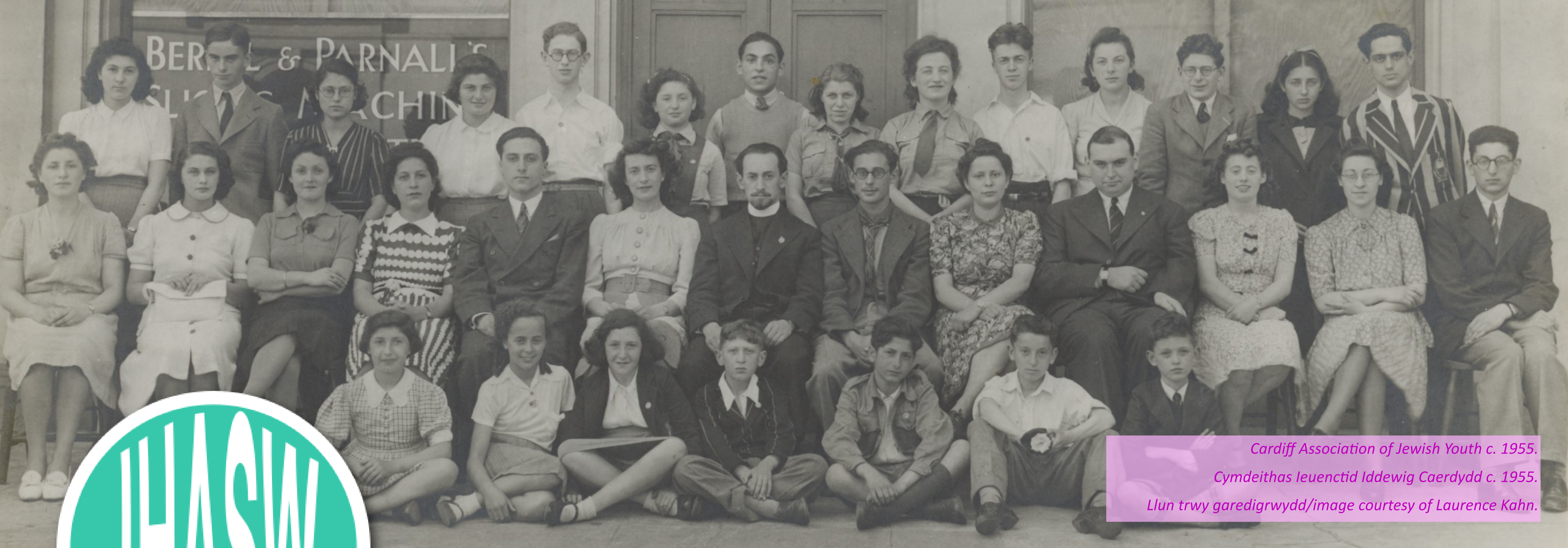




Youth / Pobl ifanc

“Yes, so, the cheder was Sunday morning, Monday after school and Wednesday after school...Well, we would learn the kashrut which was the keeping of the Jewish home, the importance of it, what we could eat, what we couldn’t eat, what was not allowed to be eaten. We’d learn basic Hebrew, I think the boys learnt more about the services, rather than the girls, which I think has changed today, but yes. And we’d learn certain prayers which were used a lot in the services, and we’d certainly learn all the brochos which are blessings that we would say before having wine, before we wash our hands, before we would prepare food.”

Anonymous interviewee.



Chanukah concert in 1951.
Cyngerdd Chanukah yn 1951.

Llun trwy garedigrwydd/image courtesy of Sandra Sandman.



The cast of the Purim play produced by Shirley Harris at Cathedral Road Synagogue.
Cast drama Purim a gynhyrchwyd gan Shirley Harris yn Synagog Heol y Gadeirlan.

Llun trwy garedigrwydd/image courtesy of Shirley Harris.

