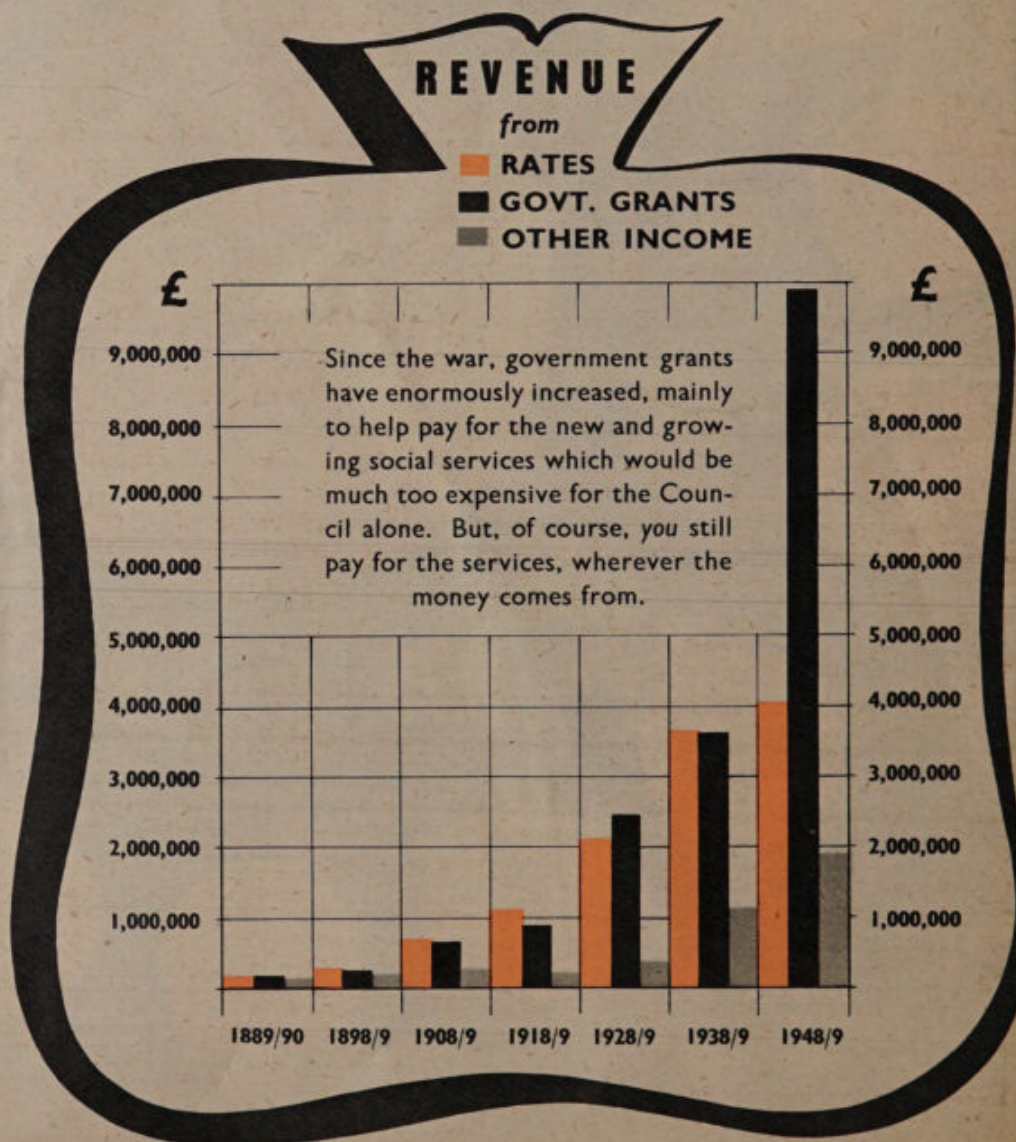
FINANCE:



Mr. Forster looked at his rate demand note in a gloomy way. Grandma looked at him in a triumphant way: "There you are: *thieving your money now.*" Mr. Forster had to protest (as always). "Still," he said, "I wonder how they spend it all?" Mrs. Forster didn't know the answer; but she replied: "What I feel is that people should take an interest and see they get their money's worth."

THE COST OF THE COUNTY'S SERVICES

IT COSTS MORE AND MORE, does local government, because its services are growing every day. The money comes from two main sources: from rates; and from the Government, which makes a block grant to the Council and special grants to certain Departments like Education, Police, etc. Some also comes from other lesser sources, such as the rent of properties. In the West Riding, an additional penny on the rates would bring in about £30,000.





EDUCATION 15½d.

HIGHWAYS &
BRIDGES 5d.



HEALTH SERVICES 4d.



POLICE & JUSTICE 3½d.



WELFARE 3d.



HOSPITALS* 2½d.



FIRE 1½d.



OTHERS 1¼d.



CHILDREN'S
WELFARE ¾d.



LIBRARIES ¾d.



TOWN & COUNTRY
PLANNING ... ½d.



TOTAL 3s. 2d.

PLUS GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND OTHER INCOME

9s. 3d. = 12s. 5d.

ON A HOUSE OF £15 rateable value, you would pay 3s. 2d. a week in rates (and the Government grants would come to another 7s. 9½d.). This page shows how the Council spends your 3s. 2d. on its various services.

THE COST EACH WEEK...

* These health services were transferred from the County Council to the Regional Hospital Boards in July 1948. This sum is what they cost the County during the period immediately before the transfer.



THE SCOPE



And so, every day, Mr. Forster goes off to the pit; Grandma watches out in her sharp-eyed way; the children grow out of their clothes; and Mrs. Forster sees after all of them. Every day the Forsters receive one public service or another from Castleford or Wakefield or Westminster. And because the Forsters depend on these services, it is right that they should sometimes discover just what they receive and pay for.

OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL...

SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL



EDUCATION



HIGHWAYS & BRIDGES Classified roads, and unclassified roads in rural areas



TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING



POLICE



FIRE BRIGADES



HEALTH

Maternity & Child Welfare

Midwives

School Health Service

Ambulance

Mental Health (Preventative & After-care)



WELFARE

Care of Children

Welfare of Aged & Handicapped Persons



WEIGHTS & MEASURES



SMALL HOLDINGS, LAND DRAINAGE



MOTOR VEHICLES & LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES



ENTERTAINMENTS (Licensing Theatres, Cinemas, etc.)



REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS



CORONERS



PROBATION OF OFFENDERS, Approved Schools, Remand Homes, etc.



FERTILIZERS & FEEDING STUFFS

... and some which

Public Libraries

Food and Drugs

Shop Acts

Small Dwellings Acquisitions (Loans)