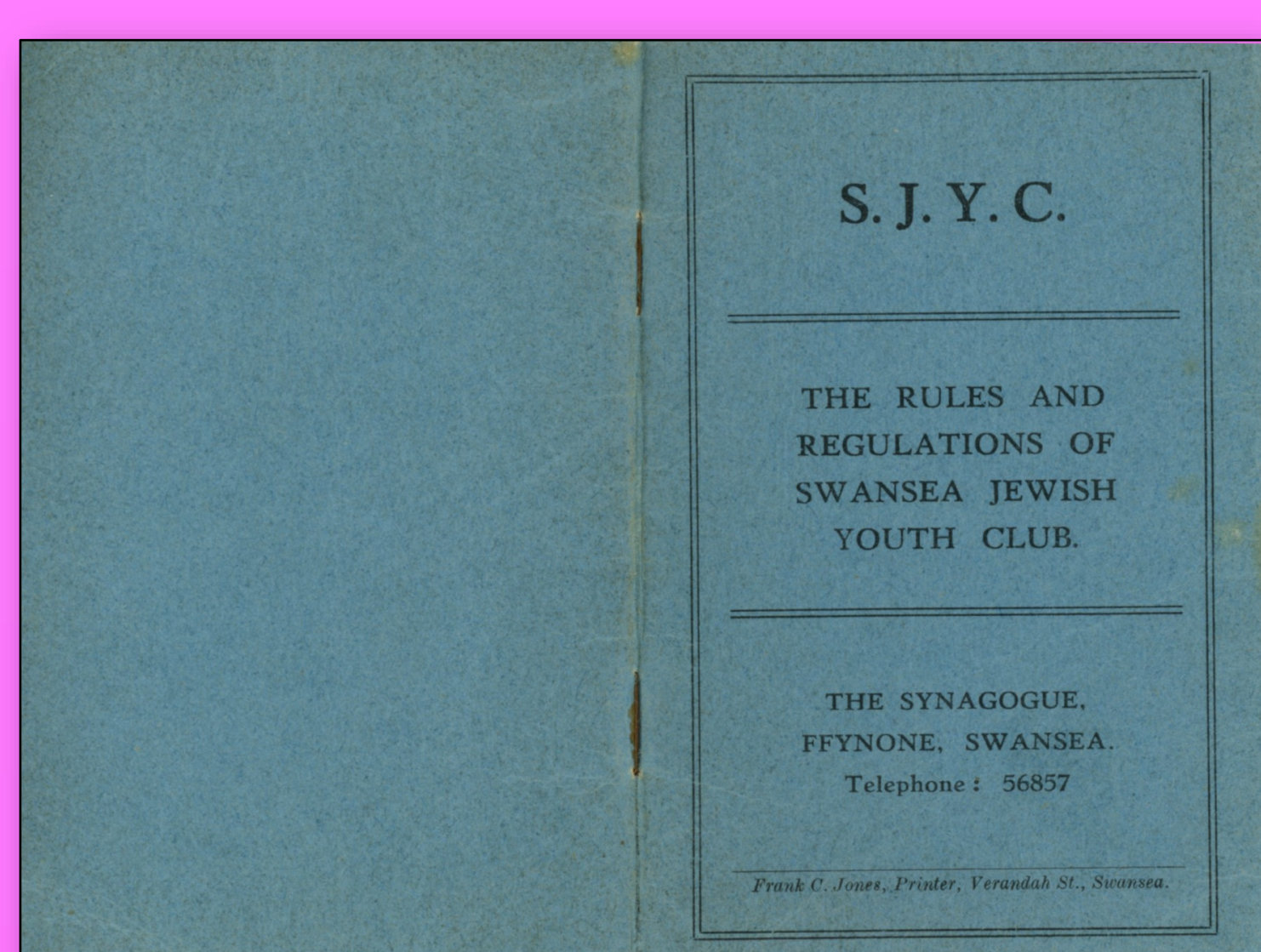
“I do not know who the Minister was at the time of the Cheder boys’ revolt. It seems that the Minister caned one of the boys for a misdemeanour, which the others thought, was unjustified so they put the Minister across the bench and caned him. They then went outside and demanded an apology before they returned. The Minister of course refused so the boys stayed outside. Cheder was Shabbos afternoon, Sunday morning and Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evening...The revolt went on for some time. The boys attended at the requisite hour, demanded their apology (which was refused) and so played outside until the time came for them to go home. Eventually one of the parents came to see the Minister during Chedar time, saw what was happening and there were some sore bottoms that night.”

Anthony Morris.



Swansea cheder, 1908-1909.
Cheder Abertawe, 1908-1909.

Llun trwy garedigrwydd/image courtesy of Leonard Mars.



Rule book of Swansea Jewish Youth Club, 1966.
Llyfr rheolau Clwb Ieuenticid Iddewig Abertawe, 1966.

Llun trwy garedigrwydd/image courtesy of Leonard Mars.

“Well, it was typical youth clubs, snooker and dances and rock groups because ’48, ’58...The Beatles were just coming out, Cardiff was kind of a great music scene anyway, there were a lot of bands that came out of Cardiff, Andy Fairweather and all these people performed in the Jewish youth club.”

Anonymous interviewee.

“We met young people, Jewish people, young people from other parts of the country and we — it was like being in the Scouts and the Guides really, that was the sort of experience we had, walking miles and — you know, learning to pitch a tent and all that sort of thing so we had a wonderful time, we loved it, I wouldn’t have missed it for the world.”

Jacqueline Factor.